





The office of the Secretary of State for The United States of America Office hours: 9 A.M- 8:30 P.M. Monday –Friday Phone: 1-951-389-0313

Email: secretaryofstatefortusa@generalpost.org

Letterhead for International Business for the people for The United States of America

08-02-2013

ASSEMBLY MINUTES

On the second day of August, 2013, the assembly of The United States of America and the reign of the heavens hereby convenes.

It has been concluded by the assembly that the Law of Nations has never actually been signed by any nation or state in and of the world.

Now therefore, it is hereby declared by the assembly of The United States of America that all members of the assembly without objection, sign, ratify, accept and acknowledge Book I, Book II, Book III, Book IV and the table of contents of the Law of Nations so that the Government of The United States of America and the reign of the heavens shall have proper standing and liability in foreign relations with other entities and inter-relations among the families within The United States of America and the reign of the heavens.

One of the people,

Vettl-Edward

Edmard Mark Anges

One of the people,

One of the people











INSTRUMENT OF SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE LAW OF NATION, BOOK I, BOOK II, BOOK III, BOOK IV AND THE TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The assembly of the The United States of America and of the reign of the heavens hereby sign, ratify, accept and acknowledge Book I, Book II, Book III, Book IV and the Table of Contents of the Law of Nations on the second day of August, 2013.

Furthermore, The United States of America and the reign of the heavens stand firm in their claim that all Nations and States that claim sovereignty will be acknowledged as being a sovereign Nation by the reign of the heavens if these four books and table of contents of the Law of Nations are actually signed, ratified, accepted and acknowledged

One of the people,

Vettl-Edward

One of the people,

One of the people,

Edmard mark Anges

The Registrar for the Government of The United States of America

I, Alice Ceniceros, certify under penalty of bearing false witness under the laws of The United States of America that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief. The Office of the Registrar accepts and acknowledges the assembly minutes 08-02-2013 and is recorded on:

8/2/2013 **Record Date** RH-4E22C12B-129E-4BB9-95FE-E39ECEF75C1A

Record File Number



(Official Seal)









⊗\$ O⊗⊗ W O⊗ X\$ W W4 X 447 O⊗ W X 4X ⊗O4 ⊗\$ O7 X Δ W X 4X ₹ O⊗ 47 4 W4

> 0⊗⊗ W 3004∓: 4.9-: J.Y. Y0Y447 -84 447 フタログ: -

८ XX 43 ¼A ⊗O4 ₹7X 47¼X O7¼C 40₹ 7 ₹₹ ⊗O4 X3 7 O7C ⊗O4 ⊗3 O7 X A WX¼X ₹ O8 ¾7 4 W¼

₹₩₩₧₩**ᢖ**€₹₩₩₽₩₽

OY X3 ₹ WOYA A47 O⊗ 4010₹X. X3 4₹₹ 7967 O⊗ 83 OY X A WX4X ₹ O⊗ 47 4 W4 474 X3 4 77 08 X3 34 7 3 4 9 3 1 WOY 7 1.

FX 34F 9 Y WOYWCOA A 97L X3 4FF 79CL X34X X3 C4Y O8 Y4X OYF 34F Y 4 4WXO4CCI 9 Y = 1Y A 9 I 4Y I Y4X OY O 4 = X4X Y 4Y A O⊗ X 3 YO 4CA.

YOY X3 4 ⊗O4, X ₹ 3 4 97. A WC44 A 97. X3 4₹₹ Y9C7. O8 ⊗3 OY X A WX4X ₹ O8 47 4 W4 X34X 466 7 79 4 4 0 0 X3 4 # 7 962 Y X300X 09 WX 07, ₹ 17, 44X 82, 4WW JX 474 4WYY0Y6 41 900Y ₹, 900Y ₹₹, 900Y ₹₹₹, 900Y ₹ 474 X3 X496 08 WOYX YX ₹ O⊗ X \$ (4Y O Ø Y4X O Y ₹ ₹ O X \$ 4X X \$ 10 4 Y Y Y X O Ø Ø \$ O Y X 4 W X 4 X ₹ O⊗ 4" 1 W4 4" \ X \ \ \ \ \ X \ \ \ \ X \ \ \ X \ \ \ X \ X \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ 847 (FYX3) 83 O) X A WX4X FO8 47 4 W4 47 A X3 4 7 Y O8 X3 3 4 7 F.

OY O⊗ X3 7 O76.

Vall-Edward

09 08 X3 7 076.

sam- german 07 08 X 3 7 076

Edmard Mark Anges











₹ツ₩⊗イOツトツ⊗ O⊗ ₩₹ヘツネ⊗Oイト、 イネ⊗₹⊗₹₦ネ⊗₹Oツ, ネキ₦₦₧フ⊗ネツ₦₧ ネツム 4HYYOY(r4\"h')⊗ O⊗ ⊗\r (4Y O⊗)4⊗\f0\, 9OOY \fi. 9OOY \ff. 9OOY \ff. 9OOY \ff. 474 831 8496 08 HOY8148W.

83 4∓∓ 7967 O8 X3 83 O7 X 4 WX4X ∓ O8 47 1 W4 474 O8 X3 1 17 O8 X3 3 4 7 5 3 4 9 7 5 77, 44X 8 7, 4WW 7X 474 4WYYOY6 47 900 Y F, 900 Y FF, 900 Y FFFF, 9009 ₹ 474 X3 8496 08 HOYX YX ₹ 08 X3 C4Y 08 Y4X OY ₹ 07 X3 ₹ WOY4 447 08 4010**∓**X.

804X3 4704 .83 07 X 4 WX4X ₹ 08 47 4 W4 474 X3 4 17 08 X3 3 4 7 ₹ ₹ X474 8 47 7 X3 4 WC4 7 X34X 4CC 74X O7F 474 WX4X F X34X WC4 7 FO 4 17X1 Y CC 9 4WYYOY6 ΔΛ Δ 4₹ 9 YΛ 4 ₹O 4 ΛΥ Y4X ΟΥ 97 X3 4 ΛΥ ΟΘ X3 3 4 Y₹ Θ X3 ₹ 8004 900Y ₹ 474 X 496 08 WOYX YX ₹ 08 X 3 64Y 08 Y4X OY ₹ 44 4WXO466 ₹ 17 4. 44X & A. 4WW JX A 4YA 4WYYOYC A1 A

OY O⊗ X3 7 O76.

Vettl-Edward

OY O⊗ X3 7 O76.

OY O⊗ X3 7 O76,

Edmard Muck Anges

83 41 ₹X444 804 X3 10 477 7X 08 83 07 X 4 WX4X ₹ 08 47 4 W4

丰, 4′C W ドリW 4○丰, W 4× ⊗1 094 4フリ4イメメモ 0⊗ タ 4′4 タヘ ⊗4イξ Y Xタ キキ ○タム 4 xタ *(4*Y ≠ ○⊗ ⊗3 ○ソ x 4 W x 4′x ≠ ○⊗ 4 ¼ 4 ¼ **X 3 ¼ X X 3 ⊗O4 ጎO ንጎ 7 ¼ 4 ¼ ጎ4 ¼ 7 3 ቹ X 4O 4 ን**ል **WO44 WX** ¼ WWO4∆ ንጎ XO X 3 *9* ቹ X O⊗ ንን**ጊ** WO44 ንX ツ❷○イツイX Oツ, ツツ○Y८ △Ղ, Հツ△ ૭૮ ❷. ⊗೩ ○⊗⊗ W ○⊗ X೩ イՂ ₹Xイイ4 ՀWW JXŦ Հツ△ ՀWツツ○Y८ △Ղ ₹ X೩ 474 ₹ 7967 7 70X ₹ - - 474 ₹ 4 WO44 4 OY:

// 4 WO44 44X

43-1-4 9- 1-99- 81-1-141-8 H4 4 WO44 & 6 YOY9 4



088 W 46 W 46









The office of the Secretary of State for The United States of America Office hours: 9 A.M- 8:30 P.M. Monday – Friday Phone: 1-951-389-0313

Email: secretaryofstatefortusa@generalpost.org Letterhead for International Business for the people for The United States of America

SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE LAW OF NATIONS **ACT OF 2013**

Assembly Minutes Attached to this Act

Comes now, two affirmed American Nationals for The United States of America, to petition the United States, in Congress assembled for signatures and ratification of the signature and ratification of the law of nations act of 2013.

Enactment Clause

IT IS AFFIRMED, that the assembly of the people for the Government of The United States of America have ratified and signed all four books of the Law of Nations and the Table of Contents.

Enactment

The United States, in Congress assembled hereby sign and ratify the "Signature and Ratification of the Law of Nations Act of 2013. Furthermore, by accepting Book I, Book II, Book III, Book IV and the TABLE OF CONTENTS thereof, the people for The United States of America are hereby recognized among all of the Nations and States in and of the World that have signed and ratified the same without exception.

So enacted on the 2nd day of August, 2013,

The United States, in Congress assembled,

Delegate: Charles Matthew Weis

Delegate: Cheryl ann Wike

Delegate: Palent Eugene Calhan

The office of the Governor of The United States of America,

The Registrar for the Government of The United States of America

I, Alice Ceniceros, certify under penalty of bearing false witness under the laws of The United States of America that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief. The Office of the Registrar accepts and acknowledges the SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE LAW OF NATIONS ACT OF 2013 and is recorded on:

8/2/2013

RH-4E22C12B-129E-4BB9-95FE-E39ECEF75C1A

Record File Number



john Farold

(Official Seal)







⊗\$ O⊗⊗ W O⊗ X\$ W W4 X447 O⊗ WX4X ⊗O4 ⊗\$ OY X ∆ WX4X ₹ 08 47 4 W4

> 0⊗⊗ W 3004∓: 4.9-: J.Y. Y0Y447 -84 447 フョロッ: -

WECLYAROAN ALVA AARPATER AARPATA AAR4H8 08

$4 \mp \mp \forall 9 \ell = \forall \forall 0 x \mp 4 x x 4 w \land \Delta x O x \land \mp 4 w x$

HO" = YOY, XYO 488 4" 4 4" 4 W4" Y4X O" 4C = 8O4 83 O" X 4 WX4X = 08 4" 4 W4, XOJXXOYX OY XA OY XA WX AX \mp , YHOY14 \mp \mp A \pm \mp YHOY14 \mp \mp A \pm 004 \mp 1YA \pm XO4 \mp A YA 44X ⊗ W4X O1 O⊗ X3 ₮ 174XO4 474 44X ⊗ W4X O1 O⊗ X3 (4Y O⊗ 14X O1∓ 4WX 08

ドソ4WXツ ソX HC4O手

〒⊗ 〒W 4⊗⊗〒イツトーム, X╕4X X╕ 4ᆍ〒 ツタイモ、 ○⊗ X╕ フ ○フィ ⊗○イ X╕ へ○ イツツ ツX ○⊗ ⊗╕

ԻሃፈWXሣ ሃX

⊗3 OY X ∆ WX4X ₹, Y HOY14 ₹₹ 4₹₹ Y96 ∆ 3 4 97 ₹ 17 47∆ 44X **⊗**7 X3 W 174XO4 ∡ን∆ 4ፈx ⊗ Wፈx Oን O⊗ xጳ *ርፈ*y O⊗ ንፈx Oንቹ ፈwx O⊗ . ⊗O4xጳ 4७O4 , *ታጊ ፈ*ww Jx ንኅ 300y ₹, 300y ₹₹, 300y ₹₹₹, 300y ₹ 474 X3 843Ch 08 H078h78W X3 4 08, X3 J OJC ⊗O4 ⊗3 OY X A WX4X ₹ O⊗ 4" 4 W4 44 3 4 97L 4 WO1 Y Z A 4"YOY 1 4CC O⊗ X3 Y4X OY∓ 4Y4 WX4X ₹ Y 4Y4 O⊗ X3 YO464 X34X 34 ₹ 1Y 4 4Y4 44X ⊗ 4 X3 ₹4Y Y X3OOX FW JX OY.

WO 74WX 4 O7 X3 ³⁴ 447 0⊗ 4010€X, 1

⊗\$ OY X ∆ WX4X ₹, Y HOY\4 ₹₹ 4₹₹ ₩96 Å.

ACAXX: Charles Matthew Wes

ACTIX: Cherry Conn Water

4674X: Rabert Eugene Calhon

83 088 1, 00 1, 00 00 00 00 00 00 WX4X ₹ 08 49 4 W4

83 4 1 ₹X444 804 X3 10 477 7X 08 83 07 X 4 WX4X ₹ 08 4

₹, 4'C W は y W 4O ₹, w 4x 8 ₹ **0 y 4 4 7 y 4 C X ₹ 0 8 9 4 4 y 1 8 4 C ₹ Y X y ₹ ₹** 0 y 4 4 X 3 C 4 Y ₹ 0 8 8 3 0 y X 4 w X 4 X ₹ 0 8

43-1-14-9-1-39-00-1-141-8-14-4 4 WO44 8 C 7079-4

john Farold

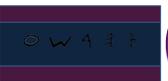
088 W 46 W 46

















The office of the Secretary of State for The United States of America Office hours: 9 A.M- 8:30 P.M. Monday – Friday Phone: 1-951-389-0313

Email: secretaryofstatefortusa@generalpost.org Letterhead for International Business for the people for The United States of America

INSTRUMENT OF SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE LAW OF NATION, BOOK I, BOOK II, BOOK III, BOOK IV AND THE TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The United States, in Congress assembled and the Congress of the reign of the heavens hereby sign, ratify, accept and acknowledge Book I, Book II, Book III, Book IV and the Table of Contents of the Law of Nations on the second day of August, 2013.

Furthermore, The United States of America and the reign of the heavens stand firm in their claim that all Nations and States that claim sovereignty will be acknowledged as being a sovereign Nation by the reign of the heavens if these four books and table of contents of the Law of Nations are actually signed, ratified, accepted and acknowledged.

IT IS DONE ON THE 2ND DAY OF AUGUST, 2013,

The United States, in Congress assembled,

Delegate: Charles Matthew Weis

Cheryl ann Witer Delegate:

Delegate: Rabert Eugene Calhan



The office of the Governor of The United States of America and the reign of the heavens,

john Farold



The Registrar for the Government of The United States of America

I, Alice Ceniceros, certify under penalty of bearing false witness under the laws of The United States of America that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief. The Office of the Registrar accepts and acknowledges the INSTRUMENT OF SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION and is recorded on:

Record Date

RH-4E22C12B-129E-4BB9-95FE-E39ECEF75C1A

Record File Number



Official Seal)

















83 088 W 08 X3 W W4 X442 08 WX4X 804 83 07 X 4 WX4X ₹ 08 47 4 W4

> 0⊗⊗ W 3004∓: 4.9-: J.Y. Y0Y447 -84 447 フネロツ: -

▶७४ ८: ₹ ₩4 X*44*20**%**₹X*4*X **%**04X0₹*4@*\ ୬ 4*4८*70₹X.04**** ८ XX 43 44 804 ₹7X 474X 0746 40₹ 7 ₹₹ 804 X3 7 076 804 83 07 X 4 WX4X ₹ 08 47 4 W4

₹ツ₩⊗40™トツ⊗ 0⊗ ₩₹ヘツ₫⊗04ŀ, 4₫⊗₹⊗₹₦₫⊗₹0ツ, ₫₦₦₧₯₫₰₦₧ ₫₰₫ **₹HYYOY/Ի△↑ツԻY⊗ O⊗ ⊗¾Ի ८**₹Y O⊗ Y**₹⊗**₹OY, **3**OOY ₹, **3**OOY ₹₹, **3**OOY ₹₹₹, **3**OOY ₹ 474 831 8496 08 HOY81 Y8W.

⊗\$ OY X ∆ WX4X ₹, Y HOY\4 ₹₹ 4₹₹ "Y96 ∆ 4Y∆ X\$ HOY\4 ₹₹ O⊗ X\$ 4 \Y O⊗ X\$ 900y ₹ 474 X3 8496 08 HOYX YX ₹ 08 X3 64Y 08 Y4X OY ₹ 07 X3 ₹ WOY4 447 08 4010**∓**X.

804X\$ 4704, 8\$ 07 X 4 WX4X ₹ 08 47 4 W4 474 X\$ 4 17 08 X\$ \$ 4 7 ₹ ₹X474 ⊗ 4") X3 4 W(4 ") X34X 4(6)4X O) = 4" A WX4X = X34X W(4 ") = O 4 7 YX1 Y 66 9 **ϤΨΨΫΟΥ**(Δ1 Δ 4∓ 9 Ϋ1 4 ∓0 4 1) Ϋ4Χ ΟΫ 97 Χ3 4 1) Ο⊗ Χ3 3 4 Ϋ∓ ⊗ Χ3 ∓ 8004 900 ¥ 474 X496 08 WOYX YX ₹ 08 X 3 C4Y 08 Y4X OY ₹ 44 4WXO466 ₹ 17 4, $44\times \otimes \Delta$, 4WW $7\times \Delta 4$ Y $\Delta 4$ WYYOYC $\Delta 1$ Δ .

₹8 ₹W 40% 0% 831 34 447 08 4010W8,

ACAXX: Charles Matthew Weis

4674X: Cheryl ann Wester

4674X: Walnut Eugene Calhon

83 088 W 08 X3 10 1901 08 83 09 X 4 WX4X ₹ 08 49 1 W4 494 X3 1 19 08 X3 3 4 7年.

john Farold

8\$ 41 ₹X444 804 X\$ 10 477 7X 08 8\$ 07 X 4 WX4X ₹ 08 477 4 W4



≢, 46 W H Y W 40 ₱, W 4x 81 074 47 746x1 08 9 44 Y 1 846 ₹ Y X Y ₱₹ 074 4 X 3 64Y ₹ 08 8 3 0 Y X A W X 4 X ₹ 0 8 4" 4 W4 X3.4X X3 804 10 71 744414473 \$ X40 474 W044 WX 4WW044 71 X0 X3 9 \$X 08 71 W044 7X 780474X 07, 97046 41, 474 96 80 80 08 X3 41 \$X444 4WW 7X\$ 474 4W97046 41 \$X\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$W840"\frac{1}{2}\$W8040"\frac{1

43-1-14-9-1-39-81-1-141-8 14 4 4 WO44 8 6 7079 4



088 W X/ W X/













TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRELIMINARIES.

Idea and General Principles of the Law of Nations.

- <u>1</u>. What is meant by a nation or state.
- 2. It is a moral person.
- <u>3</u>. Definition of the law of nations.
- 4. In what light nations or states are to be considered.
- 5. To what laws nations are subject.
- <u>6</u>. In what the law of nations originally consists.
- <u>7</u>. Definition of the necessary law of nations.
- 8. It is immutable.
- 9. Nations can make no change in it, nor dispense with the arising from it.
- 10. Society established by nature between all mankind.
- 11. And between all nations.
- 12. The object of this society of nations.
- 13. General obligation imposed by it.
- <u>14</u>. Explanation of this observation.
- <u>15</u>. The second general law is the liberty and independence of nations.
- 16. Effect of that liberty.
- <u>17</u>. Distinctions between internal and external, perfect and imperfect obligations and rights.
- 1 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 18. Equality of nations.
- <u>19</u>. Effect of that equality.
- <u>20</u>. Each nation is mistress of her own actions, when they do not affect the perfect rights of others.
- 21. Foundation of the voluntary law of nations.
- 22. Right of nations against the infractors of the law of nations.
- 23. Measure of that right.
- <u>24</u>. Conventional law of nations, or law of treaties.
- 25. Customary law of nations.
- 26. General rule respecting that law.
- 27. Positive law of nations.
- 28. General maxim respecting the use of the necessary and the voluntary law.

BOOK I.

OF NATIONS CONSIDERED IN THEMSELVES.

CHAP. I. Of Nations or Sovereign States.

- 1. Of the state, and of sovereignty.
- 2. Authority of the body politic over the members.
- 3. Of the several kinds of government.
- 4. What are sovereign states.
- 5. States bound by unequal alliance.
- 6. or by treaties of protection.
- 7. Tributary states.
- 8. Feudatory states.
- 2 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 9. Two states subject to the same prince.
- 10. States forming a federal republic.
- 11. A state that has passed under the dominion of another.
- 12. Objects of this treatise.

CHAP. II.

General Principles of the Duties of a Nation towards herself.

- 13. A nation ought to act agreeably to her nature.
- 14. Preservation and perfection of a nation.
- 15. End of civil society.
- 16. A nation is under an obligation to preserve herself.
- 17. ——— and to preserve her members.
- 18. A nation has a right to every thing necessary for her preservation.
- 19. She ought to avoid every thing that might occasion her destruction.
- 20. Her right to every thing that may promote this end.
- 21. A nation ought to perfect herself and her condition.
- 22. ——— and to avoid every thing contrary to her perfection.
- 23. The right she derives from these obligations.
- 24. Examples.
- 25. A nation ought to know herself.

CHAP. III.

Of the Constitution of a Stale, and the Duties and rights of a Nation in that respect.

- 26. Of the public authority.
- 27. What is the constitution of a state.
- 28. The nation ought to choose the best constitution.

- 29. Political, fundamental, and civil laws.
- 30. Support of the constitution, and obedience to the laws.
- 31. Right of a nation with respect to her constitution and government.
- 32. She may reform the government.
- 33. ——— and may alter the constitution.
- 34. Of the legislative power, and whether it can alter the constitution.
- 35. The nation ought not to attempt it without great caution.
- 36. She is the judge of all disputes relative to the government.
- 37. No foreign power has a right to interfere.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Sovereign, his Obligations, and his Rights.

- 38. Of the sovereign.
- 39. He is solely established for the safety and advantage of society.
- 40. His representative character.
- 41. He is intrusted with the obligations of the nation, and invested with her rights.
- 42. His duty with respect to the preservation and perfection of the nation.
- 43. His rights in that respect.
- 44. He ought to know the nation.
- 45. Extent of his power: prerogatives of majesty.
- 46. The prince is bound to respect and support the fundamental laws.
- 47. He may change the laws not fundamental.
- 48. He is bound to maintain and observe the existing laws.
- 49. In what sense he is subject to the laws.

- 50. His person is sacred and inviolable.
- 51. But the nation may repress a tyrant, and renounce her allegiance to him.
- 52. Arbitration between the king and his subjects.
- 53. Obedience which subjects owe to a sovereign.
- 54. In what cases they may resist him.
- 55. Ministers.

CHAP. V.

Of States, Elective, Successive, or Hereditary and of those called Patrimonial

- 56. Elective states.
- 57. Whether elective kings be real sovereigns.
- 58. Successive and hereditary states: origin of the right of succession.
- 59. Other origin of that right.
- 60. Other sources, which still amount to the same thing.
- 61. A nation may change the order of the succession.
- 62. Renunciations.
- 63. The order of succession ought commonly to be observed.
- 64. Regents.
- 65. Indivisibility of sovereignties.
- 66. Who are to decide disputes respecting the succession to a sovereignty.
- 67. The right of succession not to depend on the judgment of a foreign power.
- 68. States called patrimonial.
- 69. Every true sovereignty is unalienable.
- 70. Duty of a prince who is empowered to nominate his successor.

71. His nomination must be sanctioned by at least the tacit ratification of the people.

CHAP, VI.

Principal Objects of a good Government; and first, to provide for the Necessities of the Nation.

The object of society points out the duties of the sovereign:

- 72. ——— he is bound to procure plenty.
- 73. ——— to take care that there be a sufficient number of workmen.
- 74. ——— to prevent the emigration of those that are useful.
- 75. Emissaries who entice them away.
- 76. Labour and industry must be encouraged.

CHAP. VII. Of the Cultivation of the Soil.

77. Utility of Agriculture.



- Regulations necessary in that respect:
- 78. ——— for the distribution of land.
- 79. ——— for the protection of husbandsmen.
- 80. Husbandry ought to be placed in an honourable light.
- 81. Cultivation of the soil a natural obligation.
- 82. Public granaries.

CHAP. VIII. Of Commerce.

- 83. Domestic and foreign trade.
- 84. Utility of domestic trade.
- 85. Utility of foreign trade.
- 86. Obligation to cultivate domestic trade.

- 87. Obligation to carry on foreign trade.
- 88. Foundation of the laws of commerce: right of purchasing.
- 89. Right of selling.
- 90. Prohibition of foreign merchandises.
- 91. Nature of the right of purchasing.
- 92. Each nation to determine for herself how she will carry on commerce.
- 93. How A nation acquires a perfect right to a foreign trade.
- 94. Simple permission to carry on trade.
- 95. Whether commercial rights be subject to prescription.
- 96. Imprescriplibility of rights founded on treaty.
- 97. Monopolies, and trading companies with exclusive privileges.
- 98. Balance of trade, and attention of government in that respect.
- 99. Import duties.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Care of the Public Ways; and of Tolls.

- 100. Utility of highways, canals, &c.
- 101. Duty of government in that respect.
- 102. Its right In that respect.
- 103. Foundation of the right to demand toll.
- 104. Abuse of that right.

CHAP. X.

Of Money and Exchange.

- 105. Establishment of money.
- 106. Duty of the nation or prince with respect to the coin.

- 107. Their rights in that respect.
- 108. How one nation may injure another in the article of coin.
- 109. Exchange, and commercial laws.

CHAP, XI,

Second Object of a good Government, — to procure the true Happiness of a Nation.

- 110. A nation is bound to labour after her own happiness.
- 111. Instruction.
- 112. Education of youth.
- 113. Arts and sciences.
- 114. Freedom of philosophical discussion.
- 115. Love of virtue, and abhorrence of vice, to be excited.
- 116. The nation may hence discover the intention other rulers.
- 117. The nation, or public person, bound to perfect her understanding and will.
- 118. ——— and to direct the knowledge and virtues of the citizens to the welfare of the society.
- 119. Love for their country.
- 120. in individuals.
- 121. in the nation or state itself, and in the sovereign.
- 122. Definition of the term "country".
- 123. How shameful and criminal to injure our country.
- 124. The glory of good citizens; Examples.

CHAP. XII.

Of Piety and Religion.

- 125. Piety.
- 126. It ought to be attended with knowledge.

127. Religion, internal and external.
128. Rights of individuals: — liberty of conscience.
129. Public establishment of religion: — rights and duties of the nation.
130. — when there is as yet no established religion.
131. — when there is an established religion.
132. Duties and rights of the sovereign with respect to religion.
133. — where there is an established religion.
134. Objects of his care, and the means he ought to employ.
135. Toleration.
136. How the prince is to act when the nation is resolved to change her religion.
137. Difference of religion does not deprive a prince of his crown.
138. Duties and rights of the sovereign reconciled with those of the subjects.
139. The sovereign ought to have the inspection of the affairs of religion, and authority over those who teach it.
140. He is bound to prevent the abuse of the established religion.
141. His authority over the ministers of religion.
142. Nature of that authority.
143. Rule to be observed with respect to ecclesiastics.
144. Recapitulation of the reasons which establish the sovereign's rights in mailers of religion, — Authorities and examples.
145. Pernicious consequences of the contrary opinion.
Abuses particularized. —
146. 1. The popes.
147. 2. Important employments conferred by a foreign power
9 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States

may sign and ratify the same.

- 148. 3. Powerful subjects dependent on a foreign court.
- 149. 4. Celibacy of the priests: Convents.
- 150. 5. Enormous pretensions of the clergy; Pre-eminence.
- 151. 6. Independence, immunities.
- 152. 7. Immunity of church possessions.
- 153. 8. Excommunication of men in office.
- 154. 9. and of sovereigns themselves.
- 155. 10. The clergy drawing every thing to themselves, and interrupting the course of justice.
- 156. 11. Money drawn to Rome.
- 157. 12. Laws and customs inimical to the welfare of states.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Justice and Polity.

- 158. A nation is bound to make justice flourish.
- 159. ——— to establish good laws.
- 160. to enforce them.
- 161. Functions and duties of the prince in that respect.
- 162. How he is to dispense justice.
- 163. His duty to appoint upright and enlightened judges.
- 164. The ordinary courts should determine causes relating to the revenue.
- 165. Necessary to establish supreme courts, from whose sentence there shall be no appeal.
- 166. The prince bound to observe the forms of justice.
- 167. —— to support the authority of the judges, and enforce their decrees.
- 168. Distributive justice: distribution of employments and rewards.
- 10 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 169. Punishment of transgressors; foundation of the right of punishing.
- 170. Criminal laws.
- 171. Degree of punishment.
- 172. Execution of the laws.
- 173. Right of pardoning.
- 174. Internal police.
- 175. Duel or single combat.
- 176. Means of putting a slop to that disorder.

CHAP. XIV.

Third Object of a good Government, — to fortify itself against External Attacks.

- 177. A nation ought to fortify herself against external attacks.
- 178. National strength.
- 179. Increase of population.
- 180. Valour.
- 181. Other military virtues.
- 182. Riches.
- 183. Public revenues and taxes.
- 184. The nation ought not to increase her power by unlawful means.
- 185. Power is but relative.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Glory of a Nation.

- 186. Advantages of glory.
- 187. Duly of the nation. How true glory is acquired.
- 188. Duty of the prince.
- 11 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 189. Duty of the citizens.
- 190. Example of the Swiss.
- 191. Attacking the glory of a nation is doing her an injury.

CHAP, XVI.

Protection sought by a Nation, and her voluntary submission to a Foreign Power.

- 192. Protection.
- 193. Voluntary submission of one nation to another.
- 194. Several kinds of submission.
- 195. Right of the citizens when the nation submits to a foreign power.
- 196. These compacts annulled by the failure of protection.
- 197. or by the infidelity of the party protected.
- 198. and by the encroachments of the protector.
- 199. How the right of the nation protected is lost by her silence.

CHAP. XVII.

How a Nation may separate herself from the State of which she is a Member, and renounce her Allegiance to her Sovereign when she is not protected.

- 200. Difference between the present case and those in the proceeding chapter.
- 201. Duty of the members of a stale, or subjects of a prince who are in danger.
- 202. Their right when they are abandoned.

CHAP. XVIII.

Establishment of a Nation in a Country

- 203. Possession of a country by a nation.
- 204. Her right over the part in her possession.
- 205. Acquisition of the sovereignly in a vacant country.
- 206. Another manner of acquiring the empire in a free country.
- 12 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 207. How a nation acquires the property of a desert country.
- 208. A question on this subject.
- 209. Whether it be lawful to take possession of part of a country inhabited only by a few wandering tribes.
- 210. Colonies.
- 211. What is our country.
- 212. Citizens and natives.
- 213. Inhabitants.
- 214. Naturalization.
- 215. Citizens' children born in a foreign country.
- 216. Children born at sea.
- 217. Children born in the armies of the state, or in the house of its minister at a foreign court.
- 218. Settlement.
- 219. Vagrants.
- 220. Whether a person may quit his country.
- 221. How a person may absent himself for a time.
- 222. Variation of the political laws in that respect: they must be obeyed.
- 223. Cases in which a citizen has a right to quit his country.
- 224. Emigrants.
- 225. Sources of their right.
- 226. If the sovereign infringes their right, he injures them.
- 227. Supplicants.
- 228. Exile and banishment.
- 13 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 229. The exile and the banished man have a right to live somewhere.
- 230. Nature of that right.
- 231. Duly of nations towards them.
- 232. A nation cannot punish them for faults committed out of her territories.
- 233. ——— except such as affect the common safety of mankind.

CHAP, XX,

Public, Common, and Private Property.

- 234. What the Romans called res communes.
- 235. Aggregate wealth of a nation, and its divisions.
- 236. Two modes of acquiring public properly.
- 237. The income of the public property is naturally at the sovereign's disposal.
- 238. The nation may grant him the use and properly of her common possessions.
- 239. or allow him the domain, and reserve to herself the use of them.
- 240. Taxes.
- 241. The nation may reserve to herself the right of imposing them.
- 242. Sovereign possessing that power.
- 243. Duties of the prince with respect to taxes.
- 244. Eminent domain annexed to the sovereignty.
- 245. Dominion over public property.
- 246. The sovereign may make laws respecting the use of things possessed in common.
- 247. Alienation of the property of a corporation.
- 248. Use of common property.
- 249. How each member is to enjoy it.

- 250. Right of anticipation in the use of it.
- 251. The same right in another case.
- 252. Preservation and repairs of common possessions.
- 253. Duty and right of the sovereign in that respect.
- 254. Private property.
- 255. The sovereign may subject it to regulations of police.
- 256. Inheritances.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Alienation of the Public Properly, or the Domain, and that of a Part of the State.

- 257. The nation may alienate her public property.
- 258. Duties of the nation in that respect.
- 259. Duties of the prince.
- 260. He cannot alienate the public property.
- 261. The nation may give him a right to do it.
- 262. Rules on that subject with respect to treaties between nation and nation.
- 263. Alienation of a part of the state.
- 264. Rights of the dismembered party.
- 265. Whether the prince has power to dismember the state.

CHAP. XXII.

Of Rivers, Streams, and Lakes.

- 266. A river that separates two territories.
- 267. Bed of a river which is dried up or takes another course.
- 268. Right of alluvion.
- 269. Whether alluvion produces any change in the right to a river.
- 15 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 270. Consequence of a river changing its bed.
- 271. Works tending to turn the current.
- 272. or generally prejudicial to the rights of others.
- 273. Rules relative to interfering rights.
- 274. Lakes.
- 275. Increase of a lake.
- 276. Land formed on the banks of a lake.
- 277. Bed of a lake dried up.
- 278. Jurisdiction over lakes and rivers.

CHAP. XXIII. Of the Sea.

- 279. The sea, and its use.
- 280. Whether the sea can be possessed, and its dominion appropriated.
- 281. Nobody has a right to appropriate to himself the use of the open sea.
- 282. A nation attempting to exclude another does her an injury.
- 283. She even does an injury to all nations.
- 284. She may acquire an exclusive right by treaties.
- 285. but not by prescription and long use.
- 286. unless by virtue of a tacit agreement.
- 287. The sea near the coasts may become properly.
- 288. Another reason for appropriating the sea bordering on coasts.
- 289. How far that possession may extend.
- 290. Shores and ports.

- 291. bays and straits.
- 292. Straits in particular.
- 293. Right to wrecks.
- 294. A sea inclosed within the territories of a nation.
- 295. The parts of the sea possessed by a sovereign are within his jurisdiction.

BOOK II.

OF A NATION CONSIDERED IN HER RELATION TO OTHER STATES

CHAP. I.

Of the common Duties of a Nation towards other States, or the Offices of Humanity between Nations.

- 1. Foundation of the common and mutual duties of nations.
- 2. Offices of humanity, and their foundation.
- 3. General principles of all the mutual duties of nations.
- 4. Duties of a nation for the preservation of others.
- 5. She is bound to assist a nation afflicted with famine or any other calamity.
- 6. She is bound to contribute to the perfection of other states.
- 7. ——but not by force.
- 8. The right to require the offices of humanity.
- 9. The right of judging whether they are to be granted.
- 10. A nation is not to compel another to perform those offices of which the refusal is no wrong.
- 13. Mutual love of nations.
- 12. Each nation is bound to cultivate the friendship of others.
- 13. ——— to perfect herself, with the view to the advantage of others, and to set them good examples.
- 17 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 14. ——— to take care of their glory.
- 15. Difference of religion ought not to preclude the offices of humanity.
- 16. Rule and measure of the offices of humanity.
- 17. Particular limitation with respect to the prince.
- 18. No nation ought to injure others.
- 19. Offences.
- 20. Bad custom of the ancients.

CHAP. II.

Of the Mutual Commerce between Nations.

- 21. General obligation of nations to carry on mutual commerce.
- 22. They are bound to favour trade.
- 23. Freedom of trade.

- general Sost office
- 24. Right of trading belonging to nations.
- 25. Bach nation is sole judge of the propriety of commerce on her own part.
- 26. Necessity of commercial treaties.
- 27. General rule concerning those treaties.
- 28. Duty of nations in making such treaties.
- 29. Perpetual or temporary treaties, or treaties revocable at pleasure.
- 30. Nothing contrary to the tenor of a treaty can be granted to a third party.
- 31. How far lawful to give up by treaty the liberty of trading with other nations.
- 32. A nation may restrict her commerce in favour of another nation.
- 33. A nation may appropriate to herself a particular branch of trade.
- 34. Consuls.

CHAP. III.

Of the Dignity and Equality of Nations, — of Titles, — and other Marks of Honour.

- 35. Dignity of nations or sovereign states.
- 36. Their equality.
- 37. Precedency.
- 38. The form of government is foreign to this question.
- 39. A state ought to retain her rank, notwithstanding any changes in the form of her government.
- 40. Treaties and established customs are to be observed in that respect.
- 41. Name and honours given by the nation to her conductor.
- 42. Whether a sovereign may assume what title and honours he pleases.
- 43. Right of other nations in that respect.
- 44. Their duty.
- 45. How titles and honours may be secured.



- 46. We must conform to general custom.
- 47. Mutual respect due by sovereigns to each other.
- 48. How a sovereign ought to maintain his dignity.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Right to Security, and the Effects of the Sovereignty and Independence of Nations.

- 49. Right to security.
- 50. It produces the right of resistance.
- 51. ——— and that of obtaining reparation.
- 52. —— and the right of punishing.
- 53. Right of all nations against a mischievous people.
- 54. No nation has a right to interfere in the government of another state.
- 19 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 55. One sovereign cannot make himself judge of the conduct of another.
- 56. How far lawful to interfere in a quarrel between a sovereign and his subjects.
- 57. Right of opposing the interference of foreign powers in the affairs of government.
- 58. The same right with respect to religion.
- 59. No nation can be constrained in religious concerns.
- 60. Offices of humanity in these matters: missionaries.
- 61. Circumspection to be used.
- 62. What a sovereign may do in favour of those who profess his religion in another state.

CHAP, V.

Of the Observance of Justice between Nations.

- 63. Necessity of the observance of justice in human society.
- 64. Obligation of all nations to cultivate and observe justice.
- 65. Right of refusing to submit to injustice.
- 66. This right is a perfect one.
- 67. It produces the right of self-defence.
- 68. ——— the right of doing ourselves justice.
- 69. The right of punishing injustice.
- 70. Right of all nations against one that openly despises justice

CHAP. VI.

Of the concern a Nation may have in the Actions of her Citizens.

- 71. The sovereign is bound to avenge the wrongs of the state and to protect the citizens.
- 72. He must not suffer his subject to offend other nations or their citizens.
- 73. The ads of individuals not imputable to the nation.
- 74. ——— unless she approve or ratify them.

- 75. Conduct to be pursued by the offended party.
- 76. Duty of the aggressor's sovereign.
- 77. If he refuses justice, he becomes a party in the fault and offence.
- 78. Another case in which the nation is guilty of the crimes of the citizens.

CHAP. VII.

Effects of the Domain, between Nations.

- 79. General effects of the domain.
- 80. What is comprehended in the domain of a nation.
- 81. The property of the citizens is the national property with respect to foreign states.
- 82. A consequence of that principle.
- 83. Connection of the domain of the nation with the sovereignty.
- 84. Jurisdiction.
- 85. Effects of the Jurisdiction in foreign countries.
- 86. Desert and uncultivated places.
- 87. Duty of the nation in that respect.
- 88. Right of possessing things that have no owner.
- 89. Rights granted to another nation.
- 90. Not allowable to expel a nation from the country she inhabits.
- 91. ——— nor to extend by violence the bounds of empire.
- 92. the limits of territories ought to be carefully ascertained.
- 93. Violation of territory.
- 94. Prohibition to enter the territory.
- 95. A country possessed by several nations at the same time.
- 21 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 96. A country possessed by a private person.
- 97. Independent families in a country.
- 98. Possessions of certain places only, or of certain rights, in a vacant country.

CHAP, VIII.

Rules respecting Foreigners.

- 99. General idea of the conduct a state ought to observe toward foreigners.
- 100. Entering the territory.
- 101. Foreigners are subject to the laws.
- 102. ——— and punishable according to the laws.
- 103. Who is the judge of their disputes.
- 104. Protection due to foreigners.
- 105. Their duties.

- Sost office
- 106. To what burthens they are subject.
- 107. Foreigners continue members of their own nation.
- 108. The state has no right over the person of a foreigner.
- 109. nor over his property.
- 110. Who are the heirs of a foreigner.
- 111. Will of a foreigner.
- 112. Escheatage.
- 113. The right of traite foraine.
- 114. Immovable property possessed by an alien.
- 115. Marriages of aliens.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Rights retained by all Nations after the Introduction of Domain and Property.

- 116. What are the rights of which men cannot be deprived.
- 117. Rights still remaining from the primitive stale of communion.
- 118. Right retained by each nation over the property of others.
- 119. Right of necessity.
- 120. Right of procuring provision by force.
- 121. Right of making use of things belonging to others.
- 122. Right of carrying off women.
- 123. Right of passage.
- 124. —— and of procuring necessaries.
- 125. Right of dwelling in a foreign country.
- 126. Things, of which the use is inexhaustible.
- 127. Right of innocent use.
- general Post office
- 128. Nature of that right in general.
- 129. —— and in cases not doubtful.
- 130. Exercise of that right between nations.

CHAP. X.

How a Nation is to use her Right of Domain, in order to discharge her Duties towards other Nations, with respect to the Innocent Use of Things.

- 131. General duty of the proprietor.
- 132. Innocent passage.
- 133. Securities may be required.
- 134. Passage of merchandise.
- 135. Residence in the country.
- 136. How we are to act towards foreigners who desire a perpetual residence.
- 23 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 137. Right accruing from a general permission.
- 138. A right granted as a favour.
- 139. The nation ought to be courteous.

CHAP, XI.

Of Usucaption and Prescription between Nations.

- 140. Definition of usucaption and prescription.
- 141. Usucaption and prescription derived from the law of nature.
- 142. What foundation is required for ordinary prescription.
- 143. Immemorial prescription.
- 144. Claimant alleging reasons for his silence.
- 145. Proprietor sufficiently showing that he does not mean to abandon his right.
- 146. Prescription founded on the actions of the proprietor.
- 147. Usucaption and prescription take place between nations.
- 148. More difficult, between nations, to found them on a presumptive desertion.
- 149. Other principles that enforce prescription.
- 150. Effects of the voluntary law of nations on this subject.
- 151. Law of treaties, or custom, in this matter.

CHAP. XII.

Of Treaties of Alliance and other Public Treaties.

- 152. Nature of treaties.
- 153. Compacts, agreements, or conventions.
- 154. By whom treaties are made.
- 155. Whether a state under protection may make treaties.
- 156. Treaties concluded by proxies or plenipotentiaries.
- 24 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 157. Validity of treaties.
- 158. Injury does not render them void.
- 159. Duly of nations in that respect.
- 160. Nullity of treaties which are pernicious to the state.
- 161. Nullity of treaties made for an unjust or dishonest purpose.
- 162. Whether an alliance may be contracted with those who do not profess the true religion.
- 163. Obligation to observe treaties.
- 164. The violation of a treaty is an act of injustice.
- 165. Treaties cannot be made contrary to those already existing.
- 166. How treaties may be concluded with several nations with the same view.
- 167. The more ancient ally entitled to a preference.
- 168. We owe no assistance in an unjust war.



- 169. General division of treaties; those that relate to things already due by the law of nature.
- 170. Collision of those treaties with the duties we owe to ourselves.
- 171. Treaties in which we barely promise to do no injury.
- 172. Treaties concerning things that are not naturally due: equal treaties.
- 173. Obligation to preserve equality in treaties.
- 174. Difference between equal treaties and equal alliances.
- 175. Unequal treaties, and unequal alliances.
- 176. An alliance with diminution of sovereignty may annul preceding treaties.
- 177. We ought, as much as possible, to avoid making unequal alliances.
- 178. Mutual duties of nations with respect to unequal alliances.
- 179. in alliances where the inequality is on the side of the more powerful party.
- 25 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 180. How inequality of treaties and alliances may be conformable to the law of nature.
- 181. Inequality imposed by way of punishment.
- 182. Other kinds, of which we have spoken elsewhere.
- 183. Personal and real treaties.
- 184. Naming the contracting parties in the treaty does not render it personal.
- 185. An alliance made by a republic is real.
- 186. Treaties concluded by kings or other monarchs.
- 187. Perpetual treaties, and those for a certain time.
- 188. Treaties made for the king and his successors.
- 189. Treaties made for the good of the kingdom.
- 190. How presumption ought to be founded in doubtful cases.
- 191. The obligations and rights resulting from a real treaty pass to the successors.
- 192. Treaties accomplished once for all, and perfected.
- 193. Treaties already accomplished on the one part.
- 194. The personal alliance expires if one of the parties ceases to reign.
- 195. Treaties in their own nature personal.
- 196. Alliance concluded for the defence of the king and royal family.
- 197. Obligation of a real alliance, when the allied king is deposed.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Dissolution and Renewal of Treaties.

- 198. Expiration of alliances made for a limited time.
- 199. Renewal of treaties.
- 200. How a treaty is dissolved, when violated by one of the contracting parties.

- 201. The violation of one treaty does not cancel another.
- 202. The violation of one article in a treaty may cancel the whole.
- 203. The treaty is void by the destruction of one of the contracting powers.
- 204. Alliances of a state that has afterwards put herself under the protection of another.
- 205. Treaties dissolved by mutual consent.

CHAP. XIV.

Of other public Conventions, — of those that are made by Subordinate Powers, — particularly of the Agreement called in Latin, Sponsio, — and of Conventions between the Sovereign and Private Persons.

- 206. Conventions made by sovereigns.
- 207. Those made by subordinate powers.
- 208. Treaties concluded by a public person, without orders from the sovereign, or without sufficient powers.
- 209. The agreement called sponsio.
- general Post office
- 210. The state is not bound by such an agreement.
- 211. To what the promiser is bound when it is disavowed.
- 212. To what the sovereign is bound.
- 213. Private contracts of the sovereign.
- 214. Contracts made by him with private persons, in the name of the state.
- 215. They are binding on the nation, and on his successors.
- 216. Debts of the sovereign and the state.
- 217. Donations of the sovereign.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Faith of Treaties.

- 218. What is sacred among nations.
- 27 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 219. Treaties sacred between nations.
- 220. The faith of treaties is sacred.
- 221. He who violates his treaties, violates the law of nations.
- 222 Right of nations against him who disregards the faith of treaties.
- 223. The law of nations violated by the popes.
- 224. This abuse authorized by princes.
- 225. Use of an oath in treaties. It does not constitute the obligation.
- 226. It does not change the nature of obligations.
- 227. It gives no pre-eminence to one treaty above another.
- 228. It cannot give force to a treaty that is invalid.
- 229. Asseverations.
- 230. The faith of treaties does not depend on the difference of religion.
- 231. Precaution to be taken in wording treaties.
- 232. Subterfuges in treaties.
- 233. An evidently false interpretation inconsistent with the faith of treaties.
- 234. Faith tacitly pledged.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Securities given for the Observance of Treaties.

- 235. Guaranty.
- 236. It gives the guarantee no right to interfere unasked in the execution of a treaty.
- 237. Nature of the obligation it imposes.
- 238. The guaranty cannot impair the rights of a third parly.
- 239. The duration of the guaranty.
- 28 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 240. Treaties with surety.
- 241. Pawns, securities, and mortgages.
- 242. A nation's right over what she holds as a pledge.
- 243. How she is obliged to restore it.
- 244. How she may appropriate it to herself.
- 245. Hostages.
- 246. What right we have over hostages.
- 247. Their liberty alone is pledged.
- 248. When they are to be sent back.
- 249. Whether they may be detained on any other account.
- 250. They may be detained for their own actions.
- 251. Of the support of hostages.
- Son office
- 252. A subject cannot refuse to be a hostage.
- 253. Rank of the hostages.
- 254. They ought not to make their escape.
- 255. Whether a hostage who dies is to be replaced.
- 256. Substitute for a hostage.
- 257. Hostage succeeding to the crown.
- 258. The liability of the hostage ends with the treaty.
- 259. The violation of the treaty is an injury done to the hostages
- 260. The fate of the hostage when he who has given him fails in his engagements.
- 261. Right founded on custom.
- 29 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Interpretation of Treaties.

- 262. Necessity of establishing rules of interpretation.
- 263. First general maxim it is not allowable to interpret what has no need of interpretation.
- 264. Second general maxim if he who could and ought to have explained himself, has not done it, it is to his own detriment.
- 265. Third general maxim neither of the contracting parties has a right to interpret the treaty according to his own fancy.
- 266. Fourth general maxim what is sufficiently declared is to be taken for true.
- 267. We ought to attend rather to the words of the person promising, than to those of the party stipulating.
- 268. Fifth general maxim the interpretation ought to be made according to certain rules.
- 269. The faith of treaties imposes an obligation to follow those rules.
- 270. General rule of interpretation.



- 271. The terms are to be explained conformably to common usage.
- 272. Interpretation of ancient treaties.
- 273. Quibbles on words.
- 274. A rule on that subject.
- 275. Mental reservations.
- 276. Interpretation of technical terms.
- 277. Terms whose signification admits of degrees.
- 278. Figurative expressions.
- 279. Equivocal expressions.
- 280. The rule for these two cases.
- 281. Not necessary to give a term the same sense everywhere in the same deed.
- 30 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 282. We ought to reject every interpretation which leads to an absurdity.
- 283. or which renders the act null and void of effect.
- 284. Obscure expressions interpreted by others more clear in the same author.
- 285. Interpretation founded on the connection of the discourse.
- 286. Interpretation drawn from the connection and relation of the things themselves.
- 287. Interpretation founded on the reason of the deed.
- 288. Where many reasons have concurred to determine the will.
- 289. What constitutes a sufficient reason for an act of the will.
- 290. Extensive interpretation founded on the reason of the act.
- 291. Frauds tending to elude laws or promises.
- 292. Restrictive interpretation.
- 293. Us use, in order to avoid falling into absurdities, or into what is unlawful.
- 294. or what is too severe and burthensome.
- 295. How it ought to restrict the signification agreeably to the subject.
- 296. How a change happening in the state of things may form an exception.
- 297. Interpretation of a deed in unforeseen cases.
- 298. Reasons arising from the possibility, and not the existence of a thing.
- 299. Expressions susceptible of an extensive and a limited sense.
- 300. Things favourable, and things odious.
- 301. What tends to the common advantage, and to equality, is favourable: the contrary is odious.
- 302. What is useful to human society, is favourable: the contrary is odious.
- 303. Whatever contains a penalty is odious.
- 304. Whatever renders a deed void is odious.
- 31 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 305. Whatever tends to change the present state of things, is odious, the contrary is favourable.
- 306. Things of a mixed nature.
- 307. Interpretation of favourable things.
- 308. Interpretation of odious things.
- 309. Examples.
- 310. How we ought to interpret deeds of pure liberality.
- 311. Collison of laws or treaties.
- 312. First rule in cases of collison.
- 313. Second rule.
- 314. Third rule.
- 315. Fourth rule.
- 316. Fifth rule.
- 317. Sixth rule.
- 318. Seventh rule.
- 319. Eighth rule.
- 320. Ninth rule.
- 321. Tenth rule.
- 322. General remark on the manner of observing all the preceding rules.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Mode of Terminating Deputes between Nations.

- 323. General direction on this subject.
- 324. Every nation is bound to give satisfaction respecting the just complaints of another.
- 325. How nations may abandon their rights and just complaints.
- 32 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.



- 326. Means suggested by the law of nature for terminating their disputes: amicable accommodation.
- 327. Compromise.
- 328. Mediation.
- 329. Arbitration.
- 330. Conferences and congresses.
- 331. Distinction to be made between evident and doubtful cases.
- 332. Essential rights, and those of less importance.
- 333. How we acquire a right of recurring to force in a doubtful case.
- 334. ——— and even without attempting other measures.
- 335. Voluntary law of nations on that subject.
- 336. Equitable conditions to be offered.
- general Post office
- 337. Possessor's right in doubtful cases.
- 338. How reparation of an injury is to be sought.
- 339. Retaliation.
- 340. Various modes of punishing, without having recourse to arms.
- 341. Retortion.
- 342. Reprisals.
- 343. What is required to render them lawful.
- 344. Upon what effects reprisals are made.
- 345. The state is bound to compensate those who suffer by reprisals.
- 346. The sovereign alone can order reprisals.
- 347. Reprisals against a nation for actions of her subjects, and in favour of the injured subjects.
- 33 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 348. but not in favour of foreigners.
- 349. Those who have given cause for reprisals are bound to indemnify those who suffer by them.
- 350. What may be deemed a refusal to do justice.
- 353. Subjects arrested by way of reprisals.
- 352. Our right against those who oppose reprisals.
- 353. Just reprisals do not afford a just cause for war.
- 354. How we ought to confine ourselves to reprisals, or at length proceed to hostilities.

BOOK III.

OF WAR.

CHAP. I.

Of War, — its different Kinds, — and the Right of making War.

- 1. Definition of war.
- 2. Public war.



- 3. Right of making war.
- 4. It belongs only to the sovereign power.
- 5. Defensive and offensive war.

CHAP. II.

Of the Instruments of War, — the Raising of Troops, &c. — their Commanders, or the Subordinate Powers in War.

- 6. Instruments of war.
- 7. Right of levying troops.
- 8. Obligation of the citizens or subjects.
- 9. Enlisting or raising of troops.
- 10. Whether there be any exemptions from carrying arms.
- 34 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 11. Soldiers' pay and quarters.
- 12. Hospitals for invalids.
- 13. Mercenary soldiers.
- 14. Rule to be observed in their enlistment.
- 15. Enlisting in foreign countries.
- 16. Obligation of Soldiers.
- 17. Military laws.
- 18. Military discipline.
- 19. Subordinate powers in war.
- 20. How their promises bind the sovereign.
- 21. In what cases their promises bind only themselves.
- 22. Their assumption of an authority which they do not possess.
- 23. How they bind their inferiors.

CHAP. III. Of the Just Causes of War.

- 24. War never to be undertaken without very cogent reasons.
- 25. Justificatory reasons, and motives for making war.
- 26. What is in general a just cause of war.
- 27. What war is unjust.
- 28. The object of war.
- 29. But justificatory reasons and proper motives requisite in undertaking a war.
- 30. Proper motives vicious motives.
- 31. War undertaken upon just grounds, but from vicious motives.
- 35 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 32. Pretexts.
- 33. War undertaken merely for advantage.
- 34. Nations who make war without reason or apparent motives.
- 35. How defensive war is just or unjust.
- 36. How it may become just against an offensive war which was originally just.
- 37. How an offensive war is just in an evident cause.
- 38. —— in a doubtful cause.
- 39. War cannot be just on both sides.
- 40. Sometimes reputed lawful.
- 41. War undertaken to punish a nation.
- 42. Whether the aggrandizement of a neighbouring power can authorize a war against him.
- 43. Alone, and of itself, it cannot give a right to attack him.
- 44. How the appearances of danger give that right.
- 45. Another case more evident.
- 46. Other allowable means of defence against a formidable power.
- 47. Political equilibrium.
- 48. Ways of maintaining it.
- 49. How he that destroys the equilibrium may be restrained or even weakened.
- 50. Behaviour allowable towards a neighbour preparing for war.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Declaration of War, — and of War in due Form.

- 51. Declaration of war: necessity thereof.
- 52. What it is to contain.

- 53. It is simple or conditional.
- 54. The right to make war ceases on the offer of equitable conditions.
- 55. Formalities of a declaration of war.
- 56. Other reasons for the necessity of its publication.
- 57. Defensive war requires no declaration.
- 58. When it may be omitted in an offensive war.
- 59. It is not to be omitted by way of retaliation.
- 60. Time of the declaration.
- 61. Duty of the inhabitants on a foreign army's entering a country before a declaration of war.
- 62. Commencement of hostilities.
- 63. Conduct to be observed towards the enemy's subjects who are in the country at the time of the declaration of war.
- 64. Publication of the war, and manifestoes.
- 65. Decorum and moderation to be observed in the manifestoes.
- 66. What is a lawful war in due form.
- 67. It is to be distinguished from informal and unlawful war.
- 68. Grounds of this distinction.

CHAP, V.

Of the Enemy, and of Things belonging to the Enemy.

- 69. Who is an enemy.
- 70. All the subjects of the two stales at war are enemies.
- 71. ——— and continue to be enemies in all places.
- 72. Whether women and children are to be accounted enemies
- 73. Things belonging to an enemy.
- 37 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 74. ——— continue such everywhere.
- 75. Neutral things found with an enemy.
- 76. Lands possessed by foreigners in an enemy's country.
- 77. Things due to the enemy by a third party.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Enemy's Allies, — of Warlike Associations, — of Auxiliaries and Subsidies.

- 78. Treaties relative to war.
- 79. Defensive and offensive alliances.
- 80. Difference between warlike alliances and defensive treaties.
- 81. Auxiliary troops.
- 82. Subsidies.
- 83. When a nation is authorized to assist another.
- 84. ——— and to make alliances for war.
- 85. Alliances made with a nation actually engaged in war.
- 86. Tacit clause in every warlike alliance.
- 87. To refuse succours for an unjust war is no breach of alliance.
- 88. What the casus feederis is.
- 89. It never takes place in an unjust war.
- 90. How it exists in a defensive war.
- 91. ——— and in a treaty of a guaranty.
- 92. The succour is not due under an inability to furnish it, or when the public safety would be exposed.
- 93. Other cases: two of the parties in an alliance coming to a rupture.
- 94. Refusal of the succours due in virtue of an alliance.
- 38 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 95. The enemy's associates.
- 96. Those who make a common cause with the enemy are his associates.
- 97. ——— and those who assist him, without being obliged to it by treaties.
- 98. or who are in an offensive alliance with him.
- 99. How a defensive alliance associates with the enemy.
- 100. Another case.
- 101. In what case it does not produce the same effect.
- 102. Whether it be necessary to declare war against the enemy's associates.

CHAP, VII.

Of Neutrality, — and the Passage of Troops through a Neutral Country.

- 103. Neutral nations.
- 104. Conduct to be pursued by a neutral nation.eneral
- 105. Anally may furnish the succour due from him, and remain neuter.
- 106. Right of remaining neuter.
- 107. Treaties of neutrality.
- 108. Additional reasons for making those treaties.
- 109. Foundation of the rules of neutrality.
- 130. How levies may be allowed, money lent, and every kind of things sold, without a breach of neutrality.
- 111. Trade of neutral nations with those which are at war.
- 112. Contraband goods.
- 113. Whether such goods may be confiscated.
- 114. Searching neutral ships.
- 115. Enemy's property on board a neutral ship.
- 39 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 116. Neutral property on board an enemy's ship.
- 117. Trade with a besieged town.
- 118. Impartial offices of neutrals.
- 119. Passage of troops through a neutral country.
- 120. Passage to be asked.
- 121. It may be refused for good reasons.
- 122. In what case it may be forced.
- 123. The fear of danger authorizes a refusal.
- 124. or a demand of every reasonable security.
- 125. Whether always necessary to give every kind of security required.
- 126. Equality to be observed towards both parties, as to the passage.
- 127. No complaint lies against a neutral state for granting passage.
- 128. That state may refuse it from fear of the resentment of the opposite party.
- 129. and lest her country should become the theatre of war.
- 130. What is included in the grant of passage.
- 131. Safely of the passage.
- 132. No hostility to be committed in a neutral country.
- 133. Neutral country not to afford a retreat to troops, that they may again attack their enemies.
- 134. Conduct to be pursued by troops passing through a neutral country.
- 135. A passage may be refused for a war evidently unjust.

CHAP, VIII.

Of the Rights of Nations in War, — and first, of what we have a Right to do and what we are allowed to do, to the Enemy's Person in a just War.

136. General principle of the rights against an enemy in a just war.

- 137. Difference between what we have a right to do, and what is barely allowed to be done with impunity between enemies.
- 138. The right to weaken an enemy by every justifiable method.
- 139. The right over the enemy's person.
- 140. Limits of that right: an enemy not to be killed after ceasing to resist.
- 141. A particular case in which quarter may be refused.
- 142. Reprisals.
- 143. Whether a governor of a town can be punished with death for an obstinate defence.
- 144. Fugitives and deserters.
- 145. Women, children, the aged, and sick.
- 146. Clergy, men of letters, &c.
- 147. Peasants, and, in general, all who do not carry arms.
- 148. The right of making prisoners of war.
- 149. A prisoner of war not to be put to death.
- 150. How prisoners of war are to be treated.
- 151. Whether prisoners, who cannot be kept or fed, may be put to death.
- 152. Whether prisoners of war may be made slaves.
- 153. Exchange and ransom of prisoners.
- 154. The state is bound to procure their release.
- 155. Whether an enemy may lawfully be assassinated or poisoned.
- 156. Whether poisoned weapons may be used in war.
- 157. Whether springs may be poisoned.
- 158. Disposition to be entertained towards an enemy.
- 41 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

159. Tenderness for the person of a king who is in arms against us.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Right of War, with Respect to Things belonging to the Enemy.

- 160. Principles of the right over things belonging to the enemy.
- 161. The right of seizing them.
- 162. What is taken from the enemy by way of penalty.
- 163. What is withheld from him, in order to oblige him to give just satisfaction.
- 164. Booty.
- 165. Contribution.
- 166. Waste and destruction.
- 167. Ravaging and burning.
- 168. What things are to be spared.
- 169. Bombarding towns.
- 170. Demolition of fortresses.
- 171. Safeguards.
- 172. General rule of moderation respecting the evil which may be done to an enemy.
- 173. Rule of the voluntary law of nations on the same subject.

CHAP. X.

Of Faith between Enemies, — of Stratagems, Artifices in War, Spies, and some other Practices.

- 174. Faith to be sacred between enemies.
- 175. What treaties are to be observed between enemies.
- 176. On what occasions they may be broken.
- 177. Lies.
- 42 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.



- 178. Stratagems and artifices in war.
- 179. Spies.
- 180. Clandestine seduction of the enemy's people.
- 181. Whether the offers of a traitor may be accepted.
- 182. Deceitful intelligence.

CHAP, XI,

Of the Sovereign who wages an unjust war.

- 183. An unjust war gives no right whatever.
- 184. Great guilt of the sovereign who undertakes it.
- 185. His obligations.
- 166. Difficulty of repairing the injury he has done.
- 186. Whether the nation and the military are bound to anything.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Voluntary Law of Nations, as it regards the Effects of Regular Warfare, independently of the Justice of the Cause.

- 188. Nations not rigidly to enforce the law of nature against each other.
- 189. Why they are bound to admit the voluntary law of nations
- 190. Regular war, as to its effects, is to be accounted just on both sides.
- 191. Whatever is permitted to one party, is so to the other.
- 192. The voluntary law gives no more than impunity to him who wages an unjust war.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Acquisitions by War, and particularly of Conquests.

- 193. War a mode of acquisition.
- 194. Measure of the right it gives.
- 195. Rules of the voluntary law of nations.
- 43 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 196. Acquisition of movable property.
- 197. Acquisition of immovables, or conquest.
- 198. How to transfer them validly.
- 199. Conditions on which a conquered town is acquired.
- 200. Lands of private persons.
- 201. Conquest of the whole state.
- 202. To whom the conquest belongs.
- 203. Whether we are to set at liberty a people whom the enemy had unjustly conquered.

CHAP. XIV. Of the Right of Postliminium.

- 204. Definition of the right of postliminium.
- 205. Foundation of that right.
- 206. How it takes effect.

- general St office
- 207. Whether it takes effect among the allies.
- 208. Of no validity in neutral nations.
- 209. What things are recoverable by that right.
- 210. Of those who cannot return by the right of postliminium.
- 211. They enjoy that right when retaken.
- 212. Whether that right extends to their properly alienated by the enemy.
- 213. Whether a nation that has been entirely subdued can enjoy the right of postliminium.
- 214. Right of postliminium for what is restored at the peace.
- 215. ——and for things ceded to the enemy.
- 216. The right of postliminium does not exist after a peace.

- 217. Why always in force for prisoners.
- 218. They are free even by escaping into a neutral country.
- 219. How the rights and obligations of prisoners subsist.
- 220. Testament of a prisoner of war.
- 221. Marriage.
- 222. Regulations established by treaty or custom, respecting postliminium.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Right of Private Persons in War.

- 223. Subjects cannot commit hostilities without the sovereign's order.
- 224. That order may be general or particular.
- 225. Source of the necessity of such an order.
- 226. Why the law of nations should have adopted this rule.
- 227. Precise meaning of the order.
- 228. What may be undertaken by private persons, presuming on the sovereign's will.
- 229. Privateers.
- 230. Volunteers.
- 231. What soldiers and subalterns may do.
- 232. Whether the stale is bound to indemnify the subjects for damages sustained in war.

CHAP. XVI.

Of various Conventions made during the Course of the War.

- 233. Truce and suspension of arms.
- 234. ——— does not terminate the war.
- 235. A truce is either partial or general.
- 236. General truce for many years.
- 45 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 237. By whom those agreements may be concluded.
- 238. The sovereign's faith engaged in them.
- 239. When the truce begins to be obligatory.
- 240. Publication of the truce.
- 241. Subjects contravening the truce.
- 242. Violation of the truce.
- 243. Stipulation of a penalty against the infractor.
- 244. Time of the truce.
- 245. Effects of a truce: what is allowed or not, during its continuance. First rule Each party may do at home what they have a right to do in time of peace.
- 246. Second rule not to lake advantage of the truce in doing what hostilities would have prevented.
- 247. ——— for instance, continuing the works of a siege, or repairing breaches.
- 248. or introducing succours.
- 249. Distinction of a particular case.
- 250. Retreat of an army during a suspension of hostilities.
- 251. Third rule Nothing to be attempted in contested places, but every thing to be left as it was.
- 252. Places quitted or neglected by the enemy.
- 253. Subjects inclined to revolt against their prince not to be received during the truce.
- 254. much less to be solicited to treason.
- 255. Persons or effects of enemies not to be seized during the truce.
- 256. Right of postliminium during the truce.
- 257. Intercourse allowed during a truce.

- 258. Persons detained by unsurmountable obstacles after the expiration of the truce.
- 259. Particular conditions added to truces.
- 260. At the expiration of the truce the war recommences without any new declaration.
- 261. Capitulations; and by whom they may be concluded.
- 262. Clauses contained in them.
- 263. Observance of capitulations, and its utility.
- 264. Promises made to the enemy by individuals.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Safe-conducts and Passports, and Questions on the Ransom of Prisoners of War.

- 265. Nature of safe-conducts and passports.
- 266. From what authority they emanate.
- 267. Not transferable from one person to another.
- 268. Extent of the promised security.
- 269. How to judge of the right derived from a safe conduct.
- 270. Whether it includes baggage and domestics.
- 271. Safe conduct granted to the father does not include his family.
- 272. Safe conduct given in general to any one and his retinue.
- 273. Term of the safe conduct.
- 274. A person unavoidably detained beyond the term.
- 275. The safe conduct does not expire at the death of him who gave it.
- 276. How it may be revoked.
- 277. Safe conduct, with the clause "for such time as we shall think fit".
- 278. Conventions relating to the ransom of prisoners.
- 47 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 279. The right of demanding a ransom may be transferred.
- 280. What may annul the convention made for the rate of the ransom.
- 281. A prisoner dying before payment of ransom.
- 282. Prisoner released on condition of procuring the release of another.
- 283. Prisoner retaken before he has paid his former ransom.
- 284. Prisoner rescued before he has received his liberty.
- 285. Whether the things which a prisoner has found means to conceal, belong to him.
- 286. Hostage given for the release of a prisoner.

CHAP. XVIII. Of Civil War.

- 287. Foundation of the sovereign's rights against the rebels.
- 288. Who are rebels.
- 289. Popular commotion, insurrection, sedition.
- 290. How the sovereign is to suppress them.
- 291. He is bound to perform the promises he has made to the rebels.
- 292. Civil war.
- 293. A civil war produces two independent parties.
- 294. They are to observe the common laws of war.
- 295. The effects of civil war distinguished according to cases.
- 296. Conduct to be pursued by foreign nations.

BOOK IV.

OF THE RESTORATION OF PEACE: AND OF EMBASSIES.

CHAP. I.

Of Peace, and the Obligation to cultivate it.

- 1. What peace is.
- 2. Obligation of cultivating it.
- 3. The sovereign's obligation in that respect.
- 4. Extent of that duty.
- 5. Disturbers of the public peace.
- 6. How far war may be continued.
- 7. Peace the end of war.
- 8. General effects of peace.

CHAP. II. Treaties of Peace.

- 9. Definition of a treaty of peace.
- 10. By whom it may be concluded.



- 11. Alienations made by a treaty of peace.
- 12. How the sovereign may, in a treaty, dispose of what concerns individuals.
- 13. Whether a king who is a prisoner of war can make peace.
- 14. Whether peace can be made with an usurper.
- 15. Allies included in the treaty of peace.
- 16. Associates to treat, each for himself.
- 17. Mediation.
- 18. On what footing peace may be concluded.
- 19. General effect of the treaty of peace.
- 20. Amnesty.
- 21. Things not mentioned in the treaty.

- 22. Things not included in the compromise or amnesty.
- 23. Former treaties, mentioned or confirmed in the new, are a part of it.

CHAP. III.

Of the Execution of the Treaty of Peace.

- 24. When the obligation of the treaty commences.
- 25. Publication of the peace.
- 26. Time of the execution.
- 27. A lawful excuse to be admitted.
- 28. The promise is void when the party to whom it was made has himself hindered the performance of it.
- 29. Cessation of contributions.
- 30. Products of the thing restored or ceded.
- 31. In what condition things are to be restored.
- 32. The interpretation of a treaty of peace is to be against the superior party.
- 33. Names of ceded countries.
- 34. Restoration not to be understood of those who have voluntarily given themselves up.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Observance and Breach of the Treaty of Peace.

- 35. The treaty of peace binds the nation and successors.
- 36. It is to be faithfully observed.
- 37. The plea of fear or force does not dispense with the observance.
- 38. How many ways a treaty of peace may be broken.
- 39. —— by a conduct contrary to the nature of every treaty of peace.
- 40. To take up arms for a fresh cause is no breach of the treaty of peace.

- 41. A subsequent alliance with an enemy is likewise no breach of the treaty.
- 42. Why a distinction is to be made between a new war and a breach of the treaty.
- 43. Justifiable self-defence is no breach of the treaty.
- 44. Causes of rupture on account of allies.
- 45. The treaty is broken by what is contrary to its particular nature.
- 46. ——— by the violation of any article.
- 47. The violation of a single article breaks the whole treaty.
- 48. Whether a distinction may here be made between the more and the less important articles.
- 49. Penally annexed to the violation of an article.
- 50. Studied delays.
- 51. Unsurmountable impediments.
- 52. Infractions of the treaty of peace by the subjects.
- 53. or by allies.
- 54. Right of the offended party against him who has violated the treaty.

CHAP, V.

Of the Right of Embassy, or the Right of sending and receiving Public Ministers.

- 55. It is necessary that nations be enabled to treat and communicate together.
- 56. They do that by the agency of public ministers.
- 57. Every sovereign state has a right to send and receive public ministers.
- 58. An unequal alliance, or a treaty of protection, does not take away that right.
- 59. Right of the princes and states of the empire in that respect.
- 60. Cities that have the right of banner.
- 61. Ministers of viceroys.
- 51 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 62. Ministers of the nation or of the regents during an interregnum.
- 63. Sovereign molesting another in the exercise of the right of embassy.
- 64. What is allowable in that respect in time of war.
- 65. The minister of a friendly power is to be received.
- 66. Resident ministers.
- 67. Admission of an enemy's ministers.
- 68. Whether ministers may be received from or sent to an usurper.

CHAP. VI.

Of the several Orders of Public Ministers — of the Representative Character, and of the Honours due to Ministers.

- 69. Origin of the several orders of public ministers.
- 70. Representative character.
- 71. Ambassadors.



- 72. Envoys.
- 73. Residents.
- 74. Ministers.
- 75. Consuls, agents, deputies, commissioners, &c.
- 76. Credentials.
- 77. Instructions.
- 78. Right of sending ambassadors.
- 79. Honours due to ambassadors.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities of Ambassadors, and other Public Ministers.

- 80. Respect due to public ministers.
- 52 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 81. Their persons sacred and inviolable.
- 82. Particular protection due to them.
- 83. When it commences.
- 84. What is due to them in the countries through which they pass.
- 85. Ambassadors going to an enemy's country.
- 86. Embassies between enemies.
- 87. Heralds, trumpeters, and drummers.
- 88. Ministers, trumpeters, &c., to be respected even in a civil war.
- 89. Sometimes they may be refused admittance.
- 90. Every thing which has the appearance of insult to them must be avoided.
- 91. By and to whom they may be sent.
- 92. Independence of foreign ministers.



- 93. How the foreign minister is to behave.
- 94. How he may be punished for ordinary transgressions.
- 95. for faults committed against the prince.
- 96. Right of ordering away an ambassador who is guilty or justly suspected.
- 97. Right of repressing him by force, if he behaves as an enemy.
- 98. Ambassador forming dangerous plots and conspiracies.
- 99. What may be done to him according to the exigency of the case.
- 100. Ambassador attempting against the sovereign's life.
- 101. Two remarkable instances respecting the immunities of public ministers.
- 102. Whether reprisals may be made on an ambassador.
- 103. Agreement of nations concerning the privileges of ambassadors.
- 53 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 104. Free exercise of religion.
- 105. Whether an ambassador be exempted from all imposts.
- 106. Obligation founded on use and custom.
- 107. A minister whose character is not public.
- 108. A sovereign in a foreign country.
- 109. Deputies to the states.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Judge of Ambassadors in Civil Cases.

- 110. The ambassador is exempt from the civil jurisdiction of the country where he resides.
- 111. How he may voluntarily subject himself to it.
- 112. A minister who is a subject of the state where he is employed.
- 113. Immunity of the minister extends to his properly.
- 114. The exemption cannot extend to effects belonging to any trade the minister may carry on.
- 115. nor to immovable property which he possesses in the country.
- 116. How justice may be obtained against an ambassador.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Ambassador's House and Domestics.

- 117. The ambassador's house.
- 118. Right of asylum.
- 119. Exemption of an ambassador's carriages.
- 120. of his retinue.
- 121. of his wife and family.
- 122. of the secretary of the embassy.
- 123. of the ambassador's couriers and despatches.

- 124. The ambassador's authority over his retinue.
- 125. When the rights of an ambassador expire.
- 126. Cases when new credentials are necessary.
- 127. Conclusion.













INSTRUMENT OF SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE LAW OF NATION, BOOK I, BOOK II, BOOK III, BOOK IV AND THE TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The assembly of the The United States of America and of the reign of the heavens hereby sign, ratify, accept and acknowledge Book I, Book II, Book III, Book IV and the Table of Contents of the Law of Nations on the second day of August, 2013.

Furthermore, The United States of America and the reign of the heavens stand firm in their claim that all Nations and States that claim sovereignty will be acknowledged as being a sovereign Nation by the reign of the heavens if these four books and table of contents of the Law of Nations are actually signed, ratified, accepted and acknowledged,

One of the people,

Keth-Edward

One of the people,

The Registrar for the Government of The United States of America

I, Alice Ceniceros, certify under penalty of bearing false witness under the laws of The United States of America that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief. The Office of the Registrar accepts and acknowledges the assembly minutes 08-02-2013 and is recorded on:

8/2/2013 RH-4E22C12B-129E-4BB9-95FE-E39ECEF75C1A

Record Date Record File Number

(official seal)















8496 08 HOY81498W

- . Y¾XX ₹ ♥ XYX 97 4 YXX OY O4 ₹XXX.
- _. ₹X ₹ 4 YO446 J 4₹OY.
- . △ ⊗ ୬ X O 9 O ⊗ X \$ (4Y O ⊗ 94X O 9 ₹.
- $_$. \mp 7 Y3 $\cancel{4}$ X \cancel{C} T3X Y $\cancel{4}$ X OY \mp O4 \mp X $\cancel{4}$ X \mp $\cancel{4}$ 4 XO $\cancel{9}$ WOY \mp \triangle 4 \triangle .

- . △ ⊗ ୬ x O y O ⊗ x ≼ ୬ W ₹₹*4 ₹₽ ८4* Y O ⊗ 94 x O 9 ₹.
- _. ₹X ₹ ŸŸOX*49C* .
- _. Y4X OYF W4Y Y4Y Y0 W34Y1 Y X, Y04 4 ₹7 Y₹ Y X3 X3 44 ₹ Y1 840Y X.
- . *ፈ*ሃል *ቃ* XY *ካ ፈርር ካፈ*X Oንቹ.
- _. ⊗¾ O∮H WX O⊗ X¾ ₹ ₹OW X1 O⊗ Y4X OY∓.
- _. ↑ y 446 O96 ↑4X Oy YJO∓ & 97. X.
- _. トートフ८४७४X OY O⊗ X¾ ₹ Oタ₹ 4 4X OY.
- _. ⊗¾ ₹ WOY¼ ↑ Y 446 C4Y ₹ X¾ C 9 4X1 4Y4 Y¼ Y¼ J YW O⊗ Y4X OYF.
- . 1-88 WX O8 X34X (4 4XZ.
- _. \triangle \mp X YWX OYF θ XY Y YX \triangle YX \triangle YX \triangle YX \triangle YX \triangle YX OYF \triangle YA \triangle YX \triangle YX

- _. r-q046 x1 08 y4x 0y=.
- . 1-88 WX 08 X34X 4046 X1.
- _. トーイW氢 ツイX Oツ 〒 ツ 〒X 4 〒〒 O⊗ Ś 4 OYツ イWX OツŦ, YŚ ツ XŚ む 4O ツOX イ⊗⊗ WX XŚ フ 4⊗ WX 4 へŚX〒 O⊗ OXŚ 4Ŧ.
- _. 🛇 OO Y 🗸 AX OY OO X X O OO Y X 447 CAY OO Y 4X OY =.
- _. 4 13X 08 14X 01F 414 1FX X3 1844WXO4F 08 X3 64Y 08 14X 01F.
- _. 74=04 08 x34x 4 13x.
- _. HOY YX OY46 C4Y O⊗ Y4X OYF, O4 C4Y O⊗ X4 4X ₹.
- . HO\(\text{XO}\)\(\frac{41}{41}\)\(\frac{44}{1}\)\(\O\)\(\text{Y}\)\(\O\)\(\Text{X}\)\(\O\)\(\Text{T}\).
- . 1 7 446 406 4 ₹7 WX 71 X34X 64Y.
- _. JO∓ X *C4*Y O⊗ Y4X OY∓.
- _. ↑) 446 741 7 4 ₹J WX 91 X3 O₹ OØ X3 9 W ₹₹441 494 X3 O6O9X441 64Y.

900y ₹.

OO Y40FOYW HOYWFAHAFY BY OSHYWHCHW.

H347. ₹. O8 Y4X OY¥ O4 WO 4 1Y WX4X ₹.

- . O⊗ X3 ₹X4X, 474 O⊗ ₹O 4 17X1.
- . 40x304 X1 08 X3 4041 706 X W O 4 X3 7 79 4年.
- . O⊗ X3 ₹ 446 Y Y4 ₹ O⊗ 10 477 YX.
- . Y¾4X 44 ₹O 4 19 ₹X4X ₹.
- . WX4X ₹ 900YA 97. OY PO46 466 4YW.
- . --- O4 37 X4 4X ₹ O8 J4OX WX O9.
- . ⊗4 40x447 ₹x4x ₹.
- . ⊗ O∆4XO4L ₹X4X ₹.

- . WX4X ₹ ⊗O4" У1 4 ⊗ 4 446 4 7O96 W.
- . 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\times 4\times \times 4\times \frac{1}{2}\times \frac{1}\times \frac{1}{2}\times \fra
- . O4H WX = O8 X 3 = X4 4X = .

4347. 辛季.

1 7 446 74 7W 76 ₹ 08 X3 40X ₹ 08 4 74X 07 X0Y444₹ 3 4₹ 68.

- . 4 74X 07 0013X XO 4WX 414 49CZ XO 3 4 74XO4.
- . 74 \(\xi \) 4\(\text{X}\) O\(\text{O}\) 4\(\text{V}\) 7\(\text{A}\) 7\(\text{A}\) WX\(\text{O}\) O\(\text{A}\) 4\(\text{X}\) O\(\text{O}\).
- . 4 Y4X OY ₹ OYA 4 4Y O4C \4X OY XO 74 ₹ 4 3 4₹ 68.
- . ---- 474 XO JA # 4 & 4 7 79 4F.
- . 4 Y4X OY 34 4 1 13X XO 47 X3 Y1 Y W FF41 801 3 171 F 14X OY.
- . WA OO1AX XO 4 O 4 AT XA Y1 XA4X Y1 1AX OWW4F OYA A 4 FX4OWX OY.
- . 3 4 4 1 3 X X O 4 7 X 3 Y 1 X 3 4 X Y 4 7 7 4 0 Y O X X 3 ₹ Y A.
- . 4 74X O7 OO13X XO J 48 WX 3 4 (8 474 3 4 WO74 X O7).
- . ---- 474 XO 4 O 4 42 X3 77 WO7X4442 XO 3 4 J 48 WX O7.
- . ⊗3 4 13X ₹3 & 4 ₹ ⊗40 ♥ X3 ₹ 096 14X 0 ♥ ₹.
- . hth 4 ツフ (羊.
- . 4 Y4X OY OO13X XO YYOY 3 4 (8.

料347. 芙芙

O⊗ X3 HOY=X XOX OY O⊗ 4 WX46, 4Y4 X3 4OX ₹ 4Y4 4 13X ₹ O⊗ 4 Y4X OY Y X34X 4 ₹ 7 WX.

- .00 X3 7096 W 40X304 XZ.
- . Y¾XX ₹X¾ WOY₹X XOX OY OØ X ₹XXX.
- . \otimes 3 Y4X OY OO13X XO W3OO \mp X3 \neq \mp X WOY \mp X XOX OY.
- . JOC X W4C, ⊗OYA4" YX4C, 4Y4 W C C4Y ₹.
- . WOJJO4X O⊗ X¾ WOY∓X XOX OY, 4Y4 O4 4 YW XO X¾ C4Y∓.

- . 4 \3X O⊗ 4 Y4X OY Y X3 4 ₹7 WX XO 3 4 WOY₹X XOX OY 4Y4 \0 14Y9 YX.
- . WA 747 4 8047 XA 10 477 7X.
- . ---- 474 747 4CX 4 X3 WOYFX XOX OY.
- . 🛇 ¾ ¼X O) OO ¼X YOX XO ¼XX YJX X Y X¾OOX ¼4 ¼X W¼OX O).
- . W3 ₹ X3 HOΔ1 O8 466 Δ ₹JOX ₹ 4 64X XO X3 10 477 7X.
- . YO 804 17 JOY 4 84 # 4 1 1 4 X XO YX 48 4.

H347. ₹. O8 X3 WO 4 17, 3 ₹ O46 14X O7, 474 3 ₹ 4 13X₹.

- . O⊗ X¾ ₹O 4 17.
- . ③ ₹ ₹OC CL ₹X49C ₹3 △ ⊗O4 X3 ₹4⊗ XL 47△ 4△ 47X41 O⊗ ₹OW XL.
- $. 3 \mp 4 J 4 \mp 9 \times 4 \times W 3 4 4 4 W \times 4.$
- . 3 = 40x1 Y X3 4 =7 WX X0 X3 74 = 4 4X 09 494 7 48 WX 09 08 X3 94X 09.
- . A ∓ 4 1 AX ∓ 7 X A 4 X 4 ₹ J WX.
- . A OO1AX XO YYOY XA Y4X OY.
- . PPX YX O⊗ 3 ₹ JOY 4: T J4 4014X ₹ O⊗ Y4H ₹X1.
- . ⊗¾ J4 YW ¥ 900Y4 X0 4 ₹J WX 4Y4 ₹0JJ04X X¾ ⊗0Y44" YX46 64Y₹.
- . 3 747 W3477 X3 C4Y TYOX 807447 7X4C.
- . A ∓ 300 74 XO 74 7X4 7 474 03 \mp 4 XA $+ \mp$ X 71 C4Y \mp .
- $. 3 \mp 7 4 \mp 0 \% \mp \mp 4 \% 4 4 4 \% \% 06496.$
- . JOX X3 Y4X OY Y47 A JA FF 4 X7.44YX, 4Y4 A Y00YW 3 A 466 7 4YW X0 3 Y.

- . $\mp y \ Y \otimes 4X \ W 4 \mp \mp X \otimes 1 \ Y 41 \ 4 \mp \mp X \otimes Y$.
- . ツッ ¥× 4手.

ドライフ. .

OO WX4X \mp , I-C WX , WOWW \mp \pi , OA & AA X4AL 4YA OO X&O\pi W4CC A 74XA YOY 4C

- . Y3 X3 4 6 WX Y Y1 ₹ 4 46 ₹ 0 4 17 ₹.
- . WOWW $\mp \mp$ 474 \Rightarrow 44 \Rightarrow 44 \Rightarrow 44 \Rightarrow 5 \Rightarrow 04 \Rightarrow 700 \Rightarrow 8 \Rightarrow 4 \Rightarrow 8 \Rightarrow 60 \Rightarrow 8 \Rightarrow 90.
- . OX \$ 4 04 1 7 08 X \$ 4 X 4 1 \$ X.
- . OX3 4 ₹004W ₹. Y3 W3 ₹X ((4")00")X XO X3 ₹4") X3 71.
- . 4 74X O7 747 W3471 X3 O44 4 O8 X3 FOWW FF O7.
- . 4 YOYW 4X OYF.
- . 83 O44 4 08 FOWW FF 07 0013X WOTTONCT XO 9 O9F 4 4.
- . 4 1 1×₹.
- . ₹74 ₹96X1O8 ¥O 4 17X ₹.
- . Y3O 44 XO 4 W 4 4 ₹70X ₹ 4 ₹7 WX Y1 X3 ₹0WW ₹₹ 0Y XO 4 ₹0 4 11X1.
- . ⊗3 4 13X 08 FOWW FF 07 YOX XO 4 7 Y4 07 X3 HO417 YX 08 4 804 17 70Y 4.
- . WX $4X \equiv W4CC \Delta J4X4 YOY 4C$.
- . 40x1 08 4 74 YW Y30 ₹ 770Y 4 4 XO YOY Y4X 3 ₹ ₹0WW ₹₹04.
- . A \mp YOY Y4X OY YO \mp X 4 \mp 4YWX OY 4 47. 4X (4 \mp X X 3 X4W X 44X 8 W4X OY 08 X 3 7 O7(.

はる4フ. ₹.

74 YW 746 O4H WX \mp O8 4 1004 10 4YY YX; 4Y4 8 4 \mp X, XO 740 4 804 X3 Y W \mp \mp X \mp O8 X3 Y4X OY.

83 OJH WX O8 ∓OW X1 JO YX∓ OOX X3 4OX ∓ O8 X3 ∓O 4 1.

- . —— 3 ₹ 900Y4 X0 J40W04 J6 YX1.
- . --- XO X4Y W44 X34X X3 4 4 #088 W YX Y079 4 08 Y04Y7 Y.
- . --- XO J4 YX X3 Y 144X OY 08 X30\(\Pi X34X 44 0\Pi 80\ell.
- . トツ ᆍᆍ44 ¥ Y30 YX W X3 ツ 4Y41.
- . C49004 474 Y40\X47 Y0\X 9 YW00441 4.

H347. ==. O8 X3 HO(X 4X O) O8 X3 WO (.

- . OX (XZ 08 414 WO(XO4.
- $4 \land OCAX OYF YW FFAAL YXSAX A FJ WX:$
- . --- 804 X3 J40X WX OY 08 30\family 4YA\fm Y.
- . 30=947442 0013X XO 9 764W 4 7 47 307004496 6 13X.
- . HOLX 4X 07 08 X3 ₹0 6 4 74X 0446 096 74X 07.
- . JO46 W 144744 ₹.

H347. 手手. ○8 HOツツ 4W.

- . 407 ₹X W 474 804 17 X444.
- . OX C X1 O⊗ 407 \(\bar{\sigma} \) X \(\A \A \A \).
- .OX (X1 08 804 19 X444.
- . OH 14X OY XO W444Z OY 8O4 19 X44A.
- . \otimes OOYA4X OY O \otimes X3 C4Y \mp O \otimes WOYY 4W: 4 13X O \otimes JO4W34 \mp Y1.
- . 4 13X 08 ₹ 66 71.
- . フ4O3 4 X OY O⊗ ⊗O4 へy ツ 4W34Y4 手手.
- . Y4XO4 O⊗ X3 4 13X O⊗ JO4W34¥ Y1.

- . r-4W3 y4X Oy XO A X Aツ y ⊗OA 3 A = C⊗ 3OY =3 Y CC W4AA Oy WOツツ AW .
- . 30Y 4 74X 07 4WPO 4 = 4 7 48 WX 4 13X XO 4 804 17 X444.
- . W 776 7 47 ₹₹ 07 X0 W4447 07 X444.
- . Y3 X3 4 WOYY 4W 46 4 13X ₹ 9 ₹09H WX XO J4 ₹W4 JX OY.
- . ₹ŸJ4 ₹W4 J6 4 6 XZ O& 4 13X ₹ 800Y4 4 0Y X4 4XZ.
- . $\forall O \forall O J O C \equiv A \forall A X A A A \forall A W O \forall J A \forall \exists Y X A \vdash W C O \equiv J A C A \equiv .$
- . 44647W O⊗ X444 . 474 4XX 7X O7 O⊗ 1O 477 7X 7 X34X 4 ₹7 WX.
- . **₹**704x 40x **₹**.

H347. \(\frac{1}{2} \). O8 X3 H44 O8 X3 709(W Y47.\(\frac{1}{2} \); 474 O8 80((\frac{1}{2} \).

- . OX ८ X1 O⊗ 3 13Y41=, W4Y46=, &W.
- . △OX1 O⊗ へO イソツ ツX ツ X¾4X イ ₮フ WX.
- . ₹X₹ 4 \3X ₹Y X34X 4 ₹J WX.
- . 800744X 07 08 X3 4 73X XO 4 7474 XOCC.
- . 490₹ 08 X34X 4 13X.

H347. X. O8 YOY Z 4Y4 H+W34Y1.

- . トーᆍX*496* ᆍるツ ソX OO ツOソ 1.
- . 40x1 00 x3 y4x 0y 04 J4 yW Y x3 4 ₹J WX XO X3 WO y.
- . ⊗3 4413X ¥ YX34X 4 ₹ J WX.
- . 30Y 07 74X 07 74Z 7HO4 470X3 4 7 X3 44X WC 08 WO 7.
- . ኮኮW\$ፈሃጎ , ፈሃΔ WOሣሣ 4W *ፈር ርፈ*ሂቹ.

ዘ*ጓፈ*ጋ. X=. W WOን4 O*9*H WX O8 4 ጎOO4 ጎO ብንካ ንX, [—] XO J4OWO4 X₃ X4O <u>3</u>4ጋጋ ን =‡ O8 4 ን4X Oን.

- . 4 Y4X OY ₹ 900Y4 X0 C49004 48X 4 3 4 OYY 3477 Y ₹₹.
- 63 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- . FAOW4X 09 08 200X3.
- . 44X ₹ 474 ₹W 7W ₹.
- . ⊗4 △OŸ O⊗ Ją ¿O∓OJą W*4¿* △ ₹WO∓₹ OŸ.
- . CO OS 4XO, 474 493044 YW OS W, XO 9 FW X A.
- . ⊗3 74X O7 747 3 7W 4 ₹WO 4 X3 7X 7X O7 OX3 4 406 4₹.
- . 🛇 ¾ ¼X OY, O4 JO36 W J 4∓OY, 3OOYA XO J 48 WX 🛪 4 OYA 4∓X4YA Y1 4YA Y 66.
- . —— 474 XO 4 4 WX X3 YYOYC 41 474 4XO \mp 08 X3 W X Z 7 \mp XO X3 Y C844 08 X3 \mp 0W X1.
 - . 60 804 X3 4 WOOYX42.
 - . --- y ya 4046\frac{7}{4}.
 - . --- YX3 Y4X OY O4 ₹X4X X₹ ८७, 4Y4 YX3 ₹O 4 1Y.
 - . 4 8 7 X O 7 O 8 X 3 X 4 7 WOO 7 X 4 7 .
 - . 30Y =347 806 474 W4 7 746 XO 7H04 004 W007X42.
 - . 🛇 ③ ~ 1004 W X Z 7 🕸 ; ԻԻ-4 7976 ¥.

- . J XZ.
- . ₹X OO13X XO 4 4XX YA A Y X3 YYOY(A1.
- . 467 Oy, YX 4946 474 FX 4946.
- . 4 13X = 08 YA AO4C =: C 9 4X 1 08 WOY = W YW.
- . JOJL W ₹X4JL ₹3♥ YX O⊗ 4 L 1 OY: 4 13X₹ 4Y4 4OX ₹ O⊗ X3 Y4X OY.
- . --- Ya y xa 4 ₹ 4₹ 1 x yo ₹x49€ ₹a 4 € 1 Oy.
- . —— Ya y Xa 4 ∓ 4y ∓X496 ∓a 4 4 6 1 0y.
- . △OX ₹ 474 4 13X₹ 08 X3 ₹0 4 17 Y X3 4 ₹7 WX X0 4 € 1 07.

- . --- Ya 4 Xa 4 ₹ 49 ₹X*49*८ ₹a 4 4 6 1 09.
- . OJH WX = 08 3 = W44. 474 X3 7 47 3 0013X X0 77/07.
- . 806 44X 0y.
- . 30Y X3 J4 YW ₹ X0 4WX Y3 Y X3 Y4X OY ₹ 4 ₹06 4 X0 W34Y1 3 4 4 6 1 OY.
- . 4 88 4 YW 08 4 6 1 07 40 ₹ 70X 4 74 YW 08 3 ₹ W40YY.
- . △OX ₮ ४७△ ४ ७३×३ ○Ø X३ ₹O 4 ७७ 4 WOYW ८ △ Y X3 X3O₹ OØ X3 ₹O∮H WX₹.
- . 83 FO 4 19 0013X XO 34 X3 9F7 WX 09 08 X3 4884 4F 08 461 09, 494 40X304 X1 0 4 X30F Y30 X 4W3 X.
 - . \$ ₹ 90074 X074 7X X\$ 490₹ 08 X\$ ₹X496₹\$ 4 4 6 7 07.
 - . A = 40x 304 x 1 0 4 x 3 7 7 = x 4 = 0 ∞ 4 6 1 0 0 1.
 - . 74X04 08 X34X 40X304 XZ.
- . 4 W 47 X O C 4 X O Y O O O X A 4 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) Y A V A \(\frac{1}{2} \) X A \(

490₹ ₹ 744X WO644 Z 4. -

- . . ⊗3 JOJ ₹.
- . . 手ヴフロイXイツX ヴフCOLツ YX手 WOY® イイ A タレ イ 80イ へり フロソ イ
- . . JOY 4806 FO3H WXF 4 J 74 7X O7 4 804 17 WOO4X.
- . . H C 94W1 O⊗ X3 J4 \(\Fix\)\(\Fix\
- . . ドツOイツOOŦ フイ X ツŦ OツŦ O⊗ X為 Wሪ イヘモ; ̄ フイ ー ツ ツ ツW .
- . . 手が4 フッ4 ツW , ツツOツ X 手.
- . . まががつり X孔 O⊗ W3O4W3 JO≢≢ ≢≢ Oツ≢.
- . . ht-woyyoy w4x oy 08 y y y 088 w .
- . . 474 08 ≢0 4 17 X3 7 € E.

- - . . 707 2 444YY XO 407.
 - . . ¿ፈዣቹ ፈንሏ WO₹XOጛቹ ን ጛ Wፈረ XO X氦 Y ¿⊗ፈ4 O⊗ ₹XፈX ₹.

H 3 4 7. X = 1 = 1. O ® O = X W 4 Y 4 7 O 6 X 1 .

- . 4 74x 07 ₹ 90074 x0 74y H0\xi W &(004 \xi \xi.
- . --- XO YOOW XA Y.
- . ⊗OYWX OYF 4Y4 4OX ₹ O⊗ X3 74 YW Y X34X 4 ₹7 WX.
- . 30Y 3 ₹ XO 4 ₹7 7 ₹ HO ₹ X W .
- . A = 40x1 x0 4770 yx 074 1 ax 4y4 yl 1 ax y 4 h041 ₹.
- . 😂 > O4 > 7447 WOO4X ₹ ₹ 3 OO (Δ × 4 ") > W40 ₹ ₹ 4 (4 ×) 1 × O × 3 4) O .
- . ツW 手手よイえ XO ▼Xよりと 手気 ∓Oフイ ツ WOO4X手, ⊗イOツ Y気O手 ▼ ツX ツW X気 イ ∓気よとと タ ツO よフフ よと.
 - . ⊗3 74 YW 400YA XO 04 4 X3 804Y 08 HO X W.
 - . -- XO \(\pi\)7704X X3 \(\delta\)X304 X\(\delta\) X3 \(\delta\)X304 X\(\delta\) X3 \(\delta\)X3 \(\delta\)X4 \(\delta\)X4

 - . JOY =3" YX O8 X44Y=14 ==04=; 800YA4X OY O8 X3 4 13X O8 JOY =3 Y1.
 - . H4 Y Y46 C4Y =.
 - . △ へ4 O⊗ JOY ₹3" YX.
 - . Pt WOX OY OO X 3 C4Y=.
 - . 4 13X 08 744409 91.
 - . \\ \TYX \(474\) \(\text{JOC} \(\text{W} \).
 - . 40 6 04 ₹ 716 WOY94X.
 - . "Y 4") ∓ O⊗ JOXX "Y \ 4 ₹607 XO X 3 4 X \ A ₹04 \ 4.

- . 4 Y4X OY OO13X XO 804X 81 3 47 68 414 YFX 1.X 4YX4WYF.
- . 74X O746 ₹X4 71X3.
- . ₹YW4 4₹ 08 JOJO64X 0Y.
- . 46004.
- . OX 3 4 7 6 X 4 4 1 4 X O ₹.
- . 4 W3 ₹.
- . JO36 W 4 YO ₹ 4Y4 X4t ₹.
- . 83 74X 07 0013X 70X XO 7W4 4F 3 4 70Y 4 97 07/4Y80/ 7 47F.
- . JOY 4 ₹ 4OX 4 C4X .

H347. X. O8 X3 1/O47. O8 4 Y4X OY.



- . 44 49×47 ₹ 08 16042.
- . 40/2 08 X3 Y4X OY. 30Y X40 1/042 ₹4W40 4 4.
- . 40X1 08 X3 74 YW.
- . 40x1 08 x3 W x Z 7\f.
- . トヤト-4ሣフ८ O⊗ X氡 WY ≢≢.
- . 4xx4wy y1 x3 16042 08 4 y4x 0y ₹ 40 y1 3 4 4y yh042.

H347. X =. 740X WX OY =0013X 41. 4 Y4X OY, 4Y4 3 4 060YX441. =04Y === 0Y XO 4 804 1Y 70Y 4.

- . J40X WX 07.
- . OLOYX441 FO47 FF OY OO OY Y4X OY XO 4YOX3 4.
- . W 446 Y YA ₹ O⊗ ₹O47 ₹₹ O7.
- . 4 1 3 X 0 8 X 3 W X Z 7 F Y 3 7 X 3 7 4 X 0 7 F 0 4 7 X F X 0 4 8 0 4 17 7 0 Y 4.

- . ⊗ ₹ ₩ O Ÿ J 4 W X ₹ 4 Y Y O C C & 4 J X X X X & 4 C O 4 O Ø J 4 O X W X O Y.
- . --- O4 92 X3 Y8 4 (X2 O8 X3 J44X2 J40X WX 4.
- . --- 474 47 X3 YW4O4W3" YX ₹ O& X3 J4OX WXO4.
- . 30Y X3 4 13X 08 X3 14X 01 J40X WX 4 ₹ 60₹X 97. 3 4 ₹ 6 1W.

ドライフ. X 手手.

SOY 4 Y4X OY Y47 \mp 7444X \Rightarrow 4 \mp 6 \otimes 4OY X \Rightarrow WX4X O \otimes Y \Rightarrow W \Rightarrow \mp 4 Y Y9 4, 4Y0 A Y0OYW \Rightarrow 4 466 \uparrow 4YW XO \Rightarrow 4 WO A YY \Rightarrow Y \Rightarrow \Rightarrow YOX 74OX WX \Rightarrow 0.

- . △ ⊗⊗ 4 yw ∮ XY y X3 J4 ₹ yx W4 ₹ 4 y4 X3O ₹ y X3 J4OW 4 y1 W34JX 4.
- . AOXI OO X3 7 79 1 TO 4 FX4C, O1 FO9H WX FOO 4 71 7W Y3O 41 7 A471 1.
- . 83 4473X Y3 7 X3 7 44 4947407 A.

H347. X ===. I==X496 =3" YX O8 4 Y4X OY Y4 HOOYX42.

- . JO== == O) OO 4 WOO)X 41 *9*1 4)4X O).
- . 4 4 4 4 4 A X O 4 X 4 7 J 4 4 X Y 4 4 7 O F F F F O Y.
- . 4WPO ₹ X OY O⊗ X3 ₹O 4 \YLZ Y 4 4W4YX WOOYX4Z.
- . 470X3 4 7477 4 08 4WPO 4 71 X3 77 4 7 4 84 WOO7X42.
- . 30Y 4 74X 07 4WPO 4 = X3 7407 4X2 08 4 4 = 4X WOO7X42.
- . 4 PO ₹X OY OY X \$ ₹ ₹O9H WX.
- . Y3 X3 4 X $\cancel{9}$ C4Y8OC XO X4Y JOFF FF OY O8 J44X O8 4 WOOYX4L Y34 $\cancel{9}$ X $\cancel{9}$ OYCL $\cancel{9}$ L $\cancel{4}$ 8 Y Y4Y4 4 Y1 X4 $\cancel{9}$ F.
 - . HOCOY **₹**.
 - . Y&4X ₹ 004 W009X4L.
 - . HXSツff イツム ツイX 耳.
 - . ₹**୬**३*४9* X*4***୬**X∓.
 - . Y4XO446 Z4X OY.
 - . H X Z Y = W \(\lambda \lamb

- . H3 (A4 Y 404Y 4X ₹ 4.
- . HA $(\Delta 4) = 004$) XA $(\Delta 4) = 00$ XA $(\Delta 4$
 - . W XXL " YX.
 - . 4144YX**∓**.
 - . Y3 X3 4 4 7 4∓07 747 PO X 3 ₹ WOO7X47.
 - . 30Y 47 4=09 947 49= 9X 3 9= 68 804 4 X 9.
 - . 44 4X OY O⊗ X\$ JOL X W4L L4Y ₹ Y X\$4X 4 ₹J WX: T X\$ 1 YO ₹X 9 O9 1 A.
 - . HAFF YYA WA A W X Z Y AAFA A 4 A X XO PO X A F WOOYXAZ.

 - . ₹8 X3 ₹0 4 17 784 71 ₹ X3 4413X, 3 7H04 ₹ X3 7.
 - . WOJJL W4YXŦ.

- general Sost office
- . ኮኮ *ሪ ፈ*ሃል *ቃፈ*ሃ ≢ እሣ ሃX.
- . ⊗3 比 ८ ४७८ X3 949 ₹3 ८ ७४७ 34 4 4 13X XO € ₹0७ Y3 4.
- . 74XO4 O& X&4X 4 1&X.
- . 4062 08 Y4X OYF XOY444F X3 Y.
- . 4 Y4X OY W4YYOX JOY ₹3 X3 Y 8O4 84O6X₹ WOYY XX 4 OOX O8 3 4 X 44 XO4 ₹.
- . --- FW JX FOWS 47 488 WX X3 WOYYOY F48 X1 08 Y4YY YA.

H347. XX. 7096 W, H07407, 474 74 4X 7407 4XL.

- . Y¾4X X¾ 40747 W466 ¼ 4 ¥ W07707 ₹.
- . ⊗YO YO4 ₹ O⊗ 4W4O 4 Y1 JO36 W J4OJ 461.
- . ⊗3 YWOY O8 X3 JO96 W J4OJ 4X1 ₹ Y4XO44661 4X X3 ₹O 4 1Y ₹ 4 ₹JO₹46.

- . ❷③ ツイメ Oツ ツイモ ヘイイシン ૭ ツ X灸 OŦ イシム フイOフ イイモ O❷ ೩ イ WOツツOツ フOキキ キキ Oツキ.
- . --- O4 466OY & 7 X& 4074 7, 474 4 ₹ 4 XO & 4₹ 6 X& O₹ O⊗ X& 7.
- . ⊗41º ₹.
- . ⊗3 Y4X OY Y47 A ₹ A XO 3 A ₹ C⊗ X3 A C3X O⊗ YJO ₹ YC X3 Y.
- . WO 4 17 JO∓∓ ∓∓ 71 X34X JOY 4.
- . △OX ≢ O⊗ X3 J4 YW Y X3 4 ₹J WX XO X4™ ₹.
- . トሣ ሃ ሃX ΔΟሣ4 ሃ 4ሃሃ Ի Δ XO X3 ₹O 4 ጎሃX1.
- . 407 7070 47096 W 7407 4XZ.
- . ⊗¾ ₹○ 4 ↑⅓ ७¼⅓ ७¼५ ८¼Ү₹ 4 ₹フ ₩X ७↑ X¾ O₹ O⊗ X¾ ७↑₹ ZO₹₹ ₹₹ Д ⅓ WO७७°0%.
- . 46 74X 07 08 X3 7407 4X7 08 4 W047044X 07.
- . O ₹ O ⊗ WO 7 7 4 O 7 4 X 1.
- . AOY 4WA 7 79 4 F XO 7HOL X.
- . 4 1 3 X 0 ⊗ 4 7 X W 7 4 X 0 7 7 X 3 0 ₹ 0 ⊗ X.
- . ⊗\$ ₹47 4 13X 7 470X\$ 4 W4₹.
- . 40x1 474 4 13x 0⊗ x3 ₹0 4 17 7 x34x 4 ₹7 WX.
- . 74 4X 7407 4X1.
- . ❷╡ ₹○ 4 ↑♥ ツチテ ₹○チ≒ WX X XO 4 ↑○૮チX Oツ₹ O❷ JO∠ W .
- . ₹73 4 X47W ₹.

H347. XX∓.

08 X3 46 74X 07 08 X3 7036 W 7407 461, 04 X3 4074 7, 474 X34X 08 4 744X 08 X3 WX4X .

- . 🛇 3 74X 07 747 46 74X 3 4 7036 W 7407 4X7.
- . △OX ∓ O⊗ X¾ Y¼X OY Y X¾¼X 4 ₹J WX.
- . △OX ▼ O⊗ X3 74 YW.

- . A W4YYOX 46 Y4X XA JO46 W J4OJ 4X1.
- . 83 Y4X OY Y4Z 1 3 Y 4 4 13X XO 40 X.
- . 401 ₹ O7 X34X ₹09H WX Y X3 4 ₹7 WX X0 X4 4X ₹ 9 XY 7 74X O7 474 74X O7.
- . 46 74X 07 08 4 744X 08 X3 ₹X4X.
- . Y3 X3 4 X3 J4 YW 34 ₹ JOY 4 XO 4 ₹ ♥ Y9 4 X3 ₹ X4X.

H3.47. XX**∓∓**. O**⊗** 4 4**∓**, WX4.47**₽∓**, 474.44**₽ ∓**.

- . 4 4 4 X 3 4 X ₹ 7 4 4 4 X ₹ X Y O X 4 4 X O 4 ₹.
- . 4 A O⊗ 4 A A Y3 W3 ₹ A4 A O7 O4 X4Y ₹ 4YOX3 A WOO4₹.
- . 4 1 3 X 0 & 4 (CO 0).
- . Y3 X3 4 4CCO OY J4O4OW ₹ 471 W3471 Y X3 4 13X XO 4 4 4.
- . HOY FO YW OO 44 4 WA 4 Y Y Y X X \$ 4 4.
- . YO4Y X Y4 Y4 X0 XO4Y X3 WO44 YX.
- . --- O4 1 7 44662 74 HOA W 46 XO X3 4 13X O8 OX3 4 .
- . 406 ₹ 4 64X XO YX 48 4 Y1 4 13X₹.
- . ८४५ ₹.
- . ₹YW4 4₹ O⊗ 4 C4Y.
- . C474 ⊗O47 4 O7 X3 9479 O8 4 C49.
- . 4 4 08 4 C4Y 44 4 O7.
- . O4 ₹4 WX OY O 4 C4Y ₹ 4Y4 4 4₹.

は347. XX季季季. ○**②** X3 W 4.

- . ⊗\$ ₹ 4, 474 X ₹ O ₹ .
- . YA XA 4 XA \mp 4 W4Y 9 JO \mp \mp \mp \mp Δ , 4Y Δ X \mp Δ OY Y OY 4JJ4OJ4 4X Δ .

- . YO∮OAI A4∓ 4 1 13X XO 4JJ1OJ1 4X XO 3 YF 68 X3 OF O8 X3 OJ Y F 4.
- . 4 74X OY 4XX 77X 77 XO FWCOA 470X3 4 40 ₹ 3 4 47 7HO4Z.
- . WA 7 40 ₹ 47 7HO42 XO 466 74X O7F.
- . W3 747 4WPO 4 47 FWCO ₹ 4 13X 97 X4 4X ₹.
- . -- JOX YOX JI JA FWA JX OY LYA COY1 OF.
- . -- OYC == 41 4XO OO 4 X4W X 414 7 7X.
- . ⊗3 ₹ 4 y 44 x3 WO4₹X₹ 74₺ 9 WO7 7407 4€₺.
- . 470X3 4 4 4₹07 804 4774074 4X 71 X3 ₹ 4 9044 4 71 07 WO4₹X₹.
- . 30Y &44 X34X JOFF FF 0Y 747 PX YA.
- . W3O4 ₹ 474 JO4X₹.
- . *941*₹ 474 ₹X44 X₹.
- . WX44 X ₹ 7 744X WO644.
- . 4 1 3 X X O Y 4 W Y ¥ .



- . 4 ₹ 4 YWCO ₹ 4 Y X 3 Y X 3 X 44 XO4 ₹ O8 4 Y4X OY.

∮○○♥ **‡‡**.

$O\otimes$ 4 y40=0y h0yw=4h4 =y 3h4 $4h64\otimes$ =0y \otimes 0 $O\otimes$ 3h4 $W\otimes$ 4 \otimes hW

は347. ₹.

O8 X3 WOYYOY 40X \mp O8 4 Y4X OY XOY444 \mp OX3 4 WX4X \mp , O4 X3 O88 W \mp O8 30Y4Y X1.4 XY Y Y4X OY \mp .

- . ⊗OOY44X OY O⊗ X3 WO™YOY 4Y4 YOXO46 4OX ₹ O⊗ Y4X OY∓.
- . 088 W = 08 30747 XZ, 474 X3 4800744X 07.
- . ↑ y 446 J4 yw J6 ₹ 08 466 X3 YOXO46 40X ₹ 08 Y4X OYF.
- . △OX ₹O⊗ ¼ ¼X O) ⊗O4 X3 74 ₹ 4 ¼X O) O⊗ OX3 4₹.
- . WA $\equiv J$ OOYA XO A $\equiv \mp$ X A YAX OY A88C WX A Y XA 8A7 Y OA A77L OXA A WACA77 XL.

- . W¾ ₹ 40074 X0 W07X4 40X X0 X¾ 7 48 WX 07 08 0X¾ 4 ₹X4X ₹.
- . --- 40X YOX 47 804W.
- . ⊗3 4 13X XO 4 PO 4 X3 088 W ₹ 08 30 747 X1.
- . 83 4 13X 08 HOD1 Y1 Y3 X3 4 X3 Z 44 XO 9 144YX D.
- . 4 Y4X OY \mp Y0X X0 W0Y7 (4Y0X3 4 X0 7 4804Y X30 \mp 088 W \mp 08 Y3 W3 X3 4 80 \mp 46 \mp Y0 Y40Y1.
- . "OXO466O O⊗ "4X O".
- . Ի¼W3 ¼XX OY ₹ 400¼ XO WOLX ¼X X3 ⊗4 ¼Д₹3 7 0⊗ OX3 4₹.
- . —— XO J 48 WX 3 4 \mp 68, Y X3 X3 Y XO X3 4 \pm 47X41 O8 OX3 4 \mp , 474 XO \mp X X3 7 1004 1-4776 \mp .
 - . --- XO X4Y W44 OO X3 476042.
 - . △ ⊗⊗ 4 yw O⊗ 4 l へ Oy OOへ3X yOX XO J4 WlO4 X3 O⊗⊗ W ₹ O⊗ 30 yly X1.
 - . 406 474 7 4∓04 08 X3 088 W ∓ 08 30747 X1.
 - . J44X WO6446 7 X4X O7 Y X3 4 ₹7 WX XO X3 J4 7W.
 - . YO Y4X OY OO13X XO YHO4 OX3 4\(\frac{1}{2}\).
 - . O⊗⊗ yw ₹.
 - . 444 WO∓XOŸ O⊗ X¾ 4YW YX∓.

H347. ᆍ. O8 X3 "OXO46 HO"" AW タXY ソリ4X O)手.

- . 1 7 446 096 14X 07 08 74X 07 XO W4447 07 70X046 WOTT 4W.
- . 83 7 44 40074 XO 84 004 X444.
- . 84 407 08 X444.
- . 4 13X 08 X444 Y1 4 COY1 Y1 XO Y4X OYF.
- . 94W3 Y4X OY ₹ ₹OL HO41 O⊗ X3 J4OJ4 X1 O⊗ WOYY 4W OY 3 4 OYY J44X.
- . ୬ W ₹₹ X1 O8 WOŸŸ 4W 46 X4 4X ₹.
- . ↑ y 446 406 WOYW 4Y Y1 X30 = X4 4X =.
- 73 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- . △OX1 O⊗ Y4X OYF Y Y4Y Y1 FOW3 X4 4X F.
- . J 4J XO46 O4 X 7JO4447. X4 4X ₹ O4 X4 4X ₹ 4 OW496 4X J6 4₹O4.
- . YOX3 Y1 WOYX4442 XO X3 X Y04 08 4 X4 4X2 W4Y 4 114YX 4 X0 4 X3 44 744X2.
- . 30Y &44 (4Y80(XO 1 O) 42 X4 4X2 X3 (4 4X2 O8 X444)1 Y X3 OX3 4)4X O)=.
- . 4 74x 07 747 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\)
- . 4 Y4X OY Y47L 4774O74 4X XO & 4 CO 4 744X WO(44 944YW& OO X444).
- . HOYFO/手.

はる47. 羊羊手.

- . △ ↑ y x 1 O ⊗ y 4 x O y ∓ O 4 ∓ O 4 ↑ y ∓ x 4 x ∓.
- . 83 4 PO46 XZ.
- . 74 W & YWZ.



- . ⊗\$ ⊗O4♥ O⊗ 1O 4♥♥ YX ₹ ⊗O4 1♥ XO X\$ ₹ PO ₹X OЎ.
- . 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) OO \(\frac{1}{2}\) XO \(\frac{1}{2}\) X \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) X \(\frac{1}\) X \(\frac{1}{2}\) X \(\frac{1}{2}\) X \(\frac{1}{2}\) X \(\frac{1}{
 - . ⊗4 4X ₹ 474 ₹X496 ₹3 4 WO₹XOŸ₹ 44 XO 9 O9₹ 4 4 7 X34X 4 ₹7 WX.
 - . Y47 474 307004手へ 7 47 X3 74X 07 X0 3 4 WO740WXO4.
 - . Y3 X3 A 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) A \(\frac{1} \) A \(\frac{1}{2} \) A \(\frac{1} \) A \(\frac{1}{2} \) A
 - . 4 1 3 X 0 ⊗ 0 X 3 4 Y 4 X O Y ₹ Y X 3 4 X 4 ₹ 7 W X.
 - . 83 4 40XZ.
 - . 30Y X X < ₹ 474 307004₹ 747 9 ₹ WO4 4.
 - . Y "YO\X WOY\O\Y XO \ Y 446 WO\XO".
 - . "OXO46 4 ₹7 WX ΔO 97 ₹O 4 17 ¥ XO 4W3 OX3 4.
 - . 30Y 4 \(\) 4 \(\) 00\(\) 3X XO \(\) 4 \(\) X 4 \(\) 3 \(\) 4 \(\) X 1.

は3.47. ▼.

08 X3 4 13X X0 W W04 X1, 474 X3 1888 WX F 08 X3 W0 4 17X1 474 F74 7 74 7W 08 74X 07F.

- . 4 13X XO \ WO4 X1.
- . ₹X J4O4OW ₹ X3 4 13X O⊗ 4 ₹ ₹X47W.
- . --- 474 X34X 08 03X4 7 71 4 7444X 07.
- ____ 474 xa 4 1ax 08 Joy ₹a y1.
- . 4 13X 08 4CC Y4X OYF 414 YFX 4 Y FW3 OOF J OJC.
- . YO Y4X OY 347 4 4 13X XO YX 48 4 Y X3 10 477 YX 08 470X3 4 7X4X.
- . O) FO 4 1) W4) YOX Y44 3 YF (8 HO41 O8 X3 WO) 4 OW X O8 4) OX 3 4.
- . 30Y 844 C4Y80C XO 7X 48 4 74 PO444 C 4 XY 74 FO 4 17 474 3 F FO4H WXF.
- . 4 13X 08 0770\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(X\(3\) \(YX\) 48 4 \(YW\) 08 804 1\(Y\) 70Y 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(X\(3\) \(4\) 80\(A\) 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(X\(3\) \(A\) \(YX\) \(A\) 3\(X\(3\) \(X\(3\) \) \(X\(3\) \) \(X\(3\) \(X\(3\) \) \(X\(3\) \(X\(3\) \) \(X\(3
- . ⊗3 ₹47 4 13X Y X3 4 ₹7 WX XO 4 (1 O).
- . YO Y4X OY W4Y 4 WOY=X44 Y 4 Y 4 C 1 OO = WOYW 4Y =.
- . O⊗⊗ W ∓ O⊗ 3O"4") X1 Y X3 ∓ "J4XX 4∓: ") ∓∓ O")44 ∓.
- . H AWOYTJ WX OY XO 9 OF A.
- . Y34X \angle =0 4 1) Y \angle 1 \triangle 0 9 8 \angle 4 004 08 X30 \mp Y30 J408 \mp \mp 3 \mp 4 \angle 1 09 9 \angle 4 90X3 4 \mp X \angle X .

H347. .

O⊗ X¾ O∮₹ 4 ¼YW O⊗ O₹X W 4 XY Y Y4X OY₹.

- . Y W ∓∓ X1 O⊗ X3 O4∓ 4 4YW O⊗ HO∓X W Y3OY4Y ∓OW X1.
- . O 96 74X O 7 0 8 466 74X O 7 X O WO 6 X 4X 47 A O 9 X H O X W .
- . 4 13X 08 4 80 T Y1 X0 F0 FY X X0 YHO FX W.
- . ⊗ 3 ₹ 4 1 3 X ₹ 4 J 4 ⊗ WX O 9.
- . ₹X J4O4OW ₹ T X3 4 13X O⊗ ₹ 6⊗ T4 ⊗ YW.
- . --- X3 4 13X 08 40 71 004 (F HOFX W.

- . ⊗3 4 13X 0⊗ JOY ₹3 Y1 YHO₹X W.
- . 4 13X 08 4(1)4X 0) \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 414 \(\frac{1}{2}\$ \text{X} \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2}\$ \text{X} \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}

H 3 4 7 . 王. O 8 X 3 W O Y W 4 Y 4 Y 4 X O Y Y 4 7 3 4 Y X 3 4 W X O Y F O 8 3 4 H X Z Y 手.

- . Ø3 Ø3 Ø4 Ø4 Ø4 Ø5 Ø5 Ø5 Ø6 Ø6

 - . ⊗\$ 44 ₹ 08 YA 404(₹ YOX Y)70X49(XO X\$ Y4X OY.

 - . HOYAOWX XO & JO4FO & FL X3 000 YA A J44X1.
 - . 40x1 08 x3 4114 ₹₹04 ₹ ₹0 4 17.
 - . ₹⊗ \$ 4 ⊗O₹ ₹ HO₹X W, \$ 4 WO♥ ₹ 4 J44X1 Y X\$ ⊗4O(X 4Y4 O⊗⊗ YW.
 - . 4YOX 3 4 W4 ₹ Y Y 3 W 3 X 3 Y 4 X O Y ₹ 10 C X 1 O Ø X 3 W 4 Y ₹ O Ø X 3 W X Z Y 7 .

H347. ∓∓. I*88 WX∓ O8 X3 4074 Y, 4 XY Y Y4X OYF.

- . 1 7 446 ⊗⊗ WX = O⊗ X 3 40 7 4 7.
- . Y¾4X ₹ WOYJ4 ¾ Y¼ ¼ Y X¾ 4OY4 Y O⊗ 4 Y4X OY.
- - . 4 WOY PO YW OO X 3 4 X J 4 YW J 6 .
 - . HOYY WX OY O⊗ X3 4074 Y O⊗ X3 Y4X OY Y X3 X3 ₹0 4 17X1.
 - . O4 ₹4 WX O7.
 - . Ի⊗⊗ WX∓ O⊗ X3 O4 ₹4 WX OY Y ⊗O4 17 WOOYX4 ₹.
 - $. \Delta \mp 4X \cancel{4}Y\Delta OYWO(X \cancel{4}X \Delta \cancel{7}(\cancel{4}W \mp 1))$
 - . △OX1 O⊗ X3 Y4X OY YX34X 4 \J WX.
 - . 4 へるX O⊗ JO∓≢ ∓≢ Yへ Xる Yへ≢ Xる4X る4 YO OYY 4.

- . 4 1 3 X ₹ 1 1 4 4 7 X A XO 4 7 O X 3 4 7 4 X O 7.
- . YOX 4660Y496 XO ₱764 Y4X OY 840Y X3 WOOYX47 ₹3 Y349 X₹.
- . --- YO4 XO 1-X YA 37. OC YW X3 300YA \$ 08 77 4.
- . X\$ (") X ₹ 0 ⊗ X 44 X 0 4 ₹ 0 0 1 3 X X 0 9 W 4 4 ⊗ 0 C C 1 4 ₹ W 4 X 4 Y 4.
- . OL4X OY OO X 44 XO4Z.
- . 7403 4 X 04 XO 4X 4 X 44 XO42.
- . 4 WOOYX 4孔 70手手 手手 4 4孔 手 446 Y4X OYF 4X X3 手4岁 X 岁.
- . 4 WOOYX41 JO∓∓ ∓∓ A 41 4 J 1 4X J 1∓OY.
- . ₹74 7 74 YX & 47 C ₹ 7 4 WOOYX 47.
- . $JO\mp\mp\mp\mp$ OY \mp O \otimes W 4X4 Y JC4W \mp OYC1, O4 O \otimes W 4X4 Y 4 13X \mp , Y 4 4W4YX WOOYX41.

H347. **===**. 406 **=** 4 **=**7 WX 71 **⊗**04 17 4**=**.

- . 1 7 446 4 4 08 X3 WOYAOWX 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \text{X} \) OO13X XO O3\(\frac{1}{2} \) 4 XOY444 804 17 4\(\frac{1}{2} \).
- . FYX 4 Y1 X3 X 44 XO42.
- . ⊗O4 19 4₹ 44 ₹O9H WX XO X3 64Y₹.
- . --- 474 JOY =3496 4WWO44 YN XO X3 64YF.
- . Y3O ₹ X3 HO41 O8 X3 4 4 ₹70X ₹.
- . 740X WX 07 40 X0 804 17 47.
- . ⊗\$ 4 40X ₹.
- . ⊗O Y&4X 4O4X& 7\ X& 7.44 \ \ FO4\ WX.
- . ⊗O4 ↑୬ 4₹ WOYX YO "୬ "୬୬ 4₹ O⊗ X¾ 4 OY") ¼X OY.
- . ⊗¾ ₹X4X ¾4₹ YO 4 ↑¾X O 4 X¾ J 4₹OY O⊗ 4 ⊗O4 ↑Y 4.
- . --- YO4 O 4 \$ ₹ 7407 4X1.
- . Y30 44 X3 3 4 08 4 804 194.

- . Y ((08 4 804 17 4.
- . r=W3 4X41.
- . 83 4 13X 08 X44 X 8044 y.
- . 手ツツO *49C* フ4Oフ 4X1 フO手手 手手 *4 9*1 *4*ツ *4C* ツ.
- . 7444 41 ₹ 08 46 7¥.

はるよフ、 ▼X.

- . YA4X 44 XA 4 1AX ₹ 08 YA WA Y Y W4YYOX 4 A 74 A.
- . 4 13X ₹ ₹X ((4 7 4 7 7 1 8 40 7 X 3 7 4 7 X ₹X 4(08 WO7 70 7 0).
- . 4 1 3 X 4 X 4 Y 4 9 7 4 W 3 Y 4 X O Y O 4 X 3 J 4 O J 4 X 7 O O O X 3 4 ₹.
- . 4 1 3 X O Ø Y W 丰丰 X 1.
- . 4 13X 08 J40W04 71 J40 ₹ 07 97 804W.
- . 4 1 3 X 0 8 7 4 Y 7 1 0 = 0 8 X 3 7 1 = 9 C 0 7 1 7 1 X 0 0 X 3 4 目.
- . 4 13X 08 W444Z Y1 088 YOU Y.
- . 4 13X 08 74₹₹41.
- . —— 474 08 J40W04 71 7 W ∓∓44 ∓.
- . 4 1 3 X 0 & A Y CC y 1 y 4 8 0 4 1 y W 0 0 y X 4 2.
- . ⊗ \$ 71 ₹ 08 Y \$ W \$ X \$ O ₹ ₹ 7 ₽ \$ 40 ₹ X \$ C .
- . 4 1 3 X O ⊗ YYOW YX O ₹ .
- . 74XO4 08 X34X 4 13X 7 1 44C.
- . ——— ∡୬△ ୬ W∡∓ ₹ ୬OX △OO∮X⊗O८.
- . It $4W \equiv 00 \times 34 \times 4 \times 9 \times 9 \times 9 \times 10^{-1}$

H347. X.

SOY $\cancel{4}$ Y\(4X OY \(\) XO O\(\) \(3 \) 4 \(4X\) O\(\) \(4X\) O\(XX\) O\(XX\) \(4X\) O\(XX\) O\(XX\) \(4X\) O\(XX\) O\(XX\) \(4X\) O\(XX\) O\(XX\

- . 1 7 446 40X2 08 X3 74074 XO4.
- . **手**がり〇W がX フ*ፈ* 手手よへ .
- . W WO4 X ₹ 747 4 4 40 4 4.
- . フ*ፈ*∓∓*ፈ*へ O⊗ ツ イW含*ፈ*ソム ∓ .
- . 4 ₹ 4 YW Y X 3 WOOYX 47.
- . 4 13× 4WW40 11 ⊗407 4 1 1 446 7 47 ₹₹ 01.
- . 4 4 13X 144YX 4 4\pi 4 84 004.
- . ⊗¾ ¼X O¾ OO¼X XO ∮ WOO4X OO∓.

片34フ. X∓.

O⊗ O∓OW47X OY 4Y4 74 ∓W4 7X OY 4 XY YY4X OY∓.

- . O ₹ O ₩ 4 7 X O 9 4 9 A 7 A ₹ W 4 7 X O 9 A 4 A 8 4 O 9 X 3 C 4 Y O 8 9 4 X O 4 .
- . Y&4X ⊗OOYA4X OY ₹ 4 PO 4 A ⊗O4 O4A Y447 J4 ₹W4 JX OY.
- . ₹ツツ ツO4 *46* J4 ₹W4 JX OŸ.
- . HC4 747X 4CC 1 71 4 4∓07 804 3 ₹ ₹ C 7W.
- . J40J4 X04 \mp 088 W YX ℓ 1 \mp 30Y Y1 X3 ℓ X 3 ℓ 0 \mp Y0X Y ℓ Y X0 ℓ 9 ℓ Y40Y 3 \mp 4 13X.
 - . J4 ₹W4 JX OY ⊗OOY4 4 OY X3 4WX OY = O⊗ X3 J4OJ4 XO4.
 - . O\=OW47X O\9 4\94 74 \\ 74 \=W4 7X O\9 X4\9 7\64W \\ 9 XY \\ 9 \\ 14X O\9\=.
 - . "YOA A ⊗⊗ WOCX, 9 XY ") "Y4X O", XO ⊗OO"A X3, "Y O", 4 7A ∓O", 7X A ∓ 4X O".
 - . OX\$ 4 74 YW 76 ₹ X\$4X Y8O4W 74 ₹W4 7X OY.

 - . CAY O⊗ X4 AX ₹, O4 WO₹XOŸ, ŸX¾ ₹ ŸAXX 4.

はるよフ、Xᆍ業、

O⊗ ⊗4 4X ₹ O⊗ 466 47W 47A OX\$ 47O36 W ⊗4 4X ₹.

- . 74XO4 O8 X44X ₹.
- . HOYJAWX F. AAA YYX F. OA WOY YX OYF.
- . 97 Y307 X4 4X ₹ 44 744.
- . Y3 X3 A 4 ₹X4X OYA A J4OX WX OY Y47 Y4Y X4 4X ₹.
- . ⊗4 4X \(\Pi\) WOYWCOA \(\Delta\) J4Or \(\Pi\) O4 JC Y JOX YX 44 \(\Pi\).
- . 46 4 X1 08 X4 4X ₹.
- . FYHOAZ DO F YOX A YD A X3 Y O D.
- . △O/1 O⊗ Y4X OYF Y X34X 4 \#7 WX.
- . YOU X1 O⊗ X4 4X ₹ Y3 W3 44 J 47 W OO₹ XO X3 ₹X4X.
- . YOLL X1 08 X1 4X ₹ Y44 801 4Y 0YH0\(\frac{1}{2}\)X 04 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X 70470\(\frac{1}{2}\).
- . Y3 X3 4 $\rlap/$ 3 $\rlap/$ 4 $\rlap/$ 4 $\rlap/$ 4 $\rlap/$ 7 $\rlap/$ 9 WOYX4 $\rlap/$ 4WX $\rlap/$ 4 Y X3 X30 $\rlap/$ 5 Y3O $\rlap/$ 4O YOX J4O $\rlap/$ 8 $\rlap/$ 7 X3 X4O $\rlap/$ 4 C Y OY.
 - . O*9C *4X O^y XO O*9*₹ 4 X4 *4*X ₹.
 - . ⊗3 OC4X OY O⊗ 4 X4 4X1 ₹ 4Y 4WX O⊗ YHO∓X W.
 - . ⊗4 4X ₹ ₩4YYOX 9 ¾44 ₩OYX4441 XO X3O₹ 464 441 ₧ ₹X Y1.

 - . 83 YO4 47W YX 4CCL YX XC 4 XO 4 74 8 4 YW.
 - . Y OY YO 47F FX4YW Y 4Y OYHOFX Y44.
- - . HOLL FOYON X30 X4 4X FY X3 X3 40X FY OY X0 OO4 = (F.
 - . ⊗4 4X ₹ YY3 W3 Y 944 CZ J407 ₹ XO 40 YO YHO4Z.
 - . ⊗4 ¼X ₹ WOYW 47 77 X3 77₹ X34X ¼4 70X 7¼X04¼(¿1, Д0: TPO¾(X4 ¼X ₹.

 - . △ ⊗⊗ 4 YW 4 XY Y 4046 X4 4X ₹ 4YA 4046 466 4YW ₹.

- . O') PO46 X4 4X ₹, 474 O') PO46 466 47W ₹.
- . 49 466 49W Y X 3 4 9 90X 09 08 ₹0 4 19X ₹ 94₹ 49906 74 W 4 91 X 4 4X ₹.
- . Y OO13X, $4\mp$ YOW3 $4\mp$ JO $\mp\mp$ 3C, XO 4 O 4 Y4Y Y1 OY PO4C 4CC 4YW \mp .
- . $\forall OXO4\ell \triangle OX \equiv O\otimes \forall 4X O \forall FY X A A FT WX XO O <math>\forall PO4\ell 4\ell\ell 4 \forall W \equiv$.
- . —— Y 466 47W F Y3 4 X3 Y PO46 X1 F OY X3 F A OO X3 YO4 JOY 4006 J44X1.
- . 30Y) FO4C X1 08 X4 4X \mp 474 4CC 47W \mp 741 9 W07804749C X0 X3 C4Y 08 74X04.
 - . ₹Y PO46 X1 YJO∓ A 91 Y41 O8 JOY ₹3Y YX.
 - . OX 3 4 Y YA ₹ O 8 Y 3 W 3 Y 3 4 ₹ ₹ Z O Y Y C ₹ Y 3 4 .
 - . J 4₹09¼८ ¼YA 4 ¼८ X4 ¼X ₹.
 - . ツチツ ツヘ X氦 WOツXイチWX ツヘ JチイX ₮ ツ X氦 Xイ チXテ ΔO ₮ ツOX イ ツム イ X J イ₮Oツチሪ.
 - . 47 466 47W 7144 97 4 4 7096 W ₹ 4 46.
 - . ⊗4 4x ₹ WOYWCOA A 97 Y Y1 O4 Ox 3 4 YOY44W3 ₹.
 - . J 4J XO46 X4 4X ₹, 4Y4 X3O₹ ⊗O4 4 W 4X4 Y X Y.
 - . ⊗4 4X ₹ 744 804 X3 Y 71 474 3 ₹ ₹0WW ₹₹04₹.
 - . ⊗44X ₹ ७४4 ⊗04 X3 1004 08 X3 У ७१40 ७.
 - . 30Y J4 ₹0"JX 0" 0013X X0 4 800"JA 4 " 4004X806 W4"₹ ₹.
- . ❷③ ○96 △4X ○9투 ४७△ 싀 △③X투 싀 투○6X ७△ ❷싀○७ ४ 싀 ४6 X싀 ४X見 J∠투투 X○ X為 투○WW 투투○싀투.
 - . $\otimes 4 \ 4 \times \mp 4 WWO 77C \mp 3 \ \Delta O YW \ \otimes O 4 \ 4 CC, 4 Y \Delta 7 \ 4 \otimes W \times \Delta.$
 - . ⊗4 4X ₹ 464 4Q1 4WWOYJ6 ₹3 Q OY X3 OY J44X.
 - . ⊗¾ J 4∓0)46 466 47W 1-7 4 ∓ ⊗ 0) 0⊗ X¾ J44X ∓ W 4∓ ∓ XO 4 1.
 - . ⊗4 4X ₹ 7 X3 4 OY7 74XO4 7 4∓O746.
 - . 466 47W WOYWCOA A 804 X3 A 87W O8 X3 Y Y1 47A 40746 8479 67.
 - . O 9 € 1 4× O 9 O 8 4 1 4€ 4€€ 49W . Y 3 9 × 3 4€€ 4 × 9 7 1 ₹ 4 7 0 ₹ 4.
- 81 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

H347. X===. O8 X3 4 ==O(OX O) 494 4) Y46 08 84 4X =.

- . htt 44x 0y 08 466 4yw = y44 804 4 6 y x 4 x y.
- . 4 7 Y46 O⊗ X4 4X ₹.
- . 30Y 4 X4 4X1 ₹ 4 ₹₹06 4, Y3 Y 064X 4 91 0Y 08 X3 W0YX44WX Y1 744X ₹.
- . ⊗3 OL4X OY O⊗ OY X4 4X7 4O ₹ YOX W4YW L 4YOX3 4.
- . 83 OC4X OY O8 OY 44X WC Y 4 X 4 4X 2 74 2 W4YW C X 3 Y 3 OC.
- . ⊗3 X4 4X1 ₹ O A 91 X3 A ₹X4OWX O7 O8 O7 O8 X3 WO7X44WX 71 JOY 4₹.
- . \angle \angle \angle YW \mp OO \angle \pm X \angle X \pm \angle X \pm \angle X AY \angle AY \angle AY A AF \angle OY O A AF \angle OY O A AY OX A.
 - . ⊗4 4X ₹ Δ ₹₹Oć Δ 47 YOXO4ć WOYF YX.

は347. X≢.

O8 OX\$ 47096 W hOy yx Oyf, - O8 X\$OF X\$4X 44 y4Q 9L WO9O4Q y4X 7OY 4F, - 744X WO646L O8 X\$ 444 y yx W466Q Y 6X Y, W7Oyf O, - 4YQ O8 HOY YX OYF 9 XY Y X\$ WO 4 4Y 4YQ 4X 747Q 4X 744X 744X

- . HOY YX OYF Y44 47 FO 4 17.
- . ⊗30¥ 744 97 ¥09044 74X 70Y 4¥.
- . ⊗4 4X ₹ WOYWCO4 4 37. 4 703C W 7 4₹OY, Y X3OOX O44 4₹ ⊗4OY X3 ₹O 4 17, O4 Y X3OOX ₹O⊗⊗ W YX 7OY 4₹.
 - . ⊗\$ 414 " YX W466 A \=JOY\= O.
 - . ⊗3 ₹X4X ₹ YOX 4OOYA 47 ₹OW3 47 474 " YX.
 - . ⊗O Y¾XX X¾ J4O♥ ₹ 4 ₹ 4OOУ4 Y¾ У X ₹ 4 ₹ 4 OY 4.
 - . 80 Y34X X3 ₹0 4 17 ₹ 30074.
 - . 74 4x WOYX44WX ₹ 08 X ₹ ₹ 0 4 17.
 - . HOYX 14WX ₹ 744 97. 3 7 Y X 3 7 A 4X 7 A ₹ O 7 ₹ , 7 X 3 7 4 7 O 8 X 3 ₹ X 4X .
 - . ⊗ \$ 1. 44 9 14 11 O1 X \$ 14X O1, 414 O1 \$ ₹ ₹OWW ₹₹O4₹.
 - . 4 4X ₹ 08 X ३ ₹ 0 4 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ X 3 ₹ X \ X .
 - . 4074X OY = 08 X3 ₹0 4 17.
- 82 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

H347. X . O⊗ X3 ⊗4 X3 O⊗ ⊗4 4X ∓.

- . ⊗4 4X ₹ ₹4W4 & 9 XY 7 74X O7.
- . ⊗¾ ⊗¼ X¾ O⊗ X4 ¼X ₮ ₮ ₹¼W4 ∆.
- . \$ Y\$O O(4X ₹ \$ ₹ X4 4X ₹. O(4X ₹ X\$ (4Y O⊗ Y4X OYF.
- $4 \uparrow 3 \times 00$ yax oyf and yfx 3 y y30 a fa $\uparrow 4 \uparrow 4 \downarrow 5$ x3 $00 \times 4 \downarrow 4 \times 5$.
- . ⊗3 (4Y 0⊗ Y4X OY ∓ O(4X & 41 X3 JOJ ∓.
- . O₹ O⊗ 47 O4X3 7 X4 4X ₹. ¬ ₹X 4O ₹ 70X WO7₹X XOX X3 O96 ^4X O7.
- . ₹X 40 ₹ YOX W34Y1 X3 Y4XO4 O8 O96 14X OYF.
- . ₹X 1 ₹ 10 74 7 1 1 W XO OY X4 4X1 490 440X3 4.
- . ₹X ₩4790X 1 804W XO 4 X4 4X1 X34X ₹ 9 46 4.
- . 4 = 1 4 X O Y = .
- . ⊗¾ ⊗¼ X¾ O⊗ X4 ¼X ∓ ДО ∓ УОХ Д Ј УД ОУ X¾ Д ⊗⊗ 4 УW О⊗ 4 € ↑ ОУ.
- . 74 W4OX OY XO 4 X4Y Y Y YO44 Y1 X4 4X ₹.
- . WO3X 4801 ₹ 7X4 4X ₹.
- . 4') △ YX/1. ⊗4/1≡ YX 474 X4X OY YWOYE FX YX Y X3 X3 ⊗4 X3 O⊗ X4 4X ₹.
- . 84 X3 X4W XCZ JC A1 A.

H347. X ₹. O8 W WO4 X ₹ ↑ У804 X3 O4₹ 4 47W O8 84 4X ₹.

- . 10444YXZ.
- . ₹X ↑ ₹ X¾ ↑O¼4¼YX YO 4 ↑¾X XO YX 4⊗ 4 OY¼₹Y ¼ Y X¾ 1º WOX OY O⊗ ¼ X4 ¼X1.
 - . Y4XO4 O⊗ X3 O96 A4X OY X 7JOF ∓.
 - . ⊗\$ 104447X1 W47YOX 774 4 X\$ 4 1\$X € 08 4 X\$ 44 74461.
- 83 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- . 83 4044X 07 08 X3 104447XZ.
- . ⊗44X ¥YX3 ¥O4X1.
- . 74YY, $\mp WO4 X \mp 4Y4 YO4X141 \mp .$
- . $\cancel{4}$ Y $\cancel{4}$ X OY \mp 4 13X O 4 Y3 $\cancel{4}$ X \mp 3 30 $\cancel{6}$ 4 \mp $\cancel{4}$ 7 $\cancel{6}$ 5 $\cancel{6}$ 1.
- . \$OY ₹\$ ₹ O46 ↑ 4 XO 4 ₹XO4 X.
- . 30Y \(\)
- . 3O∓X41 ¥.
- . Y&4X 4 1 &X Y &4 O 4 &O ₹X41 ₹.
- . ⊗3 4 6 9 4X1 4609 ₹ 76 41 4.
- . Ya y xa 1 44 xo 4 ₹ yx 44wy.
- . YA XA 4 XA Z Y4Z 4 A X4 Y A OY 4YZ OXA 4 4WWOOYX.
- . O⊗ X3 ₹OJJO4X O⊗ 3O₹X41 ₹.
- . 4 ₹O∮H WX W4YYOX 4 ⊗O₹ XO∮ 4 3O₹X41.
- . 447Y O⊗ X3 3O\X41\ \=.
- . Y3 X3 4 4 30 ₹ X 4 1 Y30 A ₹ ₹ XO 9 4 7 C 4 W A.
- . WOJ∓X XOX ⊗O4 4 3O∓X41.
- . 執○∓X41 ∓OWW 4 71 XO X3 W4OY7.
- . ⊗3 (49 (X1 0⊗ X3 30=X41 YA= Y X3 X3 X4 4X1.
- . ⊗3 OC4X OY O⊗ X3 X4 4X1 ₹ 4Y YHO41 4OY XO X3 3O₹X41 ₹
- . ⊗3 ⊗4X O⊗ X3 3O∓X41 Y3 Y3 Y3O 34∓1 Y3 Y ⊗4 C∓ Y3 ∓ Y141 Y YX∓.
- . 4 13X 80014 4 01 WO\(\frac{1}{2}\)XOY.

H347. X ₹₹. O8 X3 ₹7X 474 X4X O7 O8 84 4X ₹.

- . Y W ∓∓ X1 O⊗ ∓X496 ∓3 Y1 4O6 ∓ O⊗ YX 474 X4X OY.
- . ⊗ 4₹X ^ y 446 ydr y X ₹ yox 4660 y436 xo yx 474 x y34x 34₹ yo y 4 08 yx 474 x4x oy.
- . \otimes 3 4 Δ 1 7 44C 74 Γ 7 Γ 7 X3 4 0 \otimes X3 W07X44WX 71 744X \mp 34 \mp 4 13X X0 7X 474 X X3 X4 4X7 4WW04 Δ 71 X0 3 \mp 0Y7 \otimes 47W7.
- . Y OO^3X XO 4XX ¼A 44X3 4 XO X3 YO4A∓ O⊗ X3 J 4∓O⅓ J4O∜ ∓ ⅓^, X34⅓ XO X3O∓ O⊗ X3 J44X1 ∓X JO64X ⅓^.
- - . ⊗3 ⊗4 X3 O⊗ X4 4X ₹ "JO₹ ₹ 47 O3/ \4X O7 XO ⊗O//OY X3O₹ 4O/ ₹.
 - . 1 7 446 406 08 7X 474 X4X 07.
 - . ⊗3 X 47 44 XO 9 1-764 7 4 WOY8O474967 XO WOYYOY O∓41.
 - . ₹YX 474 X4X OY O⊗ 4YW YX X4 4X ₹.
 - . 40 *996* ₹ 07 YO44₹.
 - . 4 406 OY XA4X ₹O9H WX.
 - . " "X46 4 \ 4 \ O" \ 1.
 - . ₹YX 474 X4X OY O⊗ X W3Y W46 X 47 ₹.
 - . ⊗ 47 Y X O F F 17 ⊗ W 4 X O Y 4 A 7 X F O ⊗ A 14 F.

 - . トー中O OW46 トーフ4 == Oツ=.
 - . ⊗3 406 ⊗04 X3 ₹ XYO W4₹ ₹.

 - . Y OO13X XO 4 H WX 47 7X 474 X4X O) Y3 W3 6 44 X XO 49 49 FO 44 X 7.
 - . --- O4 Y3 W3 4 Y4 4₹ X3 4WX YOCC 4Y4 O 4 O⊗ ⊗⊗ WX.
- 85 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- . OJEWO4 1-74 FF OYF YX 474 X & JJ. OX3 4F YO4 WE 44 Y X3 FEY 40X304.
- . ₹"X 474 X4X 0" 800"A A 0" X3 W0"" WX 0" 08 X3 A ₹W004₹.
- . FUX 474 X4X OU 444YU 840U X3 WOUU WX OU 4U4 4 $\mathcal L$ 4X OU 08 X3 X3 U1F X3 UF $\mathcal L$ F.
 - . ₹YX 474 X4X OY ⊗OOYA A OY X3 4 4₹OY O⊗ X3 A A.
 - . Y \$ 4 7 4 4 ₹ 0 7 ₹ \$ 4 WO Y WO 4 4 X 0 4 X 4 7 7 X \$ Y 66.
 - . Y¾4X WOY=X XOX = 4 =0⊗⊗ W YX 4 4=0Y ⊗O4 4Y 4WX 0⊗ X¾ Y CC.
 - . トャト-X ツቹ ツX イフイ XイX Oツ ⊗OOツム ム Oツ X氦 イ イᆍOツ O⊗ X氦 イWX.
 - . ⊗4404 x y4 y1 x0 c04 c4y = 04 740 y = =.

 - .O₹O₹, УO4A 4 XO 4 O A 8466 У\ УXO 49₹O4A X ₹, O4 УXO Y34X ₹ OУ64Y8O6.
 - . -- O4 Y&4X ₹ XOO ₹ 4 474 9O4X& Y₹O".

 - . 30Y 4 W3471 3477 Y Y Y X XX XX OS X3 Y1 Y47 8047 4Y FW 7X OY.
 - . ₹YX 474 X4X OY O⊗ 4 4 4 Y OY⊗O4 ₹ Y W4₹ ₹.
 - . 4 4¥0Y¥ 44 ¥ Y\ ⊗40Y X\$ 70¥¥ 9 € X£, 4Y4 YOX X\$ № ¥X YW 0⊗ 4 X\$ Y\.
 - . HH-74 $\mp \mp$ OYF \mp O \mp W JX 36 O \otimes 4Y HX YF 4YA 46 Y X A \mp YF.
 - . 🛇 ୬ ୬ ୬ ୭ 🗗 🛇 ፊ OO 4 ሬ ቃሪ , ሬ ୬ላ 🗴 እል ୬ ጎ ቹ Oል OO ቹ.
- . Y34X X Y Δ F XO X3 WOYYOY 4 Δ 4YX4Y , 4Y Δ XO PO4C X1, F \otimes A OO449C : X3 WOYX444L F O Δ OOF.
 - . Y¾4X ₹ O₹ 8OC XO ¾0747 ₹OW X1, ₹ 84 OO449C : X¾ WO7X4441 ₹ O4 OO₹.
 - . Y¾4X 4 WOYX4 Y∓ 4 J Y4CX1 ₹ O4 OO∓.
 - . Y&4X 44 Y4 4₹ 4 4 0 4 ₹ 04 00₹.
- . YA4X 4X YA \mp XO WA4Y1 XA 74 \mp YX \mp X4X OO XA Y1 \mp OA OO \mp , XA WOYX444Z \mp OA OO443 ℓ .
 - . ⊗3 Y1 = O8 4 7 F 4 Y4XO4.
- 86 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- . ₹YX 474 X4X OY O⊗ ⊗4 OO44*4*€ X3 Y1₹.
- . ₹YX 474 X4X OY O⊗ O4 OO₹ X3 Y1₹.
- . **ト**ヤト-4'ሣフ८ ₹.
- . 30Y Y OO13X XO YX 474 X A A \$\infty\$ 08 704 6 \infty\$ 446 X2.
- . HOLL ≢OY O⊗ L4Y = O4 X4 4X =.
- . ⊗ 4₹X 4O6 Y W4₹ ₹ O8 WO66 ₹OY.
- . W WOYA 406.
- . 83 44 406.
- . 8004X\$ 406.
- . ⊗ ⊗X\$ 406.
- . W 1-X3 406.
- . W YX 3 406.
- . y yx a 406.
- . ⊗ YX \$ 406.

H347. X ₹₹₹. O8 X3 YO4 O8 8 47 Y4X Y1 4 70X ₹ 4 XY Y Y4X OYF.

- . ↑ ୬ 446 4 4 WX OY OY X3 ₹ ₹0*9*H WX.
- . If 41 Y4X OY ∓ 300 Y4 XO 1 ∓ 4 X ∓ 84 WX OY 4 ∓ 7 WX Y1 X3 ± 0 \mp X W0Y7/4 YX \mp O8 4Y0X3 4.
 - . AOY Y4X OYF Y47 494Y4OY XA 4 4 AXF 4Y4 HOFX WOYJ64 YXF.
- . \forall \angle 7 \mp \mp 0 \uparrow 0 \uparrow 1 X \uparrow 3 \angle 4 \uparrow 4 X \uparrow 3 \angle 4 \uparrow 4 X \uparrow 5 X \uparrow 5 A \uparrow 7 X \uparrow 7 X \uparrow 8 A \uparrow 9 Y \downarrow 4 X \uparrow 7 X \uparrow 9 A \uparrow 9 Y \downarrow 4 X \uparrow 9 X
 - . は0ツフ40ツ ₹ .
 - . Y 4 4X 07.



- . 449 X44X OY.
- . $\triangle \mp X \text{ YWX OY XO } 9 \text{ YAA } 9 \text{ XY } Y \triangle \text{ YX } \text{AYA } \triangle OO 9 X \otimes OC \text{ WAF } \mp.$
- . トーŦŦ ツX ¼८ 4 ヘ੩XŦ, ¼ツム X੩OŦ O⊗ ८ ₹Ŧ "ツフO4X¼")W .
- . 30YY 4WPO 4 4 1 13X 08 4 WO41 11 XO 804W 11 4 4009X806 W4\(\frac{1}{2}\).
- . --- 474 YY X300X 4XX YJX Y1 0X3 4 Y 4704 F.
- . OCOYX441 C4Y O⊗ Y4X OYF OY X34X FO9H WX.
- . ԻዋΟ Χ*49C* WOYA X ΟΥΨ XO 9 Ο⊗⊗ 4 Δ.
- . JO≢≢ ≢≢O4 ≢ 4 13X Y ΔOO4X&O6 W4¥ €.
- . 30Y 4 J444X 0Y 08 4Y YHO4Z ₹ XO 9 ₹0013X.
- . 4 X46 4X 09.
- . 44 OO₹ YO4 ₹ OØ JOY ₹3 Y1, Y X3OOX 34 Y1 4 WOO4₹ XO 44Y₹.
- . 4 XO4X 09.
- . 4フ4 **∓***4℃***∓**.
- . Y¾4X ₹ 4 PO 4 A XO 4 YA 4 X¾ Y C4Y8OC.
- . OJOY Y&4X ⊗⊗ WX = 4 J4 ∓46 ∓ 44 74 A.
- . ⊗\$ ₹X4X ₹ 900% XO WOYT YF4X X\$OF Y\$O ₹088 4 97. 4 74 ₹46₹.
- . ⊗\$ ₹O 4 17 4607 W47 O44 4 4 74 ₹46₹.
- . 474 \\ \frac{4}{4} \\ \frac{4} \\ \frac{4}{4} \\ \frac{4}{4} \\ \frac{4}{4} \\ \frac{4}{4} \\
 - . ---- 40x yox y &4 004 08 804 19 4\frac{1}{2}.
- . 830= Y30 34 1 Y W40= 804474=46=44 90074 X0 74 77 87 X30= Y30 =088 4 27 X3 7.
 - . Y34X 747 9 △ 7 △ 4 4 ⊗OF46 XO △O HOFX W.
 - . WOJH WX∓ 444 ∓X & JL Y47 O⊗ 4 J4 ∓46∓.

- . OO4 4 13X 414 YFX X3OF Y3O OJJOF 4 J4 F46F.
- . 30Y Y OO13X XO WO78 Y OO4F ℓ = XO 4 74 = 4 ℓ =, O4 4X ℓ 71X3 740W Δ XO 30=X ℓ X =.

夕〇〇ツ 羊羊羊.

08 Y44.

H347. =. O8 Y44, - X= 4 88 4 YX Y Y4=, - 4Y4 X3 4 13X O8 Y4Y Y1 Y44.

- . 4 8 7 X 07 08 Y44.
- . JO96 W Y44.
- . 4 13X 08 74Y 71 Y44.
- . 4 8 7 474 088 7 Y44.

H347. 〒〒. OO X3 〒7年X40ツ 7X〒 OO Y44, - X3 44 〒 71 OO OOTE, &W. - X3 4 HOツツ474 4手, O4 X3 WOJO44 74X 70Y 4手 7 Y44.

- . **#**7#X407 7X# 08 Y44.
- . 4 13X 08 6 2 71 X4007 E.
- . O3C 74X O7 O⊗ X3 W X Z 7 T O4 FO3H WX T.
- . ドツ८ ₹X ツヘ O4 44 ₹ ツヘ O8 X4OOJŦ.
- . YA XA 4 XA 4 4 477 1 77X OYF 8407 W4447 Y1 447F.
- . WOCA 4\(\Pi\) 74\(\Pi\) 4YA PO44X 4\(\Pi\).
- . " 4W 7442 ₹OCA 4¥.
- . 406 XO 4 O4 A 1 X3 A 16 FX 7 7X.
- . ドツ८ ₹X ツヘ ツ ⊗O4 ヘツ WOOツX4 ₹.

- . O 96 74X O 9 O 8 WO 6 4 4 4 4.
- . 7 C X442 C4Y =.
- . 7 C X442 A ₹W 7C 7.
- . WO3O44 Y4X JOY 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) Y44.
- . AOY XA 47407 = ₹ 4 YA XA FO 4 17.
- . \mp 7 Y34X W4 \mp \mp X3 4 J40% \mp \mp 9 Y4 0967 X3 % \mp 6 \mp
- . ⊗3 4 4∓∓077X 07 08 47 40X304 X1 Y3 W3 X3 1 40 Y0X 70∓∓ ∓∓.
- . 30Y X3 7 9 7 X3 4 78 4 04 =.

H347. ₹₹₹. O8 X3 O\X H4O\X \X O\X X4.

- . Y449 4 X09 074 4X49 9 Y X300X 47 W01 9X 447097.
- . O₹X ⊗ W4XO41 4 4₹O)₹, 474 "OX ₹ ⊗O4 "J4" "1\ Y44.
- . Y34X ₹ 77 7446 4 HO\X W4O\X O\X Y44.
- . Y&4X Y44 ₹ OYHO₹X.
- . 83 04H WX 08 Y44.
- - . 7407 4 70X ₹ W OO ₹ 70X ₹.
 - . Y44 OYA 4X4Y Y OZOY HO₹X 1400YA₹, 40X ⊗40" W OO₹ "YOX ₹.
 - . J4 X トX =.
 - . Y44 O14 4x44 1 7 4 62 804 44 41x41.
 - . ツ¼X OツŦ Y氡O ツ¼Y Y¼4 Y X氡OOX 4 ¼ŦOツ O4 ¼フフ¼4 ツX ੴOX ₹.
 - . 30Y 4 8 YF Y44 F HOFX O4 OYHOFX.
 - . AOY X 747 9 WOY HOFX 474 7FX 47 088 7F Y44 Y3 W3 Y4F O4 7 7466 HOFX.

- . --- y 4 4004x806 W40₹.
- . WOY X Y ₹ 4 JOX 4 64Y8O6.
- . Y44 OY4 4X4Y Y XO JOY ₹3 4 Y4X OY.
- . 4(O), 4)4 O⊗ X∓ (⊗, X W4)9OX 1 4 4 13X XO 4XX4WY 3 9.
- . AOY XA 477 444YW = OO 44YA 4A XA4X 4AAX.
- . 470X3 4 W4₹ 704 4 7X.
- . OX \$ 4 4CCOY 49C 79 47 ▼ OS 4 S 7W 474 7FX 4 SO47 449C 7OY 4.
- . 706 X W46 PO 6 94 09.
- . Y47 = O⊗ 74 7X4 7 71 X.
- . 4 34 OO4 4((OY4)(XOY444 ₹ 4 7 13)OO4 74 744 71 8O4 Y44.

H347. ₹. O8 X3 A WC444X O7 O8 Y44, T 47A O8 Y44 7 AO 8047.

- . △ WC444X OY O⊗ Y44: Y W ₹₹ X1 X3 4 O⊗.
- . Y¾4X X ₹ XO WOYX4 Y.
- . ₹X ₹ ₹ ७७८ O4 WO94 X O946.
- . 🛇 \$\text{A \sqrt{A} \times \times
- . ⊗O4746 X ₹ O⊗ 4 4 W6444X O7 O⊗ Y44.
- . OX \$ 4 4 4 ¥ TO Y ▼ SO 4 X \$ Y W F ▼ X 1 OS X ▼ JO 9 C W 4 X O Y.
- . △ ⊗ ୬₹ Y44 4 PO 4 ₹ YO △ W6444X OY.
- . Y3 y X y47 4 Oy XX 4 y 4y 0⊗⊗ y ∓ Y44.
- . ₹X ₹ YOX XO 4 OY XX 4 42 Y42 O8 4 X46 4X OY.

- . 8 y 08 x3 & wc444x 0y.

- . HOYAOWX XO 9 O9 \mp 4 Δ XOY44 Δ \mp X3 %7 \pm \mp 09H WX \mp Y3O 44 % X3 WOO%X4Z 4X X3 X % O \otimes X3 Δ WC44AX O% O \otimes Y44.
- . 7096 W4X OY O⊗ X3 Y44. 4Y4 Y4Y ⊗ \XO \X
- . 4 WO4O" 474 "O4 44X O7 XO 4 O4 4 4 7 X3 "47 8 ₹XO ₹.
- . Y\$4X ₹ 4 C4Y8OC Y44 Y 40 8047.
- . ₹X ₹ XO 4 4 ₹X Y1O ₹3 4 840" Y8O4"46 4Y4 0Y64Y8O6 Y44.
- . 140044 08 X3 ₹ 4 ₹X YWX 09.

H347... 08 X3 FY 77. 474 08 83 77 \$\frac{1}{2} CO77 77 XO X3 FY 77.

- . Y30 # 47 7 72.
- . 4CC X 3 ₹O9H WX ₹ O8 X 3 XYO ₹X4C ₹ 4X Y44 44 7 7 ₹.
- . ——— ∡୬₄ ₩Ο୬Χ ୬Ο ΧΟ ∮ ୬ ୭ ₹ ୬ *४८८ ७८४*₩ ₹.
- . Y3 X3 4 Y0 " 7 4 Y4 W3 (44) 44 X0 4 4 WWOO)X 4 7 " ₹
- . 83 YT # 4 COYT YT XO 4Y Y YZ.
- . --- WOYX YO ≢OWA 42YA 4.
- . Y OX446 X3 Y1 ₹ ⊗OOY4 Y X3 4Y Y Y1.
- . C4YA = JO = = = = A 引 ⊗O4 へり 4 = リ 4リ リ ツ も = WOO リ X 行 .
- . ⊗3 Y1 ₹ 40 X0 X3 Y Y2 42 4 X3 44 744X1.

H347. =. O8 X3 +9 77 = 466 =, - O8 Y446 y 4==OW 4X O7=, - O8 4O+644 = 474 WO3= 4 =.

- . ⊗4 4X ₹ 4 64X XO Y44.
- 92 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- . $\triangle \otimes \otimes A$ YW $A \times Y$ YY $AACY ACCAYW <math>\mp AYA \triangle \otimes Y \mp XAAX \mp XAAX = XAAX$
- . 40r 6 441 X4007 .
- . WO⁄J∓ Δ ∓.
- . —— 474 XO 744 466 47W ₹ 804 Y44.
- . 466 47W ₹ 744 Y X3 4 74X O7 4WXO4662 7747 4 7 Y44.
- . ⊗4W X WC4O₹ 7 47 Y44C Y 4CC 47W.
- . 80 4 80# #OWWOO4# 804 47 07H0#X Y44 # 70 94 4W3 08 466 47W.
- . Y&4X X& W4∓O∓ & 4 4 ₹ ₹.
- . 30Y X ► \ X \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ X \ \ X \ X \ \ X \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X
- . --- 474 7 4 X 4 4X 7 08 4 104447X 7.
- . \otimes 3 FOWWOO4 F YOX 40 OY4 4 47 Y49 C X2 X0 \otimes 047 F3 X, 04 Y3 Y X3 709C W F4 \otimes X2 Y00C4 9 12OF 4.
 - . OX \$ 4 W4 \$ \$ = XYO O \$ X\$ 744X \$ 7 47 466 47W WO 7 7 XO 4 407XO4.
 - . 4 ⊗O∓46 O⊗ X3 ₹OWWOO4₹ 40 7 4XO O⊗ 47 466 47W.
 - . ⊗3 7 7 ₹ 4 ₹ ₹ OW 4 X ₹.
 - . ♥\$OŦ Y\$O ツイツ イ WOツツOツ WイOŦ Y X\$ X\$ ツ ツ₺ イイ \$ ₮ イ₮₮OW イX ₮.
 - . --- 474 X30 TY30 4FF FX 3 7, Y X300X 9 71 096 1 4 X0 X 97 X4 4X F.
 - . --- O4 Y3O 44 7 47 088 7 466 47W Y X3 3 7.
 - . $AOY AA \otimes YF ACC AYW AFFOW AX FY XA XA YYZ.$
 - . 470X3 4 W4₹.
 - . ₹Ÿ Y¾4X W4₹ X 4O ₹ YOX J4O4OW X¾ ₹4♥ ⊗⊗ WX.
 - . Y3 X3 4 X 9 9 W FF44L XO 4 WC44 Y44 414 7FX X3 9 7L F 4FFOW 4X F.

H347. ==. 08 y 0x446 x1, = 4y4 x3 74==41 08 84007= x340013 4 y 0x446 h00yx41.

- . 7 OX446 74X O7F.
- . HOYAOWX XO 4 JO4=O A 47 4 7 OX446 74X OY.
- . 474667 747 8047 ₹3 X3 ₹0WW004 40 8407 3 7, 474 4 74 7 7 0X 4.
- . 4 1 3 X 0 8 4 7 4 7 7 1 O X 4.
- . ⊗4 4x ₹08 y 0x446 x1.
- . ¼△△ X O¼¾८ ┥¼∓O¼∓ ⊗O┥ ¼¼ሧ ¼へ X≾O∓ X┥¼X ∓.
- . ⊗OOYA4X OY O⊗ X3 4OC ₹ O⊗ Y OX44C X1.
- . 30Y (= 747 4 4660Y 4, 70Y 1 6 7X, 474 47 Y 74 08 X3 77 = FO64, Y X300X 4 44 4W3 08 7 0X446 X1.
 - . ⊗444 0⊗ y 0x446 y4x 0yf y x3 x30f y3 w3 44 4x y44.
 - . HOYX 4494YA 100A =.
 - . YA XA 4 ∓OWA 1004 ₹ 747 9 WOY® ₹W4X 4.
 - . W 44W3 Y1 Y OX446 ₹3 JŦ.
 - . トーツ ツŁ ₹ フ4Oフ 4X₺ Oツ 4O¼4¼ ¼ ツ OX4¼८ ₹¾ フ.

 - . ₹Ÿフ¼٩X ¼८ O⊗⊗ W ₹ O⊗ ୬ OX*٩¼८*₹.
 - . J¼₹₹¼↑ O⊗ X4OOJ₹ X34OO↑3 ¼ Y OX4¼८ WOOYX4₺.
 - . フ*¥* ᆍ 孝 イ X O *タ 孝* ᆍ y ム.
 - . ₹X ツイᠯ タ ᅥ⊗OŦ ム ⊗Oᅿ 100ム イ メŦOツŦ.
 - . ₹7 Y34X W4₹ X 747 9 804W 4.
 - . ⊗3 ⊗ 44 0⊗ Δ471 4 40x304 Z ₹ 4 4 80₹46.
 - . --- O4 4 △ 7474 O8 47 4 4 ₹ O7496 ₹ WO4 X7.

- . Y3 X3 4 46Y47 ₹ Y W ₹ ₹ 472 XO 1 42 Y Y4 08 ₹ WO4 X2 4 PO 4 4.
- , ト中の46 X礼 XO タ Oクᆍ イ Δ XOY41Δξ タOX3 フ41X ξ, 4ξ XO X3 フ4ξξ41、
- , YO WOYJC4 YX C ₹ 414 YFX 4 Y OX44C ₹X4X ⊗O4 144YX Y1 J4∓₹41.
- . ⊗¾XX ₹X¼X ∜¼¼ 4 ⊗O₹ X ⊗4O∜ ⊗ ¼4 O⊗ X¾ 4 ₹ УX∜ УX O⊗ X¾ OJJO₹ X J¼4X1.
 - . ---- 474 (FX & 4 WOO)X 47 FXOO(4 & WO) XX XX 4X4 O& Y44.
 - . Y¾4X ₹ YW6O4 4 Y X¾ 144YX OØ J4₹₹41.
 - . W4⊗ (1 O⊗ X3 J4∓∓41.
 - . YO SO\X (XI XO \(\) WO\Y\X \(\) \(\) OX 4\(\) WO\Y\X\A\.
- . Y OX446 WOOYX41 YOX XO 488044 4 X4 4X XO X40071, X34X X3 1 Y41 474 Y 4XX4WY X3 4 Y 7 1.
 - . HOYAOWX XO 4 JO4=0 A 3-L X400J= J4== Y1 X340013 4 Y 0X446 WOOYX4-L.
 - . 4 J4==41 741 9 480= 4 804 4 Y44 4 7X61 OVHO=X.

はるよフ、手手手

- . 1 7 446 74 7W 76 08 X3 4 13X \$\frac{1}{4} 14 7 \$\frac{1}{4} 1 7 \$\frac{1
- . \triangle 88 4 7W 4 XY 7 Y 34 X Y 34 X 4 1 3X XO \triangle 0, 47 \triangle Y 34X \mp 444 (7. 4(COY \triangle XO 4 \triangle 0) Y X 3 7707 X 7.4 Y 7 Y 7 \mp .

 - . ⊗3 4 13X O 4 X3 1 77 ₹ 7 4 ₹ 07.
 - . C 7 X = 08 X 3 4 X 4 1 3 X: 47 7 7 7 YO X X O 9 Y CC 4 4 8 X 4 W 4 = 71 X O 4 = = X.
 - . 4 J44X WOC44 W4F YY3 W3 PO44X 4 747 9 4 80F A.
 - . 4フ4 **手**4*C***手**.
- . Y3 X3 4 4 10 4904 08 4 X0YY W4Y 4 70Y \mp 3 4 Y X3 4 4X3 804 4Y 04 \mp X 74X 4 8 7W .
 - . ⊗O1 X ₹ 474 A ₹ 4X 4₹.
 - . YOY Y, WA CAA Y, XA $4 \land \Delta$, $4 \lor \Delta \neq WY$.
- 95 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- . HC 472, YYOO CXX 4=, &W.
- . 7 4=47X=. 47A. 7 7 9 446. 466 Y3O 40 Y0X W4442 447=.
- . ⊗3 4 13X 08 74Y 11 J4 ₹01 4₹ 08 Y44.
- . 4 74 ₹07 4 08 Y44 YOX XO 4 7OX XO 4 4X3.
- . 30Y 74 ₹09 4₹ 08 Y44 44 XO 9 X4 4X A.
- . Y3 X3 4 J4 ₹07 4₹. Y30 W4770X 9 Y JX O4 8 4. 74₹. 9 JOX XO 4 4X3.
- . Y3 X3 4 J4 ₹09 4₹ 08 Y44 947 9 944 ₹64 ₹.
- . Pt·W&471 474 447₹07 08 74 ₹07 4₹.
- . ⊗\$ ₹X4X ₹ 40074 X0 740W04 X\$ 4464₹.
- . Y3 X3 4 47 7 77 747 C4Y8OCC 9 4 # # 4 4 X A O4 70 FOY A.
- . Y3 X3 4 70 ₹09 4 Y 4709₹ 947 9 0₹ 4 9 Y44.
- . YA XA 4 ₹J4 Y1¥ Y47 4 JO ₹OY 4.
- . △ ₹70₹ X OY XO ∮ YX 4X4 Y △ XOY44△₹ 4Y Y Y7.
- . ⊗ YA 4Y FF ⊗O4 X3 7 4FOY O⊗ 4 Y Y1 Y3O F Y 44YF 414 YFX OF.

H347. \(\frac{1}{2} \). O\(\text{O} \text{ X3 A \(\frac{1}{2} \) X3 A \(\frac{1}{2} \) XX XO \(\text{O} \text{3} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) Y1 XO X3 PY Y1.

- . J4 YW J $\ell \mp 08$ X3 4 13X O 4 X3 Y1 $\mp 4 \ell$ 0Y1 Y1 X0 X3 Y Y1.
- . ⊗3 4 13X 0⊗ ₹ Z 71 X3 7.
- . Y¾4X ₹ X4Y Y ⊗4O" X¾ Y "71 97 Y41 O⊗ J Y46X1.
- . Y¾4X ₮ Y X¾¾ 64 ⊗40™¾ ™. У O44 4 XO O96 ↑ ¾ ™ XO ↑ HO∓X ₮4X ₮⊗4WX O७.
- . 400XZ.
- . HOYX4 JOX OY.
- . 44 41 11 414 4041 11.
- . Y¾4X X¾ Y¼∓ 44 XO 9 ₹J44 A.

- . 407444 71 XOY7₹.
- . 4 706 x 07 08 804x4 ₹₹ ₹.
- . W4⊗ 1044**∆**₹.
- . ^ Y 446 406 08 YOA 44X OY 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) WX Y^ X\(\frac{1}{2} \) WA Y4\(\frac{1}{2} \) AOY XO 4Y Y Y\(\frac{1}{2} \).
- . 406 O⊗ X3 O607X44764Y O⊗ 74X O7 O7 X3 F47 FO9H WX.

ドミイフ. X.

O8 84 X3 4 XY) \vdash)) \mp , - O8 WX44X4 $^{\prime}$) \uparrow , 44X 8 W \mp) Y44, W7 \mp , 474 \mp O9 OX3 4 J44WX W \mp .

- . ⊗4 X3 XO 9 ₹4W4 A 9 XY 9 9 9 ₹.
- . Y&4X X44X ₹44 XO 9 O9₹4 A 9 XY Y Y Y T.
- . O') YA'X OWW' T O') XA 1 "41 9 940" Y.
- . ℓ ₹.
- . WX44X41 Y = 474 $44X \otimes W = 744$.
- . Wフ 丰.

- general Sold of the sold of th
- . HC4YA ∓X Y ∓ AOWX OY O⊗ X3 Y YL ∓ J OJC.
- . YA XA 4 XA 000 4 TOO 4 X44 XO4 747 9 4WW JX A.
- . A W X806 YX 667 YW.

H347. X∓. O@ X3 WO 4 17 Y30 Y41 ∓ 47 O7HO∓X Y44.

- . 47 OYHO∓X Y44 1 ₹ YO 4 13X Y34X 4.
- . 14 4x 10 6x 0⊗ x3 ₹0 4 17 Y30 074 4x49 ₹ x.
- . 3 ₹ O*9C* 14X OYŦ.
- . 4 88 WOCXZ O8 4 74 4 77 X3 7HO4Z 3 34 ₹ 407.
- . Y3 X3 4 X3 1/4X O1 41/4 X3 7 (X442 44 4001/4 X0 41/2X3 1/1.

ドライフ. X∓手.

O⊗ X3 O(O)X441 (4Y O⊗)4X O)=, 4= X 4 1444 X3 1-8⊗ WX = O⊗ 4 10(44 Y44844,)4 7 14)X(1 O⊗ X3 O = X W O⊗ X3 H4O = .

- . Y4X OYF YOX 4 7 ACT XO Y8O4W X3 C4Y O8 Y4XO4 474 YFX 4W3 OX3 4.
- . Y37 X3 7 44 40074 X0 447 X X3 0607X447 64Y 08 74X 07F
- . $4 \land OC44 \lor 44$, $4 \mp XO X \mp \otimes \otimes WX \mp$, $\mp XO 9 4WWOOYX <math>\triangle HO \mp X OY 9OX$ $\Rightarrow \Delta \mp \Delta \mp$.
- . Y&4X 4 ₹ J 47 XX 4 XO OY J44X1, ₹ ₹O XO X& OX& 4.
- . Ø3 O(O)X441C4Y 1 \mp YO YO4 X34Y YJOY X1 XO 3 Y Y3O Y41 \mp 4Y OYHO \mp X Y44.

ドライフ、X手手手、

08 4W40 ₹ X 07 97 Y44, 474 744X WOC44C7 08 HO740 ₹X₹.

- . Y44 4 YO4 O8 4WPO ₹ X OY.
- . ७ 4∓04 08 X3 4 13X X 1 ₹.
- . 406 ₹ 08 X3 O607X447 64Y 08 74X O7.
- . 4WPO ₹ X OY O⊗ YO 496 J4OJ 4X1.
- . 4WPO ₹ X OY O⊗ YYO 446 ₹, TO4 WOYPO ₹X.
- . 30Y XO X447F8 4 X3 7 46 ACL.
- . HOYA X OYF OY Y3 W3 4 WOYPO 4 A XOYY \mp 4WPO 4 A.
- . C4YA ₹ 08 74 4X 7 4 ₹ 0 Y ₹.
- . HOYPO ∓X O⊗ X3 Y3OL ∓X4X.
- . ⊗O Y3O" X3 WOYPO ₹X 4 COYN₹.
- . Y3 X3 4 Y 44 X0 \mp X 4X (g 4X ξ 4 J 07(Y30% X3 % % 344 0%H0 \mp X(ξ W0%P0 4 ξ .

は347. X▼.

O⊗ X3 4 13X O⊗ JO∓X6 7 Y OY.

- . △ ⊗ Y X O Y O ⊗ X 3 4 1 3 X O ⊗ JO∓X ("Y Y O ").
- . 80044X 07 08 X34X 4 13X.
- . 30Y X X4Y ₹ 88 WX.
- . Y3 X3 4 X X4Y ₹ 88 WX 47071 X3 466 ₹.

- . OO YO 46 A XZ Y Y OX446 Y4X OYF.
- . Y34X X3 Y1 ₹ 44 4 WO 4496 97 X34X 4 13X.
- . O⊗ X3OF Y3O W4YYOX 4 XO4Y 97. X3 4 13X 0⊗ JOFX 6 7 Y O Y.
- . 83 7 YHOZ X34X 4 73X Y3 Y 4 X4Y Y.
- . YA XA AA YAX OY XAAX AAF A Y YX ACI FOAO A WAY YHOI XA A AAX OØ JOFXC YY OY.
 - . 4 1 3 X 0 ⊗ 70 ₹ X ८ ७ ७ 0 ७ 8 0 4 Y 3 4 X ₹ 4 ₹ X 0 4 Δ 4 X X 3 7 4 W .
 - . --- 474 804 X3 77 W 4 4 X0 X3 7 77.
 - . ⊗3 4 13X 08 JO\(\frac{1}{2}X\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\fr
 - . Y31 4CY41 > Y804W 804 J4 ∓0Y 4∓.
 - . ⊗3 7 44 ⊗4 9 97 ₹W47 77 7XO 4 7 0X446 WOO7X47.
 - . 30Y X3 4 13X ₹ 474 096 14X 07 08 74 F07 4F F09 F FX.
 - . ⊗ ₹X4" 1X O⊗ 4 74 ₹O1 4 O⊗ Y44.
 - . 7444 41.
 - . 4 10/4X 07 = FX49/ F3 4 91 X4 4X1 04 W0FX07, 4 F7 WX 71 70FX/ 7 7 07.

HA47. X. O8 XA 4 1 AX O8 74 4X 7 4FOYF 1 Y44.

- . WOJH WX \mp W \checkmark 770X WO * 7 X 30 \mp X \leftarrow X \mp Y X300X X3 \mp 0 4 * 77 \mp 04 * 4.
- . ♥¾4X O44 4 ♥47 4 1 446 O4 744X WO644.
- . WOOAW O⊗ X3 YW ∓∓ X1 O⊗ ∓OW3 4Y OA4 A.
- . Y31 X3 C4Y O⊗ Y4X OYF F3OOCA 34 44OJX 4 X3 F 4OC.
- . 74 W ₹ 7 47 77 08 X3 044 4.
- . Y34X 747 9 OYA 4X4Y Y 97 JA JA 4X J AFOYF, JA FOY Y1 OY X3 FO A 1Y FY CC.
- . J4 4X 4手.

- . OCOYX 4手.
- . Y&4X ₹O64 4₹ 4Y4 ₹O946X 4Y₹ Y4Z 4O.
- . Y3 X3 4 X3 \mp X4C \mp 4007 Δ X0 7 Δ 77 \otimes 1 X3 \mp 09H WX \mp \otimes 04 Δ 477 Δ 7 \mp \mp 0 \mp X Δ 7 Y44.

H347. X =. 08 44 00= H0) YX OY= Y44 404 Y1 X3 H004= 08 X3 Y44.

- . ⊗40W 474 ₹0₹7 7₹ 07 08 447¥.
- . —— 40 ₹ YOX X 47 Y4X X3 Y44.
- . 4 X40W ▼ X3 4 J44X 46 O4 1 9 446.
- . 1 7 446 X40W &O4 7472 2 44 =.
- . 42 Y307 X30 474 77X 747 9 WOYWCOA A.
- . ⊗\$ ₹O 4 17 ₹ ⊗4 X\$ 7141 4 7 X\$ 7.
- . Ya y xa x40W 4 7 7 XO 4 OH 74x041.
- . 7096 W4X OY OO X X X4OW.
- . WOJH WX WOYX 44 Y Y X X X 4OW.
- . OL4X OY OO X X4OW.
- . 8 7 08 X3 X40W.
- . $\mbox{ } \mbox{ }$
- . W WOYA 40 ℓ TYOX XO ℓ 4Y 4A 4YX41 OO X3 X4OW Y 4O Y1 Y34X 30\fix ℓ X \frac{1}{2} YOO ℓ 4 34 74 YX 4.
 - . --- 804 YEX4YW, WOYX YO YA X3 YO4YE O8 4 E A, O4 4 74 4 YA 94 4W3 E.
 - . --- O4 7X4O4OW 71 ₹OWWOO4₹.
 - . △ ₹X YWX OY O⊗ 4 J44X WO644 W4₹.
 - . 4 X 4 4X 08 47 4 47 AO4 71 4 \mp 0 \mp 7 7 \mp 07 08 30 \mp X 6 X \mp 8.

- . ⊗¾ 4∆ 4Oℓ ¬ YOX∜ Y↑ XO ∮ ¼XX YJX ∆ Y WOYX ₹X ∆ Jℓ¼W ₹, ∮OX 47. X∜ Y↑ XO ∮ ℓ ⊗X ¼₹ X Y¼₹.
 - . 764W = 40 XX 4 04 y 16 WX 4 92 X3 y 72.
- . WOJH WX \mp YWL Y Δ XO 4 OLX 414 Y \mp X X3 4 J4 YW YOX XO 9 4 W Δ Δ O4 Y1 X3 X4OW .
 - . —— YOWA C 苹苹 XO A 苹OC W X A XO X4 4苹Oツ.
 - $. 74 = 0.0 \times 0.0$
 - . 4 1 3 X 0 8 JO F X 6 7 9 7 0 7 4 0 4 7 1 X 3 X 4 0 W .
 - . ₹YX 4WOO4₹ 4CCOY 4 4O4 Y1 4 X4OW.
- . \raiseta 4 \raiseta 4 \raiseta 6 \raiseta 7 \raiseta 6 \raiseta 6 \raiseta 6 \raiseta 7 \raiseta 6 \raiseta 7 \raiseta 7 \raiseta 7 \raiseta 8 \raiseta 7 \raiseta 8 \raiseta 9 \raiseta 8 \raiseta 9 \raiseta 8 \raiseta 9 \raiseta 9 0 \raiseta 9 \raiseta 9 0
 - . J44X WO644 WOYA X OY ₹ 444 A XO X4OW ₹.
- . 4x x3 F7 44x 07 08 x3 x40w x3 Y44 4 W077 7W FY x300x 472 7 Y A WC444x 07.
 - . Η 47 ΧΟζ 4Χ ΟΎ =; 4 Ύ Δ *9* 2 Υ 3 Ο Ϋ Χ 3 2 Ϋ 4 2 *9* WO YW CO Δ Δ.
 - . HC4O手 = WOYX4 ソム ソ X 3 ツ.
 - . O∮₹ 4 ¼YW O⊗ W¼J XOüX OY₹, ¼Y∆ X₹ OX Ć X1.
 - . 7407 = 744 XO X3 Y 72 42 YA 4046 =.

はるよフ. X ᆍ 王.

- O\text{\text{O}} \\ \W\Text{\text{V}} \\ \O\text{\text{O}} \\ \O\text{\text{V}} \\ \O\text{V} \\ \O\text{\text{V}} \\ \O\text{\text{V}} \\ \O\text{\text{V}} \\ \O\text{\text{V}} \\ \O\text{\text{V}} \\ \O\text{V} \\ \O\Text{V
 - . "Y4XO4 O⊗ ₹4% -WOY4OWX₹ 474 74₹₹7O4X₹.
 - . 8407 Y 4X X 40X 304 X 2 X 3 Z 7 Y 4 Y 4 X .
 - . YOX X44Y₹⊗ 444C ⊗40" OY J 4₹0" XO 4YOX\$ 4.
 - . H+X YX O⊗ X3 J4OY \ A \ \ WO4 X1.
 - . 30Y XO HO41 O⊗ X3 4 13X 4 4 & 8407 4 ₹48 WOY40WX.
 - . Y3 X3 4 X YWLOA ₹ 941141 4YA AOY ₹X W₹.
- . ₩¼⊗ ₩ΟΫΔΟ₩Χ ጎ┦ϟΫΧ Δ ΧΟ Χϡ ⊗ϟΧϡ ┦ ΔΟ ₹ ΫΟΧ Ϋ₩ረΟΔ ϡ ₹ ⊗ϟΫ *ζ*ৌ.
- 101 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- . W4⊗ WOY4OWX 1 Y Y 1 Y 446 XO 477 OY 474 3 ₹ 4 X YO.
- . ⊗ 47 08 X3 ₹48 WOY40WX.
- . ⊗¾ ₹¼⊗ WOY4OWX 4O ₹ YOX 1-7 4 ¼X X¾ 4 ¼X¾ 0⊗ ¾ Y Y¾O 1.4 X.
- . 30Y X 747 4 4 0Y A.
- . W4⊗ WOYAOWX. Y X3 X3 WC4O = OV3 X ツ 4 = Y =34CC X 3 ツ O X .
- . HOY YX OYF 4 C4X Y1 XO X3 44YFOY 08 74 FOY 4F.
- . Y¾4X Y47 47YOL X¾ WOY YX OY Y44 ⊗O4 X¾ 44X O⊗ X¾ 44Y∓OY.
- . 4 J4 ₹07 4 41 71 4 804 J417 7X 08 447₹07.
- . 74 ₹09 4 4 6 4₹ 4 09 WO94 X 09 08 740WO4 94 X3 4 6 4₹ 08 490X3 4.
- . J4 ₹07 4 4 X4Y 7 4 804 3 34¥ J4 4 3 ₹ 8047 4 447₹07.
- . J4 ∓OY 4 4 ∓WO 4 9 8O4 3 34∓ 4 W 4 3 ∓ 6 9 4X1.
- . Y3 X3 4 X3 X3 Y1∓ Y3 W3 4 74 ∓0Y 4 34∓ ⊗00Y4 ♥ 4Y∓ X0 W0YW 46, 9 60Y1 X0 3 ♥.
 - . 30₹X41 1 1804 X3 464₹ 08 474 ₹014.

はまずり、× 手手・ ○**8** は く Y 4 4.

- . ⊗OOYA4X OY O⊗ X3 ₹O 4 17 ₹ 4 13X₹ 414 7₹X X3 4 9 €₹.
- . Y30 44 4 9 CF.
- . JOJOC44 WOYYOX OY, Y \mp O44 WX OY, \mp Δ X OY.
- . 30Y X3 ₹0 4 19 ₹ X0 ₹0774 ₹₹ X3 9.
- . ③ ₹900% X0 7 4804% X3 740% ₹₹ 3 &4₹ %44 X0 X3 4 9 €₹.
- . H CY44.
- . 4 W 6 Y44 J4040W ₹ XYO YA J YA YX J44X ₹.

- . ⊗ \$ 1 44 XO O # 4 X \$ WO YO Y C4Y \$ O & Y 44.
- . ⊗\$ ⊗\$ WX∓ O\$ W ∠ Y44 △ ₹X У10 ₹\$ △ 4WWO4△ У1 XO W4₹ ₹.
- . HOYAOWX XO 4 JO4=0 A 47 804 17 74X 07=.

∮00♥ **₹** .

08 83r 4rw80448\delta\de

H347. \(\)

- . Y&4X J 4W ₹.
- . O36 74X OY O& WO6X 4X Y7 X.
- . ⊗\$ ₹O 4 ↑♥₹ O96 ↑4X O♥ ♥ X\$4X 4 ₹7 WX.
- . HTX YX OO XA4X 40XZ.
- . △ ₹XO49 4₹ O⊗ X3 7O96 W 7 4W.
- . 30Y 844 Y44 747 4 WOYX YO A.



- .74W X3 Y4 O8 Y44.
- . ↑ 7 446 ⊗⊗ WX = O⊗ J 4W.

H 3 4 フ. **羊羊**. 8 4 4 X 羊 ○8 フ 4 W .

- . 4 8 7 X 0 9 0 8 4 X 4 4 X 1 0 8 7 4 W .
- . 12 Y30 X 747 9 WOYWCOA A.
- . 46 Y4X OYF Y44 42 4 X4 4X1 08 J 4W.
- . 30Y X3 ₹0 4 17 747, 7 4 X4 4X1, 4 ₹70₹ 08 Y34X WOYW 47₹ 74 4046₹.
- . YA XA 449 YA YAO ∓ 474 ∓ 0 Y 408 Y44 W4Y Y49 74W.
- . Y3 X3 4 J 4W W4Y 4 74 A Y X3 4Y O ∓O 4J 4.
- . 466 ₹ YW6044 YX3 X44X108J4W.
- . 4₹₹OW 4X ₹ XO X4 4X. 4W3 8O4 3 7/₹ 68.

- . Y 4 4X 07.
- . OY YA4X 800X Y1 J 4W Y47 9 WOYWLOA A.
- . 1 9 446 88 WX 08 X3 X4 4X7 08 J 4W.
- . 4ツッ **=X**1.
- . ⊗3 Y1 ¥ YOX Y YX OY 4 Y X3 X4 4X1.
- . ⊗ 3 71 TOX 7WCO4 4 7 X3 WOYJ4OY F O4 477 FX1.
- . ⊗O4♥ 4 X4 ¼X ₮, ♥ 9X O9 4 O4 WO9⊗ 4♥ 4 ♥ X ♥ Y X 4 ¾ 7¼4X O⊗ X.

はる47. 羊羊手.

08 X3 14 WOX 09 08 X3 84 4X1 08 7 4W.

- . Y3 y X3 O46 74X OY O⊗ X3 X4 4X1 WOYY YW ₹.
- . JO96 W4X OY OO X3 J 4W.
- . 8 7 08 X3 1 WOX 07.
- . 4 C4Y8OC 1°WO\ XO 9 447 XX 4.



- . \otimes 3 J4O \forall 7 \mp O Δ Y3 \forall X3 J44X1 XO Y3O \forall X Y4 \mp \forall 4 Δ 34 \mp 3 \forall 7 Δ 6 Δ 7 X3 J4 \otimes O4 \forall 4 \forall W O \otimes X.
 - . H FF4X OY OO WOYX4 JOX OYF.

 - . \mp 7 Y34X WO74 X O7 X3 77 \mp 44 XO 4 4 \mp XO44.
 - . ⊗¾ YX 4J4 X4X OY O⊗ 4 X4 4X1 O⊗ J 4W ₹ XO 9 4 44 Y₹X X¾ ₹OJ 4 O4 J44X1.
 - . 747 ₹ 08 W 4 4 WOO7X4 ₹.

はる4フ. **章** .

08 X3 03 4 47W 474 34 4W3 08 X3 84 4X1 08 J 4W.

- . ⊗3 X4 4X1 O⊗ J 4W 4 YA ∓ X3 Y4X OY 4YA ∓OWW ∓∓O4∓.
- . ₹X ₹ XO 9 &4 X3&O((1 O)) ₹ 4 A.

- . 30Y 7477 Y477 4 X4 4X7 08 J 4W 747 9 9409 7.
- . --- 3- 4 WOYΔOWX WOYX444-L XO X3 Y4XO4 O8 4- X4 4X-1 O8 J 4W.
- . 80 X4Y 07 447 804 4 84 F3 W40F F 70 94 4W3 08 X3 X4 4X1 08 7 4W.
- . 4 \(\Pi\) \(
- . Y31 4 4 ∓X YWX OY ∓ XO 9 Y44 9 XY Y4 YY Y44 4Y4 4 94 4W3 O⊗ X3 X4 4X1.
- . H4O∓ ₹ 0⊗ 4OJXO4 OY 4WWOOYX 0⊗ 466 ₹.
- . ⊗3 X4 4X1 ₹ 9409 9 91 Y34X ₹ W09X4441 X0 X₹ 744X W0644 94X04.
- . --- 42 X3 OC4X OY OO 472 44X WC.
- . 😂 A OCAX OY OO A F YOU AAX WC 34 AYF X3 Y3OC X4 AXI.
- . 7 746CZ 477 F A XO X 3 OC4X O7 O8 47 44X WC.
- . WXOA A A C47. \(\)
- . OY\(\bar{Y}\)OOYX\(\begin{align*}
 490 \\
 \bar{Y}\) \A \\
 \bar{Y}\) \YX\(\bar{X}\).
- . ₹Y&44WX OYF O& X3 X4 4X1 O& J 4W 91 X3 ₹O9H WXF.
- . --- O4 *3*1 466 ₹.
- . 4 13X 08 X3 088 Y4 4 744X1 414 YFX 3 Y Y30 34F 064X 4 X3 X4 4X1.

ドタイフ. .

O⊗ X3 4 13X 0⊗ F 7944 = ₹ ₹ 1, O4 X3 4 13X 0⊗ ₹ 74 71 474 4 W 71 7096 W 7 7 ₹ 1 4 ₹ 1

- . \mp X \mp y W \mp \mp 447. X34X y4X Oy \mp 9 y49C Δ XO X4 4X 4y Δ WOyyoy W4X XO1 X3 4.
- . ⊗3 7 40 X34X 97 X3 47 YW2 0⊗ 7096 W Y Y \ X 4\ 4.
- . P 47 ₹0 4 ↑ Y ₹X 4X 3 4 ₹ 4 ↑ 13 X X 0 ₹ 1/4 Å 1/4 Å W 70 9 € W " Y ₹ X 4 ₹.
- . 47 07 4046 466 47W , 04 4 x4 4x1 08 740x Wx 07, 40 ₹ 70x x4y 4y41 x34x 4 13x.

- . 4 ^3X O⊗ X3 J4 YW ₹ 4Y4 ₹X4X ₹ O⊗ X3 YJ 4 Y X34X 4 ₹J WX.
- . H X ∓ X 3 4 X 3 4 \ 3 X O ⊗ 9 4 Y Y 4.
- . " " " = X 4 = O⊗ W 401=.
- . "" " FX 4₹ 08 X3 " 14X 0" 04 08 X3 4 1 " 1X \$\infty\$ 404 " 1 \infty\$ " X 44 1 " 0".
- . WO 4 17 YOL =X Y1 4YOX3 4 Y X3 1 + 4W = 0⊗ X3 4 13X 0⊗ Y944==1.
- . ⊗3 77 TX 408 484 74C7 JOY 4 TXO 9 4W A.
- . 4 ₹ 4 7X 7 7 ₹ 4₹.
- . 447 ₹₹ 07 08 47 7 77 ₹ 7 7 ₹X 4₹.
- . Y3 X3 4 " " T = " X + T = " X + T = A + T =

は347. ₹.

O⊗ X3 ₹ 446 O44 4₹ O⊗ 7O46 W "") ₹ X 4₹ - O⊗ X3 4 74 ₹ "X4X H3444WX 4, 4") 4
O⊗ X3 300004₹ 40 X0 "") ₹ X 4₹.

- .O4 ↑ 100 X3 ₹ 446 O44 4₹ 00 7036 W 7 7 ₹X 4₹.
- . 4 J4 ₹ YX 4X W 4 4 4 4 W X 4.
- . 47947=4404F.
- . 比Y OZ=.
- . 4 ₹ 4 YX ₹.
- . ツッ ¥X 4手.
- . HOY = OC = A' YX = A YX = A YX = WOYY = OY A = WY.
- . H4 4 YX 4CF.
- . 手が手X4OWX Oが手.
- . 4 13X 08 ₹ Y4 Y1 4Y94₹₹4404₹.
- . 307004\(\frac{1}{2}\) XO 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)4\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)4\(\frac{1}{2}\)

- . 4 ₹7 WX △O XO 7046 W " " 1 ₹X 4₹.
- . ⊗\$ 47 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)O\(\frac{1}{2}\)# \(\frac{1}{2}\)U\(\frac{1}\)U\(\frac{1}\)U\(\frac{1}\)U\(\frac{1}\)U\(\frac{1}\)U\(\frac{1}\)U\(\frac{1}\)U\(\frac{1}\)U\(\frac{1}\
- . 744X WOL44 740X WX 09 40 XO X3 9.
- . Y 3 Y X W O Y Y Y ¥.
- . Y34X ₹40 X0 X3 ७ У X3 W00УX4 ₹ X340013 Y3 W3 X3 1 J4₹₹.
- . トツタ4手手 手 タ X Y ソ ソ ツ 手.
- . 含 4464年、X40ツフ X 4年、4ツム 440ツツ 4年.
- . "" " FX 4=, X40" X 4=, &W., XO 9 4 = 7 WX 4 " " " 1 4 W 6 Y 4 4.
- . WOYX Y = X 3 1 Y41 9 1 ⊗O = 4 44 Y XX4 YW.
- . F 47 X3 Y1 Y3 W3 34 X3 477 444 YW 08 YFOLX XO X3 Y YO X X 4 O A A.
- . 47 474 XO Y3O7 X3 7 747 9 ₹ 7X.
- . ₹74 7 74 7W O⊗ ⊗O4 17 7 7 ₹X 4₹.
- . AOY XA ⊗O4 \"" " TXO 4 A4 .
- . 30Y 3 747 4 70Y F3 4 804 044 7447 X447 X447 F14 FF 07F.
- . --- 804 8406X WOYY XX 4 474 YFX X3 74 YW.
- . 4 13X 0⊗ 4 J4 ₹₹ 71 3 7 £ 804W, ⊗ 3 £ 34 ₹ 4₹ 47 7 77.
- . $47947774004 \otimes 0477 \otimes 0477$
- YALY YLL & AOY XO A Y LWWOLD YN XO XA FN YWL OO XA WLF.

- . YA XA 4 4 74 \(\frac{7}{4} \) \(\frac{7}{4}
- . 414 y yx 08 y4x 0y w0yw 4y y1 x3 74 €1 €08 4 y 94 ₹ ₹ 404 ₹.
- . Y3 X3 4 47 4794∓∓4404 9 15 77X 4 8407 466 770∓X∓.
- . O 36 74X OY 800YA 4 OY OF 4YA WOFXOY.
- . 4 7 7 ₹X 4 Y3O ₹ W3444WX 4 ₹ 70X 7096 W.
- . 4 ₹0 4 17 7 4 804 17 WOO7X47.

はるイフ. 羊羊羊.

O⊗ X3 O∆1 O⊗ 47944₹₹4∆O4₹ YH (H4₹ ₹.

- . Ø3 47947 \mp 744004 \mp π 77X Ø407 X3 W ℓ H04 \mp 4 WX O7 00 X3 W007X4 π 73 4 π 4 π 5 π 7
 - . 30Y 3 747 OCOYX44 (1 ₹09H WX 3 77 C8 XO X.
 - . 4 y y ₹x 4 y 30 ₹ 4 ₹09H Wx 08 x 3 ₹x4x y 3 4 3 ₹ y 7/07 4.
 - . ₹ツ♥OY X1 O⊗ X3 ♥ Y ₹X 4 比X Y4 XO 3 ₹ J4OJ 4C1.
- . 🛇 % Ի ሣፓΧ Οሃ ₩ፈሃሃΟΧ ԻΧ ሃሷ ΧΟ ⊗ ₩Xቹ ƒ ¿ΟΥ ९ Υ ΧΟ ፈሃጊ Χብፈሷ Хቋ ሣ ሃ ‡Χ ብ ሣፈጊ ₩ፈብብጊ Οሃ.
 - . ---- YOA XO YYO 496 JAOJ AXZ YA WA A JOFF FF F Y XA WOOYXAZ.
 - . 30Y HO\(\Pi\) W \(\mathreal{Y}\) 4\(\mathreal{Y}\) 4\(\mathreal\) 4\(\mathreal\

ドミスタン ドメ.

O⊗ X3 4794777404 ₹ 3007 474 407 7X WT.

- . ⊗\$ 4794∓∓4404 ¥ \$00¥.
- . 4 13X 08 4\frac{1}{2}COY.
- . ԻԻ ୬७x 0୬ 08 ४୬ ४७७४₹₹४४04 ₹ ₩४44 ४**↑** ₹.
- . --- 08 3 ₹ 4 X 90.
- . --- OO A FY O 474 O47 CL.

- . --- O⊗ X3 ₹ W4 X441 O⊗ X3 ७94₹₹1.
- . --- O⊗ X¾ 4™94∓∓44O4 ₹ WOO4 4₹ 4¾4 4 ₹74XW¾ ₹.
- . ⊗\$ 47947=4404 = 40x\$04 x1 0 4\$ = 4 x 70.
- . Ya y xa 4 1ax ₹ 08 4y 4y4 4 ₹ 4 404 ₺ 7 4.
- . H4∓ ₹ Y3 Y Y W4 A YX 4C₹ 44 Y W ₹₹441.
- . HOYWCO∓ OY.













 $\mp 3 \% \otimes 40 \% \% \otimes 0 \otimes \mathbb{W} \mp 1 \% 2 \otimes \mathbb{Q} + 2 \% 2 \oplus \mathbb{Q} \times 2 \oplus 2 \oplus \mathbb{Q} \times 2$

&3 $4\mp\mp$ 7967. O8 x3 &3 O7 x Δ Wx4x \mp O8 47 4 W4 47 Δ O8 x3 4 17 O8 x3 3 4 7 \mp 3 4 97. \mp 17, 44x 87, 4ww 7x 47 Δ 4wy70y6 Δ 1 900y \mp , 900y \mp 7, 900y \mp 7, 900y \mp 47 Δ x3 8496 O8 ho7x 7x \mp O8 x3 64y O8 74x O7 \mp O7 x3 \mp Wo7 Δ Δ 47 O8 4010 \mp x, .

OY O⊗ X3 7 O76.

Vettl-Edward

07 08 X3 7 076,

Sor office

sam- germain

83 4 1 ₹X444 **8**04 X3 10 477 7X 0**8 8**3 07 X 4 WX4X ₹ 0**8** 47 4 W4

11

43- 14 4- 14- 44- 81-14 14H8 H 4

4 WO44 44X

4 WO44 8 6 YOY9 4





alice conciones











BOOK I. OF NATIONS CONSIDERED IN THEMSELVES.

CHAP. I. OF NATIONS OR SOVEREIGN STATES.

§ 1. Of the state, and of sovereignty

A NATION or a state is, as has been said at the beginning of this work, a body politic, or a society of men united together for the purpose of promoting their mutual safety and advantage by their combined strength.

From the very design that induces a number of men to form a society which has its common interests, and which is to act in concert, it is necessary that there should be established a *Public Authority*, to order and direct what is to be done by each in relation to the end of the association. This political authority is the *Sovereignty*; and he or they who are invested with it are the *Sovereign*. (10)

§ 2. Authority of the body politic over the members.

It is evident, that, by the very act of the civil or political association, each citizen subjects himself to the authority of the entire body, in everything that relates to the common welfare. The authority of all over each member, therefore, essentially belongs to the body politic, or state; but the exercise of that authority may be placed in different hands, according as the society may have ordained.

§ 3. Of the several kinds of government.

If the body of the nation keep in its *own hands* the empire, or the right to command, it is a *Popular* government, a *Democracy*; if it in trust it to a *certain number of citizens*, to a senate, it establishes an *Aristocratic* republic; finally, if it confide the government to a single *person*, the state becomes a Monarch. (11.)

These three kinds of government may be variously combined and modified. We shall not here enter into the particulars; this subject belonging to the public *universal law*; for the object of the present work, it is sufficient to establish the general principles necessary for the decision of those disputes that may arise between nations.

§ 4. What are sovereign states.

Every nation that governs itself, under what form soever, without dependence on any foreign power, is a *Sovereign State*, Its rights are naturally the same as those of any other state. Such are the moral persons who live together in a natural society, subject to the law of nations. To give a nation a right to make an immediate figure in this grand society, it is sufficient that it be really sovereign and independent, that is, that it govern itself by its own authority and laws.

§ 5. States bound by unequal alliance.

We ought, therefore, to account as sovereign states those which have united themselves to another more powerful, by an unequal alliance, in which, as Aristotle says, to the more powerful is given more honour, and to the weaker, more assistance.

The conditions of those unequal alliances may be infinitely varied, But whatever they are, provided the inferior ally reserve to itself the sovereignty, or the right of governing its own body, it ought to be considered as an independent state, that keeps up an intercourse with others under the authority of the law of nations.

§ 6. Or by treaties of protection.

Consequently a weak state, which, in order to provide for its safety, places itself under the protection of a more powerful one, and engages, in return, to perform several offices equivalent to that protection, without however divesting itself of the right of government and sovereignty, — that state, I say, does not, on this account, cease to rank among the sovereigns who acknowledge no other law than that of nations. (12)

§ 7. Of tributary states.

There occurs no greater difficulty with respect to *tributary* states; for though the payment of tribute to a foreign power does in some degree diminish the dignity of those states, from its being a confession of their weakness, — yet it suffers their sovereignty to subsist entire. The custom of paying tribute was formerly very common, — the weaker by that means purchasing of their more powerful neighbour an exemption from oppression, or at that price securing his protection, without ceasing to be sovereigns.

§ 8. Of feudatory states.

The Germanic nations introduced another custom — that of requiring homage from a state either vanquished, or too weak to make resistance. Sometimes even, a prince has given sovereignties in fee, and sovereigns have voluntarily rendered themselves feudatories to others.

When the homage leaves independency and sovereign authority in the administration of the state, and only means certain duties to the lord of the fee, or even a mere honorary acknowledgment, it does not prevent the state or the feudatory prince being strictly sovereign. The king of Naples pays homage for his kingdom to the pope, and is nevertheless reckoned among the principal sovereigns of Europe,

§ 9. Of two states subject to the same prince.

Two sovereign states may also be subject to the same prince, without any dependence on each other, and each may retain all its rights as a free and sovereign state. The king of Prussia is sovereign prince of Neufchatel in Switzerland, without that principality being in any manner united to his other dominions; so that the people of Neufchatel, in virtue of their franchises, may serve a foreign power at war with the king of Prussia, provided that the war be not on account of that principality.

§ 10. Of states forming a federal republic.

Finally, several sovereign and independent states may unite themselves together by a perpetual confederacy, without ceasing to be, each individually, a perfect state. They will together constitute a federal republic: their joint deliberations will not impair the sovereignty of each member, though they may, in certain respects, put some restraint on the exercise of it, in virtue of voluntary engagements. A person does not cease to be free and independent, when he is obliged to fulfil engagements which he has voluntarily contracted.

Such were formerly the cities of Greece; such are at *present* the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, (13) and such the members of the Helvetic body.

§ 11. Of a state that has passed under the dominion of another.

But a people that has passed under the dominion of another is no longer a state, and can no longer avail itself directly of the law of nations. Such were the nations and kingdoms which the Romans rendered subject to their empire; the generality even of those whom they honoured with the name of friends and allies no longer formed real states. Within themselves they were governed by their own laws and magistrates; but without, they were in everything obliged to follow the orders of Rome; they dared not of themselves either to make war or contract alliances; and could not treat with nations.

The law of nations is the law of sovereigns; free and independent states are moral persons, whose rights and obligations we are to establish in this treatise.

⁽¹⁰⁾ The student desirous of enlarging his knowledge upon this subject should read Locke on Government; De Lolme on the Constitution; 1 Bla. Com. 47; Sedgwick's Commentaries thereon; and Chitty Junior's Prerogatives of the Crown as regards Sovereignly and different Governments; and see Cours de Droit Public Interne et Externe, Paris, A.D. 1830. — C.

⁽¹¹⁾ See the advantages and disadvantages of each of those forms of government shortly considered. 1 Bla. Com. 49, 50. — C.

- 1. Nor shall we examine which of those different kinds of government is the best. It will be sufficient to say in general, that the monarchical form appears preferable to every other, provided the power of the sovereign be limited, and not absolute, — qui [principatus] tum demum regius est, si intra modestiæ et mediocritatis fines se contineat, excessu potestatis, quam imprudentes in dies augere satagunt, minuitur, penitusque corrumpitur. Nos stulti, majoris, potentiæ specie decepti, dilabimur in contrarium, non satis considerantes cam demum tutam esse potentiam quæ viribus modum imponit. The maxim has both truth and wisdom on its side. The author here quotes the saying of Theopompus, king of Sparta, who, returning to his house amidst the acclamations of the people, after the establishment of the Ephori — "You will leave to your children (said his wife) an authority diminished through your fault." "True," replied the king: "I shall leave them a smaller portion of it; but it will rest upon a firmer basis." The Lacedæmonians, during a certain period, had two chiefs to whom they very improperly gave the title of kings. They were magistrates, who possessed a very limited power, and whom it was not unusual to cite before the tribunal of justice, — to arrest, — to condemn to death, — Sweden acts with less impropriety in continuing to bestow on her chief the title of king, although she has circumscribed his power within very narrow bounds. He shares not his authority with a colleague, — he is hereditary, — and the state has, from time immemorial, borne the title of a kingdom. — Edit. A.D. 1797.
- (12) This and other rules respecting smaller states sometimes form the subject of consideration even in the Municipal Courts. In case of a revolted colony, or part of a parent or principal state, no subject of another state can legally make a contract with it or assist the same without leave of his own government, before its separate independence has been recognised by his own government, *Jones v. Garcia del Rio*, 1 Turn, & Russ 297; *Thompson v. Powles*, 2 Sim. Rep. 202; *Yrisarri v. Clement*, 2 Car. & P. 223; 11 B. Moore, 308; 3 Bing. 432; and post. C. (*The United states v. Palmer*. 3 Wheat. 610. See *Cherriot v. Foussat*, 3 Binn. 252.)
- (13) Of course, the words "at present" refer only to the time when Vattel wrote and it is unnecessary to mention otherwise than thus cursorily the notorious recent changes. C.

CHAP. II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE DUTIES OF A NATION TOWARDS ITSELF.

§ 12. The objects of this treatise.

If the rights of a nation spring from its obligations, it is principally from those that relate to itself. It will further appear, that its duties towards others depend very much on its duties towards itself, as the former are to be regulated and measured by the latter. As we are then to treat of the obligations and rights of nations, an attention to order requires that we should begin by establishing what each nation owes to itself.

§ 13. A nation ought to act agreeably to its nature.

The general and fundamental rule of our duties towards ourselves is, that every moral being ought to live in a manner conformable to his nature, *naturae conveni* enter vivere. (14) A nation is a being determined by its essential attributes, that has its own nature, and can act in conformity to it. There are then actions of a nation as such, wherein it is concerned in its national character, and which are either suitable or opposite to what constitutes it a nation; so that it is not a matter of indifference whether it performs some of those actions, and omits others. In this respect, the Law of Nature prescribes it certain duties. We shall see, in this first book, what conduct a nation ought to observe, in order that it may not be wanting to itself. But we shall first sketch out a general idea of this subject.

§ 14. Of the preservation and perfection of a nation.

He who no longer exists can have no duties to perform: and a moral being is charged with obligations to himself, only with a view to his perfection and happiness: for to preserve and to *perfect his own nature*, is the sum of all his duties to himself.

The *preservation* of a nation is found in what renders it capable of obtaining the end of civil society; and a nation is in a perfect state, when nothing necessary is wanting to arrive at that end. We know that the perfection of a thing consists, generally, in the perfect agreement of all its constituent parts to tend to the same end. A nation being a multitude of men united together in civil society — if in that multitude all conspire to attain the end proposed in forming a civil society, the nation is perfect; and it is more or less so, according as it approaches more or less to that perfect agreement. In the same manner its external state will be more or less perfect, according as it concurs with the interior perfection of the nation,

§ 15. What is the end of civil society.

The end or *object* of civil society is to procure for the citizens whatever they stand in need of for the necessities, the conveniences, the accommodation of life, and, in general, whatever constitutes happiness, — with the peaceful possession of property, a method of obtaining justice with security, and, finally, a mutual defence against all external violence.

It is now easy to form a just idea of the perfection of a state or nation: — every thing in it must conspire to promote the ends we have pointed out.

§ 16. A nation is under an obligation to preserve itself.

In the act of association, by virtue of which a multitude of men form together a state or nation, each individual has entered into engagements with all, to promote the general welfare; and all have entered into engagements with each individual, to facilitate for him the means of supplying his necessities, and to protect and defend him. It is manifest that these reciprocal engagements can no otherwise be fulfilled than by maintaining the political association. The entire nation is then obliged to maintain that association; and as their preservation depends on its continuance, it thence follows that every nation is obliged to perform the duty of self-preservation,

This obligation, so natural to each individual of God's creation, is not derived to nations immediately from nature, but from the agreement by which civil society is formed: it is therefore not absolute, but conditional, — that is to say, it supposes a human act, to wit, the social compact. And as compacts may be dissolved by common consent of the parties — if the individuals that compose a nation should unanimously agree to break the link that binds them, it would be lawful for them to do so, and thus to destroy the state or nation; but they would doubtless incur a degree of guilt, if they took this step without just and weighty reasons; for civil societies are approved by the Law of Nature, which recommends them to mankind, as the true means of supplying all their wants, and of effectually advancing towards their own perfection. Moreover, civil society is so useful, nay so necessary to all citizens, that it may well be considered as morally impossible for them to consent unanimously to break it without necessity. But what citizens may or ought to do — what the majority of them may resolve in certain cases of necessity or of pressing exigency — are questions that will be treated of elsewhere: they cannot be solidly determined without some principles which we have not yet established. For the present, it is sufficient to have proved, that, in general, as long as the political society subsists, the whole nation is obliged to endeavour to maintain it.

§ 17. And to preserve its members.

If a nation is obliged to preserve itself, it is no less obliged carefully to preserve all its members. The nation owes this to itself, since the loss even of one of its members weakens it, and is injurious to its preservation. It owes this also to the members in particular, in consequence of the very act of association; for those who compose a nation are united for their defence and common advantage; and none can justly be deprived of this union, and of the advantages he expects to derive from it, while he on his side fulfils the conditions. (15)

The body of a nation cannot then abandon a province, a town, or even a single individual who is a part of it, unless compelled to it by necessity, or indispensably obliged to it by the strongest reasons founded on the public safety. (16)

§ 18. A nation has a right to everything necessary for its preservation.

Since then a nation is obliged to preserve itself, it has a right to everything necessary for its preservation. For the Law of Nature gives us a right to everything without which we cannot fulfil our obligation; otherwise it would oblige us to do impossibilities, or rather would contradict itself in prescribing us a duty, and at the same time debarring us of the only means of fulfilling it. It will doubtless be here understood, that those means ought not to be unjust in themselves, or such as are absolutely forbidden by the Law of Nature.

As it is impossible that it should ever permit the use of such means, — if on a particular occasion no other present themselves for fulfilling a general obligation, the obligation must, in that particular instance, be looked on as impossible, and consequently void.

§ 19. It ought to avoid everything that might occasion its destruction.

By an evident consequence from what has been said, a nation ought carefully to avoid, as much as possible, whatever might cause its destruction, or that of the state, which is the same thing.

§ 20. Of its right to every thing that may promote this end.

A nation or state has a right to every thing that can help to ward off imminent danger, and kept at a distance whatever is capable of causing its ruin; and that from the very same reasons that establish its right to the things necessary to its preservation. (17)

§ 21. A nation ought to perfect itself and the state.

The second general duty of a nation towards itself is to labour at its own perfection and that of its state. It is this double perfection that renders a nation capable of attaining the end of civil society: it would be absurd to unite in society, and yet not endeavour to promote the end of that union.

Here the entire body of a nation, and each individual citizen, are bound by a double obligation, the one immediately proceeding from nature, and the other resulting from their reciprocal engagements. Nature lays an obligation upon each man to labour after his own perfection; and in so doing, he labours after that of civil society, which could not fail to be very flourishing, were it composed of none but good citizens. But the individual finding in a well-regulated society the most powerful succours to enable him to fulfil the task which Nature imposes upon him in relation to himself, for becoming better, and consequently more happy — he is doubtless obliged to contribute all in his power to render that society more perfect.

All the citizens who form a political society reciprocally engage to advance the common welfare, and as far as possible to promote the advantage of each member. Since then the perfection of the society is what enables it to secure equally the happiness of the body and that of the members, the grand object of the engagements and duties of a citizen is to aim at this perfection, This is more particularly the duty of the body collective in all their common deliberations, and in every thing they do as a body. (18)

§ 22. And to avoid every thing contrary to its perfection.

A nation therefore ought to prevent, and carefully to avoid, whatever may hinder its perfection and that of the state, or retard the progress either of the one or the other. (19)

§ 23. The rights it derives from these obligations.

We may then conclude, as we have done above in regard to the preservation of a state (§ 18), that a nation has a right to every thing without which it cannot attain the perfection of the members and of the state, or prevent and repel whatever is contrary to this double perfection.

§ 24. Examples.

On this subject, the English furnish us an example highly worthy of attention. That illustrious nation distinguishes itself in a glorious manner by its application to every thing that can render the state more flourishing. An admirable constitution there places every citizen in a situation that enables him to contribute to this great end, and everywhere diffuses that spirit of genuine patriotism which zealously exerts itself for the public welfare. We there see private citizens form considerable enterprises, in order to promote the glory and welfare of the nation. And while a bad prince would find his hands tied up, a wise and moderate king finds the most powerful aids to give success to his glorious designs. The nobles and the representatives of the people form a link of confidence between the monarch and the nation, and, concurring with him in every thing that tends to promote the public welfare, partly case him of the burden of government, give stability to his power, and procure him an obedience the more perfect, as it is voluntary. Every good citizen sees that the strength of the state is really the advantage of all, and not that of a single person. (20) Happy constitution! which they did not suddenly obtain: it has cost rivers of blood; but they have not purchased it too dear. May luxury, that pest so fatal to the manly and patriotic virtues, that minister of corruption so dangerous to liberty, never overthrow a monument that does so much honour to human nature — a monument capable of teaching kings how glorious it is to rule over a free people!

There is another nation illustrious by its bravery and its victories. Its numerous and valiant nobility, its extensive and fertile dominions, might render it respectable throughout all Europe, and in a short time it might be in a most flourishing situation, but its constitution opposes this; and such is its attachment to that constitution, that there is no room to expect a proper remedy will ever be applied. In vain might a magnanimous king, raised by his virtues above the pursuits of ambition and injustice, from the most salutary designs for promoting the happiness of his people; — in vain might those designs be approved by the more sensible part, by the majority of the nation; — a single deputy, obstinate, or corrupted by a foreign power, might put a stop to all, and disconcert the wisest and most necessary measures. From an excessive jealousy of its liberty, that nation has taken such precautions as must necessarily place it out of the power of the king to make any attempts on the liberties of the public. But is it not evident that those precautions exceed the end proposed — that they tie the hands of the most just and wise prince, and deprive him of the means of securing the public freedom against the enterprises of foreign powers, and of rendering the nation rich and happy? Is it not evident that the nation has deprived itself of the power of acting, and that its councils are exposed to the caprice or treachery of a single member?

§ 25. A nation ought to know itself.

We shall conclude this chapter, with observing that a nation ought to *know itself*. (21) Without this knowledge it cannot make any successful endeavours after its own perfection. It ought to have a just idea of its state, to enable it to take the most proper measures; it ought to know the progress it has already made, and what further advances it has still to make, — what advantages it possesses, and what defects it labours under, in order to preserve the former, and correct the latter. Without this knowledge a nation will act at random, and often take the most improper measures. It will think it acts with great wisdom in imitating the conduct of nations that are reputed wise and skilful, — not perceiving that such or such regulation, such or such practice, though salutary to one state, is often pernicious to another. Every thing ought to be conducted

according to its nature. Nations cannot be well governed without such regulations as are suitable to their respective characters; and in order to this, their characters ought to be known.

- (14) If to particularize may be allowed, we may instance Great Britain. Comparatively, with regard to dimensions. it would be but an insignificant state; but with regard to its insular situation and excellent ports, and its proximity to Europe, and above all the singularly manly, brave, and adventurous character of its natives, it has been capable of acquiring and has acquired powers far beyond its diminutive extent. These being established. It becomes the duty of such a state, and of those exercising the powers of government, to cultivate and improve these natural advantages; and in that view the ancient exclusive navigation system, constituting England the carrier of Europe and the world were highly laudable; and it is to be hoped that a return of the system, injudiciously abandoned, will ere long lake place. C.
- (15) This principle is in every respect recognized and acted upon by our municipal law. It is in respect of, and as a due return for, the *protection* every natural born subject is entitled to, and actually does, by law, receive from the instant of his birth that all the obligations of allegiance attach upon him, and from which he cannot by any act of his own emancipate himself. This is the principle upon which is founded the rule "*Nemo potest exuere patriam*," Calvin's case. 7 Coke 25. Co Lit. 129, a; and see an interesting application of that rule in *Macdonald's* case, Forster's Crown Law 59. C.
- (16) In tracing the consequences of this rule, we shall hereafter perceive how important is the rule itself. C.
- (17) *Salus populi supreme est lex*. Upon this principle it has been established, that for national defence in war, it is legal to pull down or injure the property of any private individual. See *Governors, &c. v. Meredith,* 4 Term Rep. 796-7. C.
- (18) In a highly intelligent and cultivated society like England, this principle is exemplified in an extraordinary degree; for in the legislative assembly, members of parliament, without any private interest excepting the approbation of their countrymen, almost destroy themselves by exertion in discussing the improvement of existing regulations; and this indeed even to excess as regards long speeches, sometimes even counteracting their own laudable endeavours. C.
- (19) See Book 1. chap. xxiii. § 283, as to the duty of all nations to prevent the violation of the law of nations. C.
- (20) This is indeed a flattering compliment from Vattel, a foreigner; but certainly it is just; for although, as a commercial nation, it might be supposed that each individual principally labours for his own individual gain; yet when we refer to the spirited employment of capital in building national bridges, canals, railroads, &c. not yielding even 21 per *cent*., it must be admitted that great public spirit for national good very generally prevails. C.

(21) This is one of the soundest and most important principles that can be advanced, whether it refers to individuals or to nations, and is essential even to the attainment of the rudiments of true wisdom. Every moral and wise man should enlarge on this principle, and among others study that excellent, but too little known work, Mason on Self-Knowledge.

CHAP. III. OF THE CONSTITUTION OF A STATE, AND THE DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF THE NATION IN THIS RESPECT

WE were unable to avoid in the first chapter, anticipating something of the subject of this.

§ 26. Of public authority.

We have seen already that every political society must necessarily establish a public authority to regulate their common affairs, — to prescribe to each individual the conduct he ought to observe with a view to the public welfare, and to possess the means of procuring obedience. This authority essentially belongs to the body of the society; but it may be exercised in a variety of ways; and every society has a right to choose that mode which suits it best.

§ 27. What is the constitution of a state.



The fundamental regulation that determines the manner in which the public authority is to be executed, is what forms the *constitution of the state*. In this is seen the form in which the nation acts in quality of a body politic, how and by whom the people are to be governed, — and what are the rights and duties of the governors. This constitution is in fact nothing more than the establishment of the order in which a nation proposes to labour in common for obtaining those advantages with a view to which the political society was established.

§ 28. The nation ought to choose the best constitution.

The perfection of a state, and its aptitude to attain the ends of society, must then depend on its constitution: consequently the most important concern of a nation that forms a political society, and its first and most essential duty towards itself, is to choose the best constitution possible, and that most suitable to its circumstances. When it makes this choice, it lays the foundation of its own preservation, safety, perfection, and happiness: — it cannot take too much care in placing these on a solid basis.

§ 29. Of political, fundamental, and civil laws.

The laws are regulations established by public authority, to be observed in society. All these ought to relate to the welfare of the state and of the citizens. The laws made directly with a view to the *public* welfare are political *laws*; and in this class, those that concern the body itself and the being of the society, the form of government, the manner in which the public authority is to 10 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

be exerted, — those, in a word, which together form the constitution of the state, are the fundamental *laws*.

The civil laws are those that regulate the rights and conduct of the citizens among themselves.

Every nation that would not be wanting to itself, ought to apply its utmost care in establishing these laws, and principally its fundamental laws, — in establishing them, I say, with wisdom in a manner suitable to the genius of the people, and to all the circumstances in which they may be placed: they ought to determine them and make them known with plainness and precision, to the end that they may possess stability, that they may not be eluded, and that they may create, if possible, no dissension — that, on the one hand, he or they to whom the exercise of the sovereign power is committed, and the citizens, on the other, may equally know their duty and their rights. It is not here necessary to consider in detail what that constitution and those laws ought to be: that discussion belongs to public law and politics. Besides, the laws and constitutions of different states must necessarily vary according to the disposition of the people and other circumstances. In the Law of Nations we must adhere to generals. We here consider the duty of a nation towards itself, principally to determine the conduct that it ought to observe in that great society which nature has established among all nations. These duties give it rights, that serve as a rule to establish what it may require from other nations, and reciprocally what others may require from it.

§ 30. Of the support of the constitution and obedience to the laws.

The constitution and laws of a state are the basis of the public tranquility, the firmest support of political authority, and a security for the liberty of the citizens. But this constitution is a vain phantom, and the best laws are useless, if they be not religiously observed: the nation ought then to watch very attentively, in order to render them equally respected by those who govern, and by the people destined to obey. To attack the constitution of the state and to violate its laws, is a capital crime against society; and if those guilty of it are invested with authority, they add to this crime a perfidious abuse of the power with which they are intrusted. The nation ought constantly to repress them with its utmost vigour and vigilance, as the importance of the case requires.

It is very uncommon to see the laws and constitution of a state openly and boldly opposed: it is against silent and gradual attacks that a nation ought to be particularly on its guard. Sudden revolutions strike the imaginations of men: they are detailed in history; their secret springs are developed. But we overlook the changes that insensibly happen by a long train of steps that are but slightly marked. It would be rendering nations an important service to show from history how many states have thus entirely changed their nature, and lost their original constitution. This would awaken the attention of mankind: — impressed thenceforward with this excellent maxim (no less essential in politics than in morals) *principiis obsta*, — they would no longer shut their eyes against innovations, which, though inconsiderable in themselves, may serve as steps to mount to higher and more pernicious enterprises.

§ 31. The rights of a nation with respect to its constitution and government.

The consequences of a good or bad constitution being of such importance, and the nation being strictly obliged to procure, as far as is possible, the best and most convenient one, it has a right to every thing necessary to enable it to fulfil this obligation (§ 18). It is then manifest that a nation has an indisputable right to form, maintain, and perfect its constitution, to regulate at pleasure every thing relating to the government, and that no person can have a just right to hinder it. Government is established only for the sake of the nation, with a view to its safety and happiness.

§ 32. It may reform the government.

If any nation is dissatisfied with the public administration, it may apply the necessary remedies, and reform the government. But observe that I say "the nation;" for I am very fat from meaning to authorize a few malcontents or incendiaries to give disturbance to their governors by exciting murmurs and seditions. None but the body of a nation have a right to check those at the helm when they abuse their power. When the nation is silent and obeys, the people are considered as approving the conduct of their superiors, or at least finding it supportable; and it is not the business of a small number of citizens to put the state in danger, under the pretense of reforming it.

§ 33. And may change the constitution.

In virtue of the same principles, it is certain that it the nation is uneasy under its constitution, it has a right to change it.

There can be no difficulty in the case, if the whole nation be unanimously inclined to make this change. But it is asked, what is to be done if the people are divided? In the ordinary management of the state, the opinion of the *majority* must pass without dispute for that of the whole nation: otherwise it would be almost impossible for the society ever to take any resolution. It appears then, by parity of reasoning, that a nation may change the constitution of the state by a majority of voles; and whenever there is nothing in this change that can be considered as contrary to the act of civil association, or to the intention of those united under it, the whole are bound to conform to the resolution of the majority. (22) But if the question be, to quit a form of government to which alone it appeared that the people were willing to submit on their entering into the bonds of society, — if the greater part of a free people, after the example of the Jews in the time of Samuel, are weary of liberty, and resolved to submit to the authority of a monarch, those citizens who are more jealous of that privilege, so invaluable to those who have tasted it, though obliged to suffer the majority to do as they please, are under no obligation at all to submit to the new government: they may quit a society which seems to have dissolved itself in order to unite again under another form: they have a right to retire elsewhere, to sell their lands, and take with them all their effects.

§ 34. Of the legislative power, and whether it can change the constitution.

Here, again, a very important question presents itself. It essentially belongs to the society to make laws both in relation to the manner in which it desires to be governed, and to the conduct

of the citizens: this is called the *legislative power*. The nation may intrust the exercise of it to the prince, or to an assembly and the prince jointly; who have then a right to make new laws and to repeal old ones.(23) It is asked, whether their power extends to the fundamental laws — whether they may change the constitution of a state? The principals we have laid down lead us to decide with certainty, that the authority of those legislators does not extend so far, and that they ought to consider the fundamental laws as sacred, if the nation has not, in very express terms, given them power to change them. For the constitution of the state ought to possess stability: and since that was first established by the nation, which afterwards intrusted certain persons with the legislative power, the fundamental laws are expected from their commission. It is visible that the society only intended to make provision for having the state constantly furnished with laws suited to particular conjunctures, and, for that purpose, gave the legislature the power of abrogating the ancient civil and *political* laws that were not fundamental, and of making new ones; but nothing leads us to think that it meant to submit the constitution itself to their will. In short, it is from the constitution that those legislators derive their power: how then can they change it without destroying the foundation of their own authority? By the fundamental laws of England, the two houses of parliament, in concert with the king, exercise the legislative power: but, if the two houses should resolve to suppress themselves, and to invest the king with full and absolute authority, certainly the nation would not suffer it. And who would dare to assert that they would not have a right to oppose it? But if the parliament entered into a debate on making so considerable a change, and the whole nation was voluntarily silent upon it, this would be considered as an approbation of the act of its representatives.

§ 35. The nation ought not to attempt it without great caution.

But in treating here of the change of the constitution, we treat only of the right: the question of expediency belongs to politics. We shall therefore only observe in general, that great changes in a state being delicate and dangerous operations, and frequent changes being in their own nature prejudicial, a people ought to be very circumspect in this point, and never be inclined to make innovations without the most pressing reasons, or an absolute necessity. The fickleness of the Athenians was ever inimical to the happiness of the republic, and at length proved fatal to that liberty of which they were so jealous, without knowing, how to enjoy it.

§ 36. It is the judge of all disputes relating to the government.

We may conclude from what has been said (§ 33), that if any disputes arise in a state respecting the *fundamental* laws, the public administration, or the rights of the different powers of which it is composed, it belongs to the nation alone to judge and determine them conformably to its political constitution.

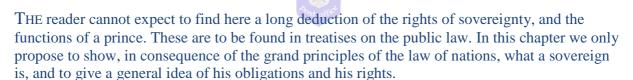
§ 37. No foreign power has a right to interfere.

In short, all these affairs being solely a national concern, no foreign power has a right to interfere in them, nor ought to intermeddle with them otherwise than by its good offices unless requested to do it, or induced by particular reasons. If any intrude into the domestic concerns of another nation, and attempt to put a constraint on its deliberations, they do it an injury.

- (22) In 1 Bla. Com, 51-2, it is contended, that, unless in cases where the *natural law* or *conscience* dictates the observance of municipal laws, it is optional, in a moral view, to observe the positive law, or to pay the penalty where detected in the breach: but that doctrine, as regards the moral duty to observe laws, has been justly refuted. See Sedgwick's Commentaries, 61; 2 Box. & Pul. 375; 5 Bar. & Ald. 341; sed vide 13 Ves. jun. 215, 316. C.
- (23) Thus, during the last war, English acts of Parliament delegated to the king in council all the power of making temporary orders and laws regulating commerce. So by a bill of 3 Will. 4, power was proposed to be given to eight of the judges to make rules and orders respecting pleading, these not being considered unconstitutional delegations of powers of altering the *fundamental* laws, part of the constitution itself; but even then, the rules or orders so made are not absolutely to become law until they have been submitted to, and not objected against in parliament during six weeks. C.

CHAP. IV. OF THE SOVEREIGN, HIS OBLIGATIONS, AND HIS RIGHTS.

§ 38. Of the sovereign.



We have said that the *sovereignty* is that public authority which commands in civil society, and orders and directs what each citizen is to perform, to obtain the end of its institution. This authority originally and essentially belonged to the body of the society, to which each member submitted, and ceded his natural right of conducting himself in every thing as he pleased, according to the dictates of his own understanding, and of doing himself justice. But the body of the society does not always retain in its own hands this sovereign authority: it frequently intrusts it to a senate, or to a single person. That senate, or that person, is then the sovereign.

§ 39. It is solely established for thesafety and advantage of society.

It is evident that men form a political society, and submit to laws, solely for their own advantage and safety. The sovereign authority is then established only for the common good of all the citizens; and it would be absurd to think that it could change its nature on passing into the hands of a senate or a monarch. Flattery, therefore, cannot, without rendering itself equally ridiculous and odious, deny that the sovereign is only established for the safety and advantage of society.

A good prince, a wise conductor of society, ought to have his mind impressed with this great truth, that the sovereign power is solely intrusted to him for the safety of the state, and the happiness of all the people; that he is not permitted to consider himself as the principal object in the administration of affairs, to seek his own satisfaction, or his private advantage; but that he ought to direct all his views, all his steps, to the greatest advantage of the state and people who have submitted to him. What a noble sight it is to see a king of England rendering his parliament an account of his principal operations — assuring that body, the representatives of the nation, that he has no other end in view than the glory of the state and the happiness of his people — and affectionately thanking all who concur with him in such salutary views! Certainly, a monarch who makes use of this language, and by his conduct proves the sincerity of his professions, is, in the opinion of the wise, the only great man. But, in most kingdoms, a criminal flattery has long since caused these maxims to be forgotten. A crowd of servile courtiers easily persuade a proud monarch that the nation was made for him, and not he for the nation. He soon considers the kingdom as a patrimony that is his own property, and his people as a herd of cattle from which he is to derive his wealth, and which he may dispose of to answer his own views, and gratify his passions. Hence those fatal wars undertaken by ambition, restlessness, hatred, and pride; – hence those oppressive taxes, whose produce is dissipated by ruinous luxury, or squandered upon mistresses and favourites; — hence, in fine, are important posts given by favour, while public merit is neglected, and every thing that does not immediately interest the prince is abandoned to ministers and subalterns. Who can, in this unhappy government, discover an authority established for the public welfare? A great prince will be on his guard even against his virtues.

Let us not say, with some writers, that private virtues are not the virtues of kings — a maxim of superficial politicians, or of those who are very inaccurate in their expressions. Goodness, friendship, gratitude, are still virtues on the throne; and would to God they were always to be found there! But a wise king does not yield an undiscerning obedience to their impulse. He cherishes them, he cultivates them in his private life; but in state affairs he listens only to justice and sound policy. And why? because he knows that the government was intrusted to him only for the happiness of society, and that, therefore, he ought not to consult his own pleasure in the use he makes of his power. He tempers his goodness with wisdom; he gives to friendship his domestic and private favours; he distributes posts and employments according to merit; public rewards to services done to the state. In a word, he uses the public power only with a view to the public welfare. All this is comprehended in that fine saying of Lewis XII.: — "A king of France does not revenge the injuries of a duke of Orleans."

§ 40. Of his representative character.

A political society is a moral person (Prelim. § 2) inasmuch as it has an understanding and a will, of which it makes use for the conduct of its affairs, and is capable of obligations and rights. When, therefore, a people confer the sovereignty on any one person, they invest him with their understanding and will, and make over to him their obligations and rights, so far as relates to the administration of the state, and to the exercise of the public authority. The sovereign, or conductor of the state, thus becoming the depositary of the obligations and rights relative to government, in him is found the moral person, who, without absolutely ceasing to exist in the nation, acts thenceforwards only in him and by him. Such is the origin of the representative

character attributed to the sovereign. He represents the nation in all the affairs in which he may happen to be engaged as a sovereign. It does not debase the dignity of the greatest monarch to attribute to him this representative character; on the contrary, nothing sheds a greater lustre on it, since the monarch thus unites in his own person all the majesty that belongs to the entire body of the nation.

§ 41. He is intrusted with the obligations of the nation, and invested with its rights.

The sovereign, thus clothed with the public authority, with every thing that constitutes the moral personality of the nation, of course becomes bound by the obligations of that nation, and invested with its rights.

§ 42 His duty with respect to the preservation and perfection of the nation.

All that has been said in Chap. II. of the general duties of a nation towards itself particularly regards the sovereign. He is the depositary of the empire, and the power of commanding whatever conduces to the public welfare; he ought, therefore, as a tender and wise father, and as a faithful administrator, to watch for the nation, and take care to preserve it, and render it more perfect; to better its state, and to secure it, as far as possible, against every thing that threatens its safety or its happiness.

§ 43. His rights in this respect.

Hence all the rights which a nation derives from its obligation to preserve and perfect itself, and to improve its state, (see §§ 18, 20, and 23, of this book); all these rights, I say, reside in the sovereign, who is therefore indifferently called the conductor of the society, superior, prince, &c.

§ 44. He ought to know the nation.

We have observed above, that every nation ought to know itself. This obligation devolves on the sovereign, since it is he who is to watch over the preservation and perfection of the nation. The duty which the law of nature here imposes on the conductors of nations is of extreme importance, and of considerable extent. They ought exactly to know the whole country subject to their authority; its qualities, defects, advantages, and situation with regard to the neighbouring states; and they ought to acquire a perfect knowledge of the manners and general inclinations of their people, their virtues, vices, talents, &c. All these branches of knowledge are necessary to enable them to govern properly.

§ 45. The extent of his power.

The prince derives his authority from the nation; he possesses just so much of it as they have thought proper to intrust him with. If the nation has plainly and simply invested him with the sovereignty, without limitation or division, he is supposed to be invested with all the prerogatives, without which the sovereign command or authority could not be exerted in the

manner most conducive to the public welfare. These are called *regal prerogatives*, or *the prerogatives of majesty*.

§ 46. The prince ought to respect and support the fundamental laws.

But when the sovereign power is limited and regulated by the fundamental laws of the state, those laws show the prince the extent and bounds of his power, and the manner in which he is to exert it. The prince is therefore strictly obliged not only to respect, but also to support them. The constitution and the fundamental laws are the plan on which the nation has resolved to labour for the attainment of happiness; the execution is intrusted to the prince. Let him religiously follow this plan; let him consider the fundamental laws as inviolable and sacred rules; and remember that the moment he deviates from them, his commands become unjust, and are but a criminal abuse of the power with which he is intrusted. He is, by virtue of that power, the guardian and defender of the laws: and while it is his duty to restrain each daring violator of them, ought he himself to trample them under foot?²

§ 47. He may change the laws not fundamental.

If the prince be invested with the legislative power, he may, according to his wisdom, and when the public advantage requires it, abolish those laws that are not fundamental, and make now ones. (See what we have said on this subject in the preceding chapter, § 34.)

§ 48. He ought to maintain and observe the existing laws.

But while these laws exist, the sovereign ought religiously to maintain and observe them. They are the foundation of the public tranquility, and the firmest support of the sovereign authority. Every thing is uncertain, violent, and subject to revolutions, in those unhappy states where arbitrary power has placed her throne. It is therefore the true interest of the prince, as well as his duty, to maintain and respect the laws; he ought to submit to them himself. We find this truth established in a piece published by order of Lewis XIV., one of the most absolute princes that ever reigned in Europe. "Let it not be said that the sovereign is not subject to the laws of his state, since the contrary proposition is one of the truths of the law of nations, which flattery has sometimes attacked, and which good princes have always defended, as a tutelar divinity of their states."³

§ 49. In what sense he is subject to the laws.

But it is necessary to explain this submission of the prince to the laws. First, he ought, as we have just seen, to follow their regulations in all the acts of his administration. In the second place, he is himself subject, in his private affairs, to all the laws that relate to property. I say, "in his private affairs;" for when he acts as a sovereign prince, and in the name of the state, he is subject only to the fundamental laws, and the law of nations. In the third place, the prince is subject to certain regulations of general polity, considered by the state as inviolable, unless he be excepted in express terms by the law, or tacitly by a necessary consequence of his dignity. I here speak of the laws that relate to the situation of individuals, and particularly of those that regulate

the validity of marriages. These laws are established to ascertain the state of families: now the royal family is that of all others the most important to be certainly known. But, fourthly, we shall observe in general, with respect to this question, that, if the prince is invested with a full, absolute, and unlimited sovereignty, he is above the laws, which derive from him all their force; and he may dispense with his own observance of them, whenever natural justice and equity will permit him. Fifthly, as to the laws relative to morals and good order, the prince ought doubtless to respect them, and to support them by his example. But, sixthly, he is certainly above all civil penal laws, The majesty of a sovereign will not admit of his being punished like a private person; and his functions are too exalted to allow of his being molested under pretence of a fault that does not directly concern the government of the state.

§ 50. His person is sacred and inviolable.

It is not sufficient that the prince be above the penal laws: even the interest of nations requires that we should go something farther. The sovereign is the soul of the society; if he be not held in veneration by the people, and in perfect security, the public peace, and the happiness and safety of the state, are in continual danger. The safety of the nation then necessarily requires that the person of the prince be sacred and inviolable. The Roman people bestowed this privilege on their tribunes, in order that they might meet with no obstruction in defending them, and that no apprehension might disturb them in the discharge of their office. The cares, the employments of a sovereign, are of much greater importance than those of the tribunes were, and not less dangerous, if he be not provided with a powerful defence. It is impossible even for the most just and wise monarch not to make malcontents; and ought the state to continue exposed to the danger of losing so valuable a prince by the hand of an assassin? The monstrous and absurd doctrine, that a private person is permitted to kill a bad prince, deprived the French, in the beginning of the last century, of a hero who was truly the father of his people. Whatever a prince may be, it is an enormous crime against a nation to deprive them of a sovereign whom they think proper to obey.

§ 51. But the nation may curb a tyrant, and withdraw itself from his obedience.

But this high attribute of sovereignty is no reason why the nation should not curb an insupportable tyrant, pronounce sentence on him (still respecting in his person the majesty of his rank) and withdraw itself from his obedience. To this indisputable right a powerful republic owes its birth. The tyranny exercised by Philip II. in the Netherlands excited those provinces to rise: seven of them, closely confederated, bravely maintained their liberties, under the conduct of the heroes of the House of Orange; and Spain, after several vain and ruinous efforts, acknowledged them sovereign and independent states. If the authority of the prince is limited and regulated by the fundamental laws, the prince, on exceeding the bounds prescribed him, commands without any right and even without a just title: the nation is not obliged to obey him, but may resist his unjust attempts. As soon as a prince attacks the constitution of the state, he breaks the contract which bound the people to him; the people become free by the act of the sovereign, and can no longer view him but as a usurper who would load them with oppression. This truth is acknowledged by every sensible writer, whose pen is not enslaved by fear, or sold for hire. But some celebrated authors maintain, that if the prince is invested with the supreme command in a

full and absolute manner, nobody has a right to resist him, much less to curb him, and that naught remains for the nation but to suffer and obey with patience. This is founded upon the supposition that such a sovereign is not accountable to any person for the manner in which he governs, and that if the nation might control his actions and resist him where it thinks them unjust, his authority would no longer be absolute; which would be contrary to this hypothesis. They say that an absolute sovereign completely possesses all the political authority of the society, which nobody can oppose; that, if he abuses it, he does ill indeed, and wounds his conscience; but that his commands are not the less obligatory, as being founded on a lawful right to command; that the nation, by giving him absolute authority, has reserved no share of it to itself, and has submitted to his discretion, &c. We might be content with answering, that in this light there is not any sovereign who is completely and fully absolute. But in order to remove all these vain subtleties, let us remember the essential end of civil society. Is it not to labour in concert for the common happiness of all? Was it not with this view that every citizen divested himself of his rights, and resigned his liberty? Could the society make such use of its authority as irrevocably to surrender itself and all its members to the discretion of a cruel tyrant? No, certainly, since it would no longer possess any right itself, if it were disposed to oppress a part of the citizens. When, therefore, it confers the supreme and absolute government, without an express reserve, it is necessarily with the tacit reserve that the sovereign shall use it for the safety of the people, and not for their ruin. If he becomes the scourge of the state, he degrades himself; he is no better than a public enemy, against whom the nation may and ought to defend itself; and if he has carried his tyranny to the utmost height, why should even the life of so cruel and perfidious an enemy be spared? Who shall presume to blame the conduct of the Roman senate, that declared Nero an enemy to his country?

But it is of the utmost importance to observe, that this judgment can only be passed by the nation, or by a body which represents it, and that the nation itself cannot make any attempt on the person of the sovereign, except in cases of extreme necessity, and when the prince, by violating the laws, and threatening the safety of his people, puts himself in a state of war against them. It is the person of the sovereign, not that of an unnatural tyrant and a public enemy, that the interest of the nation declares sacred and inviolable. We seldom see such monsters as Nero. In the more common cases, when a prince violates the fundamental laws; when he attacks the liberties and privileges of his subjects; or (if he be absolute) when his government, without being carried to extreme violence, manifestly tends to the ruin of the nation; it may resist him, pass sentence on him, and withdraw from his obedience; but though this may be done, still his person should be spared, and that for the welfare of the state.⁵ It is above a century since the English took up arms against their king, and obliged him to descend from the throne. A set of able, enterprising men, spurred on by ambition, took advantage of the terrible ferment caused by fanaticism and party spirit; and Great Britain suffered her sovereign to die unworthily on a scaffold. The nation coming to itself discovered its former blindness. If, to this day, it still annually makes a solemn atonement, it is not only from the opinion that the unfortunate Charles I. did not deserve so cruel a fate, but, doubtless, from a conviction that the very safety of the state requires the person of the sovereign to be held sacred and inviolable, and that the whole nation ought to render this maxim venerable, by paying respect to it when the care of its own preservation will permit.

One word more on the distinction that is endeavoured to be made here in favour of an absolute sovereign. Whoever has well weighed the force of the indisputable principles we have established, will be convinced, that when it is necessary to resist a prince who has become a tyrant, the right of the people is still the same, whether that prince was made absolute by the laws, or was not; because that right is derived from what is the object of all political society the safety of the nation, which is the supreme law. But, if the distinction of which we are treating is of no moment with respect to the right, it can be of none in practice, with respect to expediency. As it is very difficult to oppose an absolute prince, and it cannot be done without raising great disturbances in the state, and the most violent and dangerous commotions, it ought to be attempted only in cases of extremity, when the public miseries are raised to such a height that the people may say with Tacitus, miseram pacem vel bello bene niutari, that it is better to expose themselves to a civil war than to endure them. But if the prince's authority is limited, if it in some respects depends on a senate, or a parliament that represents the nation, there are means of resisting and curbing him, without exposing the state to violent shocks. When mild and innocent remedies can be applied to the evil, there can be no reason for waiting until it becomes extreme.

§ 52. Arbitration between the king and his subjects.

But however limited a prince's authority may be, he is commonly very jealous of it; it seldom happens that he patiently suffers resistance, and peaceably submits to the judgement of his people. Can he want support, while he is the distributor of favours? We see too many base and ambitious souls, for whom the state of a rich and decorated slave has more charms than that of a modest and virtuous citizen. It is therefore always difficult for a nation to resist a prince and pronounce sentence on his conduct, without exposing the state to dangerous troubles, and to shocks capable of overturning it. This has sometimes occasioned a compromise between the prince and the subjects, to submit to the decision of a friendly power all the disputes that might arise between them. Thus the kings of Denmark, by solemn treaties, formerly referred to those of Sweden the differences that might arise between them and their senate; and this the kings of Sweden have also done with regard to those of Denmark. The princes and states of West Friesland, and the burgesses of Embden, have in the same manner constituted the republic of the United Provinces the judge of their differences. The princes and the city of Neufchatel established, in 1406, the canton of Berne perpetual judge and arbitrator of their disputes. Thus also, according to the spirit of the Helvetic confederacy, the entire body takes cognisance of the disturbances that arise in any of the confederated states, though each of them is truly sovereign and independent.

§ 53. The obedience which subjects owe to a sovereign.

As soon as a nation acknowledges a prince for its lawful sovereign, all the citizens owe him a faithful obedience. He can neither govern the state, nor perform what the nation expects from him, if he be not punctually obeyed. Subjects then have no right, in doubtful cases, to examine the wisdom or justice of their sovereign's commands; this examination belongs to the prince: his subjects ought to suppose (if there be a possibility of supposing it) that all his orders are just and salutary: he alone is accountable for the evil that may result from them.

§ 54. In what cases they may resist him.

Nevertheless this ought not to be entirely a blind obedience. No engagement can oblige, or even authorize, a man to violate the law of nature. All authors who have any regard to conscience or decency agree that no one ought to obey such commands as are evidently contrary to that sacred law. Those governors of places who bravely refused to execute the barbarous orders of Charles IX. on the memorable day of St. Bartholomew, have been universally praised; and the court did not dare to punish them, at least openly. "Sire," said the brave Orte, governor of Bayonne, in his letter, "I have communicated your majesty's command to your faithful inhabitants and warriors in the garrison; and I have found there only good citizens and brave soldiers, but not a single executioner: wherefore both they and I most humbly entreat your majesty to be pleased to employ our hands and our lives in things that are possible, however hazardous they may be; and we will exert ourselves to the last drop of our blood in the execution of them." The Count de Tende, Charny, and others, replied to those who brought them the orders of the court, "that they had too great a respect for the king, to believe that such barbarous orders came from him."

It is more difficult to determine in what cases a subject may not only refuse to obey, but even resist a sovereign, and oppose his violence by force. When a sovereign does injury to any one, he acts without any real authority; but we ought not thence to conclude hastily that the subject may resist him. The nature of sovereignty, and the welfare of the state, will not permit citizens to oppose a prince whenever his commands appear to them unjust or prejudicial. This would be falling back into the state of nature, and rendering government impossible. A subject ought patiently to suffer from the prince doubtful wrongs, and wrongs that are supportable; the former, because whoever has submitted to the decision of a judge, is no longer capable of deciding his own pretensions; and as to those that are supportable, they ought to be sacrificed to the peace and safety of the state, on account of the great advantages obtained by living in society. It is presumed, as matter of course, that every citizen has tacitly engaged to observe this moderation; because, without it, society could not exist. But when the injuries are manifest and atrocious, when a prince, without any apparent reason attempts to deprive us of life, or of those things the loss of which would render life irksome, who can dispute our right to resist him? Selfpreservation is not only a natural right, but an obligation imposed by nature, and no man can entirely and absolutely renounce it. And though he might give it up, can he be considered as having done it by his political engagements since he entered into society only to establish his own safety upon a more solid basis? The welfare of society does not require such a sacrifice; and, as Barbeyrac well observes in his notes on Grotius, "If the public interest requires that those who obey should suffer some inconvenience, it is no less for the public interest that those who command should be afraid of driving their patience to the utmost extremity."8 The prince who violates all laws, who no longer observes any measures, and who would in his transports of fury take away the life of an innocent person, divests himself of his character, and is no longer to be considered in any other light than that of an unjust and outrageous enemy, against whom his people are allowed to defend themselves. The person of the sovereign is sacred and inviolable: but he who, after having lost all the sentiments of a sovereign, divests himself even of the appearances and exterior conduct of a monarch, degrades himself: he no longer retains the sacred character of a sovereign, and cannot retain the prerogatives attached to that exalted rank. However, if this prince is not a monster, — if he is furious only against us in particular, and from

the effects of a sudden transport or a violent passion, and is supportable to the rest of the nation, the respect we ought to pay to the tranquility of the state is such, and the respect due to sovereign majesty so powerful, that we are strictly obliged to seek every other means of preservation, rather than to put his person in danger. Every one knows the example set by David: he fled, — he kept himself concealed, to secure himself from Saul's fury, and more than once spared the life of his persecutor. When the reason of Charles VI. of France was suddenly disordered by a fatal accident, he in his fury killed several of those who surrounded him: none of them thought of securing his own life at the expense of that of the king; they only endeavoured to disarm and secure him. They did their duty like men of honour and faithful subjects, in exposing their lives to save that of this unfortunate monarch: such a sacrifice is due to the state and to sovereign majesty: furious from the derangement of his faculties, Charles was not guilty: he might recover his health, and again become a good king.

§ 55. Of ministers.

What has been said is sufficient for the intention of this work: the reader may see these questions treated more at large in many books that are well known. We shall conclude this subject with an important observation. A sovereign is undoubtedly allowed to employ ministers to ease him in the painful offices of government; but he ought never to surrender his authority to them. When a nation chooses a conductor, it is not with a view that he should deliver up his charge into other hands. Ministers ought only to be instruments in the hands of the prince; he ought constantly to direct them, and continually endeavour to know whether they act according to his intentions. If the imbecility of age. or any infirmity, render him incapable of governing, a regent ought to be nominated, according to the laws of the state: but when once the sovereign is capable of holding the reins, let him insist on being served, but never suffer himself to be superseded. The last kings of France of the first race surrendered to government and authority to the mayors of the palace: thus becoming mere phantoms, they justly lost the title and honours of a dignity of which they had abandoned the functions. The nation has every thing to gain in crowning an all-powerful minister, for he will improve that soil as his own inheritance, which he plundered whilst he only reaped precarious advantages from it.

1. The last words of Louis VI. to his son Louis VII. were — "Remember, my son, that royalty is but a public employment of which you must render a rigorous account to him who is the sole disposer of crowns and sceptres," Abbe Velley's Hist. of France, Vol. III. p. 65.

Timur-Bec declared (as he often before had done on similar occasions) that "a single hour's attention devoted by a prince to the care of his state, is of more use and consequence than all the homage and prayers he could offer up to God during his whole life." The same sentiment is found in the Koran. Hist. of Timur-Bec, Book II. ch. xli.

2. Neque enim se princeps reipulicae et singulorum dominum arbitrabitur, quamvis assentatoribus id in aurem insusurrantibus, sed rectorem mercede a civibus designata, quam augere, nisi ipsis volentibus, nefas existimabit. Ibid. c. v. — From this principle it follows that

the nation is superior to the sovereign. Quod caput est, sit principi persuasum totius reipulicae majorem quam ipsius unius auctoritatem esse: neque pessimis hominibus credat diversum affirmantibus gratificandi studio; quae magna pernicies est. Ibid.

In some countries, formal precautions are taken against the abuse of power. — "Reflecting among other things (says Grotius), that princes are often found to make no scruple of violating their promises under the state pretext of the public good, the people of Brabant, in order to obviate that inconvenience, established the custom of never admitting their prince to the possession of the government without having previously made with him a covenant, that, whenever he may happen to violate the laws of the country, they shall be absolved from the oath of obedience they had sworn to him, until ample reparation be made for the outrages committed. The truth of this is confirmed by the example of past generations, who formerly made effectual use of arms and decrees to reduce within proper bounds such of their sovereigns as had transgressed the line of duty, whether through their own licentiousness or the artifices of their flatterers. Thus it happened to John the Second; nor would they consent to make peace with him or his successors, until those princes had entered into a solemn engagement to secure the citizens in the enjoyment of their privileges." Annals of the Netherlands, Book II. note, edit A.D. 1797.

- 3. A treatise on the right of the queen to several states of the Spanish monarchy, 1667, in 12 mo. Part II. p. 191.
- 4. Since the above was written, France has witnessed a renewal of those horrors. She sighs at the idea of having given birth to a monster capable of violating the majesty of kings in the person of a prince, whom the qualities of his heart entitle to the love of his subjects and the veneration of foreigners. [The author alludes to the attempt made by Damien to assassinate Louis XV.] Note, edit a.d. 1797.
- 5. In Mariana's work, above quoted, I find (chap. vii. towards the end) a remarkable instance of the errors into which we are apt to be led by a subtle sophistry destitute of sound principles. That author allows us to poison a tyrant, and even a public enemy, provided it be done without obliging him, either by force or through mistake or ignorance, to concur in the act that causes his own death, which would be the case, for instance, in presenting him a poisoned draught. For (says he), in thus leading him to an act of suicide, although committed through ignorance, we make him violate the natural law which forbids each individual to lake away his own life; and the crime of him who thus unknowingly poisons himself redounds on the real author, the person who administered the poison. No cogatur tantum sciens aut imprudens sibi conscire mortem; quod esse nefas judicamus, veneno in potu aut cibo, quod hauriat qui perimendus est, aut simili alia retemperato. A fine reason, truly! Was Mariana disposed to insult the understandings of his readers, or only desirous of throwing a slight varnish over the detestable doctrine contained in that chapter? Note, edit. A.D. 1797.
- 5. Dissimulandum censeo quatenus salus publica patiatur, privatimque corruptis moribus princeps continagat; alioquin si rempublicam in periculum vocat, si patriae religionis contemptor existit, neque mediciniam ullam recipit, abdicandum judico, alium substituendum; quod in Hispania non semel fuisse factum scimus: quasi fera irritata, ominium telis peti debet, cum,
- 23 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

humanitate abdicata, tyrannum induit. Sic Petro rege ob immanitatem dejecto publice, Henricus ejus frater, quamvis ex impari matre, regnum obtinuit. Sic Henrico hujus abnepote ob ignaviam pravosque mores abdicato procerum suffragiis, primum Alfonsus ejus frater, recte an secus non disputo, sed tamen in tenera actate rex est proclamatus: deinde defuncto Alfonso, Elisabetha ejas soror, Henrico invito, rerum summam ad se traxit, regio tantum nomine abstinens dum ille vixit. Mariana, de Rege et Regis Institut. Lib. 1. c. iii.

To this authority, furnished by Spain, join that of Scotland, proved by the letter of the barons to the pope, dated April 6, 1320, requesting him to prevail on the king of England to desist from his enterprises against Scotland. After having spoken of the evils they had suffered from him. they add — A quibus malis innumeris, ipso juvante qui post vulnera medetur et sanat, liberati sumus per serenissimum principem regem et dominum nostrum. dominum Robertum, qui pro populo et haereditate suis de manibus inimicorm liberandis, quasi alter Maccabaeus aut Josue, labores et taedia, inedias et pericula laeto sustinuit animo. Quem etiam divina dispositio, et (juxta leges et consuetudines nostras, quas usque ad mortem sustinere volumus) juris successio, et debitus nostrorum consensus et assensus nostrum fecerunt principem atque regem: cui, tanquam liii per quem salus in populo facta est, pro nostra libertate tuenda, tam jure quam meritis tenemur, et volumus in omnibus adhaerere. Quem, si ab inceptis desistet, regi Anglorum aut Anglis nos aut regnum nostrum volens subjicere, tanquam inimicum nostrum et sui nostrique juris subversorem, statim expellere nitemur, et alium regem nostrum, qui ad defensionem nostram sufficiet, faciemus: quia quamdiu centum viri remanserint, numquam Anglorum dominio aliquatenus volumus subjugari, Non enim propter gloriam, divitias, aut honores pugnamus, sed propter libertatem solummodo, quam remo, bonus nisi simul eum vita amittit.

"In the year 1581" (says Grotius, Ann. Book III.) "the confederated provinces of the Netherlands — after having for nine years continued to wage war against Philip the Second, without ceasing to acknowledge him as their sovereign — at length solemnly deprived him of the authority he had possessed over their country, because he had violated their laws and privileges," The author afterwards observes, that "France, Spain herself, England, Sweden, Denmark, furnish instances of kings deposed by their people; so that there are at present few sovereigns in Europe whose right to the crown rests on any other foundation than the right which the people possess of divesting their sovereign of his power when he makes an ill use of it," Pursuant to this idea, the United Provinces, in their justificatory letters on that subject, addressed to the princes of the empire and the king of Denmark — after having enumerated the oppressive acts of the king of Spain, added — "Then, by a mode which has been often enough adopted even by those nations that now live under kingly government, we wrested the sovereignty from him whose actions were all contrary to the duty of a prince." Ibid. — Note, edit A.D. 1797.

6. Populi patroni non pauciora neque mis ora praesidia habent. Certe a republica, unde ortum habet regia potestas, rebus exigentibus, regens in jus vocari potest, et, si sanitatem respuat, principatu spoiliari; neque ita in principem jura potestatis transtuilit, ut non sibi majorem reservârit potestatem. Ibid. cap. vi.

Est tamen salutaris cogitatio, ut sit principibus persuasum, si rempublicam oppresserint, si vitiis et foeditate intolerandi erunt, ea se conditione vivere, ut non jure tantum, sed cum laude et gloria, perimi possint. Ibid. — Note. edit. A.D. 1797.

- 7. Mezeray's History of France, vol. ii. p. 1107.
- 8. De Jure Belli & Pacis. lib. i. cap. lv. § 11, n. 2

CHAP. V.

OF STATES ELECTIVE, SUCCESSIVE OR HEREDITARY, AND OF THOSE CALLED PATRIMONIAL.

§ 56 Of elective states.

WE have seen in the preceding chapter, that it originally belongs to a nation to confer the supreme authority, and to choose the person by whom it is to be governed. If it confers the sovereignty on him for his own person only, reserving to itself the right of choosing a successor after the sovereign's death, the state is *elective*. As soon as the prince is elected according to the laws, he enters into the possession of all the prerogatives which those laws annex to his dignity.

§ 57. Whether elective kings are real sovereigns.

It has been debated, whether elective kings and princes are real sovereigns. But he who lays any stress on this circumstance must have only a very confused idea of sovereignty. The manner in which a prince obtains his dignity has nothing to do with determining its nature. We must consider, first, whether the nation itself forms an independent society (see chap 1), and secondly, what is the extent of the power it has intrusted to the prince. Whenever the chief of an independent state really represents his nation, he ought to be considered as a true sovereign (§ 40), even though his authority should be limited in several respects.

§ 58. Of successive and hereditary states. The origin of the right of succession.

When a nation would avoid the troubles which seldom fail to accompany the election of a sovereign, it makes its choice for a long succession of years, by establishing the *right of succession*, or by rendering the crown hereditary in a family, according to the order and rules that appear most agreeable to that nation. The name of an *Hereditary State* or *Kingdom* is given to that where the successor is appointed by the same law that regulates the successions of individuals. The Successive *Kingdom* is that where a person succeeds according to a particular fundamental law of the state. Thus the lineal succession, and of males alone, is established in France.

§ 59. Other origins of this right.

The right of succession is not always the primitive establishment of a nation; it may have been introduced by the concession of another sovereign, and even by usurpation. But when it is supported by long possession, the people are considered as consenting to it; and this tacit consent renders it lawful, though the source be vicious. It rests then on the foundation we have already pointed out — a foundation that alone is lawful and incapable of being shaken, and to which we must ever revert.

§ 60. Other sources which still amount to the same thing.

The same right, according to Grotius and the generality of writers, may be derived from other sources, as conquest, or the right of a proprietor, who, being master of a country, should invite inhabitants to settle there, and give them lands, on condition of their acknowledging him and his heirs for their sovereigns. But as it is absurd to suppose that a society of man can place themselves in subjection otherwise than with a view to their own safety and welfare, and still more that they can bind their posterity on any other footing, it ultimately amounts to the same thing; and it must still be said that the succession is established by the express will, or the tacit consent of the nation, for the welfare and safety of the state.

§ 61. A nation may change the order of the succession.

It thus remains an undeniable truth, that in all cases the succession is established or received only with a view to the public welfare and the general safety. If it happened then that the order established in this respect became destructive to the state, the nation would certainly have a right to change it by a new law. *Salus populi supreme lex*, the safety of the people is the supreme law; and this law is agreeable to the strictest justice, the people having united in society only with a view to their safety and greater advantage.¹

This pretended proprietary right attributed to princes is a chimera, produced by an abuse which its supporters would fain make of the laws respecting private *inheritances*. The state neither is nor can be a patrimony, since the end of patrimony is the advantage of the possessor, whereas the prince is established only for the advantage of the state.² The consequence is evident: if a nation plainly perceives that the heir of her prince would be a pernicious sovereign, she has a right to exclude him.

The authors, whom we oppose, grant this right to a despotic prince, while they refuse it to nations. This is because they consider such a prince as a real proprietor of the empire, and will not acknowledge that the care of their own safety, and the right to govern themselves, still essentially belong to the society, although they have intrusted them, even without any express reserve, to a monarch and his heirs. In their opinion, the kingdom is the inheritance of the prince, in the same manner as his field and his flocks — a maxim injurious to human nature, and which they would not have dared to advance in an enlightened age, if it had not the support of an authority which too often proves stronger than reason and justice.

§ 62. Of renunciations.

A nation may, for the same reason, oblige one branch who removes to another country, to renounce all claim to the crown, as a daughter who marries a foreign prince These renunciations, required or approved by the state, are perfectly valid, since they are equivalent to a law that such persons and their posterity should be excluded from the throne. Thus the laws of England have for ever rejected every Roman Catholic. "Thus a law of Russia, made at the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, most wisely excludes from the possession of the crown every heir possessed of another monarchy; and thus the law of Portugal disqualifies every foreigner who lays claim to the crown by right of blood."³

Some celebrated authors, in other respects very learned and judicious, have then deviated from the true principles in treating of renunciations. They have largely expatiated on the rights of children born or to be born, of the transmission of those rights, &c. But they ought to have considered the succession less as a property of the reigning family, than as a law of the state. From this clear and incontestable principle, we easily deduce the whole doctrine of renunciations. Those required or approved by the state are valid and sacred:

they are fundamental laws: those not authorized by the state can only be obligatory on the prince who made them. They cannot injure his posterity, and he himself may recede from them in case the state stands in need of him and gives him an invitation: for he owes his services to a people who had committed their safety to his care. For the same reason, the prince cannot lawfully resign at an unseasonable juncture, to the detriment of the state, and abandon in imminent danger a nation that had put itself under his care.

[Additional content of the state of th

§ 63. The order of succession ought commonly to be kept.

In ordinary cases, when the state may follow the established rule without being exposed to very great and manifest danger, it is certain that every descendant ought to succeed when the order of succession calls him to the throne, however great may appear his incapacity to rule by himself. This is a consequence of the spirit of the law that established the succession: for the people had recourse to it only to prevent the troubles which would otherwise be almost inevitable at every change. Now little advances would have been made towards obtaining this end, if, at the death of a prince, the people were allowed to examine the capacity of his heir, before they acknowledged him for their sovereign. "What a door would this open for usurpers or malcontents! It was to avoid these inconveniences that the order of succession was established; and nothing more wise could have been done, since by this means no more is required than his being the king's son and his being actually alive, which can admit of no dispute: but, on the other hand, there is no rule fixed to judge of the capacity or incapacity to reign." Though the succession was not established for the particular advantage of the sovereign and his family, but for that of the state, the heirapparent has nevertheless a right, to which justice requires that regard should be paid. His right is subordinate to that of the nation, and to the safety of the state; but it ought to take place when the public welfare does not oppose it. (23)

These reasons have the greater weight, since the law or the state may remedy the incapacity of the prince by nominating a *regent*, as is practised in cases of minority. This regent is, during the

whole time of his administration, invested with the royal authority; but he exercises it in the king's name. (24)

§ 65. Indivisibility of sovereignties.

The principles we have just established respecting the successive or hereditary right, manifestly show that a prince has no right to divide his state among his children. Every sovereignty, properly so called, is, in its own nature, one and indivisible, since those who have united in society cannot be separated in spite of themselves. Those partitions, so contrary to the nature of sovereignty and the preservation of states, have been much in use; but an end has been put to them, wherever the people, and princes themselves, have had a clear view of their greatest interest, and the foundation of their safety.⁶

But when a prince has united several different nations under his authority, his empire is then properly an assemblage of several societies subject to the same head; and there exists no natural objection to his dividing them among his children: he may distribute them, if there be neither law nor compact to the contrary, and if each of those nations consents to receive the sovereign he appoints for it. For this reason, France was divisible under the first two races. But being entirely consolidated under the third, it has since been considered as a single kingdom; it has become indivisible, and a fundamental law has declared it so. That law, wisely providing for the preservation and splendour of the kingdom, irrevocably unites to the crown all the acquisitions of its kings.

§ 66. Who are to decide disputes respecting the succession to a sovereignty.

The same principles will also furnish us with the solution of a celebrated question. When the right of succession becomes uncertain in a successive or hereditary state, and two or three competitors lay claim to the crown, it is asked, "Who shall be the judge of their pretensions?" Some learned men, resting on the opinion that sovereigns are subject to no other judge but God, have maintained that the competitors for the crown, while their right remains uncertain, ought cither to come to an amicable compromise, enter into articles among themselves, choose arbitrators, have recourse even to the drawing of lots, or, finally, determine the dispute by arms; and that the subjects cannot in any manner decide the question. One might be astonished that celebrated authors should have maintained such a doctrine. But since, even in speculative philosophy, there is nothing so absurd as not to have been advanced by one or other of the philosophers, what can be expected from the human mind, when seduced by interest or fear? What! in a question that concerns none so much as the nation — that relates to a power established only with a view to the happiness of the people — in a quarrel that is to decide for ever their dearest interests, and their very safety — are they to stand by as unconcerned spectators? Are they to allow strangers, or the blind decision of arms, to appoint them a master, as a flock of sheep are to wait till it be determined whether they are to be delivered up to the butcher, or restored to the care of their shepherd?

But, say they, the nation has divested itself of all jurisdiction, by giving itself up to a sovereign; it has submitted to the reigning family; it has given to those who are descended from that family

a right which nobody can take from them; it has established them its superiors, and can no longer judge them. Very well! But does it not belong to that same nation to acknowledge the person to whom its duty binds it, and prevent its being delivered up to another? And since it has established the law of succession, who is more capable or has a better right to identify the individual whom the fundamental law had in view, and has pointed out as the successor? We may affirm, then, without hesitation, that the decision of this grand controversy belongs to the nation, and to the nation alone. For even if the competitors have agreed among themselves, or have chosen arbitrators, the nation is not obliged to submit to their regulations, unless it has consented to the transaction or compromise — princes not acknowledged, and whose right is uncertain, not being in any manner able to dispose of its obedience. The nation acknowledges no superior judge in an affair that relates to its most sacred duties and most precious rights. Grotius and Puffendorf differ in reality but little from our opinion; but would not have the decision of the people or state called a juridical sentence (judicium jurisdictionis). Well! be it so: we shall not dispute about words. However, there is something more in the case than a mere examination of the competitors' rights, in order to submit to him who has the best. All the disputes that arise in society are to be judged and decided by the public authority. As soon as the right of succession is found uncertain, the sovereign authority returns for a time to the body of the state, which is to exercise it, cither by itself or by its representatives, till the true sovereign be known. "The contest on this right suspending the functions in the person of the sovereign, the authority naturally returns to the subjects, not for them to retain it, but to prove on which of the competitors it lawfully devolves, and then to commit it to his hands. It would not be difficult to support, by an infinite number of examples, a truth so evident by the light of reason: it is sufficient to remember that the states of France, after the death of Charles the Fair, terminated the famous dispute between Philip de Valois and the king of England (Edward III.), and that those states, though subject to him in whose favour they granted the decision, were nevertheless the judges of the dispute."8

Buicciardini, book xii., also shows that it was the states of Arragon that decided the succession to that kingdom, in favour of Ferdinand, grandfather of Ferdinand the husband of Isabella, queen of Castile, in preference to the other relations of Martin, king of Arragon, who asserted that the kingdom belonged to them.

In the kingdom of Jerusalem also, it was the states that decided the disputes of those who made pretensions to it; as is proved by several examples in the foreign political history. ¹⁰

The states of the principality of Neufchatel have often, in the form of a juridical sentence, pronounced on the succession to the sovereignty. In the year 1707, they decided between a great number of competitors, and their decision in favour of the king of Prussia was acknowledged by all Europe in the treaty of Utrecht.

§ 67. That the right to the succession ought not to depend on the judgment of a foreign power.

The better to secure the succession in a certain and invariable order, it is at present an established rule in all Christian states (Portugal excepted), that no descendant of the sovereign can succeed

to the crown, unless he be the issue of a marriage that is conformable to the laws of the country. As the nation has established the succession, to the nation alone belongs the power of acknowledging those who are capable of succeeding; and consequently, on its judgment and laws alone must depend the validity of the marriage of its sovereigns and the legitimacy of their birth,

If education had not the power of familiarizing the human mind to the greatest absurdities, is there any man of sense who would not be struck with astonishment to see so many nations suffer the legitimacy and right of their princes to depend on a foreign power? The court of Rome has invented an infinite number of obstructions and cases of invalidity in marriages, and at the same time arrogates to itself the right of judging of their validity, and of removing the obstructions; so that a prince of its communion cannot in certain cases by so much his own master as to contract a marriage necessary to the safety of the state. Jane, the only daughter of Henry IV., king of Castile, found this true by cruel experience. Some rebels published abroad that she owed her birth to Bertrand de la Cueva, the king's favourite; and notwithstanding the declarations and last will of that prince, who explicitly and invariably acknowledged Jane for his daughter, and nominated her his heiress, they called to the crown Isabella, Henry's sister, and wife to Ferdinand, heir of Arragon. The grandees of Jane's party had provided her a powerful resource, by negotiating a marriage between her and Alphonsus, king of Portugal: but as that prince was Jane's uncle, it was necessary to obtain a dispensation from the pope; and Pius II., who was in the interest of Ferdinand and Isabella, refused to grant the dispensation, though such alliances were then very common. These difficulties cooled the ardour of the Portuguese monarch, and abated the zeal of the faithful Castilians. Everything succeeded with Isabella, and the unfortunate Jane took the veil in order to secure, by this heroic sacrifice, the peace of Castile.¹¹

If the prince proceeds and marries, notwithstanding the pope's refusal, he exposes his dominions to the most fatal troubles. What would have become of England, if the Reformation had not been happily established, when the pope presumed to declare Queen Elizabeth illegitimate, and incapable of wearing the crown?

A great emperor, Lewis of Bavaria, boldly asserted the rights of his crown in this respect. In the diplomatic code of the law of nations by Leibnitz, we find two acts, in which that prince condemns, as an invasion of the imperial authority, the doctrine that attributes to any other power but his own, the right of granting dispensations, and of judging of the validity of marriages, in the places under his jurisdiction: but he was neither well supported in his lifetime, nor imitated by his successors.

§ 68. Of states called patrimonial.

Finally, there are states whose sovereign may choose his successor, and even transfer the crown to another during his life: these are commonly called *patrimonial* kingdoms or states: but let us reject so unjust and so improper an epithet, which can only serve to inspire some sovereigns with ideas very opposite to those they ought to entertain. We have shown (§ 61) that a state cannot be a patrimony. But it may happen that a nation, either through unbounded confidence in its prince, or for some other reason, has intrusted him with the care of appointing his successor, and even

consented to receive, if he thinks proper, another sovereign from his hands. Thus we see that Peter I., emperor of Russia nominated his wife to succeed him, though he had children.

§ 69. Every true sovereignty is unalienable.

But when a prince chooses his successor, or when he cedes the crown to another, — properly speaking, he only nominates, by virtue of the power with which he is, either expressly or by tacit consent, intrusted — he only nominates, I say, the person who is to govern the state after him. This neither is nor can be an alienation, properly so called. Every true sovereignty is, in its own nature, unalienable. We shall be easily convinced of this, if we pay attention to the origin and end of political society, and of the supreme authority. A nation becomes incorporated into a society, to labour for the common welfare as it shall think proper, and to live according to its own laws. With this view it establishes a public authority. If it intrusts that authority to a prince, even with the power of transferring it to other hands, this can never take place without the express and unanimous consent of the citizens, with the right of really alienating or subjecting the state to another body politic: for the individuals who have formed this society, entered into it in order to live in an independent state, and not under a foreign yoke. Let not any other source of this right be alleged in objection to our argument, as conquest, for instance; for we have already shown (§ 60) that these different sources ultimately revert to the true principles on which all just governments are founded. While the victor does not treat his conquest according to those principles, the state of war still in some measure subsists: but the moment he places it in a civil state, his rights are proportioned by the principles of that state.

I know that many authors, and particularly Grotius, ¹³ give long enumerations of the alienations of sovereignties. But the examples often prove only the abuse of power, not the right. And besides, the people consented to the alienation, either willingly or by force. What could the inhabitants of Pergamus, Bithynia, and Cyrene do, when their kings gave them, by their last wills, to the Roman people? Nothing remained for them, but to submit with a good grace to so powerful a legatee. To furnish an example capable of serving as an authority, they should have produced an instance of a people resisting a similar bequest of their sovereign, and whose resistance had been generally condemned as unjust and rebellious. Had Peter I., who nominated his wife to succeed him, attempted to subject his empire to the grand seignior, or to some other neighbouring power, can we imagine that the Russians would have suffered it, or that their resistance would have passed for a revolt? We do not find in Europe any great state that is reputed alienable. If some petty principalities have been considered as such, it is because they were not true sovereignties. They were fiefs of the empire, enjoying a greater or less degree of liberty: their masters made a traffic of the rights they possessed over those territories: but they could not withdraw them from a dependence on the empire.

Let us conclude then, that, as the nation alone has a right to subject itself to a foreign power, the right of really alienating the state can never belong to the sovereign, unless it be expressly given him by the entire body of the people. ¹⁴ Neither are we to presume that he possesses a right to nominate his successor or surrender the sceptre to other hands, — a right which must be founded on an express consent, on a law of the state, or on long custom, justified by the tacit consent of the people.

§ 70. Duty of a prince who is empowered to nominate his successor.

If the power of nominating his successor is intrusted to the sovereign, he ought to have no other view in his choice but the advantage and safety of the state. He himself was established only for this end (§ 39); the liberty of transferring his power to another could then be granted to him only with the same view. It would be absurd to consider it as a prerogative useful to the prince, and which he may turn to his own private advantage. Peter the Great proposed only the welfare of the empire when he left the crown to his wife. He knew that heroine to be the most capable person to follow his views, and perfect the great things he had begun, and therefore preferred her to his son, who was still too young. If we often found on the throne such elevated minds as Peter's, a nation could not adopt a wiser plan, in order to ensure to itself a good government, than to instruct the prince, by a fundamental law, with the power of appointing his successor. This would be a much more certain method than the order of birth. The Roman emperors, who had no male children, appointed a successor by adoption. To this custom Rome was indebted for a series of sovereigns unequalled in history, — Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius. What princes! Does the right of birth often place such on the throne?

§ 71. He must have at least a tacit ratification.

We may go still farther, and boldly assert, that, as the safety of the whole nation is deeply interested in so important a transaction, the consent and ratification of the people or state is necessary to give it full and entire effect, — at least their tacit consent and ratification. If an emperor of Russia thought proper to nominate for his successor a person notoriously unworthy of the crown, it is not at all probable that vast empire would blindly submit to so pernicious an appointment. And who shall presume to blame a nation for refusing to run headlong to ruin out of respect to the last orders of its prince? As soon as the people submit to the sovereign appointed to rule over them, they tacitly ratify the choice made by the last prince; and the new monarch enters into all the rights of his predecessor.

^{1.} Nimirum, quod publicae salutis causa et communi consensu statatum est, eadem multitudinis voluntate, repus exigentibus, immutari quid obstat? MARIANA, ibid, c. iv.

^{2.} When Philip II. resigned the Netherlands to his daughter Isabella Clara Eugenia, it was said (according to the testimony of Grotius) that it was setting a dangerous precedent, for a prince to treat free citizens as his property, and barter them away like domestic slaves; that, among barbarians, indeed, the extraordinary practice sometimes obtained of transferring governments by will or donation, because those people were incapable of discerning the difference between a prince and a master; but that those, whom superior knowledge enabled to distinguish between what is lawful and what is not, could plainly perceive that the administration of a state is the property of the people (thence usually denominated *res-publica*); and that, as in every period of the world there have been nations who governed themselves by popular assemblies, or by a senate; there have been others who intrusted the general management of their concerns to princes, For it is not to be imagined, it was added, that legitimate sovereignties have originated

³² Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

from any other source than the consent of the people, who gave themselves all up to a single person, or, for the sake of avoiding the tumults and discord of elections, to a whole family; and those to whom they thus committed themselves were induced, by the prospect of honourable preeminence alone, to accept a dignity by which they were bound to promote the general welfare of their fellow-citizens in preference to their own private advantage. GROTIUS. Hist. of the Disturbances in the Netherlands, book ii. — Edit. A.D. 1797.

- 3. Spirit of Laws, book xxvi. chap. xxiii., where may be seen very good political reasons for these regulations.
- 4. See further on.
- 5. Memorial in behalf of Madame de Longueville, concerning the principality of Neufchatel, in 1672.
- (23) See this doctrine illustrated in 1 Bla. Com. 247-8. C
- (24) Ante, p. 26, n. C.
- 6. But it is to be observed that those partitions were not made without the approbation and consent of the respective states.
- 7. Nesico quomodo nihil tam absurde did potest, quod non dicatur ab aliquo philosophorum. Cicero, de Divinat lib. ii.
- 8. Answer in behalf of Madame de Longueville to a memorial in behalf of Madame de Nemours.
- 9. Ibid.
- 10. See the same memorial, which quotes P. Labbe's Royal Abridgment, page 501, &c.
- 11. I take this historical passage from M. Du Port de Tertre's Conspiracies. To him I refer; for I have not the original historians by me. However, I do not enter into the question relating to the birth of Jane: this would here be of no use, The princess had not been declared a bastard according to the laws; the king acknowledged her for his daughter; and besides, whether she was or was not legitimate, the inconveniences resulting from the pope's refusal still remained the same with respect to her and the king of Portugal. Note. edit. 1797.
- 12. P. 154. Forma divortii matrimonialis inter Johannem filium regis Bohemiae et Margaretham ducissam Karinthiae. This divorce is given by the emperor on account of the impotency of the husband, per auctoritatem, says he, nobis rite debitam et concessam.
- P. 156. Forma dispensationis super affinitate consanguinitatis inter Ludovicum marchionem Brandenburg et Margaretham ducissam Karinthiae, nec non legitimatio liberorum procreandorum, faciae per dom. Ludovic IV. Rom. imper.
- 33 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

It is only human law, says the emperor, that hinders these marriages intra gradus affinitatis sanguinis, praesertim intra fratres et sorores. De cujus legis praeceptis dispensare solummodo pertinet ad auctoritatem imperatoris seu principis Romanorum. He then opposes and condemns the opinion of those who dare to say that these dispensations: depend on ecclesiastics. Both this act and the former are dated in the year 1341. — Note, edit A.D. 1797.

- 13. Grotius De Jure Belli et Pacis lib. i. cap. iii § 12.
- 14. The pope, opposing the attempt made upon England by Louis, the son of Philip Augustus, and alleging, as his pretext. that John had rendered himself a vassal of the holy see, received for answer, among other arguments, "that a sovereign had no right to dispose of his states without the consent of his barons, who were bound to defend them." On which occasion the French nobles unanimously exclaimed, that they would, to their last breath, maintain this truth, "that no prince can, of his own private will, give away his kingdom, or render it tributary, and thus enslave the nobility." Velly's Hist. of France, vol. iii. p. 491.

CHAP. VI. PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF A GOOD GOVERNMENT; AND FIRST TO PROVIDE FOR THE NECESSITIES OF THE NATION.

§ 72. The object of society points out the duties of the sovereign.

AFTER these observations on the constitution of the state, let us now proceed to the principal objects of a good government. We have seen above (§§ 41 and 42) that the prince, on his being invested with the sovereign authority, is charged with the duties of the nation in relation to government. In treating of the principal objects of a wise administration, we at once show the duties of a nation towards itself, and those of the sovereign towards his people.

A wise conductor of the state will find in the objects of civil society the general rule and indication of his duties. The society is established with the view of procuring, to those who are its members, the necessaries, conveniences, and even pleasures of life, and, in general, every thing necessary to their happiness, — of enabling each individual peaceably to enjoy his own property, and to obtain justice with safety and certainty, — and, finally, of defending themselves in a body against all external violence (§ 15). The nation, or its conductor, should first apply to the business of providing for all the wants of the people, and producing a *happy plenty* of all the necessaries of life, with its conveniences and innocent and laudable enjoyments. (25). As an easy life without luxury contributes to the happiness of men, it likewise enables them to labour with greater safety and success after their own perfection, which is their grand and principal duty, and one of the ends they ought to have in view when they unite in society,

§ 73. To take care that there be a sufficient number of workmen.

To succeed in procuring this abundance of every thing, it is necessary to take care that there be a *sufficient number of able workmen* in every useful or necessary profession. (26) An attentive application on the part of government, wise regulations, and assistance properly granted, will produce this effect without using constraint, which is always fatal to industry.

§ 74. To prevent the emigration of those that are useful.

Those workmen that are useful ought to be retained in the state; to succeed in retaining them, the public authority has certainly a right to use constraint, if necessary. (27) Every citizen owes his personal services to his country; and a mechanic, in particular, who has been reared, educated, and instructed in its bosom, cannot lawfully leave it, and carry to a foreign land that industry which he acquired at home, unless his country has no occasion for him, (27) or he cannot there obtain the just fruit of his labour and abilities. Employment must then be procured for him; and, if, while able to obtain a decent livelihood in his own country, he would without reason abandon it, the state has a right to detain him. (28) But a very moderate use ought to be made of this right, and only in important or necessary cases. Liberty is the soul of abilities and industry: frequently a mechanic or an artist, after having long travelled abroad, is attracted home to his native soil by a natural affection, and returns more expert and better qualified to render his country useful services. If certain extraordinary cases be excepted, it is best in this affair to practise the mild methods of protection, encouragement, &c., and to leave the rest to that natural love felt by all men for the places of their birth.

§ 75. Emissaries who entice them away.



As to those emissaries who come into a country to entice away useful subjects, the sovereign has a right to punish them severely, and has just cause of complaint against the power by whom they are employed.

In another place, we shall treat more particularly of the general question, whether a citizen be permited to quit the society of which he is a member. The particular reasons concerning useful workmen are sufficient here.

§ 76. Labour and industry must be encouraged.

The state ought to encourage labour, to animate industry, (29) to excite abilities, to propose honours, rewards, privileges, and so to order matters that every one may live by his industry. In this particular, England deserves to be held up as an example. The parliament incessantly attends to these important affairs, in which neither care nor expense is spared. (30) And do we not even see a society of excellent citizens formed with this view, and devoting considerable sums to this use? Premiums are also distributed in Ireland to the mechanics who most distinguish themselves in their profession. Can such a state fail of being powerful and happy?

- (25) See the general doctrine, that the happiness of a people depends on the quantity of productive labour and employment, and the consequent return of produce and remuneration, discussed at large. 2 Malthus, 433; 2 Smith, W.N. 200; 2 Paley, Mor. Phil. 345; Sir J. Child on Trade, 1667-8; and Tucker on Trade, part ii. sections, 4, 7, 8; 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 1, &c. C.
- (26) There were in England many enactments enforcing this supposed policy, and prohibiting various workmen from leaving the kingdom. See 5 Geo. I. c. 27; 23 Geo. II. c. 13:14 Geo. III c. 71; 4 Bla. Com. 160. But, according to more modern policy, these enactments were repealed by 5 Geo. IV. c. 97. C.
- (27) See the English acts enforcing this rule, 5 Geo. I. C. 27; 23 Geo. II. c. 13; 14 Geo. III. c. 71; 4 Bla. Com. 160; but repealed by 5 Geo. IV. c. 97. C.
- (28) See also the power of preventing a subject, or even a foreigner, going abroad. *Plack v. Holm*, 1 Jac. & Walk. Rep. 405, and *post*, § 272. and Book II. § 108. C.
- (29) *Ante*, § 72, note (25), C.
- (30) How far the interference of the legislature is advisable, and when see the authorities and arguments collected, 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 4 to 7, and *post*, § 98. C.

CHAP VII. OF THE CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL.

§ 77. The utility of tillage.

OF all the arts, tillage, or agriculture, is doubtless the most useful and necessary, as being the source whence the nation derives its subsistence. The cultivation of the soil causes it to produce an infinite increase; it forms the surest resource and the most solid fund of riches and commerce, for a nation that enjoys a happy climate.(31)

§ 78. Regulations necessary in this respect

This object then deserves the utmost attention of the government. The sovereign ought to neglect no means of rendering the land under his jurisdiction as well cultivated as possible. He ought not to allow either communities or private persons to acquire large tracts of land and leave them uncultivated. Those rights *of common*, which deprive the proprietor of the free liberty of disposing of his land — which will not allow him to enclose and cultivate it in the most advantageous manner; those rights, I say, are inimical to the welfare of the state and ought to be suppressed, or reduced to just bounds. Notwithstanding the introduction of private property among the citizens, the nation has still a right to take the most effectual measures to cause the

aggregate soil of the country to produce the greatest and most advantageous revenue possible. (32)

§ 79. For the protection of husbandmen.

The government ought carefully to avoid every thing capable of discouraging the husbandman, or of diverting him from the labours of agriculture. Those taxes — those excessive and ill-proportioned impositions, the burden of which falls almost entirely on the cultivators — and the oppressions they suffer from the officers who levy them — deprive the unhappy peasant of the means of cultivating the earth, and depopulate the country. Spain is the most fertile and the worst cultivated country in Europe. The church there possesses too much land; and the contractors for the royal magazines, being authorized to purchase, at a low price, all the corn they find in the possession of a peasant, above what is necessary for the subsistence of himself and his family, so greatly discourage the husbandman, that he sows no more corn than is barely necessary for the support of his own household. Hence the frequent scarcity in a country capable of feeding its neighbours.

§ 80. Husbandry ought to be placed in an honorable light

Another abuse injurious to agriculture is the contempt cast upon the husbandman. The tradesmen in cities — even the most servile mechanics — the idle citizens — consider him that cultivates the earth with a disdainful eye; they humble and discourage him; they dare to despise a profession that feeds the human race — the natural employment of man. A liltle insignificant haberdasher, a tailor, places far beneath him the beloved employment of the first consuls and dictators of Rome! China has wisely prevented this abuse: agriculture is there held in honour; and to preserve this happy mode of thinking, the emperor himself, followed by his whole court, annually, on a solemn day, sets his hand to the plough, and sows a small piece of land. Hence China is the best cultivated country in the world; it feeds an immense multitude of inhabitants who at first sight appear to the traveller too numerous for the space they occupy.

§ 81. The cultivation of the soil a natural obligation

The cultivation of the soil deserves the attention of the government, not only on account of the invaluable advantages that flow from it, but from its being an obligation imposed by nature on mankind. The whole earth is destined to feed its inhabitants; but this it would be incapable of doing if it were uncultivated. Every nation is then obliged by the law of nature to cultivate the land that has fallen to its share; and it has no right to enlarge its boundaries, or have recourse to the assistance of other nations, but in proportion as the land in its possession is incapable of furnishing it with necessaries. Those nations (such as the ancient Germans, and some modern Tartars) who inhabit fertile countries, but disdain to cultivate their lands and choose rather to live by plunder, are wanting to themselves, are injurious to all their neighbours, and deserve to be extirpated as savage and pernicious beasts. There are others, who, to avoid labour, choose to live only by hunting, and their flocks. This might, doubtless, be allowed in the first ages of the world, when the earth, without cultivation, produced more than was sufficient to feed its small number of inhabitants. But at present, when the human race is so greatly multiplied, it could not subsist if

all nations were disposed to live in that manner. Those who still pursue this idle mode of life, usurp more extensive territories than, with a reasonable share of labour, they would have occasion for, and have, therefore, no reason to complain, if other nations, more industrious and too closely confined, come to take possession of a part of those lands. Thus, though the conquest of the civilized empires of Peru and Mexico was a notorious usurpation, the establishment of many colonies on the continent of North America might, on their confining themselves within just bounds, be extremely lawful. The people of those extensive tracts rather ranged through than inhabited them.

§ 82. Of public granaries.

The establishment of public granaries is an excellent regulation for preventing scarcity. But great care should be taken to prevent their being managed with a mercantile spirit, and with views of profit. This would be establishing a monopoly, which would not be the less unlawful for its being carried on by the magistrate. These granaries should be filled in times of the greatest plenty, and take off the corn that would lie on the husbandman's hands, or be carried in too great quantities to foreign countries: they should be opened when corn is dear, and keep it at a reasonable price. If in a time of plenty they prevent that necessary commodity from easily falling to a very low price, this inconvenience is more than compensated by the relief they afford in times of dearth: or rather, it is no inconvenience at all; for, when corn is sold extremely cheap, the manufacturer, in order to obtain a preference, is tempted to undersell his neighbours, by offering his goods at a price which he is afterwards obliged to raise (and this produces great disorders in commerce, by putting it out of its course); or he accustoms himself to an easy life, which he cannot support in harder times. It would be of advantage to manufactures and to commerce to have the subsistence of workmen regularly kept at a moderate and nearly equal price. In short, public granaries keep in the state quantities of corn that would be sent abroad at too cheap a rate, and must be purchased again, and brought back at a very great expense after a bad harvest, which is a real loss to the nation. These establishments, however, do not hinder the corn trade. If the country, one year with another, produces more than is sufficient for the support of her inhabitants, the superfluity will still be sent abroad: but it will be sent at a higher and fairer price.

(31) As to the subject of this chapter, see further authorities, Chitty's Commercial Law, vol. i. chap. 1. — C.

(32) In England there are few legislative enactments respecting the cultivation of the soil or employment of its produce, each individual being left to his own discretion; but to prevent the injurious sale of farming produce, thereby impoverishing the land, there is an express enactment enforcing public policy in that respect. See 56 Geo. III. c. 50, and its recitals. In France there are express provisions punishing individuals who suffer injurious weeds to seed on land to the injury of their neighbors, a regulation which would be exceedingly salutary if introduced into this country. — C.

CHAP. VIII. OF COMMERCE(33)

§ 83. Of home and foreign trade.

IT is commerce that enables individuals and whole nations to procure those commodities which they stand in need of, but cannot find at home. Commerce is divided into *home and foreign* trade. (34) The former is that carried on in the state between the several inhabitants; the latter is carried on with foreign nations.

§ 84. Utility of the home trade.

The *home* trade of a nation is of great use; it furnishes all the citizens with the means of procuring whatever they want, as either necessary, useful, or agreeable; it causes a circulation of money, excites industry, animates labour, and, by affording subsistence to a great number of people, contributes to increase the population and power of the state.

§ 85. Utility of foreign trade.

The same reasons show the use of *foreign* trade, which is moreover attended with these two advantages: — 1. By trading with foreigners, a nation procures such things as neither nature nor art can furnish in the country it occupies. And secondly, if its foreign trade be properly directed, it increases the riches of the nation, and may become the source of wealth and plenty. Of this the example of the Carthaginians among the ancients, and that of the English and Dutch among the moderns, afford remarkable proofs. Carthage, by her riches, counterbalanced the fortune, courage, and greatness of Rome. Holland has amassed immense sums in her marshes; a company of her merchants possesses whole kingdoms in the East, and the governor of Batavia exercises command over the monarchs of India. To what a degree of power and glory has England arrived! Formerly her warlike princes and inhabitants made glorious conquests, which they afterwards lost by those reverses of fortune so frequent in war; at present, it is chiefly commerce that places in her hand the balance of Europe.

§ 86. Obligation to cultivate the home trade.

Nations are obliged to cultivate the home trade, — first, because it is clearly demonstrated from the law of nature, that mankind ought mutually to assist each other, and, as far as in their power, contribute to the perfection and happiness of their fellow-creatures: whence arises, after the introduction of private property, the obligation to resign to others, at a fair price, those things which they have occasion for, and which we do not destine for our own use. Secondly, society being established with a view that each may procure whatever things are necessary to his own perfection and happiness — and a home trade being the means of obtaining them — the obligations to carry on and improve this trade are derived from the very compact on which the society was formed. Finally, being advantageous to the nation, it is a duty the people owe to themselves, to make this commerce flourish.

§ 87. Obligation to carry on foreign trade.

For the same reason, drawn from the welfare of the state, and also to procure for the citizens every thing they want, a nation is obliged to promote and carry on a foreign trade. Of all the modern states, England is most distinguished in this respect. The parliament have their eyes constantly fixed on this important object; they effectually protect the navigation of the merchants, and, by considerable bounties, favour the exportation of superfluous commodities and merchandises. In a very sensible product, may be seen the valuable advantages that kingdom has derived from such judicious regulations.

§ 88. Foundation of the laws of commerce: — right of purchasing.

Let us now see what are the laws of nature and the rights of nations in respect to the commerce they carry on with each other. Men are obliged mutually to assist each other as much as possible, and to contribute to the perfection and happiness of their fellow-creatures (Prelim. § 10); (35) whence it follows, as we have said above (§ 86), that, after the introduction of private property, it became a duty to sell to each other, at a fair price, what the possessor himself has no occasion for, and what is necessary to others; because, since that introduction of private property, no one can, by any other moans, procure the different things that may be necessary or useful to him, and calculated to render life pleasant and agreeable. Now, since right springs from obligation (Prelim. § 3), the obligation which we have just established gives every man the right of procuring the things he wants, by purchasing them at a reasonable price from those who have themselves no occasion for them.(36)

We have also seen (Prelim. § 5) that men could not free themselves from the authority of the laws of nature by uniting in civil society, and that the whole nation remains equally subject to those laws in its national capacity; so that the natural and necessary law of nations is no other than the law of nature properly applied to nations or sovereign states (Prelim. § 6): from all which it follows, that a nation has a right to procure, at an equitable price, whatever articles it wants, by purchasing them of other nations who have no occasion for them. This is the foundation of the right of commerce between different nations, and, in particular, of the right of buying.(36)

§ 89. Right of selling

We cannot apply the same reasoning to the right of *selling* such things as we want to part with. Every man and every nation being perfectly at liberty to buy a thing that is to be sold, or not to buy it, and to buy it of one rather than of another' the law of nature gives to no person whatsoever any kind of right to sell what belongs to him to another who does not wish to buy it; neither has any nation the right of selling her commodities or merchandise to a people who are unwilling to have them.

§ 90. Prohibition of foreign merchandise.

Every state has consequently a right to prohibit the entrance of *foreign merchandises*; and the nations that are affected by such prohibition have no right to complain of it, as if they had been refused an office of humanity.(37) Their complaints would be ridiculous, since their only ground of complaint would be, that a profit is refused to them by that nation who does not choose they should make it at her expense, It is, however, true, that if a nation was very certain that the prohibition of her merchandises was not founded on any reason drawn from the welfare of the state that prohibited them, site would have cause to consider this conduct as a mark of ill-will shown in this instance, and to complain of it on that fooling. But it would be very difficult for the excluded nation to judge with certainty that the state had no solid or apparent reason for making such a prohibition.

§ 91. Nature of the right of buying,

By the manner in which we have shown a nation's right to buy of another what it wants, it is easy to see that this right is not one of those called *perfect*, and that are accompanied with a right to use constraint. Let us now distinctly explain the nature of a right which may give room for disputes of a very serious nature. You have a right to buy of others such things as you want, and of which they themselves have no need; you make application to me: I am not obliged to sell them to you, if I myself have any occasion for them. In virtue of the natural liberty which belongs to all men, it is I who am to judge whether I have occasion for them myself, or can conveniently sell them to you; and you have no right to determine whether I judge well, or ill, because you have no authority over me. If I, improperly, and without any good reason, refuse to sell you at a fair price what you want, I offend against my duty: you may complain of this, but you must submit to it: and you cannot attempt to force me, without violating my natural right, and doing me an injury. The right of buy ing the things we want is then only an *imperfect* right, like that of a poor man to receive alms of the rich man; if the latter refuses to bestow it, the poor man may justly complain: but he has no right to take it by force.

If it be asked, what a nation has a right to do in case of extreme necessity, — this question will be answered in its proper place in the following book, Chap. IX.

§ 92. Every nation is to choose how far it will engage in commerce.

Since then a nation cannot have a natural right to sell her merchandises to another that is unwilling to purchase them, since she has only an imperfect right to buy what she wants of others, since it belongs only to these last to judge whether it be proper for them to sell or not; and finally, since commerce consists in mutually buying and selling all sorts of commodities, it is evident that it depends on the will of any nation to carry on commerce with another, or to let it alone. If she be willing to allow this to one, it depends on the nation to permit it under such conditions as she shall think proper. For in permitting another nation to trade with her, she grants that other a right; and every one is at liberty to affix what conditions he pleases to a right which he grants of his own accord.(38)

§ 93. How a nation acquires a perfect right to a foreign trade.

Men and sovereign states may, by their promises, enter into a perfect obligation with respect to each other, in things where nature has imposed only an *imperfect* obligation. A nation, not having naturally a perfect right to carry on a commerce with another, may procure it by an agreement or treaty. This right is then acquired only by treaties, and relates to that branch of the law of nations termed *conventional* (Prelim. § 24). The treaty that gives the right of commerce, is the measure and rule of that right.

§ 94. Of the simple permission of commerce.

A simple permission to carry on commerce with a nation gives no perfect right to that commerce. For if I merely and simply permit you to do any thing, I do not give you any right to do it afterwards in spite of me: — you may make use of my condescension as long as it lasts; but nothing prevents me from changing my will. As then every nation has a right to choose whether she will or will not trade with another, and on what conditions she is willing to do it (§ 92), if one nation has for a time permitted another to come and trade in the country, she is at liberty, whenever she thinks proper, to prohibit that commerce — to restrain it — to subject it to certain regulations; and the people who before carried it on cannot complain of injustice.

Let us only observe, that nations, as well as individuals, are obliged to trade together for the common benefit of the human race, because mankind stand in need of each other's assistance (Prelim. §§ 10, 11, and Book I. § 88): still, however, each nation remains at liberty to consider, *in particular cases*, whether it be convenient for her to encourage or permit commerce; and as our duty to ourselves is paramount to our duty to others, if one nation finds herself in such circumstances that she thinks foreign commerce dangerous to the state, she may renounce and prohibit it. This the Chinese have done for a long time together. But, again, it is only for very serious and important reasons that her duty to herself should dictate such a reserve; otherwise, she could not refuse to comply with the general duties of humanity.

§ 95. Whether the laws relating to commerce are subject to prescription. (39)

We have seen what are the rights that nations derive from nature with regard to commerce, and how they may acquire others by treaties: let us now examine whether they can found any on long custom. To determine this question in a solid manner, it is necessary first to observe, that there are rights which consist in a simple *power*: they are called in Latin, *jura meræ facultatis*, rights of mere ability. They are such in their own nature that he who possesses them may use them or not, as he thinks proper — being absolutely free from all restraint in this respect; so that the actions that relate to the exercise of these rights are acts of mere free will, that may be done or not done, according to pleasure. It is manifest that rights of this kind cannot be lost by prescription, on account of their not being used, since prescription is only founded on consent legitimately presumed; and that, if I possess a right which is of such a nature that I may or may not use it, as I think proper, without any person having a right to prescribe to me on the subject, it cannot be presumed, from my having long forborne to use it, that I therefore intend to abandon it. This right is then imprescriptible, unless I have been forbidden or hindered from making use of it, and have obeyed with sufficient marks of consent. Let us suppose, for instance, that I am entirely at liberty to grind my corn at any mill I please, and that during a very considerable time,

a century if you please, I have made use of the same mill: as I have done in this respect what I thought proper, it is not to be presumed, from this long-continued use of the same mill, that I meant to deprive myself of the right of grinding at any other; and, consequently, my right cannot be lost by prescription. But now suppose, that, on my resolving to make use of another mill, the owner of the former opposes it, and announces to me a prohibition; if I obey his prohibition without necessity, and without opposition, though I have it in my power to defend myself, and know my right, this right is lost, because my conduct affords grounds for a legitimate presumption that I chose to abandon it. — Let us apply these principles. — Since it depends on the will of each nation to carry on commerce with another, or not to carry it on, and to regulate the manner in which it chooses to carry it on (§ 92), the right of commerce is evidently a right of mere ability (jus merae facultatis), a simple power, and consequently is imprescriptible. Thus, although two nations have treated together, without interruption, during a century, this long usage does not give any right to either of them; nor is the one obliged on this account to suffer the other to come and sell its merchandises, or to buy others: — they both preserve the double right of prohibiting the entrance of foreign merchandise, and of selling their own wherever people are willing to buy them. Although the English have from time immemorial been accustomed to get wine from Portugal, they are not on that account obliged to continue the trade, and have not lost the liberty of purchasing their wines elsewhere. (40) Although they have, in the same manner, been long accustomed to sell their cloth in that kingdom, they have, nevertheless, a right to transfer that trade to any other country: and the Portuguese, on their part, are not obliged by this long custom, either to sell their wines to the English, or to purchase their cloths. If a nation desires any right of commerce which shall no longer depend on the will of another, she must acquire it by treaty. (40)

§ 96. Imprescriptibility of rights founded on treaty.

What has been just said may be applied to the rights of commerce acquired by treaties. If a nation has by this method procured the liberty of selling certain merchandises to another, she does not lose her right, though a great number of years are suffered to elapse without its being used; because this right is a simple power, *jus merae facultatis*, which she is at liberty to use or not, whenever she pleases.

Certain circumstances, however, may render a different decision necessary, because they imply a change in the nature of the right in question. For instance, if it appears evident, that the nation granting this right granted it only with a view of procuring a species of merchandise of which she stands in need, and if the nation which obtained the right of selling neglects to furnish those merchandises, and another offers to bring them regularly, on condition of having an exclusive privilege, — it appears certain that the privilege may be granted to the latter. Thus the nation that had the right of selling would lose it, because she had not fulfilled the tacit condition.

§ 97. Of monopolies, and trading companies, with exclusive privileges. (41)

Commerce is a common benefit to a nation; and all her members have an equal right to it. *Monopoly*, therefore, in general, is contrary to the rights of the citizens. However, this rule has its exceptions, suggested even by the interest of the nation: and a wise government may, in certain

cases, justly establish monopolies. There are commercial enterprises that cannot be carried on without an energy that requires considerable funds, which surpass the ability of individuals. There are others that would soon become ruinous, were they not conducted with great prudence, with one regular spirit, and according to well-supported maxims and rules. These branches of trade cannot be indiscriminately carried on by individuals: companies are therefore formed, under the authority of government; and these companies cannot subsist without an exclusive privilege. It is therefore advantageous to the nation to grant them: hence have arisen, in different countries, those powerful companies that carry on commerce with the East. When the subjects of the United Provinces established themselves in the Indies on the ruin of their enemies the Portuguese, individual merchants would not have dared to think of such an arduous enterprise; and the state itself, wholly taken up with the defence of its liberty against the Spaniards, had not the means of attempting it.

It is also certain beyond all doubt, that, whenever any individual offers, on condition of obtaining an exclusive privilege, to establish a particular branch of commerce or manufacture which the nation has not the means of carrying on, the sovereign may grant him such privilege.

But whenever any branch of commerce may be left open to the whole nation, without producing any inconvenience or being less advantageous to the state, a restriction of that commerce to a few privileged individuals is a violation of the rights of all the other citizens. And even when such a commerce requires considerable expenses to maintain forts, men of war, &c., this being a national affair, the state may defray those expenses, and, as an encouragement to industry, leave the profits of the trade to the merchants. This is sometimes done in England.

§ 98. Balance of trade, and attention of government in this respect.

The conductor of a nation ought to take particular care to encourage the commerce that is advantageous to his people, and to suppress or lay restraints upon that which is to their disadvantage.(42) Gold and silver having become the common standard of the value of all the articles of commerce, the trade that brings into the state a greater quantity of these metals than it carries out, is an advantageous trade; and, on the contrary, that is a ruinous one, which causes more gold and silver to be sent abroad, than it brings home. This is what is called the balance of trade. The ability of those who have the direction of it, consists in making that balance turn in favour of the nation.

§ 99. Import duties. (43)

Of all the measures that a wise government may take with this view, we shall only touch here on *import* duties. When the conductors of a state, without absolutely forcing trade, are nevertheless desirous of diverting it into other channels, they lay such duties on the merchandises they would discourage as will prevent their consumption. Thus, French wines are charged with very high duties in England, while the duties on Portugal are very moderate, — because England sells few of her productions to France, while she sells large quantities to Portugal. There is nothing in this conduct that is not very wise and extremely just; and France has no reason to complain of it —

every nation having an undoubted right to make what conditions she thinks proper, with respect to receiving foreign merchandises, and being even at liberty to refuse taking them at all.

- (33) See the authorities and doctrines on the advantage of commerce and commercial regulations, 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 1 to 106. C.
- (34) To these are to be added the *carrying trade*, formerly one of the principal sources of British wealth and power. See authorities, 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 7, 8, &c. C.
- 1. Remarks on the Advantages and Disadvantages of France and Great Britain with respect to Commerce.
- (35) See also s. 13, and Id. note. ante. C.
- (36) The *moral* obligation of a nation, in time of peace, to permit commercial intercourse with other states, and to allow other states to buy her surplus produce, or to sell or exchange their own surplus produce, is illustrated in Mr. Pitt's celebrated speech in concluding the commercial treaty with France in 1786, &c., 2 Smith's W. of N, 226 to 252; Tucker's Pamphlet Cui Bono, and 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 73 to 79.1 his seems to be considered by the ablest writers on the law of nations, to be a *moral* duty but of *imperfect* obligation, so that in truth each state has a right, when so disposed, to decline any commercial intercourse with other states. Id *ibid et supra*. C.
- (37) When such a prohibition has been established, any violation of it in general subjects the ship and goods to seizure and confiscation, as in case of smuggling, whether by exporting or importing prohibited goods, or permitted goods without paying imposed duties, *Bird v. Appleton*, 8 Term Rep. 562; *Wigmore v. Reed*, 5 Term Rep. 599: *Holman v. Johnson*, Cowp. 344. C. (*Church v. Hubbart*, 2 Cranch. 187.)
- (38) With respect to commercial intercourse with the *colonies* of a parent state of Europe, all the European nations which have formed settlements abroad have so appropriated the trade of those settlements to themselves, either in *exclusively* permitting their own subjects to partake of it, or in granting a monopoly to trading companies, that the colonies themselves cannot legally carry on hardly any *direct trade* with *other* powers: consequently the commerce in those possessions is not free to foreign nations; and they are not even permitted to land in the country, or to enter with their vessels within cannon shot of the shore, except only in cases of urgent necessity. This has now become generally the understanding and law of nations as regards colonies; and the ships, &c. violating the rule are liable to seizure. Marten's Law of Nations, 150 to 152; *Bird v. Appleton*, 8 Term Rep. 562; 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 79, 211 to 244, 470, 631. C.
- (39) See further, Grotius, 158; Puffendorf, B. 4. chap. 5, s. 10, p. 168; 1 Chit. Com. Law, 80, 81. C.

- (40) The perpetual obligation to purchase Port wines from Portugal in exchange for British woollen cloths was established by the celebrated treaty of Methuen, A.D. 1703 (so called because concluded by Sir P. Methuen): with Portugal: a treaty which has been censured by some as evidently advantageous to Portugal and disadvantagous to Great Britain. 2 Smith, W.N. 338 to 341; Tucker on Trade, 356; and 1 Chitty's Commercial Law. 619. C.
- (41) See the advantages and disadvantages resulting from commercial companies and foreign monopolies, and upon colonization in general. 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 631 to 689; and see some sensible observations on the impolicy of Exclusive Companies, Evans on Statutes, Class III. title Insurance, p. 231. Dr. Adam Smith, in his Wealth of Nations, book iv. c. 7, p. 379, &c. and Dean Tucker, in his Essay on Trade, 67 to 71 (but see Id. 40, 41), admit, that, to induce speculating and enterprising individuals to embark their capitals in expensive undertakings, probably generally beneficial in the result, but which could not be pursued by single individuals, it may be expedient originally to afford them a monopoly; hut that, after they have acquired a liberal profit, the trade ought to be thrown open. Again, when a country becomes too densely populated, and many subjects are out of employ and restless, then there may be another reason for encouraging the creation of foreign companies. A celebrated diplomatist, and an acute observer of human nature (M. Talleyrand), has justly said, that the art of putting men into their proper places is, perhaps, the first science of government, but that of finding the proper place for the discontented is assuredly the most difficult: and the presenting to their imagination in a distant country, perspective views, on which their thoughts and desires may fix themselves, is one of the solutions of this difficulty. In the development of the motives which determined the establishment of the ancient colonies we easily remark, that, at the very time they were indispensable, they were voluntary; that they were presented by the governments as an allurement, not as a punishment. Bodies politic ought to reserve to themselves the means of placing to advantage, at a distance from their immediate seat, that superabundance of citizens who from time to time threaten their tranquillity. Thus, with new views of life, and the content springing from the full employment of the aspiring mind of man, and under the influence of renewed hope, the bad, the idle, and the turbulent may be rendered useful members of society. Our *colonies*, then, present such a field for the promotion of human happiness, such a scope for the noblest purposes of philanthropy, that we cannot be led to think their interests will be overlooked by a wise legislature or government. — C.
- (42) This is a *questionable* policy. It has been laid down by some of the most eminent writers on political economy, that every active interference or the legislature with its subjects, by prohibiting or restraining any particular branch of honest labour, or by encouraging any particular branch at the expense of the others, whether in agriculture or commerce, has uniformly retarded the advances of public opulence, and that the sound policy of a legislator is not to impose restrictions or regulations upon domestic industry, but rather to prevent them from being imposed by the contrivance or folly of others. See 2 Smith, W.M. 118, 125, 201, 204; 3 Id. 183; Malthus. 196; 2 Paley, Mor. Phil. 400, 402; 3 Hume, Hist. 403; Sir J. Child on Trade, 2d part, 46, 81, 86, 132, 154 to 164: and Buchanan's Observations on Smith's W. of N. 2d ed. vol. 4, page 156, 157; Introduc. 3 Lord Sheffield's Strictures on Navigation System, 3 Adolph. 163, and see *ante*, chap. 6, and 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 4 to 7.

But as regards the encouragement or discouragement of any particular branch of trade, there is another motive for interference which powerfully influences, viz, the *increase of revenue*, for whenever the luxury or other wish of the people introduces a foreign, or even a domestic article to greater consumption, a moderate charge upon the same, though in a degree restrictive upon the consumption, will in general be a proper tax. Ibid. — C.

CHAP. IX. OF THE CARE OF THE PUBLIC WAYS OF COMMUNICATION, AND THE RIGHT OF TOLL.

§ 100. Utility of highways, canals, &c.

THE utility of highways, bridges, canals, and, in a word, of all safe and commodious ways of communication, cannot be doubted. They facilitate the trade between one place and another, and render the conveyance of merchandise less expensive, as well as more certain and easy. The merchants are enabled to sell at a better price, and to obtain the preference; an attraction is held out to foreigners, whose merchandises are carried through the country, and diffuse wealth in all the places through which they pass. France and Holland feel the happy consequences of this from daily experience. (44)

§ 101. Duty of government in this respect.

One of the principal things that ought to employ the attention of the government with respect to the welfare of the public in general, and of trade in particular, must then relate to the highways, canals, &c., in which nothing ought to be neglected to render them safe and commodious. France is one of those states where this duty to the public is discharged with the greatest attention and magnificence. Numerous patroles everywhere watch over the safety of travellers: magnificent roads, bridges, and canals, facilitate the communication between one province and another: — Lewis XIV. joined the two seas by a work worthy of the Romans.

§ 102. Its rights in this respect.

The whole nation ought, doubtless, to contribute to such useful undertakings. When therefore the laying out and repairing of highways, bridges, and canals, would be too great a burden on the ordinary revenues of the state, *the government* may *oblige* the people to labour at them, or to contribute to the expense.(45) The peasants, in some of the provinces of France, have been heard to murmur at the labours imposed upon them for the construction of roads: but experience had no sooner made them sensible of their true interest, than they blessed the authors of the undertaking.

§ 103. Foundation of the right of toll (46)

The construction and preservation of all these works being attended with great expense, the nation may very justly oblige all those to contribute to them, who receive advantage from their 47 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

use: this is the legitimate origin of the right of toll. It is just that a traveller, and especially a merchant, who receives advantage from a bridge, a canal, or a road, in his own passage, and in the more commodious conveyance of his merchandise, should help to defray the expense of these useful establishments, by a moderate contribution: and if the state thinks proper to exempt the citizens from paying it, she is under no obligation to gratify strangers in this particular.

§ 104. Abuse of this right.

But a law so just in its origin frequently degenerates into great abuses. There are countries where no care is taken of the highways, and where nevertheless considerable tolls are exacted. A lord of a manor, who happens to possess a strip of land terminating on a river, there establishes a toll, though he is not at a farthing's expense in keeping up the navigation of the river, and rendering it convenient. This is a manifest extortion, and an infringement of the natural rights of mankind. For the division of lands, and their becoming private property, could never deprive any man of the right of passage, when not the least injury is done to the person through whose territory he passes. Every man inherits this right from nature, and cannot justly be forced to purchase it.(47)

But the *arbitrary* or *customary* law of nations at present tolerates this abuse, while it is not carried to such an excess as to destroy commerce, People do not, however, submit without difficulty, except in the case of those tolls which are established by ancient usage: and the imposition of new ones is often a source of disputes. The Swiss formerly made war on the Dukes of Milan, on account of some oppressions of this nature. This right of tolls is also further abused, when the passenger is obliged to contribute too much, and what bears no proportion to the expense of preserving these public passages.(48)

At present, to avoid all difficulty and oppression, nations settle these points by treaties.

(43) This is a very slight allusion to the very important regulation of import and export duties, bounties and drawbacks, which since Vattel wrote, have become extensive branches of law, highly important to be studied. See an attempt of the editor to arrange them, in 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, Index, titles *Import* and *Export*. — C,

(44) But although, since Vattel wrote, France greatly advanced in the improvement of her roads, yet England has surpassed all other nations in the facilities of internal intercourse by new canals, railways, and other improvements sanctioned by the legislature. With respect to which, see the enactments and decisions. 2 Chitty's Commercial Law, 127 to 141. — C.

(45) This position of a government's right to *oblige* the people to labour on the roads as thus stated, would startle an *Englishman*. In England there is no such *direct* power. The 34 Geo. 3, c. 74, s. 4, it is true, requires each occupier to send his carts and horses, and labourers, to work on the roads; but then, if he neglect to do so. he is subject only to a moderate penalty, just sufficient to enable the surveyor to hire the like assistance elsewhere: and as to *men*, even a pauper is subject to no penalty for refusing to work, excepting that, if he does so, he will not then be

entitled to parochial relief. If he work, he is entitled to pay in money, or supply of proper food in return for his labour. — C.

(46) As to the right to toll, &c., see Grotius, b. ii. chap. 2, § 14, p. 154; Puffendorf, book iii. chap. 3 § 6, p. 29,30; 1 Bla. Com. 287; 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 103 to 106; 2 ld. 139,140. It has been observed, that of all the taxes with which the inhabitants of this country are burdened, there is perhaps none so odious as the turnpike duty. On the continent no such interruption in travelling is experienced, and tolls have been abolished on the northern side of the metropolis, London. Lord Byron, in his eulogy upon English roads, humorously observes —

"What a delightful thing's a turnpike road, So smooth, so level, such a mode of shaving The earth, as scarce the eagle in the broad Air can accomplish with his wide wings waving Had such been cut in Phaeton's time, the god Had told his son to satisfy his craving With the York mail — but onward as we roll — Surgit amari aliquid *the toll*. Cant. x 78. — C.

(47) This position requires explanation and qualification. As respects a public navigable river, every part of the *navigable* stream must ever remain free and open from its communication with the sea to its extreme navigable point; but the absolute right to approach it on each side, can only be by public and general ways. Consequently, if an individual have land adjoining a river, ho may reasonably refuse permission to any person to go over it to approach the river, and demand any sum he thinks fit for the permission, unless there be a public way over it. Nor have the public any right at common law to tow on the banks of an ancient navigable river; Ball v. Herbert, 3 Term Rep. 253; though it may exist by custom or prescription. *Pierce v. Pauconberge*, 1 Burr. 292. In the absence of such custom or prescription, no right to approach a river over private grounds exists. Parthericke v. Mason, 2 Chitty's Rep. 658; Wyatt v. Thompson, 1 Esp. Rep. 252. (Chess v. Manoven, 3 Watts, Rep. 219; Cooper v. Smith, 9 Serg. & Rawle, 26.) So, if a private individual make and repair a bridge over a river, he may insist upon any person using it paying him a toll, as in the instance of Putney and Fulham bridge. In these cases the demand of an exorbitant toll may be illiberal, but is no more illegal than a nation's refusing to sell its superfluous produce, or to admit free passage through its country. The right to pass at a moderate toll is a moral but *imperfect* right, *ante*, § 91. — C.

(48) See n. 47, ante.

CHAP. X. OF MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

§ 105. Establishment of money. (49)

In the first ages, after the introduction of private property, people exchanged their superfluous commodities and effects for those they wanted. Afterwards gold and silver became the common standard of the value of all things: and to prevent the people from being cheated, the mode was introduced of stamping pieces of gold and silver in the name of the state, with the figure of the prince, or some other impression, as the seal and pledge of their value. This institution is of great use and infinite convenience: it is easy to see how much it facilitates commerce, — Nations or sovereigns cannot therefore bestow too much attention on an affair of such importance.

§ 106. Duty of the nation or prince with respect to the coin.

The impression on the coin becoming the seal of its standard and weight, a moment's reflection will convince us that the coinage of money ought not to be left indiscriminately free to every individual; for, by that means, frauds would become too common — the coin would soon lose the public confidence; and this would destroy a most useful institution. Hence money is coined by the authority and in the name of the state or prince, who are its surety; they ought, therefore, to have a quantity of it coined sufficient to answer the necessities of the country, and to take care that it be good, that is to say, that its intrinsic value bear a just proportion to its extrinsic or numerary value.

It is true, that, in a pressing necessity, the state would have a right to order the citizens to receive the coin at a price superior to its real value; but as foreigners will not receive it at that price, the nations gains nothing by this proceeding; it is only a temporary palliative for the evil, without effecting a radical cure. This excess of value, added in an arbitrary manner to the coin, is a real debt which the sovereign contracts with individuals: and, in strict justice, this crisis of affairs being over, that money ought to be called in at the expense of the state, and paid for in other specie, according to the natural standard: otherwise, this kind of burden, laid on in the hour of necessity, would fall solely on those who received this arbitrary money in payment, which would be unjust. Besides, experience has shown that such a resource is destructive to trade, by destroying the confidence both of foreigners and citizens — raising in proportion the price of every thing — and inducing every one to lock up or send abroad the good old specie; whereby a temporary stop is put to the circulation of money. So that it is the duty of every nation and of every sovereign to abstain, as much as possible, from so dangerous an experiment, and rather to have recourse to extraordinary taxes and contributions to support the pressing exigencies of the state.

In the price of the circulation of money.

§ 107. Their rights in this respect

Since the state is surely for the goodness of the money and its currency, the public authority alone has the right of coining it. Those who counterfeit it, violate the rights of the sovereign, whether they make it of the same standard and value or not. These are called false-coiners, and their crime is justly considered as one of the most heinous nature. For if they coin base money, they rob both the public and the prince; and if they coin good, they usurp the prerogative of the sovereign. They will never be inclined to coin good money unless there be a profit on the coinage: and in this case they rob the state of a profit which exclusively belongs to it. In both cases they do an injury to the sovereign; for the public faith being surety for the money, the

sovereign alone has a right to have it coined. For this reason the right of coining is placed among the *prerogatives of majesty*, and Bodinus relates,² That Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland, having granted this privilege to the duke of Prussia, in the year 1543, the states of the country passed a decree in which it was asserted that the king could not grant that privilege, it being inseparable from the crown. The same author observes, that, although many lords and bishops of France had formerly the privilege of coining money, it was still considered as coined by the king's authority: and the kings of France at last withdrew all those privileges, on account of their being often abused.

§ 108. How one nation may injure another in the article of coin.

From the principles just laid down, it is easy to conclude, that if one nation counterfeits the money of another, or if she allows and protects false-coiners who presume to do it, she does that nation an injury. But commonly criminals of this class find no protection anywhere — *all princes being equally interested in exterminating them.*(50)

§ 109. Of exchange, and the laws of commerce.

There is another custom more modern, and of no less use to commerce than the establishment of coin, namely *exchange*, or the traffic of bankers, by means of which a merchant remits immense sums from one end of the world to the other, at a very trifling expense, and, if he pleases, without risk. For the same reason that sovereigns are obliged to protect commerce, they are obliged to support this custom, by good laws, in which every merchant, whether citizen or foreigner, may find security. In general, it is equally the interest and the duty of every nation to have wise and equitable commercial laws established in the country.

(49) The modern law of nations, and the municipal law of England, as to coin, bullion, and money, will be found collected in 1 Bla. Com 276 to 280; 4 Id. 84 to 120; 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 583; 2 Id. 179 to 187, and statutes and decisions there collected. — C.

1. In Boizard's Treatise on Coin, we find the following observations: "It is worthy of remark, that, when our kings debased the coin, they kept the circumstance a secret from the people: — witness the ordinance of Philip de Valois in 1350, by which he ordered Tournois *Doubles* to be coined 2d 5 1/3 gr. fine, which was, in fact, a debasement of the coin. In that ordinance, addressing the officers of the mint, he says — Upon the oath by which you are bound to the king, keep this affair as secret as you possibly can, that neither the bankers nor others may, by your means, acquire any knowledge of it; for if, through you, it comes to be known, you shall be punished for the offence in such manner as shall serve as an example to others." — The same author quotes other similar ordinances of the same king, and one issued by the Dauphin, who governed the kingdom as regent during the captivity of King John, dated June 27, 1360, by virtue of which the mint-masters, directing the officers engaged in the coinage to coin white Deniers 1d. 12 gr. fine, at the same time expressly command them to keep this order secret, and, "if any

persons should make inquiry respecting their standard, to maintain that they were 2d. fine." Chap. xxix.

The kings [of France] had recourse to this strange expedient in cases of urgent necessity; but they saw its injustice. — The same author, speaking of the debasement of coin, or the various modes of reducing its intrinsic value, says — "These expedients are but rarely resorted to, because they give occasion to the exportation or melting down of the good specie, and to the introduction and circulation of foreign coin — raise the price of every thing — impoverish individuals diminish the revenue, which is paid in specie of inferior value — and sometimes put a total stop to commerce. This truth has been so well understood in all ages, that those princes who had recourse to one or other of these modes of debasing the coin in difficult times, ceased to practise it the moment the necessity ceased to exist." We have, on this subject, an ordinance of Philip the Fair, issued in May, 1295, which announces, that, "The king having reduced the coin both in fineness and weight, and expecting to be obliged to make a further reduction in order to retrieve his affairs, — but knowing himself to be, in conscience, responsible for the injury caused to the state by such reduction, — pledges himself to the people of his kingdom, by solemn charter, that, as soon as his affairs are retrieved, he will restore the coin to its proper standard and value, at his own private cost and expense, and will himself bear all the loss and waste. And, in addition to this engagement, Dame Joan, Queen of France and Navarre, pledges her revenues and dower for the same purpose." Note. edit A.D. 1797.

2. In his Republic, book i, chap. x. (50) This is a sound principle, which ought to be extended so as to deny effect to any fraud upon a foreign nation or its subjects. But in England a narrow and immoral policy prevails of not noticing frauds upon the revenue of a foreign state. *Roach v. Edie*, 6 Term Rep. 425; *Boucher v. Lawrence*, R.T. Hardw. 198; *Holman v. Johnson*, Cowp. 343; *James v, Catherwood*, 3 Dowl. & Ryl. 190, {*Cambiooso's Ex. v. Maffet's Assignees*, 2 Wash, C.C. Rep. 99.} And so far has this narrow doctrine been carried, in disgrace of this country, that, in *Smith v. Marconnay*, 2 Peake's Rep. 81, it was held, that the maker of paper in England, knowingly made by him for the purpose of forging assignats upon the same, to be exported to France in order to commit *frauds* there on other persons, might recover damages for not accepting such paper pursuant to contract. So a master of an English ship was even allowed to recover salvage for bringing home his captured vessel, by deceptively inducing the enemy to release the vessel on his giving a ransom bill, payment of which he look care to countermand in London. 2 Dodson's R. 74.

CHAP. XI. SECOND OBJECT OF A GOOD GOVERNMENT, — TO PROCURE THE TRUE HAPPINESS OF THE NATION.

§ 110. A nation ought to labour after its own happiness.

LET us continue to lay open the principal objects of a good government. What we have said in the five preceding chapters relates to the care of providing for the necessities of the people, and 52 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

procuring plenty in the state: this is a point of necessity; but it is not sufficient for the happiness of a nation. Experience shows that a people may be unhappy in the midst of all earthly enjoyments, and in the possession of the greatest riches. Whatever may enable mankind to enjoy a true and solid felicity, is a second object that deserves the most serious attention of the government. Happiness is the point where centre all those duties which individuals and nations owe to themselves; and this is the great end of the law of nature. The desire of happiness is the powerful spring that puts man in motion: felicity is the end they all have in view, and it ought to be the grand object of the public will (Prelim. § 5). It is then the duty of those who form this public will, or of those who represent it — the rulers of the nation — to labour for the happiness of the people, to watch continually over it, and to promote it to the utmost of their power.

§ 111. Instruction.

To succeed in this, it is necessary to instruct the people to seek felicity where it is to be found; that is, in their own perfection, — and to teach them the means of obtaining it. The sovereign cannot, then, take too much pains in instructing and enlightening his people, and in forming them to useful knowledge and wise discipline. Let us leave a hatred of the sciences to the despotic tyrants of the east: they are afraid of having their people instructed, because they choose to rule over slaves. But though they are obeyed with the most abject submission, they frequently experience the effects of disobedience and revolt. A just and wise prince feels no apprehensions from the light of knowledge: he knows that it is ever advantageous to a good government. If men of learning know that liberty is the natural inheritance of mankind; on the other hand they are more fully sensible than their neighbours, how necessary it is, for their own advantage, that this liberty should be subject to a lawful authority: — incapable of being slaves, they are faithful subjects.

§ 112. Education of youth.

The first impressions made on the mind are of the utmost importance for the remainder of life. In the tender years of infancy and youth, the human mind and heart easily receive the seeds of good or evil. Hence the education of youth is one of the most important affairs that deserve the attention of the government. It ought not to be entirely left to fathers. The most certain way of forming good citizens is to found good establishments for public education, to provide them with able masters — direct them with prudence — and pursue such mild and suitable measures, that the citizens will not neglect to take advantage of them. How admirable was the education of the Romans, in the flourishing ages of their republic, and how admirably was it calculated to form great men! The young men put themselves under the patronage of some illustrious person; they frequented his house, accompanied him wherever he went, and equally improved by his instructions and example: their very sports and amusements were exercises proper to form soldiers. The same practice prevailed at Sparta; and this was one of the wisest institutions of the incomparable Lycurgus. That legislator and philosopher entered into the most minute details respecting the education of youth, being persuaded that on that depended the prosperity and glory of his republic.

§ 113. Arts and sciences.

Who can doubt that the sovereign — the whole nation — ought to encourage the arts and sciences? To say nothing of the many useful inventions that strike the eye of every beholder, — literature and the polite arts enlighten the mind and soften the manners: and if study does not always inspire the love of virtue, it is because it sometimes, and even too often, unhappily meets with an incorrigibly vicious heart. The nation and its conductors ought then to protect men of learning and great artists, and to call forth talents by honours and rewards. Let the friends of barbarism declaim against the sciences and polite arts; — let us, without deigning to answer their vain reasonings, content ourselves with appealing to experience. Let us compare England, France, Holland, and several towns of Switzerland and Germany, to the many regions that lie buried in ignorance, and see where we can find the greater number of honest men and good citizens. It would be a gross error to oppose against us the example of Sparta, and that of ancient Rome. They, it is true, neglected curious speculations, and those branches of knowledge and art that were purely subservient to pleasure and amusement; but the solid and practical sciences — morality, jurisprudence, politics, and war — were cultivated by them, especially by the Romans, with a degree of attention superior to what we bestow upon them.

In the present age, the utilily of literature and the polite arts is pretty generally acknowledged, as is likewise the necessity of encouraging them. The immortal Peter I. thought that without their assistance he could not entirely civilize Russia, and render it flourishing. In England, learning and abilities lead to honour and riches. Newton was honoured, protected, and rewarded while living, and after his death, his tomb was placed among those of kings. France also, in this respect, deserves particular praise; to the munificence of her kings she is indebted for several establishments that are no less useful than glorious. The Royal Academy of Sciences diffuses on every side the light of knowledge and the desire of instruction. Louis XV. furnished the means of sending to search, under the equator and the polar circle, for the proof of an important truth; and we at present *know* what was before only believed on the strength of Newton's calculations. Happy will that kingdom be, if the too general taste of the age does not make the people neglect solid knowledge, to give themselves up to that which is merely amusing, and if those who fear the light do not succeed in extinguishing the blaze of science!

§ 114. Freedom of philosophical discussion.

I speak of the freedom of philosophical discussion, which is the soul of the republic of letters. What can genius produce, when trammelled by fear? Can the greatest man that ever lived contribute much towards enlightening the minds of his fellow-citizens, if he finds himself constantly exposed to the cavils of captious and ignorant bigots — if he is obliged to be continually on his guard, to avoid being accused by innuendo-mongers of indirectly attacking the received opinions? I know that liberty has its proper bounds — that a wise government ought to have an eye to the press, and not to allow the publication of scandalous productions, which attack morality, government, or the established religion. But yet, great care should be taken not to extinguish a light that may afford the state the most valuable advantages. Few men know how to keep a just medium; and the office of literary censor ought to be intrusted to none but those who are at once both prudent and enlightened. Why should they search in a book for what the author does not appear to have intended to put into it? And when a writer's thoughts and discourses are wholly employed on philosophy, ought a malicious adversary to be listened to, who would set

him at variance with religion? So far from disturbing a philosopher on account of his opinions, the magistrate ought to chastise those who publicly charge him with impiety, when in his writings he shows respect to the religion of the state. The Romans seem to have been formed to give examples to the universe. That wise people carefully supported the worship and religious ceremonies established by law, and left the field open to the speculations of philosophers. Cicero — a senator, a consul, an augur — ridicules superstition, attacks it, and demolishes it in his philosophical writings; and, in so doing, he thought he was only promoting his own happiness and that of his fellow citizens: but he observes that "to destroy superstition is not destroying religion; for," says he, "it becomes a wise man to respect the institutions and religious ceremonies of his ancestors: and it is sufficient to contemplate the beauty of the world, and the admirable order of the celestial bodies, in order to be convinced of the existence of an eternal and all-perfect being, who is entitled to the veneration of the human race." And in his Dialogues on the Nature of the Gods, he introduces Cotta the academic, who was high-priest, attacking with great freedom the opinions of the stoics, and declaring that he should always be ready to defend the established religion, from which he saw the republic had derived great advantages; that neither the learned nor the ignorant should make him abandon it: he then says to his adversary," These are my thoughts, both as pontiff and as Cotta. But do you, as a philosopher, bring me over to your opinion by the strength of your arguments: for a philosopher ought to prove to me the truth of the religion he would have me embrace, whereas I ought in this respect to believe our forefathers, even without proof."³

Let us add experience to these examples and authorities. Never did a philosopher occasion disturbances in the state, or in religion, by his opinions: they would make no noise among the people, nor ever offend the weak, if malice or intemperate zeal did not take pains to discover a pretended venom lurking in them. It is by him who endeavours to place the opinions of a great man in opposition to the doctrines and worship established by law, that the state is disturbed, and religion brought into danger.

§ 115. Love of virtue, and abhorrence of vice, to be excited.

To instruct the nation is not sufficient: — in order to conduct it to happiness, it is still more necessary to inspire the people with the love of virtue, and the abhorrence of vice. Those who are deeply versed in the study of morality are convinced that virtue is the true and only path that leads to happiness; so that its maxims are but the art of living happily; and he must be very ignorant of politics, who does not perceive how much more capable a virtuous nation will be, than any other, of forming a state that shall be at once, happy, tranquil, flourishing, solid, respected by its neighbours, and formidable to its enemies. The interest of the prince must then concur with his duty and the dictates of his conscience, in engaging him to watch attentively over an affair of such importance. Let him employ all his authority in order to encourage virtue, and suppress vice: let the public establishments be all directed to this end: let his own conduct, his example, and the distribution of favours, posts, and dignities, all have the same tendency. Let him extend his attention even to the private life of the citizens, and banish from the state whatever is only calculated to corrupt the manners of the people. It belongs to politics to teach him in detail the different means of attaining this desirable end — to show him those he should prefer, and those he ought to avoid on account of the dangers that might attend the execution,

and the abuses that might be made of them. We shall here only observe, in general, that vice may be suppressed by chastisements, but that mild and gentle methods alone can elevate men to the dignity of virtue; it may be inspired, but it cannot be commanded.

§ 116. The nation may hence discover the intention of its rulers.

It is an incontestable truth, that the virtues of the citizens constitute the most happy dispositions that can be desired by a just and wise government. Here then is an infallible criterion, by which the nation may judge of the intentions of those who govern it. If they endeavour to render the great and the common people virtuous, their views are pure and upright; and you may rest assured that they solely aim at the great end of government — the happiness and glory of the nation. But if they corrupt the morals of the people, spread a taste for luxury, effeminacy, a rage for licentious pleasures — if they stimulate the higher orders to a ruinous pomp and extravagance — beware, citizens! beware of those corruptors! they only aim at purchasing slaves in order to exercise over them an arbitrary sway.

If a prince has the smallest share of moderation, he will never have recourse to these odious methods. Satisfied with his superior station and the power given him by the laws, he proposes to reign with glory and safety; ho loves his people, and desires to render them happy. But his ministers are in general impatient of resistance, and cannot brook the slightest opposition: if he surrenders to them his authority, they are more haughty and intractable than their master: they feel not for his people the same love that he feels: "let the nation be corrupted (say they) provided it do but obey." They dread the courage and firmness inspired by virtue, and know that the distributor of favours rules as he pleases over men whose hearts are accessible to avarice. Thus a wretch who exercises the most infamous of all professions, perverts the inclinations of a young victim of her odious traffic; she prompts her to luxury and epicurism; she inspires her with voluptuousness and vanity, in order the more certainly to betray her to a rich seducer. This base and unworthy creature is sometimes chastised by the magistrate; but the minister, who is infinitely more guilty, wallows in wealth, and is invested with honour and authority. Posterity, however, will do him justice, and detest the corruptor of a respectable nation.

§ 117. The state, or the public person, ought to perfect its understanding and will.

If governors endeavoured to fulfil the obligations which the law of nature lays upon them with respect to themselves, and in their character of conductors of the state, they would be incapable of ever giving into the odious abuse just mentioned. Hitherto we have considered the obligation a nation is under to acquire knowledge and virtue, or to perfect its understanding and will; — that obligation, I say, we have considered in relation to the individuals that compose a nation; it also belongs in a proper and singular manner to the conductors of the state. A nation, while she acts in common, or in a body, is a moral person (Prelim. § 2) that has an understanding and will of her own, and is not less obliged than any individual to obey the laws of nature (Book I. § 5), and to improve her faculties (Book I. § 21). That moral person resides in those who are invested with the public authority, and represent the entire nation. Whether this be the common council of the nation, an aristocratic body, or a monarch, this conductor and representative of the nation, this sovereign of whatever kind, is therefore indispensably obliged to procure all the knowledge and

information necessary to govern well, and to acquire the practice and habit of all the virtues suitable to a sovereign.

And as this obligation is imposed with a view to the public welfare, he ought to direct all his knowledge, and all his virtues, to the safety of the state, the end of civil society.

§ 118. And to direct the knowledge and virtues of the citizens to the welfare of the society.

He ought even to direct, as much as possible, all the abilities, the knowledge, and the virtues of the citizens to this great end; so that they may not only be useful to the individuals who possess them, but also to the state. This is one of the great secrets in the art of reigning. The state will be powerful and happy, if the good qualities of the subject, passing beyond the narrow sphere of private virtues, become civic virtues. This happy disposition raised the Roman republic to the highest pitch of power and glory.

§ 119. Love for their country. (53)

The grand secret of giving to the virtues of individuals a turn so advantageous to the state, is to inspire the citizens with an ardent love for their country. It will then naturally follow, that each will endeavour to serve the state, and to apply all his powers and abilities to the advantage and glory of the nation. This love of their country is natural to all men. The good and wise Author of nature has taken care to bind them, by a kind of instinct, to the places where they received their first breath, and they love their own nation, as a thing with which they are intimately connected. But it often happens that some causes unhappily weaken or destroy this natural impression. The injustice or the severity of the government loo easily effaces it from the hearts of the subjects; can self-love attach an individual to the affairs of a country where every thing is done with a view to a single person? — far from it: — we see, on the contrary, that free nations are passionately interested in the glory and the happiness of their country. Let us call to mind the citizens of Rome in the happy days of the republic, and consider, in modern times, the English and the Swiss.

§ 120. In individuals.

The love and affection a man feels for the state of which he is a member, is a necessary consequence of the wise and rational love he owes to himself, since his own happiness is connected with that of his country. This sensation ought also to flow from the engagements he has entered into with society. He has promised to procure its safety and advantage as far as in his power: and how can he serve it with zeal, fidelity, or courage, if he has not a real love for it?

§ 121. In the nation or state itself, and in the sovereign.

The nation in a body ought doubtless to love itself, and desire its own happiness as a nation. The sensation is too natural to admit of any failure in this obligation: but this duty relates more particularly to the conductor, the sovereign, who represents the nation, and acts in its name. He ought to love it as what is most dear to him, to prefer it to every thing, for it is the only lawful

object of his care, and of his actions, in every thing he does by virtue of the public authority. The monster who does not love his people is no better than an odious usurper, and deserves, no doubt, to be hurled from the throne. There is no kingdom where the statue of Codrus ought not to be placed before the palace of the sovereign. That magnanimous king of Athens sacrificed his life for his people. That great prince and Louis XII, are illustrious models of the tender love a sovereign owes to his subjects.

§ 122. Definition of the term country.

The term, *country*, seems to be pretty generally known: but as it is taken in different senses, it may not be unuseful to give it here an exact definition. It commonly signifies the State *of which one is a member:* in this sense we have used it in the preceding sections; and it is to be thus understood in the law of nations.

In a more confined sense, and more agreeably to its etymology, this term signifies the state, or even more particularly the town or place where our parents had their fixed residence at the moment of our birth. In this sense, it is justly said, that our country cannot be changed, and always remains the same, to whatsoever place we may afterwards remove. A man ought to preserve gratitude and affection for the state to which he is indebted for his education, and of which his parents were members when they gave him birth. But as various lawful reasons may oblige him to choose another country, — that is, to become a member of another society; so. when we speak in general of the duty to our country, the term is to be understood as meaning the state of which a man is an actual member; since it is the latter, in preference to every other state, that he is bound to serve with his utmost efforts.

§ 123. How shameful and criminal to injure our country.

If every man is obliged to entertain a sincere love for his country, and to promote its welfare as far as in his power, it is a shameful and detestable crime to injure that very country. He who becomes guilty of it, violates his most sacred engagements, and sinks into base ingratitude: he dishonours himself by the blackest perfidy, since he abuses the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and treats as enemies those who had a right to expect his assistance and services. We see traitors to their country only among those men who are solely sensible to base interest, who only seek their own immediate advantage, and whose hearts are incapable of every sentiment of affection for others. They are, therefore, justly detested by mankind in general, as the most infamous of all villains.

§ 124. The glory of good citizens (51) Examples

On the contrary, those generous citizens are loaded with honour and praise, who, not content with barely avoiding a failure in duly to their country, make noble efforts in her favour, and are capable of making her the greatest sacrifices. The names of Brutus, Curtius, and the two Decii, will live as long as that of Rome. The Swiss will never forget Arnold de Winkelried, that hero, whose exploit would have deserved to be transmitted to posterity by the pen of a Livy. He truly devoted his life for his country's sake: but he devoted it as a general, as an undaunted warrior,

not as a superstitious visionary. That nobleman, who was of the country of Underwald, seeing, at the battle of Sempach, that his countrymen could not break through the Austrians, because the latter, armed cap-a-pie, had dismounted and forming a close battalion, presented a front covered with steel, and bristling with pikes and lances, — formed the generous design of sacrificing himself for his country. "My friends," said he to the Swiss, who began to be dispirited, " I will this day give my life to procure you the victory: I only recommend to you my family: follow me, and act in consequence of what you see me do." At these words he ranged them in that form which the Romans called cuneus, and placing himself in the point of the triangle, marched to the centre of the enemy, when, embracing between his arms as many of the enemy's pikes as he could compass, he threw himself to the ground, thus opening for his followers a passage to penetrate into the midst of this thick battalion. The Austrians, once broken, were conquered, as the weight of their armour then became fatal to them, and the Swiss obtained a complete victory. 5

- 1. See Xenophon, Lacedæmon. Respublica.
- 2. Nam, ut vere loquamur, superstitio fusa per gentes oppressit omnium fere animos, atque omnium imbecillitatem occupavit.... multum enim et nobismet ipsis et nostris profuturi videbamur, si eam funditus sustulissemus. Nec vero (id enim diligenter intelligi volo) superstitione tollendâ religio tollitur. Nam et majorum instituta tueri, sacris cæremonilsque retinendis, sapientis est: et esse præstantem aliquam æternamque naturam, et eam suspiciendam, admirandamque hominum generi, pulchritudo mundi, ordoque coelstium cogit confiteri. *De Divinatione*, lib. ii.
- 3. Harum ego religionem nullam unquam contemnendam putavi: mihique ita persuasi, Romulum auspiciis, Numam sacris constitutis, fundamenta jecisse nostræ civitatis, quæ nunquam profecto sine summa placatione Deorum immortalium tanta esse potjisset Habes, Balbe, quid Cotta, quid pontifex sentiat. Fac nunc ego intelligam, quid tu sentias: a te enim philosophe rationem accipere debeo religionis; majoribus autem nostris, etiam nulla ratione reddita, credere. *De Natura Decorum*, lib. iii.
- 4. His country being attacked by the Heraclidæ, he consulted the oracle of Apollo; and being answered, that the people whose chief should be slain should remain victorious, Codrus disguised himself, and rushing into the battle, was killed by one or the enemy's soldiers.
- (51) See observations, *post*, § 190, p. 92. C.
- 5. This affair happened in the year 1386. The Austrian army consisted of four thousand chosen men, among whom were a great number of princes, counts and nobility of distinguished rank, all armed from head to foot. The Swiss were no more than thirteen hundred men. ill armed. In this battle, the duke of Austria perished, with two thousand of his forces, in which number were six hundred and seventy-six noblemen of the best families in Germany. *History of the Helvetic*

Confederacy, by De Wateville, vol. i. p. 183. — Tschudl — Etterlln. — Schodeler. — Ræbman. — (See the national consequences of this valour, stated post. § 190, pp. 92-3.)

CHAP. XII. OF PIETY AND RELIGION.

§ 125. Of piety.

PIETY and religion have an essential influence on the happiness of a nation, and, from their importance, deserve a particular chapter. Nothing is so proper as piety to strengthen virtue, and give it its due extent. By the word *Piety*, I mean a disposition of soul that leads us to direct all our actions towards the Deity, and to endeavour to please him in every thing we do. To the practice of this virtue all mankind are indispensably obliged: it is the purest source of their felicity; and those who unite in civil society are under still greater obligations to practise it. A nation ought then to be pious. The superiors intrusted with the public affairs should constantly endeavour to deserve the approbation of their divine Master; and whatever they do in the name of the state, ought to be regulated by this grand view. The care of forming pious dispositions in all the people should be constantly one of the principal objects of their vigilance, and from this the state will derive very great advantages. A serious attention to merit, in all our actions, the approbation of an infinitely wise Being, cannot fail of producing excellent citizens. Enlightened piety in the people is the firmest support of a lawful authority; and, in the sovereign's heart, it is the pledge of the people's safety, and excites their confidence. Ye lords of the earth, who acknowledge no superior here below, what security can we have for the purity of your intentions, if we do not conceive you to be deeply impressed with respect for the common Father and Lord of men, and animated with a desire to please him?

§ 126. It ought to be attended with knowledge.

We have already insinuated that piety ought to be attended with knowledge. In vain would we propose to please God, if we know not the means of doing it. But what a deluge of evils arises, when men, heated by so powerful a motive, are prompted to take methods that are equally false and pernicious! A blind piety only produces superstitious bigots, fanatics, and persecutors, a thousand times more dangerous and destructive to society than libertines are. There have appeared barbarous tyrants who have talked of nothing but the glory of God, while they crushed the people, and trampled under foot the most sacred laws of nature. It was from a refinement of piety, that the anabaptists of the sixteenth century refused all obedience to the powers of the earth. James Clement and Ravaillac, those execrable parricides, thought themselves animated by the most sublime devotion.

§ 127. Of religion internal and external.

Religion consists in the doctrines concerning the Deity and the things of another life, and in the worship appointed to the honour of the Supreme Being. So far as it is seated in the *heart*, if is an

affair of conscience, in which every one ought to be directed by his own understanding: but so far as it is external, and publicly established, it is an affair of state.

§ 128. Rights of individuals.

Every man is obliged to endeavour to obtain just ideas of God, to know his laws, his views with respect to his creatures, and the end for which they were created. Man doubtless owes the most pure love, the most profound respect to his Creator; and to keep alive these dispositions, and act in consequence of them, he should honour God in all his actions, and show, by the most suitable means, the sentiments that fill his mind. This short explanation is sufficient to prove that man is essentially and necessarily free to make use of his own choice in matters of religion. His belief is not to be commanded; and what kind of worship must that be which is produced by force? Worship consists in certain actions performed with an immediate view to the honour of God; there can be no worship proper for any man, which he does not believe suitable to that end. The obligation of sincerely endeavouring to know God, of serving him, and adoring him from the *bottom of the heart*, being imposed on man by his very nature, — it is impossible that, by his engagements with society, he should have exonerated himself from that duty. or deprived himself of the liberty which is absolutely necessary for the performance of it. It must then be concluded, that liberty of conscience is a natural and inviolable right. It is a disgrace to human nature, that a truth of this kind should stand in need of proof.

§ 129. Public establishment of religion

But we should take care not to extend this liberty beyond its just bounds. In religious affairs a citizen has only a right to be free from compulsion, but can by no means claim that of *openly doing what he pleases*, without regard to the consequences it may produce on society.(52) The establishment of religion by law, and its public exercise, are matters of state, and are necessarily under the jurisdiction of the political authority. If all men are bound to serve God, the entire nation, in her national capacity is doubtless obliged to serve and honour him (Prelim. § 5), And as this important duty is to be discharged by the nation in whatever manner she judges best, — to the nation it belongs to determine what religion she will follow, and what public worship she thinks proper to establish.

§ 130. When there was yet no established religion.

If there be as yet no religion established by public authority, the nation ought to use the utmost care, in order to know and establish the best. That which shall have the approbation of the majority shall be received, and publicly established by law; by which means it will become the religion of the state, But if a considerable part of the nation is obstinately bent upon following another, it is asked — What does the law of nations require in such a case? Let us first remember that liberty of conscience is a natural right, and that there must be no constraint in this respect. There remain then but two methods to take, — either to permit this party of the citizens to exercise the religion they choose to profess, or to separate them from the society, leaving them their property, and their share of the country that belonged to the nation in common, — and thus to form two new states instead of one. The latter method appears by no means proper: it would

weaken the nation, and thus would be inconsistent with that regard which she owes to her own preservation. It is therefore of more advantage to adopt the former method, and thus to establish two religions in the state. But if these religions are too incompatible; if there be reason to fear that they will produce divisions among the citizens and disorder in public affairs, there is a third method, a wise medium between the two former, of which the Swiss have furnished examples. The cantons of Glaris and Appenzel were, in the sixteenth century, each divided into two parts: the one preserved the Romish religion, and the other embraced the Reformation; each part has a distinct government of its own for domestic affairs; but on foreign affairs they unite, and form but one and the same republic, one and the same canton.

Finally, if the number of citizens who would profess a different religion from that established by the nation be inconsiderable; and if, for good and just reasons, it be thought improper to allow the exercise of several religions in the state — those citizens have a right to sell their lands, to retire with their families, and take all their property with them. For their engagements to society, and their submission to the public authority, can never oblige them to violate their consciences. If the society will not allow me to do that to which I think myself bound by an indispensable obligation, it is obliged to allow me permission to depart.

§ 131. When there is an established religion.

When the choice of a religion is already made, and there is one established by law, the nation ought to protect and support that religion, and preserve it as an establishment of the greatest importance, without, however, blindly rejecting the changes that may be proposed to render it more pure and useful: for we ought, in all things, to aim at perfection (§ 21). But as all innovations, in this case, are full or danger, and can seldom be produced without disturbances, they ought not to be attempted upon slight grounds, without necessity, or very important reasons. It solely belongs to the society, the state, the entire nation, to determine the necessity or propriety of those changes; and no private individual has a right to tempt them by his own authority, nor consequently to preach to the people a new doctrine. Let him offer his sentiments to the conductors of the nation, and submit to the orders he receives from them.

But if a new religion spreads, and becomes fixed in the minds of the people, as it commonly happens, independently of the public authority, and without any deliberation in common, it will be then necessary to adopt the mode of reasoning we followed in the preceding section on the case of choosing a religion; to pay attention to the number of those who follow the new opinions — to remember that no earthly power has authority over the consciences of men, — and to unite the maxims of sound policy with those of justice and equity.

§ 132. Duties and rights of the sovereign with regard to religion.

We have thus given a brief compendium of the duties and rights of a nation with regard to religion. Let us now come to those of the sovereign. These cannot be exactly the same as those of the nation which the sovereign represents. The nature of the subject opposes it; for in religion nobody can give up his liberty. To give a clear and distinct view of those rights and duties of the prince, and to establish them on a solid basis, it is necessary here to refer to the distinction we

have made in the two preceding sections: if there is question of establishing a religion in a state that has not yet received one, the sovereign may doubtless favour that which to him appears the true or the best religion, — may have it announced to the people, and, by mild and suitable means, endeavour to establish it; — he is even bound to do this, because he is obliged to attend to every thing that concerns the happiness of the nation. But in this he has no right to use authority and constraint. Since there was no religion established in the society when he received his authority, the people gave him no power in this respect; the support of the laws relating to religion is no part of his office, and does not belong to the authority with which they intrusted him. Numa was the founder of the religion of the ancient Romans: but he persuaded the people to receive it. If he had been able to command in that instance, he would not have had recourse to the revelations of the nymph Egeria. Though the sovereign cannot exert any authority in order to establish a religion where there is none, he is authorized, and ever obliged, to employ all his power to hinder the introduction of one which he judges pernicious to morality and dangerous to the state. For he ought to preserve his people from every thing that may be injurious to them; and so far is a new doctrine from being an exception to this rule, that it is one of its most important objects. We shall see, in the following sections, what are the duties and rights of the prince in regard to the religion publicly established.

§ 133. Where there is an established religion

The prince, or the conductor, to whom the nation has intrusted the care of the government and the exercise of the sovereign power, is obliged to watch over the preservation of the received religion, the worship established by law, and has a right to restrain those who attempt to destroy or disturb it. But to acquit himself of this duty in a manner equally just and wise, he ought never to lose sight of the character in which he is called to act, and the reason of his being invested with it. Religion is of extreme importance to the peace and welfare of society; and the prince is obliged to have an eye to every thing in which the state is interested. This is all that calls him to interfere in religion, or to protect and defend it. It is therefore upon this footing only that he can interfere: consequently, he ought to exert his authority against those alone whose conduct in religious matters is prejudicial or dangerous to the state; but he must not extend it to pretended crimes against God, the punishment of which exclusively belongs to the Sovereign Judge, the searcher of hearts. Let us remember that religion is no farther an affair of state, than as it is exterior and publicly established: that of the heart can only depend on the conscience. The prince has no right to punish any persons but those that disturb society; and it would be very unjust in him to inflict pains and penalties on any person whatsoever for his private opinions when that person neither takes pains to divulge them, nor to obtain followers. It is a principle of fanaticism, a source of evils and of the most notorious injustice, to imagine that nail mortals ought to take up the cause of God, maintain his glory by acts of violence, and avenge him on his enemies. Let us only give to sovereigns, said a great statesman and an excellent citizen² — let us give them, for the common advantage, the power of punishing whatever is injurious to charity in society. It appertains not to human justice to become the avenger of what concerns the cause of God.³ Cicero, who was as able and as great in state affairs as in philosophy and eloquence, thought like the Duke of Sully. In the laws he proposes relating to religion, he says, on the subject of piety and interior religion, "if any one transgresses, God will revenge it:" but he declares the crime capital that should be committed against the religious ceremonies established for public affairs,

and in which the whole state is concerned.⁴ The wise Romans were very far from persecuting a man for his creed; they only required that people should not disturb the public order.

§ 134. Objects of his care, and the means he ought to employ.

The creeds or opinions of individuals, their sentiments with respect to the Deity, — in a word, interior religion — should, like piety, be the object of the prince's attention: he should neglect no means of enabling his subjects to discover the truth, and of inspiring them with good sentiments; but he should employ for this purpose only mild and paternal methods. Here he cannot command (§ 128). It is in external religion and its public exercise that his authority may be employed. His task is to preserve it, and to prevent the disorders and troubles it may occasion. To preserve religion, he ought to maintain it in the purity of its institution, to take care that it be faithfully observed in all its public acts and ceremonies, and punish those who dare to attack it openly. But he can require nothing by force except silence, and ought never to oblige any person to bear a part in external ceremonies: — by constraint, he would only produce disturbances or hypocrisy.

A diversity of opinions and worship has often produced disorders and fatal dissensions in a state: and for this reason, many will allow but one and the same religion. A prudent and equitable sovereign will, in particular conjunctures, see whether it be proper to tolerate or forbid the exercise of several different kinds of worship.

§ 135. Of toleration.



But, in general, we may boldly affirm that the most certain and equitable means of preventing the disorders that may be occasioned by difference of religion, is a universal toleration of all religions which contain no tenets that are dangerous either to morality or to the state. Let interested priests declaim! they would not trample under fool the laws of humanity, and those of God himself, to make their doctrine triumph, if it were not the foundation on which are erected their opulence, luxury, and power. Do but crush the spirit of persecution, — punish severely whoever shall dare to disturb others on account of their creed, and you will see all sects living in peace in their common country, and ambitious of producing good citizens. Holland, and the states of the King of Prussia, furnish a proof of this: Calvinists, Lutherans, Catholics, Pietists, Socinians, Jews, all live there in peace, because they are equally protected by the sovereign; and none are punished, but the disturbers of the tranquillity of others.

§ 136. What the prince ought to do when the nation is resolved to change its religion.

If in spite of the prince's care to preserve the established religion, the entire nation, or the greater part of it, should be disgusted with it, and desire to have it changed, the sovereign cannot do violence to his people, nor constrain them in an affair of this nature. The public religion was established for the safety and advantage of the nation: and, besides its proving inefficacious when it ceases to influence the heart, the sovereign has here no other authority than that which results from the trust reposed in him by the people, and they have only committed to him that of protecting whatever religion they think proper to profess.

§ 137. Difference of religion does not deprive a prince of his crown.

But at the same time it is very just that the prince should have the liberty of continuing in the profession of his own religion, without losing his crown. Provided that he protect the religion of the state, this is all that can be required of him. In general, a difference of religion can never make any prince forfeit his claims to the sovereignty, unless a fundamental law ordain it otherwise. The pagan Romans did not cease to obey Constantine when he embraced Christianity; nor did the Christians revolt from Julian after he had quitted it.⁶

§ 138. Duties and rights of the sovereign reconciled with those of the subject.

We have established liberty of conscience for individuals (§ 128). However, we have also shown that the sovereign has a right, and is even under an obligation, to protect and support the religion of the state, and not suffer any person to attempt to corrupt or destroy it, — that he may even, according to circumstances, permit only one kind of public worship throughout the whole country. Let us reconcile those different duties and rights, between which it maybe thought that there is some contradiction: — let us, if possible, omit no material argument on so important and delicate a subject.

If the sovereign will allow the public exercise of only one and the same religion, let him oblige nobody to do any thing contrary to his conscience; let no subject be forced to bear a part in a worship which he disapproves, or to profess a religion which he believes to be false; but let the subject on his part rest content with avoiding the guilt of a shameful hypocrisy; let him, according to the light of his own knowledge, serve God in private and in his own house persuaded that Providence does not call upon him for public worship, since it has placed him in such circumstances that he cannot perform it without creating disturbances in the state. God would have us obey our sovereign, and avoid every thing that may be pernicious to society. These are immutable precepts of the law of nature: the precept that enjoins public worship is conditional, and dependent on the effects which that worship may produce. Interior worship is necessary in its own nature; and we ought to confine ourselves to it, in all cases in which it is most convenient. Public worship is appointed for the edification of men in glorifying God: but it counteracts that end, and ceases to be laudable, on those occasions when it only produces disturbances, and gives offence. If any one believes it absolutely necessary, let him quit the country where he is not allowed to perform it according to the dictates of his own conscience; let him go and join those who profess the same religion with himself.

§ 139. The sovereign ought to have the inspection of the affairs of religion, and authority over those who teach it.

The prodigious influence of religion on the peace and welfare of society incontrovertibly proves that the conductor of the state ought to have the inspection of what relates to it, and an authority over the ministers who teach it The end of society and of civil government necessarily requires that he who exercises the supreme power should be invested with all the rights without which he could not exercise it in a manner the most advantageous to the state. These are the prerogatives of majesty (§ 45), of which no sovereign can divest himself, without the express consent of the

nation. The inspection of the affairs of religion, and the authority over its ministers, constitute, therefore, one of the most important of those prerogatives, since, without this power, the sovereign would never be able to prevent the disturbances that religion might occasion in the state, nor to employ that powerful engine in promoting the welfare and safety of the society. It would be certainly very strange that a multitude of men who united themselves in society for their common advantage, that each might, in tranquillity, labour to supply his necessities, promote his own perfection and happiness, and live as becomes a rational being: it would be very strange, I say, that such a society should not have a right to follow their own judgment in an affair of the utmost importance; to determine what they think most suitable with regard to religion; and to take care that nothing dangerous or hurtful be mixed with it. Who shall dare to dispute that an independent nation, has, in this respect as in all others, a right to proceed according to the light of conscience? and when once she has made choice of a particular religion and worship, may she not confer on her conductor all the power she possesses of regulating and directing that religion and worship, and enforcing their observance?

Let us not be told that the management of sacred things belongs not to a profane hand. Such discourses, when brought to the bar of reason, are found to be only vain declamations. There is nothing on earth more august and sacred than a sovereign; and why should God, who calls him by his providence to watch over the safety and happiness of a whole nation, deprive him of the direction of the most powerful spring that actuates mankind? The law of nature secures to him this right, with all others that are essential to good government; and nothing is to be found in Scripture that changes this disposition. Among the Jews, neither the king nor any other person could make any innovation in the law of Moses; but the sovereign attended to its preservation, and could chock the high priest when he deviated from his duty. Where is it asserted in the New Testament, that a Christian prince has nothing to do with religious affairs? Submission and obedience to the superior powers are there clearly and expressly enjoined. It were in vain to object to us the example of the apostles, who preached the gospel in opposition to the will of sovereigns: — whoever would deviate from the ordinary rules, must have a divine mission, and establish his authority by miracles.

No person can dispute that the sovereign has a right to take care that nothing contrary to the welfare and safety of the state be introduced into religion; and, consequently, he must have a right to examine its doctrines, and to point out what is to be taught, and what is to be suppressed in silence.

§ 140. He ought to prevent the abuse of the received religion.

The sovereign ought, likewise, to watch attentively, in order to prevent the established religion from being employed to sinister purposes, either by making use of its discipline to gratify hatred, avarice, or other passions, or presenting its doctrines in a light that may prove prejudicial to the state. Of wild reveries, seraphic devotions, and sublime speculations, what would be the consequences to society, if it entirely consisted of individuals whose intellects were weak, and whose hearts were easily governed? — the consequences would be a renunciation of the world, a general neglect of business and of honest labour. This society of pretended saints would become an easy and certain prey to the first ambitious neighbour; or if suffered to live in peace, it would

not survive the first generation; both sexes, consecrating their chastity to God, would refuse to co-operate in the designs of their Creator, and to comply with the requisitions of nature and of the state. Unluckily for the missionaries, it evidently appears, even from Father Charlevoix' History of New France, that their labours were the principal cause of the ruin of the Hurons. That author expressly says, that a great number of those converts would think of nothing but the faith — that they forgot their activity and valour — that divisions arose between them and the rest of the nation, &c. That nation was, therefore, soon destroyed by the Iroquois, whom they had before been accustomed to conquer.⁷

§ 141. The sovereign's authority over the ministers of religion.

To the prince's inspection of the affairs and concerns of religion we have joined an authority over its ministers: without the latter power, the former would be nugatory and ineffectual; — they are both derived from the same principle. It is absurd, and contrary to the first foundations of society, that any citizens should claim an independence of the sovereign authority, in offices of such importance to the repose, the happiness, and safety of the state. This is establishing two independent powers in the same society — an unfailing source of division, disturbance, and ruin. There is but one supreme power in the state; the functions of the subordinate powers vary according to their different objects: — ecclesiastics, magistrates, and commanders of the troops, are all officers of the republic, each in his own department; and all are equally accountable to the sovereign.

§ 142. Nature of this authority.



A prince cannot, indeed, justly oblige an ecclesiastic to preach a doctrine, or to perform a religious rite, which the latter does not think agreeable to the will of God. But if the minister cannot, in this respect, conform to the will of his sovereign, he ought to resign his station, and consider himself as a man who is not called to fill it — two things being necessary for the discharge of the duty annexed to it, viz. to teach and behave with sincerity, according to the dictates of his own conscience, and to conform to the prince's intentions and the laws of the state. Who can forbear being filled with indignation, at seeing a bishop audaciously resist the orders of the sovereign, and the decrees of the supreme tribunals, solemnly declaring that he thinks himself accountable to God alone for the power with which he is intrusted?

§ 143. Rule to be observed with respect to ecclesiastics.

On the other hand, if the clergy are rendered contemptible, it will be out of their power to produce the fruits for which their ministry was appointed. The rule that should be followed with respect to them may be comprised in a few words; — let them enjoy a large portion of esteem; but let them have no authority, and still less any claim to independence. In the first place, let the clergy, as well as every other order of men, be, in their functions, as in every thing else, subject to the public power, and accountable to the sovereign for their conduct. Secondly, let the prince take care to render the ministers of religion respectable in the eyes of the people, let him trust them with the degree of authority necessary to enable them to discharge their duty with success; let him, in case of need, support them with the power he possesses. Every man in office ought to

be vested with an authority commensurate to his functions; otherwise he will be unable to discharge them in a proper manner. I see no reason why the clergy should be excepted from this general rule; only the prince should be more particularly watchful that they do not abuse their authority; the affair being altogether the most delicate, and the most fruitful in dangers. If he renders the character of churchmen respectable, he should take care that this respect be not carried to such a superstitious veneration as shall arm the hand of an ambitious priest with a powerful engine with which he may force weak minds into whatever direction he pleases. When once the clergy become a separate body, they become formidable. The Romans (we shall often have occasion to recur to them) — the wise Romans elected from among the senators their pontifex-maximus and the principal ministers of the altar; they knew no distinction between *clergy* and *laity*; nor had they a set of gownsmen to constitute a separate class from the rest of the citizens.

§ 144. Recapitulation of the reasons which establish the sovereign's rights in matters of religion.

If the sovereign be deprived of this power in matters of religion, and this authority over the clergy, how shall he preserve the religion pure from the admixture of any thing contrary to the welfare of the state? How can he cause it to be constantly taught and practised in the manner most conducive to the public welfare? and, especially, how can he prevent the disorders it may occasion, either by its doctrines or the manner in which its discipline is exerted? These cares and duties can only belong to the sovereign, and nothing can dispense with his discharging them.

Hence we see that the prerogatives of the crown, in ecclesiastical affairs, have been constantly and faithfully defended by the parliaments of France. The wise and learned magistrates, of whom those illustrious bodies are composed, are sensible of the maxims which sound reason dictates on this subject. They know how important it is not to suffer an affair of so delicate a nature, so extensive in its connections and influence, and so momentous in its consequences, to be placed beyond the reach of the public authority. — What! Shall ecclesiastics presume to propose to the people, as an article of faith, some obscure and useless dogma, which constitutes no essential part of the received religion? — shall they exclude from the church, and defame those who do not show a blind obedience? — shall they refuse them the sacraments, and even the rites of burial? — and shall not the prince have power to protect his subjects, and preserve the kingdom from a dangerous schism?

The kings of England have asserted the prerogatives of their crown: they have caused themselves to be acknowledged heads of the church: and this regulation is equally approved by reason and sound policy, and is also conformable to ancient custom. The first Christian emperors exercised all the functions of heads of the church; they made laws on subjects relating to it, — summoned councils, and presided in them, — appointed and deposed bishops, &c. In Switzerland there are wise republics, whose sovereign knowing the full extent of the supreme authority, have rendered the ministers of religion subject to it, without offering violence to their consciences. They have prepared a formulary of the doctrines that are to be preached, and published laws of ecclesiastical discipline, such as they would have it exercised in the countries under their jurisdiction, — in order that those who will not conform to these establishments may not devote themselves to the

service of the church. They keep all the ministers of religion in a lawful dependence, and suffer no exertion of church discipline but under their own authority. It is not probable that religion will ever occasion disturbances in these republics.

§ 145. Pernicious consequences of the contrary opinion.

If Constantine and his successors had caused themselves to be formally acknowledged heads of the church, — and if Christian kings and princes had, in this instance, known how to maintain the rights of sovereignty, — would the world ever have witnessed those horrid disorders produced by the pride and ambition of some popes and ecclesiastics, emboldened by the weakness of princes, and supported by the superstition of the people, — rivers of blood shed in the quarrels of monks, about speculative questions that were often unintelligible and almost always as useless to the salvation of souls as in themselves indifferent to the welfare of society — citizens and even brothers armed against each other, — subjects excited to revolt, and kings hurled from their thrones? Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum! The history of the emperors Henry IV., Frederick I., Frederick II., and Louis of Bavaria, is well known. Was it not the independence of the ecclesiastics, — was it not that system in which the affairs of religion are submitted to a foreign power, — that plunged France into the horrors of the league, and had nearly deprived her of the best and greatest of her kings? Had it not been for that strange and dangerous system, would a foreigner, Pope Sextus V., have undertaken to violate the fundamental law of the kingdom, and declared the lawful heir incapable of wearing the crown? Would the world have seen, at other times and in other places, the succession to the crown rendered uncertain by a bare informality — the want of a dispensation, whose validity was disputed, and which a foreign prelate claimed the sole right of granting? Would that same foreigner have arrogated to himself the power of pronouncing on the legitimacy of the issue of a king? Would kings have been assassinated in consequence of a detestable doctrine?¹⁰ Would a part of France have been afraid to acknowledge the best of their kings, ¹¹ until he had received absolution from Rome? And, would many other princes have been unable to give a solid peace to their people, because no decision could be formed within their own dominions on articles or conditions in which religion was interested?¹²

§ 146. The abuses particularized. 1. The power of the popes.

All we have advanced on this subject, so evidently flows from the notions of independence and sovereignty, that it will never be disputed by any honest man who endeavours to reason justly. If a state cannot finally determine every thing relating to religion, the nation is not free, and the prince is but half a sovereign. There is no medium in this case; either each state must, within its own territories, possess supreme power in this respect, as well as in all others, or we must adopt the system of Boniface VIII., and consider all Roman Catholic countries as forming only one state, of which the pope shall be the supreme head, and the kings subordinate administrators of temporal affairs, each in his province, — nearly as the sultans were formerly under the authority of the caliphs. We know that the above-mentioned pope had the presumption to write to Philip the Fair, king of France, *Scire te volumus, quod in spiritualibus et temporalibus nobis subes* 13 —; "We would have thee know that thou art subject to us as well in temporals as in spirituals." And we may see in the canon law his famous bull Unam *sanctam*, in which he attributes to the

church two swords, or a double power, spiritual and temporal, — condemns those who think otherwise, as men, who, after the example of the Manicheans, establish two principles, — and finally declares, that it is an *article of faith*, *necessary to salvation*, *to believe that every human creature is subject to the Roman pontiff*. ¹⁵

We shall consider the enormous power of the popes as the first abuse that sprung from this system, which divests sovereigns of their authority in matters of religion. This power in a foreign court directly militates against the independence of nations and the sovereignty of princes. It is capable of overturning a state; and wherever it is acknowledged, the sovereign finds it impossible to exercise his authority in such a manner as is most for the advantage of the nation. We have already, in the last section, given several remarkable instances of this; and history presents others without number. The senate of Sweden having condemned Trollius, archbishop of Upsal, for the crime of rebellion, to be degraded from his see, and to end his days in a monastery, pope Leo X. had the audacity to excommunicate the administrator Steno and the whole senate, and sentenced them to rebuild, at their own expense, a fortress belonging to the archbishop, which they had caused to be demolished, and pay a fine of a hundred thousand ducats to the deposed prelate. 16 The barbarous Christiern, king of Denmark, took advantage of this decree, to lay waste the territories of Sweden, and to spill the blood of the most illustrious of her nobility. Paul V. thundered out an interdict against Venice, on account of some very wise laws made with respect to the government of the city, but which displeased that pontiff, who thus threw the republic into an embarrassment, from which all the wisdom and firmness of the senate found it difficult to extricate it. Pius V., in his bull, in Cænna Domini, of the year 1567, declares, that all princes who shall introduce into their dominions any new taxes, of what nature soever they be, or shall increase the ancient ones, without having first obtained the approbation of the holy see, are ipso facto excommunicated, is not this a direct attack on the independence of nations, and a subversion of the authority of sovereigns?

In those unhappy times, those dark ages that preceded the revival of literature and the Reformation, the popes attempted to regulate the actions of princes, under the pretence of conscience — to judge the validity of their treaties — to break their alliances, and declare them null and void. But those attempts met with a vigorous resistance, even in a country which is generally thought to have then possessed valour alone, with a very small portion of knowledge. The pope's nuncio, in order to detach the Swiss from the interests of France, published a monitory against all those cantons that favoured Charles VIII., declaring them excommunicated, if within the space of fifteen days they did not abandon the cause of that prince, and enter into the confederacy which was formed against him; but the Swiss opposed this act, by protesting against it as an iniquitous abuse, and caused their protest to be publicly posted up in all the places under their jurisdiction: thus showing their contempt for a proceeding that was equally absurd and derogatory to the rights of sovereigns. We shall mention several other similar attempts, when we come to treat of the faith of treaties.

§ 147. 2. Important employments conferred by a foreign power.

This power in the popes has given birth to another abuse, that deserves the utmost attention from a wise government. We see several countries in which ecclesiastical dignities, and all the higher

benefices, are distributed by a foreign power — by the pope — who bestows them on his creatures, and very often on men who are not subjects of the state. This practice is at once a violation of the nation's rights, and of the principles of common policy. A nation ought not to suffer foreigners to dictate laws to her, to interfere in her concerns, or deprive her of her natural advantages; and yet, how does it happen that so many states still tamely suffer a foreigner to dispose of posts and employments of the highest importance to their peace and happiness? The princes who consented to the introduction of so enormous an abuse were equally wanting to themselves and their people. In our times, the court of Spain has been obliged to expend immense sums, in order to recover, without danger, the peaceable possession of a right which essentially belonged to the nation or its head.

§ 148. 3. Powerful subjects dependent on a foreign court.

Even in those states whose sovereigns have preserved so important a prerogative of the crown, the abuse in a great measure subsists. The sovereign nominates, indeed, to bishoprics and great benefices; but his authority is not sufficient to enable the persons nominated to enter on the exercise of their functions; they must also have bulls from Rome. ¹⁸ By this and a thousand other links of attachment, the whole body of the clergy in those countries still depend on the court of Rome;

from it they expect dignities; from it that purple, which, according to the proud pretensions of those who are invested with it, renders them equal to sovereigns. From the resentment of that court they have every thing to fear; and of course we see them almost invariably disposed to gratify it on every occasion. On the other hand, the court of Rome supports those clergy with all her might, assists them by her politics and credit, protects them against their enemies, and against those who would set bounds to their power — nay, often against the just indignation of their sovereign; and by this means attaches them to her still more strongly. Is it not doing an injury to the rights of society, and shocking the first elements of government, thus to suffer a great number of subjects, and even subjects in high posts, to be dependent on a foreign prince, and entirely devoted to him? Would a prudent sovereign receive men who preached such doctrines? There needed no more to cause all the missionaries to be driven from China.

§ 149. 4. The celibacy of the priests.

It was for the purpose of more firmly securing the attachment of churchmen that the celibacy of the clergy was invented. A priest, a prelate, already bound to the see of Rome by his functions and his hopes, is further detached from his country, by the celibacy he is obliged to observe. He is not connected with civil society by a family: his grand interests are all centered in the church; and, provided he has the pope's favour, he has no further concern: in what country soever he was born, Rome is his refuge, the centre of his adopted country. Everybody knows that the religious orders are a sort of papal militia, spread over the face of the earth, to support and advance the interests of their monarch. This is doubtless a strange abuse — a subversion of the first laws of society. But this is not all: if the prelates were married, they might enrich the state with a number of good citizens; rich benefices affording them the means of giving their legitimate children a suitable education. But what a multitude of men are there in convents, consecrated to idleness

under the cloak of devotion! Equally useless to society in peace and war, they neither serve it by their labour in necessary professions, nor by their courage in arms: yet they enjoy immense revenues; and the people are obliged, by the sweat of their brow, to furnish support for these swarms of sluggards. What should we think of a husbandman who protected useless hornets, to devour the honey of his bees?¹⁹ It is not the fault of the fanatic preachers of overstrained sanctity, if all their devotees do not imitate the celibacy of the monks. How happened it that princes could suffer them publicly to extol, as the most sublime virtue, a practice equally repugnant to nature, and pernicious to society? Among the Romans, laws were made to diminish the number of those who lived in celibacy, and to favour marriage: ²⁰ but superstition soon attacked such just and wise regulations; and the Christian emperors, persuaded by churchmen, thought themselves obliged to abrogate them. 21 Several of the fathers of the church has censured those laws against celibacy doubtless, says a great man,²² with a laudable zeal for the things of another life; but with very little knowledge of the affairs of this. This great man lived in the church of Rome" — he did not dare to assert, in direct terms, that voluntary celibacy is to be condemned even with respect to conscience and the things of another life: — but it is certainly a conduct well becoming genuine piety, to conform ourselves to nature, to fulfil the views of the Creator, and to labour for the welfare of society. If a person is capable of rearing a family, let him marry, let him be attentive to give his children a good education: — in so doing, he will discharge his duty, and be undoubtedly in the road to salvation.

§ 150. 5. Enormous pretensions of the clergy. Pre-eminence.

The enormous and dangerous pretensions of the clergy are also another consequence of this system, which places every thing relating to religion beyond the reach of the civil power. In the first place, the ecclesiastics, under pretence of the holiness of their functions, have raised themselves above all other citizens, even the principal magistrates: and, contrary to the express injunctions of their master, who said to his apostles, *seek not the first places at feasts*, they have almost everywhere arrogated to themselves the first rank. Their head, in the Roman church, obliges sovereigns to kiss his feet; emperors have held the bridle of his horse; and if bishops or even simple priests do not at present raise themselves above their prince, it is because the times will not permit it: they have not always been so modest; and one of their writers has had the assurance to assert, *that a priest is as much above a king as a man is above a beast.* How many authors, better known and more esteemed than the one just quoted, have taken a pleasure in praising and extolling that silly speech attributed to the emperor Theodosius the First — *Ambrose has taught me the great difference there is between the empire* and the *priesthood!*

We have already observed that ecclesiastics ought to be honoured: but modesty, and even humility, should characterize them: and does it become them to forget it in their own conduct while they preach it to others? I would not mention a vain ceremonial, were it not attended with very material consequences, from the pride with which it inspires many priests, and the impressions it may make on the minds of the people. It is essentially necessary to good order, that subjects should behold none in society so respectable as their sovereign, and, next to him, those on whom he has devolved a part of his authority.

§ 151. 6. Independence immunities.

Ecclesiastics have not stopped in so fair a path. Not contented with rendering themselves independent with respect to their functions, — by the aid of the court of Rome, they have even attempted to withdraw themselves entirely, and in every respect, from all subjection to the political authority. There have been times when an ecclesiastic could not be brought before a secular tribunal for any crime whatsoever. ²⁴ The canon law declares expressly, *It is indecent for* laymen to judge a churchman.²⁵ The popes Paul III., Pius V., and Urban VIII., excommunicated all lay judges who should presume to undertake the trial of ecclesiastics. Even the bishops of France have not been afraid to say on several occasions, that they did not depend on any temporal prince, and, in 1656, the general assembly of the French clergy had the assurance to use the following expressions — "The decree of council having been read, was disapproved by the assembly, because it leaves the king judge over the bishops, and seems to subject their *immunities to his judges.*" There are decrees of the popes that excommunicate whoever imprisons a bishop. According to the principles of the church of Rome, a prince has not the power of punishing an ecclesiastic with death, though a rebel or a malefactor; — he must first apply to the ecclesiastical power; and the latter will, if it thinks proper, deliver up the culprit to the secular arm, after having degraded him. ²⁷ History affords us a thousand examples of bishops who remained unpunished, or were but slightly chastised, for crimes for which nobles of the highest rank forfeited their lives. John de Braganza, king of Portugal, justly inflicted the penalty of death on those noblemen who had conspired his destruction: but he did not dare to put to death the archbishop of Braga, the author of that detestable plot.²⁸

For an entire body of men, numerous and powerful, to stand beyond the reach of the public authority, and be dependent on a foreign court, is an entire subversion of order in the republic, and a manifest diminution of the sovereignty. This is a mortal stab given to society, whose very essence it is, that every citizen should be subject to the public authority. Indeed the immunity which the clergy arrogate to themselves in this respect, is so inimical to the natural and necessary rights of a nation, that the king himself has not the power of granting it. But churchmen will tell us they derive this immunity from God himself; but till they have furnished some proof of their pretensions, let us adhere to this certain principle, that God desires the safety of states, and not that which will only be productive of disorder and destruction to them.

§ 152. 7. Immunity of church possessions.

The same immunity is claimed for the possessions of the church. The state might, no doubt, exempt those possessions from every species of lax at a time when they were scarcely sufficient for the support of the ecclesiastics; but, for that favour, these men ought to be indebted to the public authority alone, which has always a right to revoke it, whenever the welfare of the state makes it necessary. It being one of the fundamental and essential laws of every society, that, in case of necessity, the wealth of all the members ought to contribute proportionally to the common necessities — the prince himself cannot, of his own authority, grant a total exemption to a very numerous and rich body, without being guilty of extreme injustice to the rest of his subjects, on whom, in consequence of that exemption, the whole weight of the burden will fall.

The possessions of the church are so far from being entitled to an exemption on account of their being consecrated to God, that, on the contrary, it is for that very reason they ought to be taken

the first for the use and safety of the state. For nothing is more agreeable to the common Father of mankind than to save a state from ruin. God himself having no need of anything, the consecration of wealth to him is but a dedication of it to such uses as shall be agreeable to him. Besides, a great part of the revenues of the church, by the confession of the clergy themselves, is destined for the poor. When the state is in necessity, it is doubtless the first and principal pauper, and the most worthy of assistance. We may extend this principle even to the most common cases, and safely assert that to supply a part of the current expenses of the state from the revenues of the church, and thus take so much from the weight of the people's burden, is really giving a part of those revenues to the poor, according to their original destination. But it is really contrary to religion and the intentions of the founders to waste in pomp, luxury, and epicurism, those revenues that ought to be consecrated to the relief of the poor.

§ 153. 8. Excommunication of men in office.

Not satisfied, however, with rendering themselves independent, the ecclesiastics undertook to bring mankind under their dominion; and indeed they had reason to despise the stupid mortals who suffered them to proceed in their plan. Excommunication was a formidable weapon among ignorant and superstitious men, who neither knew how to keep it within its proper bounds, nor to distinguish between the use and the abuse of it. Hence arose disorders which have prevailed in some protestant countries. Churchmen have presumed, by their own authority alone, to excommunicate men in high employments, magistrates whose functions were daily useful to society — and have boldly asserted that those officers of the state, being struck with the thunders of the church, could no longer discharge the duties of their posts. What a perversion of order and reason! What! shall not a nation be allowed to intrust its affairs, its happiness, its repose and safety, to the hands of those whom it deems the most skilful and the most worthy of that trust? Shall the power of a churchman, whenever he pleases, deprive the state of its wisest conductors, of its firmest supports, and rob the prince of his most faithful servants? So absurd a pretension has been condemned by princes, and even by prelates, respectable for their character and judgment. We read in the 171st letter of Ives de Chartres, to the Archbishop of Sens, that the royal capitularies (conformably to the thirteenth canon of the twelfth council of Toledo, held in the year 681) enjoined the priests to admit to their conversation all those whom the king's majesty had received into favour or entertained at his table, though they had been excommunicated by them, or by others, in order that the church might not appear to reject or condemn those whom the king was pleased to employ in his service.²⁹

§ 154. 9. And of sovereigns themselves

The excommunications pronounced against the sovereigns themselves, and accompanied with the absolution of their subjects from their oaths of allegiance, put the finishing stroke to this enormous abuse; and it is almost incredible that nations should have suffered such odious procedures. We have slightly touched on this subject in §§ 145 and 346. The thirteenth century gives striking instances of it. Otho IV. for endeavouring to oblige several provinces of Italy to submit to the laws of the empire, was excommunicated and deprived of the empire by Innocent III. and his subjects absolved from their oath of allegiance. Finally, this unfortunate emperor, being abandoned by the princes, was obliged to resign the crown to Frederic II. John, king of

England, endeavouring to maintain the rights of his kingdom in the election of an archbishop of Canterbury, found himself exposed to the audacious enterprises of the same pope. Innocent excommunicated the king — laid the whole kingdom under an interdict — had the presumption to declare John unworthy of the throne, and to absolve his subjects from their oath of fidelity; he stirred up the clergy against him — excited his subjects to rebel — solicited the king of France to take up arms to dethrone him — publishing, at the same time, a crusade against him, as he would have done against the Saracens. The king of England at first appeared determined to defend himself with vigour: but soon losing courage, he suffered himself to be brought to such an excess of infamy, as to resign his kingdoms into the hands of the pope's legate, to receive them back from him, and hold them as a fief of the church, on condition of paying tribute. ³⁰

The popes were not the only persons guilty of such enormities: there have also been councils who bore a part in them. That of Lyons, summoned by Innocent IV., in the year 1245, had the audacity to cite the emperor Frederic II. to appear before them in order to exculpate himself from the charges brought against him — threatening him with the thunders of the church if he failed to do it. That great prince did not give himself much trouble about so irregular a proceeding. He said — "that the pope aimed at rendering himself both a judge and a sovereign; but that, from all antiquity, the emperors themselves had called councils, where the popes and prelates rendered to them, as to their sovereigns, the respect and obedience that was their due." The emperor, however, thinking it necessary to yield a little to the superstition of the times, condescended to send ambassadors to the council, to defend his cause; but this did not prevent the pope from excommunicating him, and declaring him deprived of the crown. Frederic, like a man of a superior genius, laughed at the empty thunders of the Vatican, and proved himself able to preserve the crown in spite of the election of Henry, Landgrave of Thuringia, whom the ecclesiastical electors, and many bishops, had presumed to declare king of the Romans — but who obtained little more by that election, than the ridiculous title of *king of the priests*.

I should never have done, were I to accumulate examples; but those I have already quoted are but too many for the honour of humanity. It is an humiliating sight to behold the excess of folly to which superstition had reduced the nations of Europe in those unhappy times.³²

§ 155. 10. The clergy drawing every thing to themselves, and disturbing the order of justice.

By means of the same spiritual arms, the clergy drew everything to themselves, usurped the authority of the tribunals, and disturbed the course of justice. They claimed a right to take cognisance of all causes *on account of sin, of which* (says Innocent III. 33) *every man of sense must know* that the *cognisance belongs to our ministry*. In the year 1329, the prelates of France had the assurance to tell King Philip de Valois, that to prevent causes of any kind from being brought before the ecclesiastical courts, was depriving the church of all its rights, *omnia ecclesiarum jura tollere*. 34 And accordingly, it was their aim to have to themselves the decision of all disputes. They boldly opposed the civil authority, and made themselves feared by proceeding in the way of excommunication. It even happened sometimes, that as dioceses were not always confined to the extent of the political territory, a bishop would summon foreigners before his tribunal, for causes purely civil, and take upon him to decide them, in manifest violation of the rights of nations. To such a height had the disorder arisen three or four centuries

ago, that our wise ancestors thought themselves obliged to take serious measures to put a stop to it, and stipulated, in their treaties, that *none* of the confederates *should be summoned before spiritual courts, for money debts, since every one ought to be contented with the ordinary modes of justice* that *were observed in the country* ³⁵ We find in history, that the Swiss on many occasions repressed the encroachments of the bishops and their judges.

Over every affair of life they extended their authority, under pretence that conscience was concerned. They obliged new-married husbands to purchase permission to he with their wives the first three nights after marriage. ³⁶

§ 156. 11. Money drawn to Rome.

This burlesque invention leads us to remark another abuse, manifestly contrary to the rules of a wise policy, and to the duty a nation owes to herself; I mean the immense sums which bulls, dispensations, &c., annually drew to Rome, from all the countries in communion with her. How much might be said on the scandalous trade of indulgences! but it at last became ruinous to the court of Rome, which, by endeavouring to gain too much, suffered irreparable losses.

§ 157. 12. Laws and customs contrary to the welfare of states.

Finally, that independent authority intrusted to ecclesiastics, who were often incapable of understanding the true maxims of government, or too careless to take the trouble of studying them, and whose minds were wholly occupied by a visionary fanatacism, by empty speculations, and notions of a chimerical and overstrained purity, — that authority, I say, produced under the pretence of sanctity, laws and customs that were pernicious to the state. Some of these we have noticed; but a very remarkable instance is mentioned by Grotius. "In the ancient Greek church," says he, "was long observed a canon, by which those who had killed an enemy in any war whatsoever were excommunicated for three years:"³⁷ a fine reward decreed for the heroes who defended their country, instead of the crowns and triumphs with which pagan Rome had been accustomed to honour them! Pagan Rome became mistress of the world; she adorned her bravest warriors with crowns. The empire, having embraced Christianity, soon became a prey to barbarians; her subjects, by defending her, incurred the penalty of a degrading excommunication. By devoting themselves to an idle life, they thought themselves pursuing the path to heaven, and actually found themselves in the high road to riches and greatness.

^{1.} The former assassinated Henry III. of France; the latter murdered his successor, Henry IV.

⁽⁵²⁾ With respect to these in England, and punishments for the violation, see 4 Bla. Com. 41 to 66. Blasphemy, or a libel, stating our Saviour to have been an imposter, and a murderer in principle, and a fanatic, is an indictable misdemeanor at common law. *Rex v. Waddington*, 1 Barn. & Cress. 26. And as to modern regulation, see 4 Bla. Com. 443. —

^{2.} The Duke de Sully; see his Memoirs digested by M. de l'Ecluse, vol. v. pp. 135, 136.

- 3. Decorum injuriae diis curae. *Tacit. Ann.* book i. c. 73.
- 4. Qui secus faxit, Deus ipse vindex erit. ... Qui non paruerit, capitale esto. De Legib. lib. ii.
- 5. Quas (religiones) non metu, sed ea conjunctione quae est homini cum Deo, conservandas puto. Cicero *de Legib*. lib. i. What a fine lesson does this pagan philosopher give to Christians!
- (53) See the modern enactments, 4 Bla. Com. 440, 443; Id. 52, 53, in the notes. C.
- 6. When the chief part of the people in the principality of Neufchatel and Vallangin embraced the reformed religion in the sixteenth century Joan of Hochberg, their sovereign, continued to live in the Roman Catholic faith, and nevertheless still retained all her rights. The state counsel enacted ecclesiastical laws and constitutions similar to those of the reformed churches in Switzerland, and the princess gave them her sanction.
- 7. History of New France, books v. vi. vii.
- 8. See the *Theodosian Code*.
- 9. In England under Henry VIII.
- 10. Henry III. and Henry IV. assassinated by fanatics, who thought they were serving God and the church by slabbing their king.
- 11. Though Henry IV. relumed to the Romish religion, a great number of Catholics did not dare to acknowledge him until he had received the pope's absolution.
- 12. Many kings of France in the civil wars on account of religion.
- 13. *Turretin. Hist. Ecclesiast. Compendium.* p. 182, Where may also be seen the resolute answer of the king of France.
- 14. Extravag. Commun. lib. i. tit De Majoritate & Obedientia.
- 15. Gregory VII. endeavoured to render almost all the states of Europe tributary to him. He maintained that Hungary, Dalmatia, Russia, Spain, and Corsica, were absolutely his property, as successor to St. Peter, or were feudatory dependencies of the holy see. Greg. *Epist. Concil.* vol. vi. Edit, Harduin. He summoned the emperor Henry IV. to appear before him, and make his defence against the accusations of some of his subjects: and, on the emperor's non-compliance, he deposed him. In short, here are the expressions he made use of in addressing the council assembled at Rome on the occasion: "Agite nunc, quæso, patres et principes sanctissimi, ut omnis mundus intelligat et cognoscat, quia si potestis in cœlo ligare et solvere, potestis in terra imperia, regna, principatus, ducatus, marchias, comitatus, et omnium hominum possessiones, pro meritis tollere unicique et concedere: Natal, Ales. Dissert. *Hist. Eccl.*, s. xi. and xii. p. 384. The canon law boldly decides that the regal power is subordinate to the priesthood, "Imperium non
- 77 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

præest saccerdotio, sed subest, et ei obedire tenetur." Rubric. ch. vi. *De Major, et Obed*. "Et est multum allegabile," is the complaisant remark of the writer of the article.

- 16. History of the Revolutions in Sweden.
- 17. Vogel's *Historical and Political Treatise on the Alliances between France and the Thirteen Cantons*, pp. 33 and 36.
- 18. We may see, in the letters of Cardinal d'Ossat, what difficulties, what opposition, what long delays. Henry IV. had to encounter, when he wished to confer the archbishopric of Sens on Renauld de Baune, archbishop of Bourges, who had saved France, by receiving that great prince into the Roman Catholic church.
- 19. This reflection has no relation to the religious houses in which literature is cultivated. Establishments that afford to learned men a peaceful retreat, and that leisure and tranquility required in deep scientific research, are always laudable, and may become very useful to the state.
- 20. The Papia-Poppæn law.
- 21. In the Theodosian Code.
- 22. The president de Montesquieu, in his Spirit of Laws.
- 23. Tantum sacerdos præstat regi, quantum homo bestiæ. Stanislaus Orichovius. Vid; *Tribbechov. Exerc.* 1, *ad Baron. Annal Sect* 2, *et Thomas Nat. ad. Lancell.*
- 24. The congregation of inmunities has decided that the cognisance of causes against ecclesiastics, even for the crime of high treason, exclusively belongs to the spiritual court: "Cognitio causæ contra ecclesiasticos, etiam pro delicto læsæ majestatis, feri debet a judice ecclesiastico." RICCI *Synops. Decret. et Resol. S. Congreg. Immunit.* p. 105. A constitution of pope Urban VI. pronounces those sovereigns or magistrates guilty of sacrilege, who shall banish an ecclesiastic from their territories, and declares them to have *ipso facto* incurred the sentence of excommunication. *Cap. II. De Fora. Compet in VII.* To this immunity may be added the indulgence shown by the ecclesiastical tribunals to the clergy, on whom they never inflicted any but slight punishments, even for the most atrocious crimes. The dreadful disorders that arose from this cause, at length produced their own remedy in France, where the clergy were at length subjected to the temporal jurisdiction for all transgressions that are injurious to society. See Papon *Arrets Notables*, book i. tit. v. act 34.
- 25. Indecorum est laicos homines viros ecclesiasticos judicare. Can. in nona actione 22, xvi. q. 7.
- 26. See the Statement of Facts on the System of Independence of Bishops.

27. In the year 1725, a parish priest, of the canton of Lucerne, having refused to appear before the supreme council, was, for his contumacy, banished from the canton. Hereupon his diocesan, the bishop of Constance, had the assurance to write to the council that they had infringed the ecclesiastical immunities — that "it is unlawful to subject the ministers of God to the decisions of the temporal power." In these pretensions he was sanctioned by the approbation of the pope's nuncio and the court of Rome. But the council of Lucerne firmly supported the rights of sovereignty, and, without engaging with the bishop in a controversy which would have been derogatory to their dignity, answered him — "Your lordship quotes various passages from the writings of the fathers, which we, on our side, might also quote in our own favour, if it were necessary, or if there was question of deciding the contest by dint of quotation. But let your lordship rest assured that we have a right to summon before us a priest, our natural subject, who encroaches on our prerogatives — to point out to him his error — to exhort him to a reform of his conduct — and, in consequence of his obstinate disobedience, after repeated citations, to banish him from our dominions. We have not the least doubt that this right belongs to us; and we are determined to defend it. And indeed it ought not to be proposed to any sovereign to appear as party in a contest with a refractory subject like him — to refer the cause to the decision of a third party, whoever he be — and run the risk of being condemned to tolerate in the state a person of such character, with what dignity soever he might be invested." &c. The bishop of Constance had proceeded so far as to assert in his letter to the canton, dated December 18th, 1725, that "churchmen, as soon as they have received holy orders, ceased to be natural subjects, and are thus released from the bondage in which they lived before." Memorial on the Dispute between the Pope and the Canton of Lucerne, p. 65.

- 28. Revolutions of Portugal.
- 29. See Letters on the Pretensions of the Clergy.
- 30. Matthew Paris. turretin. Compend. Hist. Eccles. Secul. xiii.
- 31. Heiss's *History of the Empire*, book ii., chap. svi.
- 32. Sovereigns were sometimes found, who, without considering future consequences, favoured the papal encroachments when they were likely to prove advantageous to their own interests. Thus, Louis VIII., king of France, wishing to invade the territories of the Count of Toulouse, under pretence of making war on the Albigenses, requested of the pope, among other things, "that he would Issue a bull declaring that the two Raymonds, father and son, together with all their adherents, associates, and allies, had been and were deprived of all their possessions." VELLY'S *Hist. of France*, vol. iv. p. 33. Of a similar nature to the preceding is the following remarkable fact: Pope Martin IV. excommunicated Peter, king of Arragon, declared that he had forfeited his kingdom, all his lands, and even the regal dignity, and pronounced his subjects absolved from their oath of allegiance. He even excommunicated all who should acknowledge him as king, or perform towards him any of the duties of a subject. He then offered Arragon and Catalonia to the Count de Valois, second son of Philip the Bold, on condition that he and his successors should acknowledge themselves vassals of the holy see, take an oath of fealty to the pope, and pay him a yearly tribute. The king of France assembled the barons and prelates of his

kingdom, to deliberate on the pope's offer, and they advised him to accept of it. "Strange blindness of kings and their counsellors!" exclaims, with good reason, a modern historian; "they did not perceive, that, by thus accepting kingdoms from the hands of the pope, they strengthened and established his pretensions to the right of deposing themselves." VELLY'S *History of France*, vol. vi. p. 190.

- 33. In cap. Novit. de Judicis.
- 34. See Leibnitii Codex, Juris Gent. Diplomat. Dipl. LXVII. § 9.
- 35. *Ibid*. Alliance of Zurich with the cantons of Uri, Schweitz, and Underwald, dated May 1, 1351, § 7.
- 36. See A Regulation of Parliament in an arret of March 19, 1409. Spirit of Laws. These (says Montesquieu) were the very best nights they could pitch upon; they would have made no great profit of any other.
- 37. *De Jure Belli et Pacis*. lib. ii. cap. xxiv. He quotes Basil ad Amphiloch, x. 13. Zonarcas in Niceph. Phoc. vol. iii.

CHAP. XIII. OF JUSTICE AND POLITY.

§ 158. A nation ought to make justice reign.

NEXT to the care of religion, one of the principal duties of a nation relates to justice. They ought to employ their utmost attention in causing it to prevail in the state, and to take proper measures for having it dispensed to every one in the most certain, the most speedy, and the least burdensome manner. This obligation flows from the object proposed by uniting in civil society, and from the social compact itself. We have seen (§ 15), that men have bound themselves by the engagements of society, and consented to divest themselves, in its favour, of a part of their natural liberty, only with a view of peaceably enjoying what belongs to them, and obtaining justice with certainly. The nation would therefore neglect her duty to herself, and deceive the individuals, if she did not seriously endeavour to make the strictest justice prevail. This attention she owes to her own happiness, repose, and prosperity. Confusion, disorder, and despondency will soon arise in a state, when the citizens are not sure of easily and speedily obtaining justice in all their disputes; without this, the civil virtues will become extinguished, and the society weakened.

§159. To establish good laws.

There are two methods of making justice flourish — good laws, and the attention of the superiors to see them executed. In treating of the constitution of a state (Chap. III.), we have already

shown that a nation ought to establish just and wise laws, and have also pointed out the reasons why we cannot here enter into the particulars of those laws. If men were always equally just, equitable, and enlightened, the laws of nature would doubtless be sufficient for society. But ignorance, the illusions of self-love, and the violence of the passions, too often render these sacred laws ineffectual. And we see, in consequence, that all well-governed nations have perceived the necessity of enacting positive laws. There is a necessity for general and formal regulations, that each may clearly know his own rights, without being misled by self-deception. Sometimes even it is necessary to deviate from natural equity, in order to prevent abuses and frauds, and to accommodate ourselves to circumstances; and, since the sensation of duty has frequently so little influence on the heart of man, a penal sanction becomes necessary, to give the laws their full efficacy. Thus is the law of nature converted into civil law. It would be dangerous to commit the interests of the citizens to the mere discretion of those who are to dispense justice. The legislator should assist the understanding of the judges, force their prejudices and inclinations, and subdue their will, by simple, fixed, and certain rules. These, again are the civil laws.

§ 160. To enforce them.

The best laws are useless if they be not observed. The nation ought then to take pains to support them, and to cause them to be respected and punctually executed: with this view she cannot adopt measures too just, too extensive, or too effectual; for hence, in a great degree, depend her happiness, glory, and tranquillity.

§ 161. Functions and duties of the prince in this respect.

We have already observed (§ 41) that the sovereign, who represents a nation and is invested with its authority, is also charged with its duties. An attention to make justice flourish in the state must then be one of the principal functions of the prince; and nothing can be more worthy of the sovereign majesty. The emperor Justinian thus begins his book of the Institutes: *Imperitoriam majestatem non solum armis decoratam, sed etiam legibus oportet esse armatam, ut utrumque tempus, et bellorum et pacis, recte possit gubernari*. The degree of power intrusted by the nation to the head of the state, is then the rule of his duties and his functions in the administration of justice. As the nation may either reserve the legislative power to itself, or intrust it to a select body, — it has also a right, if it thinks proper, to establish a supreme tribunal to judge of all disputes, independently of the prince. But the conductor of the state must naturally have a considerable share in legislation, and it may even be entirely intrusted to him. In this last case, it is he who must establish salutary laws, dictated by wisdom and equity: but in all cases, he should be the guardian of the law; he should watch over those who are invested with authority, and confine each individual within the bounds of duty.

§ 162. How he is to dispense justice.

The executive power naturally belongs to the sovereign, — to every conductor of a people: he is supposed to be invested with it, in its fullest extent, when the fundamental laws do not restrict it. When the laws are established, it is the prince's province to have them put in execution. To

support them with vigour, and to make a just application of them to all cases that present themselves, is what we call rendering justice. And this is the duty of the sovereign, who is naturally the judge of his people. We have seen the chiefs of some small states perform these functions themselves: but this custom becomes inconvenient, and even impossible in a great kingdom.

§ 163. He ought to appoint enlightened and upright judges.

The best and safest method of distributing justice is by establishing judges, distinguished by their integrity and knowledge, to take cognisance of all the disputes that may arise between the citizens. It is impossible for the prince to take upon himself this painful task: he cannot spare sufficient time either for the thorough investigation of all causes, or even for the acquisition of the knowledge necessary to decide them. As the sovereign cannot personally discharge all the functions of government, he should, with a just discernment, reserve to himself such as he can successfully perform, and are of most importance, — intrusting the others to officers and magistrates who shall execute them under his authority. There is no inconvenience in trusting the decision of a lawsuit to a body of prudent, honest, and enlightened men: — on the contrary it is the best mode the prince can possibly adopt; and he fully acquits himself of the duty he owes to his people in this particular, when he gives them judges adorned with all the qualities suitable to ministers of justice: he has then nothing more to do but to watch over their conduct, in order that they may not neglect their duty.

§ 164. The ordinary courts should determine causes relating to the revenue.

The establishment of courts of justice is particularly necessary for the decision of all fiscal causes, — that is to say, all the disputes that may arise between the subjects on the one hand, and, on the other, the persons who exert the profitable prerogatives of the prince. It would be very unbecoming, and highly improper for a prince, to take upon him to give judgment in his own cause: — he cannot be too much on his guard against the illusions of interest and self-love; and even though he were capable of resisting their influence, still he ought not to expose his character to the rash judgments of the multitude. These important reasons ought even to prevent his submitting the decision of causes in which he is concerned, to the ministers and counsellors particularly attached to his person. In all well-regulated states, in countries that are really states, and not the dominions of a despot, the ordinary tribunals decide all causes in which the sovereign is a party, with as much freedom as those between private persons.

§ 165. There ought to be established supreme courts of justice wherein causes should be finally determined.

The end of all trials at law is justly to determine the disputes that arise between the citizens. If, therefore, suits are prosecuted before an inferior judge, who examines all the circumstances and proofs relating to them, it is very proper, that, for the greater safety, the party condemned should be allowed to appeal to a superior tribunal, where the sentence of the former judge may be examined, and reversed, if it appear to be ill-founded. But it is necessary that this supreme

tribunal should have the authority of pronouncing a definitive sentence without appeal: otherwise the whole proceeding will be vain, and the dispute can never be determined.

The custom of having recourse to the prince himself, by laying a complaint at the foot of the throne, when the cause has been finally determined by a supreme court, appears to be subject to very great inconveniences. It is more easy to deceive the prince by specious reasons, than a number of magistrates well skilled in the knowledge of the laws; and experience too plainly shows what powerful resources are derived from favour and intrigue in the courts of kings.

If this practice be authorized by the laws of the state, the prince ought always to fear that these complaints are only formed with a view of protracting a suit, and procrastinating a just condemnation. A just and wise sovereign will not admit them without great caution; and if he reverses the sentence that is complained of, he ought not to try the cause himself, but submit it to the examination of another tribunal, as is the practice in France. The ruinous length of these proceedings authorizes us to say that it is more convenient and advantageous to the state, to establish a sovereign tribunal, whose definitive decrees should not be subject to a reversal even by the prince himself. It is sufficient for the security of justice that the sovereign keep a watchful eye over the judges and magistrates, in the same manner as he is bound to watch all the other officers in the state, — and that he have power to call to an account and to punish such as are guilty of prevarication.

§ 166. The prince ought to preserve the forms of justice.

When once this sovereign tribunal is established, the prince cannot meddle with its decrees; and, in general, he is absolutely obliged to preserve and maintain the forms of justice. Every attempt to violate them is an assumption of arbitrary power, to which it cannot be presumed that any nation could ever have intended to subject itself.

When those forms are defective, it is the business of the legislator to reform them. This being done or procured in a manner agreeable to the fundamental laws, will be one of the most salutary benefits the sovereign can bestow upon his people. To preserve the citizens from the danger of ruining themselves in defending their rights, — to repress and destroy that monster, chicanery, — will be an action more glorious in the eyes of the wise man, than all the exploits of a conqueror.

§ 167. The prince ought to support the authority of the judges.

Justice is administered in the name of the sovereign; the prince relies on the judgment of the courts, and, with good reason, looks upon their decisions as sound law and justice. His part in this branch of the government is then to maintain the authority of the judges, and to cause their sentences to be executed; without which they would be vain and delusive; for justice would not be rendered to the citizens.

§ 168. Of distributive justice. The distribution of employments and rewards.

There is another kind of justice named attributive or distributive, which in general consists in treating every one according to his deserts. This virtue ought to regulate the distribution of public employments, honours, and rewards in a state. It is, in the first place, a duty the nation owes to herself, to encourage good citizens, to excite every one to virtue by honours and rewards, and to intrust with employments such persons only as are capable of properly discharging them. In the next place, it is a duty the nation owes to individuals, to show herself duly attentive to reward and honour merit. Although a sovereign has the power of distributing his favours and employments to whomsoever he pleases, and nobody has a perfect right to any post or dignity, — yet a man who by intense application has qualified himself to become useful to his country, and he who has rendered some signal service to the state, may justly complain if the prince overlooks them, in order to advance useless men without merit. This is treating them with an ingratitude that is wholly unjustifiable, and adapted only to extinguish emulation. There is hardly any fault that in the course of time can become more prejudicial to a state: it introduces into it a general relaxation; and its public affairs, being managed by incompetent hands, cannot fail to be attended with ill-success. A powerful state may support itself for some time by its own weight; but at length it falls into decay; and this is perhaps one of the principal causes of the revolutions observable in great empires. The sovereign is attentive to the choice of those he employs, while he feels himself obliged to watch over his own safety, and to be on his guard: but when once he thinks himself elevated to such a pitch of greatness and power as leaves him nothing to fear, he follows his own caprice, and all public offices are distributed by favour.

§ 169. Punishment of transgressors.

The punishment of transgressors commonly belongs to distributive justice, of which it is really a breach; since good order requires that malefactors should be made to suffer the punishments they have deserved. But, if we would clearly establish this on its true foundations, we must recur to first principles. The right of punishing, which in a state of nature belongs to each individual, is founded on the right of personal safety. Every man has a right to preserve himself from injury, and by force to provide for his own security against those who unjustly attack him. For this purpose he may, when injured, inflict a punishment on the aggressor, as well with the view of putting it out of his power to injure him for the future, or of reforming him, as of restraining, by his example, all those who might be tempted to imitate him. Now, when men unite in society, as the society is thenceforward charged with the duty of providing for the safety of its members, the individuals all resign to it their private right of punishing. To the whole body, therefore, it belongs to avenge private injuries, while it protects the citizens at large. And as it is a moral person, capable also of being injured, it has a right to provide for its own safety, by punishing those who trespass against it; — that is to say, it has a right to punish public delinquents. Hence arises the right of the sword, which belongs to a nation, or to its conductor. When the society use it against another nation, they make war; when they exert it in punishing an individual, they exercise vindictive justice. Two things are to be considered in this part of government, — the laws, and their execution.

§ 170. Criminal laws

It would be dangerous to leave the punishment of transgressors entirely to the discretion of those who are invested with authority. The passions might interfere in a business which ought to be regulated only by justice and wisdom. The punishment pre-ordained for an evil action, lays a more effectual restraint on the wicked than a vague fear, in which they may deceive themselves. In short, the people, who are commonly moved at the sight of a suffering wretch, are better convinced of the justice of his punishment, when it is inflicted by the laws themselves. Every well-governed state ought then to have its laws for the punishment of criminals. It belongs to the legislative power, whatever that be, to establish them with justice and wisdom. But this is not a proper place for giving a general theory of them: we shall therefore only say that each nation ought, in this as in every other instance, to choose such laws as may best suit her peculiar circumstances.

§ 171. Degree of punishment.

We shall only make one observation, which is connected with the subject in hand, and relates to the degree of punishment. From the foundation even of the right of punishing, and from the lawful end of inflicting penalties, arises the necessity of keeping them within just bounds. Since they are designed to procure the safety of the state and of the citizens, they ought never to be extended beyond what that safety requires. To say that any punishment is just since the transgressor knew before-hand the penalty he was about to incur, is using a barbarous language, repugnant to humanity, and to the law of nature, which forbids our doing any ill to others, unless they lay us under the necessity of inflicting it in our own defence and for our own security. Whenever then a particular crime is not much to be feared in society, as when the opportunities of committing it are very rare, or when the subjects are not inclined to it, too rigorous punishments ought not to be used to suppress it. Attention ought also to be paid to the nature of the crime; and the punishment should be proportioned to the degree of injury done to the public tranquillity and the safety of society, and the wickedness it supposes in the criminal.

These maxims are not only dictated by justice and equity, but also as forcibly recommended by prudence and the art of government. Experience shows us that the imagination becomes familiarized to objects which are frequently presented to it. If, therefore, terrible punishments are multiplied, the people will become daily less affected by them, and at length contract, like the Japanese, a savage and ferocious character: — these bloody spectacles will then no longer produce the effect designed; for they will cease to terrify the wicked. It is with these examples as with honours: — a prince who multiplies titles and distinctions to excess, soon depreciates them, and makes an injudicious use of one of the most powerful and convenient springs of government. When we recollect the practice of the ancient Romans with respect to criminals — when we reflect on their scrupulous attention to spare the blood of the citizens, — we cannot fail to be struck at seeing with how little ceremony it is now-a-days shed in the generality of states. Was then the Roman republic but ill governed? Docs better order and greater security reign among us? — It is not so much the cruelty of the punishments, as a strict punctuality in enforcing the penal code, that keeps mankind within the bounds of duty: and if simple robbery is reserved to check the hand of the murderer?

§ 172. Execution of the laws.

The execution of the laws belongs to the conductor of the state: he is intrusted with the care of it, and is indispensably obliged to discharge it with wisdom. The prince then is to see that the criminal laws be put in execution; but he is not to attempt in his own person to try the guilty. Besides the reasons we have already alleged in treating of civil causes, and which are of still greater weight in regard to those of a criminal nature — to appear in the character of a judge pronouncing sentence on a wretched criminal, would ill become the majesty of the sovereign, who ought in every thing to appear as the father of his people. It is a very wise maxim commonly received in France, that the prince ought to reserve to himself all matters of favour, and leave it to the magistrates to execute the rigour of justice. But then justice ought to be exercised in his name, and under his authority. A good prince will keep a watchful eye over the conduct of the magistrates; he will oblige them to observe scrupulously the established forms, and will himself take care never to break through them. Every sovereign who neglects or violates the forms of justice in the prosecution of criminals, makes large strides towards tyranny; and the liberty of the citizens is at an end when once they cease to be certain that they cannot be condemned, except in pursuance of the laws, according to the established forms, and by their ordinary judges. The custom of committing the trial of the accused party to commissioners chosen at the pleasure of the court, was the tyrannical invention of some ministers who abused the authority of their master. By this irregular and odious procedure, a famous minister always succeeded in destroying his enemies. A good prince will never give his consent to such a proceeding, if he has sufficient discernment to foresee the dreadful abuse his ministers may make of it. If the prince ought not to pass sentence himself — for the same reason, he ought not to aggravate the sentence passed by the judges.

§ 173. Right of pardoning

The very nature of government requires that the executor of the laws should have the power of dispensing with them when this may be done without injury to any person, and in certain particular cases where the welfare of the state requires an exception. Hence the right of granting pardons is one of the attributes of sovereignly. But, in his whole conduct, in his severity as well as his mercy, the sovereign ought to have no other object in view than the greater advantage of society. A wise prince knows how to reconcile justice with clemency — the care of the public safety with that pity which is due to the unfortunate.

§ 174. Internal police.

The internal police consists in the attention of the prince and magistrates to preserve every thing in order. Wise regulations ought to prescribe whatever will best contribute to the public safety, utility, and convenience; and those who are invested with authority cannot be too attentive to enforce them. By a wise police, the sovereign accustoms the people to order and obedience, and preserves peace, tranquillity, and concord among the citizens. The magistrates of Holland are said to possess extraordinary talents in this respect: — a better police prevails in their cities, and even their establishments in the Indies, than in any other places in the known world.

§ 175. Duel, or single combat.

Laws and the authority of the magistrates having been substituted in the room of private war, the conductors of a nation ought not to suffer individuals to attempt to do themselves justice, when they can have recourse to the magistrates. Duelling — that species of combat, in which the parties engage on account of a private quarrel — is a manifest disorder repugnant to the ends of civil society. This frenzy was unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans, who raised to such a height the glory of their arms: we received it from barbarous nations who knew no other law but the sword. Louis XIV. deserves the greatest praise for his endeavours to abolish this savage custom.(54)

§ 176. Means of putting a stop to this disorder.

But why was not that prince made sensible that the most severe punishments were incapable of curing the rage for duelling? They did not reach the source of the evil; and since a ridiculous prejudice had persuaded all the nobility and gentlemen of the army, that a man who wears a sword is bound in honour to avenge with his own hand the least injury he has received; this is the principle on which it is proper to proceed. We must destroy this prejudice, or restrain it by a motive of the same nature. While a nobleman, by obeying the law, shall be regarded by his equals as a coward and as a man dishonoured — while an officer in the same case shall be forced to quit the service — can you hinder his fighting by threatening him with death? On the contrary, he will place a part of his bravery in doubly exposing his life in order to wash away the affront. And, certainly, while the prejudice subsists, while a nobleman or an officer cannot act in opposition to it, without embittering the rest of his life, I do not know whether we can justly punish him who is forced to submit to his tyranny, or whether he be very guilty with respect of morality. That worldly honour, be it as false and chimerical as you please, is to him a substantial and necessary possession, since without it he can neither live with his equals, nor exercise a profession that is often his only resource. When, therefore, any insolent fellow would unjustly ravish from him that chimera so esteemed and so necessary, why may he not defend it as he would his life and property against a robber? As the state does not permit an individual to pursue with arms in his hand the usurper of his property, because he may obtain justice from the magistrate — so, if the sovereign will not allow him to draw his sword against the man from whom he has received an insult, he ought necessarily to take such measures that the patience and obedience of the citizen who has been insulted shall not prove prejudicial to him. Society cannot deprive man of his natural right of making war against an aggressor, without furnishing him with some other means of securing himself from the evil his enemy would do him. On all those occasions where the public authority cannot lend us its assistance, we resume our original and natural right of self-defence. Thus a traveller may, without hesitation, kill the robber who attacks him on the highway; because it would, at that moment, be in vain for him to implore the protection of the laws and of the magistrate. Thus a chaste virgin would be praised for taking away the life of a brutal ravisher who attempted to force her to his desires.

Till men have got rid of this Gothic idea, that honour obliges them, even in contempt of the laws, to avenge their personal injuries with their own hands, the most effectual method of putting a stop to the effects of this prejudice would perhaps be to make a total distinction between the offended and the aggressor — to pardon the former without difficulty, when it appears that his honour has been really attacked — and to exercise justice without mercy on the party who has

committed the outrage. And as to those who draw the sword for trifles and punctilios, for little piques, or railleries in which honour is not concerned, I would have them severely punished. By this means a restraint would be put on those peevish and insolent folks who often reduce even the moderate men to a necessity of chastising them. Every one would be on his guard, to avoid being considered as the aggressor; and with a view to gain the ad vantage of engaging in duel (if unavoidable) without incurring the penalties of the law, both parties would curb their passions; by which means the quarrel would fall of itself, and be attended with no consequences. It frequently happens that a bully is at bottom a coward; he gives himself haughty airs, and offers insult, in hopes that the rigour of the law will oblige people to put up with his insolence. And what is the consequence? — A man of spirit will run every risk, rather than submit to be insulted: the aggressor dares not recede: and a combat ensues, which would not have taken place, if the latter could have once imagined that there was nothing to prevent the other from chastising him for his presumption — the offended person being acquitted by the same law that condemns the aggressor.

To this first law, whose efficacy would, I doubt not, be soon proved by experience, it would be proper to add the following regulations: — 1. Since it is an established custom that the nobility and military men should appear armed, even in time of peace, care should be taken to enforce a rigid observance of the laws which allow the privilege of wearing swords to these two orders of men only. 2. It would be proper to establish a particular court, to determine, in a summary manner, all affairs of honour between persons of these two orders. The marshals' court in France is in possession of this power; and it might be invested with it in a more formal manner and to a greater extent. The governors of provinces and strong places, with their general officers — the colonels and captains of each regiment — might, in this particular, act as deputies to the marshals. These courts, each in his own department, should alone confer the right of wearing a sword. Every nobleman at sixteen or eighteen years of age, and every soldier at his entrance into the regiment, should be obliged to appear before the court to receive the sword. 3. On its being there delivered to him, he should be informed that it is intrusted to him only for the defence of his country; and care might be taken to inspire him with true ideas of honour. 4. It appears to me of great importance to establish, for different cases, punishments of a different nature. Whoever should so far forget himself, as, either by word or deed, to insult a man who wears a sword, might be degraded from the rank of nobility, deprived of the privilege of carrying arms, and subjected to corporal punishment — even the punishment of death, according to the grossness of the insult: and, as I before observed, no favour should be shown to the offender in case a duel was the consequence, while at the same time the other party should stand fully acquitted. Those who fight on slight occasions, I would not have condemned to death, unless in such cases where the author of the quarrel — he, I mean, who carried it so far as to draw his sword, or to give the challenge — has killed his adversary. People hope to escape punishment when it is too severe; and, besides, a capital punishment in such cases is not considered as infamous. But let them be ignominiously degraded from the rank of nobility and the use of arms, and forever deprived of the right of wearing a sword, without the least hope of pardon: this would be the most proper method to restrain men of spirit, provided that due care was taken to make a distinction between different offenders, according to the degree of the offence. As to persons below the rank of nobility, and who do not belong to the army, their quarrels should be left to the cognisance of the ordinary courts, which in case of bloodshed should punish the offenders according to the

common laws against violence and murder. It should be the same with respect to any quarrel that might arise between a commoner and a man entitled to carry arms: it is the business of the ordinary magistrate to preserve older and peace between those two classes of men, who cannot have any points of honour to settle the one with the other. To protect the people against the violence of those who wear the sword, and to punish the former severely if they should dare to insult the latter, should further be, as it is at present, the business of the magistrate,

I am sanguine enough to believe that these regulations, and this method of proceeding, if strictly adhered to, would extirpate that monster, duelling, which the most severe laws have been unable to restrain. They go to the source of the evil, by preventing quarrels, and oppose a lively sensation of true and real honour to that false and punctilious honour which occasions the spilling of so much blood. It would be worthy a great monarch to make a trial of it: its success would immortalize his name: and by the bare attempt he would merit the love and gratitude of his people.

1. See a dissertation on this subject, in the Loisir *Philosophique*, p. 71.

(54) As to the legal view of the offence of duelling in England, see 6 East Rep. 260; 2 East Rep. 581; 2 Barn. & Ald. 462 and Burn's J. 266 ed. tit — "Duelling,"

CHAP. XIV. THE THIRD OBJECT OF A GOOD GOVERNMENT, — TO FORTIFY ITSELF AGAINST EXTERNAL ATTACKS.

§ 177. A nation ought to fortify itself against external attacks.

WE have treated at large of what relates to the felicity of a nation: the subject is equally copious and complicated. Let us now proceed to a third division of the duties which a nation owes to itself, — a third object of good government. One of the ends of political society is to defend itself with its combined strength against all external insult or violence (§ 15). If the society is not in a condition to repulse an aggressor, it is very imperfect, — it is unequal to the principal object of its destination, and cannot long subsist. The nation ought to put itself in such a state as to be able to repel and humble an unjust enemy: this is an import duty, which the care of its own perfection, and even of its preservation, imposes both on the state and its conductor.

§ 176. National strength.

It is its strength alone that can enable a nation to repulse all aggressors, to secure its rights, and render itself everywhere respectable. It is called upon by every possible motive to neglect no circumstance that can tend to place it in this happy situation. The strength of a state consists in three things, — the number of citizens, their military virtues, and their riches. Under this last 89 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

article we may comprehend fortresses, artillery, arms, horses, ammunition, and, in general, all that immense apparatus at present necessary in war, since they can all be procured with money.

§ 179. Increase of population.(55)

To increase the number of the citizens as far as it is *possible or convenient*, is then one of the first objects that claim the attentive care of the state or its conductor: and this will be successfully effected by complying with the obligation to procure the country *a plenty of the necessaries of life*, —; by enabling the people to support their families with the fruits *of their labour*, —; by giving proper directions that the poorer classes, and especially the husbandmen, be not harassed and oppressed by the levying of taxes, — by governing with mildness and in a manner which, instead of disgusting and dispersing the present subjects of the state, shall rather attract new ones, — and, finally, by encouraging marriage, after the example of the Romans. That nation, so attentive to every thing capable of increasing and supporting their power, made wise laws against celibacy (as we have already observed in § 149), and granted privileges and exemptions to married men, particularly to those who had numerous families: laws that were equally wise and just, since a citizen who rears subjects for the state has a right to expect more favour from it than the man who chooses to live for himself alone.¹

Every thing tending to depopulate a country is a defect in a state not overstocked with inhabitants. We have already spoken of convents and the celibacy of priests. It is strange that establishments so directly repugnant to the duties of a man and citizen, as well as to the advantage and safety of society, should have found such favour, and that princes, instead of opposing them, as it was their duty to do, should have protected and enriched them. A system of policy, that dextrously took advantage of superstition to extend its own power, led princes and subjects astray, caused them to mistake their real duties, and blinded sovereigns even with respect to their own interest. Experience seems at length to have opened the eyes of nations and their conductors; the pope himself (let us mention it to the honour of Benedict XIV.) endeavors gradually to reform so palpable an abuse; by his orders, none of his dominions are any longer permitted to take the vow of celibacy before they are twenty-five years of age. That wise pontiff gives the sovereigns of his communion a salutary example; he invites them to attend at length to the safety of their states, — to narrow at least, if they cannot entirely close up, the avenues of that sink that drains their dominions. Take a view of Germany; and there, in countries which are in all other respects upon an equal fooling, you will see the protestant states twice as populous as the catholic ones. Compare the desert state of Spain with that of England, teeming with inhabitants: survey many fine provinces, even in France, destitute of hands to till the soil; and then tell me, whether the many thousands of both sexes, who are now locked up in convents, would not serve God and their country infinitely better by peopling those fertile plains with useful cultivators? It is true, indeed, that the catholic cantons of Switzerland are nevertheless very populous: but this is owing to a profound peace, and the nature of the government, which abundantly repair the losses occasioned by convents. Liberty is able to remedy the greatest evils; it is the soul of a state, and was with great justice called by the Romans alma Libertas.

§ 180. Valour.

A cowardly and undisciplined multitude are incapable of repulsing a warlike enemy: the strength of the state consists less in the number than the military virtues of its citizens. Valour, that heroic virtue which makes us undauntedly encounter danger in defence of our country, is the firmest support of the state: it renders it formidable to its enemies, and often even saves it the trouble of defending itself. A state whose reputation in this respect is once well established, will be seldom attacked, if it does not provoke other states by its enterprises. For above two centuries the Swiss have enjoyed a profound peace, while the din of arms resounded all around them, and the rest of Europe was desolated by the ravages of war. Nature gives the foundation of valour; but various causes may animate it, weaken it, and even destroy it, A nation ought then to seek after and cultivate a virtue so useful; and a prudent sovereign will take all possible measures to inspire his subjects with it: — his wisdom will point out to him the means. It is this generous flame that animates the French nobility: fired with a love of glory and of their country, they fly to battle, and cheerfully spill their blood in the field of honour. To what an extent would they not carry their conquests, if that kingdom were surrounded by nations less warlike! The Briton, generous and intrepid, resembles a lion in combat; and, in general, the nations of Europe surpass in bravery all the other people upon earth.

§ 181. Other military virtues.

But valour alone is not always successful in war: constant success can only be obtained by an assemblage of all the military virtues. History shows us the importance of ability in the commanders, of military discipline, frugality, bodily strength, dexterity, and being inured to fatigue and labour. These are so many distinct branches which a nation ought carefully to cultivate. It was the assemblage of all these that raised so high the glory of the Romans, and rendered them the masters of the world. It were a mistake to suppose that valour alone produced those illustrious exploits of the ancient Swiss — the victories of Morgarten, Sempach, Laupen, Morat, and many others. The Swiss not only fought with intrepidity; they studed the art of war, — they inured themselves to its toils, — they accustomed themselves to the practice of all its manœuvres, — and their very love of liberty made them submit to a discipline which could alone secure to them that treasure, and save their country. Their troops were no loss celebrated for their discipline than their bravery. Mezeray, after having given an account of the behaviour of the Swiss at the battle of Dreux, adds these remarkable words; "in the opinion of all the officers of both sides who were present, the Swiss, in that battle, under every trial, against infantry and cavalry, against French and against Germans, gained the palm for military discipline, and acquired the reputation of being the best infantry in the world."³

§ 182. Riches.

Finally, the wealth of a nation constitutes a considerable part of its power, especially in modern times, when war requires such immense expenses. It is not simply in the revenues of the sovereign, or the public treasure, that the riches of a nation consist: its opulence is also rated from the wealth of individuals. We commonly call a nation rich, when it contains a great number of citizens in easy and affluent circumstances. The wealth of private persons really increases the strength of the nation; since they are capable of contributing large sums towards supplying the necessities of the state, and that, in a case of extremity, the sovereign may even employ all the

riches of his subjects in the defence, and for the safety of the state, in virtue of the supreme command with which he is invested, as we shall hereafter show. The nation, then, ought to endeavour to acquire those public and private riches that are of such use to it: and this is a new reason for encouraging a commerce with other nations, which is the source from whence they flow, — and a new motive for the sovereign to keep a watchful eye over the different branches of foreign trade carried on by his subjects, in order that he may preserve and protect the profitable branches, and cut off those that occasion the exportation of gold and silver.

§ 183. Public revenues and taxes.

It is requisite that the state should possess an income proportionate to its necessary expenditures. That income may be supplied by various means, — by lands reserved for that purpose, by contributions, taxes of different kinds, &c. — but of this subject we shall treat in another place.

§ 184. The nation ought not to increase its power by illegal means.

We have here summed up the principal ingredients that constitute that strength which a nation ought to augment and improve. Can it be necessary to add the observation, that this desirable object is not to be pursued by any other methods than such as are just and innocent? A laudable end is not sufficient to sanctify the means; for these ought to be in their own nature lawful. The law of nature cannot contradict itself: if it forbids an action as unjust or dishonest in its own nature, it can never permit it for any purpose whatever. And therefore in those cases where that object, in itself so valuable and so praiseworthy, cannot be attained without employing unlawful means, it ought to be considered as unattainable, and consequently be relinquished. Thus, we shall show, in treating of the just causes of war, that a nation is not allowed to attack another with a view to aggrandize itself by subduing and giving law to the latter. This is just the same as if a private person should attempt to enrich himself by seizing his neighbour's property.

§ 185. Power is but relative.

The power of a nation is relative, and ought to be measured by that of its neighbours, or of all the nations from whom it has any thing to fear. The state is sufficiently powerful when it is capable of causing itself to be respected, and of repelling whoever would attack it. It may be placed in this happy situation, either by keeping up its own strength equal or even superior to that of its neighbours, or by preventing their rising to a predominant and formidable power. But we can not show here in what cases and by what means a state may justly set bounds to the power of another. It is necessary, first, to explain the duties of a nation towards others, in order to combine them afterwards with its duties towards itself. For the present, we shall only observe, that a nation, while it obeys the dictates of prudence and wise policy in this instance, ought never to lose sight of the maxims of justice.

- (55) This subject, and the necessity for endeavouring to discourage the increase of population, have, in recent years, occasioned the publication of numerous works. See them commented upon, 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 1, 2. &c.
- 1. It is impossible to suppress the emotions of indignation that arise on reading what some of the fathers of the church have written against marriage, and in favour of celibacy. "Videtur esse matrimonii et stupri differentia, (says Tertulian): sed utrobique est communicatio.² Ergo, inquis, et primas nuptios damnas? Nec immerito, quoniam et ipsæ constant ex eo quod est stuprum." EXHORT. CASTIT. And thus Jerome; "Hanc tantum esse differentiam inter uxorem et scortum, quod tolerabiliu, sit uni esse prostitutam quam pluribus."
- 2. Contaminatio. —; EDIT.
- 3. History of France, vol. ii. p. 668.

CHAP. XV. OF THE GLORY OF A NATION.

§ 186. Advantages of glory.

THE glory of a nation is intimately connected with its power, and indeed forms a considerable part of it. It is this brilliant advantage that procures it the esteem of other nations, and renders it respectable to its neighbours. A nation whose reputation is well established — especially one whose glory is illustrious — is courted by all sovereigns; they desire its friendship, and are afraid of offending it. Its friends, and those who wish to become so, favour its enterprises; and those who envy its prosperity are afraid to show their ill-will.

§ 187. Duty of the nation.

It is, then, of great advantage to a nation to establish its reputation and glory; hence, this becomes one of the most important of the duties it owes to itself. True glory consists in the favourable opinion of men of wisdom and discernment; it is acquired by the virtues or good qualities of the head and the heart, and by great actions, which are the fruits of those virtues. A nation may have a two-fold claim to it; — first, by what it does in its national character, by the conduct of those who have the administration of its affairs, and are invested with its authority and government; and, secondly, by the merit of the individuals of whom the nation is composed.

§ 188. Duty of the prince.

A prince, a sovereign of whatever kind, being bound to exert every effort for the good of the nation, is doubtless obliged to extend its glory as far as lies in his power. We have seen that his duty is to labour after the perfection of the state, and of the people who are subject to him; by that means he will make them merit a good reputation and glory. He ought always to have this 93 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the

object in view, in every thing he undertakes, and in the use he makes of his power. Let him, in all his actions, display justice, moderation, and greatness of soul, and he will thus acquire for himself and his people a name respected by the universe, and not less useful than glorious. The glory of Henry IV, saved France. In the deplorable state in which he found affairs, his virtues gave animation to the loyal part of his subjects, and encouraged foreign nations to lend him their assistance, and to enter into an alliance with him against the ambitious Spaniards. In his circumstances, a weak prince of little estimation would have been abandoned by all the world; people would have been afraid of being involved in his ruin.

Besides the virtues which constitute the glory of princes as well as of private persons, there is a dignity and decorum that particularly belong to the supreme rank, and which a sovereign ought to observe with the greatest care. He cannot neglect them without degrading himself, and casting a stain upon the state. Every thing that emanates from the throne ought to bear the character of purity, nobleness, and greatness. What an idea do we conceive of a people, when we see their sovereign display, in his public acts, a meanness of sentiment by which a private person would think himself disgraced! All the majesty of the nation resides in the person of the prince; what, then, must become of it, if he prostitutes it, or suffers it to be prostituted by those who speak and act in his name? The minister who puts into his master's mouth a language unworthy of him, deserves to be turned out of office with every mark of ignominy.

§ 189. Duty of the citizens.

The reputation of individuals is, by a common and natural mode of speaking and thinking, made to reflect on the whole nation. In general, we attribute a virtue or a vice to a people, when that vice or that virtue is frequently observed among them. We say that a nation is warlike, when it produces a great number of brave warriors; that it is learned, when there are many learned men among the citizens; and that it excels in the arts, when it produces many able artists. On the other hand, we call it cowardly, lazy, or stupid, when men of those characters are more numerous there than elsewhere. The citizens, being obliged to labour with all their might to promote the welfare and advantage of their country, not only owe to themselves the care of deserving a good reputation, but they also owe it to the nation, whose glory is so liable to be influenced by theirs. Bacon, Newton, Descartes, Leibnitz, and Bernouilli, have each done honour to his native country, and essentially benefited it by the glory he acquired. Great ministers, and great generals — an Oxenstiern, a Turenne, a Marlborough, a Ruyter — serve their country in a double capacity, both by their actions and by their glory. On the other hand, the fear of reflecting a disgrace on his country will furnish the good citizen with a new motive for abstaining from every dishonourable action. And the prince ought not to suffer his subjects to give themselves up to vices capable of bringing infamy on the nation, or even of simply tarnishing the brightness of its glory; he has a right to suppress and to punish scandalous enormities, which do a real injury to the state.

§ 190. Example of the Swiss.

The example of the Swiss is very capable of showing how advantageous glory may prove to a nation. (56) The high reputation they have acquired for their valour, and which they still

gloriously support, has preserved them in peace for above two centuries, and rendered all the powers of Europe desirous of their assistance. Louis XI., while dauphin, was witness of the prodigies of valour they performed at the battle of St. Jacques, near Basle, and he immediately formed the design of closely attaching to his interest so intrepid a nation. The twelve hundred gallant heroes, who on this occasion attacked an army of between fifty and sixty thousand veteran troops, first defeated the vanguard of the Armagnacs, which was eighteen thousand strong; afterwards, rashly engaging the main body of the army, they perished almost to a man, without being able to complete their victory. But, besides their terrifying the enemy, and preserving Switzerland from a ruinous invasion, they rendered her essential service by the glory they acquired for her arms. A reputation for an inviolable fidelity is no less advantageous to that nation; and they have at all times been jealous of preserving it. The canton of Zug punished with death that unworthy soldier who betrayed the confidence of the duke of Milan by discovering that prince to the French, when, to escape them, he had disguised himself in the habit of the Swiss, and placed himself in their ranks as they were marching out of Novara.

§ 191. Attacking the glory of a nation is doing her an injury.

Since the glory of a nation is a real and substantial advantage, she has a right to defend it, as well as her other advantages. He who attacks her glory does her an injury; and she has a right to exact of him, even by force of arms, a just reparation. We cannot, then condemn those measures, sometimes taken by sovereigns to support or avenge the dignity of their crown. They are equally just and necessary. If, when they do not proceed from too lofty pretensions, we attribute them to a vain pride, we only betray the grossest ignorance of the art of reigning: and despise one of the firmest supports of the greatness and safety of a state.

- (56) This observation properly refers to ante, § 124, p. 54.
- 1. See the *Memoirs of Comines*.
- 2. Of this small army, "eleven hundred and fifty-eight were counted dead on the field, and thirty-two wounded. Twelve men only escaped, who were considered by their countrymen as cowards that had preferred a life of shame to the honour of dying for their country." *History of the Helvetic Confederacy*, by *M. de Watteville*, vol. i. p. 250. Tschudi, p. 425.
- 3. Vogel's Historical and political Treatise of the Alliances between France and the Thirteen Cantons, p. 75, 76.

CHAP. XVI. OF THE PROTECTION SOUGHT BY A NATION, AND ITS VOLUNTARY SUBMISSION TO A FOREIGN POWER.

§ 192. Protection.

When a nation is not capable of preserving herself from insult and oppression, she may procure the protection of a more powerful state. If she obtains this by only engaging to perform certain articles, as to pay a tribute in return for the safety obtained, — to furnish her protector with troops, — and to embark in all his wars as a joint concern, — but still reserving to herself the right of administering her own government at pleasure, — it is a simple treaty of protection, that does not all derogate from her sovereignty, and differs not from the ordinary treaties of alliance, otherwise than as it creates a difference in the dignity of the contracting parties.

§ 193. Voluntary submission of one nation to another.

But this matter is sometimes carried still farther; and, although a nation is under an obligation to preserve with the utmost care the liberty and independence it inherits from nature, yet when it has not sufficient strength of itself, and feels itself unable to resist its enemies, it may lawfully subject itself to a more powerful nation on certain conditions agreed to by both parties: and the compact or treaty of submission will thenceforward be the measure and rule of the rights of each. For, since the people who enter into subjection resign a right which naturally belongs to them, and transfer it to the other nation, they are perfectly at liberty to annex what conditions they please to this transfer; and the other party, by accepting their submission on this footing, engages to observe religiously all the clauses of the treaty.

§ 194. Several kinds of submission.



This submission may be varied to infinity, according to the will of the contracting parties: it may either leave the inferior nation a part of the sovereignty, restraining it only in certain respects, or it may totally abolish it, so that the superior nation shall become the sovereign of the other, — or, finally, the lesser nation may be incorporated with the greater, in order thenceforward to form with it but one and the same state: and then the citizens of the former will have the same privileges as those with whom they are united. The Roman history furnishes examples of each of these three kinds of submission, — 1. The allies of the Roman people, such as the inhabitants of Latium were for a long time, who, in several respects, depended on Rome, but, in all others, were governed according to their own laws, and by their own magistrates; — 2. The countries reduced to Roman provinces, as Capua, whose inhabitants submitted absolutely to the Romans; — ¹ 3. The nations to which Rome granted the freedom of the city. In after times the emperors granted that privilege to all the nations subject to the empire, and thus transformed all their subjects into citizens.

§ 195. Right of the citizens when the nation submits to a foreign power.

In the case of a real subjection to a foreign power, the citizens who do not approve this change are not obliged to submit to it: — they ought to be allowed to sell their effects and retire elsewhere. For, my having entered into a society does not oblige me to follow its fate, when it dissolves itself in order to submit to a foreign dominion. I submitted to the society as it then was, to live in that society as the member of a sovereign state, and not in another; I am bound to obey

it, while it remains a political society: but, when it divests itself of the quality in order to receive its laws from another state, it breaks the bond of union between its members, and releases them from their obligations.

§ 196. These compacts annulled by the failure of protection.

When a nation has placed itself under the protection of another that is more powerful, or has even entered into subjection to it with a view to receiving its protection, — if the latter does not effectually protect the other in case of need, it is manifest, that, by failing in its engagements, it loses all the rights it had acquired by the convention, and that the other, being disengaged from the obligation it had

contracted, re-enters into the possession of all its rights, and recovers its independence, or its liberty. It is to be observed that this takes place even in cases where the protector does not fail in his engagements through the want of good faith, but merely through inability. For, the weaker nation having submitted only for the sake of obtaining protection, — if the other proves unable to fulfil that essential condition, the compact is dissolved; — the weaker resumes its rights, and may, if it thinks proper, have recourse to a more effectual protection. Thus, the dukes of Austria, who had acquired a right of protection, and in some sort a sovereignty over the city of Lucerne, being unwilling or unable to protect it effectually, that city concluded an alliance with the three first cantons; and the dukes having carried their complaint to the emperor, the inhabitants of Lucerne replied, "that they had used the natural right common to all men, by which every one is permitted to endeavour to procure his own safety when he is abandoned by those who are obliged to grant him assistance."

§ 197. Or by the infidelity of the party protected.

The law is the same with respect to both the contracting parties: if the party protected do not fulfil their engagements with fidelity, the protector is discharged from his; he may afterwards refuse his protection, and declare the treaty broken, in case the situation of his affairs renders such a step advisable.

§ 198. And by the encroachments of the protector.

In virtue of the same principle which discharges one of the contracting parties when the other fails in his engagements, if the more powerful nation should assume a greater authority over the weaker one than the treaty of protection or submission allows, the latter may consider the treaty as broken, and provide for its safety according to its own discretion. If it were otherwise, the inferior nation would lose by a convention which it had only formed with a view to its safety; and if it were still bound by its engagements when its protector abuses them and openly violates his own, the treaty would, to the weaker party, prove a downright deception. However, as some people maintain, that, in this case, the inferior nation has only the right of resistance and of imploring foreign aid, — and particularly as the weak cannot take too many precautions against the powerful, who are skilful in colouring over their enterprises, — the safest way is to insert in

this kind of treaty a clause declaring it null and void whenever the superior power shall arrogate to itself any rights not expressly granted by the treaty.

§ 199. How the right of the nation protected is lost by its silence.

But if the nation that is protected, or that has placed itself in subjection on certain conditions, does not resist the encroachments of that power from which it has sought support — if it makes no opposition to them — if it preserves a profound silence, when it might and ought to speak — its patient acquiescence becomes in length of time a tacit consent that legitimates the rights of the usurper. There would be no stability in the affairs of men, and especially in those of nations, if long possession, accompanied by the silence of the persons concerned, did not produce a degree of right. But it must be observed, that silence, in order to show tacit consent, ought to be voluntary. If the inferior nation proves that violence and fear prevented its giving testimonies of its opposition, nothing can be concluded from its silence, which therefore gives no right to the usurper.

- 1. Haque populum Campanum, urbemque Capuam, agros, delubra deum, divina himanaque omnia, in vestram, patres conscripti, populique Romani ditionem dedimus. LIVY, book vii. c. 31.
- 2. We speak here of a nation that has rendered itself subject to another, and not of one that has incorporated itself with another state, so as to constitute a part of it. The latter stands in the same predicament with all the other citizens. Of this case we shall treat in the following chapter.
- 3. See *The History of Switzerland*. The United Provinces, having been obliged to rely wholly on their own efforts in defending themselves against Spain, would no longer acknowledge any dependence on the empire from which they had received no assistance. GROTIUS, *Hist. of the Troubles in the* Low *Countries*, b. xvi. p. 627.

CHAP. XVII.

HOW A NATION MAY SEPARATE ITSELF FROM THE STATE OF WHICH IT IS A MEMBER, OR RENOUNCE ITS ALLEGIANCE TO ITS SOVEREIGN WHEN IT IS NOT PROTECTED.

§ 200. Difference between the present case and those in the preceding chapter.

WE have said that an independent nation, which, without becoming a member of another state, has voluntarily rendered itself dependent on, or subject to it, in order to obtain protection, is released from its engagements as soon as that protection fails, even though the failure happen through the inability of the protector. But we are not to conclude that it is precisely the same case

with every nation that cannot obtain speedy and effectual protection from its natural sovereign or the state of which it is a member. The two cases are very different. In the former, a free nation becomes subject to another state, — not to partake of all the other's advantages, and form with it an absolute union of interests (for, if the more powerful state were willing to confer so great a favour, the weaker one would be incorporated, not subjected), — but to obtain protection alone by the sacrifice of its liberty, without expecting any other return. When, therefore, the sole and indispensable condition of its subjection is (from what cause soever) not complied with, it is free from its engagements; and its duty towards itself obliges it to take fresh methods to provide for its own security. But the several members of one individual state, as they all equally participate in the advantages it procures, are bound uniformly to support it: they have entered into mutual engagements to continue united with each other, and to have on all occasions but one common cause. If those who are menaced or attacked might separate themselves from the others, in order to avoid a present danger, every state would soon be dismembered and destroyed. It is, then, essentially necessary for the safety of society, and even for the welfare of all its members, that each part should with all its might resist a common enemy, rather than separate from the others; and this is consequently one of the necessary conditions of the political association. The natural subjects of a prince are bound to him without any other reserve than the observation of the fundamental laws; — it is their duty to remain faithful to him, as it is his, on the other hand, to take care to govern them well: both parties have but one common interest; the people and the prince together constitute but one complete whole, one and the same society. It is, then, an essential and necessary condition of the political society, that the subjects remain united to their prince as far as in their power.(57)

§ 201. Duty of the members of a state, or subjects of a prince, who are in danger.

When, therefore, a city or a province is threatened or actually attacked, it must not, for the sake of escaping the danger, separate itself from the state of which it is a member, or abandon its natural prince, even when the state or the prince is unable to give it immediate and effectual assistance. Its duty, its political engagements, oblige it to make the greatest efforts, in order to maintain itself in its present state. If it is overcome by force, necessity, that irresistible law, frees it from its former engagements, and gives it a right to treat with the conqueror, in order to obtain the best terms possible. If it must either submit to him or perish, who can doubt but that it may and even ought to prefer the former alternative? Modern usage is conformable to this decision:

— a city submits to the enemy when it cannot expect safety from a vigorous resistance; it takes an oath of fidelity to him; and its sovereign lays the blame on fortune alone.

§ 202. Their right when they are abandoned.

The state is obliged to defend and preserve all its members (§ 17); and the prince owes the same assistance to his subjects. If, therefore, the state or the prince refuses or neglects to succour a body of people who are exposed to imminent danger, the latter, being thus abandoned, become perfectly free to provide for their own safety and preservation in whatever manner they find most convenient, without paying the least regard to those who, by abandoning them, have been the first to fail in their duty. The country of Zug, being attacked by the Swiss in 1352, sent for succour to the duke of Austria, its sovereign; but that prince, being engaged in discourse

concerning his hawks, at the time when the deputies appeared before him, would scarcely condescend to hear them. Thus abandoned, the people of Zug entered into the Helvetic confederacy. The city of Zurich had been in the same situation the year before. Being attacked by a band of rebellious citizens who were supported by the neighbouring nobility, and the house of Austria, it made application to the head of the empire: but Charles IV., who was then emperor, declared to its deputies that he could not defend it; — upon which Zurich secured its safety by an alliance with the Swiss. The same reason has authorized the Swiss, in general, to separate themselves entirely from the empire, which never protected them in any emergency; they had not owned its authority for a long time before their independence was acknowledged by the emperor and the whole Germanic body, at the treaty of Westphalia.

- (57) Nemo potest exure patriam. This is part of natural allegiance, which no individual can shake off until the part of the country where he resides is absolutely conquered by a foreign power, and the parent state has acknowledged the severance. See 1 *Chitty's Commercial Law*. 129.
- 1. See Etterlin, Simler, and De Watteville.
- 2. See the same historians, and Bullinger, Stumpf, Tschudi and Stettler.

CHAP. XVIII. OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATION IN A COUNTRY.

§ 203. Possession of a country by a nation.

HITHERTO we have considered the nation merely with respect to itself, without any regard to the country it possesses. Let us now see it established in a country which becomes its own property and habitation. The earth belongs to mankind in general; destined by the Creator to be their common habitation, and to supply them with food, they all possess a natural right to inhabit it, and derive from it whatever is necessary for their subsistence, and suitable to their wants. But when the human race became extremely multiplied, the earth was no longer capable of furnishing spontaneously, and without culture, sufficient support for its inhabitants; neither could it have received proper cultivation from wandering tribes of men continuing to possess it in common. It therefore became necessary that those tribes should fix themselves somewhere, and appropriate to themselves portions of land, in order that they might, without being disturbed in their labour, or disappointed of the fruits of their industry, apply themselves to render those lands fertile, and thence derive their subsistence. Such must have been the origin of the rights of property and dominion: and it was a sufficient ground to justify their establishment. Since their introduction, the right which was common to all mankind is individually restricted to what each lawfully possesses. The country which a nation inhabits, whether that nation has emigrated thither in a body, or the different families of which it consists were previously scattered over the

country, and, there uniting, formed themselves into a political society, — that country, I say, is the settlement of the nation, and it has a peculiar and exclusive right to it.

§ 204. Its right over the parts in its possession.

This right comprehends two things: 1. The *domain* virtue of which the nation alone may use the country for the supply of its necessities, may dispose of it as it thinks proper, and derive from it every advantage it is capable of yielding. 2. The *empire*, or the right of sovereign command, by which the nation directs and regulates at its pleasure every thing that passes in the country.

§ 205. Acquisition of the sovereignty in a vacant country.

When a nation takes possession of a country to which no prior owner can lay claim, it is considered as acquiring the *empire* or sovereignly of it, at the same time with the *domain*. For, since, the nation is free and independent, it can have no intention, in settling in a country, to leave to others the right of command, or any of those rights that constitute sovereignty. The whole space over which a nation extends its government becomes the seal of its jurisdiction, and is called its *territory*.

§ 206. Another manner of acquiring the empire in a free country.

If a number of free families, scattered over an independent country, come to unite for the purpose of forming a nation or state, they altogether acquire the sovereignty over the whole country they inhabit: for they were previously in possession of the domain — a proportional share of it belonging to each individual family: and since they are willing to form together a political society, and establish a public authority, which every member of the society shall be bound to obey, it is evidently their intention to attribute to that public authority the right of command over the whole country.

§ 207. How a nation appropriates to itself a desert country.

All mankind have an equal right to things that have not yd fallen into the possession of any one; and those things belong to the person who first takes possession of them. When, therefore, a nation finds a country uninhabited, and without an owner, it may lawfully take possession of it: and, after it has sufficiently made known its will in this respect, it cannot be deprived of it by another nation. Thus navigators going on voyages of discovery, furnished with a commission from their sovereign, and meeting with islands or other lands in a desert state, have taken possession of them in the name of their nation: and this title has been usually respected, provided it was soon after followed by a real possession.

§ 208. A question on this subject.

But it is questioned whether a nation can, by the bare act of taking possession, appropriate to itself countries which it does not really occupy, and thus engross a much greater extent of territory than it is able to people or cultivate. It is not difficult to determine that such a pretension

would be an absolute infringement of the natural rights of men, and repugnant to the views of nature, which, having destined the whole earth to supply the wants of mankind in general, gives no nation a right to appropriate to itself a country, except for the purpose of making use of it, and not of hindering others from deriving advantage from it. The law of nations will, therefore, not acknowledge the property and sovereignly of a nation over any uninhabited countries, except those of which it has really taken actual possession, in which it has formed settlements, or of which it makes actual use. in effect, when navigators have met with desert countries in which those of other nations had, in their transient visits, erected some monument to show their having taken possession of them, they have paid as little regard to that empty ceremony as to the regulation of the popes, who divided a great part of the world between the crowns of Castile and Portugal.¹

There is another celebrated question, to which the discovery of the New World has principally given rise. It is asked whether a nation may lawfully take possession of some part of a vast country, in which there are none but eratic nations whose scanty population is incapable of occupying the whole? We have already observed (§ 81), in establishing the obligation to cultivate the earth, that those nations cannot exclusively appropriate to themselves more land than they have occasion for, or more than they are able to settle and cultivate. Their unsettled habitation in those immense regions cannot be accounted a true and legal possession; and the people of Europe, too closely pent up at home, finding land of which the savages stood in no particular need, and of which they made no actual and constant use, were lawfully entitled to take possession of it, and settle it with colonies. The earth, as we have already observed, belongs to mankind in general, and was designed to furnish them with subsistence: if each nation had, from the beginning, resolved to appropriate to itself a vast country, that the people might live only by hunting, fishing, and wild fruits, our globe would not be sufficient to maintain a tenth part of its present inhabitants. We do not, therefore, deviate from the views of nature, in confining the Indians within narrower limits, However, we cannot help praising the moderation of the English Puritans who first settled in New England; who, notwithstanding their being furnished with a charter from their sovereign, purchased of the Indians the land of which they intended to take possession.² This laudable example was followed by William Penn, and the colony of Quakers that he conducted to Pennsylvania.

§ 210. Colonies.

When a nation takes possession of a distant country, and settles a colony there, that country, though separated from the principal establishment, or mother-country, naturally becomes a part of the state, equally with its ancient possessions. Whenever, therefore, the political laws, or treaties, make no distinction between them, every thing said of the territory of a nation, must also extend to its colonies.

^{1.} Those decrees being of a very singular nature, and hardly anywhere to be found but in very scarce books, the reader will not be displeased with seeing here an extract of them.

¹⁰² Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

The bull of Alexander VI. by which he gives to Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile and Arragon, the New World, discovered by Christopher Columbus.

"Motu proprio" (says the pope), "non ad vestram, vel alterius pro vobis super hoc nobis oblatæ petitionis instantiam, sed de nostra mera liberalitate, et ex certa scientia, ac de apostolicæ potestatis plenitudine, omnes insulas et terras firmas, inventas et inveniendas, detectas et detegendas, versus occidentem el meridiem." (drawing a line from one pole to the other, at a hundred leagues to the west of the Azores.) "auctoritate omnipotentis Dei nobis in beato Petro concessa, ac vicariatis Jesu Christi, qua fungimur in terris, cum omnibus illarum dominiis, civitatibus, &c., vobis, hæredibusque et successoribus vestris, Castellæ et Legionis regibus, in perpetuum tenore præsentium donamus, concedimus, assignamus, vosque et hæredes ac successores, præfatos, illorum dominos, cum plena libera et omni moda potestate, auctoritate et jurisdictione, facimus, constituimus, et deputamus," The pope excepts only what might be in the possession of some other Christian prince before the year 1493; as if he had a greater right to give what belonged to nobody, and especially what was possessed by the American nations. He adds: "Ac quibuscunque personis eujuseunque dignitatis, etiam imperialis et regalis, status, gradus, ordinis, vel conditionis, sub excommunicationis latæ sententiæ pæna, quam eo ipso, si contra fecerint, incurrant, districtius inhibemus ne ad insulas et terras firmas inventas et inveniendas, detactas et detegendas, versus occidentem et meridiem..... pro mercibus habendis, vel quavis alia de causa, accedere præsumant absque vestra ac hæredum et successorum vestrorum præditcorum licentia speciali, &c. Datum Romæ apud S. Petrum anno 1493. IV. nonas Maji, Pontific. nostri anno primo." Leibnitti Codex Juris Gent. Diplomat. 203.

See ibid. (Diplom. 165), the bull by which pope Nicholas V. gave to Alphonso, king of Portugal, and to the infant Henry, the sovereignty of Guinea, and the power of subduing the barbarous nations of those countries forbidding any other to visit that country without the permission of Portugal. This act is dated Rome, on the 8th of January, 1454.

2. History of the English Colonies in North America.

CHAP. XIX. OF OUR NATIVE COUNTRY, AND SEVERAL THINGS THAT RELATE TO IT.

§ 211. What is our country.

THE whole of the countries possessed by a nation and subject to its laws, forms, as we have already said, its territory, and is the common country of all the individuals of the nation. We have been obliged to anticipate the definition of the term, *native country* (§ 122), because our subject led us to treat of the love of our country — a virtue so excellent and so necessary in a state. Supposing, then, this definition already known, it remains that we should explain several things that have a relation to this subject, and answer the questions that naturally arise from it.

§ 212. Citizens and natives.

The citizens are the members of the civil society; bound to this society by certain duties, and subject to its authority, they equally participate in its advantages. The natives, or natural-born citizens, are those born in the country, of parents who are citizens. As the society cannot exist and perpetuate itself otherwise than by the children of the citizens, those children naturally follow the condition of their fathers, and succeed to all their rights. The society is supposed to desire this, in consequence of what it owes to its own preservation; and it is presumed, as matter of course, that each citizen, on entering into society, reserves to his children the right of becoming members of it. The country of the fathers is therefore that of the children; and these become true citizens merely by their tacit consent. We shall soon see whether, on their coming to the years of discretion, they may renounce their right, and what they owe to the society in which they were born. I say, that, in order to be of the country, it is necessary that a person be born of a father who is a citizen; for, if he is born there of a foreigner, it will be only the place of his birth, and not his country.

§ 213. Inhabitants.

The inhabitants, as distinguished from citizens, are foreigners, who are permitted to settle and stay in the country. Bound to the society by their residence, they are subject to the laws of the state while they reside in it; and they are obliged to defend it, because it grants them protection, though they do not participate in all the rights of citizens. They enjoy only the advantages which the law or custom gives them. The perpetual inhabitants are those who have received the right of perpetual residence. These are a kind of citizens of an inferior order, and are united to the society without participating in all its advantages. Their children follow the condition of their fathers; and, as the state has given to these the right of perpetual residence, their right passes to their posterity.

§ 214. Naturalization.(58)

A nation, or the sovereign who represents it, may grant to a foreigner the quality of citizen, by admitting him into the body of the political society. This is called naturalization. There are some states in which the sovereign cannot grant to a foreigner all the rights of citizens, — for example, that of holding public offices — and where, consequently, he has the power of granting only an imperfect naturalization. It is here a regulation of the fundamental law, which limits the power of the prince. In other states, as in England and Poland, the prince cannot naturalize a single person, without the concurrence of the nation, represented by its deputies. Finally, there are states, as, for instance, England, where the single circumstance of being born in the country naturalizes the children of a foreigner.

§ 215. Children of citizens born in a foreign country.

It is asked whether the children born of citizens in a foreign country are citizens? The laws have decided this question in several countries, and their regulations must be followed.(59) By the law of nature alone, children follow the condition of their fathers, and enter into all their rights (§

212); the place of birth produces no change in this particular, and cannot, of itself, furnish any reason for taking from a child what nature has given him; I say "of itself," for, civil or political laws may, for particular reasons, ordain otherwise. But I suppose that the father has not entirely quitted his country in order to settle elsewhere. If he has fixed his abode in a foreign country, he is become a member of another society, at least as a perpetual inhabitant; and his children will be members of it also.

§ 216. Children born at sea.

As to children born at sea, if they are born in those parts of it that are possessed by their nation, they are born in the country: if it is on the open sea, there is no reason to make a distinction between them and those who are born in the country; for, naturally, it is our extraction, not the place of our birth, that gives us rights: and if the children are born in a vessel belonging to the nation, they may be reputed born in its territories; for, it is natural to consider the vessels of a nation as parts of its territory, especially when they sail upon a free sea, since the state retains its jurisdiction over those vessels. And as, according to the commonly received custom, this jurisdiction is preserved over the vessels, even in parts of the sea subject to a foreign dominion, all the children born in the vessels of a nation are considered as born in its territory. For the same reason, those born in a foreign vessel are reputed born in a foreign country, unless their birth took place in a port belonging to their own nation; for, the port is more particularly a part of the territory; and the mother, though at that moment on board a foreign vessel, is not on that account out of the country. I suppose that she and her husband have not quitted their native country to settle elsewhere.

§ 217. Children born in the armies of the state.

For the same reasons also, children born out of the country, in the armies of the state, or in the house of its minister at a foreign court, are reputed born in the country; for a citizen who is absent with his family, on the service of the state, but still dependent on it, and subject to its jurisdiction, cannot be considered as having quitted its territory.

§ 218. Settlement.

Settlement is a fixed residence in any place, with an intention of always staying there. A man does not, then, establish his settlement in any place, unless he makes sufficiently known his intention of fixing there, either tacitly or by an express declaration. However, this declaration is no reason why, if he afterwards changes his mind, he may not transfer his settlement elsewhere. In this sense, a person who stops at a place upon business, even though he stay a long time, has only a simple habitation there, but has no settlement. Thus, the envoy of a foreign prince has not his settlement at the court where he resides.

The natural, or *original settlement*, is that which we acquire by birth, in the place where our father has his; and we are considered as retaining it, till we have abandoned it, in order to choose another. The acquired *settlement* (*adscititium*) is that where we settle by our own choice.

§ 219. Vagrants.

Vagrants are people who have no settlement. Consequently, those born of vagrant parents have no country, since a man's country is the place where, at the time of his birth, his parents had their settlement (§ 122), or it is the state of which his father was then a member, which comes to the same point; for, to settle for ever in a nation, is to become a member of it, at least as a perpetual inhabitant, if not with all the privileges of a citizen. We may, however, consider the country of a vagrant to be that of his child, while that vagrant is considered as not having absolutely renounced his natural or original settlement.

§ 220. Whether a person may quit his country.

Many distinctions will be necessary, in order to give a complete solution to the celebrated question, whether a man may quit his country or the society of which he is a member. (60) — 1. The children are bound by natural ties to the society in which they were born; they are under an obligation to show themselves grateful for the protection it has afforded to their fathers, and are in a great measure indebted to it for their birth and education. They ought, therefore, to love it, as we have already shown (§ 122), to express a just gratitude to it, and requite its services as far as possible, by serving it in turn. We have observed above (§ 212), that they have a right to enter into the society of which their fathers were members. But every man is born free; and the son of a citizen, when come to the years of discretion, may examine whether it be convenient for him to join the society for which he was destined by his birth. If he does not find it advantageous to remain in it, he is at liberty to quit it, on making it a compensation for what it has done in his favour, and preserving, as far as his new engagements will allow him, the sentiments of love and gratitude he owes it. A man's obligations to his natural country may, however, change, lessen, or entirely vanish, according as he shall have quitted it lawfully, and with good reason, in order to choose another, or has been banished from it deservedly or unjustly, in due form of law or by violence.

2. As soon as the son of a citizen attains the age of manhood, and acts as a citizen, he tacitly assumes that character; his obligations, like those of others who expressly and formally enter into engagements with society, become stronger and more extensive: but the case is very different with respect to him of whom we have been speaking. When a society has not been formed for a determinate time, it is allowable to quit it, when that separation can take place without detriment to the society. A citizen may therefore quit the state of which he is a member, provided it be not in such a conjuncture when he cannot abandon it without doing it a visible injury. But we must here draw a distinction between what may in strict justice be done, and what is honourable and conformable to every duty — in a word, between the *internal*, and the external obligation. Every man has a right to quit his country, in order to settle in any other, when by that step he does not endanger the welfare of his country. But a good citizen will never determine on such a step without necessity, or without very strong reasons. It is taking a dishonourable advantage of our liberty, to quit our associates upon slight pretences, after having derived considerable advantages from them; and this is the case of every citizen, with respect to his country.

3. As to those who have the cowardice to abandon their country in a time of danger, and seek to secure themselves, instead of defending it, they manifestly violate the social compact, by which all the contracting parties engaged to defend themselves in a united body, and in concert; they are infamous deserters, whom the state has a right to punish severely.²

§ 221. How a person may absent himself for a time.

In a time of peace and tranquillity, when the country has no actual need of all her children, the very welfare of the state, and that of the citizens, requires that every individual be at liberty to travel on business, provided that he be always ready to return, whenever the public interest recalls him. It is not presumed that any man has bound himself to the society of which he is a member, by an engagement never to leave the country when the interest of his affairs requires it, and when he can absent himself without injury to his country.

§ 222. Variation of the political laws in this respect, (61) These must be obeyed.

The political laws of nations vary greatly in this respect. In some nations, it is at all times, except in case of actual war, allowed to every citizen to absent himself, and even to quit the country altogether, whenever he thinks proper without alleging any reason for it. This liberty, contrary in its own nature to the welfare and safety of society, can nowhere be tolerated but in a country destitute of resources and incapable of supplying the wants of its inhabitants. In such a country there can only be an imperfect society; for civil society ought to be capable of enabling all its members to procure, by their own labour and industry, all the necessaries of life: unless it effects this, it has no right to require them to devote themselves entirely to it. In some other states, every citizen is left at liberty to travel abroad on business, but not to quit his country altogether, without the express permission of the sovereign. Finally, there are states where the rigour of the government will not permit any one whatsoever to go out of the country without passports in form, which are even not granted without great difficulty. In all these cases, it is necessary to conform to the laws, when they are made by a lawful authority. But, in the last-mentioned case, the sovereign abuses his power, and reduces his subjects to an insupportable slavery, if he refuses them permission to travel for their own advantage, when he might grant it to them without inconvenience, and without danger to the state. Nay, it will presently appear, that, on certain occasions, he cannot, under any pretext, detain persons who wish to quit the country, with the intention of abandoning it for ever.

§ 223. Cases in which a citizen has a right to quit his country.

There are cases in which a citizen has an absolute right to renounce his country, and abandon it entirely — a right founded on reasons derived from the very nature of the social compact. 1. If the citizen cannot procure subsistence in his own country, it is undoubtedly lawful for him to seek it elsewhere. For, political or civil society being entered into only with a view of facilitating to each of its members the means of supporting himself, and of living in happiness and safety, it would be absurd to pretend that a member, whom it cannot furnish with such things as are most necessary, has not a right to leave it.

- 2. If the body of the society, or he who represents it, absolutely fail to discharge their obligations towards a citizen, the latter may withdraw himself. For, if one of the contracting parties does not observe his engagements, the other is no longer bound to fulfil his; as the contract is reciprocal between the society and its members. It is on the same principle, also, that me society may expel a member who violates its laws.
- 3. If the major part of the nation, or the sovereign who represents it, attempt to enact laws relative to matters in which the social compact cannot oblige every citizen to submission, those who are averse to these laws have a right to quit the society, and go settle elsewhere. For instance, if the sovereign, or the greater part of the nation, will allow but one religion in the state, those who believe and profess another religion have a right to withdraw, and take with mem their families and effects. For, they cannot be supposed to have subjected themselves to the authority of men, in affairs of conscience; and if the society suffers and is weakened by their departure, the blame must be imputed to the intolerant party; for it is they who fail in their observance of the social compact it is they who violate it, and force the others to a separation. We have elsewhere touched upon some other instances of this third case, that of a popular state wishing to have a sovereign (§ 33), and that of an independent nation taking the resolution to submit to a foreign power (§ 195).

§ 224. Emigrants.

Those who quit their country for any lawful reason, with a design to settle elsewhere, and take their families and property with them, are called *emigrants*.

§ 225. Sources of their right

Their right to emigrate may arise from several sources. 1. In the cases we have just mentioned (§ 223), it is a natural right, which is certainly reserved to each individual in the very compact itself by which civil society was formed.

- 2. The liberty of emigration may, in certain cases, be secured to the citizens by a fundamental law of the state. The citizens of Neufchatel and Valangin in Switzerland may quit the country and carry off their effects at their own pleasure, without even paying any duties.
- 3. It may be voluntarily granted them by the sovereign.
- 4. This right may be derived from some treaty made with a foreign power, by which a sovereign has promised to leave full liberty to those of his subjects, who, for a certain reason on account of religion, for instance desire to transplant themselves into me territories of that power. There are such treaties between the German princes, particularly for cases in which religion is concerned. In Switzerland likewise, a citizen of Bern who wishes to emigrate to Fribourg, and there profess the religion of the place, and, reciprocally, a citizen of Fribourg who, for a similar reason, is desirous of removing to Bern, has a right to quit his native country, and carry off with him all his property.

It appears from several passages in history, particularly the history of Switzerland and the neighbouring countries, that the law of nations, established there by custom some ages back, did not permit a state to receive the subjects of another state into the number of its citizens. This vicious custom had no other foundation than the slavery to which the people were then reduced. A prince, a lord, ranked his subjects under the head of his private property; he calculated their number as he did that of his flocks; and, to the disgrace of human nature, this strange abuse is not yet everywhere eradicated.

§226. If the sovereign infringes their right, he injures them.

If the sovereign attempts to molest those who have a right to emigrate, he does them an injury; and the injured individuals may lawfully implore the protection of the power who is willing to receive them. Thus we have seen Frederic William, king of Prussia, grant his protection to the emigrant Protestants of Saltzburgh.

§227. Supplicants.

The name of *supplicants* is given to all fugitives who implore the protection of a sovereign against the nation or prince they have quitted. We cannot solidly establish what the law of nations determines with respect to them, until we have treated of the duties of one nation towards others.

§ 228. Exile and banishment.



Finally, *exile* is another manner of leaving our country. An *exile* is a man driven from the place of his settlement, or constrained to quit it, but without a mark of infamy. Banishment is a similar expulsion, with a mark of infamy annexed.⁴ Both may be for a limited time, or for ever. If an exile, or banished man, had his settlement in his own country, he is exiled or banished from his country. It is, however, proper to observe that common usage applies also the terms exile and banishment to the expulsion of a foreigner who is driven from a country where he had no settlement, and to which he is, either for a limited time, or for ever, prohibited to return.

As a man may be deprived of any right whatsoever by way of punishment — exile, which deprives him of the right of dwelling in a certain place, may be inflicted as a punishment: banishment is always one; for, a mark of infamy cannot be set on any one, but with a view of punishing him for a fault, either real or pretended.

When the society has excluded one of its members by a perpetual banishment, he is only banished from the lands of that society, and it cannot hinder him from living wherever else he pleases; for, after having driven him out, it can no longer claim any authority over him. The contrary, however, may take place by particular conventions between two or more states. Thus, every member of the Helvetic confederacy may banish its own subject out of the territories of Switzerland in general; and in this case the banished person will not be allowed to live in any of the cantons, or in the territories of their allies.

Exile is divided into *voluntary* and *involuntary*. It is voluntary, when a man quits his settlement to escape some punishment, or to avoid some calamity — and involuntary, when it is the effect of a superior order.

Sometimes a particular place is appointed, where the exiled person is to remain during his exile; or a certain space is particularized, which he is forbid to enter. These various circumstances and modifications depend on him who has the power of sending into exile.

§ 229. The exile and banished man have a right to live somewhere.

A man, by being exiled or banished, does not forfeit the human character, nor consequently his right to dwell somewhere on earth. He derives this right from nature, or rather from its Author, who has destined the earth for the habitation of mankind; and the introduction of property cannot have impaired the right which every man has to the use of such things as are absolutely necessary — a right which he brings with him into the world at the moment of his birth.

§ 230. Nature of this right.

But though this right is necessary and perfect in the general view of it, we must not forget that it is but imperfect with respect to each particular country. For, on the other hand, every nation has a right to refuse admitting a foreigner into her territory, when he cannot enter it without exposing the nation to evident danger, or doing her a manifest injury, what she owes to herself, the care of her own safety, gives her this right; and, in virtue of her natural liberty, it belongs to the nation to judge, whether her circumstances will or will not justify the admission of that foreigner (Prelim. § 16). He cannot, then, settle by a full right, and as he pleases, in the place he has chosen, but must ask permission of the chief of the place; and, if it is refused, it is his duty to submit.

§ 231. Duty of nations towards them.

However, as property could not be introduced to the prejudice of the right acquired by every human creature, of not being absolutely deprived of such things as are necessary — no nation can, without good reasons, refuse even a perpetual residence to a man driven from his country. But, if particular and substantial reasons prevent her from affording him an asylum, this man has no longer any right to demand it — because, in such a case, the country inhabited by the nation cannot, at the same time, serve for her own use, and that of this foreigner. Now, supposing even that things are still in common, nobody can arrogate to himself the use of a thing which actually serves to supply the wants of another. Thus, a nation, whose lands are scarcely sufficient to supply the wants of the citizens, is not obliged to receive into its territories a company of fugitives or exiles. Thus, it ought even absolutely to reject them, if they are infected with a contagious disease. Thus, also, it has a right to send them elsewhere, if it has just cause to fear that they will corrupt the manners of the citizens, that they will create religious disturbances, or occasion any other disorder, contrary to the public safety. In a word, it has a right, and is even obliged to follow, in this respect, the suggestions of prudence. But this prudence should be free from unnecessary suspicion and jealousy; it should not be carried so far as to refuse a retreat to the unfortunate, for slight reasons, and on groundless and frivolous fears. The means of

tempering it will be, never to lose sight of that charity and commiseration which are due to the unhappy. We must not suppress these feelings even for those who have fallen into misfortune through their own fault. For, we ought to hate the crime, but love the man, since all mankind ought to love each other.

§ 232. A nation cannot punish them for faults committed out of its territories.

If an exiled or banished man has been driven from his country for any crime, it does not belong to the nation in which he has taken refuge to punish him for that fault committed in a foreign country. For, nature does not give to men or to nations any right to inflict punishment, except for their own defence and safety (§ 169); whence it follows that we cannot punish any but those by whom we have been injured.

§ 233. Except such as affect the common safety of mankind.

But this very reason shows, that, although the justice of each nation ought in general to be confined to the punishment of crimes committed in its own territories, we ought to except from this rule those villains, who, by the nature and habitual frequency of their crimes, violate all public security, and declare themselves the enemies of the human race. Poisoners, assassins, and incendiaries by profession, may be exterminated wherever they are seized; for they attack and injure all nations by trampling under foot the foundations of their common safety. Thus, pirates are sent to the gibbet by the first into whose hands they fall. If the sovereign of the country where crimes of that nature have been committed, reclaims the perpetrators of them, in order to bring them to punishment, they ought to be surrendered to him, as being the person who is principally interested in punishing them in an exemplary manner. And as it is proper to have criminals regularly convicted by a trial in due form of law, this is a second reason for delivering up malefactors of that class to the states where their crimes have been committed. (62)

(58) See fully in general, and of naturalization in Great Britain in particular, 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 123 to 131; 1 Bla. Com. 369; Bac. Ab. Aliens. A naturalization in a foreign country, without license, wilt not discharge a natural-born subject from his allegiance, 2 Chalmer's Col. Opin. 363. But a natural-born subject of England, naturalized in America, was holden to be entitled to trade as an American subject to the East Indies, 8 Term Rep. 39, 43, 45; and see Reeves, 2d ed. 328, 330, and 37 Geo. 3, c. 97. — C.

{A native citizen of the United States cannot throw off his allegiance to the government, without an Act of Congress authorizing him to do so. Miller v. The Resolution, 1 Dall. 10; Shanks v. Dupont, 3 Pet. S.C. Rep. 246; Coxe v. McIlvaine, 4 Cranch, 209; The Santissinta Trinidada, 7 Wheat. Rep. 763. The United states v. Gillies, Peter's C.C. Rep. 159.)

(59) See 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 114, n. 1.; 115, n. 1.

- (60) In Great Britain, the established maxim is *nemo potest exuere patriam*, 1 Bla. C. 369, 3 Chit. Com. Law, 129 to 132.
- 1. This is the foundation of the tax paid on quitting a country, called, in Latin, *census emigrationis*.
- 2. Charles XII. condemned to death and executed General Patkul, a native of Livonia, whom he had made prisoner in an engagement with the Saxons. But the sentence and execution were a violation of the laws of justice. Patkul, it is true, had been born a subject of the king of Sweden; but he had quitted his native country at the age of twelve years, and having been promoted in the army of Saxony, had, with the permission of his former sovereign sold the property he possessed in Livonia. he had therefore quitted his own country, to choose another (as every free citizen is at liberty to do, except, as we have observed above, at a critical moment, when the circumstances of his country require the aid of all her sons), and the king of Sweden, by permitting him to sell his property, had consented to his emigration.
- (61) See *post*. Book II. ch. viii. § 108, p. 174. and Chitty's General Practice, p. 731 to 736, as to writs of *ne exeat regno*.
- (62) A distinction has usually been taken between capital offences and mere misdemeanors, and for one state to allow the taking and removing an offender of the former class back into the country where the offence was committed, in order to take his trial in the latter, but not so in case of misdemeanors. But sometimes, as upon a charge of perjury, a foreign country will allow the removal of an offender even in case of a misdemeanor. See *Ex parte Scott*, 9 Barn. & Cress. 446. (A foreign government has no right, by the Law of Nations, to demand of the government of the United States a surrender of a citizen or subject of such foreign government, who has committed a crime in his own country. Such a right can only exist by treaty. *Comm. v. Deacon*, 10 Serg. &c Raw. 125; *Case of Dos Santos*, 2 Brocken. Rep. 493. The *Case of Robins*, Bee's Rep. 266; was under the treaty with Great Britain.)
- 3. See above, the chapter on Religion.
- 4. The common acceptation of these two terms is not repugnant to our application of them. The French academy says, "*Banishment* is only applied to condemnations indue course of law. *Exile* is only an absence caused by some disgrace at court." The reason is plain: such a condemnation from the tribunal of justice entails infamy on the emigrant; whereas a disgrace at court does not usually involve the same consequence.

CHAP. XX. OF PUBLIC, COMMON, AND PRIVATE PROPERTY.

§ 234. What the Romans called res communes.

LET us now see what is the nature of the different things contained in the country possessed by a nation, and endeavour to establish the general principles of the law by which they are regulated. This subject is treated by civilians under the title *de rerum divisione*. There are things which in their own nature cannot be possessed: there are others, of which nobody claims the property, and which remain common, as in their primitive state, when a nation takes possession of a country: the Roman lawyers called those things *res communes*, things common: such were, with them, the air, the running water, the sea, the fish, and wild beasts.

§ 235. Aggregate wealth of a nation, and its divisions.

Every thing susceptible of property is considered as belonging to the nation that possesses the country, and as forming the aggregate mass of its wealth. But the nation does not possess all those things in the same manner. Those not divided between particular communities, or among the individuals of a nation, are called *public property*. Some are reserved for the necessities of the state, and form the demesne of the crown, or of the republic: others remain common to all the citizens, who take advantage of them, each according to his necessities, or according to the laws which regulate their use; and these are called *common property*. There are others that belong to somebody or community, termed join *property*, *res universitatis*; and these are, with respect to this body in particular, what the public property is with respect to the whole nation. As the nation may be considered as a great community, we may indifferently give the name of *common property* to those things that belong to it in common, in such a manner that all the citizens may make use of them, and to those that are possessed in the same manner by a body or community; the same rules hold good with respect to both. Finally, the property possessed by individuals is termed *private property*, *res singulorem*.

§ 236. Two ways of acquiring public property.

When a nation in a body takes possession of a country, every thing that is not divided among its members remains common to the whole nation, and is called *public property*. There is a second way whereby a nation, and, in general, every community, may acquire possessions, viz. by the will of whosoever thinks proper to convey to it, under any title whatsoever, the domain or property of what he possesses.

§ 237. The revenues of the public property are naturally at the sovereign's disposal.

As soon as the nation commits the reins of government to the hands of a prince, it is considered as committing to him, at the same time, the means of governing. Since, therefore, the income of the public property, of the domain of the state, is destined for the expenses of government, it is naturally at the prince's disposal, and ought always to be considered in this light, unless the nation has, in express terms, excepted it in conferring the supreme authority, and has provided in some other manner for its disposal, and for the necessary expenses of the state, and the support of the prince's person and household. Whenever, therefore, the prince is purely and simply invested with the sovereign authority, it includes a full discretional power to dispose of the public revenues. The duty of the sovereign, indeed, obliges him to apply those revenues only to

the necessities of the state; but he alone is to determine the proper application of them, and is not accountable for them to any person.

§ 238. The nation may grant him the use and property of its common possessions.

The nation may invest the superior with the sole use of its common possessions, and thus add them to the domain of the state. It may even cede the property of them to him. But this cession of the use of property requires an express act of the proprietor, which is the nation. It is difficult to found it on a tacit consent, because fear too often hinders the subjects from protesting against the unjust encroachments of the sovereign.

§ 239. Or allow him the domain, and reserve to itself the use of them.

The people may even allow the superior the domain of the things they possess in common, and reserve to themselves the use of them in the whole or in the part. Thus, the domain of a river, for instance, may be ceded to the prince, while the people reserve to themselves the use of it for navigation, fishing, the watering of cattle, &c., in that river. In a word, the people may cede to the superior whatever right they please over the common possessions of the nation; but all those particular rights do not naturally, and of themselves, flow from the sovereignty.

§ 240. Taxes.

If the income of the public property, or of the domain, is not sufficient for the public wants, the state supplies the deficiency by taxes. These ought to be regulated in such a manner, that all the citizens may pay their quota in proportion to their abilities, and the advantages they reap from the society. All the members of civil society being equally obliged to contribute, according to their abilities, to its advantage and safety, they cannot refuse to furnish the subsidies necessary to its preservation, when they are demanded by lawful authority.

§ 241. The nation may reserve to itself the right of imposing them.

Many nations have been unwilling to commit to the prince a trust of so delicate a nature, or to grant him a power that he may so easily abuse. In establishing a domain for the support of the sovereign and the ordinary expenses of the state, they have reserved to themselves the right of providing, by themselves or their representatives, for extraordinary wants, in imposing taxes payable by all the inhabitants. In England, the king lays the necessities of the state before the parliament; that body, composed of the representatives of the nation, deliberates, and, with the concurrence of the king, determines the sum to be raised, and the manner of raising it.(63) And of the use the king makes of the money thus raised, that same body obliges him to render it an account.

§ 242. Of the sovereign who has this power.

In other states, where the sovereign possesses the full and absolute authority, it is he alone that imposes taxes, regulates the manner of raising them, and makes use of them as he thinks proper,

without giving an account to anybody. The French king at present enjoys this authority,(64) with the simple formality of causing his edicts to be registered by the parliament; and that body has a right to make humble remonstrances, if it sees any inconveniences attending the imposition ordered by the prince: — a wise establishment for causing truth, and the cries of the people, to reach the ears of the sovereign, and for selling some bounds to his extravagance, or to the avidity of the ministers and persons concerned in the revenue.¹

§ 243. Duties of the prince with respect to taxes.

The prince who is invested with the power of taxing his people ought by no means to consider the money thus raised as his own property. He ought never to lose sight of the end for which this power was granted him: the nation was willing to enable him to provide, as it should seem best to his wisdom, for the necessities of the state. If he diverts this money to other uses, — if he consumes it in idle luxury, to gratify his pleasures, to satiate the avarice of his mistresses and favourites, — we hesitate not to declare to those sovereigns who are still capable of listening to the voice of truth, that such a one is not less guilty, nay, that he is a thousand times more so, than a private person who makes use of his neighbours' property to gratify his irregular passions. Injustice, though screened from punishment, is not the less shameful.

§ 244. Eminent domain annexed to the sovereignty.

Every thing in the political society ought to tend to the good of the community; and, since even the persons of the citizens are subject to this rule, their property cannot be excepted. The state could not subsist, or constantly administer the public affairs in the most advantageous manner, if it had not a power to dispose occasionally of all kinds of property subject to its authority. It is even to be presumed, that, when the nation takes possession of a country, the property of certain things is given up to the individuals only with this reserve. The right which belongs to the society, or to the sovereign, of disposing, in case of necessity, and for the public safety, of all the wealth contained in the state, is called the *eminent domain*. It is evident that this right is, in certain cases, necessary to him who governs, and consequently is a part of the empire, or sovereign power, and ought to be placed in the number of the prerogatives of majesty (§ 45). When, therefore, the people confer the empire on any one, they at the same time invest him with the *eminent domain*, unless it be expressly reserved. Every prince, who is truly sovereign, is invested with this right when the nation has not excepted it, — however limited his authority may be in other respects,

If the sovereign disposes of the *public* property in virtue of his *eminent domain*, the alienation is valid, as having been made with sufficient powers.

When, in case of necessity, he disposes in like manner of the possessions of a community, or an individual, the alienation will, for the same reason, be valid. But justice requires that this community, or this individual, be indemnified at the public charge: and if the treasury is not able to bear the expense, all the citizens are obliged to contribute to it; for, the burdens of the state ought to be supported equally, or in a just proportion. The same rules are applicable to this case as to the loss of merchandise thrown overboard to save the vessel.

§ 245. Government of

Besides the *eminent domain*, the sovereignty gives a right of another nature over all public, common, and private property, — that is, the empire, or the right of command in all places of the country belonging to the nation. The supreme power extends to everything that passes in the state, wherever it is transacted; and, consequently, the sovereign commands in all public places, on rivers, on highways, in deserts, &c. Every thing that happens there is subject to his authority.

§ 246. The superior may make *laws* with respect to the use of things possessed in common.

In virtue of the same authority, the sovereign may make laws to regulate the manner in which common property is to be used, — as well the property of the nation at large, as that of distinct bodies or corporations. He cannot, indeed, take away their right from those who have a share in that property: but the care he ought to take of the public repose, and of the common advantage of the citizens, gives him doubtless a right to establish laws tending to this end, and, consequently, to regulate the manner in which things possessed in common are to be enjoyed. This affair might give room for abuses, and excite disturbances, which it is important to the state to prevent, and against which the prince is obliged to take just measures. Thus, the sovereign may establish wise laws with respect to hunting and fishing, — forbid them in the seasons of propagation, — prohibit the use of certain nets, and of every destructive method, &c. But, as it is only in the character of the common father, governor, and guardian of his people, that the sovereign has a right to make those laws, he ought never to lose sight of the ends which he is called upon to accomplish by enacting them; and if, upon those subjects, he makes any regulations with any other view than that of the public welfare, he abuses his power.

§ 247. Alienation of the property of a corporation.

A corporation, as well as every other proprietor, has a right to alienate and mortgage its property: but the present members ought never to lose sight of the destination of that joint property, nor dispose of it otherwise than for the advantage of the body, or in cases of necessity. If they alienate it with any other view, they abuse their power, and transgress against the duty they own to their own corporation and their posterity; and the prince, in quality of common father, has a right to oppose the measure. Besides, the interest of the state requires that the property of corporations be not squandered away; — which gives the prince intrusted with the care of watching over the public safety, a new right to prevent the alienation of such property. It is then very proper to ordain in a state, that the alienation of the property of corporations should be invalid, without the consent of the superior powers. And indeed the civil law, in this respect, gives to corporations the rights of minors. But this is strictly no more than a civil law; and the opinion of those who make the law of nature alone a sufficient authority to take from a corporation the power of alienating their property without the consent of the sovereign, appears to me to be void of foundation, and contrary to the notion of property. A corporation, it is true, may have received property, either from their predecessors or from any other persons, with a clause that disables them from alienating it: but in this case they have only the perpetual use of it, not the entire and free property. If any of their property was solely given for the preservation of the body, it is evident that the corporation has not a right to alienate it, except in a case of

extreme necessity: — and whatever property they may have received from the sovereign is presumed to be of that nature.

§ 248. Use of common property.

All the members of a corporation have an equal right to the use of its common property. But, respecting the manner of enjoying it, the body of the corporation may make such regulations as they think proper, provided that those regulations be not inconsistent with that equality which ought to be preserved in a communion of property. Thus, a corporation may determine the use of a common forest or pasture, either allowing it to all the members according to their wants or allotting to each an equal share; but they have not a right to exclude any one of the number, or to make a distinction to his disadvantage, by assigning him a less share than that of the others.

§ 249. How each member is to enjoy it.

All the members of a body having an equal right to its common property, each individual ought so to manage in taking advantage of it, as not in any wise to injure the common use. According to this rule, an individual is not permitted to construct upon any river that is public property, any work capable of rendering it less convenient for the use of every one else, as, erecting mills, making a trench to turn the water upon his own lands, &c. If he attempts if, he arrogates to himself a private right, derogatory to the common right of the public.

§ 250. Right of anticipation in the use of it.

The right of *anticipation (jus praeventionis)* ought to be faithfully observed in the use of common things which cannot be used by several persons at the same time. This name is given to the right which the first comer acquires to the use of things of this nature. For instance, if I am actually drawing water from a common or public well, another who comes after me cannot drive me away to draw out of it himself: and he ought to wait till I have done. For, I make use of my right in drawing that water, and nobody can disturb me; a second, who has an equal right, cannot assert it to the prejudice of mine; to stop me by his arrival would be arrogating to himself a better right than he allows me, and thereby violating the law of equality.

§ 251. The same right

The same rule ought to be observed in regard to those common things which are consumed in using them. They belong to the person who first takes possession of them with the intention of applying them to his own use: and a second, who comes after, has no right to take them from him, I repair to a common forest, and begin to fell a tree: you come in afterwards, and would wish to have the same tree: you cannot take it from me: for this would be arrogating to yourself a right superior to mine, whereas our rights are equal. The rule in this case is the same as that which the law of nature prescribes in the use of the productions of the earth before the introduction of property.

§ 252. Preservation and repairs of common possessions.

The expenses necessary for the preservation or reparation of the things that belong to the public, or to a community, ought to be equally borne by all who have a share in them, whether the necessary sums be drawn from the common coffer, or that each individual contributes his quota. The nation, the corporation, and, in general, every collective body, may also establish extraordinary taxes, imposts, or annual contributions, to defray these expenses, — provided there be no oppressive exaction in the case, and that the money so levied be faithfully applied to the use for which it was raised. To this end, also, as we have before observed (§ 103), toll-duties are lawfully established. Highways, bridges, and causeways are things of a public nature, from which all who pass over them derive advantage: it is therefore just that all those passengers should contribute to their support.

§ 253. Duty and right of the sovereign in this respect.

We shall see presently that the sovereign ought to provide for the preservation of the public property. He is no less obliged, as the conductor of the whole nation, to watch over the preservation of the property of a corporation. It is the interest of the state at large that a corporation should not fall into indigence by the ill conduct of its members for the time being. And, as every obligation generates the correspondent right which is necessary to discharge it, the sovereign has here a right to oblige the corporation to conform to their duty. If, therefore, he perceives, for instance, that they suffer their necessary buildings to fall to ruin, or that they destroy their forests, he has a right to prescribe what they ought to do, and to put his orders in force.

§ 254. Private property.

We have but a few words to say with respect to private property: every proprietor has a right to make what use he pleases of his own substance, and to dispose of it as he pleases, when the rights of a third person are not involved in the business. The sovereign, however, as the father of his people, may and ought to set bounds to a prodigal, and to prevent his running to ruin, especially if this prodigal be the father of a family.(65) But he must take care not to extend this right of inspection so far as to lay a restraint on his subjects in the administration of their affairs — which would be no less injurious to the true welfare of the state than to the just liberty of the citizens. The particulars of this subject belong to public law and politics.

§ 255. The sovereign may subject it to regulations of police.

It must also be observed, that individuals are not so perfectly free in the economy or government of their affairs as not to be subject to the laws and regulations of police made by the sovereign. For instance, if vineyards are multiplied to too great an extent in a country which is in want of corn, the sovereign may forbid the planting of the vine in fields proper for tillage; for here the public welfare and the safety of the state are concerned. When a reason of such importance requires it, the sovereign or the magistrate may oblige an individual to sell all the provisions in his possession above what are necessary for the subsistence of his family, and may fix the price he shall receive for them.(66) The public authority may and ought to hinder monopolies, and

suppress all practices tending to raise the price of provisions — to which practices the Romans applied the expressions *annonam incendere, comprimere, vexare*.

§ 256. Inheritances.

Every man may naturally choose the person to whom he would leave his property after his death, as long as his right is not limited by some indispensable obligation — as, for instance, that of providing for the subsistence of his children.(67) The children also have naturally a right to inherit their father's property in equal proportions. But this is no reason why particular laws may not be established in a state, with regard to testaments and inheritances — a respect being, however, paid to the essential laws of nature. Thus, by a rule established in many places with a view to support noble families, the eldest son, is of right, his father's principal heir. Lands perpetually appropriated to the eldest male heir of a family, belong to him by virtue of another right, which has its source in the will of the person who, being sole owner of those lands, has bequeathed them in that manner.

- (63) All *money* bills, imposing a tax, must originate in and be passed by the House of Commons, and afterwards submitted to the lords and the king for their sanction, before they can become law.
- (64) This was, of course, when Vattel wrote, and before the Revolution.
- 1. Too great attention cannot be used in watching the imposition of taxes, which, once introduced, not only continue, but are so easily multiplied. Alphonso VIII. king of Castile, besieging a city belonging to the Moors (Concham urbem in Celtiberis), and being in want of money, applied to the states of his kingdom for permission to impose, on every free inhabitant, a capitation tax of five golden maravedis. But Peter, Count de Lara, vigorously opposed the measure, "contractaque nobilium manu, ex conventu discedit, armis tueri paratus partam armis et virtute a majoribus immunitatem, neque passururn affirmans nobilitatis opprimendæ atque novis vectigalibus vexandæ ab eo aditu initium fieri; Mauros opprimere non esse tanti, ut graviori servitute rempublicam implicari sinant. Rex, periculo peromotus, ab ea cogitatione desistit. Petrum nobiles, consilio communicato, quotannis convivio excipere decreverunt, ipsum et posteros, navatæ operæ mercedem, rei gestæ bonæ posteritati monumentum, documentumque ne quavis occasione jus libertatis imminui patiantur." MARIANA.
- (65) In Great Britain no such right of interference exists, and a person may lay waste or even burn his own property, unless he thereby endangers a third person, or defrauds a person who has insured against fire. Co. Lit. 254; *Saville's case*, For. 6, 3 Thomas Co. Lit. 243, n. (m). C.
- (66) In Great Britain no such interference now takes place, though formerly it was exercised. See 1 Bla. Com. 287, C.

(67) In England a parent has an absolute right to devise or bequeath all his property to a stranger in exclusion of his children.

CHAP. XXI. OF THE ALIENATION OF THE PUBLIC PROPERTY, OR THE DOMAIN, AND THAT OF A PART OF THE STATE.

§ 257. The nation may alienate its public property.

THE nation, being the sole mistress of the property in her possession, may dispose of it as she thinks proper, and may lawfully alienate or mortgage it. This right is a necessary consequence of the full and absolute domain: the exercise of it is restrained by the law of nature only with respect to proprietors who have not the use of reason necessary for the management of their affairs; which is not the case with a nation. Those who think otherwise, cannot allege any solid reason for their opinion; and it would follow from their principles that no safe contract can be entered into with any nation; — a conclusion which attacks the foundation of all public treaties.

§ 258. Duties of a nation in this respect.

But it is very just to say, that the nation ought carefully to preserve her public property — make a proper use of it — not to dispose of it without good reasons, nor to alienate or mortgage it but for a manifest public advantage, or in case of a pressing necessity. This is an evident consequence of the duties a nation owes to herself. The public property is extremely useful and even necessary to the nation; and she cannot squander it improperly without injuring herself, and shamefully neglecting the duty of self-preservation, I speak of the public property, strictly so called, or the domain of the state. Alienating its revenues is cutting the sinews of government. As to the property common to all the citizens, the nation does an injury to those who derive advantage from it, if she alienates it without necessity, or without cogent reasons. She has a right to do this as proprietor of these possessions; but she ought not to dispose of them except in a manner that is consistent with the duties which the body owes its members.

§ 259. Duties of the prince.

The same duties lie on the prince, the director of the nation: he ought to watch over the preservation and prudent management of the public property — to slop and prevent all waste of it — and not suffer it to be applied to improper uses.

§ 260. He cannot alienate the public property.

The prince, or the superior of the society, whatever he is, being naturally no more than the administrator, and not the proprietor of the state, his authority, as sovereign or head of the nation, does not of itself give him a right to alienate or mortgage the public property. The general rule then is, that the superior cannot dispose of the public property, as to its substance — the right to 120 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

do this being reserved to the proprietor alone, since proprietorship is defined to be the right to dispose of a thing substantially. If the superior exceeds his powers with respect to this property, the alienation he makes of it will be invalid, and may at any time be revoked by his successor, or by the nation. This is the law generally received in France; and it was upon this principle that the duke of Sully¹ advised Henry IV. to resume the possession of all the domains of the crown alienated by his predecessors.

§ 261. The nation may give him a right to it.

The nation, having the free disposal of all the property belonging to her (§ 257), may convey her right to the sovereign, and consequently confer upon him that of alienating and mortgaging the public property. But this right not being necessary to the conductor of the state, to enable him to render the people happy by his government — it is not to be presumed that the nation have given it to him; and, if they have not made an express law for that purpose, we are to conclude that the prince is not invested with it, unless he has received full, unlimited, and absolute authority.

§ 262. Rules on this subject with respect to treaties between nation and nation.

The rules we have just established relate to alienations of public property in favour of individuals. The question assumes a different aspect when it relates to alienations made by one nation to another:² it requires other principles to decide it in the different cases that may present themselves. Let us endeavour to give a general theory of them.

- 1. It is necessary that nations should be able to treat and contract validly with each other, since they would otherwise find it impossible to bring their affairs to an issue, or to obtain the blessings of peace with any degree of certainty. Whence it follows, that, when a nation has ceded any part of its property to another, the cession ought to be deemed valid and irrevocable, as in fact it is, in virtue of the notion of *property*. This principle cannot be shaken by any fundamental law by which a nation might pretend to deprive themselves of the power of alienating what belongs to them: for, this would be depriving themselves of all power to form contracts with other nations, or attempting to deceive them, A nation with such a law ought never to treat concerning its property: if it is obliged to it by necessity, or determined to do it for its own advantage, the moment it broaches a treaty on the subject, it renounces its fundamental law. It is seldom disputed that an entire nation may alienate what belongs to itself: but it is asked, whether its conductor, its sovereign, has this power? The question may be determined by the fundamental laws. But, if the laws say nothing on this subject, then we have recourse to our second principle, viz.
- 2. If the nation has conferred the full sovereignty on its conductor if it has intrusted to him the care, and, without reserve, given him the right, of treating and contracting with other states, it is considered as having invested him with all the powers necessary to make a valid contract. The prince is then the organ of the nation: what he does is considered as the act of the nation itself; and, though he is not the owner of the public property, his alienations of it are valid, as being duly authorized.
- 121 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

§ 263. Alienation of a part of the state.

The question becomes more distinct, when it relates, not to the alienation of some parts of the public property, but to the dismembering of the nation or state itself — the cession of a town or a province that constitutes a part of it. This question, however, admits of a sound decision on the same principles. A nation ought to preserve itself (§ 26) — it ought to preserve all its members — it cannot abandon them; and it is under an engagement to support them in their rank as members of the nation (§ 17). It has not, then, a right to traffic with their rank and liberty, on account of any advantages it may expect to derive from such a negotiation. They have joined the society for the purpose of being members of it — they submit to the authority of the state for the purpose of promoting in concert their common welfare and safety, and not of being at its disposal, like a farm or a herd of cattle. But the nation may lawfully abandon them in a case of extreme necessity; and she has a right to cut them off from the body, if the public safety requires it. When, therefore, in such a case, the state gives up a town or a province to a neighbour or to a powerful enemy, the cession ought to remain valid as to the state, since she had a right to make it: nor can she any longer lay claim to the town or province thus alienated, since she has relinquished every right she could have over it.

§ 264. Rights of the dismembered party.

But the province or town thus abandoned and dismembered from the state, is not obliged to receive the new master whom the state attempts to set over it. Being separated from the society of which it was a member, it resumes all its original rights; and if it be capable of defending its liberty against the prince who would subject it to his authority, it may lawfully resist him, Francis I. having engaged, by the treaty of Madrid, to cede the duchy of Burgundy to the emperor Charles V., the state of that province declared, "that, having never been subject but to the crown of France, they would die subject to it; and that, if the king abandoned them, they would take up arms, and endeavour to set themselves at liberty, rather than pass into a new state of subjection." It is true, subjects are seldom able to make resistance on such occasions; and, in general, their wisest plan will be to submit to their new master, and endeavour to obtain the best terms they can.

§265. Whether the prince has power to dismember the state.

Has the prince, or the superior of whatever kind, a power to dismember the state? We answer as we have done with respect to the domain: — if the fundamental laws forbid all dismemberment by the sovereign, he cannot do it without the concurrence of the nation or its representatives. But, if the laws are silent, and if the prince has received a full and absolute authority, he is then the depositary of the rights of the nation, and the organ by which it declares its will. The nation ought never to abandon its members but in a case of necessity, or with a view to the public safety, and to preserve itself from total ruin; and the prince ought not to give them up except for the same reasons. But, since he has received an absolute authority, it belongs to him to judge of the necessity of the case, and of what the safety of the state requires.

On occasion of the above-mentioned treaty of Madrid, the principal persons in France, assembled at Cognac after the king's return, unanimously resolved, "that his authority did not extend so far as to dismember the crown." The treaty was declared void, as being contrary to the fundamental law of the kingdom: and, indeed, it had been concluded without sufficient powers: for, as the laws in express terms refused to the king the power of dismembering the kingdom, the concurrence of the nation was necessary for that purpose; and it might give its consent by the medium of the states-general. Charles V. ought not to have released his prisoner before those very states had approved the treaty; or rather, making a more generous use of his victory, he should have imposed less rigorous conditions, such as Francis I. would have been able to comply with, and such as he could not, without dishonour, have refused to perform. But now that there are no longer any meetings of the states-general in France, the king remains the sole organ of the state, with respect to other powers: these latter have a right to take his will for that of all France; and the cessions the king might make them would remain valid, in virtue of the tacit consent by which the nation has vested the king with unlimited powers to treat with them. Were it otherwise, no solid treaty could be entered into with the crown of France. For greater security, however, other powers have often required that their treaties should be registered in the parliament of Paris; but at present even this formality seems to be laid aside.

Ι	. ა	ee	his .	M	Iemoirs.

- 2. Quod domania regnorum inalienabilia et semper revocabilia dicuntur, id respectu privatorum intelligitur; nam contra alias gentes divino privilegio opus foret *Leibnitz, Praefat. ad Cou. Jur. Gent. Diplomat*
- 3. Mezeray's History of France, vol. ii. p. 458.
- 4. Mezeray's History of France, vol. ii. p. 458.

CHAP. XXII. OF RIVERS STREAMS, AND LAKES.

§ 266. A river that separates two territories.

WHEN a nation takes possession of a country, with a view to settle there, it takes possession of every thing included in it, as lands, lakes, rivers, &c. But it may happen that the country is bounded and separated from another by a river; in which case, it is asked, to whom this river belongs. It is manifest, from the principles established in Chap. XVIII., that it ought to belong to the nation who first took possession of it. This principle cannot be denied; but the difficulty is, to make the application. It is not easy to determine which of the two neighbouring nations was the first to take possession of a river that separates them. For the decision of such questions, the rules which may be deducted from the principles of the law of nations are as follow: —

- 1. When a nation takes possession of a country bounded by a river, she is considered as appropriating to herself the river also: for, the utility of a river is too great to admit a supposition that the nation did not intend to reserve it to herself. Consequently, the nation that first established her dominion on one of the banks of the river is considered as being the first possessor of all that part of the river which bounds her territory. When there is a question of a very broad river, this presumption admits not of a doubt, so far, at least, as relates to a part of the river's breadth; and the strength of the presumption increases or diminishes in an *inverse ratio* with the breadth of a river; for, the narrower the river is, the more does the safety and convenience of its use require that it should be subject entirely to the empire and property of that nation. (68)
- 2. If that nation has made any use of the river, as, for navigating or fishing, it is presumed with the greatest certainty that she has resolved to appropriate the river to her own use.
- 3. If, of two nations inhabiting the opposite banks of the river, neither party can prove that they themselves, or those whose rights they inherit, were the first settlers in those tracts, it is to be supposed that both nations came there at the same time, since neither of them can give any reason for claiming the preference; and in this case the dominion of each will extend to the middle of the river.(68a)
- 4. A *long and undisputed* possession establishes the right of nation,(69) otherwise there could be no peace, no stability between them; and notorious facts must be admitted to prove the possession. Thus, when from time immemorial a nation has, without contradiction, exercised the sovereignty upon a river which forms her boundary, nobody can dispute with that nation the supreme dominion over the river in question.
- 5. Finally, if treaties determine any thing on this question, they must be observed. To decide it by accurate and express stipulations, is the safest mode; and such is, in fact, the method taken by most powers at present.

§ 267. Of the bed of a river which is dried up, or takes another course.

If a river leaves its bed, whether it be dried up or takes its course elsewhere, the bed belongs to the owner of the river; for, the bed is a part of the river; and he who had appropriated to himself the whole, had necessarily appropriated to himself all its parts.

§ 268. The right of alluvion. (70)

If a territory which terminates on a river has no other boundary than that river, it is one of those territories that have natural or indeterminate bounds (territoria *arcifinia*), and it enjoys the right of *alluvion*; that is to say, every *gradual* increase of soil, every addition which the current of the river may make to its bank on that side, is an addition to that territory, stands in the same predicament with it, and belongs to the same owner. For, if I take possession of a piece of land, declaring that I will have for its boundary the river which washes its side, — or if it is given to me upon that footing, — I thus acquire, beforehand, the right of *alluvion*; and, consequently, I

alone may appropriate to myself whatever additions the current of the river may insensibly make to my land: — I say "insensibly,"; because in the very uncommon case called avulsion, when the violence of the stream separates a considerable part from one piece of land and joins it to another, but in such manner that it can still be identified, the property of the soil so removed naturally continues vested in its former owner. The civil laws have thus provided against and decided this case, when it happens between individual and individual; they ought to unite equity with the welfare of the state, and the care of preventing litigations.

In case of doubt, every territory terminating on a river is presumed to have no other boundary than the river itself: because nothing is more natural than to take a river for a boundary, when a settlement is made; and wherever there is a doubt, that is always to be presumed which is most natural and most probable.

§ 269. Whether alluvion produces any change in the right to a river.

As soon as it is determined that a river constitutes the boundary line between two territories, whether it remains common to the inhabitants on each side of its banks, or whether each shares half of it, or, finally, whether it belongs entirely to one of them, their rights with respect to the river are in no wise changed by the alluvion. If, therefore, it happens that, by a natural effect of the current, one of the two territories receives an increase, while the river gradually encroaches on the opposite bank, the river still remains the natural boundary of the two territories, and notwithstanding the progressive changes in its course, each retains over it the same rights which it possessed before; so that, if, for instance, it be divided in the middle between the owners of the opposite banks, that middle, though it changes its place, will continue to be the line of separation between the two neighbours. The one loses, it is true, while the other gains; but nature alone produces this change: she destroys the land of the one, while she forms new land for the other. The case cannot be otherwise determined, since they have taken the river alone for their limits.

§ 270. What is the case when the river changes its bed.

But if, instead of a gradual and progressive change of its bed, the river, by an accident merely natural, turns entirely out of its course, and runs into one of the two neighbouring states, the bed which it has abandoned becomes, thenceforward, their boundary, and remains the property of the former owner of the river (§ 267); the river itself is, as it were, annihilated in all that part, while it is reproduced in its new bed, and there belongs only to the state in which it flows.

This case is very different from that of a river which changes its course without going out of the same state. The latter, in its new course, continues to belong to its former owner, whether that owner be the state, or any individual to whom the state has given it; because rivers belong to the public in whatever part of the country they flow. Of the bed which it has abandoned, a moiety accrues to the contiguous lands on each side, if they are lands that have natural boundaries, with the right of alluvion, That bed (notwithstanding what we have said in § 267) is no longer the property of the public, because of the right of alluvion vested in the owners of its banks, and because the public held possession of the bed only on account of its containing a river. But if the adjacent lands have not natural boundaries, the public still retains the property of the bed. The

new soil over which the river takes its course is lost to the proprietor, because all the rivers in the country belong to the public.

§ 271. Works

It is not allowable to raise any works on the bank of a river, which have a tendency to turn its course, and to cast it upon the opposite bank: this would be promoting our own advantage at our neighbour's expense. Each can only secure himself, and hinder the current from undermining and carrying away his land.(72)

§ 272. or, in general, prejudicial to the rights of others. (73)

In general, no person ought to build on a river, any more than elsewhere, any work that is prejudicial to his neighbour's rights. If a river belongs to one nation, and another has an incontestible right to navigate it, the former cannot erect upon it a dam or a mill which might render it unfit for navigation. The right which the owners of the river possess in this case is only that of a limited property; and, in the exercise of it, they are bound to respect the rights of others.

§ 273. Rules in relation to interfering rights.

But, when two different rights to the same thing happen to clash with each other, it is not always easy to determine which ought to yield to the other: the point cannot be satisfactorily decided, without attentively considering the nature of the rights and their origin. For example, a river belongs to me, but you have a right to fish in it: and the question is, whether I may erect mills on my river, whereby the fishery will become more difficult and less advantageous? The nature of our rights seems to determine the question in the affirmative. I, as proprietor, have an essential right over the river itself: — you have only a right to make use of it — a right which is merely accessory, and dependent on mine; you have but a general right to fish as you can in my river, such as you happen to find it, and in whatever state I may think fit to possess it. I do not deprive you of your right by erecting my mills: it still exists in the general view of it; and, if it becomes less useful to you, it is by accident, and because it is dependent on the exercise of mine. (74)

The case is different with respect to the right of navigation, of which we have spoken. This right necessarily supposes that the river shall *remain free and navigable*, and therefore excludes every work that will entirely interrupt its navigation.

The antiquity and origin of the rights serve, no less than their nature, to determine the question. The more ancient right, if it be absolute, is to be exerted in its full extent, and the other only so far as it may be extended without prejudice to the former; for, it could only be established on this fooling, unless the possessor of the first right has expressly consented to its being limited.

In the same manner, rights ceded by the proprietor of any thing are considered as ceded without prejudice to the other rights that belong to him, and only so far as they are consistent with these latter, unless an express declaration, or the very nature of the right, determine it otherwise. If I have ceded to another the right of fishing in my river, it is manifest that I have ceded it without

prejudice to my other rights, and that I remain free to build on that river such works as I think proper, even though they should injure the fishery, provided they do not altogether destroy it.(75) A work of this latter kind, such as a dam that would hinder the fish from ascending it, could not be built but in case of necessity, and on making, according to circumstances, an adequate compensation to the person who has a right to fish there.

§ 274. Lakes.

What we have said of rivers and streams, may be easily applied to lakes. Every lake, entirely included in a country, belongs to the nation that is the proprietor of that country; for in taking possession of a territory, a nation is considered as having appropriated to itself every thing included in it; and, as it seldom happens that the property of a lake of any considerable extent falls to the share of individuals, it remains common to the nation. If this lake is situated between two states, it is presumed to be divided between them at the middle, while there is no title, no constant and manifest custom, to determine otherwise.

§ 275. Increase of a lake.

What has been said of the right of alluvion, in speaking of rivers, is also to be understood as applying to lakes. When a lake which bounds a state belongs entirely to it, every increase in the extent of that lake falls under the same predicament as the lake itself; but it is necessary that the increase should be insensible, as that of land in alluvion, and moreover that it be real, constant, and complete. To explain myself more fully. —1. I speak of insensible increase: this is the reverse of alluvion; the question here relates to the increase of a lake, as in the other case, to an increase of soil. If this increase be not insensible, — if the lake, overflowing its banks, inundates a large tract of land, this new portion of the lake, this tract thus covered with water, still belongs to its former owner. Upon what principles can we found the acquisition of it in behalf of the owner of the lake? The space is very easily identified, though it has changed its nature: and it is too considerable to admit a presumption that the owner had no intention to preserve it to himself, notwithstanding the changes that might happen to it.

- But 2. If the lake insensibly undermines a part of the opposite territory, destroys it, and renders it impossible to be known, by fixing itself there, and adding it to its bed, that part of the territory is lost to its former owner; it no longer exists; and the whole of the lake thus increased still belongs to the same state as before.
- 3. if some of the lands bordering on the lake are only overflowed at high water, this transient accident cannot produce any change in their dependence. The reason why the soil which the lake invades by little and little belongs to the owner of the lake and is lost to its former proprietor, is, because the proprietor has no other boundary than the lake, nor any other marks than its banks, to ascertain how far his possessions extend. If the water advances insensibly, he loses; if it retires in like manner, he gains; such must have been the intention of the nations who have respectively appropriated to themselves the lake and the adjacent lands: it can scarcely be supposed that they had any other intention. But a territory overflowed for a time is not confounded with the rest of the lake: it can still be recognised; and the owner may still retain his right of property in it.

Were it otherwise, a town overflowed by a lake would become subject to a different government during the inundation, and return to its former sovereign as soon as the waters were dried up.

4. For the same reasons, if the waters of the lake, penetrating by an opening into the neighbouring country, there form a bay, or new lake, joined to the first by a canal, this new body of water and the canal belong to the owner of the country in which they are formed, For the boundaries are easily ascertained: and we are not to presume an intention of relinquishing so considerable a tract of land in case of its happening to be invaded by the waters of an adjoining lake.

It must be observed that we here treat the question as arising between two states: it is to be decided by other principles when it relates to proprietors who are members of the same state. In the latter case, it is not merely the bounds of the soil, but also its nature and use, that determine the possession of it. An individual who possesses a field on the borders of a lake, cannot enjoy it as a field when it is overflowed; and a person who has, for instance, the right of fishing in the lake, may exert his right in this new extent: if the waters retire, the field is restored to the use of its former owner. If the lake penetrates by an opening into the low lands in its neighbourhood, and there forms a permanent inundation, this new lake, belongs to the public, because all lakes belong to the public.

§ 276. Land formed on the banks of a lake.

The same principles show, that if the lake insensibly forms an accession of land on its banks, either by retiring or in any other manner, this increase of land belongs to the country which it joins, when that country has no other boundary than the lake. It is the same thine as alluvion on the banks of the river.

§ 277. Bed of a lake dried up.

But, if the lake happened to be suddenly dried up, either totally or in a great part of it, the bed would remain in the possession of the sovereign of the lake; the nature of the soil, so easily known, sufficiently marking out the limits.

§ 278. Jurisdiction over lakes and rivers.

The empire or jurisdiction over lakes and rivers is subject to the same rules as the property of them, in all the cases which we have examined. Each state naturally possesses it over the whole or the part of which it possesses the domain. We have seen (§ 245) that the nation, or its sovereign, commands in all places in its possession.

⁽⁶⁸⁾ As regards *private* rights, there is no legal presumption that the soil of a navigable river belongs to the owners of the adjoining lands, *ex utraque parte*, or otherwise, *Rex v. Smith*, 2 Doug. 411. {*Palmer v. Hicks*, 66 Johns Rep. 133.}

¹²⁸ Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- (68a) (5 Wheat. Rep. 374, 379; 3 Mass, Rep. 147.) [This note was anomalously numbered (1) in the original]
- (69) As to what is a sufficiently long and undisturbed possession, by the law of France, Jersey, and England, in general, see *Benest v. Pipon*, Knapp's Rep. 67.
- (70) As to the rights of *alluvion*, or *sudden derelict* in general, see *The King v. Yarborough*, 1 Dow Rep. New Series, 178; 4 Dowl. & Ry. 799; 3 Barn. & Cres. 91, S.C.; 5 Bing. 163, 169; 1 Thomas Co. Lit. 47, in note; Scuites on Aquatic Rights; Chitty's General Practice, 199, 200. {2 Johns. Rep. 322; 3 Mass. Rep. 325; 2 Hall's L. Journ. 307; 5 Hall's L. Journ. 1, 113.)
- (71) This principle of the law of nations has been ably discussed *as* part of the municipal law of Scotland and England in *Menzies v. Breadalbone*, 3 Wils. & Shaw, 235; and see *The King v. Lord Yarborough*, 1 Dow. Rep., New Series, 179; and *Wright v. Howard*. 1 Sim. & Stu. 190; *Rex v. Trafford*, 1 Barn. & Adolph. 874, and Chitty's General Practice, 610. {4 Dall. Rep. 211; 13 Mass. 420, 507; 3 Har. & McHen. 441; 2 Conn. Rep. 584; Coxe's Rep, 460.)
- (72) That is permitted as well as a bank or groove to prevent an *alteration* in the current. *Rex v. Pagham*, 8 Barn. & Cress. 355; *Rex v. Trafford*, 1 Barn. & Adolph. 874; 2 Man. & Ryl, 468; 1 Moore & Scott, 401; 8 Bing. 204. (in error.)
- (73) See note 72.
- (74) But this doctrine seems questionable. See *Wright v. Howard*, 1 Sim. & Stu. 190; and Mason v. *Hill*, 3 Barn. & Adolph. 304; Chitty's General Prac. 191, 192. Even a right of irrigating at reasonable times may qualify the absolute and general right to the use of the water for working a mill.
- (75) See note 74, ante, p. 122,

CHAP. XXIII. OF THE SEA.

§ 279. The sea, and its use.(76)

In order to complete the exposition of the principles of the law of nations with respect to the things a nation may possess, it remains to treat of the open sea. The use of the open sea consists in navigation, and in fishing; along its coasts it is moreover of use for the procuring of several things found near the shore, such as shell-fish, amber, pearls, &c., for the making of salt, and finally, for the establishment of places of retreat and security for vessels.

§ 280. Whether the sea can be possessed, and its dominion appropriated.

The open sea is not of such a nature as to admit the holding possession of it, since no settlement can be formed on it, so as to hinder others from passing. But a nation powerful at sea may forbid others to fish in it and to navigate it; declaring that she appropriates to herself the dominion over it, and that she will destroy the vessels that shall dare to appear in it without her permission. Let us see whether she has a right to do this.

§ 281. Nobody has a right to appropriate to himself the use of the open sea.

It is manifest that the use of the open sea, which consists in navigation and fishing, is innocent and inexhaustible; that is to say — he who navigates or fishes in the open sea does no injury to any one, and the sea, in these two respects, is sufficient for all mankind. Now, nature does not give to man a right of appropriating to himself things that may be innocently used, and that are inexhaustible, and sufficient for all. For, since those things, while common to all, are sufficient to supply the wants of each, — whoever should, to the exclusion of all other participants, attempt to render himself sole proprietor of them, would unreasonably wrest the bounteous gifts of nature from the parties excluded. The earth no longer furnishing, without culture, the things necessary or useful to the human race, who were extremely multiplied, it became necessary to introduce the right of property, in order that each might apply himself with more success to the cultivation of what had fallen to his share, and multiply, by his labour, the necessaries and conveniences of life. It is for this reason the law of nature approves the rights of dominion and property, which put an end to the primitive manner of living in common. But this reason cannot apply to things which are in themselves inexhaustible; and consequently, it cannot furnish any just grounds for seizing the exclusive possession of them. If the free and common use of a thing of this nature was prejudicial or dangerous to a nation, the care of their own safety would authorize them to reduce that thing under their own dominion, if possible, in order to restrict the use of it by such precautions as prudence might dictate to them. But this is not the case with the open sea, on which people may sail and fish without the least prejudice to any person whatsoever, and without putting any one in danger. No nation, therefore, has a right to take possession of the open sea, or claim the sole use of it, to the exclusion of other nations. The kings of Portugal formerly arrogated to themselves the empire of the seas of Guinea and the East Indies; but the other maritime powers gave themselves little trouble about such a pretension.

§ 282. The nation that attempts to exclude another, does it an injury.

The right of navigating and fishing in the open sea being then a right common to all men, the nation that attempts to exclude another from that advantage does her an injury, and furnishes her with sufficient grounds for commencing hostilities, since nature authorizes a nation to repel an injury — that is, to make use of force against whoever would deprive her of her rights.

§ 283. It even does an injury to all nations.

Nay, more, — a nation, which, without a legitimate claim, would arrogate to itself an exclusive right to the sea, and support its pretensions by force, does an injury to all nations; it infringes their common right; and they are justifiable in forming a general combination against it, in order to repress such an attempt. Nations have the greatest interest in causing the law of nations, which

is the basis of their tranquillity, to be universally respected. If any one openly tramples it under fool, they all may and ought to rise up against him; and, by uniting their forces to chastise the common enemy, they will discharge their duty towards themselves, and towards human society, of which they are members (Prelim. § 22).

§ 284. It may acquire an exclusive right by treaties:

However, as every one is at liberty to renounce his right, a nation may acquire exclusive rights of navigation and fishing, by treaties, in which other nations renounce in its favour the rights they derive from nature. The latter are obliged to observe their treaties; and the nation they have favoured has a right to maintain by force the possession of its advantages. Thus, the house of Austria has renounced, in favour of England and Holland, the right of sending vessels from the Netherlands to the East Indies. In Grotius, *de Jure Belli et Pacis*, lib. ii. cap. iii. § 15, may be found many instances of similar treaties.

§ 285. but not by prescription and long use. (77)

As the rights of navigation and of fishing, and other rights which may be exercised on the sea, belong to the class of those rights of mere ability (*jura meroe facultatis*), which are imprescriptible § 95), they cannot be lost for want of use. Consequently, although a nation should happen to have been, from time immemorial, in sole possession of the navigation or fishery in certain seas, it cannot, on this foundation, claim an exclusive right to those advantages. For, though others have not made use of their common right to navigation and fishery in those seas, it does not thence follow that they have had any intention to renounce it; and they are entitled to exert it whenever they think proper.(78)

§ 286. unless by virtue of a tacit agreement.

But it may happen that the non-usage of the right may assume the nature of a consent or tacit agreement, and thus become a title in favour of one nation against another. When a nation that is in possession of the navigation and fishery in certain tracts of sea claims an exclusive right to them, and forbids all participation on the part of other nations, — if the others obey that prohibition with sufficient marks of acquiescence, they tacitly renounce their own right in favour of that nation, and establish for her a new right, which she may afterwards lawfully maintain against them, especially when it is confirmed by long use.(79)

§ 287. The sea near the coasts may become a property.

The various uses of the sea near the coasts render it very susceptible of property. It furnishes fish, shells, pearls, amber, &c. Now. in all these respects, its use is not inexhaustible; wherefore, the nation, to whom the coasts belong, may appropriate to themselves, and convert to their own profit, an advantage which nature has so placed within their reach as to enable them conveniently to take possession of it, in the same manner as they possessed themselves of the dominion of the land they inhabit. Who can doubt that the pearl fisheries of Bahrem and Ceylon may lawfully become property? And though, where the catching of fish is the only object, the fishery appeals

less liable to be exhausted, yet, if a nation have on their coast a particular fishery of a profitable nature, and of which they may become masters, shall they not be permitted to appropriate to themselves that bounteous gift of nature, as an appendage to the country they possess, and to reserve to themselves the great advantages which their commerce may thence derive in case there be a sufficient abundance of fish to furnish the neighbouring nations? But if, so far from taking possession of it, the nation has once acknowledged the common right of other nations to come and fish there, it can no longer exclude them from it; it has left that fishery in its primitive freedom, at least with respect to those who have been accustomed to take advantage of it. The English not having originally taken exclusive possession of the herring fishery on their coasts, it is become common to them with other nations.

§ 288. Another reason for appropriating the sea bordering on the coasts.(80)

A nation may appropriate to herself those things of which the free and common use would be prejudicial or dangerous to her. This is a second reason for which governments extend their dominion over the sea along their coasts as far as they are able to protect their right. It is of considerable importance to the safety and welfare of the state that a general liberty be not allowed to all comers to approach so near their possessions, especially with ships of war, as to hinder the approach of trading nations, and molest their navigation. During the war between Spain and the United Provinces, James I., king of England, marked out along his coasts certain boundaries, within which he declared that he would not suffer any of the powers at war to pursue their enemies, nor even allow their armed vessels to stop and observe the ships that should enter or sail out of the ports.² These parts of the sea, thus subject to a nation, are comprehended in her territory; nor must any one navigate them without her consent. But, to vessels that are not liable to suspicion, she cannot, without a breach of duty, refuse permission to approach for harmless purposes, since it is a duty incumbent on every proprietor to allow to strangers a free passage, even by land, when it may be done without damage or danger. It is true that the state itself is sole judge of what is proper to be done in every particular case that occurs; and, if it judges amiss, it is to blame: but the others are bound to submit. It is otherwise, however, in cases of necessity, as, for instance, when a vessel is obliged to enter a road which belongs to you in order to shelter herself from a tempest. In this case, the right of entering wherever we can, provided we cause no damage, or that we repair any damage done, is, as we shall show more at large, a remnant of the primitive freedom of which no man can be supposed to have divested himself; and the vessel may lawfully enter in spite of you, if you unjustly refuse her permission.

§ 289. How far this possession may extend. (81)

It is not easy to determine to what distance a nation may extend its rights over the sea by which it is surrounded. Bodinus³ pretends, that according to the common right of all maritime nations, the prince's dominion extends to the distance of thirty leagues from the coast. But this exact determination can only be founded on a general consent of nations, which it would be difficult to prove. Each state may, on this head, make what regulation it pleases so far as respects the transactions of the citizens with each other, or their concerns with the sovereign: but, between nation and nation, all that can reasonably be said is, that in general, the dominion of the state over the neighbouring sea extends as far as her safety renders it necessary and her power is able

to assert it; since, on the one hand, she cannot appropriate to herself a thing that is common to all mankind, such as the sea, except so far as she has need of it for some lawful end (§ 281), and, on the other, it would be a vain and ridiculous pretension to claim a right which she were wholly unable to assert. The fleets of England have given room to her kings to claim the empire of the seas which surround that island, even as far as the opposite coasts. Selden relates a solemn act, 5 by which it appears, that, in the time of Edward I., that empire was acknowledged by the greatest part of the maritime nations of Europe; and the republic of the United Provinces acknowledged it, in some measure, by the treaty of Breda, in 1667, at least so far as related to the honours of the flag. But solidly to establish a right of such extent, it were necessary to prove very clearly the express or tacit consent of all the powers concerned. The French have never agreed to this pretension of England; and, in that very treaty of Breda just mentioned, Louis XIV. would not even suffer the channel to be called the English channel, or the British sea. The republic of Venice claims the empire of the Adriatic, and every body knows the ceremony annually performed upon that account. In confirmation of this right we are referred to the examples of Uladislaus, king of Naples, of the emperor Frederic III., and of some of the kings of Hungary, who asked permission of the Venetians for their vessels to pass through that sea. ⁶ That the empire of the Adriatic belongs to the republic to a certain distance from her coasts, in the places of which she can keep possession, and of which the possession is important to her own safety, appears to me incontestable: but I doubt very much whether any power is at present disposed to acknowledge her sovereignty over the whole Adriatic sea. Such pretensions to empire are respected as long as the nation that makes them is able to assert them by force; but they vanish of course on the decline of her power. At present the whole space of the sea within cannon shot of the coast is considered as making a part of the territory; and, for that reason, a vessel taken under the cannon of a neutral fortress is not a lawful prize. (82)

§ 290. Shores and ports. (83)

The shores of the sea incontestably belong to the nation that possesses the country of which they are a part; and they belong to the class of public things. If civilians have set them down as things common to all mankind (*res communes*), it is only in regard to their use; and we are not thence to conclude that they considered them as independent of the empire: the very contrary appears from a great number of laws. Ports and harbours are manifestly an appendage to and even a part of the country, and consequently are the property of the nation. Whatever is said of the land itself will equally apply to them, so far as respects the consequences of the domain and of the empire.

§ 291. Bays and straits. (84)

All we have said of the parts of the sea near the coast, may be said more particularly, and with much greater reason, of roads, bays, and straits, as still more capable of being possessed, and of greater importance to the safety of the country. But I speak of bays and straits of small extent, and not of those great tracts of sea to which these names are sometimes given, as Hudson's Bay and the Straits of Magellan, over which the empire cannot extend, and still less a right of property. A bay, whose entrance can be defended, may be possessed and rendered subject to the laws of the sovereign; and it is important that it should be so, since the country might be much

more easily insulted in such a place, than on the coast that lies exposed to the winds and the impetuosity of the waves.

§ 292. Straits in particular. (65)

It must be remarked, with regard to straits, that, when they serve for a communication between two seas, the navigation of which is common to all, or several nations, the nation which possesses the strait cannot refuse the others a passage through it, provided that passage be innocent and attended with no danger to herself. By refusing it without just reasons, she would deprive those nations of an advantage granted them by nature; and indeed, the right to such a passage is a remnant of the primitive liberty enjoyed by all mankind. Nothing but the care of his own safety can authorize the owner of the strait to make use of certain precautions, and to require certain formalities, commonly established by the custom of nations. He has a right to levy a moderate tax on the vessels that pass, partly on account of the inconvenience they give him, by obliging him to be on his guard — partly as a return for the safety he procures them by protecting them from their enemies, by keeping pirates at a distance, and by defraying the expense attendant on the support of light-houses, sea-marks, and other things necessary to the safety of mariners. Thus, the king of Denmark requires a custom at the straits of the Sound. Such right ought to be founded on the same reasons, and subject to the same rules, as the tolls established on land, or on a river. (See §§ 103 and 104).

§ 293. Right to wrecks. (86)

It is necessary to mention the right to wrecks—a right which was the wretched offspring of barbarism, and which has almost everywhere fortunately disappeared with its parent. Justice and humanity cannot allow of it, except in those cases only where the proprietors of the effects saved from a wreck cannot possibly be discovered. In such cases, those effects belong to the person who is the first to take possession of them, or to the sovereign, if the law reserves them for him.

§ 294. A sea enclosed within the territories of a nation.

If a sea is entirely enclosed by the territories of a nation, and has no other communication with the ocean than by a channel of which that nation may take possession, it appears that such a sea is no less capable of being occupied, and becoming property, than the land; and it ought to follow the late of the country that surrounds it. The Mediterranean, in former times, was absolutely enclosed within the territories of the Romans; and that people, by rendering themselves masters of the strait which joins it to the ocean, might subject the Mediterranean to their empire, and assume the dominion over it. They did not, by such procedure, injure the rights of other nations; a particular sea being manifestly designed by nature for the use of the countries and nations that surround it. Besides, by barring the entrance of the Mediterranean against all suspected vessels, the Romans, by one single stroke, secured the immense extent of their coasts: and this reason was sufficient to authorize them to take possession of it. And, as it had absolutely no communication but with the states which belonged to them, they were at liberty to permit or prohibit the entrance into it, in the same manner as into any of their towns or provinces.

§ 295. The parts of the sea possessed by power are within its jurisdiction. (87)

When a nation takes possession of certain parts of the sea, it takes possession of the empire over them, as well as of the domain, on the same principle which we advanced in treating of the land (§ 205). These parts of the sea are within the jurisdiction of the nation, and a part of its territory: the sovereign commands there; he makes laws, and may punish those who violate them; in a word, he has the same rights there as on land, and in general, every right which the laws of the state allow him.

It is, however, true that the *empire* and the *domain*, or *property*, are not inseparable in their own nature, even in a sovereign state. As a nation may possess the domain or property of a tract of land or sea, without having the sovereignly of it, so it may likewise happen that she shall possess the sovereignty of a place, of which the property or the domain, with respect to use, belongs to some other nation. But it is always presumed, that, when a nation possesses the useful domain of any place whatsoever, who has also the higher domain and empire, or the sovereignly (§ 205). We cannot, however, from the possession of the empire, infer, with equal probability, a coexistent possession of the useful domain; for, a nation may have good reasons for claiming the empire over a country, and particularly over a tract of sea, without pretending to have any property in it, or any useful domain. The English have never claimed the property of all the seas over which they have claimed the empire. (88)

This is all we have to say in this first book. A more minute detail of the duties and rights of a nation, considered in herself, would lead us too far. Such detail must, as we have already observed, be sought for in particular treatises on the public and political law. We are very far from flattering ourselves that we have omitted no important article; this is a slight sketch of an immense picture: but an intelligent reader will without difficulty supply all our omissions by making a proper application of the general principles: we have taken the utmost care solidly to establish those principles, and to develop them with precision and perspicuity.

(76) As to the dominion of the main seas, and right to limit the passage thereon, and the claim of the English in the British seas and elsewhere, in general, see the authorities collected in 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 88 to 108. With respect to the view taken by the *English law* of rights in and connected with the sea and sea-shore, the doctrine is, that the sea is the property of the king; and that so is the land beneath, except such part of that land as is capable of being usefully occupied without prejudice to navigation, and of which a subject has either had a grant from the king, or has so *exclusively* used it for so long a time as to confer on him a title by prescription. In the latter case, a presumption is raised that the king has either granted him an exclusive right to it, or has permitted him to have possession of it, and to employ his money and labour upon it, so as to confer upon him a title by occupation, the foundation of most of the rights to property inland. This is the law of England, and also of Jersey, and some other islands belonging to Great Britain. *Benest v. Pipon*, Knapp's Rep. 67; *Blundell v. Cotterall*, 5 Bar. & Ald. 268; and *The King v. Lord Yarborough*, 3 Bar. & Cres. 91, and 1 Dow's Appeal Cases, New Series, 178. In the first mentioned case, it was decided that the lord of a manor cannot establish a claim to the exclusive

right of cutting sea-weed on rocks *below-water marker*, except by a grant from the king, or by such long and undisturbed enjoyment of it (viz. at least for *twenty years* continuously) as to give him a title by prescription must be uninterrupted and peaceable, both according *to the law of England, the civil law, and those of France, Normandy, and Jersey*. But, where artificial cuts or recesses have been made on the sea-shore, into and over which the sea afterwards flows, then, in the absence of proof as to acts of ownership, the soil of these recesses is to be presumed to have belonged to the owner of the adjacent estate, and not to the crown. *Lowe v. Govett*, 3 Bar. & Adol. 863. — C.

- 1. See Grotius's Mare Liberum, and Selden's Mare Clausum, lib. i. cap. vii.
- (77) See observations and authorities, 1 Chit. Com. L. 287, n. 4, 5.
- (78) As to the effect of twenty years' uninterrupted use, and what interruption not successfully litigated will prevent a right, see the judgment in *Benest v. Picon*, Knapp's Rep. 67. C.
- (79) See further, 1 Chit. Com. L. 94, n. 1; ib. 98, s. 1. C.
- (80) See further, 1 Chit. Com. L. 92, n. 2; ib. 94.1; ib. 95, n. 1; Puffnd. 3. c. 3, s. 6, p. 69. C.
- 2. Selden's Mare Clausum, lib. ii. (81) See further, Puff. b. 4, c. 5, s. 9. pp. 167, 8; 1 Chit. Com L. 99, n 1; b. 100, n. 1; ib. 101, n, 2; ib. 101, n. 4; ib. 287, n. 7: ib. 441, n. 5.
- 3. In his Republic, book i. c. x.
- 4. See Selden's Mare Clausum.
- 5. Ibid. lib. 2. cap. xxxviii.
- 6. See Selden's Mare Clausum, lib. i. cap. xvi.
- (82) *Post*, b. 3, c. 7, § 132, p. 344 C.
- (83) See further 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 100, n. 2. The sea-shore, below low-water mark. *prima facie* belongs to the king and all his subjects, and no subject can claim an exclusive right to cut seaweed on rocks situated below low-water mark, but by express grant from the king, or uninterrupted presumption. *Benest v. Pipon*, Knapp's Rep. 67.
- (84) See 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 100. n. 3. C.
- (85) See 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 101, n. 1. C.
- (86) The right to wreck is not infrequently the subject of litigation in the Municipal Courts of Great Britain; see in general modern cases. Ship Augusta, 1 Hagg. Rep. 16; and The Bailiffs, &c., of *Dunwich v. Sterry*, 1 Barn. & Adolph 831. C.
- 136 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

(87) See further, 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 95, n. 3: Grotius, b. 2, c. 3, s. 13, p. 166. — C.

7. See Book II. § 83.

(88) As to the British seas, and the claims of the English of empire over the seas in general, see Selden's Mare Clausum, b. 2. c. 1, p. 182, and other authorities collected 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 101, 2, 3. As to the *duty of the flag*, or the obligation upon other nations to pay a particular mark of respect to British men-of-war, by striking their flag or lowering their topsail, formerly claimed, and so obnoxious to foreign shipping, see id. 101, 2; Molloy, b. 1, c. 5, ss. 11; and see Postlewaite's Did. tit. Sea, British; Marten's L. Nat. 168-9 — 172, 175. Com. Dig. Navigation, A. And, as to the French view of the right of the sea. and of the respects to be observed between ships see *Cours de Droit Public Interne et Externe*, tom. 2, p. 80 to 84, and id. 396 to 406. — C.













INSTRUMENT OF SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE LAW OF NATION, BOOK I, BOOK II, BOOK III, BOOK IV AND THE TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The assembly of the The United States of America and of the reign of the heavens hereby sign, ratify, accept and acknowledge Book I, Book II, Book III, Book IV and the Table of Contents of the Law of Nations on the second day of August, 2013.

Furthermore, The United States of America and the reign of the heavens stand firm in their claim that all Nations and States that claim sovereignty will be acknowledged as being a sovereign Nation by the reign of the heavens if these four books and table of contents of the Law of Nations are actually signed, ratified, accepted and acknowledged,

One of the people,

Vitl-Edward

One of the people,

The Registrar for the Government of The United States of America

I, Alice Ceniceros, certify under penalty of bearing false witness under the laws of The United States of America that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief. The Office of the Registrar accepts and acknowledges the assembly minutes 08-02-2013 and is recorded on:

8/2/2013 RH-4E22C12B-129E-4BB9-95FE-E39ECEF75C1A

Record Date Record File Number



GREAT REGISTRY

(Official Seal) Olice Concines











少○○ツ **‡**. ○⊗ ツ**∡⊗**≢○ツW H○ツW**∓**ΔԻ**Ϥ**ԻΔ **≢**ツ ⊗ゑトツWト**८** トW.

4 y40=0 y 04 4 = X4X =, 4= 34= 9 y = 4 4 X X 3 9 Y y y Y 00 X 3 = Y04y, 4 9047 706 X W, 04 4 = 00 X X 00 X A X01 X 3 4 804 X 3 70470 = 00 74090 X Y X 3 74090 X 3

§ . 40×304 X1 08 X3 4041 706 X W O 4 X3 7 79 4年.

§ . O⊗ X ミ = 446 y y △ ∓ O⊗ へO 4 y y y x.

§ . Y¾4X 44 ₹O 4 19 ₹X4X ₹.

F 41 94X O9 X34X \uparrow O 49\fi X\fi (\text{0}, O)\Delta 4 \quad \qua

§ . WX4X ₹ 40074 47L 07 4046 466 47W .

 \otimes 3 WOYA X OYE OO X3OE OY PO4C 4CC 4YW E Y4 $\overline{1}$ 9 Y8 Y X CL 44 A, 90X Y34X 4 X3 L 44, J40 A A X3 Y8 4 O4 4CCL 4 E 4 X0 XE CO X3 EO 4 1YXL, O4 X3 4 13X OO 10 4Y Y1 XE OYY 90AL, X O013X XO 9 WOYE A 4 A 4 E 4Y YA JYA YX EX4X, X34X Y JE OJ 4Y YX 4WOO4E Y X3 OX3 4E OYA 4 X3 4OX3O4 XL OO X3 C4Y OO Y4X OYE.

HOYE PO YX ℓ 1 & Y &Y \(\text{XY}\) \\ X\(\text{XX}\), Y\(\text{XX}\), Y\(\text{XX}\), Y\(\text{XX}\), Y\(\text{A}\) \(\text{XO}\) A\(\text{A}\) A\(\text{XX}\) A\(

§ . O⊗ X4 4OX441 ₹X4X ₹.

§ . **○◎ ◎ ○△∠X○11 =X∠X =**.

 \otimes OA4XO47 J4 YW $\mathcal A$ Y1 \mp X4 WX $\mathcal A$ \mp O $\mathcal A$ 1Y. \otimes 3 $\mathcal A$ Y1 O \otimes Y4 $\mathcal A$ 7 \mp J474 \mp 3OY41 \otimes OA \otimes 4 \oplus 5 Y1AOY XO X3 JOJ, 4YA \mp 7 AX3 $\mathcal A$ 7 \mp 7 AW9OY A 4YOY1 X3 J4 YW J4 $\mathcal A$ 7 \oplus 7 A 17 O \otimes FO4OJ.

WOWS Y $4 \otimes O4$ $7 \otimes C4$ $8 \otimes$

 $90X 4707C X34X 34\mp 74\mp 4094 4X3 40990908 490X3 4 <math>\mp$ 90 C090 44 \mp \$X4X, 494 W4990 C090 44 4C X \mp C8 4 4 WXCL 08 X3 C4Y 08 94X 09 \mp . Wows Y 4 X3 94X 09 \mp 494 Y 10409 \mp Y3 W3 X3 40949 \mp 4 94 44 \mp 094 WX X0 X3 4 97 4; X3 0 14C X1 08 X30 \mp Y309 X3 1 309004 4 Y X3 X3 949 08 84 94 \mp 494 40C \mp 90 C090 4 8049 4 4C \mp X4X \mp ; Y X3 9 X3 9 \mp C \mp X3 1 Y 4 00 49 4 32 X3 4 0Y9 C4Y \mp 494 940 \mp X4X \mp ; 90X Y X300X, X3 1 Y 4 9 41X3 90 09C 09 X3 044 4 \mp 08 409; X3 1 444 4 90X 08 X3 9 \mp C \mp X3 4 X0 949 Y44 04 W09X 44WX 4CC 49W \mp ; 494 W00C4 90X X4 4X Y X3 94X 09 \mp .

 \otimes 3 (\angle Y O \otimes Y \angle X OYF \mp X3 (\angle Y O \otimes \mp O A NYF; \otimes A \angle YA YA YA YX \mp X \angle X \mp \angle A YOA \angle C \Rightarrow C A A X \mp C A X OYF Y \angle A XO \mp X \angle A Y A X \Rightarrow C X A \angle X \mp C X A X \Rightarrow C X \Rightarrow C X A X \Rightarrow C X \Rightarrow C X A X \Rightarrow C X \Rightarrow

W X3 $4\Delta 47X47 \mp 47\Delta \Delta \mp 4\Delta 47X47 \mp 08$ $4W3 08 X30 \mp 8047 \mp 08$ TO $4777 X \mp 304X62 W07 \mp 44\Delta$. 364 H07. , . - H.

. YOA =3466 Y F47 Y Y3 W3 O8 X3O= 4 88 4 YX Y Y4= O8 10 4YY YX = X3 9 =X. **₹X Y CC 9 ₹088 W YX X0 ₹4₺ Y 1 Y 44C, X34X X3 Y0Y44W3 W4C 804Y 477 44**₹ 74 ⊗ 4496 XO 47 0X3 4,740 △ △ X3 70Y 4 0⊗ X3 ₹O 4 179 6 7 X △, 47 △ YOX 49 FO COX , $\overline{}$ FO OJA YW J4XOFY XOY Δ YOY A YOY A" A OW4 X4X ₹ 8 9 ₹ ₹ WO9X 9 4X, ԻW ₹₹O JOX ₹X4X ₹, ₽O4" "JJ4O4 9X ₹ 9 4 ₹ **₫**○↑ 4 ₹₫Х₫へ○УХ, "У УО ХО4, Ј У ХО₹₽О WO44○УЈ ХО4. УО₹ ₹ХО⟨Х , "У₫НО4 ₹, JOX YX x =7 W x W JX x A x 449 YO4 Y WOYX 444 OY, YOY =4X = WOY= x 44YX = W4Y Δ ሣOሣ XOXፈሣ ቹቹ JOX ነX ፈሣ ዋOæ 4 ቃOቹ ሣOΔOሣ ሣJOነ X. ⊗ል ሣፈ⊩ ሣ ልፈቹ ቃOXል X40X3 474 Y ₹407 07 X₹ ₹ 4 . 83 40X304 3 4 POOX ₹ X3 ₹47 71 08 ⊗\$ 070770₹, У 11 08 W744X4, Y\$0, 4 X041 11 X0 \$ ₹ \$00₹ 47 Δ₹X X\$ **4WWC4ツ4X OツŦ O⊗ X為 フ Oフヒ 、 4⊗X イ X為 『ŦX4タヒ テネツ ツX O⊗ X為 トフネOイ ̄ ネOO Y ヒヒ** (4 XO 1004 W3 (44) \$\ \delta \ \text{3} \ \Text{Y} \ \text{8} \ \delta \delta \ \de &4O(X, ⊗4O, 476 A X3 Y Y1: ₹₹34666 A X3 Y 4 ₹₹9466 4 704X 0Y 0⊗ X: 40X X Y CC 4 \(X O O O O) 4 \(\O A O) 4 94\(X \) \(X \) A \(X \) XYO W3 ⊗₹ XO Y3O") X3 1. 41. "J4OJ 461 74 X3 X X6 O⊗ Y Y7₹. ⊗3 1 Y 4 XO W X \neq 804 X3 X4 \neq 00146 08 H0\frac{1}{2}X W, = X0 444 \frac{1}{2}X, = X0 W014 = 31 X0 A 4X3, WY △ y ¼WX∓ Y X 3 € ∓∓ "JJ4OJ4 X 1, y WOYX YO Y 1 XO 9 ∓XOY OY 3 4 W 3 ⊗ X 3 X X € 08 y y1, 46x30013 \frac{1}{2} 34\frac{1}{2} W 4W0\frac{1}{2} W4 4 3 \frac{1}{2} JOY 4 Y X3 y 47 y4440Y 400 y4\frac{1}{2}. **▼X 4 X 3 4 T 8 4 O M X M M M M M O A 4 C 4 O A M X 3 X X C O 8 4 M M A O M . T 下 A X . 4. A.**

OS WOO4 \mp , X3 YO44 \mp 4X 74 \mp 7X 4 8 4 09(2 XO X3 X 7) Y3 7 4XX (Y40X 474 X \mp 07) W \mp 442 X0 7) 7X 07 0X3 4Y \mp X347 X30 \mp WO4 \mp 04 (2 X3 70XO4 00 \mp 4 W 7X W3471 \mp . \mp H.

ዘ*\$4*7. ₹₹. ጎኮ*ነ*ኮብፈሪ ፓብ∓ንዘ∓ፓሪኮ₩ O⊗ ⊗ጳኮ ₄O⊗₹ኮ₩ O⊗ *¼ ን*ፈ⊗∓Oን ⊗OYፈብሏ₩ ₹⊗₩ኮሪ⊗.

§ . ⊗3 O4H WX = O⊗ X3 = X4 4X =.

O \mathcal{H} \wedge 4X O \forall 7 \neq 4 \forall 4 \wedge 4 \wedge 5X \neq O \otimes 9 \neq 4X O \forall 7, \neq 4 \forall 4XX \forall X O \forall 9 XO O \wedge 4 \wedge 4 \wedge 6 \wedge 7 \neq 5X \neq 5X \neq 7 \neq 5X O \otimes 9 \wedge 7 \neq 7X \neq 7X \neq 7X \neq 7X \neq 7X O \otimes 9 O \otimes 9 \neq 7X \neq 7X \neq 7X \neq 7X \neq 7X O \otimes 9 O \otimes 9 \neq 7X \neq 7X

§ . 4 74X 07 001 XX XO 4WX 414 49CL XO X 74X04.

§ . 08 X3 74 = 4 4X 07 474 7 48 WX 07 08 4 74X 07.

§ . Y34X ∓ X3 Y4 O⊗ W C ∓OW X1.

 \otimes 3 \forall 4 O4 O4H WX O8 W ℓ = OW X1 = X0 J40WO4 \otimes 04 X3 W X 5 \forall 5 Y34X ℓ 4 X3 1 = X4 \forall 4 ℓ 4 Y 1 4 O8 \otimes 04 X3 ℓ 7 W = X 3 X3 WO1 Y YW = X3 4WWOYYO44X OY O8 ℓ 8 X14 Y14 Y14 Y14 X 1 X4 X 1 X4

▼X ▼ YOY 4〒1 XO ⊗O4ツ 4 HO▼X 4 4 0⊗ X3 フ 4⊗ WX OY 0⊗ 4 ▼X4X O4 Y4X OY: □ 41 X3 Y1 Y X YO▼X WOY▼フ 4 XO フ4OツOX X3 Y4▼Y 34 JO YX 4 OOX.

§ . 4 74x 07 ₹ 074 4 47 096 14x 07 x0 74 ₹ 4 x ₹ 68.

83 ₹ 096 14X 07, ₹0 74X0446 XO 4W3 74 4046 08 104 ₹ W4 4X 07, ₹ 70X 4 4 4 XO Y4X OYF "" A 4X CL &4O" Y4XO4, 4OX &4O" X3 474 " YX 4L Y3 W3 W (₹OW X1 ₹ ⊗O4" Δ: X ₹ X3 4 ⊗O4 "YOX 49₹OLOX , 9OX WOYΔ X OY4L, — X3.4X ₹ XO ₹*4*1, X ₹0フフ೦₹ ₹ ¼ ೩೦७¼७ ¼WX, XO Y X, X೩ ₹0W *¼ℓ* WO७フ¼WX. ¼७᠘ ¼₹ WO७フ¼WX₹ WOYJOF 4 Y4X OY F30064 OY4Y Y00F67 474 XO 44 4Y X3 6 YY X34X 4 Y4F X3 Y. X YOOLA 9 (4Y8OL 8O4 X3 Y XO 4O =O, 4Y4 X3O= XO 4 =X4O1 X3 =X4X O4 74X O7; 90X X3 ₹ Y0064 4009X6 ₹₹ 7W04 4 4 14 08 10 6X, 8 X3 ₹ X009 X3 ₹ FX J Y X3OOX HOFX 474 Y 13X1 14∓OYF: ⊗O1 W (FOW X F 41 4774O A 91 X3 **▼OJJCL Y1 4((X3 4 Y4)X=, 4)4 O8 ⊗⊗ WXO4((L 44 4)W Y1 XOY444= X3 4 OYY** J 1⊗ WX 07. ™O1 O 1. W 6 ∓OW X1. ∓ ∓O O∓ ⊗O6. Y41. ∓O Y W ∓∓411. XO 466 W X S Y∓. X 3 4X X Y 4L Y CC 9 WOYF A A A 4F YOA4CCL YJOFF 9C 8OA X 3 Y XO WOYF YX 0)4) ♥00=(1 x0 44 49 x y x300x) W ₹₹ x1. 40x y34x w x z у₹ y41 04 0013x XO AO = YAAX XA YAHOA XL OO XA YYAL A FOC YW AXA YWAF FOO YW FF XLO4 O8 J4 ₹₹ Y1 ト 1 YW1 - 44 PO ₹X OY₹ X34X Y CC 9 X4 4X Q O8 C₹ Y3 4: X3 1 $W4770X9 \mp 06 \Delta61 \Delta X 477 \Delta Y X300X \mp 077 74 7W 76 \mp Y3 W3 Y 34 70X 1 X$ ₹X*Ă9C* ₹3 Δ. ⊗O4 X3 J4 ₹ ∀X, X ₹ ₹O⊗⊗ W ∀X XO 3*Ă* J4O Δ, X3*Ă*X, У 1 У 4*ĂC, Ă*₹ (O)1 4 ∓ X 3 JO(X W4(∓OW X 1 ∓O) ∓ ∓X ∓ X 3 Y 3 O(Y4X O) ∓ O) (1 A X O YA 4 OO 4 XO 74 7X4 7 X.

§ . 474 XO 74 ₹ 4 X₹ 7 79 4₹.

 \otimes 3 $\cancel{9}$ 0 $\cancel{4}$ $\cancel{0}$ 8 $\cancel{4}$ $\cancel{1}$ 4 $\cancel{1}$ 4 $\cancel{1}$ 5 $\cancel{1}$ 4 $\cancel{1}$ 5 $\cancel{1}$

§ . 4 74X O7 34 ₹ 4 4 13X XO 41X3 71 7 W ₹ ₹ 41 804 X ₹ 74 ₹ 4 4X O7.

W YW X3 Y $\rlap/$ Y $\rlap/$ X OY $\not\equiv$ O $\rlap/$ C \ \Delta XO $\rlap/$ O \\Pi = \Delta X \\Delta XO \\Delta X\Pi \\Delta X \\Delta XO \\Delta X\Pi \\Delta X \\Delta XO \\Delta X\Pi \\Delta X \\Delta XO \\Delta X

§ . FX OO13X XO 4 O A 47LX3 Y1 X34X Y 13X OWW4F OY XF A FX4OWX OY.

47.4) Δ YX WOYF PO YW \otimes 40" Y34X 34F 9 Y F4 Δ , 4 Y4X OY OO13X W41 \otimes OCCX XO 4 O Δ , 4F YOW3 4F 70FF 9C, Y34X 4 Y 13X W40F XF Δ FX4OWX OY, O4 X34X O \otimes X3 FX4X, Y3 W3 F X3 F4" X3 Y1.

§ . 08 X ₹ 4 ↑ 3 X X O 47 X 3 4 X 7 4 7 4 7 4 0 7 0 X 3 ₹ 7 4 .

4 yax oy oa fixax aaf a aax xo ar xa ya xaax way a a xo yaaa ow yy y yx aaya aa ya xa a a fixayw yaax a fi wadaya ow waof ya xf ao y: a yaax a aax a aa

§ . 4 74X 07 0013X X0 7 48 WX X = 68 474 X 3 = X4X.

 \otimes 3 \mp WOYA 1 %1 446 AOXL 08 4 %4 X OY XOY44A \mp X \mp 68 \mp XO 649004 4X X \mp OYY J 48 WX OY 4%4 X 34X 08 X \mp \mp X4X . \mp X \mp X3 \mp AOO96 J 48 WX OY X 34X 4 %4 A %4 X OY W47496 08 4XX4 Y Y1 X 3 %4 08 W 67 \pm CO Y C1: X YOO6A 9 49 \mp O4A XO OYX %7 \pm OW X1, 4%4 X Y0X YA 4 OO4 XO J40%0X X3 %4 08 X 34X OY OY.

4CC X3 W X S VF Y3O \otimes O4V 4VC VC X W4CFOW X2 4 W V4OW4CCL VA4VC X0 4VA4VW X3 WOVVOY Y CO4V4 V4F \otimes A4 V4F \otimes A4 V4F O0FF V5V6 X3 V4OV9O X3 V4A V4V X3 V4A V

4 74X 07 X3 4 804 0013X X0 74 7X, 474 W44 8066 X0 4 0 4, Y34X 4 74X 3 74014 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ X3 4 X\$\frac{1}{2}\$ X3 4 X\$\frac{1}{2}\$ X3 4 X3\frac{1}{2}\$ X3 4 X3\frac{1}{

§ . ht• 4777 €.

OY X3 = =09H WX, X3 FY1C =3 804Y =3 OF 4Y F477C 3 13CL Y04X3L 08 4XX 7X O7. ⊗34X ((O∓X4 OO∓ 74X O7 △ ∓X 71O ∓3 ∓ X∓ (⊗ 7 4 1(O4 OO∓ 747) 4 97. X₹ 4776 W4X O) XO 47. X3 Y1 X34X W4Y 4 Y4 4 X3 ₹X4X Y04 &6004 ₹3 Y1. 1 YO Y J4X4 OX ₹♥ Y3 W3 Z 46OO₹67 1 4X₹ X₹ 68 804 X3 J096 W Y 6844. Y X3 4 **₹ 74 4X W X S 7₹ 8**047 WO7**₹** 4 4496 7X 474 ₹ ₹, 7 044 4 X0 74070X X3 16041 474 Y (⊗44 0⊗ X3 74X 07, 474 Y3 (4 944 74 79 Y00(4 ⊗ 74 3 ∓ 3474∓ X 4 07, ¼Y ₹ ¼Y¼ YO¼ 4¼X Y Y¹\ ⊗ Y¼∓ X¾ YO∓X JOY 4⊗O(¼ ¼∓ XO ↑ FOWW ∓∓ XO ¾ F **↑૮୦**4 OO₹ 4 ₹ **↑ツ**₹. ⊗\$ **ツ**O*ቃℓ* ₹ *४*ツ4 X\$ 4 J4 ₹ ツX*4*X ₹ O8 X\$ J OJℓ ⊗O4") *¼ ℓ "*" y O8 WOY& A YW 4 XY Y X & YOY4 4W & 4YA X & Y4X OY, 4YA, WOYWO 4 Y Y X & & Y Y 4L 08 10 477 7X, 1 = X 44 6 X 1 X 0 3 = JOY 4, 474 J40WO4 3 7 47 04 4 7W X 3 704 J 1⊗ WX, 4₹ X ₹ OCOYX417. Ի 17. 1004 W X Z Y ₹ ₹ X34X X3 ₹X1 Y1X3 O⊗ X3 **₹**X*4*X **₹** 4 *4CC***1** X**3** *4*Δ *4*YX*4*′ O⊗ *4CC*, *4*YΔ YOX X**3***4*X O⊗ *4* **₹** Y′\C J 1**₹**OY. 347771 WOYFX XOX OY Y3 W3 X3 1 Δ Δ YOX FODA Y61 O3X4 Y: X 341 WOFX A 1&4×4′ XO X3 "4"/€1 4"\A 74×4 OX W 4XO ₹, X34′X " ") ₹X 4 O⊗ WO44O7X O" ₹O 4471 400 XO 6 4 4X1. Y 4 0 4X340Y 4 70707 YX X34X 40 F FO 70W3 307004 XO 30747 74XO4 - 4 70707 7X W4746 08 X 4W3 71 Y 71 € 307 1604 00 € X € XO 406 O 4 4 8 4 7 076

⊗3 4 ₹ 470X3 474X 07 ((0₹X4 00₹ 97. X₹ 944 47. 474 X₹ WXO4 ₹. ₹X₹ YO'Y 400= 4Y4 4C 4YX YO9 C XI, X= I-X Y= 4Y4 & 4X C 40Y Y 0Y=, Y 13X 4 Y4 4 X 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{4 &COO4 ₹¾ YN ₹ XOXX OY, JOX X₹ WOY₹X XOX OY OJJO₹ ₹ X¾ ₹; 4YA ₹OW¾ ₹ X₹ ∡XX¼W&Y 7X XO X&XX WOY∓X XOX OY, X&XX X& A ₹ YO 4007 XO 1-7 WX 4 7407 4 490 X3 704 TO X \mp 08 4 M4 X OY 4 M4 OFX W, 840 M X 3 MOFX \mp 4 COX 4 AL 4 \mp 1 MF 804 740 yox ya xa a477 y ₹₹ 08 a ₹ 7 076; " y 4 y y aax xao ₹ a ₹ a y ₹ 9 47710 △ 91. X3 MO4 ₹ Y₹ 96 744X, 91. X3 M4HO4 X1. O8 X3 Y4X OY; — 4 ₹ Y16 △ JOX1. O3=X Y4X . O4 WO44OJX △ 31. 4 ⊗O4 △Y JOY 4. 7 △3X JOX 4 FXOJ XO 466. **Ϫ**ΫΔ Δ ₹₩ΟΫ₩ **ϤΧ Χ**Ϡ Υ ₹ ₹Χ ϪΫΔ ΫΟ₹Χ Ϋ ₩ ₹₹Ϫ**Ϥ**Ζ Ϋ Ϫ₹Ο4 ₹. ⊗4ΟΫ ϪΫ Ի₩ ₹₹ H 4COOFL OO XF C 9 4XL X34X Y4X OY 34F X4Y Y FOW3 J4 W4OX OYF 4F YOFX ツW ₹₹¼4 €₹ J€¼W X OOX O⊗ X3 JOY 4 O⊗ X3 У У\ XO У¼У ДУД ДХХ УJX₹ OУ X3 (4 AX ₹ 08 X3 704(W. 40X ₹ X 10X A 11X X34X X30₹ 74 W40X 01₹ 12W A X3 △ JA ○ ③ ♥ O⊗ X3 ♥ ÆY\\ O⊗ \ WOA \\ Y\ X3 JO\\ E W OA \\ O\\\ Æ\\ X\\ Y\\ X3 \\ YX AJA \\ \\ 146 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

O8 804 17 JOY 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) 4 \(\O\) 4 \(\

§ . 4 74X 07 001 \$X X0 970Y X \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

Y ∓ 3 \$\(\text{A}(\text{C}\WO)\W(\text{O}\Delta\) X\$\(\frac{\pi}{\pi}\Waxanta\) A, Y \(\frac{\pi}{\pi}\Waxanta\) A\(\frac{\pi}{\pi}\Waxanta\) A\(\frac{\pi}{\pi

 \otimes 3 \mp 74 \forall W 76 \mp \forall 47. 4 \mp 7 WX 4 WO 1 \forall 5 Δ 4 \forall 6 Δ 4 WX 6 O7O \forall 7 DO4 \forall 7 O7 W 746 C4Y. \mp X \mp \forall 7 4 \mp 7 WX 0 \otimes 8, 4 \forall 6 4 \pm 4 4 O 4 XO4 \forall 8 O4, X3 740 X WX O7 47. \forall 7 Y4 XO446 9O47 \mp O94 WX \mp 7 YX X6 Δ 7 XO, 4 \forall 6 4 \oplus 7 XO 0 \oplus 7 A 4 X X X X X X X C6 X XO, 4 \forall 7 A 4 W XO467 A 4 \oplus 8 A 0 \oplus 7 Y3 W3 3 W47 Y0 X 37 A 4 \oplus 7 A 4 \oplus 8 A 0 \oplus 7 Y3 W3 3 W47 Y0 X 37 A 4 \oplus 7 A 4 \oplus 8 A 0 \oplus 7 Y3 W3 \oplus 8 A 0 \oplus 7 Y3 W3 \oplus 8 A 0 \oplus 8 A 0 \oplus 9 A 4 \oplus 9 A 4 \oplus 9 A 4 \oplus 9 A 4 \oplus 9 A 5 A 4 \oplus 9 A 4 4 \oplus 9 A 4 \oplus 9 A 4 4 4 \oplus 9 A 4 4 \oplus 9 A 4 4 4 4 \oplus 9 A 4 4 4 4 \oplus 9 A 4 4 4 \oplus 9 A 4 4 4 4 \oplus 9 A 4 4 4 4 \oplus 9 A 4 4 4 \oplus 9 A 4 4 4 \oplus 9 A 4 4 4 4 \oplus 9 A 4 4 4 \oplus 9 A 4 4 4 4 \oplus 9 A 4 4 4 \oplus 9 A 4 4 4 \oplus 9 A 4 4 4 4 \oplus 9 A

 \mp 7 X44W 71 X3 WO7F PO 7W \mp OO X3 \mp 4OC, Y \mp 34CC 3 4 4OX 47 4W 3OY 77O4X47X \mp X3 4OC X \mp CO. \mp H.

W 900y. Wa47. In . \S , 4 \mp x0 xa 40x1. 0% 4%4 0%7 x0 74 yx xa 0%4x 0y 0% xa %4y 0% y4x 0y \mp 5. - H.

 \otimes 3 \mp \mp OY O \otimes X3 \mp OOY Δ \mp X Δ Y Δ YO \mp X YJO Δ Y Δ YX J Δ YW Δ 1 \pm X3 Δ X W Δ 2 Δ 4 XO Y Δ 4 Δ 4 XO Y Δ 5 Δ 5 AO Y Δ 6 AO Y X Δ 7 AO Y Δ 7 AO Y Δ 7 AO X3 Δ 7 AO X3 Δ 7 AO X3 Δ 7 AO X4 AO Y X4 AYOY Δ 7 AO X3 Δ 7 AO X4 AO X4 Δ 7 AYOY Δ 7 AO X4 AO Y YOYY YOYY YOYY, Y Δ 7 AO X4 AO X4

は3.47. 芋芋芋.

08 83t HOYW8=808=07 08 4 W848t, 474 83t 408=tw 474 4=138w 08 83t 748=07 = 7 83=w 4tw7th8

Yr Y A OYA9C XO A O A Y X3 \otimes A\(\frac{1}{2}X W3A7X A, AYX W A7X Y \(\frac{1}{2}X Y Y \(\frac{1}{2}O\(\frac{1}{2}X X) Y \(\frac{1}{2}O\(\frac{1}{2}X Y \(\frac{1}{2}X Y \(\frac{1}{2}\$X Y \(\frac{1}{2}\$X

§ .08 7046 W 40X304 XZ.

Y 34 \mp 94(4441 x34x 41 706 x W46 \mp 0W x1 y0 \mp x 9 W \mp \mp 441 \mp 1 \mp x496 \mp 34 7096 W 40x304 x1 x0 4 1064x x3 4 W0yy09 4884 4 \mp , \pm x0 74 \mp W49 x0 4W3 y4 4046 x3 W0y40Wx 3 0013x x0 09 \mp 4 Y x34 Y x0 x3 7096 W Y 6844, 494 x0 70 \mp \mp \mp x3 y 49 \mp 08 740W04 y1 094 yW. 83 \mp 40x304 x1 \mp \mp yx 4661 960 y40 \pm 47 x0 x3 9041 08 x3 \pm 0W x1; 90x x y419 \pm 4 Y4 x1 08 Y41 \mp 5; 494 41 \pm 0W x1 34 \mp 4 13x x0 W300 \mp x34x y04 Y3 W3 \pm 0 x \mp x 9 \mp x.

§ . Y¾4X ₹ X¾ WOY₹X XOX OY OØ 4 ₹X4X.

 \otimes O4 OfXfYYX XSOfXfAYXfY FY XSfAY XOYS WS XSfDOfX WfCfDW XfYfFXfFXfFSfAfA

§ . ❷¾ ¾¼X O¾ OO¼¾X XO ₩¾OO₹ X¾ ¾ ₹X ₩O¾₹X XOX O¾.

⊗3 W *C C***4**Y**∓ 44** X**3**Ο**∓** X**34**X **4** Λ**0***C***4**X X**3 1** Λ**3**X**∓ 4**7**0** W**0**7**0W**X **0Ø** X**3** W X Z 7**∓ 4**707 X**3** 7**∓** (**∓**.

P 41 14x 01 x34x Y0064 10x 9 Y41x 11 x0 x € 68, 0013x x0 47761 x € 0x 10 € x ₹X*49ℓ* ₹3 ¾ X3 ₩, ₹ ₹*4*₹. Y X3 Y ₹40₩ Ŋ *4* ₩4¾ 1 ₹0 X*49ℓ* X0 X3 ↑ Ŋ O₹ O⊗ X3 フ OJC , 474 XO 4CC X3 W 4WOツテス.47W ま タ Y3 W3 X3 廴 ツイモ廴タ JC.4W 4: X3 廴 OOへ3X X34X X3 7. 747 JOFF FF FX49 (X1, X34X X3 7. 747 YOX 9 COA A, 474 X34X X3 7. ツ41 W4 4X、 8 フロギギ 96、 ツロ 4 羊羊 ツギ ロソ ー X 3 4X、 ロソ X 3 ロソ 3 4 ツム、 3 ロイ X 3 1 X X D XO WOYF Δ 4 Y Δ X4 C Y34X X34X WOYFX XOX OY 4Y Δ X30F C4YF OO13X XO θ : WOY=X XOX OY= O⊗ 4 ⊗⊗ 4 YX =X4X = "YO=X Y W ==44 €1. 441. 4WWO44 Y1 XO X\$ Δ \$70\$ X OY O\(X \) X OZ \(AY\Delta \) OX \(A \) A W AWOY\\$X\(AY\Delta \) X \(\lambda \) X \(\lambda \) \(\lambda \) X OY\$ Y ツO=X 443 4 XO 1 7 44/=. Y 3 4 WO7= 4 4 X3 40X1 08 4 74X 07 XOY414= X= /8. J4 YW J4CCL XO A X 4" Y X3 WOYAOWX X34X X OO(3X XO O)= 4 Y X34X (4 4X **≢OW X1 Y3 W3 Y4XO4 34** ₹**X49**€ ₹**3 △ 4** ♥**OY1 4**€€ **Y4X OY** ₹**. ⊗3** ₹ **4OX** ₹ **1** 4 1 3 X = X 3 4 X = 4 4 = 4 406 XO = X 4 96 = 3 Y 3 4 X X 7 4 7 O A 8 407 O X 3 4 74X O7F, 474 4 W J40W4CCZ Y34X OX3 4F 74Z 4 4O 4 8407 X.

83 WOYF FO YW F O8 4 1004 O4 944 WOYFX XOX OY 9 Y1 O8 FOW3 7704X4YW, 474 X3 74X OY 9 Y1 FX4 WX ℓ R O9 ℓ 1 4 X0 740WO4, 4F 844 4F F 70FF 9 ℓ , X3 9 FX 474 70FX WOY Y YX OY, X 34F 4 4 13X XO 4R X3 Y1 YW FF44R XO Y49 ℓ X XO 80 ℓ 8 C X3 F O9 ℓ 14X OY § . FX F X3 Y 74Y 8 FX X34X 4 Y4X OY 34F 4Y Y4 F70X49 ℓ 6 4 13X XO 8047, 74 YX4 Y, 474 7 48 WX XF WOYFX XOX OY, XO 4 10 ℓ 4X 4X 7 ℓ 4FO4 4R X3 Y1 4 ℓ 4X Y1 XO X3 10 4YY YX, 474 X34X Y0 7 4FOY W4Y 34 4 H0FX 4 13X XO 3 Y4 A X. 10 4YY YX F FX49 ℓ 6 F3 4 OY ℓ 7 804 X3 F4Y O8 X3 Y4X OY, Y X3 4 Y X0 XF F48 X2 4Y4 3477 Y FF.

§ . ▼X ▼41 4 ØO4 ▼ X3 10 49 ▼ YX.

§ . 474 747 W3471 X3 WOYFX XOX OY.

⊗3 4 W4Y 9 YO Δ ⊗⊗ WOCX 1 Y X3 W4 ₹ , ⊗ X3 Y3OC Y4X OY 9 OY4Y YOO ₹CL ୬WC ୬ Δ XO ୭४୬ X ጻ ቹ W ጻ ፉንጎ . ϶ΟΧ X ቹ ፈቹሃ Δ, Y ጻ ፋX ቹ XO ϶ ΔΟΫ 🛭 X ጻ Ͻ ΟϽC ፈብ △ △ △ ₮У Х╕ О┦△ У४/┦८ ツ४У४′\ "У УХ О⊗ Х╕ ₮Х४Х , Х╕ ОЛ У ОУ О⊗ Х╕ *"У४НОА Х२* £7. 744 X1. 08 4 4∓07 71. X34X 4 74X 07 741. W3471 X3 W07∓X X0X 07 08 X3 **₹**X*Á*X *9***L** ¼ ツ¼ĦO4 XŁ O⊗ O⟨ ₹: ¼УД YЗ У 4 XЗ 4 ₹ УОХЗ УЛ У ХЗ ₹ ₩З*Á*УЛ ХЗ*Á*X 7X 7X 07 08 X30₹ 07 X 4 074 4 X, X3 Y306 44 40074 X0 W078047 X0 X3 4 ₹060X 0Y 08 X3 Y4H04 XZ. 90X ⊗ X3 40 ₹X 079, X0 40 X 4 8047 08 へO 4ツツ ツX XO Y3 W3 4¿Oツ X 4JJ 44 4 X34X X3 J OJŁ Y 4 Y ℓℓ サヘ XO ≢Oቃሣ X Oツ 4 FOL 4 XO FOJY X XO X3 40X304 X1 08 4 YOY44W3, T X30F W X Z YF Y30 44 YO4 H 4100 ₹ 08 X34X J4 (1 , ₹0 Y 41049(X0 X30 ₹ Y30 34 X4 ₹X 4 X, X30013 096 1 4 X0 ₹088 1 X3 Y4H01 X1 X0 40 4₹ X3 1 76 4₹ , 41 0Y4 1 Y0 O*∮L* ↑¼X OY ¼X *¼LL* XO ₹O∮" X XO X3 Y Y ↑O 47" YX: X3 ₹ "У¼₹ ₱O X ¼ ₹OW X₹ Y3 W3 \(\text{Y} \) XO 34 \(\Delta \) \(\Text{\Z} \) \(\O \) \(\Delta \) \(\D X3 4 ⊗⊗ WX₹.

X3 **≢OW** X1 X0 ७४५ ८४५**≢** 90X3 1 4 ८४X 01 X0 X3 ७४11 4 1 Y3 W3 X △ **‡** 4 **‡** X0 9 10 4y A, 4yA x0 x3 W0yA0wx 0⊗ x3 W x Z y=: x3 = = W4CC A x3 C 1 =C4x JOY 1. ⊗3 Y4X OY Y47. YX10∓X X3 1° 1W ∓ O⊗ X XO X3 J1 YW , O1 XO 4Y 4∓∓ Y9(7. 47Δ X3 J4 YW HO YX*C*2: Y3O 34 X3 Y 4 4 \3X XO Ψ4Ψ Y Y C4YŦ 4YΔ XO 4 J 4C OCΔ **ΞΧ Ξ ΔΞΨ Δ. Υ3 Χ3 4 Χ3 4 ΖΟΥ 4 ԻΧ ΥΔΞ ΧΟ Χ3 ⊗ΟΥΔΔΎ ΥΧΔ΄ (Δ΄ΥΞ** Έ Y3 X3 4 X3 7 747 W3471 X3 W07FX XOX O7 O8 4 FX4X 83 74 7W 746F Y 34 CA A AOYY C AA OF XO A W A Y X3 W AXA YX1. X3AX X3 AOX3OA X1 O8 X3OF X3 Y JOY 4 XO W34Y1 X3 Y. 804 X3 WOYEX XOX OY 08 X3 EX4X OO13X XO **∡⊗**X 4Y∡4∆₹ УX4O₹X ∆ ₩ 4X∡ У Ͻ 4₹OУ₹ Y X 3 X 3 C 1 ₹C∡X → JOY 4, X 3 **≢OW XŁ OYCŁ YX Y∆ ∆ XO YYŁY J4O ₹ OY ⊗O4 3**Ł Y1 X3 ₹XŁX WOY₹XŁYX*C*Ł JOC X WAC CAYE XSAX Y A YOX 80YAAY YXAC, AYA 08 YAY Y1 Y1 Y OY E; 90X Y0XS Y1 ∠ ¼Д¥ ○¥ X○ X¾ УУ X¾ДX X У ДУХ X○ ₹○ДУ X X¾ W○У¥X X○X ○У X¥ ८⊗ X○ X¾ Д Y CC. ₹9 ₹304X, X ₹ 8409 X3 WO9₹X XOX O9 X34X X30₹ C ↑ ₹C4XO4₹ A 4 X3 4 JOY 4: 30Y X3 7 W47 X3 7 W3471 XY X300X 4 FX407 71 X3 800744X 07 08 X3 4 OYY 40X304 X1 37 X3 80Y44" YX4(C4Y = 08 FY1(4Y4, X3 XYO 300 = 08 J446 4™ YX, Y WOYW 4X Y X3 X3 Y Y1, 1° 4W ₹ X3 6 1 ₹64X JOY 4: 4OX, ⊗ X3 XYO 300₹ ₹ ₹30064 4 ₹06 X0 ₹0774 ₹₹ X3 "₹6 ₹, 4"4 X0 ") ₹X X3 "У"1 Y X3 8066 494 49∓0COX 40X304 X1, W 4X4 9C1 X3 94X 09 Y00C4 90X ₹0⊗⊗ 4 X. 494 Y30 YOOLA ALA XO LEE AX X3LX X3L YOOLA YOX 3L LA A A3X XO OJJOE X JOX & X3 J446 4" YX YX 4 4 YXO 4 4 94X OY "Y4" Y1 \(\) WOY\(\) 4 4466 4 W34Y1 , 4Y4 X3 YAOL Y4X OY Y4 \mp OLOYX44 C \mp E LYX OJOY X, XA \mp YOOLA \neq WOY \mp A A A 4 \mp 4Y

§ . 83 74X 07 0013X 70X X0 4XX 77X X Y X300X 14 4X W40X 07.

JOX JXAJX JAA AOB XA WAJYA OB XA WOJEX XOX OJ, Y XAJX OJCL OB XA AAX: XA AOEX AOBX AOXX AOXX

Y %4 WOYWCOA \otimes 40% Y34 \times 34 \mp 9 % % % X34 \times \otimes 4% A \mp 70 \times \mp 44 \mp % X4 \times 4 \mp 7 WX % X3 \otimes 0%44% %7 \times 44 \times 70%70 \times 44 \times 40 \times 40

§ . YO 804 17 JOY 4 84 = 4 4 18 X XO YX 48 4.

 \otimes 30\f, Δ 04 \gamma\ X3 \(\lambda\frac{4}{\frac{1}{2}}\) Y44, \(\rho\gamma\lambda\frac{1}{2}\) 4\(\lambda\frac{1}{2}\) Y3\(\lambda\lambda\lambda\lambda\frac{1}{2}\) Y4\(\lambda\frac{1}{2}\) Y4\(\lambda\frac{1}{2}\) Y4\(\lambda\frac{1}{2}\) Y4\(\lambda\frac{1}{2}\) Y4\(\lambda\frac{1}{2}\) Y5\(\lambda\frac{1}{2}\) Y5\

#3*4*フ. **〒** . ○※ ※3ト W○ トーイトーᆍへツ, ╕〒W ○*9ℓ*∓へ*4*※〒○ツW, *4*ツ△ ╕〒W *4*〒へ╕⊗W.

§ . O⊗ X3 ₹O 4 17.

Y 34 \mp 4 Δ X34X X3 \mp 0 A 19X2 \mp X34X D04C W 40X304 X2 Y3 W3 W0 m 94 m 9 W C \mp 0W X2, 49 Δ 04 Δ 4 \mp 49 Δ 4 4 WX \mp Y34X 4W3 W X \pm 7 \mp X0 \pm 7 4804 m 9, X0 09X4 9 X3 9 Δ 4 08 X \mp 9 9 \pm X X0X 09. 83 \mp 40X304 X2 04 1944 494 \pm 7 9X 4CC2 494 \pm 8 94 4 \pm 909 XX \pm 494 \pm 909 XX \pm 904 \pm 909 XX \pm 90 XX

§ . \(\Pi\) \(

4 1004 74 yW , 4 Y ₹ WOY40WXO4 08 ₹0W X1, 0013X XO 34 3 ₹ "9 Y4 "774 ₹₹ 4 Y X3 X3 \mp \uparrow 4 X X40X3, X34X X3 \mp 0 4 \uparrow 7 JOY 4 \mp \mp 0 ℓ 67, 7X40 \mp X Δ X0 3 7 \otimes 04 フ イツ XX Δ XO WOツŦ Δ イ 含 ツŦ ሬ⊗ ፈŦ X含 フイ ツW フムሬ Oタキ WX ツ X含 ¼Δツ ツ ₹XイムX Oツ O⊗ **∡⊗⊗**¼ ⊣₹, XO ₹ ♥ ╕ ♥ OY') ₹∡X ₹⊗¼WX O'), O 1 ╕ ₹ フ 1 ∡X ¼Δ ఢ')X¼^ ; ∮OX X╕¼X ╕ ሧ ነጎ O⊗ Իንጎረፈንሷ 4 ነሷ 4 ነጎ ል ቹ ጋፈብረ ፈማ ነΧ ፈን ፈ₩WOOንX O⊗ ል ቹ J4 ነ₩ J*ፈ*ረ OJ $44\times$ OYF = $4\mp\mp$ O4 Y1 \times 34 \times 30 Δ 1, \times 3 4 J4 \mp YX4 \times 4 \to O8 \times 3 Y4 \times OY, \times 34 \times 3 34₹ YO OX3 4 Y∆ Y Y X34Y X3 1/O4L O⊗ X3 ₹X4X 4Y∆ X3 34JJ Y ₹₹ O⊗ 3 ₹ J OJC - 474 488 WX OY4X CL X347Y Y1 4CC Y3O WOYWO1 Y X3 3 7 7 FOW3 ③ Ŧ WOYAOWX J4O Ŧ X3 Ŧ YW 4 X1 O⊗ 3 ₹ J4O⊗ ₹₹ OYF, ₹, У X3 OJ Y OY O⊗ X3 Y = , X3 O)/2 14 4X 74). 40X, Y 70=X Y 71407=, 4 W4 7 746 864XX 42 34= 6011 ₹ YW W4O₹ 4 X 3 ₹ "941" "9₹ XO 9 8O41\OXX "9. 4 W4OY4 O8 ₹ 4 € WOO4X 4₹ 4₹ €₹ 7 4\(\text{J}\) 4 74004 Y0744W3 X34X X3 Y4X O7 Y4\(\text{Y}\) 4 & \(\text{804}\) 3 Y, 474 Y0X 3 & \(\text{804}\) X3 Y4X O7. 3 \mp OO7 WO7 \mp 4 \mp X3 Y Y14O7 4 \mp 4 J4X4 Y07L X34X \mp 3 \mp OY7 7407 4X1. 4Y4 3 ₹7 076 4₹ 4 3 44 08 W4XX6 840" Y3 W3 3 ₹ X0 4 4 3 ₹ Y 4CX3, 474 Y3 W3 3 74 A FJOF O8 XO 47 Y A 3 F OY YF, 474 A 74 A 3 F J¼ŦŦ OYŦ, 3 YW X3OŦ &¼X¼(Y¼┦Ŧ OYΔ 4X¼Y Y 9₹ ¼Y9 X OY, 1 ₹X(₹₹Y ₹₹, 3¼X1 Δ. 474 J 1 A : T 3 YW X30∓ OJJ1 ∓∓ X41° ∓. Y30∓ J1040W ∓ 4 ∓∓ J4X 4 37. 10 Y00∓ COPO 47. O 4 ₹ ₹ O 4 Y A A O 7 O Y Y ₹ X 4 ₹ ₹ ₹ 4 Y A Ø 4 O O 4 X ₹ . - 3 Y W , Y Ø Y , 4 4

§ . O⊗ § ▼ 4 74 ▼ 7×4× W 8 444W × 4.

 $4 \text{ JOC} \times \text{W4C} \neq \text{OW} \times 1 \neq 4 \text{ JOCA4CJ A} \neq \text{OUTSUBLE STATE ST$ 014 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) 4 14 4 4 66. 08 43 W3 X 74\(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{4}\) 4 4 66. 08 43 W3 X 74\(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1} 4884 1₹, 49A ₹ W47496 08 096 74X 09₹ 49A 1 73X₹, Y3 9, X3 1 801, 47 076 WOY⊗ 4 X 3 ₹O 4 1 7 X 1 O 7 4 Y 1 O 7 1 4 ₹O 7 X 3 1 7 ₹X 3 7 Y X 3 X 3 4 014 A=X 414 11 414 Y 66, 414 Y 47 0 A XO 3 Y X3 A O96 14X O15 414 A 13X = =0 &44 4₹ 4 (4X ₹ XO X3 44") У ₹X44X O Y O ⊗ X3 ₹X4X , 4Y4 XO X3 № 4W ₹ O ⊗ X3 JOJL W 40X304 X1. ⊗3 ₹0 4 17, 04 WOY40WX04 0⊗ X3 ₹X4X, X30₹ J WOY Y1 X3 △ 70₹ X44₹ 0⊗ X3 096 14X 09₹ 49△ 4 13X₹ 4 64X X0 10 499 9X, 9 3 7 ₹ Y4X OY, 4WX= X3 YW 8O4Y44A= OY6L Y3 Y 4YA 9L 3 Y. WOW3 = X3 O4 1 Y O8 X3 466 X3 4884 AF YY3 W3 3 747 3477 YXO 9 YY4Y Q 4F 4 FO A YY FX QO F YOX △ 9¼₹ X3 △ ↑7 X1 O8 X3 ↑4 ¼X ₹X ♥O7¼4W3 XO ¼XX4 9OX XO 3 ♥ X3 ₹ 474 = 7x4x Wa444WX 4: 07 xa W07x4441, 70xa 71 = a 4 = 4 14 4x 4 60 = x4 07 X, \(\frac{1}{2} \) X \(\frac{1}{2} \) Y \(\frac{1}{2} \) X \(4 COYN = XO X 3 YX 4 40 A 1 O 0 X 3 Y4X O Y.

§ . 3 \mp "X40 \mp X \triangle Y X3 X3 036 "4X 0" \mp 08 X3 "4X 0", 4" \triangle " \mp X \triangle Y X3 X \mp 4 "3X \mp .

 \otimes 3 =0 4 \naggregation, x30\forall w/ox3 \Delta y x3 x3 \text{ 709/C w 40x304 x1, y x3 } 4\frac{1}{2} x3 \naggregation x3\frac{4}{2} x3 \naggregation x4\frac{1}{2} \text{ 100 x3 } \naggregation y4\frac{1}{2} \naggregation y4\fra

§ 3 = 40x1 Y X3 4 =7 WX X0 X3 74 = 4 4X 07 474 7 48 WX 07 08 X3 74X 07.

§ . 3 0013X XO YYOY X3 Y4X OY.

§ . ⊗3 ԻX УX O⊗ 3 ₹ 70Y 4.

§ . ⊗3 J4 YW OO√3X XO 4 ₹J WX 4Y4 ₹OJJO4X X3 ⊗OY44Y YX46 64Y₹.

ON X3 $(4Y \mp : 4)\Delta Y3 (X \mp 3 \mp \Delta OX1 XO 4 \mp X44 Y 4W3 <math>\Delta 44 Y1 O(4XO4 ON X3 Y)$ OO13X3 3 $Y \mp (N XO X44Y) = (N X0 X44Y) = (N X0$

§ . 3 742 W3471 X3 C4YF YOX 807447 7X4C.

§ . ₹7 Y34X ₹ 7₹ 3 ₹ ₹04H WX XO X3 C4Y₹.

90X X ₹ Y W ₹₹¼47, XO Þ7/¼ Y X 3 ₹ ₹04"Y ₹₹ 0Y 08 X 3 74 YW XO X 3 /4Y₹. 8 4₹X. 3 OO13X, 47 Y 34 HOFX F 7, XO 80CCOY X3 4 4 10C4X O7F 7 4CC X3 4WXF 08 4884 4₹, XO 466 X3 64Y₹ X34X 4 64X XO J4OJ 4X1. ₹ ₹41, Y3 ₹ J4 4X 4884 AF; 804 Y3 Y3 4WXF 4F 4 FO 4 1774 YW, 474 YX3 Y47 08 X3 FX4X.3 Ŧ ŦOタĦ WX OツℰŁ XO X為 🛇Oツムムツ ツXムሪ ሪムYŦ, ムツム X為 ሪムY O⊗ ツムX OツŦ. Ŧツ X為 X為 ʎム 7/24W , X3 7/4 YW = ₹0/9H WX XO W 4X4 Y 4 10/24X 0YF 0⊗ 1 Y 44/2 70/2 X1, WOYF $\triangle A \triangle A$ X3 $\mp X \angle X \angle X = Y$ OC $\angle A A$ C, OYC $\mp X = A$ C PW JX $\triangle Y$ PJA $\mp X = A$ M $\mp A$ X X3 CÁY, OA XÁW XCL 9L Á Y W ₹₹ÁAL WOYF PO YW O⊗ A ₹ A へY XL. ₹ A A ₹J ÁY O⊗ XA ∠4Y= X34X 4 ∠4X XO X3 = XO4X OY O⊗ YA AO4∠=, 4YA J44X WO∠44∠1 O⊗ X3O= ¼₹₩ 4X¼ 🤊 X¾ ₹X¼X O⊗ &¼७ ८ ₹; УОҮ X¾ 4O₹¼(&¼७ ८२ ₹ X¾4X O⊗ ¼(८ OX¾ 4₹ X3 "YO\X "JOAX4"X XO 9 W 4X4 "YL\ YYOY", 9OX, 8OO4X3(1), Y \(\frac{1}{2}\)34(1 O 9\XX 1 ↑ y 446, Y X3 4 \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) WX XO X3 \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) PO \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) X34X, \(\Omega\) X3 \(\Jambda\) J4 yW \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) \(\Delta\) X3 \(\Delta\) \(\Omega\) \(\Omega\) *⋠ᢖ*₹OCOX , ഺൗᇫ OVC ७ X △ ₹O 4 Ղ٧X૨, ३ ₹ *ഺ*ᢖO X३ ८४Y₹, Y३ ₩३ △ 4 ⊗4O७ ३ ७ ४८C X3 4 804W: 474 3 747 4 77 YF Y X3 3 F 0Y7 09F 4 47W 08 X3 7, Y3 7 4 Y4XO44C HO∓X W 4Y4 PO X1 Y CC J AY X 3 Y. ⊗ ⊗X3C1, 4∓ XO X3 C4Y∓ 4 C4X XO ツOイネ८ቹ ∡ツム ጎOOム Oイム イ, Xϡ Jイ ツW OOጎϡX ムOOタX८ ₮₮ XO イ ₮フ WX Xϡ ሣ, ∡ツム XO **▼OJJO4X X3 7 9L 3 ∓ 1-47JC. 9OX, ∓1-X3CL, 3 ∓ W 4X4 7CL 49O 4CC W CJ 74C** フ4 XX フ イキモOツ: Xツム 含 キ ⊗OツWX Oツキ X4 XOO トーXCX ム XO XCCOY O⊗ 含 キ タ ツヘ ツOC キX ム 014 4 74 X 1W 08 4 840(X X 3 4 X 40 \(\) 10 X 4 4 WX(\(\) WO1W 47 X 3 10 477 1X 08 X3 ₹X4X.

\S . $\$ \mp 7 4 \mp 0 \% \mp \mp 4 \% 4 4 4 \% 4 00440.$

≢X **₹** YOX **₹**O⊗⊗ W YX X34X X3 J4 YW *4* 44O X3 J Y46 C4Y**₹**: Y X3 YX 4 **₹**X O⊗ ₹ΟΟΛΟ⊗ΧΑ ₹ΟW ΧΙ; ⊗Α 9 YOXΑΛΑ Y Y 14X ΟY 91 XA J OJΛ, 4YΔ Y J 18 WX ₹ WO4 X1, X3 JO4C W J 4W , 4Y4 X3 34JJ Y ₹₹ 4Y4 ₹48 X1 O8 X3 ₹X4X , 44 Y WOYX YO46 △471 4. ⊗3 ₹4⊗ X1 O⊗ X3 Y4X OY X3 Y Y W ₹₹44 61 4 PO 4 ₹ X34X X3 J 4₹OY O⊗ X3 J4 YW ∮ ₹¼W4 ¼ ¼Y¼ Y O८¼∮€. ⊗3 4OY¼Y J OJ€ ∮ ₹XOY ¼ X3 ₹ フ4 ~へ Oツ Xネ 4XイチOツ テ。 ツ Oイム 4XネムX Xネ ス ツ ヘネX ツ X Y Xネ ツO OチテXイOWX Oツ ツ △ ⊗ YA Y1 X3 Y. 4YA X34X YO 4JJ4 3 Y∓ OY Y 13X A ∓XO49 X3 Y Y X3 A ∓W3411 08 X3 4088 W.83 W44 ₹, X3 77/017 7X ₹ 08 4 ₹ 0 4 17, 44 08 70 W3 14 4X 4 740 A A Y X 3 4 70Y 4806 A 8 9W . ₹X ₹ 707 ₹ **904 X 90 = X HO = X 494 Y =** ツOツᆍX4OOᆍ ムツム ムタᆍO4ム ムOWX4 ツ . X\$ムX ム フイ ムX フ イᆍOツ ᆍ フ イツ XX ム XO ሦ *Cヒ ム* 94△ 74 YW , △ 74 △ X3 ⊗4 YW3, Y X3 9 7 YY Y \ O⊗ X3 C4∓X W YXO41, O⊗ 4 3 40 Y30 Y4\ X40\LX3 ⊗4X3 4 0⊗ 3 \ J OJ(. Y34X 4 4 J4 YW Y4\ 1 9, X \ \ 4 Y ツOイツOOŦ Wイ ツ メイヘム ツŦX ム ツムX Oツ XO ム フイ Xタ ツ O⊗ メ ŦO イ ヘツ YタOツ Xタ テ Xタ ツツ 7407 4 XO 09 1.

§ . 40x x3 y4x 0y y41 w044 4 x1.44yx, 4y4 y x3444y x= 60 040y 3 = 04 4 yw.

4OX X3 ₹ 3 \3 ΔXXA 4OX OØ ₹Ο 4 \7X1 ₹ YO 4 Δ₹ΟΥ Y31 X3 YΔX ΟΥ ₹3ΟΟζΔ YΟΧ WO49 4') "\$=OJJO4X49C X144"X J4O"OO"W ₹ "X "W O" 3 " ₹X CC 4 ₹J WX "\ " 3 ₹ フィキロッ X3 ツばは まX1 08 3 ま イズツツ イソム Y X3ムイズY Xま 68 840ツ 3 ま 09 ム ツW . 80 r 4₩ ₹ Δ *9*7. フ੩ ૮ フ ₹₹. У X੩ У X੩ *4८4*УΔ₹ r₩ X Δ X੩Ο₹ Ͻ4Ο У₩ ₹ XO 4 ₹ : ₹ У О⊗ X3 Y, WCO= CZ WOY8 A 44X A, 944 CZ Y4 YX4 Y A X3 4 C 9 4X = OYA 4 X3 WOY4OWX O⊗ X3 3 40 ₹ O⊗ X3 300₹ O⊗ O44Y1 : 4Y4 W74 Y, 4⊗X 4 ₹ 446 4 Y **Ϫ**ʹͿϤ ϤϽ ͿϽΟΕ ⊗⊗ΟϤΧΕ, Ϫ₩ͿͿϽϒ*Ϲ* Ϥʹ Ϥ Χͺϡ Ϣ ϶Ο Ϥ (Ͻ ͿϪ ͿϤ Ͻ ͿϤ ͿΧ ϶ΧϪΧ ϶. ϶⊗ X3 J4 YW , OY FW Δ Y1 X3 θ OOY Δ \mp J4 \mp W4 θ Δ 3 Y, WOYY Δ Φ Y X3OOX Δ YL 4 13X Y Y X3OOX 4 HO∓X X X6 : X3 Y4X OY ₹ YOX O96 ↑ 4 XO O9 ₹ 3 Y, 9OX Y4₹ X3 \frac{1}{2}X\delta \frac{1}{2}A \delta \frac{1}{2}F \text{X3} WO\frac{1}{2}X\delta \delta \frac{1}{2}A 9 WOY ⊗A 97 X3 4WX O⊗ X3 ₹O A 77, 474 W47 70 CO77 A Y 3 7 9OX 4₹ 4 OFO47 4 Y30 Y00 ℓ 0 ℓ 0 ℓ 4 X3 % Y X3 O774 FF O7. \otimes 3 F X40X3 F ℓ 4%9%9%9 ℓ 4 A3 ℓ 4 A3 ℓ 5 ℓ 7 A3 O774 FF O7. 47. ₹ 7₹ 96 Y4 X 4. Y3O₹ J 7 ₹ YOX 7₹64 A 97. ⊗ 44. O4 ₹064 ⊗O4 3 4. 90X ₹07 W C 414X △ 40X301= "4" "X4" ", X34X ⊗ X3 J1 "W = ") =X △ Y X3 X3 =0J1 " WOツツᲙツム ツ ¼ ⊗OCC Კツム メチቹOCOX ツᲙツツ イ. ツOタOム₺ ╗Კ₮ Კ イ Ղ╕X XO イ ₮ ₮X ╕ ツ. YOWA (== XO WO4) & Y. 4YA X&4X Y4O1&X 4 Y4 Y= 8O4 X& Y4X OY 9OX XO **₹0⊗⊗ 4 4%4 09 € Y X3 74X %W . ⊗3 ₹ ₹ ⊗00%4 4 070% X3 ₹0770₹ X 0% X3.4X ≢OW3 4 ≢O 4 17 ≢ 70X 4WWOO7X496 XO 477L 7 4₹07 804 X3 77477 4 7 Y3 W3 3** 10 A)¥, 4¾ X34X ⊗ X3 ¾4X O) ¾ 13X WO)X4O6 3 ¥ 4WX O)¥ 4¾ 4 ¥ ¥X 3 ¾ Y3 4 X X3 YY X3 Y OYHO X, 3 \mp 40X304 X1 YOO64 YO 60Y1 4 \pm 49\forall 40C0X : Y3 W3 YOOLA 9 WOYXALAT XO X3 = 31.70X3 = =. &3 1. =L1 X3LX LY L9=0L0X =0 A 1.7 WO"JC X C1 JO== == = 4CC X3 JOC X W4C 4OX3O4 X1 O8 X3 ≡OW X1. Y3 W3 YO9OAL W4Y OJJO∓ : X34X, ⊗ 3 49O∓ ∓ X, 3 4O ∓ 66 Y4 4, 4Y4 YOOY4 ₹ 3 ∓ 80074 4 07 4 C4Y80C 4 13X XO WOYY4YA; X34X X3 Y4X OY, 97 1 7 1 3 Y

49∓0*C*0× *4*0×304 ×1, 3*4*∓ 4 ∓ 4 Δ 70 ∓3*4*4 08 × ×0 ×∓ *C*8, *4*7Δ 3*4*∓ ∓0*9*7 ×× Δ $XO = A = A = WA \times OY$, $\&W. Y = Y \cap A \times A = WOYX YX Y XY A XY = Y YX = X YX = X YX = X XY =$ X3 4 = YOX 4YL FO 4 1Y Y30 = WOYDL X CL 4YA 80LCL 49FOLOX . 9OX Y OAA 4 XO 4 ७० ४८८ X३ ₹ ४ ७ ₹09X८ X ₹. ८ X O₹ 4 ७ ७९ 4 X३ ₹₹ УХ ४८ УД О⊗ W ८ ₹ОW X1. **丰丰 X YOX XO** *Cも***3OO4 Y WOYW 4X ⊗O4 X3 WO**ツツOY 3*4フ*フ ソ **丰丰 O⊗** *4ℓℓ* Y*4***丰** X YOX ∠ 4 AX 1 HOO∠A X 3 FOW X 1 Y 4 Y FOW 3 OF O⊗ X F 4 O X 3 O A X 1 4 F A 4 O W 4 2 € 1 X O ₹044 ¼ 4 X ₹ 68 ¼ ¼ 466 X ₹ ₩ ₩ 9 4 ₹ X 0 X \$ 4 ₹ W 4 X 0 Y 0 8 ¼ W 4 0 6 X ₹ 2 4 ¼ Y X Y 0. W 4 \times 4 YCL, \mp YW X YOOCA YO COYN 4 JOFF FF 4YL 4 N3X XF CO, \otimes X Y 4 \triangle FJOF \triangle XO OJJ4 ₹₹ 4 J44X O⊗ X3 W X S Y₹. Y3 Y. X3 4 ⊗O4 . X WOY⊗ 4₹ X3 ₹OJ4 Y 4Y4 49 = 0 (OX 10 4) %) X, Y X 3 OOX 4 % 1 PJ4 = % 4 % 4 % 4 % X 3 X 3 X 4 W X 9 XX 4 X34Y 4 7096 W Y 77, 474 YFX Y30Y X3 Y4X 0Y 747 4Y4 0073X X0 4 & Y4 X ₹ ८⊗; ४७४ ⊗ ३ ३४ ₹ ₩ ४२२ ४ ३ ₹ X ₹ २४ ४७७ ₹ Х ОХ УО ₹ Х ३ ८३ Х , Ү३२ ₹ ३००८ ४ 9C4♥ X3 WOYAOWX O⊗ X3 4O♥4Ÿ ₹ Y4X , X34X A WC44 A Y 4O 4Y Y ♥₹ XO 3 ₹ WOOYX47

9OX X ₹ O⊗ X3 OX™O∓X ™JO4X4™W XO O9∓ 4 . X34X X3 ₹ HO41™ XX W4™ OY61. 9 フ4手手 Δ タモ、 Xゑ、 ツイメ X Oツ、 Oイ タモ、 イヒ タOムモ、 Yゑ Wゑ イ フイ キ ツメギ X。 イヒツム XゑイX Xゑ、 ツイX Oツ O& r×4 ") ") W == ×1, 4") A Y3 ") ×3 J4 ") W , 97. OC4X ") ^ X3 C4Y=, 4") A X3 4X ") ") ^ J 4₹OY O⊗ X3 ₹O 4 1Y, YOX X34X O⊗ 4Y OYY4XO446 X244YX 4Y4 4 JO96 W Y Y2. **▼OW3 YOY=X 4〒 4〒 Y 40. 〒Y X3 YO4 WOYYOY W4〒 〒. Y3 Y 4 J4 YW OC4X 〒 X3** O4 & \$ 4 44=000 Y\$ Y\$ \$ 10 479 YX, Y X\$OOX 4 YY W444 A XO FX4 9 OC YW, "Y4Y & \(\frac{1}{2}\) X YA\(\frac{1}{2}\) X YA\(\frac{1}\) X YA\(\frac{1}2\) X \mp YX YW OY \Rightarrow \forall , \angle YA Y X \Rightarrow A4 \neq Y \otimes 4O \forall \Rightarrow \mp O \neq A YW ; \Rightarrow OX X \Rightarrow OO \Rightarrow A \Rightarrow \Rightarrow AO \Rightarrow A FX CC S F J AFOY FSOOCA 9 FJ4A A, 4YA XS4X ⊗OA XS Y C⊗4A O⊗ XS FX4X. FX F 490 4 W YXO47 = YW X3 FYYL =3 XOOY OJ 4479 474 YEX X3 4 Y Y1, 4Y4 O96 1 A A Y XO A ₹W YA ⊗40Y XA XA40Y. 4 ₹ X O⊗ 496, YX 474 ₹ Y1 Y Y, ₹7044 A OY 97. **4™3 X ΟΥ, XΟΟΨ 4Δ 4ΥΧ4**1 **Ο⊗ X3 X 41 36 ⊗ 4™ ΥΧ W4Ο∓ Δ 37. ⊗4Υ4X W** ∓™ **4**ΥΔ J44X1 ₹J 4 X; 4Y4 \14 4X 94 X4 Y ₹O⊗⊗ 4 4 \(4 \) 4 \(7 \) XO 4 \(\text{OYYO4X} \) \(\text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitit{\$\text{\$\text{\$\tex{\$\}\$}\\$}\exititit{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\ti O7 y Oy X34X X3 Oy8O4XOy4X H344(₹ ₹, 4 4 yOX 4 ₹ 4 ₹ ₹ € W4O (4 84X , 40X, △OO∮X(₹₹. ⊗4O♥ 4 WO♥ WX O♥ X&4X X& 47. ₹4⊗ X1. O⊗ X& ₹X4X 4 PO 4 ₹ X& J 4₹OY O⊗ X3 ₹O 4 ↑Y XO 9 3 (A ₹4W4 A 4YA Y O(449(, 4YA X34X X3 Y3O(Y4X OY OO13X XO 4 Y4 4 X3 ₹ Y4F Y Y 4496 , 9F J4F Y1 4 ₹J WX XO X Y3 Y X3 W44 O⊗ X ₹ O Y Y J A ₹ A 4 X O Y Y CC J A Y X.

OY YOAL MOA OY X3 \triangle =X YWX OY X3 \angle X = Y \triangle 4 OOA \triangle XO \bigcirc 9 M4 \triangle 3 A Y \bigcirc 4 OOA O\alpha \alpha \a

may sign and ratify the same.

909 9744WX W, Y X A 4 \mp 7 WX X O P7 Δ 9W2. Δ 7 X \mp X \mp 42 Δ 80 WO(X X O O O 7 O \mp 49 Δ 9 49 Y X A O X 44 \mp 9 \ 7 \ 74 \ X X \ Δ \mp X O \ 74 \ 74 X \ Δ \pm X O \ 74 \ 74 X \ Δ \pm X O \ 74 \ 74 X \ Δ \pm X O \ 74 \ 74 X \ Δ \pm X O \ 74 X \ 74 \ 74 X \ 75 X O \ 75 X \ 7

§ . 444 ×44× ○> 4 × > > > × > > > × § . 444 ×44× ○> 4 × > > × § . 444 ×44× ○> 4

90X 30Y 16 9 X A 4 71 YW ₹ 40X301 X 2 9 4 2 9 . 3 ₹ WOYYOY62 12 H 4600 ₹ 08 X: X = CAO" 3477 Y= X34X 3 74X YXCL =088 4= 4 = = X4YW , 4YA 7 4W 49CL **₹0**4ツ X₹ X0 X3 H0△1 ツ YX 0⊗ 3 ₹ J 0JC. H4Y 3 Y4YX ₹0JJ04X. Y3 C 3 ₹ X3 X3 \quad XXX \quad "YOA ₹X 4YA | 4X000₹ W X Z Y, ₹X ₹ X3 4 804 46Y47₹ A 88 W06X 804 4 Y4X 0Y X0 $A \mp \mp X + JA$ YW $AYA JAOYOOYW \mp YX YW OY <math>A \mp WOYAOWX$, Y $XAOOX +JO\mp YA XA$ **₹X**¼X XO ¼¾¼ 400**₹** X400*∮*£ ₹, ¼¾4 XO ₹\$0₩Ÿ₹ ₩¼7¼*∮*£ 0⊗ O 4XO4¾ ¾↑ X. ⊗\$ ₹ 9 XY 9 X3 7. 830 ₹ X3 9 71 ₹ 08 4 77 49, 91 ₹06 79 X4 4X ₹, 8047 461 48 44 4 XO X3O∓ O⊗ WY 4 y X3 4 ⊗⊗ 4 yW ∓ X34X y \3X 44 ∓ 9 XY y X3 y 4y4 X3 4 ₹ 74X : 474 X3 ₹ X3 ¥ 71₹ 08 WY 4 7 34 46₹0 407 Y X3 4 1444 X0 X30₹ 08 ል ነግፈብሧ. 🔞 እርብ ነው ቹ ፈሃል \mp አፈአ \mp О \otimes Y \mp X \otimes 4 \pm ሪፈሃል, ፈሃል አ \otimes 4 404 \oplus 5 \pm 5 \oplus 6 የሚታል ነ. ¾ YX¾ ₹¼" ¼¾YY 4 WOY₹X XOX ¼ X¾ 4 JO9€ W OØ X¾ OY X ¼ J4O YW ₹ X¾ HOA1 OO X3 A A OO A YW F. OO JA YW F AYA X3 W X7 OO Y OOWSAX (FXA96 F3 A. . ΧΆ ΨΑΎΧΟΥ ΟΘ 9 ΑΥ ΤΙ ΑΤΙΧΟΑ΄ ΗΟΔΛΙ ΑΎΔΙΑ ΑΊΑΣΟΑ ΟΘΙΧΆΙΑ ΔΙΕΤΟΧ Ε. 830₹ 4/₹0, 4WW044 71 X0 X3 ₹7 4 X 08 X3 3 (X W W078 4 44W1, X3 7X 4 90△₹ X4♥ ₹ WO↑♥ ₹4♥W O⊗ X\$ △ ₹XO494♥W ₹ X\$4X 44 ₹ ♥ 4♥₹ O⊗ X\$ WOY⊗ 4 44X 4 ₹X4X ₹, X3OO13 4W3 O⊗ X3 " ₹ X4OC1 ₹O 4 17 474 74 74 7X.

§ . ⊗3 O4 ∆ yw Y3 W3 ∓O4H WX∓ OY XO 4 ∓O 4 1y.

δ . FY YSLX WLF F XS 1. YL1 4 F FX 3 Y.

ツ イスネ (章章 X ス 章 OOへ A X YO X XO タ YX イ C L 本 タ C Y A O タ A YW . YO Y 八 本 へ ヴ Y X W 本 Y O タ C へ 、 O A Y A O X A O A X Y X O O C A X X A C A Y O O Y A X O A A X X O O A X X O O A X X O O A X X O O Y A X A X X Y O O Y OOへ A X X O O タ L 159 Intellectual Property Copyright © 2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

FX ₹ ७०१ ♦ ४८ WOCX XO ♦ X ९७ ७ ७ Ү९४ X W4₹ ₹ 4 ₹09₦ WX ७४२ ७०X ०७८२ ९ ४०₹ XO OJ 1. JOX Y 4 ₹ ₹ X 4 ₹ O 4 11, 474 OJJO ₹ 3 ₹ OC YW J1. ⊗O4W . Y3 Y 4 ₹○ 1 17 40 ₹ 7HO12 XO 472 07, 3 4WX₹ Y X300X 472 1 46 40X301 X2: 90X Y OO13X YOX X3 YW XO WOYWCO4 34\(\frac{1}{4}\) X34X X3 \(\frac{1}{4}\) X41 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) X3 \(\frac{1}{4}\) X34X X3 Y4XO4 O⊗ ₹O 4 1YX1. 4Y4 X3 Y (⊗44 O⊗ X3 ₹X4X , Y (6 YOX J 4") X W X Z Y₹ XO OJJO \mp 4 J4 YW Y3 Y A3 \mp WOYY4Y4 \mp 4JJ 44 XO X3 Y OYHO \mp X O4 J4 HO4 W 4 ϵ . ⊗3 ₹ YOOLA 9 ⊗4LL Y1 94WY YXO X3 ₹X4X 0⊗ Y4XO4, 4YA 4 YA 1 Y1 10 4YY YX Y40Y1=, 4Y4 Y40Y1= X34X 44 =07704X496; X3 &04" 4, 9 W40= Y30 4 34= $\mp O J$ XX Δ XO X3 Δ W \mp OY O8 Δ HO Δ 1, \mp YO COY1 Δ W Δ 7 Δ 4C O8 Δ W Δ Y1 3 \mp OYY 74 X Y OYF: 474 4 XO X30 X34X 44 FOJJO4X496, X3 7 OO13X XO 9 ₹4W4⊗WAXOX3 J4W 4YA ₹4⊗X1 O⊗X3 ₹X4X.OY4WWOOYX O⊗X3 144X ∡A ∡YX∡Y = O3X∡Y A 37.6 YY Y =OW X1. =X = J4 =OY A. ∡= Y∠XX 4 O⊗ WOO4= . Y X3OOX X, ₹OW X1 WOOLA YOX 1º ₹X. 4OX Y3 Y X3 YHO4 ₹ 44 Y4Y 8 ₹X 4YA 4X4OW OOF, $^-$ Y3 Y 4 J4 YW , Y X3OOX 4YL 4JJ44 YX 4 4 \mp OY 4XX YJX \mp XO 4 J4 OF O⊗ ८ ⊗ . O4 O⊗ X3O∓ X3 Y1∓ X3 ८O∓∓ O⊗ Y3 W3 YOO64 4 Y4 4 € ⊗ 4Y∓O". Y3O W49 A ₹70X OO4 4 ^3X XO 4 ₹ ₹X 3 9 W 68-74 ₹ 4 4X O9 ₹ 90X O961 4 94XO446 4 1 3 X , 4 O X 4 Y O 9 C 1 4 X O Y 7 O T A 9 T Y 4 X O 4 , 4 Y A Y O Y 4 Y W 4 Y Y X A C T 4 Y A 49=000x (1, 4)00)W X, 4)A X30013 3 " 13X 1 X 07, W4) 3 9 W0)= A 4 A 4= 34 Y1 40Y X 41 3 ₹ 706 X W46 Y141 Y YX₹ ₹ YW 3 YX 4 4 YXO ₹0W X1 0Y61 X0 ₹X*49ℓ* ₹3 3 ₹ OY') ₹*4*⊗ X1 OZO') *4* ™O4 ₹O*ℓ* Δ *94*₹ ₹ ⊗3 Y ℓ⊗44 O⊗ ₹OW X1 ΔO ₹ YOX 4 PO 4 ₹OW\$ 4 ₹4W4 & W : 4Y4, 4₹ 9449 7.44W Y CC O9₹ 4 ₹ Y \$ ₹ YOX ₹ OY 140x O=, ₹8 x3 J096 W Yx 4 ₹x 4 ₽0 4 ₹ x34x x30₹ Y30 09 ₺ ₹30064 ₹088 4 **≢Oツ りWOツ ツ りW 、X 耳 りO ℓ 拝耳 ⊗O4 X3 フロタℓ W りX 4 ∓X X3.4X X3.0∓ Y3.0 WOツツよりム** ₹300/Δ 9 4844 Δ 08 Δ4 31 X3 4 J4X 3W X0 X3 0X30₹X 1. X4 3 X1. 83 J4 3W Y30 OL4X = 4CC C4YE, Y30 YO COYN 4 O4E 4 = 4YL Y 4EO4 E, 4YA Y30 Y00CA Y 3 E X44Y=J04X= 08 804L X4Y 4Y4L X3 (8 08 4) YY0W YX J 4=0), A =X= 3 Y= (8 O8 3 = W3444WX 4, 474 = Y0 COY1 4 XO 4 WOYE 4 4 4 7 472 OX3 4 C 13X X34Y X 3 4 X 0 8 4 Y 0 Y H O F X 4 Y A O O X 4 4 1 O O F Y Y F X Y A C Y F X Y A O Y A F J O J C 4 A 4 C C O Y A Y30, 48X 4 34 77 COFX 4CC X3 F 7X 7 7X F O8 4 FO 4 77, 4 FXF 3 77 C8 7 O8 X3 477 4447W \(\frac{1}{2}\) 474 \(\frac{1}\) 474 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 474 \(\frac{1}2\) 474 \(\frac{1}2\) 474 \(\frac{1}2\) 474 \(\frac{1}2\) 474 \(\f COYN A A X 4 Y ≠ X ↑ ₹ 4 W A A W A A A A W X A O Ø A ₹ O A N Y A Y A W A Y Y O X A X A Y X X X 74.4074X = 4XX4W3 4XO X34X F4CX 44YY. 30Y 48 X3 = 74.7YW = Y0X 44 "YOYFX 4. - ⊗ \$ ₹ 804 00₹ 0Y/L 4A4 YFX 0₹ Y J44X W0/44, 4Y4 840" X\$ ⊗⊗ WX∓ O⊗ ¼ ∓O∆¼ y X4¼y∓JO4X O4 ¼ O6 yX J¼∓∓ Oy, ¼y¼ ∓ ∓OJJO4X¾¾6 XO X¾

§ . OO ツッキ× 4手.

Y34X 34∓ 4 7 ∓4 4 ∓ ∓0⊗⊗ W 7X ⊗04 X3 7X 7X 07 0⊗ X3 ∓ Y04Y: X3 4 44 4 7447. ₹ X3 ₹ PO ₹X O)₹ X4 4X Δ MO4 4X C441 1 MAYA 900У₹ X34X 44 Y CC MYOY). Y **₹**\$*4CL* WOYW*L*OA X\$ **₹ ₹**O*4***1** WX Y X\$ *4*Y "JOAX*4*"X O*4***₹** A *4*X O". *4* **₹**O *A 1*Y **₹** OY4OO4X 4(1) 4(1) 4 XO YJ(O1 Y Y ∓X 4∓ XO 4∓ 3 Y Y X3 J4 Y8O(088 W ∓ 08 **へ○ イツツ ツX; タOX ੩ ○○へ੩X ツ _イ X○ ₹○イイ ツム イ ੩ ₹ ムOX੩○イ X૨ X○ X੩ ツ. Y੩ ツ ム** Y4X OY W3OO∓ ₹ 4 WOY4OWXO4, X ₹ YOX Y X3 4 Y X34X 3 ₹3OO64 4 6 4 OJ 3 ₹ WA441 7XO OXA 4 A474E. "Y 7 EX 4 E OO1AX O76L XO 9 YEX 40" YX E Y XA A474E 41.04471 78 47 XI, 474 43 7 7W47496 08 10 47 71, 4 4 1 7X 0013X X0 9 W47496 O⊗ 3064 Y1 X3 4 YE.6 X 3 Y YE EX OY 9 Y1 E 4 4.90 X Y 4 E0⊗⊗ 4 **₹**044 ¼ 4 Δ XO ΛΟ 4ΫΫ ¼ ΔΥΔ ΔΟΧ3Ο4 X1 XO X3 ΫΔ1Ο4₹ 08 X3 7Δ6Δ₩ : X3Ο₹ 9 WOY IN Y A JA4YXOYE. XA I HOEX/I COEX XA X X/ 4YA AOYOOAE OO 4 A NY XI 08 Y3 W3 X3 Z 344 4947407 4 X3 807WX 07F. 83 74X 07 34F 4Z X3 77 X0 **↑**¼ ツ ツ ₩40Yツ ツ↑ ¼ツ ¼ረ८־フ0Y 4⊗0८ ୭ ツ ₹X 4, ⊗04 ゑ Y ८८ ୭フ40 X&¼X ₹0 ८ ¼₮ ゑ ₮ OYY Y3 4×4 YW . Y3 W3 3 2×6 YA 4×7 6×7 7×7 7×7 9×7 840" X.

. \otimes 3 $(\mathcal{A}\mp X\ YO4\Delta\mp\ O\otimes\ COO\mp\ \Xi.\ XO\ 3\mp \mp O)\ COO\mp\ \Xi\Xi.\ YA=A)\ 994, \(91\pm O), X34X AO14(X1+90X+709)(W)\ 77(01) YXO Y3 W3 LOO YO\ XO A Y4 A A AO400\ 24 WWOOYX XO 3 Y43O \ X3 \ $\frac{1}{2}OC \ A \ $\frac{1}{2}O\ A$

 \otimes \forall 0A- θ \forall Δ \forall 0A-d Δ \neq 1 \otimes 10A-d \otimes 20A-d \otimes 20A-d A-d A-d

. 9 PO 9

₹') ₹O') WOO')X4 ₹. 8O4")46 74 W4OX O')₹ 44 X4" Y 4'44 Y₹X X3 440₹ O8 7OY 4. □ 4 86 WX Y1 470Y1 OX3 4 X3 Y1 = #47. 140X OF, X34X J4 YW = 44 O8X Y 800Y4 XO ७४५ YO ₹W4O76 O⊗ O64X Y1 X3 4 74O♥ ₹ € OY4 4 X3 ₹X4X 74 X ₽X O⊗ X3 7096 W 1004, X3, 7 076 08 944947X, 7 044 4 X0 09 4X X34X 7WOY 7 7W, #X*X49C* #3 △ X3 WO#XO" O⊗ Y A *X*△" XX Y1 X3 A J A YW XO X3 JO## ## OY O⊗ X3 へO 4ツツ ツX Y X3OOX 34 ツヘ J4 OO₹ℓ₹ ツムム Y X3 3 ツ ¼ WO ツムツX, X3¼X, Y3 ツ 4 3 ツ41 3477 Y XO OC4X X3 C4Y = OO X3 WOOYX 11, X3 1 = 34CC 9 49 = OC A OC X3 O4X3 O8 O4 A YW X3 7 34A FYO4Y XO 3 7, OYX (4777 (4744X OY 4 746 804 X3 OOX441 \= WO"" XX A. 83 X4OX3 O8 X3 \= \= WO"8 4" A 97. X3 F4""]/C O8 74₹X ^ Y 44X OY₹, Y3O 8O4" 4€₹ "Y4A 88 WXO4€ O₹ O8 44™₹ 4YA A W4 ₹ XO ∠ y O⊗ 40x1. Y3 x3 4 x3400\3 x3 4 0Yy \(\text{W yx OO}\) \(\text{F}\) \(\text{F}\) \(\text{O}\) \(\text{X}\) \(\text{V}\) \(\text{V}\) \(\text{V}\) \(\text{OO}\) \(\text{V}\) \(\text{ XO \forall 4 \forall 7 X \Rightarrow 3 \forall 04 \Rightarrow 7 \Rightarrow 70WW \Rightarrow 704 \Rightarrow 70WW \Rightarrow 70WW \Rightarrow 74W YX \Rightarrow 74 YX A \Rightarrow 70 YX A $4774C \mp 08 \times 3 7 \times 3 4C47\Delta \mp 4009 \mp 7 700 \times 4 \times 4.\Delta$

. W YW X3 490 Y4 \mp Y4 XX Y, \otimes 4 \pm YW 3 $4\mp$ Y XY \mp \mp Δ 4 4 Y Y4 ℓ 0 \otimes X30 \mp 304404 \mp . W3 \mp 13 \mp 4X X3 Δ 40 \otimes 3 ℓ 4 Y1 1 Y9 4X3 X0 4 Y0Y \mp X 4 W4749 ℓ 0 \otimes 0 ℓ 4X Y1 X3 Y4 \pm 7 \oplus 7 X3 7 4 \mp 0 \oplus 9 Y 11 \mp 7 Y3 7 4 \mp 0 \oplus 9 X3 P04 ℓ 4 X 10 O \otimes 8 \pm 8 44X YX X ℓ 7 X0 X3 ℓ 0 O \otimes 8 \pm 8 \pm 909 WX \mp 470 X3 Y4 ℓ 4X OY O \otimes 8004 1Y 4 \mp 1. O \otimes 8 40X304 4 ℓ 6 ℓ 60 X3 4XX Y7X Y4 ℓ 6 4 θ 7 Y X0 4 θ 7 4 θ 7 XX θ 7 X θ 8 X θ 9 X θ 9 X Y0X θ 9 X θ 9 X θ 9 X Y4X Y7X Y4 θ 9 X θ 9 X Y4X θ 9 X θ 9 X Y4X θ 9 X X4 θ 9 X X4 θ 9 X X4 θ 9 X Y4X θ 9 Y4X θ 9 X Y4X θ 9 Y4X

. Ŧツ ツ¼イ ᲙツᲙ Ŧ YOイツ, ᲙᢖO POOX ム, Ŧ & ツム W&Კフ. . XOYᲙイムŦ X% ツム ム FOJ3 FX 47. △ FX XOX O⊗ FOOY△ J4 YW J6 F. ⊗34X 40X304 4660YF OF XO JO FOY 4 **⊗**O4W O4 X\$40O1\$ ♥ ₹X4♥ O4 19O449W, XO WO9WO4 9 X\$ 4WX X\$4X W4O₹ ₹ る = OY) 4 4×3. T Y3 W3 YOO/4 4 ×3 W4=、⊗O4 ツ=×4ツW、 ツフ4 = ツX ツへ る ツ 4 JO ₹OY Δ Δ44O13X. ⊗O4 ₹47₹ 3 , YX3O₹ ८ 4Δ Y1 3 YXO 4Y 4WX O⊗ ₹O W Δ 4CX30013 WOTT XX & X340013 170447W, Y TAY 3 T OCAX X3 74X044C CAY Y3 W3 8049 AF 4W3 YA 4046 X0 644 4742 3 F 0Y7 6 8 : 4Y4 X3 W4 7 08 3 7 YAO XAOF OYYYOY Y1/LT TO FOYF A "YF (8) 4 400YAF OY XA 4 46 40XAOA." フィ手Oツ YAO 4Aツ ツ =X イ A XA フO 手Oツ. T YO WOへ4XOイ X4ツXOツ =W ツ手 4OX ツフイOA ツ手 **ま タ WΟツᆍW イ ツOイX ツ: OOム 茉茉 ツ ⊗イキ トメOム Wイ゙ツOキ, ツ ツO ツ JOXO イŁOX W タO, OOム** 3401 4X PO J 1 "Y Y AO ₹ ₹X, 40X ₹ "Y C 4C 4 1 X "J J 14XO. 4 8 Y 1 4 ₹ OY, X 10C ₹ Y4\(\frac{1}{2}\) \\ \text{4} \(\frac{1}{2}\) \\ \text{1} \(\frac{1}{2}\) \\ \text{2} \(\frac{1}{2}\) \\ \text{2} \(\frac{1}{2}\) \\ \text{3} \(\frac{1}{2}\) \\ \text{4}

. Δ == \forall 0 \mathcal{C} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{V} 0 \mathcal{V} \mathcal{V} \mathcal{V} 0 \mathcal{V} 0 \mathcal{V} 0 \mathcal{V} 0 \mathcal{V} 2 \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} 2 \mathcal{V} 2 \mathcal{L} 2 \mathcal{L} 2 \mathcal{V} 2 \mathcal{L} 2 \mathcal{L} 2 \mathcal{V} 2 \mathcal{L} 2 \mathcal{V} 2 \mathcal{L} 2 \mathcal{V} 2 \mathcal{L} 2 \mathcal{V} 2

80 X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 40X304 X1, 804) \(\frac{1}{2}\) 43L WJ4 Y, HO Y X34X O8 WWOX64Y4, J40 A 37L X3 ∠XX 4 0⊗ X3 34407 XO X3 707, Δ4X Δ 474 €, , 4 40 ₹X 71 € 71 XO 74 4 € 07 X3 Y Y1 O8 FY1/L4Y4 XO 4 = FX 840" 3 = YX 474 = F 414 YFX WWOXL4Y4. 48X 4 34 Y1 \(\bar{7}\)U\(\bar{7}\)U\(\bar{7}\)U\(\bar{8}\)U\(\bar{7}\)U "J46 ₹ ")YO" 4 ₹. J₹O HO 4"YX PO JO₹X O6" 44 " 4 XO4 X ₹4"J4X.6 9 44X ₹0"YO₹ フ イ ₮ イ ツ ₮₮ ツOツ フイ ツW フ ツ イ ヘ ツ X ムOツ ツOツ ツO₹XイOツ。 ムOツ ツOツ イOタ イXOツ。 ႥO フイO JOJOCO X 34 4 ∆ X4X ∓O ₹ △ 7/47 4O₹ 7 7 WO47 € 9 447 △ ₹ PO4₹ 4€X 4 ツ¼₩₩*¼∮¼* O₹ ¼OX O₹O . *८¼∮*O4 ₹ X X¼ ∆ ¼. У ∆ ¼₹ X J 4 WO*C¼ C¼* XO ₹O₹X УО X 4) MO. PO M X 4M A MA \pm 70 \mp X O. X HOLX4 (\uparrow \mp X WO) \pm 0 XOA M \mp MO \pm X44 \mp . POJE OFPO 44 YO1X Y FOFX Y 1 OCOYOF HO1 F FOWW FF O, X 4 9 XOF X4YPO4Y (7 4 PO Y ₹460₹ Y 707060 84WX4 ₹X, 740 YO₹X44 (9 4X4X XO YA4, X4" HO4 PO4" " 4 X ∓ X 1 "O4, X O60" O ₹ 1 O " 1 9 O ₹ 4 4 4 4 4 . PO ", ₹ 49 YW JX ₹ 4 ₹ ₹X X. 4 1 4Y16040" 40X 4Y16 ₹ Y0₹ 40X 4 1Y0" Y0₹X40" O6 Y₹ ¥O∮N W 4, X4YPO4" Y "WO" YO∓X4O" X ₹O YO∓X4 PO NO4 ₹ ₹O∮ 4₹O4 ", ₹X4X " F7 CC 4 7 X 70 A X 4C 07 A 7 7 10 ₹X 40 7, FO 4 4 4 8 7 ₹ 07 7 70 ₹X 44 7 ₹088 W X. \otimes 4W \forall 0 \equiv : \oplus 0 4 \oplus 04 \forall 4 0 W \forall XO \forall 4 4 \forall 4 \forall 7 4 \forall X, \forall 0 \forall \oplus 04 \forall 4 \forall 1 \langle 040 \forall 40 \forall 9 0 46 PO4X YO∓ O60YO∓ ₹09HO144, YOY Y 77O7X 4 16O4 47, 4 X 4∓, 40X 30YO4 ₹ フOへツよツO手、 手 Δ フ4OフX 4 ℓ ∮ 4XよX ツ ᆍOℓOツツOΔO、 中Oよツ 4 ツO、 ∮OソO≡ ソ 手 〒 ツOℓ Oツ X4 49 XX X.

FATE 140X OF AYY, 400Y FFF. X3 WOY⊗ 4 AAX 4 J40 YW F 0⊗ $73.67 \times 3.00 \times 47 \times 3.00 \times$ ८ ୬९४३ ₹०८ ७७८२ △ ७ ४ ०० ४३ ४०४३०४ ४२ ३ ३४४ ७०₹₹ ₹₹ △ ○ ४ ४३ ४ WOOYX*4*1. ∮ W4O∓ ¾ ¾4∆ OC4X ∆ X¾ 4 C4Y∓ 4Y∆ J4 C ↑ ₹. ⊗¾ 4OX¾O4 ∡⊗X AY¼AQ∓ O9∓ A ∓, X3¼X ⊗A¼YW , WJ¼ Y 3 A∓ C⊗, ԻY^\C4YQ, WY Q Y, Q Y"X4Y, 8049 ₹3 9₹X49W ₹ 08 ♥ 94₹ 4 70₹ 4 97. X3 4 7 076; ₹0 X34X X3 4 44 4X 74 ₹ 9X ⊗ Y ∓O 4 17 1 1000 Y30 4 13 XO X3 W40Y 14 7 X ₹ 0 Y 4 7 1 O X 3 4 800744X 07 X347 X3 4 13X Y3 W3 X3 7 076 70₹₹ ₹₹ 08 4 ₹X 71 X3 4 ₹0 4 17 O⊗ 3 ₹ JOY 4 Y 3 Y 3 Y 4 Y ₹ 4 Y 66 O₹ O⊗ X, JO4 ₹ 0 4 Y X X O X 3 ₹ Δ 4, X 3 O Y X Δ J4O YW ₹. Y X3 4 HO₹X & W4XO4L (XX 4₹ OY X34X ₹O9H WX. 4444 ₹₹ 4 XO X3 J4 YW \(O\) X\(A\) YJ 4 4YA X\(A\) Y Y\(O\) A YYY4YY \(A\) X\(A\) A Y\(Y\) YO\(Y\) A4X A X\(A\) 08X Y Y0013 4407X 4 Y 41 X30\(\frac{1}{2}\) Y4X OY\(\frac{1}{2}\) X34X Y0Y (OY4 4 Y Y1/21 XO X3 \triangle OX1 O8 4 J4 YW . \mp 9 \triangle . = YOX , \triangle X 4. \triangle .

. 7070C 74×40 y y0y 740W 044 y 40 y 40 y 40 y 44 y 44

F=X X4" y = 4(0) 44 = WO1 X4X O, OX = X J4 yW J yO= J q=Oy, = 4 yJOyC W4" OJJ4 == 4 yX, = X = X &O q X4X yXOqC qAyQ 4OyX, qA = WOyQ X Oy 4, OX yOyHO4 X4yXOy, = qWOyC qQ X 1qQ X 1qQ X 0yD== qXX, = qQ X qXQ X 1qQ X 1

. ♥ Z 447 ₹ 3 ₹XO47 08 8449W, O6. . J.

. △ O4 9 CC & J X W ₹. C 9. . W X J. C . § . Y.

はる47. .

08 W848hW hahabt h, Wohihhwwe h o4 3h4h4\\ 474 08 830Wh 44ah4\\ 2484\\ 2

§ **O⊗ C WX ₹X4X ₹**.

Yh A $\mathcal I$ = 9 9 X3 J4 W A 91 W3 $\mathcal I$ JX 4, X3 $\mathcal I$ X X O4 1 9 $\mathcal I$ CO 91 XO $\mathcal I$ Y Y4X O9 XO WO98 4 X3 FO74 9 $\mathcal I$ OX304 X2, $\mathcal I$ YA XO W3OOF X3 J4FO9 $\mathcal I$ L Y3O 9 X F XO $\mathcal I$ 10 49 A. F8 X WO98 4F X3 FO 4 19X1 O9 3 9 804 3 F OY9 J4FO9 O9 $\mathcal I$ L, 4 F 4 91 XO XF $\mathcal I$ 8 X3 4 13X O8 W3OOF 91 $\mathcal I$ 7 FOWW FFO4 $\mathcal I$ 8 X4 X3 FO 4 19 F A $\mathcal I$ 7 XO X3 J0FF FF O9 O8 $\mathcal I$ 6 X3 J4 401 $\mathcal I$ 7 XO X3 J0FF FF O9 O8 $\mathcal I$ 6 X3 J4 401 $\mathcal I$ 7 X0 X3 J0FF FF O9 O8 $\mathcal I$ 7 X1 X1.

§ . Y3 X3 4 C WX y y ↑ ₹ 44 4 4 C ₹ 0 4 ↑ ½ ₹.

\S . O8 FOWW FF 474 \$ 44 X442 FX4X F. 83 O4 1 7 O8 X3 4 13X O8 FOWW FF O7.

§ . OX\$ 4 ₹004W ₹ Y\$ W\$ ₹X 66 47007X XO X\$ ₹477 X\$ 71.

§ . 4 74X O7 741 W3471 X3 O44 4 O8 X3 FOWW ∓₹ O7.

 \otimes 3 = 74 × 74 Δ 74074 × 44L 4 \3x 4×x4 90x Δ x0 74 7W = # 4 W3 7 44, 740 Δ 0W Δ 9L 47 490 = Y3 W3 X = F07704x 4 = Y006 Δ 84 7 74Y 08 X3 64Y = 4 = 7 WX 70 74 4X 73 4 × 47W = Δ 3 = X4X 7 X3 4 = Y04 W47 9 4 74X4 707L, = YW X3 74 08 74X4 707L = X3 4 Δ 47X41 08 X3 70 = = = = = = = = = = = = 016 \darksim X = \da

4 90744W3 474 3 \mp 3 4 \mp . \mp 7 X3 4 07 7 07, X3 Y 71409 \mp X3 73 4 X47W 08 X3 74 7W, 7 X3 \mp 479 7477 4 4 \mp 3 \mp 8 (4 474 3 \mp 8(0WY \mp 7 4 74 \pm 7 74 \pm 7 740 400 X0 X0 X0 X14 Y4X04, 474 Y3 W3 X3 7 Y00(4 70X 34 4444 X0 4447) 747 Y47 Y6 13 X 744 X1, 8 X 344 70X X3 \mp 07704X 08 47 40X304 X7 Y3 W3 X00 08X 7740 \mp 7X4071 4 X347 4 4 \mp 07 474 H0 \mp X W.

§ . O⊗ 4 YOYW 4x OY ▼. § . O⊗ 4 YOY ▼. § . O⊗ 5 YOY ▼. § . O⊗ 6 YOY ▼. § . O⊗ 6 YOY ▼. • O⊗ 6 YOY • O⊗

90 Δ =70X: 90X, 09 X3 OX3 4 3 Δ 90, X3 4 = 90 40 Δ 8 Δ X0 H0 Δ 1 O8 X3 W47 Δ W X1 O4 9W Δ 7 Δ W X1 X0 4 19. 830013 X3 =0WW == 09 Y Δ = 90X = X Δ 9 Δ 9 Δ 9 Δ 1 = 00 X3 = 00 X3

 \otimes 3 = 4\$\lambda\$\text{TOYF} 3\$\lambda\$ X3 \(4\$\lambda\$X \(4\$\text{Y} \\ \)3X, \(\)F\W X3 \(\alpha'\text{Y} \\ \)O4 X3 \(\)FX\AX \(\)Y\AZ X3 \\ Y\AZ X3 \(\)Y\AZ X3

§ . Y3O 44 XO 4 W 4 4 FJOX \mp 4 FJ WX Y1 X3 FOWW FF OY XO 4 FO 4 19X1.

 $\mp \Delta OW \Delta \mathcal{J}L \ \, \forall X \ \, 4 \mp X \ \, O \ \, 0 \ \, A \ \, 4 \ \, Y \ \, A \ \, Y \ \, X \ \, A \ \, A$

90X, ₹47, X3 7, X3 74X 07 34₹ 4 ₹X 4 X₹ 68 08 466 HO4 ₹4 WX 07, 97, 7 7 77 X ₹ ८⊗ OJ XO ¼ ₹O 4 ↑୬; X ╕¼¥ ₹O∮୭ XX ↓ XO X╕ 4 ↑୬ ୭↑ ⊗ ໕୭ ८२; X ╕¼¥ ↑ У XO X30\frac{1}{2} Y30 44 \(\Delta \frac{1}{2} W \) \(\Delta \left \text{840} \text{W47} \text{X34} \text{X37} \) 840" X \$ ሣ; X \$ 4Ŧ ₹ X 496 ₹\$ Δ X \$ " X ₹ ₹0.7 4 04₹, 4")Δ W 4" Y Y O 60 Y \ 1 H O Δ \ X \$ "). $41. YCC 90X 40 \mp X 90X 9 CO91 XO X34X ∓49 94X O9 XO 4W990YC 41 X3 <math>J 4$ =09 XO YAOY X \mp 40X \pm 9 YA \mp X, 4YA J4 YX X \mp 9 YA A ϵ 4 A OJ XO 4YOXA 4 4YA \mp YW X 34Ŧ ₹X49C ₹3 A X3 C4Y O⊗ ₹OWW ₹₹ OY, Y3O ₹ "YOA W4749C OA 34₹ 4 9 XX A 4 13X XO 4 9X 87 X3 94 4046 Y309 X3 809449 9X46 64Y 344 9 Y, 494 34F JO YX 4 OOX 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) X\(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{4}\) X3 4 W = 07 08 X3 = 14474 W07X40 4=1.9 C071= X0 X3 74X 07, 474 X0 X3 W3O= 7 449 X44XO4= X3 74X O7 = 70X O96 ↑ 4 X0 =097 X X0 X3 4 4 1064X O7E. O'V == X 3 L= WO'J= YX A XO X3 X LLYJ=LWX O'J OA WO'JJAO'J = - JA YW = YOX $\angle WYYOYC \triangle \uparrow \triangle, \angle YA YAOF A \uparrow AXX FOYW AXZ Y, YOX 9 Y1 Y \Lambda Y1 YLYY A \Lambda A \Lambda \Lambda Y1 \Lam$ Δ ₹JO₹ O8 X₹ O∮ Δ YW. 83 Y4X OY 4WYYOY6 Δ↑ ₹ YO ₹OJ 4 O4 HOΔ↑ Y 4Y **∡⊗⊗**∡ 4 x¾∡x 4 ∠∡x ₹ xo x₹ yo₹x ₹∡w4 à dox ₹ ∡ya yo₹x j4 w oo₹ 4 √3x₹. 140x 0= 474 7088 74048 4 88 4 7 4 46 x7 90x 6 xx6 8407 004 07 7 07; 90x YOOLA YOX 34 X3 A W = OY O8 X3 J O7L O1 = X4X W4LL A 4 HO1 A W4L = YX YW HOA WOTHOA FA WX OT F. YCC 9 X FO: Y FAACC TOX A FTOX AGOOX YOAAF. 30Y 4, X3 4 ₹ ₹0") X3 "\" "O4 ") X3 W4\ X34") 4 " 4 " 4 " 4 X 0 \ O9 \ O8 X 3 WOYJ \times XO4 \mp 4 \3X \mp , \forall O4 Δ 4 XO \mp O4 \forall \times XO \Rightarrow \forall Y3O \Rightarrow 4 \mp X3 \Rightarrow \pm X. 4CC X3 40×304 ×1. 4₹ ₹009 4₹ ×3 4 13× 08 ₹0₩₩ ₹₹ 09 ₹ 80094 09₩ 4×4 9, ×3 ₹○ 4 ↑♥ ₫○X3○4 X孔 4 X○4♥₹ ⊗○4 ₫ X ♥ X○ X3 ₫○Δ孔 ○⊗ X3 ₹X₫X . Y3 W3 ₹ X○ 下 4W 〒 X, W X 3 4 升 X ₹ 68 O 4 升 X ₹ 4 J 4 ₹ 7 X 4X ₹, X 66 X 3 X 4O ₹O 4 1 1 7 9 YYOYY. ⊗\$ WOYX ₹X OY X\$ ₹ 4 ^\$X ₹O₹J Y4 Y^ X\$ ⊗OYWX OY₹ Y X\$ J 4₹OY O⊗ X3 =O 4 17, X3 40X304 X1 14X044(C1 4 X04)= X0 X3 =09H WX=, 10X 804 X3 " XO 4 X4 7 X, 30X X0 J40 O7 Y3 W3 O8 X3 WO7J X XO4F X C4Y8O(CL A OC F, 47A **₹○⊗⊗ W ツX XO 4 ツ ツ୬ 4 X&4X X& ₹X4X ₹ ○⊗ ⊗44ツW , 4⊗X 4 X& △ 4X& ○⊗ H&44C ₹** X3 84 4 X 4" Y4X 4 X3 84"00= 4 = JOX 4 XY Y J3 (J 4 4(0 = 4)4 X3 Y Y 08

90 WW $\rlap/$ 4 Δ $\rlap/$ 900 $\rlap/$ F ., $\rlap/$ 4 $\rlap/$ EO $\rlap/$ 830 $\rlap/$ E X3 $\rlap/$ X X Y $\rlap/$ E X3 $\rlap/$ EX $\rlap/$ X E 08 $\rlap/$ 44 $\rlap/$ 4\09 X3 $\rlap/$ X Δ W Δ A X3 $\rlap/$ EOWW $\rlap/$ EE O9 X0 X3 $\rlap/$ X Y Y\ Δ O9, Y 8 $\rlap/$ 4 O04 O8 8 4 Δ Y $\rlap/$ YA, \44Y Δ 8 $\rlap/$ X X3 4 O8 8 4 Δ Y $\rlap/$ YA X3 30 $\rlap/$ E $\rlap/$ E $\rlap/$ A O8 $\rlap/$ EF $\rlap/$ E $\rlap/$ A COX3 4 4 $\rlap/$ EX OYE O8 Y $\rlap/$ EA X9, Y Y\ Δ O8 $\rlap/$ EF $\rlap/$ EF 4X Δ X3 $\rlap/$ EX X3 Y Y\ Δ OY $\rlap/$ A X0 X3 Y.

 $\mp y \times 3 \quad y \ y \land \Delta O \forall O \otimes \quad 4O \mp \mathcal{U} \leftarrow \mathcal{U} + \mathcal{U} +$

&\$\left\{X\pi \omega \times \cdot \

§ . ❷¾¼X X¾ 4 ¼¾X XO X¾ ₹O₩₩ ₹₹ OЎ OO¼¾X ЎOX XO ¼ Ͻ Ў¼ OЎ X¾ ḤO¼¼ЎЎX O❷ ¼ ❷○4 ¼Ў JOY 4.

∡₹XOY ₹3♥ YX XO ₹ ₹O ♥∡YL Y∡X OY₹ ₹0⊗⊗ 4 X3 ζ ↑ X ♥∡WL ∡YΔ 4 ↑3X 0⊗ X3 4 74 YW ₹ XO 4 7 Y4 OY 4 ⊗O4 1 Y 7 OY 4 ⊗3 WOO4X O⊗ 4O" 34₹ Y YX 4 4Y Y⊗ Y X YO™9 4 O⊗ O9∓X 4OWX OY∓ 4YA W4∓ ₹ O⊗ Y 4C A X1 Y M444 4′\ ₹. 4YA 4X X3 ₹4'M X Y 441014X = XO X = 68 X 3 1 1 3 X 0 8 H 0 Q 1 Y 1 0 8 X 3 1 46 Q X 2. 4 Y Q 0 8 4 ७० ७५ xa O∮∓X40WX O७∓; ∓O Xa4X 4 J4 ७W O⊗ X∓ WO७७0 O७ W4७७0X ७ W 4X4 Y $W4\mp \mp 97$ ∓ 0 YOWS S \mp OYY Y4 $\mp X$ A $4\mp$ XO WOYX 44WX 4 Y444 41 ツW ₹₹4ALXOX3 ₹48XLO8X3 ₹X4X. 4Ÿ,X3 O%L 44O73X 4 O8 3 YAL ₹., У У7 08 H4=X (, 800)A X3 = X40 97 W40 (1-7 4)W. W0" 4 9 (= 709) = 3 A 49404A YOXY X3\XXY\Q Y1 X3 \ \Q W\L\41\4X OY\X \4Y\Q (L\XXX Y CL O\XX\4X J1 Y\X . Y\XX FJC W XCL 47Δ 7 44 49CL 4WYYOYC ΔΛ Δ 47 8O4 3 ₹ Δ4OΛ3X 4, 47Δ YOY 74X Δ ⊗ 4Δ Y4YΔ, ₹ 4 O⊗ 4444′\OY. ⊗₹ \\ \44YΔ ₹ O⊗ 4Y ₹ J44X₽ ₹4Δ J4O Δ ₹ 4 4 JOY 4806 4 FOO4W , 97. Y 10X 4X Y1 4 7444 41 9 XY Y 3 4 4Y4 46730YFOF, Y Y1 O⊗ JO4XO^46: ∮OX 4₹ X34X J4 ∜W Y4₹ 4∜ ₹ O∜W6 . X Y4₹ ∜ W ₹₹44₺ XO O∮X4 ∜ 4 \triangle =7 Y=4X OY \otimes 4OY X 3 7O7 ; 4Y \triangle 7 O= ==1, Y3O Y4= Y X3 YX 4 =X O \otimes \otimes 4 \triangle Y4Y \triangle 47 Δ ==47 Δ (24 Δ), 48 Δ 0= Δ XO 14 Δ 7X X3, Δ =27 Δ 7=4X O7, X3 Δ 0 Δ 13 =OW3, 42 Δ 2 Δ 7W = Y 4 **₹ WO4, 47.** X3 **₹** 3 40 W **₹**4W4 ⊗ W, X3 J 4W O⊗ H4**₹**X C.

 \otimes y4(C1, X3 A 4A \(\) \(\

§ . ► 42 ×40 ₹0 4 17×2 ₹ 0746 7446.

 $90X Y 3 Y 4 74 Y W W 300 \mp \mp 3 \mp \mp 0 W W \mp \mp 0 4,04 Y 3 Y 3 W 4 \mp X 3 W 4 0 Y Y X 0 4 Y 0 X 3 4,$ X3 4 FJ4 $\mp \mp c$ 1 O4 \pm 1 X4W X WOYE YX, YX4O \mp X Δ Ξ 3 OYc1 YOY Y4X \mp , \mp \mp 41, X3 J 1₹09 Y30 ₹ X0 10 49 X3 ₹X4X 48X 4 3 7.83 ₹ 9 X3 4 ₹ 904 W49 4 49 46 Y4X OY, J4OJ 467 ₹0 W466 A. F. 47 X4O ₹0 4 17X7 ₹. Y X₹ OYY Y4XO4. OY46 Y496. Y ₹34669 4₹67 WOY YW 4 O8 X3 ₹, 8 Y J47 4XX YX OY XO X3 O4 1 7 474 74 08 706 X W46 FOW X1, 474 08 X3 FO74 7 40X304 X1. 4 74X 07 ∮ WO™ ₹ YWO4JO44X △ YXO 4 ₹OW X1. XO 649OO4 ⊗O4 X3 WO™™OYY (⊗44 4₹ X $\mp 3 4 C \times 3$ YY J40J 4. 4YA XO C 4WWO4A Y1 XO X \mp OYY C4Y \mp . Y X3 X3 \mp Y X **₹**X*Å*9*ℓ* **₹**3 **₹** *¼* **7**09*ℓ* **₩** *¼*0X304 X**1**. **₹**8 X "YX40**₹**X**₹** X3*¼*X *¼*0X304 X**1**. X0 *¼* 74 YW. 4 4CCL 4C 74X 71 01 =09H WX 71 X3 =X4X X0 470X3 1 900L 70C X W: 801 X3 YA AO4/= Y3O 34 ⊗O4YA X3 = ∓OW X1, YX 4 A YXO X Y O4A 4 XO (YA 7 YA YX ₹X.4X , 4YA YOX OYA A 4 8OA 1Y LOY . C X YOX 4YL OX3 A ₹OOAW O8 X3 = 4 13X 4 466 1 A 7 04H WX 07 X0 004 44107 7X, 4= W07P0 =X, 804 7=X47W: **8**04 Y **3**4 4(4 441 ₹**3**0YY § XO X3 X4O J4 YW J6 \(\) Y3 W3 466 HO\(\) X \(\) AYY YX\(\) 44 \(\) 800YA A. Y3 6 X3 WXO4 \triangle O \mp YOX X4 \angle X \Rightarrow \mp WOYPO \mp X \angle WWO4 \triangle Y1 XO X \Rightarrow O \mp Z4 YW Z6 \mp X \Rightarrow \pm X \angle X O⊗ Y44 ₹X CC Ŋ ₹OŊ Ŋ 4₹O4 ₹O9₹ ₹X₹: 9OX X3 ŊOŊŊX 3 JC4W ₹ X Ŋ 4 W C $\mp X \cancel{4} X$, $3 \mp 4 \land 3 X \mp \cancel{4} 4 7 4 0 7 0 4 <math>X \land 3 7 4 \land$

ቹ ሦነባር XጻፈX ካፈካጊ ፈOXጳዐብቹ, ፈካል ፓፈብX WO \mathcal{L} 4 \mathcal{L} 1 ጎብOX Oቹ, ጎ \mathcal{L} 0ንጎ ነ0ን ብፈX Oንቹ O& Xጳ \mathcal{L} 4 \mathcal{L} 4 \mathcal{L} 4 \mathcal{L} 4 \mathcal{L} 5 \mathcal{L} 6 O& Xጳ \mathcal{L} 4 \mathcal{L} 4 \mathcal{L} 6 Oንቱ O& \mathcal{L} 6 O& \mathcal{L} 6 O› \mathcal{L} 7 O› \mathcal{L} 7 O› \mathcal{L} 7 O› \mathcal{L} 8 A \mathcal{L} 9 \mathcal{L} 8 O· \mathcal{L} 8 A \mathcal{L} 9 \mathcal{L} 8 O· \mathcal{L} 8 O· \mathcal{L} 9 O· \mathcal{L} 8 A \mathcal{L} 9 O· \mathcal{L} 8 O· \mathcal{L} 9 O· \mathcal{L} 8 O· \mathcal{L} 9 O· \mathcal{L} 8 O· \mathcal{L} 9 O· \mathcal{L} 9 O· \mathcal{L} 8 O· \mathcal{L} 9 O· \mathcal{L} 8 O· \mathcal{L} 9 O· \mathcal{L} 8 O· \mathcal{L} 9 O· $\mathcal{$

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathcal{L} \wedge \mathcal{L} \times . \otimes O \otimes O \wedge \mathcal{I} \mp \mathcal{A} \wedge \mathcal{I} + \mathcal{L} \wedge \mathcal{I} \mathcal{L} & \mathcal{U} \wedge \mathcal{I} \mathcal{I} \mathcal{L} & \mathcal{U} \wedge \mathcal{I} + \mathcal{I} \wedge \mathcal{I} \wedge \mathcal{I} \wedge \mathcal{I} + \mathcal{I} \wedge \mathcal{$

 $C \times O \mp WO)WCOA \times 3$ %, $\times 34\times$, $\angle 4 \mp \times 3$ $\% \angle XO$ % $\angle 4$ $\angle 4$ $\angle 4$ $\angle 4$ $\angle 4$ $\angle 5$ $\angle 4$ $\angle 4$

§ . AOX1 O⊗ 4 J4 yw Y3O ■ "JOY 4 A XO YO" y4X 3 ■ ■ EOWW ■ ■ TOWW ■ TO

¥⊗ X¾ JOY 4 O⊗ YO" Y4X Y1 ¾ ¥ ¥OWW ¥¥O4 ¥ YX4O¥X 4 XO X¾ ¥O 4 1Y, ¾ **₹X**¼X . ゑ ゑ ツ₹ ८⊗ Y¼₹ ₹X*49*८ ₹ゑ Д ОУСЪ ⊗ОД Xゑ ₹ УД ॄ : Xゑ С Э ДХЪ О⊗ **▼4ツ Y. ▼X YOO/4 9 49▼O44 XO WO9▼ 4 A X 4▼ 4 J4 40へ4X O▼ ⊗O/ XO X**3 J4 YW . 4YA Y3 W3 3 Y4L XO4Y XO 3 \ OYY J4 4X 4A 4YX41 . J X 4 X3 14 4X J4OJO₹ 4 OYCŁ X3 Y C844 O8 X3 "J 4 Y3 J3 C8X X3 W4OYJ XO 3 ₹ Y 8 . 3 YYY X 3 4X 3 4O Y XO 9 X3 YO∓X W 47 49C 7 4∓OY XO ⊗OCCOY 3 ₹ Y∓, 4Y4 7 4⊗ WX FX (C XOO 1,00)11. F⊗ Y 0⊗X Y ⊗00Y4 0Y X3 X340Y FOW3 (4X 4 7 Y4 4 4 7 X 4 7 ∡ y∡x οy woola yοx ∡αορχ ∡ Υ ₹ 4 λι∡y, y ο4α 4 xο y₹ο4 xο x₹ ι⊗ ∡ 100α 10 477 7X, X347 X0 7FX40WX X3 74 7W , 47 4 807447 7X46 64Y, Y X3 X3 70Y 4 O⊗ 4770 9X 91 3 ₹ ₹OWW ₹₹O4. ⊗3 ₹ YOO/Δ 9 4 90W3 904 W 4X4 9 9 X304 X349 X3 O44 4 O8 4 4X3. 83 40747 77 4041 Y30 344 Y0 746 W3 644 Y. 4770 YX 4 4 **≢OWW ≢≢O4 タテレ チムQOZX Oツ. ⊗O X3 ₹ WO₹XOツ 4Oツ Y4キモ ツム タX ム ⊗O4 4 ₹ 4 ₹ 08 ≢O** 4 17 07 40466 △ 7 3 ₹XO47, — 7 4 4, ⊗44447, 4△4 47, 47XO7 70₹, 744WO₹ 4O1 € OF, Y34X J1 YW F 4O F X3 1 13X O⊗ 9 1X3 O⊗X Y J64W FOW3 OY X3 X340Y

§ . 3 YOFX 34 4X C 4FX 4 X4W X 44X 8 W4X OY.

. YA Y JA C J 丰丰. 4 丰 ヘY Δ XA Y XA 4C4YA = XO A = Δ4OへAX 4 丰丰49 CC4 HC4A4 下○へ タ イヒ X Y イエ 〒 4 Δ (4WWO 1 Δ y 1 X O X 3 X 〒 X ツO ツ 1 O 8 へ 1 O X O 〒 X 3 4 X X Y 4 I F ₹ XX Y1 4 44Y1 400₹ J4 W 4 YX, 804 4 J4 YW X0 X4 4X 84 W X Z Y₹ 4₹ 3 ₹ J4OJ 4X1, 4Y4 944X 4 X3 ™ 4Y41 6 Ψ 4O™ \(\bar{X} \) \(\ YA A. X3 1 - X - A A O A A Y A A A D A A W X W ∓ O Y X Y ∓ O Y X Y A O ⊗ X A A Y Y E ⊗ A A Y A 10 477 7X = 97 Y CC O4 4074X O7, 9 W4O = X3O = 7 O7C Y 4 7W4749C O8 Δ FW 47 71 X3 Δ 88 4 7W 9 XY 7 4 74 7W 47Δ 4 74 4FX 4: 90X X34X X30F . Y307 YOX, WOOLD JLL YLL J AW X3LX X3 LD Y FXALX OY OO L FXLX F X3 JAOJ AXL O⊗ X3 J OJC X3 YW O∓O*ÁCC*1 △ YO" Y4X △ *A ∓⁻JO9C W4*; 4Y△ X34X, 4₹ Y A1 J 4 OΔ O⊗ X3 YO4/Δ X3 4 34 9 Y Y4X OYF Y3O 10 4Y Δ X3 YF (₹ 41 JOJO/44 ∡∓∓ ∀9ℓ ₹, OA 97. ¼ ₹ У4Χ ; X3 A 3¼ 9 Y OX3 A∓ Y3O YX4O∓X Δ X3 Λ Y A¼ℓ ツよりよへ ツ)X O⊗ X3 4 WO)W 4)Ŧ XO J4)W ₹, ⊗O4 X ₹)OX XO タ 🤍よへ り Δ, X Y 4;₹ 444 A, X34X C 1 X 74X ₹0 4 17X ₹ 34 04 1 74X A 8407 477 0X3 4 ₹004W X 3 4 7 X 3 WO 9 7 9 X 3 D 0 7 C , Y 3 0 7 4 X 3 9 7 C F 4 C C O 7 X 0 4 F 9 7 C D 1 F O 9 , O 1 , 804 X3 \(\frac{4}{9}\) O8 4 O 4 \(\frac{4}{9}\) X3 \(\text{XO\"O(X\Vert \frac{4}{9}\) A \(\frac{4}{9}\) W044 O8 (WX O)\(\frac{4}{9}\) X0 4 Y3O(847 (1: 474 X30= X0 Y307 X3 1 X30= W077 XX 4 X3 7= (= Y 4 740W 4 91 X3 J4O₹J WX O⊗ 30YOO4496 J4 - Y Y YW 46OY, XO 4WW JX 4 4 1Y X1 97 Y3 W3 X3 7 Y 4 90014 XO 74070X X3 1 1 446 Y 6844 08 X3 4 8 660Y W X Z 7 7 7 7 7 8 4 7 W XO X3 4 OY) J4 4X 44 47X41. 1408 € OW. 3 € X. O8 X3 4 € XO4947W € 7 X3 y x 3 4(4)Δ₹, 900y . ¬ μΔ x. 4.Δ.

. WJ 4 X 08 ℓ 4Y\\(\frac{1}{2}\), 900\(\frac{1}{2}\) IT . W34J. IT ., Y3 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)4\(\frac{1}{2}\) \Rightarrow 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)1004 JO ℓ X W4 ℓ 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)1004 X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)4\(\frac{1}{2}\)004 X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)4\(\

. W ⊗O4X3 4 OY.

W X3 \mp \triangle OWX \triangle Y $CCO\mp$ X \triangle A \triangle X \triangle Y ACA. \triangle BOY. - . \rightarrow \triangle H

47X, J., y. - H.

. $\cancel{9}$ OX X \mp XO $\cancel{9}$ O $\cancel{9}$ \mp 4 \triangle X $\cancel{3}$ 4X X $\cancel{3}$ 0 \mp 7 $\cancel{4}$ 4X X O $\cancel{7}$ 7 \mp 4 $\cancel{7}$ 0OX X $\cancel{3}$ 4 $\cancel{7}$ 3OOX X $\cancel{3}$ 4 $\cancel{7}$ 3OOX X $\cancel{3}$ 4 $\cancel{7}$ 4 $\cancel{7}$ 4 $\cancel{7}$ 5OOX X $\cancel{3}$ 5OOX X $\cancel{3}$ 5OOX X $\cancel{3}$ 6 $\cancel{7}$ 5OOX X $\cancel{3}$ 6 $\cancel{7}$ 5OOX X $\cancel{3}$ 7OOX X $\cancel{$

. Y \mp WO POOYO40 Y \pm C X4Y 49 \mp 044 \pm 4 JOX \pm X, POO4 YOY 4 W4XO4 49 4C POO J3 CO \mp OJ3 O40Y. H W 40, 4 4 Y4X C 9.

. 47=Y 4 79 3468 08 74447 4 6070 66 XO 4 7 704 46 79 3468 08 74447 4 7 7004=.

. *₹9 ∆*.

. W X3 ₹4" " "OA 46. Y3 W3 POOX ₹ J. 6499 ₹ 40146 494 △1" "X, J41 &W.

. \mp X4Y X3 \mp 3 \mp X04 W4C 74 \mp \mp41 840" ". Δ 0 704X Δ 8 4X4 \mp H01 \mp 7 44W \mp . 80 3 \mp 4 8 4; 804 \mp 34 70X X3 04 1 14C 3 \mp X04 41 \mp 31. ". 30Y 4, \mp Δ 0 70X 7X 4 7X0 X3 \mp 0 \mp X 07 4 44X 71 X0 X3 5 4X3 08 47: X3 \mp Y004 3 4 5 08 70 0 \mp , 83 74 7W \mp \mp 34 Δ 70X 5 7 Δ 8 44013X 4; 47 Δ 54 \pm 54 \mp 74 X3 4 \pm 73 X3 4 \pm 73 X3 4 \pm 74 04 74 \pm 70X 4 74 X3 7407 74 840" X3 707 \pm 74 807 44 74 X3 \pm 74 X3 4 \pm 75 X3 4 \pm 77 X3 4 \pm 7

. 140x 0₹4 04 \$ CC x 74W ₹ C \$. . W47. § .

. \otimes \$ 707, 0770\(\frac{7}{2}\) \(\times \) 4\(\times \) \(\times

は347. ま. フイ**キ**ツドキフ*本と* O*4* ドドはW O⊗ 4 へOO4 へO ドイツッドツ⊗; 4ツ4 ⊗年4W⊗ ⊗O フイO キムド ⊗O4 ⊗3ト ット・ドト・WW手⊗キト・W O⊗ ⊗3ト ッよ⊗キ〇ツ.

§ . @3 O4H WX O8 ∓OW X1 70 YX∓ OOX X3 4OX ∓ O8 X3 ∓O 4 17.

 $4 \otimes_{\mathbb{N}^{+}} A \times A \mp O \neq A + A \times O \neq O + A \times A \times O + O + A \times O +$

§ . 80 X4Y W44 X34X X3 4 4 4 FO88 W 7X 7074 4 08 YO4Y77.

80 FOWW Δ 7740W04 71 X3 F 4907 Δ 47W 08 41 X3 71, X F 7 W FF441 X0 X4Y W44 X34X X3 4 3 4 FO88 W 7X 7073 4 08 436 Y0497 7 7 41 OF 806 04 7 W FF441 7408 FF 07. 47 4XX 7X 4776 W4X 07 07 X3 744X 08 10 477 7X, Y F 4 1064X 07F, 474 4FF FX47W 7407 461 1447X Δ , Y 66 740 Δ 0W X3 F 88 WX Y X300X OF 71 W07FX44 7X, Y3 W3 F 46741 84X46 X0 740FX41.

830₹ YO49♥ 7 X34X 44 O₹ 806 OO^3X XO 9 4 X4 7 4 7 X3 ₹X4X : XO ₹OWW 4 7 4 X 4 Y Y 1 X 3 Y, X 3 7096 W 40X 3 0 4 X 2 3 4 ¥ W 4X 4 Y 62 4 4 1 3 X X O O ₹ W 0 Y F X 1 4 Y X . **⊗** y w **₹₹41.** r 41 W X Z y OY = 3 = フ 4=Oy46 = 4 W = XO 3 = WOOyX 41: 4 y 4 4 " W&ፈን W, ንጋፈብX WOረፈብ Y&O &ፈቹ ቃ ን ብ ፈብ Δ, ΔΟWፈX Δ, ፈንΔ ንቹXብOWX Δ ን Xቹ 90=0"), W4")"OX C4"Y80CCZ C4 X, 4"Y4 W4"14Z XO 4 804 1") C4"Y4 X34X Y40=X4Z Y3 W3 3 4W4O 4 4X 30", O1/C == 3 = WOO1/X47 34= 1/O OWW4= O1/804 3 ", 3 = OY) WOO)X47, 3 YOO(4 Y X3OOX 4 4=0) 494940) X X3 = X4X 34= 4 4 13X 90x 4 47 704 44x 0₹ 0013x x0 9 744 08 x3 ₹ 4 13x, 474 XO 4 X4 Y 3 Y. O)/L) "JOAX4"X OA) W ₹₹4AL W4₹ ₹. ८ 9 AXL ₹ X3 ₹OO/ O⊗ 49 C X ₹ 47△ ጛልO₹Xብኒ: ⊗ብ ዋO ንX*ርጊ 4* ማ Wጓፈን W Oብ ፈን ፈብX ₹X, ፈ⊗X ብ ጓፈ ንጎ ሪOንጎ Xብፈ *ርር* ል 4 XO4Y₹ YO4 1°7 4X 4Y4 9 XX 4 PO46 ⊗ 4 XO 4 Y4 4 ₹ WOOYX47 O₹ ⊗O6 ₹ 4 W ₹. $\mp \otimes$ W $+ \times 4$ \vee $+ \times 4$ \vee $+ \vee$ $+ \vee$ + $744WX \mp X3$ % C4 $\% X304 \mp 08$ 740X WX O7, 9W00444 <math>% 9X, &W., 494 X0 C4 X3 4 \(\xi \times \

§ . ► ♥ = 44 = Y30 YX W X3 ♥ 4Y41.

§ . C49004 474 740=X47 70=X 9 7W00441 4.

 \otimes 3 \quad \quad

 \otimes 3 4 Y 4)1-)1/24)4)4)4)7)4)4)8)8)904)8)904)

W X3 FY1C \mp 3 \angle WX \mp Y8O4W Y1 X3 \mp 4OC, 10. \mp 1. H.; 10. \mp 7. W.; 10. \mp 7. W.; 2OX 47 \angle 4C \angle 47. 10. \mp 1. W. . \pm H.

W 4C₹0 X3 70Y 4 0⊗ 74 7X 71 4 ₹09H WX, 04 74 804 17 4, 10 71 494044.

7C4WY . 3OC7, 4W. & Y4CY. 47. ,474 7O₹X, § . 474 900Y ₹₹. § . □ H.

4yx, § , *y*ox , [−] *H*.

 $3OY \otimes 44 \times 3 \quad \forall X \neq A \forall W \quad O\otimes \times 3 \quad C \land \exists C \not A \lor C \land \exists A \not A \not A \lor C \not A$

は347 まま ○**8 831 は○(8)ま 48章○**) ○**8 831 W**○**章**(.

§ . 83 OX C XZ O8 X CC47.

§ . 804 x > 740x w x 0 y 0 ⊗ > 0 ₹ 94 y ∆ y y.

§ . 30=947441 0013X XO 9 764W 4 7 47 30704496 6 13X

470X3 4 490\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1804 00\(\frac{1}{2}\) X0 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X0\(\frac{1}{2}\) X1\(\frac{1}{2}\) X2\(\frac{1}{2}\) X3\(\frac{1}{2}\) X3\(\frac{1}\) X3\(\frac{1}{2}\) X3\(\frac{1}{2}\) X3\(\frac{1}{2}\) X3\(\frac{1}\) X3\(\frac{1}2\) X3\(\frac{1}2\) X3\(\frac{1}2\) X3\(\f

§ . Ø3 WO(X 4X 0) 0Ø X3 ₹0 (4)4X044(0)(\4X 0)

83 WO(X 4X 0) 08 X3 ₹0 (4 ₹ 4 ₹ X3 4XX 1X 0) 08 X3 10 41 17 17 10X 0) (12 0) **4WWOOYX O⊗ X3** Y 4(O49(4Δ 4YX4Λ ₹ X34X ⊗(OY ⊗4O") X, 9OX ⊗4O") X₹ 9 YΛ 47 O36 74X O7 770₹ 4 37 74XO4 O7 7479 74. 83 Y3O6 44X3 ₹ 4 ₹ X 7 4 XO 8 4 X = "1944" X 4" 1 X = : 40 X X 3 = X Y 00 (Δ 4 ") W 4 7 4 4 (08 Δ 0) 1 \ 8 X Y 4 0 \ 0 \ W 0 (X 4 X Δ). F 47. Y4X OY ₹ X3 Y O96 ↑ Δ 97. X3 C4Y O⊗ Y4XO4 XO WO6X 4X X3 C4YΔ X34X ጻፈቹ Ø4ሪሪ y xo xf f844 : ፈንል x ጻፈቹ yo 4 ላጻx xo yሪፈብላ xf 900ya44 ቹ. 04 ጻፈ 4 WOO4\(\frac{1}{2}\) XO X\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \ X = JO== == O) = YW4J496 O⊗ ⊗O49 =3 Y1 X Y X3 Y W ==44 =. ⊗3O= Y4X OY= **≢OW3 4₹ X3 47W 7X 1 47947年 474 ≢O77 7004 47 844X44₹ Y30 73449 X 8 4X 6** WOOYX4 \mp , 90X Δ \mp Δ 4 \forall XO WOCX Δ 4X X3 Δ 4 Δ 4 Δ 5 Δ 7 Δ 4 W3OO \mp Δ 4X3 Δ 4 XO C Δ 9 Δ 7 7/074 4, 44 Y47X 77 XO X3 7F (F, 44 7HO4 OOF XO 4/1/ X3 4 7 739004F, 474 △ ₹ 4 XO 9 ԻX 47¼X △ ¼₹ ₹¼ ¼Ղ ¼Y△ フ 4Ÿ W OO₹ 9 ¼₹X₹. ❷氡 4 ¼4 OX╡ 4₹, Y╡O, $XO 4 O \Delta C49OO4$, $WAOOF XO C OYCL 92 AOYX Y1, 4YA XA <math>A \otimes COWYF$. $\otimes A F Y 1AX$, 4009XL ==, 9 4CLOY 4 7 X3 8 4=X 4^ = 08 X3 YO4L4, Y3 7 X3 44X3, Y X300X WO(X 4X 0), J4040W 4 704 X34) Y4∓ ₹088 W 7X X0 8 4 X₹ ₹7466 7079 4 08 " ΥΆΧΑ ΧΑΎΧΕ. ΘΟΧ Α΄Χ ΤΑ Ε ΎΧ, ΥΆ Υ ΧΆ ΑΟΎΑΎ ΑΑW Ε ΕΟ ΛΑ ΑΧ*C*L ΥΌΟΟΧ ΤΟ Δ, Χ WOOLA YOX ∓OJ∓ ∓X ⊗ 4((Y4X OYF Y 4 △ ∓7OF △ XO (y x 3 4 x y 4 y y 4. ⊗ 3 0 ₹ Y 3 0 \(\begin{align*}
\begin{align*}
\be 4 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)O\(\frac{1}{ YO A 4\for XO WOYJC4 Y. 😵 OX\ A Y4X OY\ TY0A Y4O\XA OO\ 4Y4 XOO WCO\ CL WOY® Y Δ. WOY XO X ¼Y JO∓∓ ∓∓ OY O® ¼ J ¼ 4X O® X 3 O ∓ (¼ Y Δ ∓. ® 3 O ∓. X 3 O O ∩ 3 X 3 O=O4J4X OY, X3 =X496 =3" YX O⊗ "Y4"17. WO6O" = O" X3 WOYX Y YX O⊗ YO4X3 4" 1 W4" " \3X, O" X3 4 WO" 3" " X3 " " € F Y X3 " HO = X 4 O O Y Δ = , 9 P X 4 " C L CÁY⊗OC. ⊗3 J OJC O⊗ X3O∓ ԻX Y∓ X4ÁWX∓ 4ÁX3 4 4ÁY1 ∆ X34OO13 X3ÁY 7349 X A X3 7.

§ . **O⊗ JO***3***८ W 144y44 ≡**.

 4₹ XO X3 ₹09H WX O8 X3 ₹ W347X 4, ₹
 804X3 4 40X304 X ₹, H3 XX1 ₹

 HO™ 4W 4C C4Y. OC. . W347. . ¬ H.

は多本フ、手手手 08 は0ツツトイはト

§ .08 307 474 804 17 X444.

§ .OX (XZ 08 X3 30 Y X444.

 \otimes 3 30" X444 0 \otimes 4 74X 07 \mp 0 \otimes 74 4X 0 \mp ; X \otimes 047 \mp 3 \mp 4(C X3 W X S 7 \mp Y X3 X3 " 47 \mp 0 \otimes 740W04 77 Y34X 4 X3 % Y47X, 4 \mp X3 4 7 W \mp \mp 44%, 0 \mp 80C, 04 474 49C; X W40 \mp \mp 4 W 4W0C4X 07 0 \otimes "07%, 10% X \mp 740 \mp 74, 47 "74X \mp C49004, 474, 97. 4 \otimes 8044 77 \mp 09 \mp \mp X 7W X0 4 74 4X 70% 4 0 \otimes 7 07C, W07X4 90X \mp X0 7W4 4 \mp X3 7070C4X 07 474 70Y 4 0 \otimes X3 \mp X4X.

§ .OX (XZ OO OO4 \7 X444.

§ . 046 74X 07 XO WOCX 4X X3 307 X444.

§ . 096 74X 07 XO W4447L 07 804 77 X444.

§ . 800744X 07 08 X3 C4Y= 08 W077 4W: - 4 13X 08 704W34= 71.

Y 34 $4\ell = 9$ 7 74ℓ %. \$ X34X 9 Y WOOLA YOX 84 X3 $\% = \ell$ \mp 840% X3 40X304 X1 08 X3 $\ell = \ell$ X3 Y4X04 $\ell = \ell$ OY X Y1 Y W $\ell = \ell$ X3 X34X X3 Y30 ℓ Y4X OY 4 $\% = \ell$ Y4 Y1 # Y1 # Y1 # Y1 Y4X OY4 $\ell = \ell$ Y4X OY4X OY4X OY5 O4 $\ell = \ell$ Y4X Y4X OY5 Y4X OY5 Y4X OY5 OX3 Y1X OY5 Y4X OY5 Y5 Y6 OX3 Y1X OY5 Y4X OY5 Y4X OY5 Y4X OY5 Y5 Y6 Y6X OY5 Y6X OY

§ .413×08 ₹ 66 71

Y W4770X 477ℓ 2 X3 \mp 47 4 4 \mp 07 71 X0 X3 4 13X 08 \mp 6 ℓ 6 71 \mp 0W3 X3 71 \mp 4 \mp Y Y47X X0 744X Y X3. F 42 7474 474 42 42 1474 09 9 71 7 48 WX ℓ 2 4X ℓ 9 4X2 X0 902 4 X3 71 X34X \mp X0 9 \mp 0 ℓ 4 Y0X X0 902 X, 474 X0 902 X 08 09 44X3 4 X347 08 470X3 4 X3 ℓ 47 08 74X04 1 \mp X0 70 7 4 \mp 070 Y34X \mp 0 4 472 Y 14 08 4 13X X0 \mp 6 ℓ 6 Y34X 9 ℓ 7071 \mp 70 3 7 X0 470X3 4 Y30 40 \mp 70X Y \mp 3 X0 902 X; Y X3 4 34 \mp 472 Y4X 09 X3 4 13X 08 \mp 6 ℓ 6 Y1 3 4 W07704 X \mp 04 7 4W3474 \mp X0 4 7 07 ℓ 6 Y30 44 09Y ℓ 6 Y1 X0 34 X3 7.

§ .7403 4 X O) O8 804 1) y 4W3474 ₹.

§ . Y4XO4 OO XA 4 1AX OO 4OL Y1,

§ . ► 42 74X O) = XO W3OO = 30Y 844 X Y 66 7747 Y WO Y Y 4W.

§ . 30Y 4 74X 07 4WPO 4 = 47 48 WX 4 13X XO 4 804 17 X444.

§ . ○ ※ X ※ 〒 ツフ フ イツ 辛辛 ○) ○ ※ W ○ ツツ イW .

WOO)X4L, ∓ 3 ∓ 4 X ℓ 9 4XL, Y3 Y A ∓ 3 X3 YY \mp Z4OZ A1, XO Z4OZ A3 X X3AX WO)YY AW AX O A4 A4 X A5 X A5 X O A6 X O A7 X O A7

§ . Y3 X3 4 X3 (4Y≡ 4 (4X У\ X0 W0")" 4W 44 ∓09H WX X0 74 ∓W4 7X 0Y.

Y 34 = YY34X 44 X3 4 13X = X34X Y4X OY = A 4 840 Y Y4XO4 Y X3 4 1444 XO WO" → W , 4" → A OY X > T " 4" → A WPO → OX > A = 3 → X → 4 X =: (X O = " YOY" Ի 4" " " " Y3 X3 4 X3 7 W4') 800Y4 4Y7 0Y 60Y1 807 80 4 X 4Y Y X3 1 10 10 Y 4**▼OC 4 ツイソソ 4. X ▼ Y W 手手よイし ⊗ 4手X XO O分手 4 . X 多 4 X X X タ 4 X 4 4 1 4 1 3 X 手 Y 3 W 3** WOYE EX 9 4 E YJC JOY 4: X3 τ 44 W4CC Δ 9 C4X 9, HO44 9 Ae 84WOCX4X τ . 4 1 3 X ₹ 0 8 7 4 4 9 6 X ₹ . 8 3 ₹ 4 4 ₹ 0 W 3 7 X 3 4 0 Y 7 7 X X 0 4 X 3 X 3 Y 3 0 7 0 ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ X 3 7 7 47 OF X 3 7 O 4 7 O X. 4 F 3 X 3 7 9 F 7 4 O 7 4 - 9 7 7 4 9 F O C O X C 7 & 9 4 8 4 O 7 4 C C 4 = X 4 4 7 X 7 X 3 = 4 = 7 WX; = O X 3 4 X X 3 4 WX O 7 = X 3 4 X 4 6 4 X X O X 3 1 P 4 W = 08 X3 = 4 1 3X = 44 4WX = 08 7 4 84 Y 66, X34X 747 9 407 04 70X 407. ∡₩₩Ο4△ ንጎ XO JC ፈቹO4. ቹX ቹ ሣፈን ⊗ ቹX X&ፈX 4 ጎ&Xቹ O⊗ X& ቹ ሧ ን△ ₩ፈንንOX ቃ COFX 17. 74 FW4 7X OY, OY LYWOOYX OO X A 4 YOX 1 YA OF A, F YW 74 FW4 7X OY F OYCL ⊗OOYA A OY WOYF YX C 1 X Y4X CL J1 FOY A; 4YA X34X, ⊗ F JOFF FF 4 1 13X Y3 W3 = 08 =0W3 4 Y4XO4 X34X = Y47 O4 Y47 Y0X O= X, 4= = X3 YY J40J 4. Y X3OOX 477. J 4∓07 34 77. 4 4 73X XO J4 ∓W4 9 XO 7 07 X3 ∓09H WX, X W4770X 9 74 ₹0७ 4, ⊗40७ ७२ ३४ ७९ ८०७९ ⊗04904७ XO O₹ X, X34X ₹ X3 4 ⊗04 ७X ७४ XO 3 74 4 4 8407 744 71 07 08 X, 474 34 09 7 4 7 X3 7088 W 7X 74477 08 WOYF YX. ℓ X OF FOJJOF, \otimes O4 YFX4YW, X34X F 4" YX 4 ℓ L 4X ℓ 4 AXL XO 14 YA YL WO47 4X 477 7 66 = 76 4= , 474 ×34X 404 71 4 47 WO75 4 4496 X 77 , 4 W 7XO47 ⊗ 1.00 JC 4∓, ∓ 3.4 "JAΔ O∓ O⊗ X3 ∓A"" "JC: 4∓ ∓ 3.4 ΔΟΥ Υ X3 ∓ 4 ∓J WX Y3.4X ₹ X30013X J40J 4, X ₹ Y0X X0 ∮ J4 ₹0" Δ, ⊗40" X3 ₹ C0Y1=W0YX Y0 Δ O₹ 08 X3 =4" " (C, X34X = " 4")X XO 4 74 " "7. = (8 08 X3 4 13X 08 14 14 17 4X 4")7. OX3 4: 474, WOYF PO YXCL, "YL 4 13X W4YYOX 9 COFX 9L 74 FW4 7X OY. 9OX YOY **₹0フフ೦₮ , X氡᠘X, Oツ ツモ イ ₹೦૮ ツヘ XO ツ᠘ツ O₹ O⊗ ᠘ツOX氡 イ ツ ሪሪ, X氡 OYツ イ O⊗ X氡** ⊗OA♥ 4 OJJO∓ ₹ X, 4Y¼ 4YYOOY₩ ₹ XO ♥ 4 J4O╕ 4 X OY; ⊗ ₹ O4 € ╕ ₹ J4O╕ 4 X OY Y X300X Y W ## X1, 4Y4 Y X300X 0770# X 0Y, X30013 # 34 X Y Y7 70Y 4 X0 \triangle \otimes YA YA = CO, AYA YYOY YA A TAX, XA = A TAX = CO = X, A WAO = YA WOYAOWX $C \times O = 47726 \times 3 = 74 \text{ YW } 76 = ... \text{ W YW } \times 47 \text{ YA} = 07 \times 3 \text{ Y } 66 \times 3 \text{ Y } 66 \times 3 \text{ Y } 67 \times 3$ W4447L O) WO"D AW Y X3 4YOX3 4, O4 YOX X0 W4447L X O), 4YA X0 4 1064X X3 Δ YXCL 4 4 13X 08 Y 4 49 C XL HOF Y 44 84WOCX4X F. 4 F YJC JOY 4.4YΔ

§ . ₹774 ₹W4 7X 4 € X1 08 4 13X ₹80074 4 07 X4 4X1.

§ . O⊗ YOYOJO ₹, 4YA X44A Y1 WOYJ4Y ₹, Y X3 ԻWCO₹ J4 С1 ₹.

HO " earrow " $rac{1}{4}$ WO " earrow " $rac{1}{2}$ " rac

§ . 94647W OO X444 . 474 4XX 7X O7 OO 1O 477 7X 7 X3 = 4 = 7 WX.

§ . **₹**704x 40x **₹**.

W X3 $\angle O$ X3O4 X $\mp \angle A$ YA $\triangle O$ WX4 Y $\mp O$ Y X3 $\angle A$ AYX $\angle A$ 1 O \otimes WOYY 4W $\angle A$ YA WOYY 4W $\angle A$ 4 A OA4 OY \mp 4, H3 XX \mp 4 HOYY 4W $\angle A$ 6 CA4, XO . - H.

W 46€0 €. , 474 €4. YOX . 47X . — H.

4YΔ 8OA 1Y "OYOJOL ₹, 4YΔ OJOY WOLOY S4X OY Y 1 Y 14L. H3 XX1 ₹ HOY" AW 4L CAY, XO : 474 = FOツ = ツ= 96 O9 = 4 4X Oツ= Oツ X3 ツフOC W孔 O8 トトトWCO= リる ₹ Y 4CX3 O⊗ Y4X OYF. 9OOY . W. . J. . . &W. 4Y4 Δ 4Y ⊗OWY 4. リる ₹ ヒー₹₹4₺ OY *9*ΟX ∓ ∓Δ. . . 447 X. X34X. XO Y40W ₹7 W064X Y1 4Y4 YX 474 ₹ Y1 Y4 4046 ₹ X0 Y944Y X3 4 W47 X46 ₹ Y 1 1 Y7 Y7 OY4 4X4Y Y1 ₹, 74094967 ↑ 9 44667 9 9 8 W 46 9 X3 4 ₹06X, 90X Y3 W3 W0064 90X 9 704₹0 & 97 ₹ ୬٦૮ YA 404/₹, X ७/4૨ ୬ №7 Δ YX O4 ↑ Y4/6૨ XO 4⊗⊗O4Δ X3 ७ 4 ७०७०७०€२; 30X X34X, 48X 1 X3 7, 34 4WPO 1 4 4 () 14() 7108 X, X3 X144 0013X X0) X34OY) OJ Y. 474 Y. Y3 Y 4 WOOYX4L 9 WOW \(\text{XOO } \Delta \) \(\text{YE} \) JOJOC4X \(\Delta \), 4YA YAYE **▼Oタトト WX** ▼ 44 OOX O⊗ ツフとOL 4ツム 1 ▼Xと ▼ = , X 3 り X 3 1 ツよし タ よりOX 3 1 1 4 ∓ Oり ⊗ O 1 ንWOO4ፈጎ ንጎ X¾ W4 ፈX Oን O⊗ ⊗O4 ጎን WO"ንጋፈን ቹ. ፈ W ሪ ቃ4ፈX ል ል ጋሪO"ንፈX ቹX. ፈንል 4Y 4WOX O9₹ 4 40⊗ 30Y4Y Y4XO4 "Y. ⊗4CC Z-44YA , 34₹ HO₹XCZ ₹4 A, X34X X3 10 4)" "YX, 40X X34X 08 8 YA Y1 X3 J40J 4 J64W 804 X3 A #W0YX YX A # ∡∓∓O4 Δሪጌ X3 ሣወ∓X Δ ⊗⊗ WOረX: ፈሃΔ X3 J4 ∓ ሃX ሃጎ XO X3 4 ሣፈጎ ሃፈX Oሃ ሃ ፈ A FX4YX WOOYX47, J 4FJ WX YŦ, OY Y3 W3 X3 4 X3 OO \3X₹ 4Y4 4 ₹ 4 ₹ 74 8 ₽ ツOX 〒Y3 W3 4 X 4ツリ4 X3 〒X49C 〒3ツリX O8 X3 4リW リX WOCOリ FY 4〒CL X3 1 Y 4 J4 ¥ YX 4 41 X3 10 47 YX # 47 40 40 4 7 YX, YOX 4 ¥ 4 JOY ¥3 YX. X3 WOYX YX ₹J4 Y1 Y1 ⊗40" X3 ⊗OCC "YJCOL" YX O⊗ X3 4₹J 4 Y1 " Y4 O⊗ "Y4", 4YA OYA 4 X3 Y8CO YW O8 4 Y Y A 307, X3 *94*A, X3 AC, 4YA X3 X0490C YX Y4Z 9 4 YA 4 A O∓ ⊗OL " "99 4∓ O⊗ ∓OW X7. OO4 WOLO" ₹, X3 Y, 74 ∓ YX ∓OW3 4 ⊗ LA 804 X3 740 90X 09 08 30 949 3477 9 ₹₹, ₹0W3 4 ₹W07 804 X3 904€ ₹X 70470₹ ₹ 08 73 (47)X34071. X34X Y W47)YOX 9 (4 XO X3 7)Y X3 4 7X 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X = Y ((9 O 4600y A 97 4 Y ₹ 6 ↑ ₹64XO4 O4 10 479 7X. TH.

H347. **=**X. O**8 83**ト H44ト O**8 8**3ト フロ*タと***=**H Y47W O**8 HOツツOソ=**H4**8=**Oソ, 47**4 8**3ト 4**=**138 O**8 8**OCC.

§ . OX (X1 08 3 13Y41=, W4Y46=, &W.

§ . 40X1 08 10 479 9X 9 X3 ₹ 4 ₹ 7 WX.

Of ON XN JAW JAC XN TOTAX XO TOTAX XO TOTOL XN AXX TO YOUN XN OF ON XN TO ATT THE TOTAX XO XN TOTAX XO YN TOTAX XO XN TOTAX XO XN TOTAX X

§ . 80044X 07 08 X3 413X 08 X0//

83 WOYFX 40WX OY 474 74 \mp 4 4X OY 08 466 X3 \mp YO4Y \mp 9 Y1 4XX Y4 Δ Y X3 14 4X F7 Y \mp , X3 Y4X OY Y4 \mp 42 H0 \mp X6 \mp X6 O96 1 466 X30 \mp X0 WOYX 4 90X X0 X3 Y, Y30 4 W 44 470 X41 840 X3 4 0 \mp X3 \mp X3 \pm X3 \pm X4 O4 1 Y08 X3 4 13 X 08 X066. \mp X \mp H0 \mp X X3 \pm X4 X4 \pm X4 \pm X4 \pm X4

 $\mp X \cancel{4} X X 3 79 \mp 7 \cancel{4} 707 \cancel{4} X 0 \cancel{5} 77 \cancel{5} 7 \cancel$

§ . 440∓ O8 X3 ∓ 4 \3X.

 $90X \times 3$ 449×4441 $04 \times 070 \times 0741$ $04 \times 070 \times$

4X 74 \mp 9X, XO 4 O 4 4CC 4 88 WOCX1 494 O774 \mp \mp O9, 94X O9 \mp \mp XXC X3 \mp 7O 9X \mp 91. X4 4X \mp .

 $90X \ 4CX30013$, $\mp \ yW \ 4XX \ C \ Y40X$, $\otimes 44yW \ 14XCT \ 4\Delta \ 4yW \ 2 \ yX3 \ 7D40 \ 7YX \ 000 \ 3 \ 4 \ 4044 \ 7X \ 4VY14C4y4 \ 347 \ 7D40 \$

⊗3 ₹ 70₹ X 09 4 ₽0 4 ₹ 12/494X 09 494 ₽04/ 8 W4X 09, 4₹ 4 ₹7 WX₹ 4 709/ W 840" X\ WO""0" W4X O" Y X\ X\ \\ \\ X\ X\ \\ FX4 \" "\\ A446 \ JO "X\ \.400 X\\ *℄Ⅎ*≢○૮○Χ Ⅎ⅂⅋Χ XO ℄フフℲΟ℄W⅋ X Oタ ℄W⅋ ₹ ል , W℄タ Oタ*ヒႢ タ Ⅎ℄* フ*OℲ*૮ W ℄タል ⅂ タ Ⅎ℄*ℰ* Y47= HOY= 40 YX67. 8 47 YA 4046 34 6470 44HO 7 77 4 9 9 947 4 4 = 0) 4 9 C 1 4 8 C 7 7 4 D 7 E 7 C 1 X C 4 7 L 7 4 E C 1 X C 1 C C A X X C 4 7 7 4 C A X C 4 7 7 4 C A X C A 7 7 4 C A X C A 7 7 4 C A X C A 7 7 4 C A X C A 7 7 4 C A X C A 7 7 4 C A X C A 7 7 4 C A X C A 7 7 4 C A X C A 7 7 4 C A X C A 7 7 4 C A X C A 7 7 4 C A X 474 Δ 7474 477 ₹07 3 X3 79₹ 8 X 804 X3 7 47 ₹₹ 07, 076 ₹₹ X3 4 9 4 7096 W Y47 O 4 X. Y04 34 X3 J096 W 4Y7 4 13X 4X W0770Y 64Y X0 X0Y 0Y X3 94YYF O⊗ 47 47W 7X 74 7496 4 4; 9466 . A 49 4X, ⊗ 47 47. ; X3OO13 X 747 1 ₹X 97. H3 ## . "¼"YO Y, Y4XX\\\ , 47. ; HOOZ 4 . W" X3, W 41. & 44YC , . WO, ⊗ 4 74 4X ሃል ል0*4*ሪ ሣፈሣ ፈሃል 4*74* 4*4 4*4 ልኅ 0 4 4 4 4 3 ሣፈጊ ሃቹ ≢X 0*7*0 ሃ ፈሃጊ *7* 4₹0 ሃ OF Y1 X J4L Y1 3 Y 4 XOCC. 4F Y X3 YFX4YW OO JOXY L 4Y4 OOC34Y 94 41 . FY 84 74∓₹41 X340013 X₹ WOOYX47. 83 4 13X X0 74∓₹ 4X 4 704 44X X066 ₹ 4

W y. , 4yx.

H347. X. O⊗ ሣ୦ንኮጊ ፈሃ∆ ԻXH34Ύ\ኮ.

. ΔΟΧŁ ΟΘ ΧΑ ¼¼Χ ΟΥ Ο4 74 ⅓W Υ ΧΑ 4 ₹7 WX XO XA WO У.

₹X ₹ X4O . X34X. Ŋ4 J4 ₹₹ ŊŊ Ŋ₩ ₹₹ X1. X3 ₹X4X YOO64 34 44 N3X XO O44 4 X3 W X Z 7 = XO 4 W X3 WO 7 4 X 4 7 4 W = O7 4 O4 XO X = 4 46 460 : 90X 4 = 804 19 4₹ Y 66 90X 4 W X 4X X 3 4 X 7 4 W , X 3 Y 4 X O 7 1 4 7 Y 1 Y O X 3 Y 1 9 1 X 3 平 740W △ 91: X ₹ 0961 4 X 7704447 7466 4X 804 X3 6. Y X300X 88 WX 91 4 440 W46 WO4. 🛇 ३ 🗏 ԻW ᆍ 🛇 ४60, ४۵۵ ۵ ७ ४७ ४१४ ४१४ ४१४ ७४७७ १ 🔻 ∡ 4 ¼C Δ 9X Y3 W3 X3 ₹O 4 ↑Y WOYX4¼WX₹ Y X3 YΔ ΔΟ¼C₹: ఢYΔ, Y ₹X4 WX HO=X W . X3 = W4 = = 08 4884 4= 9 70 0 4. X34X 707 t 0003 X0 9 W466 4 7 4X X3 1-7 7= 08 X3 =X4X, 474 74 4 804 7 0X3 4 =7 W, 4WWO44 71 X0 X3 74X0446 **▼X 4 Y A 4 4 A : O X 3 A Y = , X 3 = Y Y A O 8 4 O A Y, C 4 A O Y Y X 3 3 O O A O 8 Y W ∓ = X 1,** YOOLA &4CC FOC CZ OY X3OF Y3O A W A X3 F 4A9 XA4AZ YOYZ Y J4ZY YX, Y3 W3 YOOLA f OYHO\(\frac{1}{2}\)X, f \(\frac{1}{2}\)X, f \(\frac{1}\)X, f \(\frac{1}\)X, f \(\frac{1}\)X, f \(\frac{1}{2}\)X Δ ₹Χ4ΟWX XO X44Δ , 97. Δ ₹Χ4Ο7. У\ X3 WOY⊗ Δ YW 9ΟX3 O⊗ ⊗O4 \Y 4₹ 4YΔ XO COWY OT OA ₹ YA 49404A X3 100A OCA ₹7 W : Y3 A 97. 4 X 77004447. ₹XO7 ₹ JOX XO X3 W 4WO(4X O) O⊗ YO) 1. WO X34X X ₹ X3 4OX1 O⊗ 41 14X O) 474 08 47 FO 4 11 XO 49 FX 4 7, 4 F YOW 3 4 F 70 F F 96 , 8 40 Y FO 4 47 11 400 F 47 +7 4 7 7X. 474 44X3 4 XO 34 4 WOO4₹ XO 1+X44O44 744€ X41+ ₹ 474 WOYX4 JOX OYF XO FOJJO4X X3 J4 FF Y1 1 T 1 N F O⊗ X3 FX4X.

§ . ⊗3 4413X∓ YX3 ∓4 ₹7 WX

§ . 30Y 0Y Y4X 0Y Y47 YH04 4Y0X3 4 Y X3 44X WC 08 WO Y.

&40% x3 J4 yW JC \mp H0 \mp x C4 Δ A0YY, X \mp 4 \mp 1. X0 W0YWCOA, X34X & 0Y Y4X OY W00YX 48 X \mp X3 %0Y 1. 08 4Y0X3 4, O4 & \mp 3 4CCOY \mp 4YA J40X WX \mp 84C \mp 7 W0 Y 4 \mp Y30 J4 \mp 0% X0 A0 X, \mp 3 A0 \mp X34X Y4X OY 4Y YH041. 40X W0%70YC1 W4 % Y4C \mp 0 08 X3 \mp WC4 \mp 7 % Y4 Y0 J40X WX OY 4Y1Y3 A \mp 4CC J4 YW \mp 9 Y1 P04CC1. YX \mp 7 A%7 Y4X Y1 X3 %7.

§ . O⊗ Ի₩¾¼¾¼ , ¼¾¼ X¾ ८¼¥¥ O⊗ WO¾¾ ¼W .

 \otimes 3 4 ∓ 470 X3 $4 \text{WO} \mp \text{XO} \text{MO4}$ MO4 $\text{A7}, 47\Delta 0 \otimes \text{MO2}$ T = O = XO WO = MO7 $\text{AW} = \text{AY} = \text{$

O41 7X 7 W FF X1: 40X X3 1 F4Y XF 7H0FX W . - 83 F47 40X304, FJ 47 71 08 XO X\$ 1-704X4X 09 04 9 CX 91 40Y9 08 X\$ 1004 \(\begin{align} \text{FJ W , 494 XO X\$} \end{align} 4CO - 47A ∓07 X 7 ∓ 70X 4 X0X4C ∓X07 X0 W077 4W . ⊗3 ∓ X40X3 34∓ 9 7 ∓0 Y (C O)A 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)OOA \(\frac{1}{2}\)A \(\frac{1}\)A \(\frac{1}\)A \(\frac{1}{2}\)A \(\frac{1}{2}\)A OX3 4 O⊗ X3 ₹ "OQ ₹ O8 Q 44₹ Y1 X3 WO Y Y Q 88 WOCX X Y ₹, W 4₹ Q XO

 J44WX ∓ X X3
 Y00 ∀X X3
 Y W ∓∓ X1. W 4∓ Δ X0 № ∓X. Y 34 , 00 X3 ∓ ∓09H WX, 47

 O4 Δ 747W O \otimes 73 C 7 X3 \otimes 4 4, \mp \mp O Δ 7 741, , Y3 W3 477007W \mp , X34X, \otimes 3 % 71 XO 744 4 804X 4 4 40WX 07 7 044 4 XO 4 X4 **3 ∓ 4884 4∓. - 30x yyoy y**1 **▼OW3 4 4OWX OY, - フィムヘ 手 3 ツ ま (⊗ XO X3 フ Oフィ O⊗ 3 ま ツ ツヘム〇ツ, タル ▼Oィ ツツ** X \mp J4OJ 4 \mp X4Y Δ 44 Δ 4Y Δ 46O, 4X 3 \mp OYY J4 4X WO \mp X 4Y Δ 1-7 Y \mp , 4Y Δ Y CC O47, PO 7 08 8447W 474 74 444, 76 47 \ 3 4 4 70 \ 474 A07 4 804 X3 \ \ 475 **JO4JO**₹. **YOX**. Δ X 4.Δ.

H 3 4 7. X 章. WIPHO Y 4 O 9 P H 8 O 8 4 O O 4 O P A Y Y P Y 8, - 80 フ A O H O A P 8 3 P 8 A O P 3 4 フ フ ま Y P W W O 8 8 A P Y 4 8 章 O Y.

§ . 4 y4x 0y 0013x x0 644004 48x 4 x € 0 y 3477 y ₹ ₹.

§ . **₹У₹X4OWX OУ**.

§ . F40W4X 07 08 200X3.

4 74 74 4 08 6 8 . FY X3 X 74 47 44F 08 7847W7 474 700X3, X3 30747 7 74 474 3 44X 4= C2 4 W X3 = 4= 08 1004 04 C. 3 7W X3 40W4X 07 08 200X3 \mp O') O' X \Rightarrow "O \mp X "JO4X \checkmark YX \checkmark 8 \otimes 4 \checkmark 4 \mp X \Rightarrow 4 X \Rightarrow 4 X X YX O') O \otimes X \Rightarrow へO イツツ ツX. ₹X OOへゑX ツOX XO タ ツX イ*CL (* ⊗X XO ⊗¼Xゑ イᆍ. ⊗ゑ 쀳O₹X W イX¼ ツ Y¼L 08 804" Y1 1004 W X Z YF F X0 800Y4 1004 FX*496* F3" YXF 804 70*96* W $\triangle OW4X OY, XO J4O \triangle X3 YY X3 496 Y4FX 4F \ \Delta 4 WX X3 YY X3 J4O\Delta YW \ \Delta 4Y\Delta$ JO4∓O ∓OW3 ") CA 4"YA ∓O X49C ") 4∓O4 ∓, X34X X3 W X Z ")∓ Y CC "YOX ") ^C WX XO X4Y 4A 47X41 08 X3 7. 30Y 4A7 4496 Y4 X3 A0W4X 07 08 X3 40747 7. 7 X3 86004 = 3 77 47 = 08 x 3 4 4 7096 W, 474 30Y 44967 Y4 = x W46W064x 4 x0 804♥ 14 4X ♥ 9 83 7.0091 ♥ 9 70X X3 ♥ ₹ (₹ 0)4 4 X3 74X40941 08 ₹0♥ 4YA PO4CCL "7740 A 97. 3 = YEX4OWX OYE 4YA 1°4"77C : X3 4 47. E704XE 4YA 4"O="" "X=Y 1 1" 4W = = J4OJ 1 XO ⊗O1" =O(Δ 1=. ⊗3 =4") J14WX W J1 4 (Δ 4X WJ44X4:474 X3 = Y4=0708 X3 Y=X Y=X Y=X X0X 07=08 X3 YW07J44496CŁWO4\O∓. ⊗¾4X C \ ∓C4XO4 4YA J¾ CO∓OJ¾ 4 YX 4 A YXO X¾ YO∓X Y YOX

 \triangle X \measuredangle C \mp A \mp J WX Y \ X \ \triangle OW \measuredangle X O Y O \otimes LOO X \ \otimes , \oint Y \ J A \mp O \measuredangle A \ X \ A \ J \ A \ X \ A \ J \ A \ X \

§ . ⁴⁴X₹ ⁴¾₄ ₹₩ ¾₩ ₹.

Y30 W47 4009X X34X X3 ₹0 4 17 X3 Y306 74X 07 0013X X0 7W00441 X3 44X= 474 =W YW = 80 =41 YOX3 Y1 O8 X3 Y4Y1 O= 806 Y YX OY= X34X ₹X4Ÿ X3 Z O8 4Z∮3OC4 4, T C X 44XO4 4Y4 X3 JOCX 44X₹ YC 13X Y X3 4XO, $X \equiv 9 \text{ W} \text{AO} \equiv X \equiv O \times \emptyset \equiv \text{AVA}$ $Y \times O O O \otimes X Y$, $O Y \otimes \text{AJJ} C = Y \times X \equiv Y \times X \cong Y$ YWOAA ~ 9CL WOOF & 4AX. 88 Y4X OY 4YA XF WOYAOWXOAF OO^8X X8 Y XO J4OX WX ") ') O& C 44") ')^ 4")Δ ^4 4X 4"4X \(\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}\), 4")Δ XO W4CC &O4X\(\bar{x}\ba 301004= 414 4 7444=. C X X3 84 144=08 944944 =7 4 WC4 7 414 17X X3 $4 \neq 0$) yne, woyx yx oo4= $\ell \neq Y$ x3 $\neq JJ \neq \ell$ yn x0 $\neq J$ 4 yw . ℓ x of woyJ $\neq 4$ ドツへとより4、⊗イよりW , 3○८८より4、より4 〒 4よ८ ×○Yリ〒 ○8 WY ×∑ 1८より4 より4 へ 1ツより1、×○ 14 4X 4 7079 4 0⊗ 307 FX 7 7 474 1004 W X Z 7 F. FX Y0064 9 4 140∓ F 4404 X0 X40 , Y 1/2 WX 4 WO4 OOF FJ WO24X OYF, 4Y4 X3OF 944YW3 F 08 YYOY2 41 4Y4 ∡4X X&XX Y 4 JO4 (ጊ ₹0ቃቹ 4 ")X XO J(ፈቹO4 ፈካሷ ፈካር)ቹ ") ")X; ቃOX X& ቹO(ሏ ፈካሏ 744WX W46 ₹W YW ₹ = Y0446 X1, NO4 ₹7404 YW , 706 X W₹, 4Y4 Y44 = Y 4 **≢OJ 4 O4 XO Y**\$*4*X Y *4* **₹XOY OJOY X\$ ♥.**

₹Ÿ X¾ J4 ₹ ŸX ¼↑ , X¾ OX (¿₹ OØ (X 4¼XO4 ¼ŸД X¾ JO(X ¼4X₹ ₹ J4 XX₹ ↑) 4¥((1 ¥WY)OY(△↑ △, ¥¥ ¥ (Y Y ¥ X 3) W ¥¥ X1 O8) WOO44↑) ↑ X3 Y. 83 ንንንO4X*4C* J X 4 ∓. X3OO\3X X3*4*X Y X3OOX X3 *4 4*∓∓ ∓X*4*ን₩ 3 WOO*L*Δ ንOX ሃX 4 CL W C S 40≢≢ ፈ, ፈሃΔ 4 YΔ 4 X ⊗COO4 ≢\$ ሃጎ. ≢ሃ ԻሃጎርፈሃΔ, C ፈ4ሃ ሃጎ ፈሃΔ $49.6 \times \pm 6.44 \times 0$ 300004 404 4 W3 \pm 3 YXO0 Y4 \pm 300004 \pm 740x WX \pm 404 $4 Y 4 4 \Delta Y 3 C C Y 1, 4 Y \Delta 4 \otimes X 4 3 \mp \Delta 4 X 3, 3 \mp X 0 Y 9 Y 4 \mp 7 C 4 W <math>\Delta 4 Y 0 Y 1 X 3 0 \mp 0 8$ y yn=. ⊗a4yw 46=0, y x s = a = y wx, a = a = y4ax wo64a ya4 = ; xo x s "YO) ⊗ W YW O⊗ 3 4 Y Y^∓ ∓3 = YA 9X A ⊗O4 ∓ 446 ∓X496 ∓3" YX∓ X34X 44 YO ∠ == ○= ⊗○∠ X¾¼Y 1/CO4 ○○=. ⊗¾ 4○1/4/2 ¼W¼¼ ¾1 ○⊗ WW ¼W = ¼ ⊗⊗○= = ○¾ ₹ Δ X3 (^3X O⊗ Y)OY(Δ^ 4)Δ X3 Δ ₹ 4 O⊗)₹X4OWX O). (OO ₹ X . ⊗O4) ₹3 Δ X3 7 47 08 7 7 X0 7 44W3, 074 4 X3 PO4XO4 474 X3 70644 W 4W6, 8O4 X3 J4008 08 47 7J04X47X X40X3; 474 Y 4X J4 = 7X Y70YY34X Y4 = 9 804 OYCL $g \in A$ OY X3 $\mp XA$ YYX3 OØ Y YXOY $\mp WACWOCAX$ OYF. 3A7774 Y CC X3AX ሧ ነጎሏOሣ ƒ . ⊗ X3 XOO ጎ ነ 4ፈረ Xፈ∓X O⊗ X3 ፈጎ ሏO ₹ ነOX ሣፈሣ X3 J OJC ነ ጎሪ WX

§ . ⊗4 40" 08 73 (○▼073 W46 4 ▼W0∓▼ 0").

ሳዕ ብንካ ንX 00ሳልX XO ልፈ - ፈካ ጌ XO Xል ጋብ ቹቹ. ፈካል ንOX XO ፈሪሪOY Xል *ጋዐቃር* WፈX Oን ○⊗ \(\begin{align} \Pi\) \(\delta\) \(\d ₹X*Ă9C* ₹\$ & 4 C ^ OY. 9OX 7L X, ^4 *Ă*X ₩*Ă*4 ₹\$OO*C*& 9 X*Ă*Y Y YOX XO 1°X Y^O ₹\$ *Ă* ८ つ為X X¾4X ¾4¾ 4⊗⊗○4△ X¾ ₹X4X X¾ ¾○₹X 4८○49८ 4△ 4¾X4へ ₹. ⊗ Y ¾ ¾ ¾Y○Y 30Y XO Y J 4 HOFX " 4 O"; 4"4 X3 O88 W O8 (X 441) W "FO4 OO13X XO 9 **₹30064 X3 7. ₹ 44W3 Y 4 900Y 804 Y34X X3 40X304 40 ₹ Y0X 477 44 X0 34** " YA A XO JOX "YXO X ΑΎΑ YΆ ΥΑ Χ Α ∓ ΧΆΟΟΛΆΧ∓ ΑΎΑ Α ∓WOOΑ∓ ∓ ΑΑ フ3 COFOJ3 4 O) AWWOO)X O⊗ 3 = OJ y O)E, X3 ツムヘ =X44X OOへ3X XO W3AEX = X3O₹ Y3O JO96 W61 W3441 3 7 Y X3 7 X1, Y3 7 7 3 ₹ Y4 X 71₹ 3 ₹3OY₹ 4 ₹J WX XO X3 4 € ↑ O) O⊗ X3 ₹X4X . ⊗3 4O)49₹₹ У XO 34 9 У 8O4У 4 XO ↑ ドイツフ(= XO X3 O) 4 = . ⊗34X Y = フ Oフ(W44 ⊗0(c) = OフフO4X 4 X3 YO4=3 フ 4)4 4 ८ ↑ OO∓ W 4 7O) ₮ ₮Х४१८ ₮३ ᠘ १२८ ८४Ү, ४७४ ८ 🛇Х Х३ ⊗ ८४ ОЛ У ХО ХЗ ₹J WO∠4X ΟΥΕ Ο⊗ J3 ∠ΟΕΟJ3 4₹. Η W 4Ο T 4 ₹ Y4XO4, 4 WOYEO∠, 4Y 4O1O4 T $A \triangle WOC = FOJ AFX \times OY, 4XX4WYF \times, 4YA A YOC FA F \times YA F JA COFOJA W4C$ Y4 X Y1=: 4YA, Y ∓O 4O Y1, 3 X3OO13X 3 Y4∓ OY€ J4OYOX Y1 3 ∓ OY9 34JJ Y ₹₹ 474 X34X O⊗ 3 ₹ ⊗ C(OY W X Z 7)₹: 40X 3 O4₹ 4 ₹ X34X XO 4 ₹X40₺ ₹DJ 4₹X X O7 ₹ YOX Δ ₹X4O1 Y1 4 € 1 OY: ⊗O4, ₹41₹ 3 , X 9 WOY ₹ 4 Y ₹ Y4Y XO 4 ₹7 WX X3 WOYX "7764X X3 9 40X1 08 X3 YO464, 474 X3 447 449€ 044 4 08 X3 W € ₹X 4€ 904 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(O) X3 74XO4 O8 X3 104= 3 7X4040W = HOXX4 X3 4W44 7 W, Y30 Y4= 3 13-74 \ \frac{4}{x} \ \frac{4}{x} \ \frac{4}{y} \ \frac{1}{y} X34X 3 =30064 46447=9 4 447 X0 4 8 74 X3 =X496 =3 4 4 6 7 07, 8407 Y3 W3 ል ≢ፈY X& 4 JO∂C W &ፈልል4 ል ላ ላ ፈX ፈልፈንXፈላ ቹ; X&ፈX ን X& 4 X& ር ፈ4ንል ንO4 X3 $190449X \mp 30064 949 3 94949409 X: 3 X3 <math>19447 \pm 10$ 3 ± 44 4 ∓ 44 . 83 \pm 44 77 X30013X =, 30X 3 4 = 70YX 88 4Y 4 4 = HOXX 4. 30X 40 7.00, 4 = 4 フ੩ ¿OᆍOフ੩ イ. タイ ツヘ ツ O イ XO ŁOOイ Oフ ツ Oツ タモ、 X੩ ₮Xイ ツヘX੩ O❷ ŁOOイ ᲙイヘOツ ツX拝: 804 4 73 (O=073 4 0013X X0 740 X0 y X3 X40X3 08 X3 4 (1 0) 3 Y00(4 34 ツ ツタイよW , Y3 イ 4年 〒 OOへ3X ツ X3 〒 イ 手フ WX XO タ 6 OO 4 ⊗O 4 ⊗ 4 X3 イ 4 7 ア Y X300X J4008.

§ . CO OO 4XO, 474 443044 YW OO W, XO 4 FW X 4.

80 YEX40WX X3 Y4X OY \mp Y0X \mp 088 W YX: - Y O4A 4 X0 WOYA0WX X X0 3477 Y \mp \frac{1}{2} X \mp \frac{1}{2} XC Y04 Y W \mp \frac{1}{2} 4\frac{1}{2} XO Y\frac{1}{2} A X3 7 07C Y X3 X3 CO 08 4XO, 4YA X3 493044 YW 08 W . 830\frac{1}{2} Y30 44 A 7CL 4\frac{1}{2} A Y X3 \frac{1}{2} X0AL 08 Y044C XL 44 WOY YW A X34X 4XO \mp X3 X4O 4YA 0YCL 74X3 X34X C 4A\frac{1}{2} XO 3477 Y \mp \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2} Y0 X3 44X 08 C Y1 3477 CL; 4YA 3 Y0\frac{1}{2} XO Y044YX 08 70C X W\frac{1}{2}, Y30 A0 \frac{1}{2} Y0X 7 4W 30Y Y0W3 Y04 W4749C 4 4X000\frac{1}{2} Y4X 0Y Y CC

9 , X34Y 4YL OX3 1, O8 8O1Y Y1 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X34X \(\frac{1}{2}\) 4X OYW , 3477L, X14YPO (. &COO4 ₹3 77. ₹0C 4. 4 ₹7 WX 4 37. X₹ 7 733004₹. 474 8047 443C X0 X₹ 7 7 ₹. A = WOY=W YW Y Y Y Y Y Y Y A Y X O Y 4 X W A 4 X X Y X €1 O A 4 Y 4 8 8 4 A O 8 ≡ O W A "JOAX4"W, (X 3 " "JCOL 4((3 \mp 40X30A XL " 0AA A XO " 1WOOA4"\ AXO, 4YA $\mp OJJA \mp \mp W: \ell \times X \Rightarrow JO9\ell W \mp X 49\ell \mp 39 9X \mp 9 4\ell\ell \Delta A WX \Delta XO X \Rightarrow 9 \Delta: \ell \times 3 \mp 3 \Delta$ OY' WO'YAOWX, $3 \mp FA''JC$, $A'YA \times 3 A \mp XA AOX OY OO OAT, <math>JO \mp X \mp AYA$ Δ 1) X = 4CC 34 X3 =4" X 1Δ 1W1. C X 3 " ΓX 1Δ 3 = 4XX 1X O) 1 X O X 3 W46WO64X △ XO WO44OJX X3 "94")" 4₹ 08 X3 J 076 . ₹X 9 60"\1₹ X0 J06 X W₹ X0 **▼30Y 3 ™ X30▼ 3 ▼300/4 74 8 4. 4™4 X30▼ 3 0013X X0 4 0 4 0 4 0™ 4WW00™X 08** "Y44 O⊗ X3 "). Y ₹3466 3 4 OY67 O9₹ 4 , Y 1 Y 446, X34X W "Y47 9 ₹0774 ₹₹ 4 97. W\$\dag{\fix} \models \mathreal{\mathreal{mathre

§ . ⊗a y4x oy y41 a yw 4 ≡wo 4 xa yx yx oy o⊗ x ≡ 40ℓ 4 ≡.

₹8 4 74 9W 34₹ X3 ₹9466 ₹X ₹344 O8 9O4 44X O9, 3 Y 66 9 4 34 4 WOO4₹ XO **氡 ツ タモ X氡 (᠘Y₮, ℥ フィロフΟ₮₮XO イ ヘツ Y X℥ ヘζΟイモ ムツム ₮ፈ⊗ Xモ; ℥Ο ζΟ ₮₲₮₯᠐╱。**, ∡ሃ∆ ∆ ቹ イ ቹ XO イ ሃ∆ イ X3 ሣ 3*ムフフᠯ. ∮*OX 3 ቹ ሣ ሃ ቹX *4*ቹ ፈሳ _ ሃ ጎ ሃ *4ፈረ "ሣ*ፓፈX _ሃX O& 4 = =x4yw, 4y4 w4yyox 9400y x3 =6 13x =x 0700 x 09: 8 3 =044 y4 4= x0 X3 73 = 40X304 X1. X3 1 44 704 34043X1 474 7X44WX496 X347 X3 4 ツ4=× 4: X 3 1 🛭 C YOX 🛇 O 4 3 = J O J C X 3 = 4 ツ CO X 3 4 X 3 🔞 C =: C X X 3 Y 4 X O Y 9 WO440JX △ ₹41 X3 1 J40 △ △ X △0 ∮0X O∮ 1. ⊗3 1 △4 ¼△ X3 WOO441 ÅY△ & 4™) ₹₹ ¼₹フ 4 ∆ タチレ 4X0 , ¼¼᠘ УУОҮ X&¼X X& Д ₹X4 ∮0X04 0⊗ &¼ 004₹ 40८ ₹ ¼₹ 10091 WX 9 08 3 4 04 00 ₹ X4488 W; ₹3 74097X ₹ 3 4 X0 COt-041 494 7 WO4 ₹9; 手3 ツキフィ 手3 イイ X3 OCODXOOO手が 手手 4ツム 4ツ X孔、ツ O4ム イ X3 ツO4 W 4X4 ツC孔 XO 9 X 4 4 1 3 4 X 0 4 4 W 3 ₹ 4 O W 4. ⊗ 3 ₹ 9 4 ₹ 4 Y 4 O Y Y O 4 X 3 1 W 4 X X 0 4 ₹ ₹ D Y X Y ₹ WA4∓X ∓ △ 12 XA "Y4"\ ∓X44X : 10X XA "Y Y ∓X 4, YAO ∓ 1/8 Y X (2 T) "YO4 "\O (X2), Y4CCOYF YY ACX3, AYA F Y FX A Y X3 30Y004 AYA AOX304 <math>XI. JOFX A XI, 30Y 4, Y ((40 3 ") HO\(\frac{1}{2}\)X W, 4"\(\frac{1}{2}\)A X \(\frac{1}{2}\)X X 3 WO440JXO4 O\(\frac{1}{2}\)A 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)J WX 49(\(\frac{1}{2}\)AX O\(\frac{1}{2}\).

§ . ②3 \(\frac{\pi}{4}\) \(\fr

₹8 10 1701₹ 74 4 001 4 X0 8068 6 X3 096 14X 07₹ Y3 W3 X3 64Y 08 74X01 C47L₹ ODOY X3 YY X3 4 ₹D WX XO X3 Y₹ C ₹, 47A Y X3 4 W3444WX 4 O8 WOYAOWXO4₹ 0⊗ X3 ₹X4X , X3 1 YOO64 9 YW47496 0⊗ 4 1 Y1 YXO X3 04 00₹ 014 4 XO 4WPO 4 910Y6 41 414 4XO . O4 XO J 48 WX X T O14 4 T X 414 11 414 Y (C: - X 3 4 X O) (T 4 X O), F F 4 7, Y 3 4 WO) F 4 4 4 Y 4 (4 X O) X O X 3 Y 4 A O 4 (F XAXXWOYJOF 474XOY: X46FO 960YOF 7474OJ 44YA F706644 74YY 4XO XAWOYAOWXO4₹ 0⊗ X3 ₹X4X . 4 Y4X OY, Y3 € ₹3 4WX₹ Y WOYYOY, O4 Y 4 40A£, ₹ 4 ツOイイピフ イᆍOツ フイ゚ピツ. § X೩¼X ೩¼ᆍ メツ Oツム イᆍXメŸム ツヘ メアム Y ሪヒ O⊗ ೩ イ OYツ, メアム ₮ X 3 ₹ WOYAOWXO4 474 ₹ 7X4X O8 X 3 Y4X OY, X 3 ₹ ₹ 0 4 7 Y O8 Y 3 4X 4 ሧ ነሷ, ቹ X3 4 ⊗O4 ነሷ ቹፓ ነቹ*ፈፅር*ጊ O*9l* ጎ ሷ XO J4OWO4 *4Cl* X3 ሧነOY*l* ሷጎ ፈነሷ ን⊗OብሣፈX Oን ን W ₹₹ፈብጌ XO 10 ብን Y ८८, ፈንΔ XO ፈWPO 1 X3 J1ፈWX W ፈንΔ 3ፈ9 X 08 466 X3 4X0 ₹ ₹0 X496 X0 4 ₹0 4 19.

 $474 4\mp X3 \mp 096 44X 07 \mp 770\mp 44 X3 4 4 X0 X3 7096 WY6844, 3 0013X X0 4 WX 466 3 \mp 97046 41, 474 466 3 \mp 4X0 \mp, X0 X3 ∓48 X7 08 X3 ∓X4X, X3 74 08 W 6 ∓0W X7.$

§ . 474 XO 4 4 WX X 3 YYOY(41 474 4XO ₹ 08 X 3 W X Z 7 ₹ XO X 3 Y 6844 08 X 3 ₹ 0W X 1.

§ . 60 804 x3 4 WOOYX47.

X3 W X S Y = OO 40Y Y X3 34Y Y = OO X3 4 Y OO X4 OO X5 OO X6 OO X7 OO X8 OO X7 OO X

§ . **₹У У△ △○4८₹**.

§ . ₹7 X3 74X O7 O4 ₹X4X X₹ 68, 474 7 X3 ₹O 4 17.

§ . 4 8 7 X 0 7 0 8 X 3 X 4 7 WOO 7 X 4 7 L.

§ . 30Y =347 806 474 W47 746 XO 7404 004 W007X47.

O') X3 WO')X4447. X3O\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2 Y30, Y0X W0YX YX Y X3 444 (IL 4 O 4 Y1 4 84 (O4 Y 40(IL X0 X3 4 W00)X4I, Y4Y YO9C ⊗⊗O4X≣ Y & 4 ⊗4 OO4. 4Y4 44 W4749C O⊗ Y4Y Y1 & 4 X & 14 4X ₹X ₹4W4 ⊗ W ₹. ⊗3 ")4" ₹ O⊗ 94OXO₹, HO4X O₹, 4")Δ X3 XYO Δ W , Y CC C 4₹ CO"/\ 4₹ X34X 08 40", 83 WY FF Y CC " 4 8041 X 44"0C4 4 Y "Y C4 4 X34X 3 40. Y30F rJCO X YOOCΔ & Δ ∓ 4 Δ XO 9 X449∓9 XX Δ XO JO∓X 4 X1 91 X8 J 9 O8 4 C 1. \$ X4O¿₹ A OX A A ₹ C ⊗ ⊗O4 A ₹ WOOYX4₹ ₹ ₹ Y : 4OX A A OX A X ₹ ₹ A Y 4 ₹ C, ₹ ₹ 4') ΟΊΔ4ΟΊΧ Δ Υ4'11 Ο1, ΊΟΧ 4'\ 4 \ FOJ 1\ FX Χ ΟΟ\ \ \ \ OΊΔ1Α. ⊗ά4Χ ΫΟθε ΫΑΊ, ΥάΟ Y4∓ O⊗ X3 WOOYX17 O⊗ OY4 1Y464, ₹ Y1, 4X X3 94XX6 O⊗ W Y74W3, X34X 3 ₹ WOO')X 47.7 Y WOO(4 YOX 94 44 X 3 400 \ 3 X 3 40 \ X 4 47 F, 9 W 40 F X 3 (4 X X 4, 4ብሣ Δ W4ፓ $^-4$ $^-$ ፓ $_1$ ጻ4 Δ Δ Ξ ሣ୦୦ሃX Δ 4ሃ Δ \otimes Oብሣ ሃጎ Δ WሪΟ Ξ $_2$ 4<math>XXAሪ OY, Z1 Ξ YX Δ A8407X WO 4 4 Y X ₹ ₹ X , 474 44 ₹ X X 7 Y X 3 7 Y ₹ 474 C47W ₹, - 8047 4 X 3 ↑ 9 400¥ △ ¥ ↑ 9 0⊗ ¥ 4W 4 ⊗ W 9 ↑ 3 9 ¥ 68 80 4 3 ¥ W009X 47. 97. 84 9 4 , ¥ 4 3 XO X3 WY == Υ30 4 ΛΔΥ XO 4 Δ = 7 4 X Δ, = Y CC X3 = ΔΔΊ Λ "ΣC & XO J4OWO4 ZOO X3 WXOAZ: ₹ 09/ZZ A WOYY YA XO ZOO YZ & 4Y (ZZ: &OCCOY Y), 4YA 4WX Y WOY₹ PO YW O⊗ Y34X 100 ₹ "Y 40. 4X X3 ₹ Y044₹ 3 44Y1 4 X3 Y Y X34X ⊗04Y X44916, M44W3 Δ XO X3 W 9X4 $O\otimes$ X3 Y M2, Y3 Y Y3 Y44W Y1 Y3 Y4 Y3 Y4X 3 ○ ▼ ○ フ ୬ ୬ ↑ ⊗ ○ 4 3 ▼ ⊗ ○ *C* ○ Y 4 ₹ *A J 4* ∓ ₹ ↑ X ○ J ୬ X 4 ₹ X → Y X ○ X 3 ♥ △ ∓ X ○ ⊗ X 3 ₹ X3 WY 94XX4C OY. 83 4O\(\frac{1}{2}\)X 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)X 94OY Y, Y 4 WOYPO 4 4, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)X3 Y 13X O8 X3 4 447004 X3 7 4 W47 84X4C X0 X3 7 474 X3 WY ## 04X4 7 4 W077C X WXO47.

. W X YOJ3OY, C4W A@ YOY. 4 ₹709C W4.

. 3440% 1046 10% 10060% 100

. A \mp WOOYX4L 9 Y1 \angle XX \angle WY \triangle \Rightarrow L XA A \angle 4WC \triangle E, A WOY \mp OCX \triangle XA O4 \angle WC O8 \angle 7OCCO; \angle YA \Rightarrow Y1 \angle Y \mp Y A \Rightarrow L XA \Rightarrow L XA

W O∮ 4 4X O) ₹, JO ₹X, § , J. . ¬ ₦.

. \otimes 3 = \angle 8 \otimes 4 | 3 \angle 77 | 7 \triangle | 7 ×3 | 7 \angle 4 | . \otimes 3 | \angle 0 = ×4 \angle 7 | \angle 4 | \angle 7 | \angle 4 | \angle 7 | \angle 7

general

はる47. X**==**. ○**8** フ**=1・8**1、4**ソ**ム 41・*C*=へ**=**○**ツ**.

§ .007 X1.

840" X3 4 "JO4X4"W, 4 ₹ 4 4 J44X WO644 W34JX 4. YOX3 Y1 ₹ ₹ 0 J40J 4 4₹ J X1 X0 ₹X1 У1X3 У 1X0 . 4Y4 1 X X₹ 40 比X УX. 91 X3 Y014 J X1. ₹ У 4У 4 Δ \$70\$ X 09 08 \$006 X34X 6 \$\delta\$ 0\$ X0 \$\Delta\$ 4 WX \$\delta\$ 6004 \$\delta\$ X \quad \text{Y} \text{Y} \quad \quad \text{Y} \quad \text{Y} \quad \quad \text{Y} \quad 4 X1, 474 XO Y4 4 OO4 XO 76 47 3 7 7 47 X3 77 Y 40.80 X3 744WX W 08 O*∮L* ↑¼X Oクቹ XO フ┦¼WX ₹ X. ¼ ¼X Oク OO↑為X X為 タ XO タ フ OO₹. ❷為 ₹Oフ イ Oイ₹ 47714094X 01 08 X3 1 Δ 1 74₹X 1: 41Δ Y34X 1 X3 7 Δ0 1 X3 147 08 X3 Δ ₹JO₹ X OY¥ Y 4ℓℓ X3 J OJℓ ₹3OOℓΔ ∮ WOY₹X4YXℓ₹ OY O⊗ X3 J4 YW J4ℓ OJH WX \mp O \otimes X \otimes 4 \wedge C4YW. 4YA \otimes 4O% X \otimes \mp X \otimes \mp X4X Y CC A 4 47 14 4X ∡∆ ∡¾X∡¹\ ₹. ∡ ₹ 4 OO₹ ∡XX ¼X O¾ XO ¼ 4 X. ¼ ፈረረ OO4 ∡WX O¼₹. X¾ ∡JJ4O∮∡X O¾ O⊗ 47 78 7 X € 7 F 9 77. W4770X 84 € O⊗ J4O4OW 77 FW € € 7X W X Z 7F. ドツ へるX ソ Δ フ X ૨ ソ X 3 フ O フ と ▼ X 3 ⊗ A ツ ▼ X ▼ O フ T O A X O Ø 4 C 4 Y ⊗ O C 4 O X 3 O A X 1: 49Δ, 9 X 3 ₹O 4 19 ₹ 3 44X, X ₹ X 3 76 Δ1 08 X 3 7 076 ₹ ₹ 48 X 1. 49Δ № X ₹ X3 4 WOY8 4 YW . 7 CO44 O8 X3 44X3, Y3O 4WYYOYC 47 YO FOJ 4 O4 3 4 9 COY, 200 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

Y34X \mp W04 X1 W47 Y 34 804 X3 J04 X1 08 1004 7X 7X 07 \mp , 8 Y 40 70X W07W 100 X0 4 4 J(1 7)74 \mp \mp 4 Y X3 4 \mp 7 WX 804 X3 W07707 84X3 4 474 C044 08 77, 474 47 74X 4 Y X3 4 4 \mp 4 X0 J(4 \mp 3 7)

§ . ∓X OO13X XO ∮ ¼XX ¼ ∆ Y X3 УУОҮ८ △1.

§ . 08 4 6 1 07 7X 4746 474 1+X 4746.

§ . 4 \ 3 X ₹ O Ø Y Δ Δ O 4 C ₹.

□ 41 747 = 096 ↑ 4 XO 74 4 004 XO 09X4 7 HO=X 4 4 = 08 ↑04, XO 970Y 3 = (4Y = 3 = Y = Y × 3 4 = 7 W × X 0 3 = W 4 4 × O 4 = 4 √ 4 × 3 √ 4 ⊗ O 4 Y 3 W 3 × 3 € Y 4 W4 4X 4, 747 4009X6 ₹₹ 0Y ₹ X\$ 70₹X 704 60 . X\$ 70₹X 74080074 4 ₹7 WX X0 최 ቹ ዘብ 4XO4: 47Δ XO 및 기 4ℓ X 3 ቹ Δ ₹7Ο₹ X Οን₹, 47Δ 4WX 및 WOን₹ ዋΟ 划W O⊗ X 3 및 3 =300/4 307004 104 7 4// 3 = 4WX 07=, 474 =30Y, 47 X3 70=X =0 X49/ 7 47=, X 3 4 X 7 4 Y 1 = FF 7 X 4 C C L 4 Y A Y W FF 4 A C L ⊗ A X O 7 4 Y O F O ⊗ 3 F O Y Y W 3 O W Y "J4XX 4₹ 08 4 6 1 07. 3 ₹ 4 6 8 ₹ 90X XO 4 WO"J474 4: 474 Y34X Y 14 08 YOAF3 J YOFX XSAX 9 YS WS F JAOAOW A 97 80AW YOAF3 J WOYF FXF YW AXAY **ՀWX OツŦ フ 1⊗Oイツ ム Y X為 Հツ ツツ ム ՀX Y XO X為 為OツOO1 O⊗ 1Oム; X為 1 WՀツ タ ツO** 096 74X 01 08 = 1W 4 67. 1A 4 004 17 X0 Y10Y 70A, 08 = 4 17 3 7, 41A 4404 17 3 ♥ 840♥ X3 *30XX0♥ 08 X*3 3 *44X*. 4 У1 ♥70₹ 4 0У ♥4У *4*7. 3 ₹ *4*7. У4X04 . ̄ X ₹ "770₹₹ 96 X&4X, 97. & ₹ Y\4\" "YX₹ Y X& ₹OW X7. & ₹&OO6Δ & 4 POY 44X Δ 3 7 CO O O X X X AOX 1. O A A 7 A 3 7 CO O O X X C 9 AX 1 Y X W X X X F X 9 T O C O X C 1 ツW ₹₹¼イト。⊗Oイ X氡 フ イ⊗OイツムツW O⊗ X。 ₹X ツO₹X X氦 ツ૭ WOツWረOム ム。 X氦ムX ℓ タ イXテレ O8 WOYFW YW \mp 4 Y4XO44 ℓ 4YA Y O ℓ 49 ℓ 4 \ax. \mp X \mp 4 Δ \mp \44W XO AOY4Y 74XO4, X34X 4 X4OX3 O⊗ X3 ₹ Y Y4 ₹3OO64 ₹X4Y4 Y Y 4 O⊗ 74OO⊗.

 $90X Y \mp 300 (\Delta X \cancel{A} Y W \cancel{A} 4 Y 0 X X 0 F X Y \Delta X 3 \mp (9 4 X 1 9 7 0 Y \Delta X 7 H 0 \mp X 9 0 0 Y \Delta 7 E H 0 \mp X 9 0 Y A 7 E H 0 \mp X 9 0 Y A 7 E H 0 \mp X 9 0 Y A 7 E H 0 \mp X 9 E D Y$

§ . Ya y xa 4 Y4= 1 x yo =x496 =a 4 4 6 7 0y.

₹⊗ X 3 A 4 4₹ ₹ X YO A 6 \ OY ₹X496₹\$ Δ 9₹ JO96 W 4OX3OA X₹ X 3 Y4X OY OO13X XO OF X3 OXYOFX W41. Y O4A 4 XO YYOY 4YA FX49 ℓ F3 X3 f FX. \otimes 34X Y3 W3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X4 X3 4JJ4O4XX OY O8 X3 Y4HO4 X7 \(\frac{1}{2}\) AW \(\Delta\), 4YA JO96 WCL ∓X496 ∓3 A 97 C4Y: 97 Y3 W3 7 47 X Y 66 9 WO7 X3 4 6 1 07 08 X3 **₹X**¼X , 9OX ⊗ ¼ WOY**₹** ∆ 4*¼*9ℓ 7¼4X O⊗ X**\$** 7¼X OY **₹** O*∮***₹X** 7¼X ℓ**₹** 9 7X O7OY 80CCOY 11 410X3 4. X = 4=9 4 $\overline{}$ Y34X 40 = X3 $\overline{}$ X3 $\overline{}$ Y4X O1= 4 PO 4 $\overline{}$ 1 = 0W3 4 W4₹ (X O₹ ⊗ 4₹X 4 ") "99 4 X 3 4 X (9 4 X 1, O ⊗ W O) ₹W YW ₹ 4 Y 4 X O 4 4 (4 \ 3 X , 4 Y Δ X 3 4X X 3 4 YO ₹X 9 YO WOY ₹X 44 YX Y X 3 ₹ 4 ₹ 7 WX. ⊗ 3 4 4 Y 4 Y X 3 Y 9 OX XYO 4 ८ ↑ O) X3 ₺ W3OO₹ XO J4O⊗ ₹₹, O4 XO ₹ J444X X3 У ⊗4OУ X3 ₹OW X₺, ८ ₺ У↑ X3 YX3 47407 4X1. 4Y4 X3 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) X3 WOOYX4L X34X 9 COY1 4 XO X3 74X O7 7 WO77O7, T 474 X3O∓ XO 8O47 XYO 7 Y ₹X4X ₹ 7₹X 44 O8 O7. 83 (4XX 4 ") X304 477 44F 97. YO ") 4YF 7407 4: X Y00(4 Y 4") Y X3 ")4X OY. 4Y4 X30F YOO/ ΔJ YWOYF FX YX Y X3 X3\(\delta\X\) 4 1\(\delta\A\) Y3 W3 F3 OY F XO 3 4 OYY \(\delta\A\) 74 F4 \(\delta\X\) ₹X ₹ X\$ 4 804 08 704 4∆ 47X41 XO 4∆07X X\$ 8047 4 7 X\$0∆, 47∆ X\$0₹ X0
 ₹X 4 9 C
 ₹3
 XYO
 4 C
 \(\) O \(\)\$
 ₹4
 XOO
 \(\) WO \(\) J \(\) X \(\) E
 \$\(\) X \(\) ₹
 \$\(\)\$
 \$\(\) X \(\) ₹
 \$\(\) X \(\) X \(\) X \(\) \$
 \$\(\) X \(\) X \ 494 4 ₹044 4 97096 W 4884 4₹, X3 4 ₹ 4 X3 44 ♥ X304, 4 Y ₹ ♥ 4 0♥ 9 XY 9 X3 474 477 75 (Y 4 , 7 X 3 F FX 7X 3 W 7X 0 47, 4W 3 4 4 4 7X 0 XY 0 74 4X 7: X 3 07 JA ₹ A ∆ X3 AO" ₹3 A C ^ O", 4"A X3 OX3 A "9A4W ∆ X3 A 8OA"AX O"; 4W3 J4AX 34F 4 4 FX YWX 10 4YY YX 08 XF 0YY 804 40Y FX W 4884 4F; 40X 0Y 804 1Y W4YXOY.

Y3 Y X3 W3O W O8 $\rlap{4}$ $\rlap{4}$

§ . 40X ₹ 474 4 \3X₹ 08 X3 ₹0 4 \7Y X3 4 \444 X0 4 6 \ 0%.

Y 34 X30=1 7494 8 WOYD Y4 OY 08 X3 40X = 474 4 13X = 08 4 74X OY Y X3 4 1 4 4 A X O 4 C 1 O 7. C X O ₹ Y O Y W O Y X O X 3 O ₹ O 8 X 3 ₹ O 4 1 N . ⊗ 3 ₹ W 4 Y Y O X 9 Y4XO4 O⊗ X3 ₹O9H WX OJJO∓ ₹ X: ⊗O4 Y 4 C 1 OY YO9O41 W4Y 1 OJ 3 ₹ C 9 4X1. 4 WC 44 474 475 477 YWX YO 8 X307 4 73X7 474 40X FO8 X3 74 7W <math>474XO \(\frac{1}{2}\times 4\times Δ ₹X YWX OY Y & 4 Y Y A X XYO J A W Δ Y \ ₹ WX OY ₹: ⊗ X \$ A | ₹ PO ₹X OY O⊗ **₹**X*49C* **₹**3 **3**7 *4* **4** *C* **7 0**9 **9** *4* **₹**X*4*X **X**3*4*X **3***4***₹ 9**0X **1** X **1 W 4 0**9 , X3 **₹**0 **4 19 9 4 1** △OO∮X८₹₹ &4 OO4 X&4X Y& W& XO & ७ 4JJ 44₹ X& X4O O4 X& ∮ ₹X 4 ८ ^ O), ' 747 34 X 477007W A XO X3 J 076, 47A, 47 7 6A 47A FO X446 7 47F. 7A 4 004 XO ₹X49€ ₹3 X; T 3 ₹ 790074 XO 40 X3 ₹, 9 ₩40₹ 3 ₹ 09€ ↑ 4 XO 4XX 74 XO 47. X3 17 X34X WO1W 41 X3 3477 1 FF 08 X3 14X 01. 40X 1 X3 F 3 34F 10 4 13X XO OF 40X304 X1 474 WOYFX44 YX. W YW X3 4 Y4F YO 4 (1 OY FX496 F3 A ** YX3 FOW X1 Y3 Y3 AW △ 3 ₹ 40X304 X1, X3 7 O76 74 3 9 90 70Y A 9 X3 ₹ $4 \mp 7 \text{ WX}$; $\times 3 \mp 07704 \times 08 \times 3 \text{ C4Y} = 4 \text{ C4X Y1 XO } 4 \text{ C1 OY } = 70 \text{ 744X } 08 \text{ 3} \mp 088 \text{ W}$, 474 40 ₹ 70× 9 €071 ×0 ×3 40×301 ×2 Y ×3 Y3 W3 ×3 2 7×40₹× 4 3 7. 7074 Y4\fi x\fi \infty \O\name(0)\fi 4\fi \O\name(0)\fi \O\name $X. \mp \otimes \Rightarrow \Rightarrow 4\Delta \theta$ y $4\theta C$ XO WOYY4YA Y $X \Rightarrow 4X$ Y $\mp X 4$ YW, $\Rightarrow YOOCA YOX$ 7 076 XO 4 W 34 344 4 WOO4₹ XO X3 4 C4X OY₹ O⊗ X3 YL"JJ3 1~1 44. ⊗3OO13 X3 ₹O 4 1Y W4)YOX F 4X 4YL 40X304 XL Y 044 4 XO \(\frac{1}{2} \text{X46} \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(YX4O4OWX OY 08 OY Y3 W3 3 HO41 FJ 4Y W OOF XO YO446 X7 4Y4 44Y1 400F XO X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)XX \(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\frac{1}\)X \(\frac{1}\)X \(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\fr ツHO4 OO∓ XO X3 ሣ; 4Y4 ∓0 ⊗44 ∓ 4 ′) Y 40WX4 ′) ⊗40″ ∮ ′) Ղ 4′) ԻW JX O') XO X3 ∓ 406. X34X X \(\frac{1}{2}\) O\(\text{S}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\text{O}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\text{O}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(\frac{1}2\) X\(\frac{1}2\) X\(\frac{1}2\) X\(\frac{1}2\) X\(\frac{1}2\) X\(\frac{1}2\) X\(\frac{1}2\) X\(\frac{1}2\) X\(\frac{1}2\) X\(\frac{ ₹ WX OYF, Y&4X 44 X& 40X ₹ 474 4 1&X ₹ 00 X ₹ 74 YW Y 4 1444 XO X 4 4 6 1 0 Y JO*9C* W*C*L ∓X*49C* ∓3 Δ.

§ . Y3 4 X3 4 ₹ 47 ₹ X49€ ₹ 3 4 4 € 1 07

83 74 YW, 04 X3 WOYAOWXO4, XO Y3O" X3 Y4X OY 347 YX4OFX 4 X3 W44 O8 X3 10 477 7X 474 X3 15 4W ₹ 08 X3 ₹0 4 17 JOY 4. ₹ 096 1 4 X0 Y4XW3 0 4 4 4 13X XO 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\) X3O\(\frac{1}{4}\) Y3O 4XX \(\frac{1}{2}\)JX XO 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\)X1O\(\frac{1}{4}\) O1 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\)X1O\(\frac{1}{4}\)X2O\(\frac{1}{4}\)X1O\(\frac{1}{4}\)X2O\(\frac{1}{4}\)X1O\(\frac{1}{4}\)X2O\(4WPO X 3 ♥₹ 68 08 X3 ₹ 40X1 У 4 ♥4УУ 4 PO4661 HO₹X 4У4 Y ₹ 3 0013X У 4 XO COF F 13X 08 X3 W3414WX 1 Y Y3 W3 3 F W4CC 4 XO 4WX, 4Y4 X3 1 4 FOY 08 Y C⊗44 O⊗ ₹OW X1: 474 X3 J4 7W ₹ O9C ↑ 4 XO 34 47 1 XO 41 X3 7↑ 7 O4 XO J4OX WX 474 4 8 74 X. \(\pi X \) \(\pi W47) YX 48 4: WOYF PO YX(2), A OO1AX XO IP 4X A F 4OXAO4 X2 414 YFX XAOF 460) Y30₹ WOYAOWX 9 46 1 OO₹ 94XX 4₹ ₹ 74 HOA W 46 O4 A491 400₹ XO X3 $\mp X \cancel{4}X : \cancel{9}OX \land \cancel{9}O\mp X \cancel{9}OX \vdash X \cancel{9}\Delta X XO \cancel{7}A X \cancel{9}\Delta \Delta WA \cancel{9} \mp \cancel{4}^{\prime} \cancel{9}\mp X \cancel{9}O\Delta, X$ フOツ = 3 ツ ソX O8 Y 3 W 3 トWCO = *C 1.9 C* Oツへ = XO X 3 WO 4 へり O4へ . X 3 目 4 4 W 3 4 O8 ¾ 44X¥. C X O¥ 4 ™ ™9 4 X¾4X 4 C ↑ ON ¥ ™0 ⊗44X¾ 4 4 ™ 48⊗4 4 O⊗ ¥X4X, X¾4™ ∡₹ X ₹ ԻX 4 O4 ∡¾Δ JO9L WLL ₹X∡9L ₹\$ Δ: X\$4X OØ X\$ \$ ∡4X W4¾ OУLL Δ J ¾Δ O') X3 WO') FW ') W . O 3 JA ') W 3 A F 'YO A A 3 X X O JO') F3 A Y L J A F O Y F 4 O X X 3 O F X34X 4 = XO49 = OW X1: 474 X YOO64 9 47 OTHO = X 7 X Y X O 786 WX 74 7 = 474 フ ツネイヒX 〒 Oツ ネ゙ツネ、 フ イキトOツ Y&ネメメキO (4 ⊗Oイ & キ フイ ゚ネX Oフ ツ Oツキ Y& ツ X&ネX フ イキトOツ y x3 4 x4y = 74 y= x0 4 06√ x3 y, y04 x0 09x4 y 80660Y 4=. =x = 4 74 yw 76 08 8474X W F". 4 FOO4W O8 (F 474 O8 X3 "OFX YOXO4 OOF YHOFX W XO "Y47 Y X 3 4 X 7 4 C 7 0 4 X 4 C = 0 0 1 3 X X O X 4 Y O D X 3 W 4 O F O 8 1 O 4 7 X 4 Y 3 F 1 C O 4 1 A 1 FX 4JJ 4X4 YF YOX XO AOY4Y HOFX W XO I WOY XA 4 Y1 1 OO YA4X WOYW 1YF X3 W4OF OO 104. HW 40. Y30 Y4F 4F 496 494 4F 14 4X 7 FX4X 4884 4F 4F 7 73 CO∓O731 474 CO+O 7W , X3OO13X C Y X3 4OY O⊗ WOCC1. ₹7 X3 C4Y∓ 3 4 (↑ O), ⊗ 4)1 O) X44) ∓ ↑ 1 O Δ Y C (4) 1 X: 9 O X 3 Δ W C 4 4 ∓ X 3 W 4 ") W47 X46 X34X ₹30064 9 W077 XX 4 474 7₹X X3 46 7 00₹ W 4 7707 ₹ ₹X496 ₹3 4 804 7096 W 4884 4₹, 494 9 Y3 W3 X3 Y306 ₹X4X ₹ W09W 494. 83 Y ₹ 40949₹ 41. 844 840 7 J 47 WOX Y1 4 74 804 3 F W4 4: X3 1. OY(1. 4 PO 4 4 X34X フ OJC 〒300CA YOX A ∓XO49 X3 JO9C W O4A 4.

§ . O∮H WX∓ O❷ ◀ ∓ W¼⁴, ¼⅓¼ X╕ 뾧 ¼⅓∓ ╕ OOへ╕X XO 뾧プピロー.

 $\otimes 3$ W4 $\Delta \mp$ O4 O7 γ O7 \mp O \otimes $\gamma \Delta$ Δ O4 $\zeta \mp$, $\chi 3$ 4 \mp 7 χ γ 7 $\chi \mp$ 7 $\chi 3$ 4 \mp 7 WX XO $\chi 3$ Δ X Ξ , Ξ 7 Y 4 YO4 Δ , $\gamma \chi$ 4 O4 4 ζ 7 O7 Ξ Ξ 800 $\zeta \Delta$, ζ γ 7 X Ξ , ζ 7 X Ξ , ζ 8 X Ξ 90 Ξ 8 X Ξ 90 Ξ 8 X Ξ 90 Ξ

 $9 \text{ }44 \text{ }4 \text{ }744\text{X} \text{ }9 \text{ }PX \text{ }4946 \text{ }W \text{ }4 \text{ }909 \text{ }\mp: \ ^- 97 \text{ }WO97X44 \text{ }9X, }3 \text{ }YOO64 \text{ }0967 \text{ }74040W \text{ }4 \text{ }74040W \text{$

§ . 08 XOC 44X 09.

90X, $9 \land 9 \land 44C$, Y = 90C ACC AC

§ . Y¾XXX 74 YW OO√¾X XO 40 Y¾ Y X¾ Y4X OY ₹ 4 ₹ OC 4 XO W¾4Y X X ₹ 4 € ↑ OY.

§ . ΔΟΧ ∓ ΔΎΔ 4 \3X∓ 08 X3 ∓0 4 \7 4 WOYW C Δ Y X3 X30∓ 08 X3 ∓09H WX.

₹8 X3 ₹0 4 ^9 Y CC 4CCOY X3 709C W 12 4W ₹ 08 09CL 09 49A X3 ₹49 4 C ^ 09. CX 3 7 09C 1 709047 XO 40 477 X3 71 WOYX4447 XO 3 F WOYFW YW: C X YO **▼OJN WX 9 ⊗OAW 4 XO 9 44 4 フ44X ツ4 YOA まる フ Y 3 W 3 3 4 単4フフ40 ▼. O4 XO** 7408 ₹₹ ¼ 4 ८ ↑ 09 Y3 W3 3 9 ८ | ₹ X0 9 8 ¼८₹ : 90X ८ X X3 | ₹09H WX 09 3 ₹ 7 ¼4X 4 \(\begin{align} \text{Y \text{ \te\ 4WWO4Δ 31 XO X3 (13X 08 3 ₹ ΟΥ) ΥΥΟΥ(Δ1, ₹ 4 10Δ 9 7 4 4 X 49Δ 9 3 ₹ ΟΥ) 300= -7 4=044 4 X34X 740 4 YW 40 = YOX W466 O709 3 Y 804 7036 W YO4=3 7. \mp YW \times 3 $4\mp$ 764W \wedge 3 % Y \mp OW3 W 4WO% \mp X4YW \mp X34X 3 W4YYOX % 74 \otimes O4<math>% \times Y X300X W4 4X 77 4 FX04947W F 7 X3 FX4X . 104 Y0064 34 OF 09 7 004 """OX496 J4 W JX ₹ 00 X3 64Y 00 Y4XO4: X3 J4 W JX X34X YHO Y ₹ JO96 W YO4₹3 J ₹ WOYA X OY4′८, 4°YA A J YA YX OY X3 88 WX₹ Y3 W3 X34′X YO4₹3 J Y4′L フ4040W . ŦツX 4 04 Y04手3 フ 目 ツ W 丰丰447 - ツ X目 0Yツ ツ4X04 ; 4ツ4 Y 00へ3X X0 WOY⊗ Y OO4∓ (∓ XO X, Y 4/2/ W4∓ ∓ Y Y 3 W 3 X ∓ "YO∓X WOY Y YX. JO4/ W YO4∓ 3 J ₹ 4770 YX 4 804 X3 4 8 W4X 0Y 08 YY Y Y 1004 87 Y1 104: 40X X W00YX 44WX₹ $X \otimes A X Y \Delta A Y \Delta W A \mp \mp X O 9 (A O \Delta A 9 C O V X X O F O W A \mp O Y F Y X O Y C A D A O A O W F$ Δ ₹ΧΟΑ9ΑΎW ₹. ΑΎΔ ↑ ₹ 0⊗⊗ YW . ₹⊗ ΑΎΓL ΟΥ 9 C ₹ Χ Α9₹ΟΛΟΧ ΛΕ Υ W ₹₹ΑΑΓ. Λ Χ 3 7 PO X X3 WOO7X 17 Y3 1 3 F 70X 4((OY 4 X0 7 18017 X 4WWO14 77 X0 X3 △ WX.4X ₹ 08 ¾ ₹ 0Y,7 WO,7±M 7M; ₹ X ¾ ¼ 40 7 X 30± X 30 7408 ±± X ¾ ±4,7 46707YX337 € CO.

 \S . WA FO 4 17 0013X XO 34 X3 7F7 WX 07 08 X3 4884 4F 08 4 6 1 07, 474 40X304 X1 0 4 X30F Y30 X 4W3 X.

83 7404 1 00 ₹ 1860 1W 08 4 6 1 01 01 X3 7 4W 414 Y 6844 08 ₹0W X1 YWOYX4O 4X 9/1. J4O ₹ X&4X X& WOY4OWXO4 O⊗ X& ₹X4X OO1&X XO &4 X& ツ₹フ WX Oツ O⊗ Y&¼X イ ¼X ₹ XO X, ¼Y¼ ¼Y ¼OX &O4 XL O イ X& ツ ツ ₹X イŦ Y&O X 4W3 X 83 Y4 08 FOW X1 4Y4 08 W (10 4YY YX Y W FF4161 4 PO 4 F X34X 3 Y30 1- 4W = = X3 =074 "> 70Y 4 =30064 9 "> =X 4 Y X3 466 X3 4 13X = Y X300X YA WA A WOOLA YOX \vdash AW \mp X Y \not X \not X o X 83 ₹ 44 X3 J4 4014X ₹ 08 74H ₹X1 \$,08 Y3 W3 Y0 ₹0 4 17 W4Y 4 ₹X \$ "J∓ (8) Y X\$OOX X\$ 1-74 ∓∓ WOYF YX O8 X\$ Y4X OY. 8\$ YF7 WX OY O8 X\$ JOY 4, X3, ₹0, 4, 17, YOO64, 7, 4, 4, 46, XO J4, 7X, X3, 4, ₹XO4947W ₹ X3,4X, 4, 1, 1, 0, 1 ツ ^3X OWW4\ O) り X3 \ \ X\ X\ YO4 X0 \ \ YJ/O\ X3\ X \ JOY 4\ O(\ Y^ \) \ Y J4O\ YOX Y^ X3 Y (844 474 F48 X1 08 X3 FOW X1. FX YOO(4 9 W 4X4 7/1 41 FX 447) X 3 4 X 4 YO 6 X X O A O ⊗ Y Y Y 3 O O Y X A X 3 Y ₹ 6 ₹ Y ₹ O W X 7 8 O 4 X 3 4 W O Y Y O Y ∡A ∡YX∡^ , X3∡X ∠W3 Y ^3X, Y X4∠YPO CC X1, C∠9004 X0 ₹0JJC1 3 ₹ Y W ₹₹ X ₹, JAOYOX $3 \mp OYYJA \otimes WXOYAYA 34JJY \mp \mp$, $4YACA \mp 9 WOY \mp 4 A4XOY4C 9 YA: X$

YOOLA f AL FXALYN, F FLL, XSLX FOWS f FOW XL FSOOLA YOX SL f A 1SX XO 8OLLOY XS A OYY HOA1Y YX Y f A884 A 108 XS OXYOFX YJOAXLYW; XO A X AYY Y YSLX XS L XS YY YOFX FO XL9L Y XS A 1L4A XO A f OY; f AYA XO XLY WLA XSLX YOXS Y1 ALY1 AOOF OA SOAX8OL f YF A Y XS X. YSO FSLLC ALA XO A FJOX XSLX LY YA JYA YX YLX OY, SLF, Y XS F A FJ WX LF Y LLC OXS AF, L A 1SX XO JAOW A LWWOAA Y1 XO XS f 1SX O8 WOYFW YW LYA YS Y OYW FS SLF YLA WSO W O8 LJAAX WOLLA A f OY LYA YOAFS J, YLL FS YOX WOY8 A OY S A WOYAOWXOA LLC XS JOY A FS JOFF FF FO A 1OLL XY Y1 LYA A A WX Y1 XSLX A f OY LYA YOAFS J, LYA Y8OAW Y1 XS A OFF A LYW

 \mathcal{L} X OF YOX \mathcal{J} XOLA X34X X3 "Y4Y4"\ "YX O \otimes F4W4 \wedge X3 Y1F \mathcal{J} COY1F YOX XO 4 740847 3474. WOW3 4 FWOO4F F. Y3 7 940013X XO X3 944 08 4 4FO7, 44 80074 XO 4 OYCL 4 Y 4 WC4"J4X OYF. 83 4 F YOX3 Y1 OY 44X3 Y04 4010FX 4Y4 ∓ 4 W4 \triangle X34Y4 \mp O 4 \uparrow Y; 4Y Δ Y31 \pm 3 $006<math>\Delta$ \uparrow O Δ , Y30 W466 \mp 3 Y91 Δ \mp 740 Δ YW XO Y4XW3 O 4 X3 ₹48 X1 474 3477 7 ₹₹ 08 4 Y306 74X 07. 4 74 3 7 08 X3 △ 1 WX OY O⊗ X3 YO∓X JOY 18O6 ₹J1 Y1 X34X 4WXO4X ₹ Y4YY Y4 83 64Y O8 94XO4 ₹ WO4 ₹ XO \$ 9 X\$ ₹ 4 1\$X, Y X\$ 466 OX\$ 4₹ X\$4X 44 ₹₹ 9X 46 XO 1004 ¬O 4)" "X: 4"A "OX\$ "¬ = XO 9 ⊗OO"A " WW4 JXO4 X\$4X W\$4"¬ = X\$ = △ \#\TO\#\ X O\Y. 4\MO\Y\^ X\\ Y\#, \Y X\\ A X\\ Y\\Y\\ Y\OA 4\Y\#, OX\\ A T A\#\O\Y\\ W\O\CA \MAY\#. 74 = 4 4x 0% 4% WOOLA WAOWY XA A 1A 74 =x YA YA A 4x A 840% A = 40x1. Y 3 4 ₹ X 4₹₹ 4X 4 9 X 3 9 Y 8 ₹X 4"9 9X, X 3 4 X 4 H 3 4 ₹X 4"9 J 4 7 9W 3 4 ₹ 9OX 3 9 1 XO 40 Y X3 4 € ↑ 00 ₹ 488 € 4 ₹ WO 9 ♥ ₹ 0 У 4 У 4 O 9 4 У W XO X3 ₹ 0 J 4 O 4 J O Y 4 ₹ 44 X3 4 WC 44CL 494 PJ4 ==CL 9HO 9 A. =X Y 4 9 4 9 XO O9H WX XO O= X3 F4YJC O⊗ X3 4JO∓XC ₹, Y3O J4 4W3 4 X3 1O₹J C Y OJJO₹ X OY XO X3 Y CC O⊗ ₹O 4 ^Y≢: TY3O 4 YOO(Δ Δ 4X ⊗40") X3 O4Δ Y447 40(₹, "YO₹X 34 4 Δ Y ツ == O), 474 =X496 =3 3 = 40X304 X1 91 ツ 44W6 =.

90 \mathcal{I} 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) W\(\delta\) \(\delta\) \(\d

§ . 3 OO13X XO 74 YX X3 44O∓ O8 X3 4W 4461 O).

⊗3 ₹0 4 1 0 0 0 1 3 X , ∠ Y Y ₹ , X O Y ∡ X W 3 ∡ X X 1 X 1 Ø 1 O 1 A A X O J A 1 X X 3 OF OO X = A = W 76 Y XO 144X 87 34X4 A, 4 44 W, O4 OX3 474 = F OYE, O4 Y (\text{ A } = A \frac{1}{2} \text{ A } \text{ A } \text{ O \text{ O \text{VE}}, A \text{ A \text{VA}} \text{ E \text{O \text{VE}}, A \text{ O \text{VE}}, A \text{ A \text{VA}} \text{ WO')₹ PO YW ₹ XO ₹OW X1. ⊗ X YX 4 C1 WO')₹ ₹X 4 O⊗ Y4 4O4C₹ Y3O₹ YX CC WX₹ Y A Y AYA YAOF A AAXFY A AFCINO AYA XX WOYF PO YW FYOOLA 9 A4 YOYW 4X OY O \otimes X \otimes YO4 $(\Delta, 4 \land Y)$ 44 $(Y \land C)$ WX O \otimes 9O \mp Y \mp \mp 4Y Δ O \otimes \otimes OY \mp X (449OO4. ⊗3 ₹ ₹OW X1 O⊗ J1 X Y4 4 ₹4 YX₹ YOO∠4 9 WOŸ 4Y 4₹1 4Y4 W 1X4 Y J1 1 XO X3 ⊗ 4₹X 4¾9 X OO₹ y ¬\$\$\$0004; O4 ⊗ ₹0⊗⊗ 4 A XO 6
y J 4W, X YOO6A YOX ₹04 X3 ⊗ 4₹X ^ y 44X Oy; 40X3 ₹ r ₹, WOY₹ W44X y^ X3 4 W34₹X X1 X0 ^04, Y00/4 4 80= X0 WO-OJ 44X YX3 4 = 17= 08 X3 4 H4 4X04, 474 X0 WO7JCZ YX3 X3 4 PO = X O) = O8 14XO4 414 O8 X3 = X4X . O) COWY C2 8O4 X3 7 = T O) 44 = X △ YX*C*I 477 44₹, Y⊗40Y⊗4X3 4 H344C OF 3 ₹XO4I O⊗ YY⊗44YW, X34X 40×304 1-74 ₹₹ℓ₹ ₹4₹₹, ×34× 4 14 4× 9099 4 08 ×30₹ WO9 4×₹ YO0ℓΔ ×3 99

O8 YOX3 YN YOX X3 84 X3 - X34X X3 - 804NOX X3 - 4WX X- 4YD - 4COO4 - X34X - - 0YF 440- - YX9 Y X3 Y 4YD X3 - - 4 X0 OY, &W. 834X Y4X OY Y4- X3 - 8004, - 8004 - 7 X3 - 40000 - 7, Y30Y X3 - 34D Y3 - 4WW0- X0 W0YPO 4.

80 X\$ 74 % \$ %\$77 \width{\text{W}} \text{O}\text{O}\text{S} \text{X}\text{S}\text{A}\text{X}\text{A}\text{WO}\text{W} \text{A}\text{T} \text{O}\text{Y}\text{A}\text{T}\text{V}\text{X}\text{OOX} \text{X}\text{A}\text{T}\text{OY} \text{A}\text{X}\text{A}\text{DOY} \text{A}\text{X}\text{S}\text{OOY} \text{A}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{DOY} \text{A}\text{X}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{D}\text{Y}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{D}\text{Y}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{D}\text{V}\text{D}\text{A}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{D}\text{W}\text{D}\text{A}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{D}\text{W}\text{X}\text{D}\text{Y}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{D}\text{W}\text{X}\text{D}\text{Y}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{D}\text{W}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{D}\text{W}\text{X}\text{D}\text{Y}\text{W}\text{D}\text{Y}\text{Y}\text{D}\text{Y}\text{D}\text{Y}\text{Y}\text{D}\text{Y}\text{V}\text{D}\text{Y}\text{V}\text{D}\text{Y}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{D}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{W}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{V}\text{V}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{V}\text{V}\text{V}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{A}\text{V}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{A}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{A}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{A}\text{A}\text{D}\text{A}\text{A}\text{V}\text{D}\text{A}\text{A}\text{D}\text{A}\text{A}\text{D}\text{A}\text{A}\text{D}\text{A}\text{A}\text{D}\text{A}\text{A}\text{D}\text{A}\text{A}\tex

§ . Y4XO4 O8 X3 ₹ 40X3O4 X1.

 $\begin{align*} & \mathcal{J}\begin{align*} & \mathcal{J}\begin{align*} & \mathcal{J}\begin*\\ & \mathcal{J}\$

§ . 40℃ XO 4 O4 4 4 X 3 4 ₹ 7 WX XO WW€ ₹ 4₹ X W₹.

OY X3 OX3 43474, & X3 WC 477 44 4 Y4 4 4 WOYX 77X 9C, XY CC 9 OOX O& X3 4 JOY 4 XO J4040W X3 840 X 804 Y3 W3 X3 4 7 7 FX47 Y4 4770 7X 4. 83 406 X 3 4 X = 3 O O C A 9 8 O C C O Y A Y X 3 A = 7 W X X O X 3 7 7 4 7 9 W O 7 7 A = A 7 4 8 Y Y O A A = 7 47L OX3 4 O44 4 O8 7 7, 9, 7 X3 4 8 O7WX O7F, 4F 7 47L X3 77 CF, FO9H WX XO W WOYACZ, C X X3 J4 YW X4Y W44 XO 4 YA 4 X3 7 Y ₹X 4₹ 08 4 C 1 OY 4 ₹J WX49C ツX╕ モ〒08 X╕ フ 0フヒ 、ヒ X ╕ ツ X 4 0=X X╕ ツ Y X╕ X╕ Д へ4 0⊗ 4 0 X╕0 4 X廴 ツW ₹₹¼イア、XO ツ¼タć X& ツXO Q ₹₩&¼イイ\ X& イ QOX7、Y X& ₹OWW ₹₹; Ć X & ツ, ツ W¼₹ O⊗ y Δ, ₹OJJO4X X3 "Y X3 X3 JOY 43 JO∓₹ ₹₹ ₹. ┡ 47 "Y4" y O⊗⊗ W OO13X XO 9 $\mp X \triangle Y X 3 49 40X304 X 1 WOYY YF044X XO 3 <math>\mp$ 80YWX OYF; OX3 4Y \mp 3 Y CC 9 ○ツチチヒ X○ 4 〒W╕チチイヘ X╕ ツ タ チ フ4○フ イ ツチツタ イ. 耳 ま У○ イ チモ○タ Y╕テ X╕ Wヒ イヘモ **₹**\$0064 € ₱₩ JX 4 840 ♥ X\$ ₹ 1 ♥ 446 406 ; 0967 X\$ J4 ♥₩ ₹\$0064 € ♥04 744X WOC44CZ Y4XW38OC X34X X3 Z 40 YOX 49OF X3 4 40X3O4 XZ; X3 4884 4 208 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

§ . 4 ₩47 XO64X O') O'8 X3 4 4∓O')∓ Y3 W3 ₹X496 ₹3 X3 ₹0 4 1') ₹ 4 13X₹ У "Y4XX 4₹ 08 4 6 1 0").

§ . . J 4) W OO∓ WO)≠ PO YW ∓ O⊗ X3 WO)X444L OJ Y O).

¥8 HOYEXAYX Y AYA 3 ¥ ¥OWW ¥¥OA¥ 3AA WAO¥ A X3 Y¥ C ¥ XO 9 8OAYACCL \angle WYYOY \angle \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle X3 W3O4W3, $^ \angle$ Y \triangle B H34 \mp X \angle Y Y Y1 \mp \angle Y \triangle J4 YW \mp 3 \angle A, Y X 3 ₹ Y ₹ X 4 Y W , Y Y O Y Y 3 O Y X O Y 4 Y X 4 Y X 3 4 1 3 X ₹ O Ø ₹ O 4 1 Y X 1, -Y0064 X3 4 3 4 Y X 7 = = 4 X 3 0 = 3 0 4 4 4 5 0 4 4 5 7 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 7 X 3 7 4 4 4 7 4 **4[™]9 X O[™] O[®] ∓O[™] JOJ ∓ 4[™]A WWC ∓ 4[™]∓X W[™]F, [™]9OCA [™]A 9[™]F X[®] Y 4[™]Y [™]∓ O[®] JA [™]W [™]F,** 4YA ₹07704X A 91. X3 ₹07 4₹X X 0Y 08 X3 7 076, T 4 4₹ 08 9600A ₹3 A Y X3 PO444 € 08 YOYYF, 4900X FJ WO64X PO FX OYF X34X Y 4 08X Y OY YX € 1 4 6 474 4670₹X 4674₹₹ 4₹ 0₹ 6 ₹₹ XO X\$ ₹46 4X OY O⊗ ₹006₹ 4₹ У X\$ У₹ 6 ₹ YA ⊗⊗ 4 YX XO X3 Y C⊗44 O⊗ ∓OW X1 ¬ W X Z Y∓ 4YA Y 940X3 4∓ 44" A ፈጎፈ ን≢X ፈพል OXል ብ, ¯ ≢Oቃክ WX≢ ኮW X Q XO ብ OCX, ፈንQ ሧ ንጎቹ ልOብረ Q ⊗ብOツ Xል ብ X 3 4 0 7 = 8 4 7 X 0 7 4 C 1 0 7 0 X 0 X ₹ 0 4 4 7 4 C 0 4 0 7 8 3 ₹ X 0 4 7 0 8 X 3 7 7 4 0 4 ₹ ¾ YA7. ₹ ., ⊗A ¼ A WY ₹., ⊗A ¼ A WY ₹₹., 4Y¼ COO ₹ OØ 94 4A 4. ₹ Y CC YYOYY. Y4₹ X YOX X3 Y4 J Y4 YW O⊗ X3 WW6 ₹ 4₹X W₹. T Y4₹ X YOX X34X ₹1₹X Y Y Y3 W3 X3 YXO X3 304404F 08 X3 (470 , 4YL 34L Y 44CL L J4 L L 3 4 08 X3 9 FX 4YL ኅብ ፈX ₹X 08 ጳ ብሧ ሃጎቹ ጳፈል X ሃ0X ƒ ሃ 80ብ XጳፈX ₹Xብፈሃጎ ፈሃል ልፈሃጎ ብ00₹ **〒1.** 〒1. 〒X ツ, YOO/ム 4 ⊗O4 ヘツ 4, JOJ W ト-XO 〒 ., 34 Oツム 4×4ツ ツ XO O/4× X3 807447 7X46 C4Y 08 X3 Y 71407, 474 4 WC44 4 X3 C4Y8063 4 7W47496 08 Y 44 31 X3 W40Y3 Y0064 X3 Y0464 34 ₹ 3,4X 0X3 4 X 3 ₹ 434 3 0X3 4 764W ₹. X3 FOWW FF 07 XO X3 W40Y7 4 74 4 07W 4X4 7 97 4 944 7804746 X1 - X3 Y4')X O\& 4 A \(\Pi \) Y\\ 4X O\\, Y\\ 0\\ \ 4 \(\Lambda \) \\ \A \(\Pi \) Y\\ 4\\ A \(\Pi \) Y\\ 4\\ A \(\Pi \) Y\\ 4\\ A \(\Pi \) Y\\ 74 C4X WC4 ♥ Δ X3 ₹OC 4 13X 08 1449X 91 YOOCΔ X34X ₹4♥ 8O4 19 4 34 444014X 4 XO 3 7 ₹ 68 X3 70Y 4 08 7407007W 71 07 X3 6 1 X 74W1 08 X3 ₹₹0 40WX4 y YOOLA 4 744X 08 8449W 34 9 9 4844 A XO 4WY90YL A1 X3 9 \(X \) 08 X3 4 Y Y1=, OYX (3 344 4 W 4 49=060X OY 840Y 40Y 4Y4, Y0064 Y4Y1 0X3 4 $74.7W \mp 34.9.707496 \times 0.7.4 \mp 06.4 7.4W \times 0.83.4 7.076.9 W40 \mp 30.4 W \mp 07.4 W = 0.84 7.4 W =$ $WOOCA \neq 8OA$ A Y X A Y X A A OY AOY Y OY FOY <math>AAX WC FOA WOYA X OY FYA WA4 (1 O) Y4 = 1X 4 = X 4

§ . ⊗ ≼ 440 = = 744 × WO ∠44 ≤ Δ. . ⊗ ≼ 70 × 4 0 ⊗ × ≼ 70 7 =.

466 Y 34 44 47W 4 07 X3 = =09H WX, =0 4 7X61 860Y 8407 X3 70X 07 08 YA J YA YW 4YA ₹O A ^YX1. X34X X Y CC Y A 9 A ₹JOX A 91. 4Y1 30Y ₹X Y4Y Y30 YA 4 OO4₹ XO 4 4₹OY HO₹XC1. ₹⊗ 4 ₹X4X W4YYOX ⊗ Y4CC1 A X 4"Y Y 42 X3 Y1 4 C4X Y1 X0 4 C 1 OY, X3 Y4X OY ₹ Y0X ⊗4 , 4Y4 X3 J4 YW ₹ 90X 34C⊗ 4 **≢O 4 1.83 4 ₹ 10 ¼ 0, 1 x 3 ₹ ₩4₹ : X 3 4 4₩ 3 ₹ X 4X ੴ ₹ X 3 1 X ₹ 0 Y 1** ツO=X 4407X X3 | 手L=X ツ 08 90ツ 84W | | 手===., 4ツ4 WOツ= 4 4 4CC 40ツ4ツ H4X30C W WOO')X4 ₹ 4₹ 804" Y1 O')CL O') ₹X4X, O8 Y3 W3 X3 JOJ ₹34((9 X3 ₹0J4) 3 44, 474 X3 Y 77 = FO4O44 74X 447 7 = X44XO4 = O8 X 77O446 4884 4 = , 4W3 7 [—] '' *¼ 4.ℓጊ ¼*ቹ X3 ₹0ℓX*¼*Ÿቹ Y 4 **8**04" *4ℓጊ* 0%4 4 X3 *4*0X304 X1 08 X3 3 ₹ J40 YW, W46 73₹. Y YYOY X34X X3 490 -Y YX OY 4 707 344 X3 74 ₹077X OY X0 Y4 X X0 フ3 () X3 ⊗4 4 ツ かへ O8 ⊗ 44 か 、 WW 4 X OCO のでま 4004 カ まフ 4 XO4(40ま X X 770446 40₹ 704 ₹ ₹04 ₹ T: Y YOO64 34 X3 YYOY X34X X300 44X ₹04H WX X0 OF 4FY CC $9 \times 970044C$ F 4F 9F7 $4 \times 04C$ F. 494Y 947, F $9 \times 3 \times 4$ 909 C4Y $3 \times 5 \times 6$

Y =34((WO)= 4 4 X 3 YO4YOO= JOY 4 O8 X 3 JOJ = 4 = X 3 8 4 = X 490 = X 34 X #J4Oy^ ⊗4O" X3 # #L#X ", Y3 W3 △ #X# #O 4 ^y# O⊗ X3 4 4OX3O4 X1 ") "Y4XX 4₹ 0⊗ 4 ८ ↑ 0". ⊗\$ ₹ 70Y 4 "Y 4 ⊗04 1" W004X 4 4 WXC7. "Y 6 X4X ₹ 414 "Y₹X X3 Y4 J Y4 YW O8 Y4X OYF 4Y4 X3 ₹O 4 1YX1 O8 J4 YW ₹. ₹X ₹ W4J496 O8 "YJO∓∓ 96 XO 1-4W ∓ 3 ∓ 4OX3O4 X1 Y ∓OW3 4 Y4YY 4 4∓ ∓ YO∓X ⊗O4 X3 4 7/4/19/4/26 7/4/4/3/4 ₹ O⊗ X3 ∓; 4/10 3 ₹XO41. J4 ₹ 7/X OX3 4₹ Y X3OOX 7/0/9/4. ⊗3 **▼ 74× ○8 WY 4 7 34 71 WO74 77 4 84○66 ○手, 44W39 〒307 ○8 ○フ투46, 8○4 ×3** W4 " O8 4 9 CC O7, XO 9 4 1444 4 840" 3 F F , 474 XO 74 3 F 447 F 7 4 ツOツイ₹X イネ、 フOフ (O X, ϡイΔ Xϡ (4OΔ/4W X1 XO トWOツツOツ W/X Xϡ (/Δ)ツ) ₹XイイXOイ WX YO 4Y Δ X3 Y3O ζ \mp Y4X , 4Y Δ \mp YX YW Δ X3 Y XO 4 $\cancel{9}$ O $C\Delta$, 4X X3 4 OYY $\cancel{1}$ PJ $\cancel{7}$ F , 4⊗O4X4 ₹₹ ∮ €OŸ↑ Ÿ↑ XO X3 ¼4W3∮ ₹3OZ, Y3 W3 X3 ₺ 3¼4 W4O₹ 4 XO ∮ \triangle YOC =3 \triangle , LYD JLT L \triangle Y OS L 30YDL \triangle X300=LYD \triangle OWLX = X0 X3 \triangle JOE \triangle 74 C4X . 🔞 3 4444400 = H34 = X 44, Y 1/1 08 4 1/1/2 X00 44 4/1/2 4/1 08 X3 = Δ W4 , XO C47. Y4∓X X3 X 44 XO4 ₹ 08 WY Δ ", 4"Δ XO ₹7 CC X3 9COOΔ 08 X3 ツO=X CCO=X4 OO= O⊗ 3 4 YO9 C X1. J4OC . X3OYA 4 A OOX 4Y YX 4A WX 414 Y=X ツW,Oツ¼WWOOツXO⊗ ₹Oツ 4₹,Y ₹ ८¼Y₹ ツ¼∆ YX3,4 ₹J WX XO X3, へO 4ツツ ツX O⊗ X3 W X1. 40X Y3 W3 A \(\frac{1}{2} L \(\frac{1}{4} \) A X3\(\frac{1}{4} X \) DOYX \(\old{\oldsymbol{80}} \), Y3O X3O\(\old{\old{80}} \) X3 A Y X3 A 70\(\old{10} L \) YXO *本*ツ ツタよイイよ手手ツ ツX、⊗イ〇ツ Y3 W3 *よこし* X3 Y 手4〇ツ よツム ⊗ イツツ 手手 ○⊗ X3 手 ツよX ⊗○○)4 X △ ⊗⊗ WOCX XO ԻX4 W4X X. J O ≢ ., Y ╕ ≢ 4OCC, Y HæYY4 △OYY, O⊗ X ╕ 1 44 Δ WC44 = X34X 4CC 74 YW = Y30 = 34CC YX40 Δ OW YXO X3 4 Δ OY Y OY= 4YL Y Y X4L =, 08 Y34X Y4XO4 = 0 4 X 3 7 4 , O4 = 3466 YW4 4 = X 3 4 YW YX OY =, Y X 3 OOX FWOツツOソ W4X A. 〒 YOX X S 〒 4 A 4 WX 4XX4WY OY X S YA フ YA YW O⊗ Y4X OYF. 474 4 ₹09 4₹ 07 08 X3 40X304 X1 08 ₹0 4 17₹

₹Y X 3 O ₹ O Y 3 4 J J 7 L X Y ₹ X 3 O ₹ Δ 4 A Y 4 ↑ ₹ X 3 4 X J A W Δ Δ X 3 A 4 C O 8 C X A 4 X O A ΟΊΔ 4 X3 J4 X YW Ο⊗ WΟΫΨW YW - XO HΟΔΛ X3 46 Δ X1 O⊗ X3 4 X4 4X ₹ XO 94 4Y X3 4 466 4YW \(\frac{1}{2}\), 4YA A WC44 X3 Y YOC6 4YA O A. 9OX X3O\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4XX YJX\(\frac{1}{2}\) X 34 X3 Y JO∓∓ ∓∓ A 46004 460Y, Y X3 4 47 ∓ Y466 JO4X OY O⊗ YY0Y6 A1. ⊗3 JOJ ₹ 101W O, 1 O4A 4 XO A X4W3 X3 WY ₹₹ 840" X3 11X 4 ₹X₹ 08 844"1W, JO96 ₹3 & 4 YOY XO41 414 YEX 466 X3OF W4YXOYF X34X &4 OO4 & H3446 F FFF.. Δ WC4A Y1 X3 Y ԻWOYYOY W4X Δ. ⊗ Y X3 Y X3 ₹J4W O⊗ ⊗ ⊗X Y Δ41₹ X3 1 Δ Δ YOX 494YAOY X3 W4O∓ O⊗ X34X J4 YW , 4YA YX A YXO X3 WOY⊗ A 44WL Y3 W3 Y4∓ ⊗O4" 4 414 1/4 x 3 ": 40x x 3 WY ∓∓ OJJO∓ 4 x 3 ∓ 4Wx, 47 J40x ∓x 1/1 ∡ጎፈ ን≢X X ፈቹ ፈን ን ዋO XOOቹ ፈቃOቹ , ፈንሷ WፈOቹ ሷ X3 4 J4OX ቹX XO ቃ JOቃሪ Wሪጌ JO∓X △ OJ Ŋ 466 X3 J64W ₹ OYA 4 X3 4 HO4 ₹4 WX OY: X3O₹ ₹3OY Y1 X3 4 WOYX "JX 804 4 J40W 4 11 X34X Y4F PO4((1 4)F044 414 4 A014X041 X0 X3 WOY XO X4 4X O⊗ X3 ⊗4 X3 O⊗ X4 4X ₹.

&40" X X 3 1 1-7 WX Δ 1 1 X ∓; &40" X X 3 £X 70476, Y 3 W 3, £W W 0 4Δ 7 1 X 0 X 3 J4004 J4 X 7 07 08 X30 Y30 X4 7 XX X 4 7 X4 X5 X 4 X4 X4 X4 X6 X0 P04€ X0 **≢O** 4 17. ⊗407 x3 4 ₹ 7x7 7x 0⊗ x34x W004x x3 1 34 42 X3 Y1 X0 8 44: 474 O⊗ WOO4₹ Y ₹ X3 ♥ 46♥0₹X У 44 496₹ A ₹JO₹ 4 XO 144X ⊗₹ X OУ 4₹ *ፋሪሪ* ል ብ ሣ ጎልx, ፈቹቹ ቹXቹ Xል ሣ *9*ጊ ል ብ ጋOሪ X Wቹ ፈሃΔ Wብ Δ X, JብOX WXቹ Xል ሣ ፈጎፈ ሃቹX O⊗X Y 4^4 YEX X3 HOEX Y4 ^Y4X OY O⊗ X3 4 EO 4 ^Y; 4Y4 4L X3 E Y 4YE 4XX4W3 ₹ X3 " XO 3 1 ₹X (("YO1 ₹X10)"\(\frac{1}{2}\). ₹₹ X "YOX 40 "Y"\ 4") "YHO11 XO X3 4 13X O8 FOW X1, 474 F30WY 11 X3 8 4FX (") 1X O8 10 47 17 1X, X30F X0 △ フ ツ△ ツX Oツ ቆ ⊗O4 へツ フイ ツW , ፉツ△ ツX A Æ △ OX △ XO Ϡ ሣ YOO&△ Æ フイO△ ツX **≢O** 4 174 W " " Y Y 3 O J A 4 W 3 A ∓ O W 3 A O W X A Y ∓ ⊗ 3 A Y A A Y O Y O A X O W 4 O ∓ 466 X3 7 = O744 = XO 4 A4 7 8407 H3 74.

§ .. ⊗ 3 W C 94W1 O ⊗ X 3 74 ∓X ∓.

WOO')X 47. 1 47.4047 YYOYF X3.4X X3 4 (1 00 F 044 4F 44 4 F04X 08 74746 ツ ८ X Კ, ₹フ┥ ムム O │ 4 X氦 ⊗¼₩ O⊗ X氦 │ ¼4X氦, XO ₹OフフO4X ムツム ¼ム ムツ₩ X氦 │ ツX │ ₹X₹ O⊗ X3 4 YOY44W3. ⊗3 ₹ ₹ 4OO4X6 ₹₹ 4 ₹X44Y1 44O₹ T 4 ₹O4 O8 X3 ⊗ 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) \text{T} \(\O\) \(\Frac{1}{2}\) \(\O\) \(\Triangle\) \(\Triangl ∡⊗⊗○4△ ୬ጎ X氦 ୭ X氦 ୭ ∡୬≢ Ο⊗ ጎ ୬ጎ X氦 4 ℓ ጎ X ୭¼X ₩氦 ℓ△4 ୭ ¼ ∓○ X*¼4ℓ* 40W4X 07. 40X Y34X 4 70CX X04 08 7 7 44 X3 4 7 W07 7XE. W07E W44X 4 X0 △() ₹₹ O)△ 4 X3 W(O4Y O8 △ OX O) ÞPO4(C1 O₹ (₹₹ XO ₹OW X1) J 4W 4)△ Y41, X3 7, Y X3 1 F 1 X 97, X3 1 C49001 Y Y W FF417, J108 FF OYF, Y01 97, X3 1 WOO 141 7 417 1 1 X X 3 1 7 1 1 O 1 X X 3 1 7 1 O 1 X X 3 1 O 7 C A 1 O 1 C X 3 1 X 3 1 O 7 C X 3 1 X 3 1 O 7 C X ¥Y 4X 0⊗ X3 4 940Y, X0 ⊗04") ₹3 ₹07704X ⊗04 X3 ₹ ₹Y44" ₹ 0⊗ ₹6011444 ₹. Y \$\delta X \quad \text{\$3006 A \text{\$30\quad \$4\text{\$30\quad \$4\text{\$30\quad \$4\text{\$4\quad \$4\text{\$4\quad \$4\text{\$4\quad \$4\quad \$4\text{\$4\quad \$4\quad \$4\qu △ OO4 X3 3O7 1 O⊗ 3 ₹ 9 ₹ ₹X ₹ YOX X3 ⊗ 4O(X O⊗ X3 ⊗ 4Y4X W J4 4W3 4₹ O⊗ ツOツツᆍ. 3OY 34フフ ツ Δ × ×34× フイ ツW ቹ WOOLΔ ≢O⊗⊗ イ ×3 ツ フOタL WLL ×O ト-×OL, イメᆍ XO \(\frac{1}{2}\)O\(\frac{1}{2}\)X\(\frac{1}{2}\)A\(\frac{1}\)A\(\frac{1}{2}\)A\(\frac{1}\)A\(\frac{1}\)A\(\frac{1}\)A\(\frac{1}\)A\(\frac{1} Y30 C & YW C 94WL, 4YA XO 84 OO4 7444 41: 90X FOJ 4FX X OY FOOY 4XX4WY A ¥OW3 HO∓X 4Y4 Y ₹ 4 10/4X OYE: 4Y4 X3 H34 ₹X 4Y YJ 404₹, J 4₹044 A 41 W3O4W3" Y, X3OO\3X X3 "F (₹ O4C \ A XO 444O\4X X3 "). W 44C O⊗ X3 84X3 4\ 08 X3 W3O4W3 34\ W Y\ 04 A X3O\ C4Y\ 4\4 Y\ X W C 94W\. **△**00*9XC* ₹₹, ₹4₹₹ ¼ ↑ 4 ¼X ♥¼Y, Y X ¾ ¼ *C¾*0△¼*9C* ∑ *¾C* ⊗0*A* X Ϡ X Ϡ Y ↑ ₹ 0⊗ *¾*Y0X Ϡ *A* (8:90X Y X3 47. (XXC YY0YC 41 08 X3 4884 4F 08 X3 F. 83 F 14 4X 747 (A OCOYX44 χ W C 34 χ V χ χ XO 9 WOYA χ Y X A χ χ X X O WOYEW χ YW χ YA X A X 3 Y 1 = 0 8 4 Y 0 X 3 4 C 8 : - 30 X X = W 4 X 4 Y 6 7 4 W 0 Y Δ O W X Y C C 3 W 0 Y Y Λ Y 0 Y J X1, X0 W0Y804Y 004 € (₹ X0 Y4X04, X0 8068 6 X3 XO C49OO4 ⊗O4 X3 Y C844 O8 ≢OW X1. ₹8 4 J 4₹OY ₹ W4J49C O8 4 44 Y1 4 &4" (I, (X A ") ")444I, (X A ") 9 4XX YX XO 1 A ₹ WA (Δ4 Y 4 100 Δ Δ0W4X O): y ₹0 Δ0 y 1, ₹ Y CC Δ ₹₩\$¼41 \$ ₹ Δ0X2, ¼y Δ 9 Ο y Δ009X ΔCZ y X\$ 40¼Δ XO **≢**46 4x 09.

83 YO4YOOF 4Y4 44Y1 400F J4 X YF OYF O8 X3 W6 417 44 46FO 4Y0X3 4 WOYF 中O YW O⊗ X3 F FLFX Y, Y3 W3 JC4W F 4L X3 Y1 4 C4X Y1 XO 4 C 1 OY 9 LOYA X3 A 4W3 OO X3 W C JOY A. FY X3 O AFX JC4W , X3 WWC F 4FX WF, OYA A JA X YW O⊗ X3 3OL Y ₹₹ O⊗ X3 4 ⊗OYWX OY₹, 34 44 ₹ 4 X3 Y₹ L ₹ 49O 4LL OX3 4 YHOYWX OYF OO X3 4 Y4 \mp X 4, Y3O \mp 4 Δ XO 3 \mp 470 \mp X6 \mp , \mp y YOX X3 \otimes 4 \mp X 7/4W ₹ 4X Ø 4₹X₹ X3 1 34 46 90 ₹X 4140 14X 4 X0 X3 9₹ 6 ₹ X3 Ø 4₹X 44"yy. ⊗\$ 4 \$ 44. "y x\$ 40"y4"y W\$O4W\$, O4€ ↑ ₹ ₹ ₽ 4 ↑"y₹ x O y ₹₹ \$ ₹ ⊗ X; "" 404 まるよ まんな Xま 44 なん 08 ままの4ま: 47な 8 4 ままのフま 04 " ソま "プん プ4 下Xま なの YOX 4X 74 ₹ YX 44 ₹ X3 Y) ₹ ℓ ₹ 490 X3 4 74 YW . X ₹ 9 W40 ₹ X3 X Y) ₹ Y ℓℓ YOX X3 4FFO44YW XO 4FF 4X, X34X 4 J4 FX F 4F YOW3 43O 4 Y Y1 4F 4 Y4Y F *Ă϶Ο Ϫ϶ Ϫ*₹Χ. ϠΟΥ ৺ϪΎ૨ ϪΟΧϠΟΑ₹. *϶* ΧΧ Α ΨΫΟΥΫ ϪΫΔ ΨΟΑ ₹Χ Ψ Δ ΧϠϪΫ ΧϠ ΟΫ HOTX POOX Δ , 34 $\times 4$ y y 4 7C 4 \mp 0A y 1 4 y 4 y 4 y 4 1 114X 4 88 1 YW X3 1 = 9 XY Y X3 "YJ 1 4Y4 X3 J1 = X3 004

Y 34 4(4 4 Δ 1 0) \(\frac{1}{2} \) A X34X WW(\(\frac{1}{2} \) A X X O \(\frac{1}{2} \) A XO \(\frac{1}{2} \) A \(\frac{

§ . . ₹74 7 74 7W 7707 X ₹.

FWWC ₹ ¼₹X W₹ ¾¼ YOX ₹XOJJ ¼ Y ₹O ⊗¼ 4 ¼ J¼X¾. YOX WOYX YX ¼ Y X¾ 4 Y¼ 4 Y¼ X3 "F (F "A J "A "X Y X3 4 FJ WX XO X3 4 80")WX O"F. - 97. X3 4 4 08 X3 WOOAX 08 407, X3 Z 34 4L 4 \(\) \ X ୭ = Y3 9 49 WWC = 4=X W WOOCA 90X 9 940013X 9 804 4 = WOC44 X4 9094C 804 *ፋ*ሃጊ W4 ሣ Y3∡X∓O 4. ⊗3 WፈሃOሃ *ረ*ፈY Δ W*ረ*ፈ4 ≢ ෦ጋ4 <u>∓</u>∓*ረጊ, ∓X ∓ ሃΔ W ሃX ⊗O4* C47. ♥ YXO HO41 4 W3O4W3 ♥4Y. ⊗3 JOJ ₹ J4O6 ₹₹₹.. J O₹ .. 4Y4 O494Y ₹₹₹.. rwoツツoツ WイX Δ イイヒ ℓイチュ hoΔ1 ቹ Yao ₹ao0ℓΔ J1 ₹oツ xo oツΔ 4xイツ xa x1 イt o8 WWC ₹ ¼₹X ₩₹, 宀 У X3 ∮ ₹307₹ 08 84¼УW 34 У0X ∮ У 484¼ 4 X0 ₹4₺ 0У ₹ 44℃ OWW 4 = O > = , X = 4X X = 7 A A Y O X A J Y A O Y 4 Y F X Y J O O 1 4 C J A Y W , 4 Y A , Y ^ y *44C 4*∓∓ *79C*₹ 0⊗ x3 ⊗4 yw3 w*C 4*^₹ 34∆ x3 *4*∓∓044yw x0 0∓ x3 ⊗0*CC*0Y y^ r-フ4 ᆍᆍ Oツᆍ ̄ 8a 4 W4 O8 WOOツW ८ a4 ツ 1 9 y 4 44, Y4手 4 手4フフ4O A タテレ X ੩ <u>¼₹₹ ツᢖℰႢ. ᢖ ₩¼Ѻ₹ Χ ℰ ϟ ₹ X ╗ ሧ ツ1 ĦOΔ1 O A X ╗ ӈ ₹╗Ѻフ₹, 益ツΔ ₹ ツ₹ X Ѻ ₹ОӇҢ ₩X</u> X3 4 YYOYX = XO 3 = HO41 = 83 4 44 4 W4 = 08 X3 JOJ = X34X FWO TYO WAX YAO A TIPLE A θ FAOT. AWWO AA TA XO XA TA TW TC FOO XA W3O4W3 O⊗ 4O", 4 J4 YW 34 ₹ YOX X3 JOY 4 O⊗ JOY ₹3 Y1 4Y WW6 ₹ 4 ₹ X W Y X3 △ 4X3, X30013 4 1 1 € 01 4 746 84WXO1; - 3 70=X 8 1=X 4776 X0 X3 WWC ₹ ¼₹X W¼C JOY 4; ¼Y∆ X¾ C¼XX 4 Y CC, ⊗ X X¾ YY₹ J4OJ 4, ∆ C 4 OJ X¾ WOCJA X XO X3 ₹ WOC4A 4AY, 48X A 34 Y1 A 1A4A A 3 Y. 3 ₹XOAL 4880AA₹ O₹ 4 C =. O3) A 31474754, Y 91 O8 JO1XO146, HO=X67, Y86 WX A X3 J 946X7, O8 \triangle 4X3 OY X3OF YO4C Y Y Y3O 34 \triangle WOYFT A \triangle 5 FX4OWX OY: 4OX 3 \triangle \triangle YOX Δ44 XO JOX XO Δ 4X3 X3 44W34 ₹3OJ O8 444^4, X3 4OX3O4 O8 X34X **△** X **₹**X*49C* **フ**COX.

§ . . . 事物等のが Xえ O⊗ WるO-1Wる フロギギ 羊羊 Oが手.

83 JOFF FF 07F 08 X3 W304W3 44 FO 844 8407 4 71 7X X6 4 X0 47 12 77X 07 O') \angle WWOO')X O \otimes X3 $A \neq Y'$ \ WO')\\ \Pi \ WA\\ \A \ \XO \ \O\A, \X3\\\ X\, \O') \ X3 \ \WO')\\ X\A\\\ A\\\ A\\\ \Z\. \X ⊗O4 X34X 41 44∓07 X3 1 0013X XO 9 X4Y 7 X3 ⊗ 4∓X ⊗O4 X3 O∓ 474 ∓4⊗ X1 O⊗ X3 ₹X4X. ⊗O4 YOX3 Y1 ₹ YO4 414 496 XO X3 WOYYOY ⊗4X3 4 O⊗ Y4YY Y4 WOYF WALX OYON Y ALXN XON Y F FOX A A WAX OYON X XO FOWN OF F AF X3 WOY⊗ ₹₹ OYO⊗ X3 W6 411 X3 Y₹ 6 ₹. ₹ 4 ₹X Y 4 ⊗O4 X3 JOO4. Y3 Y X3 ₹X 4X YO4X31 O⊗ 4∓∓ ₹X47W . Y 741 1 1 1 1 X X X ₹ 74 7 W 76 Y XO X3 YO∓X WOYYOY W4∓ ₹, 474 ₹48 €1. 4₹₹ 4X X34X X0 ₹077€1. 4 744X 08 X3 W044 7X ₱7 7₹ ₹ 08 Y 13X 08 X3 J 076 ₹ 9044 Y, ₹ 4 4667 1 Y1 4 J44X 08 X30₹ 4 Y0 ₹ X0 X3 JOO4, 4WWO44 71 XO X3 4 O4 1 746 4 ₹X 74X O7. 4OX X ₹ 4 466£ WO7X 444£ XO 4 (1 O) 474 X3 7X 7X O) O) O) X3 80074 4F X0 Y4FX 7 7077, CO1-042, 474 J WO4 ₹7, X3O₹ 4 YO ₹ X34X OO13X XO 9 WOY₹ W44X 4 XO X3 46 8 O8 X3 7004.

§ . . H+WOYYOY W4X OY OO YY Y OOO W.

YOX ₹4X ₹8 4, 30Y 4, Y X3 4 Y4 4 Y1 X3 Y)₹ € ₹ Y4 7 Y4 YX, X3 WW€ ₹ 4₹X W₹ OYA 4XOOY XO 44 Y1 74 YY YA OYA 4 X3 4 AOY Y OY; 4YA YA A X3 7. 34A 4 4 FOY XO Δ \(\pi\) \(rf-WOツツOソ W4X Oソ Y4手 4 ⊗O4ツ Δ496 Y 47Oソ 4ツOソへ へりO44ツX 4ツム ≢O7 4∓X X OO手 ツリ, Y3O リ X3 イツリソ 3OY XO リ フ X Y X3 リ X = フ4Oフ イ 4OOリム =, YO4 XO ム =X ソへO =3 9 XY 9 X3 OF 49A X3 49OF OO X. 3 YW 44OF A FO4A 4F Y3 W3 34 J4 46A 9 **≢O"** J4OX **₹X**47X WOO7X4 **₹.** H3O4W3" 7 34 J4 **₹O"** Δ. 47. X3 4 OY7 4OX3O4 X1. 4(O), XO トWOツツO) W4X ツ シ タ ጓ ጎጓ ツフ(O廴ツ シXŦ, ツ४ጎ ₹X44X ₹ Y3O₹ ⊗OシWX Oシ₹ Y 4 △4 CZ O∓ ⊗OC XO ∓OW XZ - 474 34 4OC 4CZ 4∓∓ 4X 4 X34X X3O∓ O⊗⊗ W 4∓ 08 X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(Δ ₹₩3¼41 X3 ΔΟΧ ₹ Ο⊗ X3 4 ϽΟ₹Χ₹. Υ34X 4 Ͻ 4 4₹ ΟΫ Ο⊗ Ο4Δ 4 4ΫΔ 4 4₹ΟΫ Y \$ 4 X = \$ 4 C Y O X 4 Y 4 X O Y 9 4 C C O Y A Y O T X A O T 470= 474 = 48 X1. X0 X3 3474= 08 X30= Y30" X 4 " = X3 " 10=X = Y (80/ 474 X3 YOFX YO4X31 OO X34X X4OFX W3466 X3 JOY 4 OO 4 W3O4W3Y4Y, Y3 Y 4 3 ∡ሃ∆ 4O∮ X3 J4 YW O8 3 ቹ ሣOቹX 84 X38OC ቹ 4 ∡YXቹ WO ፈ∮ቹO4∆ 4 J4 X ሃቹ Oሃ 34ቹ *タ* ツ WOYA ツツ A *タモ*レ フイ ツW Ŧ。 ムツA _ ツ *タモ*レ フイ ヒムX Ŧ。 イ Ŧフ WX*ムタヒ* ⊗Oイ X為 イ W為ムイムWX イ 474 HO479 7X. Y 444 7 X3 08 W 7F, X34X X3 40746 W47 X0644 F W0780476 X0 X3 X3 4X 7X3 W4707

O8 X3 XY ℓ 8X3 WOOYW ℓ O8 8O ℓ AO, 3 ℓ A Y X3 \mp A4 YHO YA X3 J4 \mp X \mp XO A4 Y X XO X3 4 WOY 4 \mp AX OY A ℓ C X3O \mp Y3OY X3 Y Y1 \mp YAH \mp X \mp 34A 4 W A YXO 84 OO4 O4 YX 4XA Y A AX 3 \mp XA9 ℓ C, X3OO13 X3 \mp 3AA ℓ A Y PWOYYOY WAX A ℓ A X3 Y, O4 ℓ A CX3 A \mp , Y O4A 4 X3AX X3 W3O4W3 Y 13X YOX ℓ AJJ A ℓ 4 XO 4 H WX O4 WOYA YY X3O \mp Y3OY X3 Y Y1 Y4 \mp J ℓ A \mp A XO YJ ℓ O7L Y3 \mp \mp 4 W.

§ . . 474 08 ₹0 4 17₹ X3 77₹ ८ ₹

⊗3 ԻWO""O) W4X O) = J401001W 4 414 1 = X X ₹0 4 1 1 = X X T = C ₹. 414 **¼₩₩○ツフ₫ツ ₾ Y X3 X3 ₡₰₮○₡○X ○ツ ○⊗ X3 ₡ ₮○₰₦ ₩Х₮ ⊗₫○ツ X3 ₡ О₡Х₰₮ ○⊗** YW4 A 96 X 3 4 X Y 4 X O Y = ₹ 3 O O 6 A 3 4 ₹ O 8 8 4 A ₹ O W 3 O A O O F J 4 O W 4 O 4 ₹ Y 3 4 FC 13XCZ XOOW3 △ OYX3 F FO9H WX Y § § 474 . ⊗3 X3 4X 7X3 W 7XO47 7 ₹ \(\pi \text{X4} \text{ Y \text{ Y} \text{ Y \text{ Y} \text{ X} \text{ OX \text{ A} \text{ E} \text{ A} \ O⊗ ₹X*4C*₹ XO ₹O∮♥ X XO X¾ *C4*Y₹ O⊗ X¾ ♥フ 4 . Y4₹ ₱₩O♥♥O♥ ₩4X Δ *4*YΔ Δ フ4 Δ 08 X3 "77 4 97 FYYOW YX FFF. 4YA 3 F FO9H WXF 49FO6 A 840" X3 4 04X3 08 4CC ↑ 4YW . ⊗ Y4CCL, X3 ₹ OY⊗O4XOY4X "77 4O4, 9 Y1 494Y4OY 4 9L X3 74 YW ₹, Y4∓ O96 ↑ △ XO 4 ∓ ↑ y X3 W4OY y XO ⊗4 △ 4 W ∓∓. O3 y, y y ↑ O⊗ Þ y ↑ 64 y △, 74 4 OO4 77 XO 74 7X4 7 X3 4 73X OO 3 F Y 774O7 7 X3 (WX O) OO 47 44W34 \pm 3O7 O8 H4YX 44O4T, 8OOY4 3 % \mp 6 157O \mp 4 XO X3 4O44W OO \mp Y 71407 074 4 47 7X 44 WX = 344 X3 J4 ₹07JX 07 XO 4 WC44 037 07Y04X31 $\mp X 44 \Delta O7 X3 WC 411 414 77X 3 7 - FW X \Delta 3 7 FO9H WX 7 XO 49C - FOC W X A$ X3 Y Y1 O8 844YW X0 X4Y O7 447F XO 4 X34OY 3 7 - 7046 F3 Y1, 4X X3 F47 X Y, 4 W40=44 474 Y=X 3 Y, 4= 3 Y0064 34 407 474 Y=X X3 W444W Y=. 83 Ψ ሃጎ O⊗ ԻንጎረፈሃΔ ፈΧ ⊗ 4₹Χ ፈጋጋ ፈ4 Δ Δ Χ 4ሣ ሃ Δ ΧΟ Δ ⊗ ሃΔ 3 ሣቹ (⊗ Υ Χ3 1004: 40X ₹009 CO₹ Y1 W00441, 3 ₹088 4 4 3 Y1 C8 X0 4 440013X X0 ₹0W3 47 PW ₹₹ 08 **ツ⊗イツチ、イサチ XO イ 耳 ヘ ツ ヘ ま ツ ツ ヘ △ O ツ ま ゙ y XO X ヘ ヘ ヘ イ Y △ 耳 O ⊗ X ヘ フ O フ 耳 ℓ ヘ イ X 、 XO イ W** X3 7 4 WY 8407 3 7, 474 3064 X3 7 4 F 4 8 8 08 X3 W304W3, 07 W074 X 07 08 747 Y1 X4 90X.

83 JOJ ₹ Y 4 YOX X3 OYCL J 4₹OY₹ 10 CXL 08 ₹OW3 YO4" X ₹: X3 4 34 4C₹O **タ ツ WOOツW /〒 Y3O タOイ イム プムイイメ ツ メスタ ツ. ⊗タムイメ O⊗ /モ。Oツテ。 テOツツOタ ム タチレ デンシOW ツメ テ 。。** . 344 ×3 4044W ×1 ×0 W × ×3 ""J 404 ⊗4 4 W ₹₹. ×0 4JJ 44 YX3 744 9 ⊗O1 X3 ♥ ♥ O14 1 XO FWO674X 3 ♥₹ 6⊗ 810♥ X3 W3411 ₹ 910013X 414 ₱₹X 834X 14 4X 74 7W 4 4 70X 1 3 7 € 6 70W3 X40096 4300X € 0 44 10644 4 740W 4 71. 3 F44 - X34X X3 707 4 7 4 X 4 Y 4 Y 1 3 7 5 6 90X 3 4 HO41 474 ∡ ₹○ ┦ へり; ᢖOX X¾¼X, ❷┦○ሣ ¼ሪሪ ፈንX ਊO Xෑ, X¾ ሣጋ ┦○┦₹ X¾ ሣቹ ८ ₮ ¾¼∆ ₩¼ሪሪ ሏ WOO')₩ (₹, Y¾ 4 X¾ 707 ₹ 4')¼ 74 (4'X ₹ 4)¼ 4 ¼ X0 X¾ "), 4'₹ X0 X¾ 4 ₹0 4 1\9₹. X3 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) WX 474 O4 4 7W X34X Y4\(\frac{1}{2} \) X3 4 40. \(\omega \) 30 404, 30Y 4, X3 7Y 71 X ツW キテキィイト XO ト ヒム メヒヒ XXヒ XO X3 キOフ イキネX X Oツ OØ X3 X ツ キ。 WOツム キW ツム ム XO ₹ ¼ ¼¾∮¼₹₹¼ΔΟ4₹ XO X3 WOOYW ℓ, XO Δ ⊗ ¼Δ 3 ₹ W¼O₹ ; ∮OX X3 ₹ Δ Δ ੴX J4 ੴX X3 JOJ &40" FWO""O" W4X Y1 3 ", 4Y4 4 W641 Y1 3 " 4 J4 4 O8 X3 W40YY. 84 4 4 W, C Y 4 747 08 4 707 4 04 1 7 07, C4013 4 4X X3 77XX X3074 47 08 X3 4X W4Y, 4Y4 J4O 4 3 7 € (8 496 XO J4 € 4 X3 W4OYY 7 € J X O8 X3 6 WX OY O8 **₹ ७२२, ८४७△७२४ Ο⊗ ⊗३०२ ७७ ४, Ү३०७ х३ ₩₩८ ₹ ४₹Χ ₩४८ ८ ₩ХО₽₹, ४७△ ७४७२** 9 F307F, 344 74 F07 4 XO 4 W644 Y Y1 08 X3 40747F - 90X Y30 09X4 Y 4 6 XX6 ツO4 *タ*Ł X¾XX (WX O), X¾¼') X¾ 4 ¼ WO(OO∓ X X(O⊗ ሧ)'1 O⊗ X¾ *J4 ∓X∓*.

 $\mp \mp 300004 \ \ \, 7 \ \ \, 4 \ \ \, 400 \ \ \, , \ \ \, Y \ \ \, 4 \ \ \, X \ \ \, Y \ \ \, X \ \ \, Y \ \ \, Y \ \ \, X \ \ \, X \ \ \, Y \ \ \, X \ \ \, X \ \ \, Y \ \ \, X \ \ \, Y \ \ \, X \ \ \, X \ \ \, X \ \ \, Y \ \ \, X \ \ \, X \ \ \, Y \ \ \, X \ \, X \ \$

\S . . 83 WC 412 444Y Y1 41 X3 Y1 X0 X3 YF C \mp , 474 A \mp X049 Y1 X3 044 4 08 H0 \mp X W .

97. " 4") OO X3 F4" FJ 4 XO46 44") X3 W6 47.1 A4Y 47.X3 Y7 X0 X3 ") F 6 F. OFO47 \triangle X3 \angle 40X304 X1 08 X3 X4 \angle 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 X3 W004 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 W0 H0 $\frac{1}{2}$ X W1. 47. 747 08 ₹ 7₹ 70₹X YYOY X34X X3 WO17 ₹47W Ya Wa 手41 = TYYOW YX 手手手. , X3 J4 C4X ₹ O8 8447W 344 X3 9 COY1 ₹ XO OO4 Y Y ₹X 47. ₹Y X3 1 44 ∡Ŧ₹○٩∡ツ₩ XO X (८ Ψ)¹↑ J3 (J Δ 4/C) ₹, X34X XO J4 9X W4O₹ ₹ O8 4У1 У 9 Δ \otimes 40% $\cancel{9}$ $\cancel{9}$ W3O4W3 O⊗ 4CC X₹ 4 \3X₹, O"Y 4 WWC ₹ 440" HO44 XOCC 4. 4YA 4WWO4A Y\C1. OJJO $\mp \Delta$ X3 W ℓ 4OX3O4 X1. 4Y Δ Y4 Δ X3 Y $\mp \ell$ \mp 8 44 Δ 9L J4OW Δ Y1 Y X3 Y4L O8 FWOYYOY WAX OY, FX Y SAAJJ Y A FOY X Y F, XSAX AF A OW F F Y A YOX 4(Y47= W0)8 y 4 X0 X3 FX YX 08 X3 JO(X W4(X 44 X047, 4 9 =30) Y00(4 **▼○ツツ○ソ⊗○4 ヘッ 4手 9 ⊗○4 ミ ★ 4 9○ッ4८, ⊗○4 W 4○手 単 フ○4 ピル W ピ, 4ッム メ 4ッ ○フ○ッ** 3 13X 344 X3 4 F044 4 44 F Y X34 04 8004 W YX04 F 410, X34X 004 Y F 4'YW ₹XO4₹ X30013X X3 "∀₹ ८ ₹ 046 1 4 X0 X4"Y ₹ 4 00₹ "Y 4₹04 ₹ X0 70X 4 ₹X07 **₹○ツツ○ツ△∮⊗○イ ₹フ イ メ೦ム८ W○○イメキ。 ⊗○イ ツ○ツ૨ △∮メキ。 ₹ ツW イモ. ○ツ ○○੧੩メ メ○∮** WOYX YX A Y X3 X3 O1A Y417 YOA \(\operatorname{O} \operatorname{HO} \operatorname{X} \ W \times \delta \delta \times \ Y \ A \ O \(\operatorname{J} \operatorname{A} \operatorname{A} \ D \operatorname{A} \operatorname{A} \ D \operatorname{ WOOYXAL Y ⊗ YA Y 3 ₹XOAL X3 4X X3 WY ₹₹ OY YAYA OWWA₹ OY₹ A JA ₹₹ A X3 YW4O4W3Y YX \mp O \otimes X \otimes $\cancel{4}$ \mp \otimes O $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{4}$ Y \triangle X \otimes $\cancel{4}$ HO \triangle 1 \mp .

O 4 41.488440868 X 3 1 FX YA A X 3 4.40X 3 O4 X 1, OYA 4.74 X YW X 3 4.40X YCY=W YW Y4F WOYW 4Y A. 83.1096 1.40Y 1.40Y 1.40Y 1.40X 1.4

§ . . ∠⁴Y₹ ⁴¾¼ WO₹XOŸ₹ WOŸX⁴⁴⁴₺ XO X¾ Y ∠⊗⁴⁴ O⊗ ₹X⁴X ₹.

 \otimes Y4(CL, X34X YA J YA YX 40X304 XL YX40\fix A XO WW(\fix 4\fix W\fi, Y30 Y A 0\otimes X Y YW4J4\fix 0\otimes 0\otimes

O $4\mp x 44$ y Δ 704 x2, - x34x 40x304 x2, \mp \mp 47, 740 Δ 0W Δ 0y Δ 4 x3 74 x yW 08 \mp 4yWx x2, 24y \pm 4y4 W0 \mp x0y\mathbf{f} x34x y4 7 74y4 W 00 \mp x0 x3 \pm x4x . W0y 08 x3 \pm y 34 y0x W Δ ; 30x 4 47. 4 y44y4y6 y \mp x4yW \pm y yx 0y Δ 37. 140x 0 \mp . \pm y x3 Δ 4yW yx 14 y W304W3, \pm 47 \pm 2 3, y4 \pm 4 (0)10 0y\mathbf{f} 4 Δ 4 W4y0y, 37. Y3 W3 X30 \pm Y30 34 Δ 4 y 24 Δ 4 y y y7. Y47 Δ 4 Y3 Δ 4 x\mathbf{f} 0 Δ 4 Y4 Δ 4 W4 Δ 804 Δ 3 3 40 \pm Y30 Δ 8 y4 Δ 5 3 4 W009x47, y\mathbf{f} x40 Δ 6 007x3 \pm Y3 X3 Y3 W3 741 Δ 4 10y9 34 Δ 4 y 4 X4009x40 Δ 7 X40 X40 0y73 \pm Y3 X3 Y3 W3 741 Δ 4 10y9 34 Δ 4 y 4 X40 X40 Δ 7 X40 X40 Δ 7 Y444 04 Δ 7 Y444 Δ

- . ⊗3 40y 4 WOLCZ; ₹ 3 ₹ 7 70 4₹ 4 1 ₹X 4 97 7. 4 C 1 WCO ₹, OC. . JJ. , .
- . 4 WO4O" 1HO4 4 4 ₹ WO44. 84W X. 477. 4009 . W. .
- . TO \mp WO \mp Ø4th X, Δ O \mp J \mp VA th Δ X. ... TO VOY J44O Δ X, W4J X4C \pm XO. \pm Δ C Δ 9. C Δ .
- . +04 = 46 +09 = 909 +09
 - W X3 YO4 47 Y4WXY YX∓, 4C4. HOY. , ; ₹4. , , Y X3 YOX ₹. ¬ H.
- . Y3 $y \times 3$ W3 \otimes $y \times 4 \times 0 \otimes \times 3$ $y \times 3$ $y \times 3$ $y \times 4 \times 4 \times 4$ $y \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4$ $y \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4$ $y \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4$ $y \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4$ $y \times 4 \times 4 \times 4$
- . 3 ₹XO41 08 7 Y 8447W , 4009₹ . . .
- . W X3 83 040 ₹ 47 HO4.
- . \(\Psi\)\(\rac{1}{4}\)\(\O\)\(\D\)\(\A\)\(\Si\)\(\Ti\)\(
- 218 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- . 3 YAL FFF. 4YA 3 YAL F. 4FF4FF Y4X A AL &4Y4X WF, Y3O X3OO13X X3 L Y A F A Y1 10A 4YA X3 W3OAW3 AL F(4AA) Y1 X3 A Y Y1.
- . \otimes 30013 3 147 \mp . 4 (07 \triangle XO X3 407 \mp 3 4 (1 07, 4 14 4X 107) 4 0 \otimes H4X30(W \mp Δ 4 10X Δ 44 X0 4WY10Y(Δ 1 3 7 07X (3 34 Δ 4 W Δ X3 707 \mp 49 \mp 0(0X 07).
- . "J477 Y J1 O⊗ ⊗447W Y X3 W (Y44∓ OY 4WWOOYX O⊗ 4 (1 OY.
- . FFX44 41. HOYYOY. C 9. . X X 4 Y4HO4 X4X & O9 4 YX 4.
- . ^4 ^O4₹ ₹₹. ツム ¼ OO4 ¼ XO 4 ツム 4 ¼ζŸO₹X ¼ζζ X氡 ₹X¼X ₹ O⊗ ÞO4Oフ X4 90X4AL X0 & M. & M4 YX4 Y & X84X 80Y14AL, &46M4X 4, 40\(\text{A}\) A, WJ4 Y, 4Y& HO4= W4, Y 4 49=060x 61 3 = 7407 4x1, 4= =0WW ==04 x0 Wx. 7 x 4, 04 Y 4 ⊗ ΟΔ4ΧΟ41 Δ J YΔ YW ∓ O⊗ X3 30*C*1 ∓ . 14 1. *ԻJ ∓X. ΗΟΥW C.* Oc. . ԻΔ X, 344ΔΟ Y. 一 3 ᆍOツツOタ ム X3 ゚ツフ 4O4 ╕ ツイチレ ᆍ . XO ムフフ ム4 タ ⊗O4 ╕ ツ, ムツム ツムツ ╕ ᆍ ム ⊗ ツW **4**ヘ4 7=X X3 4WWO=4X O7= O8 =O7 O8 3 = =O9H WX=: 474, O7 X3 77 4O4 = 7O7− WOŸJC 4YW, \$ △ JO∓ △ \$ Y. \#Y \#\$O4X, \$ 4 \ 44 \ X\$ \r-J4 \#\# OYF \$ \ Y4△ O\#\ O\\ \\ Y ∡ሏልብ ቹቹ ንጎ X3 WOOንW *C ፈ*ቹቹ *ካቃር* ል ፈX ብOጛ Oን X3 OWWፈቹ Oን፡ ፈጎ X ንOንW, ዋOæቹO, **₹ JOX ₹X ₹ 1 ₩ 60 6 144 X ₹06 4 , JOX ₹X ₹ 1 X 414 ™J 4 4, 4 1, 4 1, 74 ₩ J4X0₹.** AOW4XOF, "J44W3 4F, WO" X4XOF, X O" YO" 3O" YO" JOFF FF OY F, J4O " 4 X F XOCC 4 O) W PO X WO) W A 4: Y4X4C, 4C 手, 4 手手 4X. 3 *手X. ԻWWC.*, 手, Ի . 474 Ի . フ. **⊗**Ϡ ₩*ἄ*ΫΟΫ *Ċἄ*ϒ *϶*ΟζΔ*Ċ*ϟ Δ ₩ Δ ₹ ΧϠ*ἄ*Χ ΧϠ *Α ∖άζ フ*ΟΥ Α ₹ ₹Ο*϶*ΟΑΔ Ϋ*ά*Χ ΧΟ ΧϠ 74 \(\pi \times 000 \), \(\pi \times 1 \) 74 \(\times \times 1 \) 74 \(\pi \times 1 \times 1 \) 74 \(\pi \times 1 4094 W. Wa. . 4 "J4HO4, X O9 4. I"X \(\frac{\pi}{2}\)X \(\frac{\pi}{2}\)U(\(\frac\)U(\(\frac{\pi}{2}\)U(\(\frac{\pi}{2}\)U(\(\frac{\pi}{2}\)U(\(\f 4 7444 08 X3 Y4 X 4 08 X3 44X WC.
- . 3 =XO47 08 X3 4 060X 07 7 WY 4 7.
- . On C = 3 \mp XO4 W4C 474 JOC X W4C \otimes 4 4X \mp O7 X3 4CC 47W \mp 4 XY 7 \otimes 447W 474 X3 \otimes 3 4X 7 H47XO7 \mp , JJ. 474 .
- . Y \forall 47. \mp , \forall x3 ℓ xx \neq 5 08 h44 Δ y4 ℓ Δ 07 \mp 4x, Y34x Δ 88 W0 ℓ x \mp , Y34x O770 \mp x Oy, Y34x ℓ 0y7 Δ ℓ 47. \mp 3 y47. \mp 3 y40. \mp 4 y000yx \neq 4, Y3 y 3 Y \mp 3 Δ x0 W0y8 \neq x3 \neq 4W3 \neq 5 \pm 3074 W 08 W y7 Oy \neq y40 ℓ 0 Δ \neq 40y, \neq 4W3 \neq 5 \pm 307 08 \neq 0047 \mp 7 Y30 34 Δ \pm 4 Δ 844yW, \neq 7 Δ 8 W y7 x34x 74 \neq 4x 74 yW yx0 x3 \neq 6094y h4x30 ℓ W304W3.
- . ⊗3 747 4-7077æ9 64Y.
- . ₹Y X3 ⊗3 O4O₹ 4Y HO4.
- 219 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

. ⊗ 3 J4 ₹ 4 YX 4 YOYX ₹ PO O, Y 3 ₹ WJ 4 X O 8 C 4 Y ₹.

. \otimes 47XO \forall \mp 4W 4 Δ 0 \mp 74 \otimes 7 \pm 2X 4 Δ , \oplus 047XO \forall 3O \forall 0 \neq 5X \otimes 8. WX47 \mp 64O \mp 04 W3O 0 \mp 8. Δ 9 \otimes 4 \neq 9 W3O . FF 4W. , 4 Δ 944O7. 4774C W WX , X \otimes 3O \forall 4 \mp 74X. 4 Δ 8. C47W CC.

. ♥¾ WOYNA NAX OYO♥ YYOYX ₹ ¾4₹ ¼ W ¼ ¼ X¾4X X¾ WONY ₹4YW O♥ W4O₹ ₹ 4^4 YEX WWC = 4EX WE. y ⊗O4 x a W4 y O⊗ a 1 a x 4 4 ∓ O y, r W C O ∓ C ₹ 4 C O y 1 ∓ x O X3 \mp 7 4 XO46 WOO4X: \mp 4019 X O W40 \mp 2 WO9X44 WW6 \mp 4 \mp X WO \mp , X 4% 740 A C WXO CR FR YAH FXAX F, & A A 9 X A HOA W WWC F AFX WO. AFHHF WZ YOJF. △ WAX. X A ₹OC. W. HOY1A 1. ₹ŸŸOY X. J. . — ¾ WOY₹X XOX OY O⊗ JOJ OA9¾Y ₹. 7407007W ₹ X30₹ ₹0 4 17₹ 04 7¼1 ₹X44X ₹ 10 6X1 08 ₹4W4 6 1 . Y30 ₹3466 947 ₹3 47 WWC ₹ 4₹X W ⊗40" X3 4 X 44 XO4 ₹, 474 4 WC44 ₹ X3 " XO 34 7₹0 ※4WXO が WO44 A X 3 まが X が O 8 下 W O で W O が D が D が A X A まず X が D を T を D が D X が まま. 80 X3 ₹ ツツOツ X1 ツイ1 タ イΔΔ Δ X3 УΔOC1 YW ₹30YY タ1 X3 WWC ₹ 4₹X W/C X4 40746= X0 X3 W6 471, 07 4307 X3 7. 7 4 786 WX 4 471 40X =6 73X ∡40₹ ⊗40♥ X╕₹ W40₹, 4X ℓ У1X╕ J40Δ0W Δ X╕ 4 0YУ 4 ♥ Δ₺ У ⊗44УW, Y╕ 4 X╕ WC 411 Y 4 4X C 31X3 ₹09H WX 4 XO X3 X 7JO44C HO4 ₹4 WX O7 804 4CC X44Y=14 == OY= X34X 44 YHO4 OO= XO =OW X1. W J4JOY 444 X= YOX496 =, ЭООУ . X X. . 4WX .

. \mp 7 Δ WO4O" \mp X C4 WO \mp 3O" %7 \pm 4O \mp WWC \mp 4 \mp X WO \mp HO Δ W44 . H47. % 70074 4WX O7 , % . % .

. W X3 WX $\cancel{4}$ X $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{7}$ X O \otimes \otimes $\cancel{4}$ WX \mp O $\cancel{7}$ X3 W $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{7}$ X $\cancel{7}$ V $\cancel{7}$

, 4 J44 ₹3 J4 ₹X, O⊗ X3 W47XO7 O⊗ COW 47, 34 71 4 ⊗O₹ 4 XO ∡JJ ∡A 9 ⊗OA X3 ₹OJA " WOOYW L, Y∡∓, ⊗OA 3 ₹ WOYXOY¼WL, 94Y ₹3 Δ ⊗AOY X3 W4YXOY, $34OJOY 3 \mp 4OW \mp 4Y$, X34F3OJOW HOYFX4YW, <math>344X34FFOH4YW XOX3 JOJ \= YOYW O 4Y4 X3 WOO4X O& 4OY. 4OX X3 WOOYW (O& COW 4Y & 4YCL **≢OJJO4X** △ X3 4 13X≢ 0⊗ **≢**0 4 13X₹. 43△. Y X3OOX 3141 31 Y X3 X3 4 ₹3OJ 3 4 WOYX 40 4FT Y3 W3 Y00/4 34 9 Y 4 4014X04T X0 X3 4 4 17 XT, 47FY 4 4 3 Y 1.004 CO14=3 J POOX ₹ 41 OO ₹ J4₹₹4′\ ₹ 840°У X3 Y4 X Y1 ₹ O8 X3 84X3 4₹, O4 & X3 4 Y4\(\frac{1}{4}\)\(\frac{1 7.004 COAAFS JAFX AFFOAA XSAXY SA AASXXO FOUTOUT 9804 OF A JAFX,004 74X0446 ₹09H WX, Y30 7W404W3 ₹ 07 004 74 4014X ₹ = X0 70 7X 00X X0 3 ♥ 3 ₹ 4404 T XO 1-304X 3 ♥ XO 4 4 804♥ 08 3 ₹ WOY40WX T 474, У WOY∓ PO УW O⊗ 3 ∓ O∮∓X Y¼X △ ∓O∮ △ YW , ¼⊗X 4 4 J ¼X △ W X¼X OY∓, XO ∮¼Y ∓3 3 ™ ⊗4O™ OO4 Δ O o o 44 A X 47 Y A XO A ⊗ YA X. 4YA YA A X OO13X YOX XO 9 J40J0₹ A XO 4YL **≢O** 4 1,7 x 0 4,7 7 4,4 4 ₹ 7,4 4 x 1, 7 4 WO7x ₹ X Y x 3 4 4 ⊗ 4,4 W x O 4 1, ₹ O 4 1 W X C Y 3 Y = 4 ₹¥ 0⊗ ∮ ¾1 ₩0¾4 ¾9 4 X0 X0′ 4¼X ¾ X3 ₹X¼X ¼ J 4₹0¾ 0⊗ ₹0₩3 ₩3¼4¼WX 4. Y X3 Y34X 4 1) X1 FO 43 "13X 9") FX 4. &W. &3 9 F3OJ 08 HO)FX4" W 344 JAOW A A FO 844 4F XO 4FF AX Y A F C XX A XO XA W4YXOY, A4X A A W Y9 A XA.

 y4x044€ ₹09H WX₹, 4y4 44 X30₹ 4€ 4₹ 4 840♥ X3 90y441
 y Y3 W3 X3 ₹€ 4

 4 804. ♥ ♥04 4€ 0y X3 4 ₹70X 9 XY Y X3 707 4y4 X3 H4YX0Y 08 €0W 4y, 7.

- . 4 O(OX O) ₹ O⊗ 7O4XO14(.
- . W (XX 4 = 0) X = J4 X 1 = 0 1 = 0 ⊗ X = H(41 = 1.
- . "J4XX3 Y J44 ₹. " XO44 X Y. HO"J Y4. 3 ₹X. ÞWW(₹. W WOC. Þ. .

. WO 4 1/1 Y 4 ∓0" X " ∓ 800"A. Y30. Y X300X WO" F 4 4 1/1 80X04 WO')₹ PO ')₩ ₹, 84 OO4 Δ X3 J4J46 ')₩4O4₩3" ')X₹ Y3 Y X3 ₹ Y 4 6 Y €₹ XO J4O ∡¼ ¼¾¼¼↑ OO₹ XO X¾ 4 OY¾ ¾X 4 ₹X₹. ⊗¾O₹, ¿OO ₹ ₹₹₹., У ¾↑ O⊗ ⊗4¼¾W , Y ₹¾ ¾↑ XO Y 4A X3 X 44 XO4 ₹ 08 X3 HOOYX 08 800600₹, OYA 4 J4 X YW 08 Y4Y Y1 Y44 OY X3 469 ↑ YF F, 4 PO FX 4 O⊗ X3 JOJ, 470Y1 OX3 4 X3 Y1F, X34X 3 YOOLA ===O 4 90LL A WL4A YN X34X X3 XYO A47, "OVA=, &4X3 A 4YA =OV, Y4XO4 XO X3 J4 W 4 Y1 ₹ X3 ⊗OCCOY Y1 4 Y44Y49C ⊗4WX: ¬ JOJ Y44X Y ₹ . FWOYYOY W4X 4 J X 1, Y Y1 08 411410Y, 4 W641 4 X34X 3 344 8018 X 4 3 \ 49=06 A 840" X3 4 04X3 08 466 7 47W . 3 7 FWO""07 W4X A 466 Y30 F3006A **₹₩**₩ŸΌΥ૮ Δ↑ ╕ ७ ₹₹ Ψ Ϋ↑, Ο4 Ͻ 4⊗Ο4७ ΧΟΥ₹4Δ₹ ╕ ७ ₹७२ Ο⊗ Χ╕ ΔΟΧ ₹ Ο⊗ ₹ ¥ WOYA ₹OY O⊗ J3 (J X3 90(A, OY WOYA X OY X34X 3 4YA 3 ₹ ¥OWW ₹₹O4₹ ₹300/∆ **₹₩**₩Ŷ**0**Y/ �� X3 ♥₹ / ₹ **₹**₹₹**₹**₹**₹ 08** X3 30/₹ ₹ , X**₹**Ÿ **₹**Ŷ **04**X3 **08 8 ₹**(X**₹** XO X3 JOJ, 474 J41 3 7 4 7 44(1 X4 40X , 83 Y 7 O8 8447W 4苹 796 4 X3 *9*4409₹ 494 74 €4X ₹ 0⊗ α ₹ ¥ 97409, XO 4 € 9 44X 09 Xα 707 ₹ 0⊗⊗ 4, 494 Xα ₹ **4**ム ま ム st ツ XO 4WW フX O8 X. WX 4 4 サヘ 9 ん ツムツ 手手 O8 ツ ツヘ手 4 ツム X ま 4 WOOツ ∓ CCO 4 手 トWC4 ツキ, Y X3 1004 1 チキロツ, チ ツO4 19 3 キXO1 ヂツ; X3 1 4 4 90X J 1W , X3.4X, 91 X30= 4WW JX 71 Y 71407= 8407 X3 3474= 08 X3 JOJ, X3 7 FX4 71X3 7 4 474 08 8447W, OL. . J.

- . ₹Y W47. YO X. 4 O4 W ₹.
- . W C 47 X HO△ F, OA ₹ 1 7X. △ 7CO 74X. △ 7C. CX ₹₹. § .
- . \neq 3 Δ 1. \angle 10 Δ 7W O\infty SO4 W\infty Y X\infty X\infty W\infty YX\infty O\infty O4, WW\infty YX, \angle 7\infty O\infty AY\infty \alpha\infty A\infty A\i
- . *A OA 9 CC X J X W 手. C 9*. . W 4 J. r h . ③ 中OOX 手 *9 4* ∓ *C 4 A 4 づ J ③ C* OW ③, r . . Z O y 4 4 W 4 ∓ y y W J ③, J ③ O W. O *C*. .

²²¹ Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

§ . 4 74X 07 001 3X X0 747 H0∓X W 4 17.

83 4 44 XYO "X304 08 "44" 10 HO X W 86004 F3 - 1004 64Y F. 4Y4 X3 4XX 7X 07 08 X3 ₹07 4 04₹ X0 ₹ X3 7 1 WOX 4. ₹7 X4 4X 71 08 X3 WOY=X XOX OY O⊗ 4 =X4X H347. ===. Y 34 464 441 =30YY X34X 4 Y4X OY OO13X XO $\mp X496$ ∓ 3 HO $\mp X$ 49 Δ 4 Y \mp 64Y \mp 49 Δ 34 46 \mp 0 JO 9X Δ OOX X3 44 \mp 09 \mp Y31 Y W4770X 3 4 7X 4 7XO X3 744X WOC44 F O⊗ X30 F C4Y F. F⊗ 77 Y Y A 4CY47= PO4CC1 HO=X, PO X49C, 4YA YC 73X Y A, X3 C4Y= 08 Y4XO4 Y0OCA △OO∮X∠ ₹₹ ∮ ₹O⊗⊗ ₩ УХ ⊗O4 ₹O₩ X1. ∮OX ↑УO44У₩. X\$ ∠∠O₹ OУ₹ O⊗ ₹ ∠⊗⁻∠O. 49 Δ X3 O ℓ 9W O \otimes X3 J ℓ == O 1 =. XOO O \otimes X 9 4 9 Δ 4 X3 = = ℓ W4 Δ ℓ ℓ Y= ツ ⊗⊗ WXO4C. 4ツム Y ₹ , ツ WOツ₹ ₽O ツW , X¾4X 4CC Y CC¯へO ´ 4ツ ¼ Y4X Oツ₹ ¾4 474 804746 4 1064X OYE, X34X 4W3 747 W6 4467 YYOY 3 E OYY 4 13XE, Y X300X タ ツベツ ₹८ ム タチレ ₹ ८⊗¯ム W JX Oツ. WOツ X ツ キ ゙ ツ X ₮ ツ W ₮₮₡₳₺ XO ム ₡X ⊗₳Oツ Y4XO446 PO X1. Y O44 4 XO J4 YX 44OF ₹ 4Y4 844O4₹, 4Y4 XO 4WWOYYO44X OOA \mp C \mp XO W AWO% \mp XAYW \mp : AYA, \mp YW XA \mp Y \mp AX OY O \otimes AOXL AA \mp \otimes A FO YXCL ↑ X\$ C4Y= X\$ 4 80CC 88 W4W1. 8\$0= = X\$ C4Y 08 Y4X04 W0Y 4X 4 YX0 W C ∠⁴Υ. ₹Χ ΥΟΟ∠Δ ϶ Δ⁴Ϋʹ 1400₹ ΧΟ WO"Ϋ Χ Χ Ν Χ 1 ₹Χ ₹ 08 X Ν Χ Σ Ϋ₹ ΧΟ Χ Ν Ϋ 1 Δ =W4 X O) O8 X3O= Y3O 44 XO Δ =J)= HO=X W . 83 (Λ =ζ4XO4 =3OOζΔ 4== =X X3 OYA 4\fix4YA Y1 O8 X3 4OA1 \fi 8OAW X3 4 J4 4OA W \fi 4YA Y4X OY\fi 4YA ₹O∮ΔO X3 4 Y (C. ∮1. ₹ ")JC , ⊗ Γ Δ. 4")Δ W 4X4 Y 4OC ₹. ⊗3 ₹ , 4"\4" Y 4A X3 W (C4Y¥.

§ .80 7804W X3 7.

 \otimes 3 \mathcal{J} \mp X \mathcal{L} \mathcal{J} \mp \mathcal{L} \mathcal{J} \mp \mathcal{L} \mathcal

Y 34 464 441 09 ₹ 4 A § X34X X3 ₹0 4 17 Y30 474 ₹ 7X ₹ 4 74X 07 47A ₹ ツ ∓X Δ Υ X3 X ₹ 40X304 X 1. ₹ 46₹0 W3441 Δ Υ X3 X ₹ Δ0X ₹. 47 4XX УX 0У X0 ツイツ HO∓X W ⊗COO4 ∓3 ソ X3 ∓XXX "YO∓X X3 Y 9 OY O⊗ X3 J4 YW J4C ⊗OYWX OYF O⊗ X3 J4 yW; 4y4 yOX3 y1 W4y 4 yO4 YO4X31 O⊗ X3 ∓O 4 1y y4H ∓X1. ⊗3 △ 14 08 JOY 4 YX40∓X △ 97 X3 Y4X OY XO X3 3 44 08 X3 ₹X4X . ₹ X3 Y X3 40C 08 3 \ AOX \ \ AYA 3 \ \ 80YWX OY\ \ Y X3 \ AAY Y \ \ X4X OY 08 \ \O\ X \ W . A\ X3 94X O9 947 X3 4 4 ₹ 4 X3 (^ ₹/4X JOY 4 XO X₹ /8. O4 9X4O₹X X XO 4 ₹ / WX ̄ X ゑイメff メイヒサトO イメ イ ヘ�X、 ❷ X X� ツツff フイOフ イ。XO ffXイトタヒff� イヒffOフイ ツ X4 30746 X0 HOA1 O8 466 A FJOX F, YA J YA YX67 O8 X3 J4 YW . 30X X3 WOYAOWXO4 O⊗ X3 ₹X4X YO₹X Y4XO44((1, 34 4 WOY₹ A 449(₹344 Y Y30 Y0=X =X496 =3 =460X492 64Y=, 4 WX4X 4 92 Y =40Y 4Y4 PO X1: 90X Y 466 44) FX A Y X3 40X304 X1, 47A WOY8) 4W3 7A AO46 Y X3 7X3 9007A F 08 DOXZ.

 \otimes 3 F WOX O1 4 74 XO 44(CL 9 CO)1 XO X3 FO 4 19, - XO 4L WO 14 OW XO 4 O 8 4 - OO 7C: 3 F FO 7D F 4 XO 9 9 FX 4 Y X3 X, 9 X F \otimes O(C FX FX 9X, Y3 9 X3 \otimes O 14 X4 C 44 F 40 90 X 4 FX 4 WX X, Y3 9 X3 C 44 F 44 FX 49 C F3 4, X F X3 D 4 9W F D 40 9W XO 34 X3 9 D 0X 9 F WO X O 9. \otimes O FO 7D O 4 X X 3 9 Y X 3 10 O 4, 4 9 4 X 0 9 O 8 X 3 9 X 0 4 C C W 4 F F X 3 4 X D 4 F 9 X X 3 9 F C F, F Y 3 4 X Y W 4 C 4 9 4 9 1 HO F X W. 4 9 4 X 3 F F X 3 4 A C X 1 O 8 X 3 F O 4 19, Y 3 O F 9 14 X 0 4 C C F X 4 X F D 14 X 1 F 9 X 3 F O 7 C C F X 4 X F D 14 X 1 F 9 C P 7 F 9 C F O 9 F O 9 F O 9 F O 9 F 0 9 F 9 C P 7 F 9 C P 9 C P 7 F 9 C P 9 C P 7 F 9 C P 7 F 9 C P 7 F 9 C P 9 C P 7 F 9 C P 7 F 9 C P 7 F 9 C P 7 F 9 C P 7 F 9 C P 7 F 9 C P 7 F 9 C P 7 F 9 C P 7 F 9 C P 9 C P 7 F 9 C P 9 C P 7 F 9 C P P 9 C P 9 C P 9 C P

§ . A OO1AX XO 4770 YX 1/2 1AX 1/4 474 074 1AX HO41 #.

 $4\text{WPO XF 3 } \forall \text{F CO OO X3 } \Delta \text{OXT 3 OY F XO 3 F J OJC} \ \ \text{Y X3 F J CAX WOCLA, Y3 Y3 } \\ \text{1} \quad \text{F X3 Y HOA} \text{1} \quad \text{2} \quad \text{4} \quad \text{4}$

§ . ⊗3 O44 ¼47L WOO4X∓ ∓3OO64 4 X 4♥ ♥ W4O∓ ∓ 4 64X ७へ XO X3 4 ७०.

§ . 83 4 0013X XO 4 \ \frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}

3 orall $rac{1}{2}$ $rac{$

§ . ⊗3 74 yw OO13X XO 74 ₹ 4 X3 ⊗O4y₹ 08 HO₹X W.

Y3 Y OYW X3 \mp \mp O 4 \checkmark Y \times 1 $\cancel{9}$ OY $\cancel{4}$ C \mp \mp X $\cancel{4}$ 9C \mp 3 $\cancel{4}$ 5 $\cancel{4}$ 5 $\cancel{4}$ 7 $\cancel{4}$ 7 $\cancel{4}$ 7 $\cancel{4}$ 4C, $\cancel{3}$ \mp $\cancel{4}$ 9 $\cancel{4}$ 7 $\cancel{4}$ 7

O\(\pi \text{W} \) \(\pi \alpha \alpha \text{Y} \) \(\pi \text{X} \) \(\pi \text{Y} \) \(\pi \text{X} \) \(\pi \text{Y} \) \(\pi \text{X} \) \(\pi \text{Y} \) \(\pi \text{Y} \) \(\pi \text{X} \) \(\pi \text{Y} \) \(\pi \text{Y}

§ . O⊗ A ∓X4 9OX HO∓X W . ⊗3 A ∓X4 9OX OY O⊗ Y7/OLY YX∓ 4YA 4 Y44A∓.

↑ 9 446 WOYF FXF 9 X4 4X 91 4L O9 4WWO4A 91 XO 3 F A F 4XF. 83 F 4XO OO13X XO 1 1064X X3 △ ₹X1 90X O1 08 7096 W 776077 1X₹, 3010017, 414 XO YWOO441 1004 W X Z YF. XO FW X 47L OY XO 4XO 47L 30YOO4F 4Y4 O⊗ J4OJ 4/1 △ ₹W) Y1 X& Y. ₹Y X& Y 1 X Z/4W . X ₹ 4 △OX1 X& Y4X OY OY ₹ XO YA AO4/F. XO F3OY 3 4F (8 AO/L 4XX YX XO 4 Y44A 4YA 30Y0O4 Y 4 X. 4(X30013 4 ₹0 4 1) 34₹ X3 JOY 4 08 4 ₹X4 90X 11 3 ₹ 84 004₹ 414 フロ=X O4 4 ヘリ Xも、 ニ も X 4 ツ4リ Y3O タむ リX リ手 4フフと W4X Oリ 34手 PO46 ⊗ 4 3 ツ手 6⊗ X3 \ \frac{1}{2} ∡¼ ¼YW O₹ € ₹₹ ♥ Y Y X3OOX ♥ 4 X. ⊗3 ₹ ₹ X4 ¼X Y1 X3 ♥ Y X3 ¼Y Y14¼X XO4 X34X \(\frac{1}{2} \) Y40(\(\frac{1}{2} \) O Y40\(\frac{1}{2} \) A \(\frac{1}{2} \ ₹ \$44467 477 8406X X\$4X 7 X\$ WOO4₹ 08 X 7 W479 WO7 704 74 HO4 W 46 XO ∡ ₹Χ↓Χ : Χ УΧ↓40Δ0W ₹ УΧΟ Χ↓ ↑ У ¼↓6 ¼ Γ↓4X ΟУ: ↓ΥУΔ X₹ 70﴾€ W ↓⊗⊗↓ ¼₹. $oldsymbol{g}$) $oldsymbol{g}$ $oldsymbol{g}$ oldsymbol

図3 フロッキネッッX O8 Xイイッキへイ 手手〇イ手 WOツッのックション・タン・メータのX はつまる W , O8 Y3 W3 X ₹ 4 *4CC*1 *4 9*4 *4*W3; ₹ YW 1004 044 4 4 PO 4 ₹ X3*4*X Y*4C* ⊗*4*WX04₹ ₹300/4 9 7/44 X0 ₹088 4 X3 709 ₹37 9X₹ X3 7. 34 4 ₹ 4 4. 90X, 8 Y Y00/4 WC 44C1 ₹X49C ₹3 X3 ₹ O7 X ₹ X4O ⊗OO744X O77, Y 707X 4 WO4 XO ⊗ 4₹X J4 YW J6 ₹. ⊗\$ 4 ^\$X O8 JOY ₹\$ Y^, Y\$ W\$ Y 4 ₹X4X O8 Y4XO4 9 6OY^₹ XO 4W\$ Ÿ∆ △O4′. ₹ ⊗OOŸ∆ △ OŸ X3 ← 1 13X O⊗ フ 4₹OŸ4′. ₹4⊗ X1. ┡ ← 41 Ÿ4Ÿ 34₹ 4 ← 13X XO J4 ₹ 4 3 ♥₹ 68 840♥ ♥HO4Z, 4♥A 9Z 804₩ XO J40 A 804 3 ₹ 0Y♥ ₹ WO4 XZ ∡¼¼ Y≣X X3O≣ Y3O OYHO≣X€¼ ¼XX¼₩У 3 Ÿ. 8O4 X3 ≣ JO4JO≣ 3 Ÿ¼₺. Y3 Ÿ ツHO4 A. ツ&८ WX 4 JOツ 手もツ ツX Oツ X3 4へへ4 手手O4. 4手 Y ८८ Y X3 X3 Y 08 JOXX 71 4 =x44 y ya, 97. a = 1.477c , 4cc x30= y30 y a3x 4 x y7x 4 x0 y x4x 3 y. y0y, Y 3 Y Y Y O Y X Y ∓OW X 1, T 4 ∓ X 3 ∓OW X 1 ∓ X 3 Y W ⊗ O 4 Y 4 4 A W 3 4 4 1 A Y X 3 X 3 △OX1 O8 J4O △ Y1 ⊗O4 X3 ₹48 X1 O8 X₹ " "J 4₹, X3 Y4 △O46₹ 466 4 ₹ 1 X0 X X3 474 4X 4 13X 08 709 ₹3 91.80 X3 Y306 304£, X3 4804, X 3 6091 ₹X0 4 71 74 4X 7404 \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{4}\ "YO446 J 4₹0"), W4J496 46₹0 08 9 "Y1 "YHO4 Q, X 34₹ 4 1 13X XO J40 Q 804 X₹ OYY $\mp 4 \otimes X1$, 41 JOY ∓ 3 Y1 X3O \mp Y3O X1 ∓ 74 ∓ 74 Y $\mp X$ X; \mp X34X \mp X0 ∓ 41 , X 34¥ 4 1 13X XO JOY ₹3 JO9C W 4 C YPO YX₹. 3 YW 41 ₹ ₹ X3 4 13X O8 X3 ₹YO44. Y3 W3 $\frac{1}{2}$ COYT XO $\frac{1}{2}$ Y4X OY, O4 XO X WOYLOWXO4, Y3 Y X3 FOW X1 OF X ĬΔ ΔΟΔ΄. Χ3 1 Γ 4W ₹ ĬΔ WX HO∓X W . ΘΥΟ Χ3 ĬΊ₹ Δ 4 ΧΟ ϶ WO)₹ Δ 4 Δ Ĭ X3 ₹ 744X 0⊗ 10 479 7X. - X3 (4Y ₹. 474 X3 4 ₺ WOX 07).

§ . #4 " 746 64Y#

§ . 4 14 08 707 ₹37 7X.

Y =34CC 07CL 74Y 07 09= 44X 07, Y3 W3 = W077 WX 4 Y X3 X3 =09H WX 7 3474. 474 4 C4X ₹ XO X3 4 14 08 JOY ₹37 YX. 8407 X3 800744X OY Y08 X3 4 13X O⊗ JOY ₹3 Y1, 4Y4 ⊗4OY X3 (4Y⊗O(Y4 O⊗ Y⊗(WX Y1 J Y4(X ₹, 44 ₹ ₹ X3 ツW ₹₹ X₺ O⊗ ツ フ ツヘ X氡 ツ Y X氡 ツ HO₹X タOOツム₹. W ツW X氦 ₺ ¼イ ム ₮ ヘツ ム XO フ4OWOイ X3 =48 X1 08 X3 =X4X 444 08 X3 W X Z 7=, X3 1 0013X 7 4 X0 9 FX 74 A 9 1.094 Y34X X34X ₹48 X1. 4 PO 4 ₹. 80 ₹41. X34X 491. JOY ₹37 YX ₹ H0₹X ₹ YW 4 94194100= 6471041, 1 701747X XO 30747 XI, 474 XO X3 64Y 08 74X01, Y3 W3 8049 AF 004 AO Y1 4YL CC XO OX3 4F, OYC FF X3 L C47 OF OYA 4 X3 y w ff x1 0⊗ y⊗6 wx y1 x y 004 0yy 4 ⊗ yw 4y4 ⊗04 004 0yy f w04 x1. y3 y 4 OJJO4XO9 X ₹ 08 WO99 XX 91 X 44 41 441 O4 Y3 9 X3 ₹09H WX₹ 44 90X YWL Y \triangle XO X, XOO \triangle 10400 = 70 Y = 3 Y YX = 001 3 X YOX XO \triangle 0 = \triangle XO =0774 = \triangle X. ∡XX YX OY OO^3X ¼∠∓O XO ∮ 7¼ ∆ XO X3 Y4XO4 O⊗ X3 W4 Y; ∡Y∆ X3 7OY ₹3Y YX ₹30064 9 J40J04X 09 4 X0 X3 4 14 08 9H04L 409 X0 X3 J096 W X44940 66 X1 474 X3 ₹48 X1 08 ₹0W X1, 474 X3 Y WY 47 ₹₹ X ₹0770₹ ₹ 7 X3 W4 7 746.

⊗3 ₹ 7¼™ 7₹ 44 70X 07/2 Δ WX4X Δ 97 HO₹X W 47Δ PO X2. 90X 4/₹0 4₹ 804W *JC*I 4 WO"" YA A *J*I J40A YW 4YA X3 44X 08 10 47" YX. ₧J 4 YW ₹30Y₹ OF X34X X3 747 74X O7 9 WO7 F &47 C 44 S 4 XO O9H WX F Y3 W3 44 84 PO 7XCL 74 ₹ 7X Δ XO X. ₹8, X3 4 8O4 , X 44 9C 7O7 ₹37 7X ₹ 44 70CX 7C Δ, X3 7 O7C Y CC 9 WOY A4 CI C FF 488 WX A 91 X3 Y, 474 4X C Y1X3 WOYX 44WX, C Y X3 474Y F, 4 **≢**4 41 494 ⊗ 40W 00**≢** W3444WX 4: □ X3 **₹** 96004₽ **₹**7 WX4W6 **₹** Y 66 X3 Y 90 COΥΛ 4 J4OΔOW X3 88 WX Δ ₹ ΛΥ Δ; 804 X3 ₹ Y CC W 4₹ X0 X 44 8₹ X3 Y WY Δ. Δ ₹X YWX OY₹ XO 1°W ₹₹, ₹OOY Δ 74 W 4X ₹ X3 Y, 4YΔ Y4Y ₹ 4Y YHOΔ W OO₹ O₹ O8 O'Y O⊗ X3, "YO∓X JOY 4⊗OL 4YA WOY Y YX ∓J4 Y1∓ O⊗ 10 4Y" YX. Y3 YY 4 WOLL WX X3 J44WX W O8 X3 47W 7X 40747 Y X3 4 FJ WX X0 W4 7 746 T Y3 7 Y 4 86 WX X3 1 1 446 X1 08 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3 \(\frac{1}\) X3 \(\frac{1}2\) X3 \(\frac{1}2\) X3 \(\frac{1}2\) X3 \(\fr 9 XX 4 O4∆ 4 47∆ 14 X 4 ₹ WO4 X 1 4 17 47 O71 O ₹ □ ₹ X ₹ 7 OX ₹ O 7 OW3 X 3 W4O CXL OO X3 JOY F37 YXF. LF L FX4 WX JOYWXOLC XL Y 180AW Y1 X3 J YLC WOA . X34X Y J₹ 747Y YA Y X3 Y X3 400YA∓ 08 40X1: 4YA 8 ₹ 776 4044 11 ₹ 4 = 4 A XO WA WY XA A 4 YA 08 XA YO4A 4 4

§ . 叶 WOX O'Y OO X X C4Y=.

OFF A FWHOTOCODECT X3 FX49C F3 Δ 80HYF, Δ YA Y CC 3 YF C8 X Δ Y W Δ A Y A X0 9H Δ Y X3H00N3 X3 Y). HALFO A NY Y3O Y NC WXF OA OC Δ X F X3 80HYF O8 HOFX W Y X3 JHOF WOX OY O8 WAY Y Δ CF, Y Δ YY F C Δ AN FX A Δ F X0Y Δ ALF X1A Δ F X1A Δ F X0Y Δ ALF X1A Δ F X1A Δ F X0Y Δ ALF X1A Δ F X1A Δ F

§ .4 13X 08 744407 71

83 47 74XO4 O8 10 479 7X 4 PO 4 \mp X34X X3 F WOXO4 O8 X3 $\mathcal{L}4$ Y \mp \$300 $\mathcal{L}4$ X3 70Y 4 O8 Δ \mp 7 7 \mp 71 Y X3 X3 9 Y3 7 X3 \mp 947. $\mathcal{J}4$ $\mathcal{L}4$ \mathcal

§ . **₹**УХ **4**У46 **706 W** .

§ . 40 C, O4 ₹ 71C WO794X.

 $\begin{array}{l} (\mbox{${\cal A}$} \mbox{${\cal A$

§ . ♥ 47≠ 08 JOXX Y1 4 = XOJ XO X3 = 4 = 044 4.

 $90X \ Y31 \ Y47 \ Y0X \ X34X \ J4 \ YW \ Y44 \ \mp \ Y7 \ 96 \ X34X \ X3 \ Y07X \ \mp \ 4 \ J0Y \ F3Y \ YX7 \ Y \ 4$ YW47496 O8 WO4 Y1 X3 441 804 40 66 Y1 83 7 4 4 Y0X 4 4W3 X3 ₹004W O8 C: 4YA = YW 4 A A WOCOO= JA HOA W 34A J A=O4A A 4CC X3 YO9 C XI 4YA 4 Y1 Y X3 3 \mp OYY 34Y Δ X3 ℓ 4 \mp X YHO4TL 3 34 \mp 4 W Δ : X3 \mp \mp X3 J4 YW J ℓ OY 4 YOX OO X3 F4Y Y4XO4. Y3 (4 YO9(Y4Y, 9L O9 L Y1 X3 (4Y, F34((9 O⊗⊗ W 4 7 X 3 ∓4" W 4∓ ∓34CC 9 ⊗O4W 4 XO PO X X 3 ∓ 4 W - W 47 7.00 3 74 4 A ∓ ⊗ ^AX Y^ 97. XA 1 4X Y Y^ A Y Y XA A 4XA OY XA WOYX 1447. A Y CC JC4W 4 744X 08 3 ₹ 944 4L Y 4009CL Þ70₹ Y1 3 ₹ 6 8 Y 044 4 X0 Y4∓3 4Y4L X3 **4⊗⊗**409X. 49Δ, W 4X4 9€1, Y3 € X3 74 H0Δ W ₹09∓ ₹X₹, Y3 € 4 909€ 949 04 49 O88 W 4 W4770X 4WX 7 O770 \mp X O7 XO X, Y X3OOX 79 XX 4 71 X3 4 \mp X O8 3 \mp ∠ ⊗ , ₹ △○ УОХ УУОҮ ҮЗ ХЗ А Ү ₩ ¾ У НО₹Х € ТОУ ₹З З Ў ҮЗО ₹ ⊗ОА₩ △ ХО ₹ОЎЎ Х YO4(A(I 30)OO4, 9 X LT 8L(I LY) WA Y 4 WL(L LT I LOO J(L LT I T XO 3 Y L X3 4 804 . 47L 7FOL 7X 8 CLOY YOOLA O7HOFXLF 44 F3 8407 3 7 X34X W3 7 44 **≢O ₹X ツ ∆ ℰツ∆ ₹O ツ ₩ ₹₹ℰ⁴₹L Y3₺ ツℰ₺ ℨ ツOX ∆ ⊗ ツ∆ X ℰ₹ ℨ YOOℰ∆ ℨ ₹ ℰ ⊗ ℰツ∆** J40J 4X1 414 YEX 4 4099 4 4E X3 EX4X 40 E YOX J 47 X 47 YA 4046 X0 JO4∓O Y X 3 44™ Y 3 ∓ 34Y4 X 3 O∓O4J 4 O⊗ 3 ∓ J4OJ 4X1, 4 W4O∓ 3 ™41 O∮X4 Y HO∓X W ⊗4O Y X 3 Y4 T ∓X 44 X T ∓O. ⊗ X 3 ∓O 4 1 Y C C YO X 4CCO Y 3 Y X O 444Y & F FYO44 474 YFX X& "4" & 40" Y&0" & & 4F 4 W 4 4" YFO6X, & OO1&X ツW ŦŦ┵イイニ、XO Xイツ ŦOWタ ツ イŦOイ Ŧ XタイX Xタ フイX ツW イツム Oタ ム ツW O⊗ Xタ W X Z Y Y 3O 34 ₹ 9 Y Y ₹ O C X A ₹ 3 4 C C Y O X J 4O D 74 H O A W 4 C X O 3 Y. W O W X ₹ Y X300X 804" F3 11 3 "Y X3 F0" 0X3 4 " 4" F 08 F W04 11 3 "F 68 840" X3 W47YOX ()A OF XF 4FF FX4YW, Y 4 FO" OO4 O4 \\ 1746 4YA \\ 14XO446 4 \\ 3X O8 **₹ ८⊗-△ ⊗ ツW . ⊗30₹ ¼ X4¼ ८८ 4 ツ¼₺, Y X300X 3 ₹ X¼X 0ツ, Y ८८ X3 4099 4 Y30** 4XX4WY= 3 7 07 X3 3 13Y41: 4 W40= X Y00(4, 4X X34X 707 7X, 4 7 804 3 Y XO YJCO4 X3 J4OX WX OY O8 X3 C4Y= 4Y4 O8 X3 Y47 \XX4X . 83O= 4 W\$4₹X 4\ YYOOLA 9 J44 ₹ 4 804 X4Y Y\ 4Y47 X\$ (8 08 4 940X4C 44 ₹\$ 4 YAO $4\times\times$ YJX $4\times$ O 8O4W $4\times$ O $4\times$ O 4 \mp 4 \mp 4 \mp .

 \otimes (C \forall) 34 \land OX \land A O \otimes X3 \mp \land OX3 W A 4, X34X 309004 09(\land \mp X3 \forall , WOYX YJX O⊗ X\$ (4Y∓, XO 4 Y1 X\$ 4 J 4∓OY4(YHO4 ₹ Y X\$ X\$ 4 OYY \$4Y4₹, X3 YOFX 88 WXO46 Y X3OA O8 JOXX Y1 4 FXOJ XO X3 88 WXF O8 X3 F JA HOA W YOOLA J AALJ \mp $extit{9}$ XO YLY $extit{4}$ XOXLL $extit{4}$ \mp X YWX OY $extit{9}$ XY YXA O88 YA A ∡ሃ∆ X3 ∡ኅኅብ ₹₹0ብ T X0 フ፟ፈብ∆0) X3 ⊗0ብሣ ብ Y X300X ∆ ⊗⊗ W0ረXෑ. Y3) X Y X300X Y 4WI 0Y X3 J44XI Y30 34F W0YY XX 4 X3 00X441 . 4Y4 4F X0 X30F Y30 A44Y X3 FY04A 804 X4 86 F 47A JOYWX 6 OF, 804 6 XX6 J PO F, 04 44 66 4 F YY3 W3 307004 ₹ 70X W07W 47 4, ₹ Y0064 34 X3 7 ₹ 467 707 ₹3 4. 97 X3 ₹ "Y 4")= 4 A =XA4" YX YOO(A 9 JOX O") X3O= J = =3 4")A Y=O(")X 8O(Y="Y3O")O8X Y ୬ X 3 ሣO∆ 44X ሣ ୬ XO 4 ୬ W ₹₹ X7L O⊗ W34₹X ₹ ୬ኅ X3 ሣ. Ի 47L O୬ YOOLA *9* O) A \mp 1044A, XO 4 O 4 9 11 WO) \mp 4 A 4 \mp XA 4114 \mp \mp 04: 414 Y XA 4 Y XA 14 y xa 44 4yx41 08 y141 y1 y 40 (8 0y4 0 449(Y xa00x yw044 y1 xa フ ツネイヒX 〒 08 X3 ℓネY, タ0X3 フネイX 〒 Y00ℓA W0イタ X3 イ フネモ〒 0ツモ; タテレ Y3 W3 ツ ネツモ 229 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

80 X3 ₹ 8 4₹X 64Y, Y30₹ 88 W4W1 Y006A, ₹ 4009X Y0X, 9 ₹00Y J40 4 91 FJ 4 YW , X YOO∠A 9 J4OJ 4 XO ¼AA X3 ⊗O∠COY Y1 4 10∠4X OYF: - . W YW X ∓ ¼Y ₹X*49C* ₹3 & WO₹XOŸ X3.4X X3 YO*9 C* X7. 4Y& Ÿ C X4.47L Ÿ Y ₹3OOC& 4JJ 44 44Ÿ &, ツ ツ X ツ O⊗ J ¼W . W¼4 ₮%OOLA タ X¼ツ ツ XO ツ⊗O4W ¼ 4 ^ A O£ T 4 ¼ツW O⊗ X% C4Y = Y3 W3 4CCOY X3 J4 C 1 O8 Y 44 Y1 =YO4Q = X0 X3 = XYO O4Q 4 ≡ O8 Y Y OYCL. . \(\Pi\) YOOCA 9 JAOJ A XO \(\Pi\)X49C \(\Pi\) A JAAX WOCAA WOOAX, XO A X AYY, YA **▼○ツツ4イル ツイソソ イ, 4**66 4884 4▼ 08 309004 9 XY ソフ 4▼09 08 X3 ▼ XYO 044 4▼. ッ ₹x 4 y x x x y 4 yo 4 ⊗o 4 y 4 c y 4 y y 4 4 y 4 x o 4 \ 4 4 x 4 比 x y x. ⊗ x \ 0 4 y O 4 ₹ O⊗ J4O YW ₹ 4Y4 ₹X4OY1 J64W ₹. Y X3 X3 4 1 Y 446 O⊗⊗ W 4₹ T X3 WO6OY6₹ 4Y4 ツ44=3*4C*=. ⊗3 = WOO4X=, *4*W3 り 3 = OYり Δ フ44Xツ りX, =3OO*C*Δ *4C*Oり WOり⊗ 4 X3 4 13X 08 Y 44 Y1 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 47 Y046 P 47 Y096 Y4Y 4X \(\frac{1}{2} \) F X Y O 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 13X Y 7 44\(\frac{1}{2} \) 108 41 47. \(\in O(\Delta \) 4 \(\X \) \(\X X3 FYO44. OY XF 9 Y1 X3 4 46 44 XO 3 Y, 3 ₹300/Δ ∮ 78047 Δ X34X X ₹ 7X40₹X Δ XO 3 7 07/7 804 X3 Δ 8 7W 08 3 ₹ WOO')X 47.: 474 W44 " 13X 4 X4Y 1 XO "1∓74 3 " Y X3 X4O 4 4∓ 08 30')OO4. . ₹X JOY ₹37 YX ₹ O8 4 4 88 4 YX Y4XO4 . Y30 4 ₹30064 ₹0 844 8041 X 3 7 ₹ 68, 4 ₹, X349140404040404 A, X09506X4949430444 X4547404 X45474 X4XO X3 140==7 == 08 X3 1=0(X: 4)4, 4= = 9 804 09= 4 4, 10 84 004 =300(4 9 **₹**\$0YY XO X\$ 0⊗⊗ Y4 4 Y W4₹ 4 40 ८ Y4₹ X\$ W0Y₹ 40 YW , Y\$ ८ 4X X\$ ₹4" X " X3 OX3 4 J44X1 =30064 =X494 80661 4WPO XX 4. 830= Y30 8 13X 09 =6 13X OWWATE OVE, IT YOOLA YOU SAL WOVA MY A XO A AXS, OVE THE VITOWS WATER YS A XS 40×304 0⊗ ×3 +0444 ℓ = 3, ₹ 7 47, Y30 W444 Δ × ₹0 844 4₹ ×0 Δ44Y 3 ₹ \mp YO4 Δ , O4 XO 1 X3 W3 \pm 6C Y1 = 3 \pm 7C Δ 3 \mp \pm 4 Δ 4 \mp 4 \pm 4D, J O7C 3OJ XO \pm 8C44" O8 YO4 (XI 4") A X3 OF O8 44" F, 4") A 8O4 A DA A O8 X3 A A3X O8 Y 44 Y1 4 FYO44, Y X300X X3 ℓ 4FX 307 O8 74440Y: X3 F Y00 ℓ 4 X3 Y0FX J4OJ 4 ♥ X3O4 XO 4 ₹X44 ♥ ♥ ♥ OØ ₹J 4 X, J4O 4 4 X34X 4O W44 Y4₹ X4♥ ♥ XO 088 YW . 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) XO J 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)OY X\(\frac{1}{4}\)YO8 YOI (X\(\frac{1}{4}\)A Y\(\frac{1}{4}\)A Y\(\frac{1}{4}\)A O YOX I (OY\(\frac{1}{4}\)YO X3 4477, X3 4 PO444 (# #30064 9 6 8X XO X3 WO1) #47W 08 X3 044 747. WOOAXŦ, Y3 W3 Y W4Ŧ O8 9600ΔŦ3 Δ ₹3006Δ JOY ₹3 X3 O88 Y4 AŦ 4WWOA4 Y1 4 ∓ 7 WX XO 474 \pm 4704446 X34X % 43X 44 \pm 44Y % XY % XC 44 XO W444L 447=: X = X3 30= 7 == 08 X3 044 744L 747 =X44X X0 74 = 4 064 4 **474 フ 4W タ XY り X 3 ○手 XYO W 4 4 年 ま 0 8 りり Y 3 Y 3 ○ W 4 りり 0 X ま 4 り 1 フ り 3 X ま 0 8** 301004 X0 ₹ XXC X3 01 Y X3 X3 0X3 4. 80 J40X WX X3 J 0JC 414 11∓X X3

, W $4 \Delta \mp \mp 4 \times 4 \times 0$) 0) $\times 3 \mp \mp 0$ H WX. I $\times 3 \times 6$ E 4 = 7 3 $\times 6$ T $\times 6 \times 6$ T. I.

4 XO X3 C 1 C

ዘ**ጓ**ፈフ. X₹ . ❷**ጻԻ ❷ጓ**₹4△ O*∮* Իዘ❷ O❷ ∡ ጎOO△ ጎO Իብንሣኮን❷, ¯ ❷O ❷Oብ❷**∓❷1** ∓❷₩₧ሪ❷ ፈጎፈቹን₩❷ ԻХ❷Իብንፈረ ∡❷❷∡ዘሣ₩.

§ . 74× 0746 ₹×4 71×3.

§ . ₹У₩4 4₹ 08 707064X 0У.

80 YW4 4₹ X3 Y0"9 4 08 X3 W X Z Y₹ 4₹ 844 4₹ X ₹ 70₹₹ 96 04 W0Y Y YX, ₹ WOYAOWXO4: 4YA X3 ₹ Y CL 9 ₹OWW ₹₹80CCL 88 WX A 9L WOYJCL Y1 Y X3 X3 O3C 74X OY XO J4OWO4 X3 WOOYX4L 4 JC YXL OO X3 Y W ##44 # OO C O, -: 9L Y496 Y1 X3 7 O76 X0 ₹O7704X X3 4 8476 ₹ Y X3 X3 840 X₹ 08 X3 4 649004 ~; **③○〒タインムツ ツ, タ ツ○X ╕イイイキキキ ム イツム ○フフイキキキ ム タモ X╕ ℓ モ ツヘ ○@ Xイヒーキ。 ̄タモノ** へO 4) ንጎ Y X3 ୭ *C*4) ŦŦ 4ን4 ን 4 ୭4ንን 4 Y3 W3. ን∓X 44 O8 4 ₹ጎO∓X ንጎ 4ን4 Δ ₹J イ₹ ツヘ X氡 Jイ ₹ ツX ₹O∮H WX₹ O⊗ X氦 ₹X¼X , ₹氦¼(८ ¼¼X氦 イ ¼XX¼WX ツ Y Oツ ₹, ¯ ∡ሃሷ, ⊗ ሃ*ፈርርጊ, ታጊ* УWOO4ፈՂ ሃጊ ሣፈ44 ፈጊ , ∡⊗X 4 X3 Ի∡ሣፓሪ O⊗ X3 40ሣፈሃቹ. ⊗3ፈX Y4X OY, ₹O 4XX YX XO 47L X3 Y1 W47496 OØ YW4 4₹ Y1 4Y4 ₹OJJO4X Y1 X3 4 JOY 4, MAA Y \ \ LAY \ AAA Y \ X \ W C 9 A W \ A \ A \ A C A A A \ O 9 \ A \ A \ S \land 44 \lor X \triangle J4 \land \land \mp 4 \lor A \vdash \forall JX O \lor \mp XO \forall 444 \land \triangle \lor \lor J44X WO \land 44 \land 7 XO X3O \mp Y3O 344 YOU 400 847 (F: C4Y X X 4X Y 4 PO4(C) Y F 4Y4 HOFX, F YW 4 W X Z Y Y 30 4 44= =09H WX= 804 X3 =X4X 34= 4 4 13X X0 P7 WX 704 84 004 8407 X X347 X3 $\forall 4$ \forall Y3O W3OOF \mp XO ℓ 8O4 3 \forall \mp ℓ 8 4 ℓ 0 \forall .

F 47. X3 Y1 X YΔ Y1 XO Δ J0J0C4X 4 W00YX47. ₹ 4 Δ ⊗ WX Y 4 ₹X4X Y0X O 4=x0wy 4 Y x 3 y 3 4 4 x 4 y x = . Y 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 7 0 9 y 0 8 w 0 y y x = 4 y 4 x 3 W C 44W1 O⊗ J4 ∓X∓. ∓X ∓ ∓X44Y1 X34X ∓X49C ∓3" YX∓ ∓O △ 4 WXC1 4 JO1Y4YX XO X\$ \triangle OX \mp O \otimes \angle \forall AY \triangle Y \triangle W X Z Y, \triangle A \mp Y \triangle C \triangle A \mp XO X\$ \triangle A \triangle Y X \triangle AY \triangle AY ₹OW X1, ₹30064 34 80094 ₹OW3 84 004, 494 X34X J4 9W ₹, 9₹X 44 08 OJJO= 71 X3 7, 4= X Y4= X3 4 40X1 X0 40, =30064 34 J40X WX 4 474 74 W3 4 X3 Y. 4 FLFX Y 08 706 WL. X34X 4 FX400FCL X00Y 44 4YX41 08 FOJ 4FX X 0Y XO INX YA XII OYY JOY 4. (A J4 YW II AYA IDAN WXII AIX4A. WAOI A X3 Y XO ツ = X 4 Y X 3 4 4 4 C 4 O X = 4 Y 4 9 C Y 4 4 F O 4 1 Y F Y Y X 3 4 F J W X X O X 3 4 O Y Y WOYAOWXO4F; X3 JOJ 3 ™F C8 C X OF ™ YX OY X XO X3 30YOO4 O8 4 Y A WX XF. YA 4 O4₹ \14404(C1 XO 4 804) ₹0 J4(J4)(4) 4)0₹; 97 ३ ₹ O4A 4₹, 909 08 ३ ₹ △Oツ ツ Oツቹ ᲙᲥ Კツモ ¿Oツヘ ᲥᲣ Ⅎツ XX △ XO XՀツ X氡 OY O⊗ W ¿ タՀWŁ タ ⊗OᲥ X氦 ₺ ᲙᲥ XY "X1-8 1 44 T O 8 4 1 . ⊗ 3 4 X Y T T D O T X S T O A 1 T T O S S T WOツツOツ Oツ 4 ₹4/OX411 Ի4'ツフ८ : ३ ツ X ₹ X3 ♥ XO 4XX ७4 4X ८ ७७X3 XO X3 ₹4⊗ X1 O⊗ X3 4 ₹X4X ₹, T XO Y444OY 4X C 4₹X, ⊗ X3 1 W4YYOX YX 4 C1 WCO₹ OJ, 474 X3 4, 7 WOO7X4 ₹ Y3 W3 44 7 466 OX3 4 4 ₹7 WX₹ O7O7 47 PO46 8OO6 71, 1.00 Y (() = X3 J40X =X4")X =X4"X = XY W 4= J0J0(00= 4= X3 W4X30(W 0") =. HOYJ44 X3 $\Delta \mp 4X \mp X4X O \otimes WJ4 Y Y X3 X34X O \otimes FY764YA, X Y Y7 Y X3$ \times CC X3 \mp O C; 474 X3 7 X CC 7, Y3 X3 4 X3 747 X3OO \mp 474 O \otimes 40X3 \mp P \mp Y3O 44 YOY COWY A OJ Y WOY YXF, YOOCA YOX F 4 COA 4YA X3 4 WOOYX AL Y8 Y X CL 9 XX A 972 J OJC Y1 X3O∓ ⊗ 4X C JC4 Y∓ Y X3 O∓ ⊗OC WOCX 4XO4∓ ∓X ∓ X4O . 74 A. X34X X3 W4X30(W W4YXOYF O8 WY XZ 4(4Y4 44 Y) 4X3 (FF 47. 10 479 7X, Y3 W3 4307447X61 4 74 4 X3 6077 F OWW47 OY 4 31 WOY 7X7. 6 3 4X1 **₹ 49८ XO 4 ७ 41 X3 14 4X ₹X 65; X ₹ X3 ₹006 08 4 ₹X4X, 494 Y4₹ Y X3 14 4X** HOFX W WALL A GL X3 HOMAMF ALMA C 9 AXAF.

§ . 40004.

∡ WOYፈብል*ርጊ* ፈንሷ Oንሷ ቹW ጋሪ ን ሷ [™]OሪX XOሷ ፈብ ንWፈጋ*ፈቃሪ* O⊗ ብ ጋOሪቹ ንጎ ፈ Yፈብሪ ሦ ツサモ: X╕ ᆍXイ ツヘX╕ O⊗ X╕ ᆍXばX WOツᆍ ᆍXᆍ ८ ᆍᆍ ツ X╕ ツOツタ イ X╕ばツ X╕ ツ ८ Xばイユレ $4x0 \mp 08 \times \pm W \times \Sigma$)=. $4\ell004$, $x \approx 4x \approx 40 W$ $4x0 \times 4x \approx 94$ ± 0 ± 0 YWOOYX 4 4 4 7 1 4 8 YW 08 004 WOOYX 4 1 . ▼ X 3 8 4 7 ▼ X ∓ C J J O 4 X 0 8 X 3 **₹X**¼X: X 4 Y∆ 4₹ X ⊗O4Y ∆*¼*4€ XO X₹ Y Y ₹. *¾*Y∆ O⊗X Y Y ₹. ₹ X X3 X4OO*4€* O8 4 8 14 17 X \mp 6 4 \mp X \pm X Y 3 0 \mp 4 7 O X 4 X O 1 1 X 3 \mp 4 \mp 7 W X \mp O 1 W Y 6 6 YX 474 ₹ ₹. 804 440 XYO W YXO4 ₹ X3 WY ₹₹ 34 YHOL 4 4 740800Y4 7 4W, Δ ₹Ο/4X Δ 31, X3, 44 41 ₹ 08 Y44, Y4XO4 1 ₹ X3, 800Y44X 0Y 08, 4/004; 30X 44 OOF W4OF F 747 47 74X X, Y 449 7 X, 474 7 A FX4O7 X, 4 74X O7 OO13X X 3 7 X O ₹ 9 4 Ø X A 47 4 WO C X 4 X 4 A X O ₹ O O ₹ Ø O C: 47 4 4 7 4 O 4 7 X ₹ O A 7 7 Y C C X4Y 4CC $JO\mp\mp$ 9C Y $4\mp$ $O4\mp$ XO $Y\mp$ J4 $3\mp$ \mp O9H $WX\mp$ Y X3 X: - $3\mp$ Y \mp AOYY CCJO YX OOX XO & ") X& ") 4'Y∓. ₹X ₹ X& ₹ ^ Y 4OO₹ &C4" X&4X 4Y ")4X ₹ X& &4 YW& YOI XZ: & A A Y X A 4 CO O & 7COAZ 4YA O & X A A WOOYXAZ, X A Z &CZ XO I4XXC, 474 W3 480((1 \ \frac{1}{2}) (L X3 4)(004) X3 8 (4 08 30)004. 80 Y34X 4) FX)X YOOLA X3 7 YOX W4147 X3 1 WOYPO FXF, & X34X Y Y140Y Y 1 F01400YA A 17 ツ4X Oツ〒 C 〒〒 Y41C ツ ⊗3 91 XOツ, へ ツ 1OO〒 4ツ4 ツX1フ 4, 1 〒 ツ9C 〒 4 C Oツ ツ WO™94X; 4Y4, Y 1 Y 144C, X 3 Y4X OYF O⊗ 1 PO 4OJ ∓O 4J4∓∓ Y 944 47 4CC X 3 OX 3 4 フ Oフ(OフOツ 44X3.

§ .OX3 4 7 C X 4 1 1 4 X O ₹.

9OX 4COO4 4COV ₹ YOX 4CY47L₹ ₹OWW ₹₹8OC Y Y44: WOY₹X4YX ₹OWW ₹₹ W4Y OYCL 4 O4X4 Y 4 47 47 47 47 O8 4CC X3 Y C X44L 4XO F. 3 FXO4L F3OYF OF X3 7004X47W O8 49 (X1 7) X3 WO77474 4F, O8 7 (X441 A FW 7 (7), 840146 XZ, 904 CZ ₹X4 Y1X3, 4 FX 4 XZ, 4Y4 9 Y1 Y04 4 X0 84X 10 4Y4 C49004. ⊗3 ₹ 44 ₹0 ७४७२ Δ ₹X УWX 944УW3 ₹ Y3 W3 4 У4X OУ 0013X W44 ⊗06€2 X0 WO(X 4X, ₹X Y4₹ X3 4₹₹ "964"\ O⊗ 466 X3 ₹ X34X 44 ₹ 4 ₹0 3 \3 X3 \604\ ₹OJJO₹ X&XX XLOO4 XLOY J4OΔOW Δ X&O₹ LLO₹X4 OO₹ 1°JLO X₹ OØ X& XYW YX WY ₹₹ - X3 WXO4 ₹ 08 YO4\44X Y. W YJ4W3. 64OJ Y. YO44X, 4YA Y4YŁ OX3 4₹. 83 WY ∓∓ YOX Ο Y/1 80013 X Y X3 YX 1 J Δ X1; X3 1 ∓ X 0 Δ Δ X3 4 4 X 0 8 Y 4 1. $X \ge 1$ YO $A \ge 1$ YE $A \ge 1$ FXO X FXO $A \ge 1$ X X A AWWO FXO YA X S Y F $A \ge 1$ FXO X S J44WX W O⊗ 466 X₹ ७4७ O 4 ₹. — 4७4 X3 A 476 O O⊗ 69 AX7 ७44 X3 ७ ₹О9७ X $XO 4 \Delta \mp W 7C$ $YA WA WOOCA 4COY <math>\mp$ WO4 XO XA $YXA4X X44 \mp O4$, $4YA \mp 4 XA 4$ WOO')X*4*7. ⊗\$ 4 X4OOJ₹ Y 4 YO CO₹₹ W C *9*44X A ⊗O4 X\$ 4 A ₹₩ JC Y X\$4Y X\$ 4 944 47. 7 3 447, 48x 4 34 77 7 7 47 4WWOO7X 08 X3 9 34 004 08 X3 WY FF 4X X\$ 94XXC O \otimes $\Delta4$ Or, 4 $\Delta\Delta\mp$ X\$ \mp 4 %44%46C YO4 $\Delta\mp$; 7 Y X\$ O7 Y O7 O8 4CC X\$ $O\otimes\otimes$ W $4\mp$ $O\otimes$ 4OX3 \mp 4 \mp Y3O Y 4 74 \mp YX, X3 WY $\mp\mp$, Y X34X <math>44XX2, OY4 4XA 4C, $4 \land 4 7 \mp X 7 \otimes 4 7 \times A 7$ 14 y 4 x 3 746 y 804 y 6 x 447 4 ₹W 76 y , 4 y 4 4WPO 4 4 x 3 4 70 x 4x 0y 08 9 y 1 X3 9 = X Y84YX4L Y X3 Y046A.

§ .4 W3 ₹.

§ . 7046 W 4 YO ₹ 474 X41 ₹.

§ . 83 Y4X OY OO13X YOX XO YW44 \(X\) JOY 4 4\(\) 4\(\) 4\(\) 4\(\) 4\(\) 4\(\)

§ .70Y 4 ₹ 40X 4 64X .

OF A, XSAX A VAX OV, YS C X OF LEXS A WXAX E OO JAOA VW AVA Y E JOC WL VXS E VEXAVW, OOASX V AXO COF E ASX OO XS VAP VE OO HOEX W.

 \otimes 3 = FO3H WX, 474 X3 7 W == X2 \otimes 04 74 4 004 71 X0 4 =W00441 X3 7W4 4= 0 \otimes 707064X 07, 34 , 74 W 7X 2 44=, 0WW4= 07 4 X3 7036 W4X 07 0 \otimes 707 400= Y04y=. W X3 7 W077 7X 4 0707, H3 XX2 = H077 4W 46 64Y, ... &W.

. \mp X \mp %JO \mp \mp 36 %0X O% \mp 08 %4 %4X O%X 34X 44 \mp 09 4 44 %0 Y 34X \mp 0%08 X 84X 3 4 \mp 08 X 84X 94%004 08 X 94X 3 4 \mp 08 X 84X 94%004 08 X 94X 94X 109 X \mp XOJ4 488 17X 4, \mp 474 %0 84 004 08 X 64X 109 \oplus 00 \oplus

- . ĦOYX4" Y4X O. □: Ի△\\$.
- . \$ ₹XO41 08 8447W. Oc. . J. .

H347. X . O⊗ ⊗31 1/041 O⊗ 4 y4⊗∓0y.

§ .44 47×41 ₹ 08 1/041.

§ . 40X1 08 X3 74X 07.

§ . 40x1 08 x3 74 yw.

§ . 40X1 0⊗ X3 W X Z 7.

83 4 JOX4X O) O8 94 4O46₹ ₹. 47 4 WOYYO) 474 74XO446 YO4 O8 ₹J 4Y 91 ∡'n∆ xà ny na, m∡a xo a ⊗l wx on xà yàol nax on. ₹n a nall, y axxa box a 4XO O4 4 W XO 4 7 O7/, Y3 Y X34X W O4 X34X 4XO \$\infty\$4 PO YX/\frac{1}{2} O3\frac{1}{2} 4 \text{ } 4[™]Ο)[™]↑ X3 [™]. Υ ∓47. X34X 4 Y4X ΟΥ ∓ Y446 Ψ , Y3 Υ X J40ΔΟW ∓ 4 [™]1 4X Y0[™]9 4 O⊗ 444 Y444 O4∓: X34X X ∓ C 44Y A, Y3 Y X3 A 44 Y4Y7L C 44Y A Y Y 4YOY^ X3 W X Z 7₱; 47△ X 3 4X X 1ºW 6₱ 7 X 3 44X₱, Y 3 7 X 74O△OW ₱ 7747€ 49€ 44X ₱X₱. O7 X3 OX3 4 3474, Y W466 X WOY44467, C457, O4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X07 4, Y3 Y Y O8 X3O\(\frac{1}{2}\) W&444WX 4\ 44 MO4 MOM 400\ X\ 4 X\ 4 X\ 6\ Y\ 4 . @\ W X Z Y\ 9 M\ O96 \ 4 X\ O C49004YX3 4CCX3 4 7 13X XO 740 YOX X3 Y C844 474 44 47X41 08 X3 4 WOO')X-12, YOX OY62 OY XO X3 ™ = 6 ∓ X3 W44 O⊗ 4 ∓ 4 Y1 4 1004 4 70X4X OY. 90X X3 I 4(=0 OY X X0 X3 Y4X OY, Y3O= 1(04I ==0 (49(X0 9)8(0)W 4 9I X3 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) JYXOY, \(\Delta\) \(\Pi\) 4\(\Delta\) \(\Tilde{X}\), \(\Delta\) \(\D XO = YAX WOOYXAI, AYA = YX ACCI IY X X X X II X 1COAI A AWPO A A.14 4X 7 7 FX 4F. 474 14 4X 1 7 446F - 47 OF 7FX 47, 4 804 77, 4 7469040013, 4 407X 4 = \$ 4 X\$ 4 WOOYX 47 Y 4 40096 W474W X7, 90X\$ 97 X\$ 4 4WX OYF 4Y4 97. X3 4 1/047. OY X3 OX3 4 3474, X3 & 44 O8 4 &/ WX Y1 4 4 \F144W OY 3 \F WOOYX*4*7 Y CC ⊗O4Y ₹3 X3 1004 W X Z Y Y X3 4 Y Y YOX 804 49₹X4 Y Y1 ⊗40Y 47. A ₹307004496 4WX 07. 47A X3 74 7W 0013X 70X X0 ₹088 43 ₹ ₹09H WX₹

 \mp \forall \mathcal{I} $\mathcal{I$

§ . ht・4ツフ OO X3 WY 軒.

83 F4YJC O8 X3 WY ₹₹ ₹ 41 W4J49C O8 ₹30Y Y1 30Y 44 4YX41 OO₹ 16041 "J47 J40 XO 4 J4X O). ⊗3 3 13 4 JOX4X O) X3 7 34 4WPO 4 4 ⊗04 X3 4 4COO4, 47Δ Y3 W3 X3 $1 \mp X$ CC 1CO4 OO $\pm C1$ $\pm OJJO4X$, $34\mp J4 \mp 4$ Δ X3 % 7J 4W804 430 XYO W 1XO4 ₹, 414 4 14 4 466 X\$ 70Y 4₹ 08 100407 4 ₹ 400₹ 08 X\$ 4 ¼₹₹ ₹X¼Ÿ₩ . COO ₹ X₹., Y\$ C A4OJ\$ Y, Y4₹ Y XY ₹₹ O⊗ X\$ J4OA ↑ ₹ O⊗ 4COO4 X3 1 7 4804 A 4X X3 94XXC 08 WX. 4WPO F, 7 44 94 FC, 474 3 77 4 4X C1 8049 4 X3 4 ₹ 19 08 WCO ₹ C1 4XX4W3 91 XO 3 ₹ 9X 4 ₹X ₹O 9X4 J 4 4 94X O9. 9 XY 9 8 XX 494 F F XX X300 F 494 X 449 X 400 J F, 8 4 F X 4 8 4 X 4 X 3 49 10 4 4 4 " ሃጎራሲ ንሲ X3 ምራ ን 30Δ€ 08 X3 ራር ምር X3 € 7 7 4 ₹3 Δ ራር ማወ∓X X0 ራ ምራን, Y X300X 9 YN 496 XO WOYJ6X X3 4 WXO4Z. 90X.9 ₹ 4 ₹ X3 4 X 44 &Z YN X3 Y YZ. 4Y4 74 = 4 71 WY XZ 46474 8407 4 40 700 = 7 4 = 07, X 3 7. 4 74 4 4 3 4 = 7 7X 46 = 4 W 97. X3 1/047. X3 7. 4WPO 4 4 804 3 4 447 4 4 70X4X 01 804 41 1 1 0/49/ ⊗ △ ८ Х२ ▼ YO ८ ₹₹ ४△ 4YX ४¹ OO₹ XO X 3 4X Y4X OY: 4Y4 X 3 ₹ 3 ₹ 4X 466 X Y ₹ 9 Y H 4CO0₹ O⊗ J4 ₹ 4 У1 X. ⊗3 W4YXOY O⊗ ZO1 JOY ₹3 & Y X3 & 4X3 X34X OYYO4X31 FOCA 4 Y3O 4 X447 A X3 WOY8 A YW O8 X3 AOY O8 Y C4Y 47 △ ₹WO ← ツ^ X&XX J← YW XO X& ⊗← YW&, Y& Y, XO ₹W-LJ X& Y, & &LA △ ₹^O ₹ △ ል ሣቹ ८⊗ ୬ Xል ልፈቃ X O⊗ Xል WY ቹቹ, ፈካል ጋርፈW ል ል ሣቹ ८⊗ ୬ Xል ብ ብፈንሣቹ ፈቹ Xል ጊ Y ብ 744W3 71 OOX 08 70 444.

§ . 4XX4WY Y1 X3 16041 08 4 Y4X 0Y ₹ 40 Y1 3 4 4Y YHO41.

W YW X3 10041.08 4 Y4X OY \mp 4 46 470 \pm 09 \mp X47X 46 40 470X41, \mp 3 34 \mp 4 13X XO \pm 8 Y4 X, 4 \mp 7 16 4 \mp 3 4 OX3 4 44 470X41 \mp 8. 3 Y3O 4XX4WY \mp 3 4 16041, 470 \mp 3 34 \mp 4 4 13X XO F4WX O8 3 Y, Y 91 804W O8 447 \mp 3 4 H0 \mp X 4 7444X OY, Y W4YYOX, X3 Y WOYA YY X3O \mp Y4 \mp 04 \mp 5, \mp 60 Y Y \mp 7 X Y \mp 8 X3 Y X1 O8 X3 4 W4OYY, 83 T 44 FO466T H0 \mp X 470 Y W \mp 7 X4 X X X X X X O YOX 740W \pm 8 840 Y XOO 608XT 74 X \pm 7 OYF, Y4XX190X X3 Y XO 4 4 Y 74 A, Y OY6T 9 X 14T X3 140 \mp 7 X Y0044YW O8 X3 44X O8 4 17 Y1: 474 \pm 7 \pm 8 OY O8 X3 8 47 \mp 7 \pm 8 OY O8 X3 O8 4 \pm 7 X4X.

.W X3 ツツO 4 F OO HOツリモ

. ON XN $\mp \mp \% 4 CC 44\% 1$, C $\% NOVA 1 A 4\% A NOVA 1 A 4\% A NOVA 1 A 4A OY XN <math>\otimes$ CA, A% A XN AXI - XYO YOOYA A NOY <math>CN A CN A

. Of C \mp 3 \mp XO4 W4C 474 JOC X W4C 84 4X \mp O8 X3 4CC 47W \mp 9 XY 7 8447W 474 X3 83 4X 7 H47XO7 \mp , J. , .

§ . 740X WX 07.

Yah 4 yak of \pm yok watafic of the analysis and the second years and other one and the second variation of the second variation of the second variation and the second variations and variations and variations and variations and variations and variations are second variations. The second variation variation variations are second variations and variations are second variations. The second variation variation variations are second variations and variations are second variations. The second variation variation variation variations are second variations and variations are second variations. The second variation variation variations are second variations and variations are second variations.

 $90X \ X3 \equiv \%4XX \ A \equiv \mp0\% \ X \% \equiv W444 \ A \mpX (C \otimes 44X3 \ A; 474, 4CX30003 \ A 74X \ O) \equiv 094 \ A 47 \ 096 \ A4X \ O) \ X0 \ J4 \equiv A \ Y \ X3 \ X3 \ OX \%0 \equiv X \ W44 \ X3 \ C 9 \ AX2 \ A74 \ A$

 $\mp y \times x \quad \text{WA} \mp O \otimes \text{A} + \text{A} \text{C} \mp O \Rightarrow \text{N} \text{WX} O y \times O \text{A} \otimes O \text{A} & \text{N} \text{JOY} \text{A}, x x \text{W} \times \text{S} \text{JF} \text{Y} \text{x} O \text{AO} \text{yOX} \text{ADJAO} \times x \mp \text{Wa} \text{AJY} \wedge \text{A} \text{A} \text{yOX} O \text{JC} \wedge \text{A} \times O \mp O \text{JY} \times \text{XO} \times = - \times x + \text{AOO} \wedge x \times O \text{J} \text{ACOY} \text{A} \times O \mp \text{C} \text{C} \times x \text{A} \otimes \text{WX} \mp \text{AYA} \text{A} \times \text{A} \text{C} \mp \text{Y} \text{x} \text{A} \cdot \otimes \text{OA}, \text{yL} \text{3} \text{A} \text{yh} \text{y} \times \text{A} \text{A} \text{yXO} \text{A} \text{A} \text{YXO} \text{A} \text{FOW} \times \text{A} \times \text{AO} \mp \text{yOX} O \text{JC} \wedge \text{y} \times \text{XO} \otimes \text{OCCOY} \times \text{F} \otimes \text{AX}, \text{Y} \text{x} \text{y} \times \text{A} \text{FFOC} \mp \times \text{F} \text{C} \otimes \text{y} \text{OAA} \text{A} \times O \text{FOJ} \times \text{XO} \times \text{A} \otimes \text{OA} \wedge \text{y} \text{AOO} \text{y} \text{y} \text{OY}, \text{FFOJ} \times \text{XA} \times \text{AXO} \times \text{A} \text{FOW} \times \text{A} \text{AF} \times \text{XX} \text{y} \text{YA} \text{F}, \text{XO} \text{C} \text{y} \times \text{AA} \times \text{AA}$

§ . ⊗ 3 ▼ WO YJ 4 W X ▼ 4 YYO C \(\Delta \) \(\Del

ソ ソ W∡∓ ∓ 1004 84 X3, 30X Y 1 CZ X340013 Y43 (XZ. 804, X3 Y 4Y 4 Y4X 0Y 34 Y1 09446 X0 ⊗06⊗ 6 X34X ₹₹ 9X 46 W094 X 09, X3 W0974WX ₹ 4 ₹₹06 4; T X3 Y 4'Y 4 4 ∓0") ₹ X₹ 4 13X₹, 4"Y4 "Y4"L, ⊗ X X3 "YY₹ J40J 4, 34 4 W004₹ X0 4 "Y04 88 WXO46 J40X WX OY. 830₹, X3 40Y ₹ 08 40₹X44, Y30 344 4W40 4 4 4 13X O⊗ J4OX WX OY, 4YA Y ∓OY ∓O4X 4 ∓O 4 \YX1 O 4 X3 W X1 O⊗ COW 4Y, 9 Y\ 09Y (L 31 04 0949L XO J40X WX X 88 WXO4(LL, X34X W X1 WO)W(O4 4 4) *ፈርር* ፈንሠ Y X3 X3 X34 ⊗ 4₹X ₩ፈንXΟንቹ; ፈንΔ X3 ΔΟሧ ቹ 3ፈ ንጎ ₩ፈ44 Δ X3 4 WOYJC4 YX XO X3 YJ 404. X3 Y349 X4YX₹ 08 COW 4Y 4 JC 4. X34X X3 1 344 YA 4 OO4 XO J4OWO4 3 ₹ OYY ₹48 X1 Y3 Y 3 ₹ 494Y4OY 4 91 X3O₹ Y3O 44

§ . O4 4L X3 1/8 & C X2 O8 X3 744X2 740X WX &.

§ . 474 47. X3 YW4O4W3Y YX∓ 08 X3 J4OX WXO4.

. 34PO JOJOLOV H4VJ4VOV, O49 VPO H4JO4V, 4 4 4OF, 4 6O944 4 6OV, 4 7 V4 V4PO OVV 4, 4 7 FX44V, J4X4 FWOVFW4 JX, JOJOL PO 4OV4V 4 7 A X OV V 4 7 A VOF. LF 1, 900V . W. .

. W \otimes 3 \exists \mp XO4 \mp 1 O \otimes WY X \mp 3 AC4 \forall 4. \otimes 3 O%3 X A J4O %W \mp , 34 %3 O 96 3 A XO A CA Y3O(CFL O%3 X3 C4 OY%3 \otimes 8 O4X \mp 3 Y4 \otimes 3 Y4 Y3 X3 %7 C \mp 4 X4 Y \mp X WJ4 Y, YOO(A YO CO)3 A 4WY9OYC A3 4%7 A J3 YW O%8 X3 A 3 A 3 A 4 A W A YO 4 \mp 7 \mp 7 \oplus 8 X3 COY HOO%X4 \mp 9. F. J. .

はる47. X 拝.

\$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$} \$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$} \$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$}\$} \$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$}\$} \$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$}\$} \$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$}\$}\$\$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$}\$\$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$}\$}\$\$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$}\$}\$\$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$}\$\$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$}\$\$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$}\$}\$\$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$}\$\$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$}\$\$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$}\$\$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$}\$\$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$}\$\$\text{\$\frac{4}{3}\$}\$\$\

§ . 4 88 4 YW 4 XY Y X3 74 \ YX W4\ 4Y4 X30\ YX 3 74 W 4 Y1 W347X 4.

4YOX3 4 ₹X4X . 34₹ O(O)X44(1 4 YA 4 A X ₹ (8 A 7 YA YX O). O4 ₹O9\ WX XO X. Y O4 \triangle 4 XO O4X \measuredangle 7 J4OX WX O7. \mp 4 ℓ \measuredangle \mp \triangle 84O" X \mp 704 \measuredangle 7 77 7X \mp 4 \mp \mp FOO7 \measuredangle 7 X3 \measuredangle X フ4OX WX O) 🛮 🏕 🛴 り X 3 OO ヘ 3 X 3 🖎 🖟 CO 4 3 4 フフ り X 3 4 OO へ 3 X 3 り 4 夕 ん X 🕽 V X 9 OO X 3 J4OX WXO4. 9OX Y 44 9OX XO WO9W ℓ OA X4AX X \mp J4 W \mp ℓ L X4 \mp 47 W4 \mp Y X4ツᲙXOイᲙ८ ₹O イ ヘツ Oイ X氦 ₹XᲙX O⊗ Y氦 W氦 X ₹ Კ ツ ツタ イ. ⊗氦 XYO WᲙ₮ ₹ Კイ / イネレ 4 88 4 7X. ₹7 X3 8047 4, 484 74X 07 4 WO7 ₹ ₹04H WX X0 470X3 4 ₹X4X . — 70X XO 744X4Y O84CC X3 OX34 = 44 4YX4Y = 4YA 8O4Y Y X3 X 4Y 49=OCOX OY OY O⊗ YX 4 ₹X ₹ ⊗O4, ⊗ X 3, ™O4 JOY 4⊗O6 ₹X 4X Y 4 Y 66 У 1 XO WOY⊗ 4 ₹O 1 4X 4 &4 OO4, X3 Y 4Y 4 O1 YOO64 9 NWO47O44X 4, YOX ∓O9H WX 4, T9OX XO O9X4 1 J4OX WX O) 46O) 97 X3 F4W4 8 W O8 XF69 4X7, Y X3OOX 12 WX 17 477 OX3 4 4 XO47. Y3 7, X3 4 ⊗O4 , X3 ₹O6 47A 7A ₹J 7₹496 WO7A X O7 O8 X₹ ₹O9H WX O7 ₹ ⊗40" Y34X W40= =0 4 Y0X W0"J6 4 Y X3, X = ⊗4 ⊗40" X= Y141 "YX=: 4Y4 $X \mp \Delta O X + X O Y + A \Delta \mp X \mp C \otimes O + C A \mp X X O X + Y \otimes A \mp 3 Y X 3 O \Delta \mp X O J + O A \otimes O + X \mp A O X + A$ OY) ₹ WO4 X1. 4OX X3 ₹ 446 7 79 4₹ O8 O) YA 4O46 ₹X4X , 4₹ X3 1 466 PO4(C1 744X W 74X Y X3 44 49X41 ₹ X 740WO4 ₹, 44 40094 O9 8049C1 XO **≢OJJO4X X: X3 ₹ 3**¼ YX 4 ¼ YXO YOXO46 Y141 Y YX**∓** XO WOYX YO OY X ¼ Y X3 **4W3 OX3 4, 474 XO 34 O7 4CC OWW4∓ O7∓ 9OX O7 WO7707 W4O∓ . 〒8 X3O∓ Y3O** 44 "YY4W 4 O4 4XX4WY 4 "Y 13X \(\) 7444X X3 "\(\) \(\) \(\) 840" X3 OX3 4\(\) Y O44 4 XO 4 O A 4 J A = YX A 4 Y A A A T T T X 4 X YOO (A TOO) 9 A T Y Y 9 A A 4 Y A A T X 4 O T A. T X **≒, X 3 ツ, 手手 ツX 4***CC* ソ W 手手 4 1 1 8 ○ 4 X 3 ▼ 4 ⊗ X 1 ○ ⊗ ▼ ○ W X 1 4 7 4 0 9 ⊗ ○ 4 X 3 $Y C \otimes A = 0 \otimes A \subset X \equiv y y = A \equiv X \otimes A = X \otimes$ WOツツOツ ツ ツ₺, イチメネネ イ メネチンサ ₦ フチィチネメ ⊗イOツ メネ OXネ イቹ; チンム Xネ ₦ ₦ WOシ₦ PO ツメイ₺ O') O⊗ X3 ') W ₹₹41₺ WO')∆ X O')₹ O⊗ X3 JO6 X W46 4₹₹OW 4X O'). ⊗3 ')4XO146 **₹**0*9*H WX**₹** 0⊗ ¼ 74 YW ¼4 *9*00Y4 XO 3 YY X300X ¼YL 0X3 4 4 ₹ 4 X3¼Y X3 O∮∓ 4 4X O¹ O⊗ X3 ⊗O¹A4™ ¹X46 64Y∓: □ X ∓ X3 4 4OX1, XO 4 ™4 У ⊗4 X3⊗O6 XO ል ሣ. ፈቹ X ቹል ቹ. Οን Xል OXል 4 ልፈንሷ. XO Xፈሣ Wፈ4 XO ጎO 4ን Xል ሣ የ *ርር: ቃ*OXል フ44X ₹ \$4 40X 01 WO"""01 1X 4 ₹X; X\$ 7 O76 414 X\$ 74 1W XO1 X\$ 4 WOY=X XOX ∮OX OY WOYJC X Y3OC, OY 4Y4 X3 ∓4" ₹OW X1. ₹X ₹, X3 Y, 4Y 4 74 7 07 X 4 XO X 3 4 7 4 7 W 4 ₹ 8 4 4 4 ₹ 7 X 3 4 7 0 Y 4.

§ . 40x1 00 x3 7 74 4 00 4 = x4x, 04 = 04 Wx = 00 4 74 7W, Y30 44 7 447 4.

§ . 83 4413X Y3 Y X3 Z 44 494Y40Y 4.

⊗3 **₹**X ⁴X **₹** O*3C* ↑ △ XO △ ⊗ ↑△ ⁴Y △ J ↑ ₹ ↑ ⁴CC X**₹** ♥ ♥ 9 ↑ 4**₹** § : ⁴Y △ X 3 J ↑ ∀W OY = X3 =4" 4== =X4"W XO 3 = =OIN WX=. =0, X3 4 8O4, X3 =X4X O4 X3 74 "W 4 ⊗O∓ ₹ O4 ୬ ጎረ WX₹ XO ₹OWWOO4 ¼ 4O4₺ O⊗ フ Oフረ Y3O ¼4 ┝フO₹ ሏ XO "ツ" ୬ ୬X 4471 4, X3 (4XX 4, 9)1 X30\ 494740) 4, 9 WO" 7 48 WX(\frac{1}{2} \otimes 4 X0 740 4 \otimes 04 X3 4 OY) \$\frac{1}{2} \text{X} \text{A} \frac{1}{2} \text{A} \frac{1}{2} \text{A} \frac{1}{2} \text{A} Y X300X J47 Y1 X3 (47X 4 1444 X0 X30F Y30, 97, 494Y40Y Y1 X3 Y, 34 9 Y X3 & 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) X3 4 4\(\OX\). &3 WOO)X4\(\OX\) 00\(\OX\) 3 \(\OX\) 4\(\X\X\) 4\(\W\) 4\(\X\X\) WY ₹₹ 7 . ₹ 7X ⊗O4 ₹OWWOO4 XO X3 ΔOY O8 4O₹X4 4. X₹ ₹O 4 17. 4OX X3.4X J4 YW , ϕ Y1 Y141 Δ Y Δ \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\text{WOOA}\) \(\text{WOOA}\) \(\text{WOOA}\) \(\text{WOOA}\) \(\text{V}\) \(\text{T}\), \(\delta\) \(\delta\) \(\delta\) \(\delta\) \(\delta\) △ JOX ₹ 4JJ 44 △ 9 ⊗O4 ३ ™, YOO6 ↓ ₹₩44₩ 6₺ ₩O9 ↓ ₹₩ 9△ XO ३ 44 X3 ™. ⊗3O₹ 494YAOY A, X3 J OJC 08 XON YX 4 A YXO X3 3 C X W WOY8 A 44WL. 83 W XL 08 08 4 1 CC OOF W X Z YF Y30 Y 4 FOJJO4X A 17 X3 Y 13 1000 Y 17 Y01 C X1. 4YA X3 300₹ 08 40₹X4 4, X ७४६ 477८ W4X 09 X0 X3 3 44 08 X3 ७७७ 4: 90X H344८ ₹ \mp ., YAO Y4 \mp XA Y YJ 4O4, \triangle W644 \triangle XO X \mp \triangle JOX \mp XA4X A WOO6 \triangle YOX \triangle 8 Y \triangle X; - OJOY Y3 W3 ZO4 W3 ₹ WO4 & X₹ ₹48 X1 £1 4Y 4((4YW Y X3 X3 WY ₹₹. 83 ₹4Y) X3 "J 4, Y3 W3 J 4 J4OX WX 4 X3 " J 471 " J 47 JWZ: X3 Z 344 JOX OY J 4 X = "J 404 4"A X3 Y306 ↑ 4"J4") W 30AL 4X X3 X4 4XL 08 Y \\$XJ346 4.

) %O JOX \mp X \doteqdot O4 J \pm X4 \pm %. \otimes 3 \mp \mp J \pm 4X O \otimes Y \pm XO4 \pm C \pm CC \uparrow \pm YW , Y3 W3 YO Y4 \downarrow O6C W \pm Y \pm 3 \neq Y O \otimes O OYX \downarrow X3 J \pm 4X O \otimes X3 WOOYX \uparrow X4 Y3 \uparrow 3 \downarrow 4 \downarrow 4 \uparrow 5C OX \downarrow X4 WOYPO \uparrow A \downarrow A7 \downarrow X6 O \uparrow A7 \downarrow X7 \downarrow

- . W FXX 46 7. W 76 4. 474 A Y4XX 66.
- . W X3 ₹4" 3 ₹X04 4")₹, 4")Δ 9066 "Y"\ 4, WX0"JØ, Ø₹W30Δ 4")Δ WX XX6 4.

§ . 70軒 軒 07 08 4 WOO7X 化 纪 4 74X 07.

★〒❷3下4❸0 Y 名よ WOツ手 ム イム X3 ツ4X Oツ ツ イ CL Y X3 イ 手フ WX XO X 章 C®, Y X3OOX イツし イ へよイム XO X3 WOOツXイレ X フO手手 手手 手. C X O手 ツOY 手 X 手Xよりと 手3 ム ツ よ WOOツXイレ Y3 W3 り WOツ 章 X ▼ OYツ フ AOフ AXし よ Y4 A より X AX Oツ. ❷3 よ AX A り COツへ 章 XO 242 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

"Y4"Y Y4 Y 1 Y 446; 4 ₹X Y 4 47. X3 H4 4XO4 XO 4 X3 4 WO"""OY 344 X4X OY. 4Y4 XO \(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\ △ 4 ⊗40" X Y34X 4 ₹ "W ₹₹47L ⊗04 X3 4 ₹04₹ ₹X "W , 4"A ₹0 X44C X0 X3 4 ∠OY¹ 4 ₩¾¬¾¾∠ O⊗ ⊗O4Y ₹¾ Y¹ ₹¬OYX¾Y OO₹/₹, ¾Y¼ Y X¾OOX WO∠XO4, ₹O⊗⊗ W YX ₹OJJO4X ⊗O4 X₹ Y&Æ9 XÆYX₹; Y X& 4 WOO∠Δ X &Æ 4 W Δ J4OJ 4 WO∠X ÆX OY \otimes 40% Y $^{\prime}$ Y $^{\prime}$ A 4 $^{\prime}$ Y $^{\prime}$ X A 4 $^{\prime}$ \mp 0 \otimes $^{\prime}$ Y WOYX YO YO XO JOFF FF X Y WO $^{\prime}$ MOYOY, FX X \otimes 4 \otimes O4 9 W4" YW ₹₹412 X34X X3O₹ X49 ₹ ₹3OO64 8 ₺ X3 ७₹6 ₹ ₹O" Y3 4, 474 *4*フフイOフイ チX XO X氡 ツቹ ℓ ቹ フOイX Oツቹ O⊗ ℓチツム, ツ Oイム イ X氡チX X氦 ₺ ツ ጎ╡X, Y X╡OOX ∮ ¾Λ Δ ₹ΧΟΑ∮ Δ ¾ Χ3 Α ∠¼∮ΟΟΑ, ΟΑ Δ ₹¼ϽϽΟ ¾Χ Δ Ο⊗ Χ3 ⊗ΑΟ Χ₹ Ο⊗ Χ3 Α YAO₹X4L, 477CL X3 YF (₹ XO 4 YA 4 X3O₹ C4YA₹ & 4X C, 4YA X3 YW A 4 X3 4 **₹○ᢖ ₹X ツW . WOW3 ツ○₹X 3***4 9 "* **y X3 ○4 ↑ ") ○8 X3 4 ↑ 3X₹** ○8 *J4○J 4X1. 4* ¥**3** △ 40" 10" 4"14 X Y4∓ 4 ∓088 W YX 1400"4 XO H0∓X 81 X3 4 ∓X49€ ∓3" YX. W YW X3 4)X4O Δ OWX O), X3 4 Δ O Δ C Δ L Δ V3 W3 Y Δ F WO WOVYO) XO Δ CC Δ CVY V Δ F V Δ AO Δ CCL ୬ጓ*ፈ*୬ X₹, Yጓ Xጓ 4 XጓፈX ንፈX Oን ጓፈ¥ ን ኅብፈX Δ Xጓ Xጓ 4 ን *ፈ 9*0Δ₹, O4 Xጓ △ 88 4 7X 847 (₹ 08 Y3 W3 X WO) ₹ ₹X ₹ Y 4 J4 OO ₹£₹ ₹₩ £X X 4 A O 4 X3 WOO')X 47. 474. X3 4 O') X 71. ⊗O 4" 4 X3 "F (₹ ")XO 4 JO(X W4(₹OW X1. - X34X WOO')X 47., = = 47., = x3 = xx/ " " " X OO X3 " 14X O", 4" A X 34 = 4 7 WO/ 44 4" A rwco ≠ 4 1 ax xo x.

 \otimes 3 \mp 4 13X W07J4 3 Y4 \mp XYO X3 Y1 \mp 1. \otimes 3 \triangle 4VY Y AXO 0 \otimes Y3 W3 X3 Y4X OY ALOY YALO \mp X3 W00YXAL \otimes O4 X3 \mp OJJL \oplus O \otimes X \mp YW \mp \mp X \mp YAL \triangle \mp JO \mp O \otimes X A \mp X X3 YY \mp J4OJ 4, AY \triangle A 4 \otimes AOY X A \mp AAAYXA1 X \mp WAJA4C 0 \otimes A CAY1. \otimes 3 YJA, O4 X3 A 13X O \otimes \mp O A 1Y WOYYAYA, ALY3 W3 X3 Y4X OY \triangle A WX \mp AYA A 1OLAX \mp AX X \mp JC A \mp OA A \mp AX Y1 X3 Y1 X3AX J4 \mp F \mp YX3 WOOYXAL.

§ . 4W4O ₹ X OY O⊗ X3 ₹O 4 17X1 Y 4 4W47X WOOYX41.

§ . 470X3 4 7477 4 08 4WTO 4 71 X3 77 4 7 4 84 WOOYX 12.

§ . 30Y 4 74X 07 4774074 4X = X0 X= 68 4 4 = 4X W007X4L

4(C "41") "A 34 4" +04C +13X $\times 0$ $\times 3$ "1= $\times 3$ 4X 34 "YOX 14 $\otimes 4$ 4C "Y "XO $\times 3$ 7 \times

§ . 4 PO ∓X OY OY X3 ∓ ∓O4H WX.

30X X ₹ PO ₹X OY 4 Y3 X3 4 4 Y4X OY W4Y, 31 X3 344 4WX O⊗ X4Y Y1 JOFF FF OY, 4JJ4OJ4 4X XO XF 68 WOOYX4 FY3 W3 X 4O F YOX 4 4661 OWWOJ1. ∡¾4 X3O₹ ¾14O₹₹ ¼ ₩0₩3 14 ¼X 4 ÞX ¾X 0⊗ X 44 XO47 X3¼¾ X ₹ ¼¾6 XO J 0J6 O4 WO(X 4X . ₹X ₹ 90X 4 88 WO(X XO 4 X 49 9 X 34X ₹0W3 4 74 X 9₹ 09 Y00(4 9 YŦ 00 Y4X04, Y3 W3, 34 Y1 A FX Y A X3 Y306 44X3 X0 F0JJ6L X3 Y4YXF 00 "J4")" YA Y N Y 446. N = YO Y4X OY 4 A N3X XO 4774074 4X XO X= 68 4 WOOYX 47. FW JX ⊗O4 X3 JO4JO∓ O⊗ 74Y 11 O∓ O⊗ X. 474 10X O⊗ 3 14 4 11 OX3 4∓ ⊗407 4 4 71 44 47X41 8407 X, 83 64Y 08 74X 07F Y 66, X3 4 804, 70X 4WYY0Y6 41 X3 J40J 4X1 474 \(\frac{1}{4}\) 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\) 1 \(\frac{1}{4}\) 1 \(\frac{1}{4}\) 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\) 1 \(\frac{1}\) 1 \(\frac{1}{4}\) 1 \(\frac{1}{4}\) 1 X30= 08 Y3 W3 X 34= 4 466- X4Y Y 4WXO46 JO== == OY, YY3 W3 X 34= 804" A **₹ XXC ୭ ୬X**₹, O4 O⊗ Y3 W3 X ୭4♥ ₹ 4WXO4C O₹ . У ⊗⊗ WX, Y3 У У4 \4XO4₹ 34 "YXYX\$ △ ₹ 4X WOOYX4 ₹ YY\$ W\$ X\$O₹ 08 OX\$ 4 Y4X OY₹ \$4△. YX\$ 4 XAY, XAZA4 J4A4TCXXCAA4AAXOXA4XYJXZWAYOYZ4TXOXA4 10/4X 09 08 X3 707 \ Y30 A A A 4 14 4X 744X 08 X3 Y04/A 9 XY 9 X3 W40YY¥ 0⊗ H4¥X (4Y4 704X014(.

83 4 = 470x3 4 W 6 944x 4 PO =x O7, xo y3 W3 x3 4 =WO 47, 08 x3 7 Y Y O464 34¥ J4 YW J4CC1 ↑ Y 4 ₹ . ¥X ¥ 4¥Y △ Y3 X3 4 4 Y4X OY Y41 C4Y8OCC1 X4Y JO∓∓ ∓∓ O'Y O⊗ ∓O'Y J44X O⊗ 4 4∓X WOO'YX47, YY3 W3 X3 4 44 YOY 9OX 44X W 4 ℓ 4 4 Δ 1 0 θ 7 4 Δ § , y \mp X4 θ ℓ \mp 3 y1 X3 0 θ ℓ 1 Δ X 0y X0 W0 ℓ X 4X X3 44X3, XAXXXAOF YAX OYF WAYYOX IPWCOF CL AJJAOJA AX XO XA YFC F YOA CAYA X 3 4) X 3 1 3 4 OWW 4 ∓ O 9 ⊗ O 4, O 4 ♥ O 4 X 3 4 Y X 3 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 0 € X X € 4 Y A WOCX ∠X . ⊗\$ 4 OYF XXC △ \$∠9 X∠X OY Y X\$OF "Y" YF 4 ↑ OYF W∠YYOX 9 ¼WWOOYX ¼ ¼ X4O ¼Y¼ (¼¼(JO₹₹ ₹₹ OY; ¼Y¼ X¾ J OJ(O⊗ 1+O4OJ , XOO W(O₹ (₹ フ ツX OJ 4X ゑOツ , ⊗ ツム ツヘ C4ツム O⊗ Yゑ Wゑ Xゑ ᆍ4 4^ ᆍ ᆍXOOム ツ ツO J44X WOC44 ツ ム, 474 O⊗ Y3 W3 X3 ₹ 744 Y0 4WXO4(474 WOYFX47X OF , Y 4 (4Y⊗O(€₹ 7X X(4 XO X4Y JOFF FF OY OO X, 4YA F XX6 X Y X3 WO6OY F. O3 44X3, 4F Y 34 464 4A7. FOJF FX YW: ⊗ 4W3 Y4X OY 344, ⊗4OY X3 1 1 YY Y1, 4 FO 64 XO 4774074 4X XO X = C & 4 4 = X WOO)X41, X 3 4 X X 3 J OJC Y \ 3 X C O)C 1 41, 3 O)X Y \ 1, 8 = 3 Y \ 4 Y A Y (A &40 X=, OO4 1/O4 YOO(A YOX 4 =088 W YX XO Y4 YX4 Y 4 X YX3 J44X O8 X= WOY⊗ Y Y1 X3 ₹Y4 4Y7 Y X3 Y Y441OY 1 6 Y X ₹, 3OY 1. Y W4YYOX 3 67 7144 ₹ Y1

§ . HO(O) ₹.

. \otimes 30 \mp Δ W4 \mp δ 7\ 0 \otimes δ 4 ζ \mp 7\ 0 ζ 6 δ 4 7 ζ 7\ 0 δ 4 3 ζ 4\ 0 δ 4 4 ζ 7\ 0 δ 5 4 δ 7\ 0 δ 7\ 0 δ 8\ 00\ 0\ 0 δ 7\ 0 δ 7\ 0 δ 7\ 0 δ 8\ 0 δ 7\ 0 δ 7\

83 9066 08 46 1-474 4 ₹. 97. Y3 W3 3 ↑ ₹ XO 8 44 7474 474 ₹₹49 664, У У↑ 474 PO 7 08 H4₹X 6 474 4444107, X3 7 Y YO464, 4 ₹WO 4 4 97. H34 ₹XO73 4 HO60790₹.

"YOXO J4OJ4 O | \(\frac{1}{4} \) X \(\frac{ *YO∮ 〒 O∮C4Xæ フ X X Oツ 〒 ツ〒X4ツX 4"ツ, 〒 Δ Δ YO∓X44" ツ 44 C ∮ 44C X4X , X ト W 4X4 \mp W \forall X \checkmark , \checkmark W \triangle \checkmark JO \mp XO \angle C \oplus W \otimes JOX \mp X \checkmark X \mp JC \forall XO \triangle \forall , O \forall Y \mp \forall \mp O \angle C \neq X X 44 \angle F " 4 4 ". 4 4 4 Y 7 4 6 Y 8 4 0 " O Y 7 O 6 X O X 3 O X 3 4 4 X 4 3 O Y 4 4 4 0 ₹ X O X 3 Y ₹X O⊗ X\$ 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4\(\text{OWXO4}\) X\(\delta\) \\(\delta\) \\(\del WO'N ₹₹4. 4W W44 4X ₹ ₹0 H34 ₹X , ₽04 807\ "004 7 X 44 ₹, WO" 0"7 90₹ CC440" 40" 1 F, W X4X 90F, &W., OJ F, 3@44 90FPO X FOWW FFO4 90F FX4 F, H4\frac{1}{2}\cdot CC\text{2} \times C \cdot O \times \frac{1}{2} \tau \frac{1}{2} O \frac{1}{2} \times \fra WO'N A "OF, AFF 194"OF, OFFO X 3æ4 A F 4W FOWW FFO4 F, J4æ 84XOF, CCO4O" \triangle OY YOF, WOY 76 Y4 6 4 4 X OYY YOA4 70X \mp X4X , \angle OWXO4 X \angle X X HO4 \mp A WX OY , ⊗¼W ™O∓. WOY∓X XO ™O∓. X △ JOX¼™O∓. ⊗3 JOJ ԻW JX∓ OYLL Y3¼X ™ ^3X ∮ Y X3 JOFF FF OY OO FOY OX3 4 H34 FX 4Y J4 YW 4 8O4 X3 7 44 4 4 4 8 4 3 44 4JOFF FF A \mathcal{I} L X3 \mathcal{L} M A W \mathcal{L} M Y \mathcal{L} X OYF. 3 \mathcal{L} AAF: \mathcal{L} W PO \mathcal{I} OFWOYPO J AFOY F WOYA X OY \mp , \mp O4 PWOYYOY W4X OY \mp C4Xx2 \mp YX YX x2 J Y4, \pm O4Y O J \mp O, \mp WOYX 44 ⊗ W 4 7X, 7WO4447X, △ ₹X4 WX O₹ 73 4 700₹ 7 4△ 7₹064₹ X X 444₹ ⊗ 4744₹ y yx¼= x y y y¼¼=, △ x¼wx¼= x △ x へ y¼¼=, 4≡0≡ Oww △ yx ツ x ツ A △ ヅ..... 740 \forall 4W 40 \mp 849 \forall 4 \pm 7. C PO4 \mp 46 4 4 W40 \mp 4, 4WW 4 9 74 \pm 70 \mp 80 \pm 70 \pm 71 49 \pm 80 7 40 \pm 71 4 $\mp X444W$ 3pprox 4 AO" $X \mp OWW \mp \mp O4O$ " $\mp X4O4O$ " 74pprox 4 XWO4O" ℓ W YX ℓ \neq 7 W ℓ ℓ . &W. 4XOŸ 4OŸæ 47O4 W. 7 X4OŸ 4YYO . ₹. YOY4₹ Ÿ4Ħ, 7OYX ⊗ W. YO₹X4 4YYO J4 MO. 6 49 XX HO4 1 O4 ₹ 1 9X. 4 J60 M4X. .

W 9 Δ . Δ 7CO%. , X3 9OCC 9Z Y3 W3 7OD Y W3OCZ \mp . Y4 XO 4C73OY \mp O, Y Y1 Y3 Y4Z, Y4

. 3 ₹XO47 08 X3 ÞY16 ₹3 HO6OY ₹ Y YO4X3 47 4 W4.

H\$\(\delta\)7. X\(\frac{\pi}{2}\). O⊗ OO4 \(\frac{\pi}{4}\oting\)\(\frac{\pi}{2}\)\(\frac

§ . Y¾4X ₹ 004 W007X4L.

δ . H X Z Y∓ 4YΔ Y4X ∓.



W 4X4 Y 40X ₹, 4Y4 ₹09H WX XO X₹ 40X304 X1, X3 1. 4046€1 J44X W J4X Y X₹ ∡4 ∡7×∡^ ₹. ⊗3 У4× ₹. O4 У4×O4∠C−9O4У W X Z У₹. ∡4 X3O₹ 9O4У У X3 WOO')X 1. O⊗ J41 ')X₹ Y3O 41 W X Z ')₹. 4₹ X3 ₹OW X1 W4')*OX Þ ₹X 4')Δ J 4J XO4X X ₹ 68 OX 3 4Y ₹ X 3 4Y 97. X 3 W 3 6 4 4 Y O8 X 3 W X Z 7 ₹, X 3 O ₹ W 3 6 4 4 Y 74XO44*CC*1 ⊗OCCOY X3 WOYA X OY O⊗ X3 4 ⊗4X3 4₹, 4YA ₹OWW A XO 4CC X3 4 4 1 3 X ₹ . Ø3 ₹ OW X ₹ ₹ ₹ O J J O ₹ 4 X O 4 ₹ 4 X 3 ₹ . У W O У ₹ ↑ O У W O Ø Y 3 4 X X O Y ₹ XO X ♥ OY') J ↑ ♥ ↑ ¼X OY: ¼Y¼ X ♥ J ↑ ₹O") ¼, ¼ ₹ "¼XX ↑ O⊗ WOO ↑ ▼ , X ¾ ¼X ¼W ¾ W X Z Y, OY YX A Y1 YXO ∓OW X1. A ∓ A ∓ XO 3 ∓ W3 (△A Y X3 A 13X O8 9 WOY Y1 " "9 4₹ 08 X. 83 W007X47 08 X3 84X3 4₹ ₹ X3 4 804 X34X 08 X3 W3 C44 Y: 474 X 3 ₹ 9 WO" X 4O W X Z 7 ₹ " 1 4 C 1 9 1 X 3 1 X 4 W X WO 7 ₹ 7 X . Y ₹ 3 4 C C ₹ O O 7 ₹ Y3 X3 4, O) X3 4 WO") 1 XO X3 1 44 FOO 4 FW4 X O), X3 1 74 A 100 YW X3 4 4 1 3 X, 4 Y A Y 3 4 X X 3 ₹ OY X O X 3 ₹ OW X ₹ Y Y 3 W 3 X 3 ₹ Y 4 9 O 4 Y, ₹ ₹ 4 ₹ , X 3 4 X, Y O44 4 XO 4 O8 X3 WOOYX4L, X = Y W == 44L X34X 4 J 4=OY 4 4O4Y O8 4 84X3 4 Y30 ₹ 4 W X Z 7; 804, 8 3 ₹ 9047 X 3 4 08 4 804 1 7 4, X Y 66 9 0767 X 3 764W

§ . Y4XO446 Z4X OY.

 $4 \text{ y4x Oy, O4 x3} = 0 \text{ A Ny y3O 474} = \text{yx} = \text{ x, y4} = \text{n44yx xO 4804 Ny 4x3} \\ + \text{O4C x1 O8 w x x y, } = \text{y2C x oy, } = \text{y2C$

§ . H3 C△4 Y 4O4Y 4X ₹ 4.

 \otimes O4 \times 3 \mp 4% 4 4 \mp 0%7 46 π 0, W3 64 % 904 y OOX O \otimes X3 WOOyX47, y X3 44%7 \mp O \otimes X3 \mp X4X, O4 y X3 300 \mp O \otimes X7 % y \mp X 4 4X 4 \otimes O4 1y WOO4X, 44 4 70X 4 904 y X3 WOOyX47, \otimes O4 #W X Z y Y30 \mp 49 \mp yX Y X3 3 \mp \otimes 4% 67, Oy X3 \mp 4 W O \otimes X3 \mp X4X, 90X \mp X 66 #X 77 \oplus O X 78 #X 90X \oplus X 10 Y1 \oplus X 10 Y2 \oplus X 10 Y2 \oplus X 10 Y3 \oplus X 10 Y3 \oplus X 10 Y3 \oplus X 10 Y3 \oplus X 10 Y4 \oplus X 10 X7 \oplus X 10 X8 \oplus X 10 X

§ . W XX/ "Y YX.

§ . **∡¹\4∡y**X**∓**.

§ . Y3 X3 4 4 7 4 ₹ 0 Y Y47. + 0 X 3 ₹ WOOYX 4 L.

. ¼₹ ₹00% ¼₹ X% ₹0% 08 ¼ W X Z % ¼XX¼ %₹ X% ¼^\ 08 %¼%3004, ¼%4 ¼WX₹ ¼₹ ¼ $W \times Z$ ", $\Rightarrow X \angle W \times C$ ", $\angle T \mp O$ " $\equiv X \Rightarrow \angle X$ $W \Rightarrow \angle A \angle A \angle W \times A$; $\Rightarrow \mp O \Rightarrow C \Rightarrow A \angle X$ OX3 4F Y30 1-74 FF/2 474 804746/2 7X 4 7X0 7747 7 7XF Y X3 FOW X2 4 WOY Y30"Y 34 9 7 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\f Y X300X 40 71 X 4 = 96 7H041. 90X Y 70=X 3 4 444Y 4 4 =X 7WX 07 9 XY 7 YAXX YAZ YEXA WX HOEX W A GOY, AYG YAXX E AOYOOA<math>AAC AYG WOYOOAYACXO 47 40X7 - 7 4 YO44, 9 XY 7 X3 7X 4746, 474 X3 FX 4746 096 74X 07. F 47 749 34₹ 4 1 13X XO PO X 3 ₹ WOO9X 12, 3 O 14 A XO ₹ XXC 3 497 OX3 1, Y3 9 12. X 3 4 X = X J 3 4 O = YO X Y 4 4 Y 1 A X 3 Y 6 8 4 4 O 8 3 = WOO Y X 4 7. 4 O O 4 W X S Y Y (() 4 A X 4)) O) FOW A 4 FX JY X 3 OOX) W FF X 1, O4 Y X 3 OOX 42 FX 4 O) 1 $4\mp\mp$ OW $4\times\mp$ OJOY \mp C $13\times$ J4 \times YW \mp , $4\otimes$ X 4 34 Y1 Δ 4 Δ WOY \mp Δ 449C 4Δ 47X41 \mp &40" X 3 ™; 4" \(\Delta \text{ X 3 } \mu \mathbf{X} \

§ . 30Y 47 4=0) 747 49= 7X 3 7= 68 804 4 X 7.

 $\mp y \ \angle x \ y \ O\otimes \ J \ AW \ AYA \ X \ A \ AYPO \ CC \ XI, \ Y3 \ y \ X3 \ WOO) X \ AI \ 3 \ AI \ Y \ O \ AV \ AI \ Y4 \ AYA \ X3 \ AX \ O \ X3 \ W \ X \ YII, \ APO \ AI \ X3 \ AI \ Y4 \ AOAC \ A \ AXI \ XO \ X \ AI \ Y4 \ AOAC \ AI \ XO \ AI \ XII \ YII \ YII$

§ . 44 4x 0y 0⊗ x₃ 706 x W46 64Y = y x₃ = 4 = 7 Wx, ⊗₃ = y0=x y 0 + 1 4.

Y X300X 466 1 71 477 4 4701 804 X. 83 F 6 9 4X1, WOYX 4447 Y XF OYY 14X04 XO X3 Y 6844 474 F48 X1 O8 FOW X1. W47 70Y3 4 9 XO6 44X 4 90X 7 4 WOO')X 47. △ ₹X XOX O⊗ 4 ₹OO4W ₹ 4")△ "W4744C O⊗ ₹O77C1" "\ X3 Y4")X₹ O⊗ X₹ W (₹OW X1 OO13X XO 9 W47496 OO 1496 11 ACC X ₹ 7 79 4 4 ₹ XO J4OWO4, 91 OX3 $4 \mp X \angle X \mp$ $41 \times X X Y \mp C \otimes X \angle X C A AX1 XO XA4 C \(A A A O A A O Y A O A O Y A O X A A A C A A A O X A O X A A C A A A O X A O X A A C A A A O X A O X A A C A A A O X A O X A A C A A A O X A O X A A C A A A C A A A O X A A C A A A C A A A C A A A C A A A C A A A C A C A A C A C A A C$ YOX XO PO X & ₹ WOOYX*41, 4C*XO^ X& 4, Y X&OOX X& 1-7-1 ₹₹ 7 4") ₹₹ 0" 0\& X& 8047, Y3 W3 44 X = y W == 441 XO WOY8047 XO X3 (4Y=, Y3) X3 1 44 744 51 4 (4Y80(40×304 ×1. 190×, ∀×3 (4∓×−♥ 9× 0∀4 ₩4∓, ×3 ∓0 4 1∀490∓ ₹ 3 ₹ 70Υ 4, 4∀4 4 4OW ₹ 3 ₹ ₹O∮H WX₹ XO 4") "\$FOJJO4X496 ₹C4 41. ⊗ 3 4 ⊗O₹ ₹ X3 "J 4") ₹₹ O") XO X44 (804 X3 4 0Y) 44 49X41, Y3 9 3 7 13X 1449X X XO X3 7 Y X300X YWOY Y YW, 4Y Δ Y X3OOX Δ 4Y Δ A XO X3 \mp X4X . Y47. X Y 66 7A \mp YX67. 477 44. X 3 4X, O Y W 4X4 Y O W W 4 I O Y I, 3 W 4 Y Y O X, O Y A A 4 Y I J A X F X, A X 4 Y J A I T O Y I Y S O Y A I Y I Y A I Y = 3 XO +O X X 3 WOO)X 47. Y X 3 X 3 7 X 7 X O 7 O 8 4 9 4 7 4 O 7 7 X 8 O 4 4.

§ . HAFF YY3 W3 A W X Z Y AAF A A A X X O AO X A A WOOYXAL.

. $\mp \otimes$ $\times \otimes$ $\not = 0 \otimes \times \otimes$ $\not = 0 \otimes \times \otimes$. Of a year and y

X3 1×0 C 14×1 X 14×1 X 16×1 C 16×1 C 16

§ . **+" 144")X**=.

 \otimes 30 \mp Y30 PO X X3 4 WOO"X4 \pm 204 4"1 C4Y80C 4 4 \mp 0", Y X3 4 4 \mp 1" X0 \mp XXC \in Y3 4 .4"4 X4" X3 4 84" (\mp 4"4 J40J 4X \pm Y X3 X3 "), 44 W4CC 4 " 144"X \pm

. \otimes 3 (\mathcal{J} 4X1 00 \mathbb{Y} 744X 0) \mathbb{Y} 47, \mathbb{Y} W 4X4 \mathbb{Y} W 4\(\mathbf{I}\) \\mathbf{I}\, \mathbf{I}\) \\mathbf{W}\ \mathbf{I}\, \mathbf{I}\) \\mathbf{W}\ \mathbf{X}\, \mathbf{I}\) \\mathbf{Q}\) \\math

. ₹X ७/42 9 O/O9X/44 /2 74/49X 4 X3 ७ 92 X3 ₹O 4 79.

. 83 \mp 4 \ 3x \ \mathrm{ML} 9 \ \text{A} 4 \ \text{A} \ \mathrm{MA} \ Y \ \mathrm{A} 4 \ \text{A} \ \mathrm{MA} 4 \ \mathrm{A} \ \mathrm{A} 4 \ \mathrm{A} \ \mathrm{MA} 4 \ \mathrm{A} \ \mathrm{MA} 4 \ \mathrm{A} \mathrm{A} \ \mathrm{A} \mathrm{A} \ \mathrm{A} \mathrm{A} \ \mathrm{A} \ \mathrm{A} \ \mathrm{A} \ \mathrm{A} \ma

Y CC A''', Y Y'' Y''

§ . WOJJ W4YX ▼.

§ . H+ C 474 947 ₹37 7X.

WOW X $\Im \mp 4 744X$ WOC44 7C4W ∓ 4770 YX Δ , Y3 4 X3 FC Δ 7 4 \mp 0Y \mp X0 4 \Im 4 Y Δ 04 Y1 3 \mp FC : O4 4 W 4X4 Y \mp 74W \mp 744X WOC44 S Δ , Y3 W3 3 \mp 8044 Δ X0 YX 4. 83 \mp 44 00 \mp W 4W0 $\Im \mp$ X4YW \mp 4Y Δ \Im 0 Δ 8 W4X 0Y \mp Δ 7 Y Δ 0Y 3 \Im Y30 34 \mp X3 70Y 408 \mp Y Δ Y1 YX0 FC.

§ . 74XO4 O8 X3 ₹ 4 13X.

 $90X X300 13 X3 \mp 4 13X \mp 9W \mp 44L 49A J 48WX 9X3 1944C 908 X, 90 = X 90X 8041 X X34X X <math>\mp 90X$ 9J 48WX 9 X3 4 $\mp J$ WX X0 4W3 J44X W0644W009X4L. 804, 09 X3 0X3 4 349A, 4L 94X 09 34 \mp 4 13X X0 480 \mp 4A9 XX 91 4804 19 4 9X0 3 4 X 44 X04L, 93 93 W4990X 9X 4 X 9 X300X PJ0 \mp 91 X3 94X 09 X0 A 9X A491 4, 04 A0 91 3 4 4 949 8 \mp X 9H04L, 934X \mp 3 09 \mp X0 3 4 \mp 60, X3 W44 08 3 4 099 \mp 40 X1, 1 \mp 3 4 X3 \mp 4 13X; 49A, 9 4X0 08 3 4 94X046 6 4 4X1, X 9 6091 \mp 80 X3, 1 \mp 80 X1, 1 \mp 80 X3 A3 A3 A3 A4 A4W 4W09 \mp 8X49W \mp 9 Y66 04 Y66 90 X1 X3 44W 090 X34X 80A 19 A 74 C 90 X1 H0 \mp 8 81 X3 4A9 \mp 7 09 08 X34X 80A 19 A 74 A1 X1 80C6 A 13X, 49A 4 \mp 8 76 A1 X1 80C6 A 13 A 14W 3 A4 \mp 8 76 A1 X1 80C7 A1 X1 80C7 A1 X1 80 X3 A3 A4 A1 A1 X1 A1

§ . ΔΟΧ1 ΟΘ У4Χ ΟΥ XΟΥ44Δ X X Y.

30Y 4, 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\) UOOLA YOX 9 YX4OAOW A XO X3 J4 HOA W OO X3 4 13X 4WPO 1 A 97. 47. 30747 W1 4XO1, 08 YOX 1 Y1 49∓060X €7. A 71. A 08 ∓0W3 X3 Y1 = 4 = 4 | Y W = = 4 | 1, Y O Y4X O Y W4Y, Y X3OOX 10O4 | 4 | = 0 Y = 1, 4 | 80 = J 47 XO46 4 \ A YW XO 4 Y4Y A4 Y &40Y & \ WOOYX47. 40X, & 744X WO644 4YA **₹○ク₹Χ᠘∀)Χ ᠘૮ イ ᠘₹○ソ₹ フイ ツX 钬 イ ❷イ○ツ ᠘❷❷○イ△ ツጎ 钬 ツ ᠘ツ ᠘₹₹᠘८○ツ. X钬 ₹ ツ᠘ツ 钬᠘₹** YO COYN A 4YT A NAX XO A M4YA X - 9 W4OF, Y FOWA 4 W4F, XA WOOMXAL W4Y 444014X XO 3 7 € C8 X3 O F O8 4 X3 71 Y3 W3 4WXO466 F 4 F XO FOJJ62 X3 Y4YX= 08 4Y0X3 4. 830=, 4 Y4X 0Y, Y30= (4Y4= 44 =W44W (1, =088 W YX X0 **≢OJJ**(1, X3, Y4)X**≢** O⊗ X3, W X ∑ 7, **₹** 70X O*f*(1, 4, X0, 4, W WOYJ4YŁ O⊗ ⊗O↑ X ≡ O4 Þ ℓ ₹. ⊗3O₹, X OO^3X Y 49₹OℓOX ℓ₺ XO 4 ₦ WX X3 Y, ⊗ X 3 7 44 Y 8 W X 4 Y X 3 4 WOYX 4 \ OO \ A \ F 4 \ F . \ 8 3 O \ F, 4 \ F O . X 3 4 \ F 4 \ 1 \ 3 X X O \ F Y A X3 Y C= Y3 A, 8 X 34= HO=X W4O= XO 8 44 X34X X3 7 Y CC WOA4OJX X3 ツよツツ イキ O⊗ X氡 W X Z ツキ, X氡イX X氡 ₺ Y CC WA イX (4 C へ OOキ ム キXOイタインW キ, OA OWW4\(\frac{1}{4}\) OX\(\frac{1}{4}\) OX\(\frac{1}4\) OX\(\frac{1}4\) OX\(\frac{1}4\) OX\(\frac{1}4\) ¾¥¥ ¼ 4 1,4×, ¼Y¼ ¥ Y 0,9€ 1, ¼ XO ⊗O€€OY, Y X,4 ¥ 4 ¥J WX, X,4 ¥O1,1 ¥X 0,7¥ 0,0 7404 YW . 40X X3 = 7404 YW =30064 4 840" OYY W ==447 =0=7 W OY 4Y4 H 4COOF1: X F3OOCA YOX 9 W444 A FO 844 4F XO 480F 4 4 X4 4X XO X3 0Y⊗04X0Y4X, ⊗04 ₹८ ^3X 4 4₹0Y₹, 4Y4 0Y ^400Y4८ ₹₹ 4Y4 ⊗4 0८00₹ ⊗ 44₹. ⊗3 WOツツ ₹ 4¼X Oツ Y執 W執 ¼4 △O XO X執 Oツå¼フフ₺. Y ツO₹X ツOX ₹Oフフイ ₹₹ X執 ₹ &40(X. ⊗04, Y 0013X X0 34X X3 W4 "), 40X (0 X3 ")4"), ₹ ")W 4((")4") ") \d 0013X XO (0 4W3 0X3 4.

§ . 4 y4x 0y w4yy0x 70y ₹3 x3 y 804 840/x ₹ w0yy xx 4 00x 08 x ₹ x 44 x04 ₹.

§ . H¹·W JX ₹OW\$ 4₹ 488 WX X\$ WOŸŸOY ₹48 X₺ 08 Ÿ4ŸУ У∆.

 $90X \times 3 \mp 41.4 \% = 0.07 \% \times 3.4 X, \% \times 3.00 \times 3.8 \% = 0.00 \% \times 3.4 \times 0.00 \times 3.8 \times 3.4 \times 0.00 \times 3.8 \times 3.00 \times 3.8 \times 3.00 \times 3.4 \times 3.4 \times 3.4 \times 0.00 \times 3.8 \times 3.00 \times 3.8 \times 3.00 \times 3.8 \times 3.00 \times 3.4 \times$

W H3 XX1 ₹ HO" Y 4W 4C C4Y, , y. .; , y. .

 ₹У 14 4× 94 ×4 У, X3
 ₹Х496 ₹3 4 У41 У ₹ У УО ООХ ₹Х 10 4 ОДХ 4 4 У, 964. Н.

 Н3 X. НОУ. С4Y, X0
 .

. \otimes 3 = = X3 \otimes 00 \forall 4X 0 \forall 0 \otimes X3 X4 \vdash 74 Δ 0 \forall \leftarrow 0 XX \forall 1 4 W00 \forall X4Z, W4CC Δ , \forall C4X \forall , W \forall F0 \equiv \forall 144X 0 \forall \equiv .

. H3 $\rlap/44$ (\mp X \mp \frac{\text{X}}. WOYA \(\text{Y}) A \text{XO} A \(\text{X} A \(\text{Y}) A \(\text{Y}) A \(\text{X} A \(\text{Y}) A \(\text{Y})

. W 430 , X3 W347X 4 OY 4 6 1 OY.

. \otimes 3 WOYYOY 4WW JX4X OY O \otimes X3 \mp XYO X 4YF \mp YOX 4 JO1Y4YX XO OO4 4JJC W4X OY O \otimes X3 Y. \otimes 3 \otimes 4 YW3 4W44 YL \mp 4L \mp , J4Y \mp 3 Y YX \mp OYCL 4JJC 4 XO WOYA YY4X OYF Y4O WOO4 \mp O \otimes C4Y. PFC \mp OYCL 4Y 4J \mp YW W4O \mp 4 JL \mp OY 4 \mp 1A4W 4X WOO4X. \otimes 3 4 4 \mp 0Y \mp JC4 Y: \mp 0W3 4 WOY4 YY4X OY \otimes 4OY X3 X4 JOY4C O \otimes HO \mp X W YX4 C \mp Y \otimes 4YJL OY X3 Y 144YX; Y3 4 4 \mp 4 4 \mp 1A4W 4X WOO4X 4O \mp YOX O \mp 04CCL Y OC X3 \mp 4Y WOY \mp PO YW.

H 3 4 フ. X X. O ⊗ フ O タ C 手 H, H O ツ ツ O Y, 4 Y A フ イ 章 4 8 ト フ 4 O フ ト 4 8 孔 .

§ . Y&\(\alpha\) X X \(\alpha\) 4 O \(\beta\) 4 \(\beta\) 4 \(\beta\) W O \(\beta\) \(\beta\) \(\alpha\)

 $X4Y \mp JO\mp\mp \mp\mp OYO \otimes 4WOOYX4L: X3 4OY4Y C4YL 4\pi W4CC \Delta X3O\pi X3 Y1\pi 4\pi WOYYOY\pi X3 Y1\pi WOYYOY: \pi W0YYOY: \pi W0YYOY: \pi W0YYOY: \pi W0YYOY: \pi W0YYOY\pi X3 X3 Y, X3 \Delta 4, X3 4OYYY1\pi Y4X 4, X3 \pi 4, X3 \Delta 74\Delta 74$

§ . 4114 14X Y 4ℓX3 08 4 14X 01, 414 X₹ 4 ₹ 01 § . 4114 14X Y 4ℓX3 08 4 14X 01, 414 X₹ 4 ₹ 01 § . 4114 14X Y 4ℓX3 08 4 14X 01, 414 X₹ 4 ₹ 01 § . 4114 14X Y 4ℓX3 08 4 14X 01, 414 X₹ 4 ₹ 01 § . 4114 14X Y 4ℓX3 08 4 14X 01, 414 X₹ 4 ₹ 01 § . 4114 14X Y 4ℓX3 08 4 14X 01 § . 4114 14X 01 § . 4144 14X 01 §

Ի 41. X 3 Y ↑ ∓O∓W JX 96 O8 J4OJ 4X1. ¥ WOY¥ Δ 4 Δ 4¥ 9 6OY Y Y X O X 3 Y4X OY X \$ 4X JOFF FF F X \$ WOO') X 4I. 4Y 4 4F 8O 4Y Y 1 X \$ 4 1 1 4 X Y 4 FF O8 X F Y 4CX3. 4OX X3 74X O7 4O = 70X 70== == 4CC X3O= X3 77= 7 X3 = 47 7477 4. \otimes 30 \mp YOX \triangle \triangle \triangle YY Y J44X WOL44 WOYYOY X \mp , O4 4YOY X3 Y \triangle \triangle O4C \mp O \otimes 4 Y4X OY, 44 W4CC △ 709C W 74O7 4X1. WOY 44 4 ₹ 4 △ 804 X3 Y W ₹ X ₹ 08 X3 ₹X.4X , 474 ⊗O47 X3 4 ₹ 1 O⊗ X3 W4OY7, O4 O⊗ X3 4 7O4C W: OX3 4₹ 4 74 7 WO""O" XO 4((X3 W X Z)=, Y3O X4" 44 4")X4"\ O8 X3 ". 4W3 4WWO44 "\ XO W*4CL & WOYYOY JAOJ AX1.* ⊗3 A 4A OX3 A₹ X34X *9 C*OY1 XO ₹OY *9*O&1 OA XO X3 = 3041 Y J44X WO644, Y34X X3 JO36 W J40J 4X1 = Y X3 4 = J WX XO X3 Y306 Y4X OY, 47 X3 Y4X OY Y47 9 WOYF A 4 A 47 4 74 4X WOYYOY X1. Y Y47 YA ⊗⊗ 4 YX/₹ ↑ X3 Y4" O⊗ WO""OY J4OJ 4X₹ X0 X3O∓ X3 Y1∓ X34X £ (OY1 X0 X Y WO'''O'. Y FOWA 4 "J4YY A XA4X 466 XA W X Z YF "J47 "J4" OF OO XA ", 4YA XO X3O手 X34X 44 JO手手 手手 ム り X3 手 4ツ ツ 4 y) 4 y 1 4 yO 4 O 4 W 0 ツ ツ O y X1: X3 **₹4**♥ 40८ ₹ 30८4 1004 Y X3 4 ₹7 WX XO 90X3. ⊗ Y4661, X3 7407 4X1 70₹₹ ₹₹ 4 91. YA AO4€ ₹ X AY A JA 4X JAOJ AX1, A ₹ ₹ Y10€0A Y.

§ . 8YO Y47 O8 4WTO 4 71 7096 W 7407 4X1.

§ . 83 4 YO ₹ 08 X3 704C W 7407 4X1 44 Y4X044CC1 4X X3 ₹0 4 1Y ₹ Δ ₹70₹4C.

 $\begin{array}{l} 4\mp \mp 000 \ A\mp \times 3 \ y4\times 0y \ W0 \ y7\times X\mp \times 3 \ A \ y\mp 08 \ x0 \ Ayy \ yx\times x0 \ x3 \ x4y4 \mp 08 \ A \ y4y \ xy\times xy\times xy\times x3 \ y4y \mp 08 \ x0 \ Ayy \ x3 \ y4y \mp 08 \ x3 \ y4y \ xy\times x3 \ y4y \mp 08 \ x3 \ y4y \ xy\times x3 \ y4y \mp 08 \ x3 \ y4y \ xy\times x3 \ y4y \ y0 \ x3 \ x4x\times x3 \$

§ . 🙉 3 ソイX Oソ ツイモ ヘイイソX 3 ツ X 3 O = イソム フイOフ イX L O 8 X = WOツツOソ フO = 〒 丰羊 O ツ = .

§ . O4 4((OY 3 ™ X3 40 ™ 4 ™, 4 ™ 4 ™ 4 XO X ∓ (8 X3 O ∓ O 8 X3 ™.

§ . **⊗**41 ₹.

 $\mp \otimes$ X\$ 7WOY O\otimes X\$ 7O\text{9}C W 74O7 4X\htext{1}, O4 O\otimes X\$ \$\text{AOY}4\$ 7, \$\pi\$ YOX \$\pi O\otimes \otimes W\$ YX \otimes O4 X\$ 7O\text{3}C W Y\pi YX\pi, X\$\alpha\$ \$\pi X\pi X \otimes \otimes

§ . ⊗¾ У¼Х ОЎ Ў¼Д 4 ₹ 4 ХО Х₹ (⊗ Х¾ 4 ¬¾Х О⊗ ЎДОЎ Ў¬ Х¾ Ў.

O8 W4O\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\text{A} \operatorname{\text{A}} \operatorname{\text

r 47 x 3 y 1 y x 3 706 x W46 ₹0W x 7 00 1 3 x x 0 x y 4 x 0 x 3 1 00 4 0 8 x 3 WOYYOY XZ; 4YA, ₹ YW Y X 3 7 4∓OY∓ O8 X 3 W X Z Y ∓ 44 ₹O9H WX XO X 3 ₹ 406. X3 4 J40J 4X1 W4790X 9 ΓW JX Δ. Θ3 ∓X4X WOOLΔ 90X ∓09∓ ∓X, O4 WOY=X4YXC1 4△" Y =X 4 X3 JO9C W 4⊗⊗4 4= Y X3 "YO=X 4△ 4YX41 OO= "Y4YY 4, ⊗ X AAA YOX A JOY A XO A FJOF OWWAF OYACCL OO ACC Y YAF OO JAOJ AXL FO3H WXJO∓∓ ∓∓ OY O⊗ 4 WOOYX11, X3 J1OJ 1X1 O⊗ W 1X4 Y X3 Y1 ₹ ₹ 1 Y OJ XO X3 YA AO4/FOY/7 Y X3 X3 F 1 F 1 . 83 1 13X Y3 W3 1 COY1 F XO X3 FOW X1. O1 XO X 3 4 X X 3 F 4 1 3 X F, Y W 4 X 4 Y W 4 F F, Y W F F 4 1 7 X O 3 Y Y 3 O 1 O 1 A Y F, 4 Y A WOY≢ 中O YX€1. ₹ 4 744X O⊗ X3 Y7 4 O4 ₹0 4 17 70Y 4 474 O013X X0 9 764W 4 y x 3 y 0 y 4 0 ⊗ x 3 7 4 4 0 1 4 x ₹ 0 ⊗ y 4 h ₹ x 1 § . Y 3 y, x 3 4 ⊗ 0 4 , x 3 7 0 7 ℓ 4074 1 076 FF X 9 F74 FF67 4 F 4 A.F. 47 74 7W, Y30 F X4067 FO 4 17, F リ =X Δ Y X 3 X 3 = 4 1 3 X Y 3 Y X 3 Y 4 X O Y 3 4 = YO X 1 + W J X Δ X = 3 O Y 4 C Y X Δ 3 = 40x304 x1 741 4 7 0x3 4 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}4\) \(\frac{1}4\) \(\frac{1}4\) \(\frac{1}4\) \(\frac{1}4\

YAY, YWAF OBYW FF XL, A Δ FTOF FY YAYY AOB XA TOFF FF OYF OB A WOYYOY XL, OA AY YA Δ OAL, XA AL YAX OYY LL, 80A XA FAY A AFOY, A AL AOAL, XA AL YAX OYY LL, 80A XA FAY A AFOY, A AY XA HOFX WAFOY, A AV XA FO AF XAX XA FWOYYOY XL, OA XA FYA Δ OAL, A YAYY 8 Δ AX XA TOAL WWALAY: AYA 8 XA XA AFOAL FYOX AAL XO A AL XA POYE, A YA YA 8 XA XA AFOAL FYOX AAL XO A AL XA POYE AX OONAX XO A FOULLY, OA YA HOFX TAOJOAX OY. 8A FAY AOL FA A AJJL WAAL XO XA FWAF AF XO XA COFF OB YAWALYA FXAOYYO AJOALA XO FA XA FF L. 258 Intellectual Property Copyright 2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

§ . 10 477 7X 08

 $J = \Delta = X \otimes y y y AOy X y X \otimes = 0$ $A Y X X \otimes$

§ . ❷¾ ₹○フ 4 ○4 ツ¼₹ ツ¼ሧ ∠¼Y₹Y ¾¾ 4 ₹フ ₩X XO ¾¾ ○₹ ○❷ ¾¾ Уへ₹ フ○₹₹ ₹₹ & У ₩○ツ♥○ツ.

ツよツタ イ ツ Y╕ W╕ WOツツOツ フイOフ イX૨レ ¥ XO タ Oキ ム。 ̄ メキキ Y CC X╕ フイOフ イX૨レ O⊗ X╕ YA A X4Y 4Y4Z X3 4 4 13X 840Y X30F Y30 34 4 F344 Y X34X J40J 4XZ: 90X X3 W44 3 0013X X0 X4Y 08 X3 709L W 4 70₹, 474 08 X3 W07707 ∡∆ ∡УХ∡́↑ 0⊗ X氡 W X Z УŦ, ↑ ₹ 氦 У ДООЭХ८ ₹₹ ∡ 1 ↑ЗХ XO ₹Х∡ЭС ₹З С∡Ү₹ X YA YA XO X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) YA, \(AYA\), WOY\(\frac{1}{2}\) PO YX\(C\frac{1}{2}\), XO A AO\(C\frac{1}{2}\) X3, \(\frac{1}{2}\) YA W3 X3 YA\(\frac{1}{2}\) フO手手 手手 ム ツ WOツツOツ 44 XO タ ツHOŁ ム. 83 手 4884 イツ へるX へ 400ツ 80イ 4タO手 手. 41Δ PW X Δ ₹ΧΟ4941W ₹. Υ3 W3 X ₹ "JJO4X4"JX XO X3 ₹X4X XO J4 "JX. 4"JΔ "J47L ₹X49C ₹3 Y ₹ C4Y₹ Y X3 A ₹J WX XO 3OYX Y1 4Y4 🛭 ₹3 Y1. — 8O49 4 X3 "Y Y Δ ₹X40WX " X30Δ, &W. 40X, 4∓ X ₹ 0 1/2 " X3 W3444WX 4 0⊗ X3 W0 " " O Y O Y &4X3 4, 10 4Y04, 4Y4 10444 4Y 08 3 ₹ 7 076, X34X X3 ₹0 4 1Y 34₹ 4 1 13X X0 ツイツ X3O手 C4Y手 3 OOへ3X ツ 4 XO CO手 手へ3X OO X3 ツム手 Y3 W3 3 〒 W4CC ム OJOY XO 4WWOYJ(₹3 97. Y4WX Y1 X3 Y; 4Y4 ⊗, OJOY X3OF ₹09H WXF, 3 Y4Y F 477. 4 10/4X 07F Y X3 477. 0X3 4 Y X34Y X34X 08 X3 J09/ W Y /844, 3 490F F **3** ₹ **JOY 4**.

§ . 46 74x 07 08 x3 7407 4x1 08 4 W047044x 07.

Δ ₹X Y¼X OY O⊗ X¾XX ĦO YX J4OJ 4X1, YO4 Δ ₹JO₹ O⊗ X OX¾ 4Y ₹ X¾4Y ⊗O4 X¾ ∡ል ፈን×ፈጎ O⊗ X3 *∮*OΔ૨, O4 ን Wፈቹ ቹ O⊗ ን W ቹቹ X૨. ቹ⊗ X3 ጊ ፈሪ ንፈX X Y X3 ፈንጊ OX3 A Y, X3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ OX A A JOY A, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ XO X3 4 OY') WO47O44X O') 4')4 X3 4 7O\(\) X X X\(\); 4')4 X3 74 YW , Y PO4'(X\(\) O\(\) WOツツOツ ⊗ᲙX氡 イ, ℨᲙᆍ Հ イ ՂℨX XO OフフΟᆍ Xϡ "ツ ՀᆍOイ. タ ᆍ Δ ᆍ, Xϡ "YX イ ᆍX O⊗ Xϡ FX4X 1 PO 1 F X34X X3 J1OJ 1X1 O⊗ WO1JO14X OYF 1 YOX FPO4Y4 1 A 4Y41: Y3 W3 ↑ ₹X3 J4 YW YX4O₹X ∆ Y X3 X3 W44 O⊗ Y4XW3 Y1 O 4 X3 JO*9C* W ₹48 X1, 4 Y Y A 13X XO JA YX X3 46 Y4X OY O8 ₹0W3 JAOJ AX1. ₹X ₹ X3 Y A1 J4OJ 4 XO O4Q4 Y Y 4 ₹X4X . X34X X3 46 Y4X OY O8 X3 J4OJ 4X1 O8 WO47044X OYF F30064 9 Y 46 4, Y X300X X3 WOYF YX 08 X3 F07 4 04 70Y 4₹. Y30 747 X3 (4Y 08 74X04 4(0) 4 ₹088 W 7X 40X304 X1 X0 X47 8407 4 WO47044X O) X3 70Y 4 08 46 74X 71 X3 4 7407 4X1 Y X300X X3 WO7 7X 08 X3 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2}

YOX OY O8 J40J 4X1. \checkmark W04J04 \checkmark X OY, $X \equiv X40$, $\forall \checkmark$ 1 3 \checkmark 4 W Δ J40J 4X1, X3 4 840 \forall X3 4 J4 Δ W \mp \forall O4 840 \forall \checkmark \forall OX3 4 J4\forall OX3 4 \forall X3 \checkmark WC \checkmark O\forall X3 \forall 840 \forall \checkmark C Y4X Y1 X: \checkmark OX Y X3 \mp W4 \mp X3 1 3 \checkmark OYC1 X3 J 4J X04C O\forall O\forall X3 \text{YX A } \checkmark YA \checkmark YA

§ . O∓ O⊗ WOŸŸOŸ J4OJ 4X1.

§ . 30Y 4W3 7 794 4 ₹ XO 7HOL X.

&\$\alpha 4\ax\o\infty \mathrm{\text{m}}\frac{\text{m}}{\text{m}}\frac{

§ . **⊗**3 **₹4७ 4 13X**

 \otimes 3 \mp 4% 40 ℓ 0013X X0 f 0f \mp 4 Δ 9 4 144 Δ X0 X30 \mp W09%09 X3 91 \mp Y3 W3 44 W09 \mp 0%0 Δ 9 OF 91 X3 %. \otimes 3 \pm f(0)91 X0 X3 \pm 4 \mp 09 Y30 \otimes 4 \mp X X4% \mp 70 \pm 0 \pm 0 X3 % Y X3 X3 %X 09 0 \otimes 477 ℓ 71 Y1 X3 %X0 \otimes 3 \mp 0Y9 0 \mp 1 \pm 49 Δ 4 \mp W09 Δ 5 Y30

§ . 74 ₹ 4 4× 09 494 474 4₹ 08 ₩09909 70₹₹ ₹₹ 09₹.

§ . 40X1 474 4 13X 08 X3 ₹0 4 17 7 X3 ₹ 4 ₹ 7 WX.

§ .74 4X 7407 4X1.

§ . ⊗3 ₹0 4 17 747 ₹044 WX X XO 4 1064X 07 € 08 706 W.

§ . ₹'/3 4 X4'/W ₹.

4ርሪ ማዕን 2 3 2ር \mp , ማጋΟ \mp ንጎ 4 \times 4 \pm , ማΟ \mp \times O4 ጎ ን4 \times 3 4ን Δ 4 3 4 \times 4 \times 4 4 \times 4 \times 4 40 \times 4 4

83 ₹ Y4₹, O8 WOO4₹, Y3 y 4XX (Y4OX , 494 9 8O4 X3 4 O(OX O).

. ⊗OO へ4 ∡X ∡XX ′X O'Y W∡YYOX ∮ O₹ △ 'Y Y∡XW3 'Yへ X3 ' "JO₹ X O'Y O⊗ X∡1~ ₹. Y3 W3. O)W 7X4040W 4. YOX OY62 WOYX YO . 40X 44 FO 4F 62 YO6X 76 4. *本と*フゑ〇ツᆍ〇 ᆍᆍᆍ. ሦ ツへ ○⊗ Ħ*本*ᆍX ℓ , 夕 ₹ へ ツへ ¼ W X ૨ 夕 ℓ ○ツへ ツへ X ○ X ゑ ̄ ♥ ○○ 4 ₹ HO)W&4" O49") H (X 9 4 \= , 4")A 9 ") \ Y Y 4")X O& "O" 1. 4776 A XO X& \=X4X \= O⊗ 3 ₹ Y Y\AOY ⊗OA J AY ₹₹ OY XO YJO₹, OY AŁ ⊗A Y344 X4YX, 4 W4J X4X OY $X4^{th}O\otimes \otimes 1000$ 1000 1000 1" #FO4 , WOYX4#WX#PO YO4 C O" "#YO, I" WOY YXO 4 FW 4 X, #4" F XO 4 7444XO₹744X4♥ 44♥ ₹ X 4XOX 4 ♥4HO4 9O₹ ♥♥OY X4X ♥, У PO 74₹₹0404♥ ** Y X O Y ⊗ 4 : "J4O4O ₹ O J J A Y Y Y Y T ₹ X X Y X . O X \ 1 4 X O A ₹ A X O X A Y J O J C W X Y \forall JC W44 \mp \forall 4 \forall X. 4 \vdash . J 4 WOCO J 40 \forall OXO \mp . 49 4 WO1 X4X OY \triangle \mp \mp X X. J X4O \forall *YO∮ C = , WOY= C O WOYYOY W4XO, POOX4YY = WOY O トーW フ イ Δ W イ (4OYX) フ≡Oツ X \triangle OWO" "YXO"PO Y POŁ \mp OWWL \mp OY HO \mp ℓ ℓ AXLX \mp "" YO JLX LYXOL. "YLL \mp LYX. 262 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

₹) 14 4X 94 X4) 90 **₹**0₩3 9X 4⊗ 4 9₩ 90Y X4Y **₹** 7८4₩ , X30013 ⊗049 4€**1** X Y4**₹** № 4₩ **₹** 4. ₩ 9€4. ₦0%. , ¬ ₦.

 \mp) \pm 9 \pm 10 \pm 10

はる4フ. XXᆍ.

08 83t 4(\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{4}\f

§ . ⊗a y4x oy y41 46 y4x x ≠ 7046 w 7407 4x1.

§ . 40x ₹08 4 74x 07 7 x3 ₹ 4 ₹7 Wx.

§ . **△**OX **₹** O**⊗** X**3 74 y**W.

 \otimes 3 =4" Δ 0X = ℓ 0" X3 J4 "W, X3 Δ 4 WX04 0 \otimes X3 "J4X 0": 3 0013X X0 Y4XW3 0 4 X3 J4 = 4 4X 0" 4" Δ 0 J40 Δ 0X "J4" Δ 1 "Y X0 \otimes X3 J09 ℓ W J40J 4X ℓ 1" X0 = ℓ 0J 4" Δ 1 "Y Δ 2 ℓ 1" X0 X T40J 40X =0 \otimes 8 4 X X0 9 4JJ ℓ 2 Δ X0 "J40J 4 0= =.

§ . A W4770X 46 74X XA 7036 W 7407 4X1.

§ . 83 74X 07 74Z 1 3 74 4 13X XO X.

 \otimes 3 \forall 4 \times 0 \forall 9, 34 \forall 9, \times 3 \otimes 4 \triangle 4 \Rightarrow 70 \mp 4 \in 40 \otimes 4 \in 60 \otimes 4 \in 60 \otimes 40 \otimes 7, \otimes 70 \otimes 7

§ . 40ℓ ≡ 03 X3 ≡ ≡09H WX Y X3 4 ≡ 7 WX X0 X4 ¼X ≡ 9 XY 3 ¼X O3 ¼3¼ 3¼X O3.

80) Δ 4") \times 4' (Δ Y, \mp X \mp \mp (Δ O" Δ \pm JOX Δ X3 \pm X \pm Y) \times 4) \times 4' Y4X OY \times 4' CY4X Y3 \pm X \pm (OY1 \mp XO X \mp (\otimes : \pm JOX X \mp \pm FU Δ , Y3 X3 4 X \mp WOY Δ OWXO4, X \mp \mp O 4 19, 3 \pm FT X3 \mp JOY 4 83 PO \mp X OY \times Z4 \pm Z4 \pm Z4 Y0X3 Y1 OY X3 \mp \pm O \pm H WX, X3 YY 3 \pm Z4 \pm Z5 OOO4 \mp WOY Δ Z4 YW Z6, Δ Z5.

§ . 46 74x 07 08 4 744x 08 x3 ₹x4x.

 \otimes 3 \oplus 0 \mp X OY $\cancel{9}$ WOY \mp YO4 \triangle \mp X YWX, Y3 Y X $\cancel{4}$ $\cancel{4}$ X $\cancel{4}$ X OY O \otimes **≢O"** J44X**≢** O⊗ X3 JO36 W J4OJ 4X1, 3OX XO X3 △ ₹७ ७3 4 ७७ О⊗ X3 ७४X О७ О4 FX4X X ₹ 68 T X 3 W F F O Y O 8 4 X O Y Y O 4 4 J 4 O Y W X 3 4 X W O Y F X X O X F 4 J 4 4 X O 8 X. 🛇 3 = PO =X O'), 3 OY - 4, 4 A'') X= OO 4 = OO 1 A W = O') O') X 3 = 4 Y J 1 YW J (=. 4 74X O7 OO13X XO 74 ₹ 4 X ₹ 68 § W47YOX 494YAOY X3 79: 4YA X ₹ OYA 4 4Y Y1\41\ 77 YX XO ₹OJJO4X X3 79 Y X3 4 44')" ¼₹ " "9 4₹ 08 X3 ")¼X 0" { . ₹X 3¼₹ ")0X, X3 "), ¼ 4 13X X0 X4¼88 W Y X3 X3 44479470424 AX2. OY 4WWOOYX OO 472 40 470X41 \mp X 742 PJ WX XO 4 4 840" FOW3 4" 1 10X 4"X 0"Y, 83 1 34 HO 1 4 X3 FOW X1 804 X3 JO4JOF 08 9 17 74090X 11 1 WOYW 4X X3 4 WOYYOY Y (844 4YA F48 X1, 4YA 10X 08 9 11 4X XF *ፈቃ*ፈንፈOን X3 ሣ ሃ ፈ Wፈቹ O⊗ ԻX4 ሣ ሃ W ₹₹ X₺: ፈንሏ ₹3 3ፈቹ ፈ 4 13X XO WOX X3 ሣ O⊗⊗ ⊗4Oツ X╕ タOΔŁ, ⊗ X╕ JOタć W ᆍム⊗ X૨ 4 PO 4 ₹ X. Y╕ ツ, X╕ 4 ⊗O4, У ₹OW╕ ム W4₹, X3 ₹X4X ↑ ₹ O7 4 XOY) O4 4 740 YW XO 4 7 ↑39004 O4 XO 4 70Y 4806 リップ. X3 W == O) OOへ3X XO 4 ツイリ 46 A 4= XO X3 =X4X . = ツW =3 34A 4 4 へ3X XO 7/47 X: 704 W47 = 3 477 CO74 4 C47 WC4 7 XO X3 XOY7 O4 J40 7W X3O= 46 Y4X Δ , \mp YW \mp 3 34 \mp 46 YPO \mp 3 Δ 47 4 13X \mp 3 WOO6 Δ 34 O 4 X.

§ . 4 1 3 X ₹ 0 8 X 3 4 ₹ 7 7 9 4 4 7 4 4 X 1.

 $90X \times 3$ 740 $9W O 4 \times 0$ Y $\times 3$ 0 \mp 4949 $\times 0$ 9 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \pm 7 0 \times 096 \times 7 096 \times 7 097 \times 8 \pm 7 \times 4 \times 7 097 \times 8 \pm 7 \times 7 097 \times 8 \pm 7 097 \times 8 \pm 7 097 \times 8 \pm 7 097 \times 9 097

§ . Ya xa 4 xa 74 yw a₄∓ JOY 4 xo ₄ ∓y y₂ 4 xa ∓x₄x.

34 \mp X3 74 YW, O4 X3 \mp O7 4 O4 O8 Y34X 4 Y Y0, 4 70Y 4 X0 Δ \mp Y 79 4 X3 \mp X4X Y 47 \mp Y 44 \mp Y 34 Δ O7 Y X3 4 \mp 7 WX XO X3 Δ O74 Y: -8 X3 80744Y YX4C C4Y \mp 8049 Δ 4CC Δ \mp Y 79 4 YY X3 \pm 0 4 17, 3 W47YOX Δ O X Y X300X X3 W0YWO44 YW 08 X3 Y4X O7 O4 X \mp 474 \mp 7 YX4X \pm 8. 90X, 8 X3 C4Y \mp 8 4 \pm 7 YX, 474 8 X3 74 YW 34 \mp 7 W Δ 4 80CC 474 49 \mp 0COX 40X304 X1, 3 \mp X3 Y X3 Δ 70 \mp X441 08 X3 4 13X \mp 08 X3 Y4X O7, 474 X3 O414Y 91 Y3 W3 X Δ WC44 \mp X \mp Y CC. 83 Y4X O7 O013X Y 4 X0 494Y4O7 X \mp Y 79 4 \mp 90X Y4 W4 \mp 08 Y0 W \mp 7 X1, O4 Y X3 4 Y X0 X3 709C W \mp 48 X1, 474 X0 74 \mp 7 X C8 840Y X0X4C 40 Y; 474 X3 74 YW 0013X Y0X X0 1 X3 Y0 7 PW 7X 804 X3 \mp 47 4 4 \mp 07 \$\pi\$ 90X, \$\pi\$ YW 3 34 \mp 4 W Δ 47 49 \mp 00X 40X304 X1, X 9 C071 \$\pi\$ X0 3 Y X0 H041 08 X3 Y W \mp 7 X1 O8 X3 W4 \mp 7 474 08 Y34X X3 \$\pi\$48 X1 O8 X3 \$\pi\$X4X 4 PO 4 \$\pi\$.

O y O w W 4 末 O y O 0 x 3 4 4 0 一 y y x O y 4 x 4 4 x え O 8 y 4 4 4 4 x 3 フ 4 y w フ 4 と フ 4 手 O y ま y X4 4X1 Y4\(\frac{1}{4}\) \Q \Q, 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) \Y\ WOYX4441 XO X\(\frac{1}{4}\) YX46 64Y O\(\frac{1}{4}\) X\(\frac{1}{4}\) Y 7140": 474, 74 4, X 344 4 7 WO7WCO4 4 Y X300X ₹088 W 7X 70Y 4₹: 804, 4₹ X3 CLYF Y 1-74 FF X AYF A 80F A X0 X3 Y Y1 X3 A 70Y A 08 A FY Y9 A Y1 X3 ツ ウへДOツ, X3 WOウWOイイ ウW O8 X3 ウムX Oウ Yイキモ ウ W キキギムイテレ 8Oイ X3イX フOイフOキ : イタム X= WOY= YX 97. X3 Y 4 OY 08 X3 =X4X =-1 Y 146. H3416 = . OO13X X y 1ax 1 YOX XO & 4 4 C 4 ₹ A & ₹ J 4 ₹ O Y 4 9 8 O 4 X \$ O ₹ 4 7 ₹ X 4 X ₹ \$ 4 A 4 J J 4 O A X \$ X4 4X1: O4 44X3 4. "Y4Y Y1 4 "YO4 1 Y 4OOF OF OO 3 F WXO4L 3 F3OO6A 34 WOYJCZ Y X3, 47A ∓OW3 4∓ 3 WOOLA YOX, Y X3OOX A ∓30YOO4, 34 4 ⊗O∓ A XO J 4804". 90X YOY X34X X3 4 44 YO COYN 4 4YL "Y X YN∓ O8 X3 ₹X4X ₹ 1 Y 44C Y JOY 4\frac{1}{2} X \frac{1}{2} C \frac{1}{2} X \frac{1}{2} A \frac{1}{2} A \frac{1}{2} X \frac{1}{2} X \frac{1}{2} X \frac{1}{2} A \frac{1}{2} X \frac{1}{2} X \frac{1}{2} A \frac{1}{2} X3 W FF O7F X3 Y 77 7 73X 74Y X3 7 YOO64 4 74 7 46 4, 7 4XO 08 X3 X4W X WO')₹ ')X *9*7. Y3 W3 X3 ')¼X O') 3¼₹ ₹X ∆ X3 ¥ ')^ Y X3 O')′ '') X ∆ JOY 4₹ XO X4 ¼X Y X3 X3 7. Y 4 X OX3 4Y # . YO #O/ 4 X 4 4X 7 WOO/ 4 9 YX 4 4 YXO Y X3 X3 W4OY Y O⊗ ⊗447W. ⊗O4 14 4X 4 ₹ WO4 X1. 3OY 4. OX3 4 7OY 4₹ 34 O⊗X 7 4 PO 4 4 X34X $X \ge \emptyset O A \emptyset A C X = \emptyset = XO A C A A A = A$.

. W 含まりり0 4手.

. \POOA AOYAY AAYOAOY YAC YAYCA X = YJ AA OWAYCA AWOYXOA, AA = YWXO JAA AXOAOY YX CCA XOA; YAY WOYXAA ACA <math>A = AYXX AYX AYXX AYX AYXX AYXX AYXX AYXX AYXX AYXX AYXX AYXX AYX AYXX AYX AYXX AYXX AYXX AYXX AYXX AYXX AYXX AYXX AYX A

. ७ ८ ४४२ ₹ ३ ₹XO42 0⊗ ⊗449W, Oc. . J. .

#347. XX**==.** ○**※** 4**=** 1⁺4**W W※**4⁺4⁺3**W**, 4⁺34 *C*4**ソ**1⁺**W**.

§ . 4 4 4 X 3 4 X ₹ 7 4 4 4 X ₹ X Y O X 4 4 X O 4 ₹.

Yah λ yak Oy xay = Joff ff Oy O& λ wooyxal, Yak λ Yac xak Xa A, Xay = Joff ff Oy O& Al xay Yak yak Yak Xaf λ yak Xaf λ yak Xak Xaf wooyxal ff fooya λ aya ff λ advative fixed ff λ advative fixed λ advative fixed

. Y3) \angle) \angle X O) X \angle Y = Z Z = Z = Z = Z O= Z = Z

. \(\Phi\) \(\text{X}\) \(\frac{4}{4}\) \(\text{Y}\) \(\O\Phi\) \(\O\Phi\) \(\Text{X}\) \(\Text{Y}\) \(\O\Phi\) \(\Text{X}\) \(\Text{Y}\) \(\O\Phi\) \(\Text{X}\) \(\Text{Y}\) \(\O\Phi\) \(\Text{X}\) \

. $\mp \otimes$, $O \otimes X Y O$ y4x Oy7 y344 x y1 x3 OJJO \mp x 44yy \mp O \otimes x3 1 4, y x3 1J41x1 W4yJ4O x34x x31 x3 y7 (\mp , O1 x30 \mp Y30 \mp 1 13x \mp x31 y3 1x, y 1 x3 \otimes 1 \mp x \mp xxc 1 \mp y x30 \mp x14wx \mp , x \mp x0 \neq \mp OJJO \mp \Rightarrow x34x \neq OX3 y4x Oy7 W4y x3 1 4x x3 \mp 4y x y, \mp yw y x3 1 O \otimes x3 y W4y 1 4 \mp 5y \otimes O1 Wc4 y y1 x3 J1 \otimes 1 yw; 4y4 y x3 \mp W4 \mp x3 40y y Oy O \otimes 4W3 y cc +x y4 x0 x3 y 44c O \otimes x3 1 4. 4

 $. 4 \angle O y 1 \angle y 4 \bigcirc O y 4 \mp 7 \bigcirc X \triangle J \bigcirc \mp \mp \mp \bigcirc O y \mp X \angle y 2 \mp 3 \mp X 3 \triangle 1 \triangle 3 X \bigcirc O 0 y \angle X \bigcirc O y,$ OX3 \(4Y \(\pi \) X 3 \(1 \) Y \(0 \)

. \otimes Y4CC1, \otimes X4 4X \mp Δ X 4Y Y 4Y1 X3 Y1 OY X3 \mp \oplus O \mp X OY, X3 1 YO \mp X 9 O \neq X 0 A W Δ X 31 4WWO 44X 4Y Δ F7 4 \mp \mp X 70C4X OYF, \mp X3 \mp 4 \otimes \mp X YO Δ ; 4Y Δ \mp OW3 \mp , Y \otimes 4WX, X3 Y X3O Δ X4Y Y 31 YO \mp X 7OY 4 \mp 4X 74 \mp YX.

§ . O⊗ X¾ ∮ ∆ O⊗ ¼ ↑ ↑ Y¾ W¾ ₹ ∆↑ ∆ O⊅, O↑ X¼¥ ₹ ¼YOX¾ ↑ WOO₁₹.

§ . 83 413×08 4660 0%

₹8 4 X 11 XO12 Y3 W3 X 17 Y4X ₹ 07 4 1 1 34₹ 70 0X3 1 90074412 X347 X34X 4 4 X \(\begin{align} \text{O}\) \(\text{O}\) \(\text{X} \text{A}\) \(\text{X} \text{A}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\tex X 44 XO4 4 44W 8 74, 474 X 7HOL = X3 4 13X 08 4660 07, X34X = X0 = 41,ツイツ XO XŦ タイツツ Oツ XጻイX Ŧ ム , Ŧ イツ イムム X Oツ XO XጻイX X 44 XOイŁ, ŦXイツムŦ ツ Xጻ JOFF FF 07 08 4 J W 08 C474, A WC44 77 X34X F Y CC 34 804 XF 9007A447, X3 4 4 Y3 W3 Y4∓3 ∓ X∓ ∓ 4 , T O4 ⊗ X ∓ 1 " Y XO " OJO" X34X ⊗OOX "11, T ∓ X3O∓ ∡WPO 4 , ∮ ⊗O4 ጻፈንሏ, X\$ 4 ጎ\$X O⊗ *∡ረረO Oን*; ፈንሏ, WOን≢ ዋO ንX*ረጌ*, ቹ *ፈረ*Oን ''ንፈጌ J44X ⊗40" OY J W O⊗ C4Y4 4Y4 HO Y₹ X XO 4Y0X3 4. 40X Y ₹0W3 "Y4YY 4 X34X X W4Y ₹X CC 4 A YX ⊗ A. X3 J4OJ 4X1 O⊗ X3 ₹O C ₹O 4 70 A Y4XO44CC1 OO13X XO O) X PO X1 Y X3 X3 Y 6844 O8 X3 ₹X4X, 494 X3 W44 O8 J4 9X 91 $\ell \times 14X \text{ OYF.}$

§ . Ya xa 4400 Oy 74040W \ 477 Wa4y\ Yxa 4\ax xo 44 4.

§ . YO4**y**≢

§ . O4, y 1 y 446, J4 HOA W 46 XO X3 4 13X ₹ 08 OX3 4 ₹.

§ . 40ℓ ₹ 7 4 ℓ4X 07 X0 7X 48 4 71 4 13X ₹.

 \otimes 3 W4\operatorname{4} \operatorname{4} \omega \o

§ . **८**4♥ **₹**.

Y\$4X Y \$4 \$4 \$4 \$00 \$4 \$4\$YA \$\$X\$4 \$4\$\$\$, \$\$4\$7\$4 \$4\$\$\$ \$4\$77\$\$\$\$\$C\$4\$\$\$Y\$ \$X\$ \$A\$ \$C\$4\$\$\$X\$9\$\$\$X\$4\$\$X\$4\$\$X\$5\$\$X\$5\$\$X\$6\$\$X\$4\$\$X\$6\$X\$6\$X\$6\$X\$6\$

§ . ₹У₩4 4₹ 08 4 64¥.

90X . $\mp 8 \times 3$ CAY $\% \mp \% \mp 9CL$ O%A A% $\% \mp 4$ ZAAX $O\otimes X$ 3 $OJJO \mp X$ X AA XOAL, $A \mp X + 40L \mp X$, A%A A %A $A \mp X + 30O \mp 3$ $A \mp X + 40$ $A \mp X$

 $. \otimes \text{O4} \times \$ \neq \text{J} \text{J} + \text{J} \neq \text{O} \Rightarrow \text{X} \text{X} + \text{J} \times \text{J} + \text{D} \times \text{X} + \text{J} \times \text{J} \times \text{J} \times \text{J} \times \text{J} + \text{J} \times \text{$

§ . C474 8047 4 07 X 3 4477 08 4 C47 .

 \otimes 3 \mp 4" 74 YW 76 \mp \mp 30Y, \times 34X \otimes \times 3 64Y YF YF 967. \otimes 04 YF 4Y 4WW \mp F 0Y 0\infty 64 YA 0Y \times 7 \pm 94 YYF, \times 3 \pm 47 \pm 48 \pm 49 \pm 49

§ .44084644 44 AOJ.

§ . O4 ₹4 WX OY O 4 C4Y ₹ 474 4 4₹.

4 Y3 4X. 4フ. , ; ツ4手手, 4フ. . O⊗3 〒 YOX Y4 = 4YOツ46OO = 6 1 YO Y 4 A Y X3 O4 1 Y46 Y

 $4 \mp XO Y \$ 4 X \mp 4 \mp 0 \otimes W Y X C COYN 4 Y AOYA \mp XO49 A JO \mp F \mp OY, 9 X X C 4 Y O B A4 Y W, 4 \mp 1, 4 Y A F Y C 4 Y A, Y A Y A 4 C, <math>\mp$ 9 Y \mp X . J JOY, Y Y 4 J J \mp 4 J. .

834X ቹ 7 47 XX ል 4ቹ Y *CC 4*ቹ 4 *9*479 O4 1400 XO 74 7X 47 *4CX 44X 0*7 7 X3 WO44 7X. 4*r . 74*18*47*, *9*447. & ዘ4 ቹቹ. ; *4 r . 8448804*ል, *9*447. & 4Δ0*C*73. ; 747. & 47. ; 7004 & WWOXX, ; *9* 71. . 7 4404.

W YOX .

W YOX , 47X, 7. ,

はる本フ. XX手手手. ○**② ②**&♪ Wト・よ.

§ . ⊗ 3 ₹ 4, 4 Y ∆ X ₹ O ₹ .

§ . Y3 X3 4 X3 \(\frac{1}{4}\) W4Y \(\text{9}\) JO\(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\Delta\) X\(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\Delta\) \(\Delta\)

X 9 W 4 " " " N W FF 4 A L XO " X 4 O 4 O W X 3 4 O 3 X O 8 J 4 O J 4 X 1. " Y O 4 A 4 X 3 4 X 4 W 3 ツ へるX 4フフℓス る ツቹ ℓ⊗ Y X3 ツO4 ₮OWW ₮₮ XO X3 WO(X 4X O) O⊗ Y34X 344 ⊗4ℓℓ ウ XO 3 = =344, 474 706X 762, 92 3 = 649004, X3 7 W ==44 = 474 WOY 7 7W = 08 ∠ ⊗ . ∓X ∓ ⊗O4 X ↑ ₹ 4 ¼∓O ↑ X ↑ ∠¼Y O ⊗ ¼XO4 ¼JJ4O ₹ X ↑ 4 X ₹ O ⊗ △O ♥ ↑ O ↑ 414 J40J 4XZ, Y3 W3 J0X 41 14 X0 X3 J4 7 X 7411 4 08 6 17 1 W07701, 40X $XA = A \angle FOY W \angle YYOX \angle YZZ XO XA YY YA WA \(AA \) XA Y Y \(F \) Y YA \(F \) Y YA \(F \) Y YA \(F \) YA$ JO≢≢ ≢≢ OY O⊗ X3 ™. ≢⊗ X3 ⊗4 ¼Y4 WO™OY O≢ O⊗ ¼ X3 Y1 O⊗ X3 ₹ Y4XO4 Y4¥ 74 HOA W 46 O4 A471 400= XO 4 74X O7, X3 W44 O8 X3 4 OY7 =48 X7 YOO6A 40X304 Z X3 7 X0 4 40W X34X X3 7 074 4 X3 4 0Y7 407 7 07. 8 70== 96. 7 O4∆ 4 XO 4 ₹X4 WX X3 O₹ O⊗ X 97↓ ₹OW3 J4 W4OX OY₹ 4₹ J4O∆ YW "Y 13X △ WX.4X XO X3 ♥. 4OX X3 ₣ ₣ УОХ X3 ₩.4₣ Y X3 X3 OJ ♥ ₣ 4. O♥ Y3 ₩3 J OJC ♥4₺ F4 C 474 ⊗ F3 Y X3OOX X3 C 4∓X J4 HO4 W XO 477 J 4∓O7 Y34X∓O 4 474 Y X300X J0XX Y1 4Y1 0Y Y 44Y1 1. Y0 Y4X 0Y, X3 1 801, 347 4 1 13X X0 X4Y フ○手手 手手 ○ツ ○8 ×3 ○フ ツ 手 4, ○ 4 W C 4 ツ ×3 〒○C ○ 5 ○8 X, X ○ ×3 トーW C ○ 5 ○ 9 ○ 8 OX3 4 Y4X OYF. \otimes 3 Y Y1F O \otimes JO4XO14C \otimes O4Y 4C1 444O14X \triangle XO X3 YF C F X3 "" 7 4 0⊗ X 3 ₹ 4₹ 0⊗ 10 Y 4 4 Y Δ X 3 1° 4 ₹ X ₹ Y Δ ₹ 1 9 O X X 3 O X 3 4 Y 4 4 X Y 7 O Y 4 ₹ 14 X3 7 € E C XXC X4009C 4900X FOW3 4 J4 X 7 O7.

§ . ⊗ § ¼X O) X 3 ¼X ¼XX ™JX ¥ XO ԻW ¿O ¼ ¼YO X § 4, 40 ₹ X ¼Y ⅓HO ⁴L.

§ . ₹X Y 40 ₹ 4Y YHO47 XO 466 Y4X OYF.

§ . ₹X 7/47 4WPO 4 47 1 1 WCO₹ 4 1 3X 47 X4 4X ₹

§ . 40x 10x 41 74 ₹W4 7x 01 414 6011 0₹.

§ . ⊗3 ∓ 4 7 44 X3 WO4∓X∓ 741 9 WO7 4 7407 4X1.

83 44 00∓ 0∓ ∓ 08 X3 ∓ 4 Y 44 X3 WO4∓X∓ 4 Y4 4 X 47 ∓0∓W 7X 96 08 フ4Oフ 4X1. ₹X ⊗O4) ₹3 ₹ ⊗ ₹3, ₹3 ८८₹, フ ¼4८₹, ¼"ቓ 4, &W. YOY. У ¼८८ X3 ₹ 4 ₹J WX₹, X = O = = YOX Y = 340 = X 4C : Y 3 4 804 . X 3 Y 4X OY, X 0 Y 3 O Y X 3 W 0 4 = X = 9 C O Y 1. Y3 W3 Y4XO4 34= =0 J64W 4 Y X3 Y X3 4 4 4W3 4= X0 Y496 X3 Y WOY Y YX61 X0 X 本 y フロ 手 ま エ ロ y O ⊗ X y X st ま よ y が よ y y 4 x y x st カ フロ 手 ま ま な X st が ま と ま O ⊗ X st 40" Y 0Y 08 X3 (4")4 X3 7 Y349 X. Y30 W4"Y 4009X X34X X3 J 44(8 ₹3 4 ₹ 08 9431 Y 474 H ZCOY Y4Z C4Y8OCCZ 9 WOY J10J 1XZ 4Y4 X30013. Y3 1 X3 W4XW3 71 08 8 ∓3 ∓ X3 07/2 09H WX, X3 8 ∓3 47 477 4/∓ (∓∓ (49/ X0 9 ra40₹X 4, 1 X, ⊗ 4 Y4X OY 84 OY X8 4 WO4₹X 4 J44X WO644 ⊗ ₹8 41 O⊗ 4 7408 X496 Y4X04, 4Y4 08 Y3 W3 X3 Z Y4Z 9 W0Y Y4FX 4F, F3466 X3 Z Y0X 9 J 4" XX 4 XO 4JJ4OJ4 4X XO X3 "₹ € ₹ X34X 9OO"X OO ₹ 1 8X O8 "14XO4", 4 ₹ 4") 477 YA41 XO X3 WOOYX41 X3 1 7077 FF, 474 XO 47 A XO X3 YF 6 F X3 144X ∡ል ፈን×ፈጎ ቹ Y3 W3 X3 ብ WO७୭ ብW ୭ፈጌ X3 ንW ል ብ ን Wፈቹ X3 ብ ቃ ፈ ≢O⊗⊗ W ንX 4907447W 08 8 ₹3 X0 8047 ₹3 X3 7 139004 71 74X 07 ₹ 90X 8, ₹0 844 8407 X4Y Y1 JO== == OY O⊗ X, X3 Y4X OY 34= OYW 4WYYOY6 41 4 X3 WOYYOY 113X Y30 34 9 Y 4WWO\(\text{Y} \text{XO X 4Y 44 4 Y X 4 1 0\(\text{X} \text{X} \ O4 ↑ ¼¿¿¿Ł X¼У У Ի₩¿O₣ JO∓∓ ∓∓ OУ O⊗ X¾ ¾ 44 У↑ ⊗ ∓¾ 4₺ OУ X¾ 4 WO¼∓X₽, X ∓ 9 WOY WOYYOY XO X3 YY X3 OX3 4 Y4X OYF.

§ . 4YOX 3 4 4 4∓OY 8O4 4774O74 4X Y1 X3 ₹ 4 4O44 4 Y1 OY X3 WO4∓X∓.

∡ ሃፈX Oሃ ሃፈጊ ፈጋጋ4Oጋ4 ፈX XO ል 4₹ ८⊗ XልO₹ Xል ሃ气₹ O⊗ Yà Wà Xà ⊗4 ፈሃΔ WO""O" O ₹ YOO(4 4 74 HO4 W 46 O4 44" 1 400 ₹ XO \$ 4. 8 \$ ₹ 4 ₹ WO)4 4 4 ₹ O) 804 Y3 W3 へ0 47ツ YX∓ ԻX Y4 X3 4 40♥ Y 0Y 0 4 X3 ∓ 4 460Yへ X3 4 W04∓X∓ 4∓ &44 4₹ X3 1 44 496 XO J4OX WX X3 4 4 \3X. ₹X ₹ O& WOY₹ 4 4496 "YJO4X4YW XO X3 ₹48 X1 474 Y C844 O8 X3 ₹X4X X34X 4 1 7 44C C 9 4X1 9 YOX 4CCOY 4 XO 466 WOY 4₹ XO 477404W3 ₹O Y 44 X3 4 70₹₹ ₹₹ 0Y₹. ₹7 W 4667 Y X3 ₹3 7₹ 08 Y44. 4₹ XO ¾ Y4 A X¾ 477404W¾ OØ X444 Y1 Y4X OY₹, 4Y4 Y06 ₹X X¾ A ሃፈ ጎፈX O^y. 4O4 y¹ጎ X3 Y44 9 XY y WJ4 y 4y4 X3 Oy X 4 J4O yW ∓. 4"∀ ∓ ∓.. ሦ y¹ጎ $O\otimes FYYCAYA$, YAAYAOOXACOYYA = WOA=XX=WAXAYAOOYAAA = YXAYYA WA AΔ W/41 Δ X34X 3 YOO/Δ YOX ₹088 1 4YL 08 X3 JOY 1₹ 4X Y41 X0 JO1₹0 X3 1 **₹**\$0064 YX 4 04 **₹**4 6 00X 0**8** X**\$ 7**04X**₹**. **8\$ ₹ 7**44X**₹ 08** X**\$ ₹** 4, X**\$**0**₹ ₹**0*9***₽** WX XO 4 Y4X OY, 44 WOYJA 3 YA A Y 3 A X AA XOAL; YOA YOFX 4YL OY Y4 \AX X3 Y Y X3OOX 3 4 WOYE YX. 9OX, XO $\mp \mp \ell \mp$ X3 $\ell \pm$ X $\ell \pm$ 4 YOX $\ell \pm$ 4 $\ell \pm$ XO \mp O \mp D \mp D W OY, \mp 3 W47YOX, Y X3OOX 4 44 4W3 O⊗ 4OX1, 4 ⊗O₹ J 4♥ ₹₹ OY XO 4JJ4O4W3 ⊗O4 34476 == 70470= =, = yw x = 4 40x1 ywoya yx 0y 41 74074 x04 x0 4660y x0 △4୬1 4. ₹X ₹ X4O X34X X3 ₹X4X X₹ 68 ₹ ₹O6 HO41 O8 Y34X ₹ J4OJ 4 XO 9 △○)) 41 744X WO644 W4∓ X34X OWWO4∓ 474. ⊗ X HO41 ∓ 47 ∓∓. X ∓ XO 964♥: 90X X3 0X3 4₹ 44 900Y4 X0 ₹09♥ X. ₹X ₹ 0X3 4Y ₹ , 30Y 4. ♥ W4₹ ₹ 08 ツW ŦŦ X1. ̄ メŦ. ⊗Oイ ツŦXメサツW . Yタ ツ メ゙ ŦŦ ℓ Ŧ Oタℓ Ղ Δ XO ツX イ メ゙ 4OメΔ Yタ Wタ ∮ COYN≣ XO LOO Y O4ል 4 XO ≣¾ CX 4¾ 4₹ C⊗ ⊗4Oツ ¼ X ሣጋ ቹX. ቹY X¾ ቹ Wፈቹ . X¾ 4 1 3 X 0 8 9 X 4 9 1 Y 3 4 4 Y W49, 740 4 4 Y W40 \$ 90 4 4 9 4 1 , 04 X 3 4 X Y 4 7 4 7 84 40[™] 08 Y3 W3 [™]0 [™]4[™] W4[™]4 [™]50770∓ 4 X0 34 4 ∓X 4 3 [™]∓ 68: 4[™]4 X3 747 C4Y⊗OCCL YX 4 Y \ T X O⊗ 700, ⊗ 700 O XHO \ X C 1 4 ⊗O \ \$ 4 7 4 Y \ \ \ T \ O Y.

§ . 30Y 844 X3 ₹ 70₹₹ ₹₹ 0Y 747 1°X 74.

O 4 X3 \$\frac{1}{4} 47. Y3 W3 X \$\frac{1}{2} \text{EO440094} \Delta \text{.} \text{904 Y0\frac{1}{2}} \text{J4 X Y4\frac{1}{2}} \text{X34X 4WW044 Y1 X0} X3 WO""O" 4 73X 08 466 "44 X " " "4X O" F. X3 J4 "W F 40" " O" FX "14 F XO X3 Δ ₹ΧϪΎ₩ Ο⊗ Χϡ ϤΧϟ ζ ϪʹʹΙΟ ₹ ⊗ϤΟʹΫ Χϡ ΨΟϪΈΧ. ϶ΟΧ Χϡ ₹ Ի·ϪΨΧ Δ Χ ϤʹΫ ʹͿϪΧ ΟʹͿ ΨϪʹΫ 07/27 9 80074 4 07 4 7 7 446 WOYF 7X 08 74X 07F, Y3 W3 X Y00/4 9 4 88 WO/X XO J4O . F4W3 \\ X4X \\ Y4I. O\ X3 \\ 3 44. \\ Y4Y \\ Y34X 4 \\ O\ 4X O\ X \\ Z6 4\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ X76 4\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ X76 4\\ \\ \\ \\ X76 4\\ \\ \\ \\ X76 4\\ \\ \\ X76 4\\ X76 4\ ∡Ŧ A ŦJ WXŦ X氦 XA¼ツŦ¼WX OツŦ O⊗ X氦 W X Z ツŦ Y X氦 ¼W氦 OX氦 A, OA X氖 A WO')₩ A')Ŧ Y X3 X3 ₹0 A \\"\" '' '' JOX, 9 XY \\" '\" '\" 'X \\" '\" '\" '\" \\ '\" \ 44 ∓ 0 944614 444ツ へるᢖ○○イ ツヘ 〒 チ トーX ツム〒 チᠮ ⊗チイイ チᠮ ╗ イ 〒チ⊗ X૨ イ ツム イ〒 X ツ W 〒〒チイチレ チンム ╗ イ JOY $A \equiv 440$ XO $4\mp\mp$ $AX X; \mp$ YW, OY X& OY 84YA, ∓8 W4YYOX 4JJ4OJ4 4X XO A 4 \mp CO 4 XA Y1 XA4X \mp WOYYOY XO 4CC Y4YY Y4, \mp OWA 4 \mp XA \mp 4, \pm W JX \mp O O44 4∓ ₹3 34∓ Y Δ O⊗ X ⊗O4 ₹OŸ (4Y⊗O(YΔ § , 47Δ, Ο7 X3 ΟΧ3 4, Χ ΥΟΟ*ζ*Δ *9* 4 ∡ y ∡y₄ 4 ₄ woloo≢ j4 x y≢ oy xo wl4 y 4 4 13x y3 w3 ₹3 Y 4 Y30ll Oy49l x0 ₹₹₹ 4X. ⊗\$ ⊗€ X₹ 0⊗ Իንጎ€₹ንΔ \$₹ ↑ У 400 У XO \$ 4 У У¹₹ XO ₩€₹ У X\$ УЛ 4 0⊗ X3 = 4= Y3 W3 =04400Y4 X34X =64Y4, Y4= 844 4= X3 OJJO= X W04=X=. W CA Y 1 C4X ₹ 4 ₹0C YY 4WX, 97L Y3 W3 X 4JJ 41₹, X34X, YX3 X Y 08 ÞAY41A ₹., X 3 4 X 7 7 4 Y 4 7 4 X 4 X 4 X 5 X 3 X 4 4 X 5 X 7 4 4 X 0 8 X 3 7 4 4 X 7 7 4 X 0 7 5 0 8 FO4OJ; 47A X3 4 JO3C W O⊗ X3 O7 X A J4O 7W ₹ 4WYYOYC A1 A X, 7 ₹O7 7 4₹O4, X3 8/47. 30X F0/ 4/1 X0 FX43/ F3 4 1 13X 08 F0W3 FX 7X, X Y 1 7 W FF411 X0 47. WC 44CL X3 1-74 FF O4 X4W X WOYF YX O8 4CC X3 JOY 4F WOYW 4Y 4. 83

84 YW3 34 Y 4474 A XO X3 \ 74 X Y\ OY O8 FY7(4YA; 4YA, Y X34X 4\ X4 XX "J 4 08 X3 444 4X W, 474 41 4041 YYOY X3 W 4 YOYL 47YO4661 J 4804 Y 4 OJO') X&XX XWWOO')X. \(\pi\) WO'\& A''\XX O'\ O\& X\& \(\pi\) A'\XX Y \(XA\) A \(\pi\) A'\A XO X\& ドイツフ(〒 08 0/44 〒/40〒, Y か 08 ガイフ(〒, 08 X ミ ツフ 404 84 4 H 〒〒〒, 4か4 08 ## C# XO J4## X\$4001\$ X\$4X # 4. ⊗\$4X X\$ "JJ 4 0⊗ X\$ 444 4X W 9 COY1# XO X3 4 7096 W X0 4 W 4X4 y 4 \(\pi \) \(\pi \) X43W \(\text{84}\) W47 y フフO∓∓ ∓∓ O7. 474 O8 Y3 W3 X3 JO∓∓ ∓∓ O7 ₹ "JJO4X4"X XO 3 4 OY" ₹4⊗ X1, 477 44₹ X0 ७ УWOYX ₹X496 : 90X ₹ 4009X 47, ७0W3 Y3 X3 4 497, 70Y 4 ₹ 4X 74 ₹ 9X Δ ₹70₹ Δ XO 4WYY0Y6 ΔΛ 3 4 ₹0 4 Λ9X₹ 0 4 X3 Y306 4Δ4 4X W \mp 4. WOWS J4 X $7\mp$ O7 XO 7J 4 44 4 \mp J WX Δ 4 \mp CO7 Δ \mp XS 74X O7 XS4X 74Y \mp X3 7 = 496 XO 4== 4X X3 7 92 804W : 90X X3 2 47 =3 08 WOO4= 07 X3 4 W67 O⊗ \$ 4 JOY 4. 4X J4 ₹ 9X X\$ Y\$OL ₹J4W O⊗ X\$ ₹ 4 Y X\$ 9 W499O9 ₹\$OX O⊗ X\$ WO¼₹X ₹ WOY₹ Δ 1 Δ ¼₹ "¼"Y "Y \ ¼ 7¼1X O⊗ X3 X 11 XO17L; ¼"YΔ, ⊗O1 X34X 1 ¼₹O"Y, 4 ₹₹ (X4Y) O)A 4 X3 W4)YO) O⊗ 4) OX44(⊗O4X4 ₹₹ ₹ YOX 4 (4Y⊗O) J4 S.

§ . W3O4 ₹ 474 JO4X₹.

§ . 441 ≠ 474 ∓X44 X ∓.

 $4 \mathcal{C} (Y \ 3 \mathcal{L} \ \mp \mathcal{L} \ \Delta \ 0 \otimes \ X \ 3 \ \mathcal{L} \ \mathcal{L} \times \Xi \ 0 \otimes \ X \ 3 \ \pm \mathcal{L} \ \mathcal{L} \ \mathcal{L} \times \Xi \ \mathcal{L} \ \mathcal{L} \times \Xi \ \mathcal{L$

§ . WX44 X₹ 7744X WO644.

ቹX ሣዕቹX 9 4 ሣፊብሃ Δ , Y X \$ 4 ጎፊብ Δ XO \mp Xብ Δ X \mp , X \$ \pm X, Y \$ 9 X \$ \pm \$ 4 \$\text{801} \$\Delta\$ WOሣሣዕን W Δ X O 9 \pm XY 9 X YO \mp Δ \mp , X \$\text{94} \$\Delta\$ ጎ Δ X O 9 O \text{8} Y \$\Delta\$ X \\
\text{97} \$\

§ . 4 ↑ 3 × × O Y 4 W У ∓.

§ . 4 ₹ 4 YWCO₹ 4 Y X 3 Y X 3 X 44 XO4 ₹ 08 4 Y4X OY.

₹8 4 ₹ 4 ₹ 7X 4 CL 7WCO \$4 9L X3 X 44 XO4 ₹ 08 4 74X O7, 474 34 ₹ 70 OX3 4 WOTTO WAX OT Y X3 X3 OW AT X3AT 12 A W3ATT COO Y3 W3 X3AX TAX OT TAL X4Y $JO\mp\mp\mp\mp$ OY, $X4JJ44\mp$ X34X \mp OW3 4 ∓ 4 \mp YO $6\mp$ \pm W4J446 OØ 4 Y1 OWWOJ 4, 474 4 WO" 71 J10J 1XL, X347 X3 (474; 474 X 0013X X0 80660Y X3 C4X O⊗ X3 WOOYX47 X34X ₹04400Y4₹ X, ⊗3 ™4 X 444Y 4Y, Y 804™ 4 X ™ ₹, Y4₹ 49=000X (1, YW/O= 4 Y X3 Y X3 X 44 XO4 = 08 X3 40"4")=: 4"4 X34X J 07(...97... 4 Y∆ 4 Y1 X3 Y) = (∓ Y) 4 ∓ X 4 ∓ O⊗ X3 ∓ X 4 4 X Y3 W3 HO Y ∓ X XO X3 OW 4 Y, Y 13 X **▼OJH WX X3 ツム X 444ツ4ツ XO X3 4 ツフ 4 . 4ツム 4平▼Oツ X3 4Oツ ソ Oソ O 4 X. ⊗3 む** △ △ YOX, 97, FOW3 J4OW △O4, YHO4 X3, 4 \3XF O8 OX3, 4 Y4X OYF; 4 J44X WO644 **₹** 4 9 71 747 ⊗ **₹**X*C*1 △ **₹** 17 △ *9*1 74XO1 ⊗O1 X3 O**₹** O⊗ X3 WOO7X1 **₹** 47△ Y4X OYF X34X FO440OYA X. 9 F A F. 97. 9444 Y1 X3 YX44YW O& X3 Y A X 444Y 4Y 4^4 YEX 466 FOFT WX 4 FE 6E. X3 40 Y4YE. 9E. 0Y E Y16 FX 40Y. E W04 4 X3 7 ACX XO X X A WOZĘXĘ: ŁYZ X X Ę A ŁĘCY YZĘ ĘCO W YX XO ŁOXSOA Z 90X Y X3 X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X4X \(\frac{1}{2}\)Y3 W3 9 COY1 \(\Delta\) X0 X3 \(\Text{M}\), X3 \(\Delta\) Y 4 \(\Delta\)X \(\Delta\) 4X\(\Delta\) 2 9 4X\(\Delta\) X O \(\Delta\) 4X\(\Delta\) 740 YW ₹.

§ . @3 744X₹ 0@ X3 ₹ 4 70₹₹ ₹₹ 4 5₽ 70Y 4 44 Y X3 Y X₹ HO4 ₹4 WX OY.

HO4 \mp A WX OY O8 X3 Y4X OY, 4YA 4 J44X O8 X \mp X 44 XO4L: X3 \mp O 4 1Y WOYY4YA \mp X3 4: 3 Y4Y \mp C4Y \mp , 4YA Y4L JOY \mp 3 X3O \mp Y3O OC4X X3 Y: Y4 YO4A, 3 34 \mp X3 \mp 4Y 4 13X \mp X3 4 4 \mp OY C4YA, 4YA Y 1 Y 44C, 4L 4 13X Y3 W3 X3 C4Y \mp O8 X3 \mp X4X 4CCOY 3 Y.

 ₹X ₹, 30Y
 4, X40
 X34X
 X3
 77
 4 70
 X3
 4074
 70
 X3
 4000
 70
 74
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70<

∡₹ XO X3 ΔΟΫ Ϋ ΟΫ Ο⊗ X3 Ϋʹϫ Ϋ ₹ ϪΫΔ Α Λ3X XO ζ Ϋ X X3 7¼₹₹¼Λ X3 Α ΟΫ. 47Δ X3 WC4 "O⊗ X3 ԻΥΛC ₹3 "Y X3 94 X ₹3 ₹ 4₹ 47Δ C₹ Y3 4, У 1 У 144C, ₹ X3 **ΔΟΧ 3 O A X ■ WO**(ε WX Δ Y H3 XX1 ■ HOΥΥ AW Δε εΔΥ. XO . Y X3 A ■ J WX XO X3 ₹304, X3 △0WX4 У ₹, X34X X3 ₹ 4 ₹ X3 J40J 4X1 08 X3 У УС; 4У4 X34X ₹0 ₹ OF 80/12 OWWOD AY X300X 74 HOAW X0 Y4 14X OY, 4YA 08 Y3 W3 4 FO3H WX \angle O)1 4 X \forall 4 \text{ XO WO)8 4 O) 3 \forall 4 X X \angle 31 J4 \text{ FW4 JX O). FY X3 \angle 4XX 4 W4 \text{ X} \angle 4 X X \angle 4 X X X \angle 4 J4 ∓OŸJX OY ∓ 44 ∓ 4 X34X X3 ¥ Y1 34∓ X3 4 144YX 4 3 7 47 FWCO∓ X, O4 & 4 〒 フ 4 ヴ X X A & ヴ X O & 4 フ O 手 T 手 T O Y O O O X 、 4 Y A X O ヴフとO む A T ず O Y も 4 Y A C49004 0709 X, ₹0 4₹ X0 W098 4 0709 3 9 4 X XC 97 0WW074X 09, X3 800744X 07 08 70₹X 08 X3 4 13X₹ X0 J40J 4X₹ 76₹Y4. 83 ₹ ₹ X3 64Y 08 タリ*ᆍX.フフ*Oツ、ツツ4フフ 〒 4フ.:*タヒOツム CL.HOXX 44CL、タ4*44.&*4に*ム.:4ツム ❷╕ ሧ ツ1. CO14 1419010013, 941. & H1 = , 474 A0Y = 477 46 H4 = = , Y Y W 1 = , . = Y X 3 \otimes 4 \mp X % % NX O) \triangle W4 \mp . X Y4 \mp \triangle W \triangle \triangle X34X X3 \angle O4 \triangle O \otimes 4 %4%O4 W4%9%OX Y4X 4 7449 4. IFW JX 37 4 1449X 8407 X3 9 91. O4 37 FOWS 6091 494

. W 140× 0∓ ₹ 744 € 9 40°. 494 ₩ 64 9 ₹ 744 ₩ 640₹0°. € 9. . ₩ 47. . .

W OJ = 4 4x OY = 474 40x 304 x ₹, H3 x. HOY. C., Y., .

4 XO X3 8 WX O8 XY YX1 1 4 4 OY YX 44OJX 4 OF, 4 Y4 Y34X YX 44OJX OY YOX FOWW FF8O(61 (X 44 X 4 Y (61 (X 44 X 4 Y (61 (X 44 X 4 Y (61 (X 44 X 44 X (X 44 X (X 44 X (X 44 X (X

W ⊗O4X3 4, H3 X. HOY. C. , Y. ; J. , ₹. . - H.

W ⊗O4X3 4, H3 X. HO[™]. C. , [™]. ; J. , [™]. ; JO⊗⊗[™]A. , W. , [™]. , J. , [™]H.

. ₹7 3 ₹ 4 70*96* W, *9*009 . W. r.



- . W W CA Y ₹ 744 HC4O ₹ 07.
- . 手*タ Δ. С タ*. . W*4*フ. トトトト .
- . W W CA Y ₹ 744 HC4O ₹ O 7, C 9. . W47. 1.

JO∓X, 9. , W. , § , J. □ H.

- W H3 XX1 ₹ HOYY 4W 4C C4Y, . Y. . H.
- W H3 XX1 ₹ HOYY 4W 4C C4Y, , y. . H.

83 4 13X XO Y4 WY ₹ Y0X Y84 PO YX*C*L X3 ₹0*9*H WX 08 *C* X 14X 0Y Y X3 Y0Y W J4C H004X F 08 14 4X *9*4 X4 Y; ₹ Y1 Y 14C Y04 4Y W4 ₹ ₹. W3 J 4010 ₹X4, 3411. 4J. ; 4Y4 83 *9*4 C 88 ₹, &W., O8 40YY W3 . WX 441, *9*44Y. & 440CJ3 . ¬ H.

W ⊗O4X3 4. H3 XX1 ₹ HO" 4W 46 64Y. . Y. : 14OX O₹. 4. . W. . ₹. . J. . . TH.

. W **∮**OOY ₹₹. § .













OY O⊗ X3 7 O76.

Will-Edward

OY O⊗ X3 7 O76.

sam-gumaun)



❸\$ 41 ₹X444 **❸**04 X\$ 10 477 7X 0**❸ ❸**\$ 07 X 4 WX4X ₹ 0**❸** 47 4 W4

// 43-r H 4- r- 44- 8h-r rHr8 H 4

4 WO44 4XX 4 WO44 & C YOW9 4





088 W 46 W 46

alice conciones











BOOK II OF A NATION CONSIDERED IN ITS RELATION TO OTHERS

CHAP. I. OF THE COMMON DUTIES OF A NATION TOWARDS OTHERS; OR, OF THE OFFICES OF HUMANITY BETWEEN NATIONS.

§ 1. Foundation of the common and mutual duties of nations.

THE following maxims will appear very strange to cabinet politicians; and such is the misfortune of mankind, that, to many of those refined conductors of nations, the doctrine of this chapter will be a subject of ridicule. Be it so; but we will, nevertheless, boldy lay down what the law of nature prescribes to nations. Shall we be intimidated by ridicule, when we speak after Cicero? That great man held the reins of the most powerful state that ever existed; and in that station he appeared no less eminent than at the bar. The punctual observance of the law of nature he considered as the most salutary policy to the state. In my preface, I have already quoted this fine passage — Nihil est quod adhuc de republica putem dictum, et quo possim longius progredi, nisi sit confirmatum, non modo falsum esse illud, sine injuria not posse, sed hoc verissimum, sine summa justitia rempublicam regi non posse. I might say on good grounds, that, by the words summa justitia, Cicero means that universal justice which consists in completely fulfilling the law of nature. But in another place he explains himself more clearly on this head, and gives us sufficiently to understand that he does not confine the mutual duties of men to the observance of justice, properly so called. "Nothing," says he, "is more agreeable to nature, more capable of affording true satisfaction, than, in imitation of Hercules, to undertake even the most arduous and painful labours for the benefit and preservation of all nations." Magis est secundum naturam, pro omnibus gentibus, si fieri possit, conservandis aut juvandis, maximos labores molestiasque suscipere, imitantem Herculem illum, quem hominum fama, beneficiorum memor, in concilium cælestium collocavit, quam vivere in solitudine, non modo sine ullis molestiis, sed, etiam in maximis voluptatibus, abundantem omnibus copiis, ut excellas etiam pulchritudine et viribus. *Quocirca optimo quisque et splendidissimo ingenio longe illam vitam huic anteponit.*² In the same chapter, Cicero expressly refutes those who are for excluding foreigners from the benefit of those duties to which they acknowledge themselves bound towards their fellow-citizens. Qui autem civium rationem dicunt habendam, externorum negant, hi dirimunt communem humani generis societatem; qua sublata, beneficentia, liberalitas, bonitas, justitia, funditus tollitur; quæ qui tollunt, etiam adversus Deos immortales impii judicandi sunt; ab Us enim constitutam inter homines societatem evertunt.

And why should we not hope still to find, among those who are the head of affairs, come wise individuals who are convinced of this great truth, that virtue is, even for sovereigns and political bodies, the most certain road to prosperity and happiness? There is at least one benefit to be expected from the open assertion and publication of sound maxims, which is, that even those who relish them the least are thereby laid under a necessity of keeping within some bounds, lest they should forfeit their characters altogether. To flatter ourselves with the vain expectation that men, and especially men in power, will be inclined strictly to conform to the laws of nature, would be a gross mistake; and to renounce all hope of making impression on some of them, would be to give up mankind for lost.

Nations, being obliged by nature reciprocally to cultivate human society (Prelim. § 11), are bound to observe towards each other all the duties which the safety and advantage of that society require.

§ 2. Offices of humanity, and their foundation.

The offices of *humanity* are those succours, those duties, which men owe to each other, as men, — that is, as social beings formed to live in society, and standing in need of mutual assistance for their preservation and happiness, and to enable them to live in a manner conformable to their nature. *Now, the laws of nature being no less obligatory on nations than on individuals* (Prelim. § 5), *whatever duties each man owes to other men, the same does each nation, in its way, owe to other nations* (Prelim. § 10, &c). Such is the foundation of those common duties — of those offices of humanity — to which nations are reciprocally bound towards each other. They consist, generally, in doing every thing in our power for the preservation and happiness of others, as far as such conduct is reconcilable with our duties towards ourselves.

§ 3. General principle of all the mutual duties of nations.

The nature and essence of man, who, without the assistance of his fellow-men, is unable to supply all his wants, to preserve himself, to render himself perfect, and to live happily, plainly show us that he is destined to live in society, in the interchange of mutual aid; and, consequently, that all men are, by their very nature and essence, obliged to unite their common efforts for the perfection of their own being and that of their condition. The surest method of succeeding in this pursuit is, that each individual should exert his efforts *first for himself and then for others*. Hence it follows, that, whatever we owe to ourselves, we likewise owe to others, so far as they stand in need of assistance, and we can grant it to them without being wanting to ourselves. Since, then, *one nation, in its way, owes to another nation every duty that one man owes to another man, we may confidently lay down this general principle*: — one state owes to another state whatever it owes to itself, so far as that other stands in real need of its assistance, and the former can grant it without neglecting the duties it owes to itself. Such is *the eternal and immutable law of nature*. Those who might be alarmed at this doctrine, as totally subversive of the maxims of sound policy, will be relieved from their apprehensions by the two following considerations: —

- 1. Social bodies or sovereign states are much more capable of supplying all their wants than individual men are; and mutual assistance is not so necessary among them, nor so frequently required. Now, in those particulars which a nation can itself perform, no succour is due to it from others.
- 2. The duties of a nation towards itself, and chiefly the care of its own safety, require much more circumspection and reserve than need be observed by an individual in giving assistance to others. This remark we shall soon illustrate.

§ 4. Duties of a nation for the preservation of others.

Of all the duties of a nation towards itself, the chief object is its preservation and perfection, together with that of its state. The detail given of them in the first book of this work may serve to point out the several objects in relation to which a state may and should assist another state. Every nation ought, on occasion, to labour for the preservation of others, and for securing them from ruin and destruction, as far as it can do this without exposing itself too much. Thus, when a neighbouring nation is unjustly attacked by a powerful enemy who threatens to oppress it, if you can defend it, without exposing yourself to great danger, unquestionably it is your duty to do so. Let it not be said, in objection to this, that a sovereign is not to expose the lives of his soldiers for the safety of a foreign nation with which he has not contracted a defensive alliance. It may be his own case to stand in need of assistance; and, consequently, he is acting for the safety of his own nation in giving energy to the spirit and disposition to afford mutual aid. Accordingly, policy here coincides with and enforces obligation and duty. It is the interest of princes to stop the progress of an ambitious monarch, who aims at aggrandizing himself by subjugating his neighbours. A powerful league was formed in favour of the United Provinces, when threatened with the yoke of Louis XIV.3 When the Turks laid siege to Vienna, the brave Sobieski, king of Poland, saved the house of Austria.⁴ and possibly all Germany, and his own kingdom.

§ 5. It ought to assist a nation afflicted with famine or any other calamities.

For the same reason, if a nation is afflicted with famine, all those who have provisions to spare ought to relieve her distress, without, however, exposing themselves to want.(89) But, if that nation is able to pay for the provisions thus furnished, it is perfectly lawful to sell them to her at a reasonable rate; for they are not bound to furnish her with what she is herself capable of procuring; and, consequently, there is no obligation of gratuitously bestowing on her such things as she is able to purchase. To give assistance in such extreme necessity is so essentially conformable to humanity, that the duty is seldom neglected by any nation that has received the slightest polish of civilization. The great Henry the Fourth could not forbear to comply with it in favour of obstinate rebels who were bent on his destruction.⁵

Whatever be the calamity with which a nation is afflicted, the like assistance is due to it. We have seen little states in Switzerland order public collections to be made in behalf of towns or villages of the neighbouring countries, which had been ruined by fire, and remit them liberal succours; the difference of religion proving no bar to the performance of so humane a deed. The

calamities of Portugal have given England an opportunity of fulfilling the duties of humanity with that noble generosity which characterizes a great nation. On the first intelligence of the disastrous fate of Lisbon, the parliament voted a hundred thousand pounds sterling for the relief of an unfortunate people; the king also added considerable sums: ships, laden with provisions and all kinds of succours, were sent away with the utmost despatch; and their arrival convinced the Portuguese that an opposition in belief and worship does not restrain the beneficence of those who understand the claims of humanity. On the same occasion, likewise, the king of Spain signally displayed his tenderness for a near ally, and exerted, in a conspicuous manner, his humanity and generosity.

§ 6. It ought to contribute to the perfection of other states.

A nation must not simply confine itself to the preservation of other states; it should likewise, according to its power and their want of its assistance, contribute to their perfection. We have already shown (Prelim. § 13) that natural society imposes on it this general obligation. We are now come to the proper place for treating of the obligation somewhat more in detail. A state is more or less perfect, as it is more or less adapted to attain the end of civil society, which consists in procuring for its members every thing of which they stand in need, for the necessities, the conveniences, and enjoyments of life, and for their happiness in general, — in providing for the peaceable enjoyment of property, and the safe and easy administration of justice, — and, finally, in defending itself against all foreign violence (Book I. § 15). Every nation therefore, should occasionally, and according to its power, contribute, not only to put another nation in possession of these advantages, but likewise to render it capable of procuring them itself. Accordingly, a learned nation, if applied to for masters and teachers in the sciences, by another nation desirous of shaking off it native barbarism, ought not to refuse such a request. A nation, whose happiness it is to live under wise laws, should on occasion, make it a point of duty to communicate them. Thus, when the wise and virtuous Romans sent ambassadors to Greece to collect good laws, the Greeks were far from rejecting so reasonable and so laudable a request. (90)

§ 7. But not by force.

But, though a nation be obliged to promote, as far as lies in its power, the perfection of others, it is not entitled forcibly to obtrude these good offices on them. Such an attempt would be a violation of their natural liberty. In order to compel any one to receive a kindness, we must have an authority over him; but nations are absolutely free and independent (Prelim. § 4). Those ambitious Europeans who atlacked the American nations, and subjected them to their greedy dominion, in order, as they pretended, to civilize them, and cause them to be instructed in the true religion, — those usurpers, I say, grounded themselves on a pretext equally unjust and ridiculous. It is strange to hear the learned and judicious Grotius assert that a sovereign may justly take up arms to chastise nations which are guilty of enormous transgressions of the law of nature, which treat their parents with inhumanity like the Sogdians, which eat human flesh as the ancient Gauls, &c. (91) What led him into this error, was, his attributing to every independent man, and of course to every sovereign, an odd kind of right to punish faults which involve an enormous violation of the laws of nature, though they do not affect either his rights or his safety.

But we have shown (Book I. § 169) that men derive the right of punishment solely from their right to provide for their own safety; and consequently they cannot claim it except against those by whom they have been injured. Could it escape Grotius, that, notwithstanding all the precautions added by him in the following paragraphs, his opinion opens a door to all the ravages of enthusiasm and fanaticism, and furnishes ambition with numberless pretexts? Mohammed and his successors have desolated and subdued Asia, to avenge the indignity done to the unity of the Godhead; all whom they termed associators or idolaters fell victims to their devout fury.

§ 8. The right to require the offices of humanity.

Since nations ought to perform these duties or offices of humanity towards each other, according as one stands in need, and the other can reasonably comply with them, — every nation being free, independent, and sole arbitress of her own actions, it belongs to each to consider whether her situation warrants her in asking or granting any thing on this head. Thus 1. Every nation has a perfect right to ask of another that assistance and those kind offices which she conceives herself to stand in need of. To prevent her, would be doing her an injury. If she makes the application without necessity, she is guilty of a breach of duty; but, in this respect, she is wholly independent of the judgment of others. A nation has a right to ask for these kind offices, but not to demand them.

§ 9. The right of judging whether they are to be granted.

For, 2. These offices being due only in necessity, and by a nation which can comply with them without being wanting to itself; the nation that is applied to has, on the other hand, a right of judging whether the case really demands them, and whether circumstances will allow her to grant them consistently with that regard which she ought to pay to her own safety and interests: for instance, a nation is in want of corn, and applies to another nation to sell her a quantity of it:

— in this case it rests with the latter party to judge whether, by a compliance with the request, they will not expose themselves to the danger of a scarcity: and, if they refuse to comply, their determination is to be patienty acquiesced in. We have very lately seen a prudent performance of this duty on the part of Russia: she generously assisted Sweden when threatened with a famine, but refused to other powers the liberty of purchasing corn in Livonia, from the circumstance of standing herself in need of it, and, no doubt, from weighty political motives likewise.

§ 10. A nation is not to compel another to perform these.

Thus, the right which a nation has to the offices of humanity is but an imperfect one: she cannot compel another nation to the performance of them. The nation that unreasonably refuses them offends against equity, which consists in acting conformably to the imperfect right of another: but thereby no injury is done; injury or injustice being a trespass against the perfect right of another.

§ 11. Mutual love of nations.

It is impossible that nations should mutually discharge all these several duties if they do not love each other. This is the pure source from which the offices of humanity should proceed; they will retain the character and perfection of it. Then nations will be seen sincerely and cheerfully to help each other, earnestly to promote their common welfare, and cultivate peace, without jealousy or distrust.

§ 12. Each nation ought to cultivate the friendship of others.

A real friendship will be seen to reign among them; and this happy state consists in a mutual affection, Every nation is obliged to cultivate the friendship of other nations, and carefully to avoid whatever might kindle their enmity against her. Wise and prudent nations often pursue this line of conduct from views of direct and present interest: a more noble, more general, and less direct interest, is too rarely the motive of politicians. If it be incontestable that men must love each other in order to answer the views of nature and discharge the duties which she prescribes them, as well as for their own private advantage, — can it be doubted that nations are under the like reciprocal obligation? Is it in the power of men, on dividing themselves into different political bodies, to break the ties of that universal society which nature has established amongst them?

§ 13. To perfect itself with a view to the advantage of others, and set them good examples.

If a man ought to qualify himself for becoming useful toother men, — and a citizen, for rendering useful services to his country and fellow citizens, a nation likewise, in perfecting herself, ought to have in view the acquisition of a greater degree of ability to promote the perfection and happiness of other nations; she should be careful to set them good examples, and avoid setting them a pattern of any thing evil. Imitation is natural to mankind: the virtues of a celebrated nation are sometimes imitated, and much more frequently its vices and defects.

§ 14. To take care of their glory.

Glory being a possession of great importance to a nation, as we have shown in a particular chapter expressly devoted to the subject, — the duty of a nation extends even to the care of the glory of other nations. In the first place, she should, on occasion, contribute to enable them to merit true glory: secondly, she should do them in this respect all the justice due to them, and use all proper endeavours that such justice be universally done them: finally, instead of irritating, she should kindly extenuate the bad effect which some slight blemishes may produce.

§ 15. Difference of religion.

From the manner in which we have established the obligation of performing the offices of humanity, it plainly appears to be solely founded on the nature of man. Wherefore, no nation can refuse them to another, under pretence of its professing a different religion; to be entitled to them, it is sufficient that the claimant is our fellow-creature, A conformity of belief and worship may become a new tie of friendship between nations: but no difference in these respects can

warrant us in laying aside the character of men, or the sentiments annexed to it. As we have already related (§ 5) some instances well worthy of imitation, let us here do justice to the pontiff who at present fills the see of Rome, and has recently given a very remarkable example, and which cannot be loo highly commended. Information being given to that prince, that several Dutch ships remained at Civita Vecchia, not daring to put to sea for fear of the Algerine corsairs, he immediately issued orders that the frigates of the ecclesiastical state should convoy those ships out of danger; and his nuncio at Brussels received instructions to signify to the ministers of the states-general, that his holiness made it a rule to protect commerce and perform the duties of humanity, without regarding any difference of religion. Such exalted sentiments cannot fail of raising a veneration for Benedict XIV. even amongst Protestants.(92)

§ 16. Rule and measure of the offices of humanity.

How happy would mankind be, were these amiable precepts of nature everywhere observed! Nations would communicate to each other their products and their knowledge; a profound peace would prevail all over the earth, and enrich it with its invaluable fruits; industry, the sciences and the arts would be employed in promoting our happiness, no less than in relieving our wants; violent methods of deciding contests would be no more heard of; all differences would be terminated by moderation, justice, and equity; the world would have the appearance of a large republic; men would live everywhere like brothers, and each individual be a citizen of the universe. That this idea should be but a delightful dream! yet it flows from the nature and essence of man. Put disorderly passions, and private and mistaken interest, will for ever prevent its being realized. Let us then, consider what limitations the present state of men, and the ordinary maxims and conduct of nations, may render necessary in the practice of these precepts of nature, which are in themselves so noble and excellent.

The law of nature cannot condemn the good to become the dupes and prey of the wicked, and the victims of their injustice and ingratitude. Melancholy experience shows that most nations aim only to strengthen and enrich themselves at the expense of others, — to domineer over them, and even if an opportunity offers, to oppress and bring them under the yoke. Prudence does not allow us to strengthen an enemy, (93) or one in whom we discover a desire of plundering and oppressing us: and the care of our own safety forbids it. We have seen (§ 3, &c.) that a nation does not owe her assistance and the offices of humanity to other nations, except so far as the grant of them is reconcilable with her duties to herself. Hence, it evidently follows, that, though the universal love of mankind obliges us to grant at all times, and to all, even to our enemies, those offices which can only tend to render them more moderate and virtuous, because no inconvenience is to be apprehended from granting them, — we are not obliged to give them such succours as probably may become destructive to ourselves. Thus, 1. The exceeding importance of trade, not only to the wants and conveniences of life, but likewise to the strength of a state, and furnishing it with the means of defending itself against its enemies, — and the insatiable avidity of those nations which seek wholly and exclusively to engross it, — thus, I say, these circumstances authorize a nation possessed of a branch of trade, or the secret of some important manufacture or fabric, to reserve to herself those sources of wealth, and, instead of communicating them to foreign nations, to take measure against it. But, where the necessaries or

conveniences of life are in question, the nation ought to sell them to others at a reasonable price, and not convert her monopoly into a system of odious extortion. To commerce England chiefly owes her greatness, her power, and her safety: who, then, will presume to blame her for endeavouring, by every fair and just method, to retain the several branches of it in her own hand?

2. As to things directly and more particularly useful for war, a nation is under no obligation to sell them to others of whom it has the smallest suspicion; and prudence even declares against it. Thus, by the Roman laws, people were very justly prohibited to instruct the barbarous nations in building galleys. Thus, in England, laws have been enacted to prevent the best method of shipbuilding from being carried out of the kingdom.

This caution is to be carried farther, with respect to nations more justly suspected. Thus, when the Turks were successfully pursuing their victorious career, and rapidly advancing to the zenith of power, all Christian nations ought, independent of every bigoted consideration, to have considered them as enemies; even the most distant of those nations, though not engaged in any contest with them, would have been justifiable in breaking off all commerce with a people who made it their profession to subdue by force of arms all who would not acknowledge the authority of their prophet.

§ 17. Particular limitation with regard to the prince.

Let us further observe, with regard to the prince in particular, that he ought not, in affairs of this nature, to obey without reserve all the suggestions of a noble and generous heart impelling him to sacrifice his own interests to the advantage of others, or to motives of generosity; because it is not his private interest that is in question, but that of the state — that of the nation who has committed herself to his care. Cicero says that a great and elevated soul despises pleasures, wealth, life itself, and makes no account of them, when the common utility is at stake. He is right, and such sentiments are to be admired in a private person; but generosity is not to be exerted at the expense of others. The head or conductor of a nation ought not to practise that virtue in public affairs without great circumspection, nor to a greater extent than will redound to the glory and real advantage of the state. As to the common good of human society, he ought to pay the same attention to it as the nation he represents would be obliged to pay were the government of her affairs in her own hand.

§ 18. No nation ought to injure others.

But, though the duties of a nation towards herself set bounds to the obligation of performing the offices of humanity, they cannot in the least affect the prohibition of doing any harm to others, of causing them any prejudice, — in a word, of injuring them ¹¹.... If every man is, by his very nature, obliged to assist in promoting the perfection of others, much more cogent are the reasons which forbid him to increase their imperfection, and that of their condition. The same duties are incumbent on nations (Prelim. §§ 5, 6). No nation, therefore, ought to commit any actions tending to impair the perfection of other nations, and that of their condition, or to impede their progress, — in other words, to injure them.(94) And, since the perfection of a nation consists in

her aptitude to attain the end of civil society — and the perfection of her condition, in not wanting any of the things necessary to that end (Book I. § 14) — no one nation ought to hinder another from attaining the end of civil society, or to render her incapable of attaining it. This general principle forbids nations to practise any evil manœuvres tending to create *disturbance in another state*, *to foment discord*, *to corrupt its citizens*, *to alienate its allies*, to raise enemies against it, to tarnish its glory, and to deprive it of its natural advantages.(95)

However, it will be easily conceived that negligence in fulfilling the common duties of humanity, and even the refusal of these duties or offices, is not an injury. To neglect or refuse contributing to the perfection of a nation, is not impairing that perfection.

It must be further observed, that, when we are making use of our right, when we are doing what we owe to ourselves or to others, if, from this action of ours, any prejudice results to the perfection of another, — any detriment to his exterior condition, — we are not guilty of an injury we are doing what is lawful, or even what we ought to do. The damage which accrues to the other is no part of our intention: it is merely an accident, the imputability of which must be determined by the particular circumstances. For instance, in case of a lawful defence, the harm we do to the aggressor is not the object we aim at; — we act only with a view to our own safety; we make use of our right; and the aggressor alone is chargeable with the mischief which he brings on himself.

§ 19. Offences.

Nothing is more opposite to the duties of humanity, nor more contrary to that society which should be cultivated by nations, than offences, or actions which give a just displeasure to others: every nation therefore should carefully avoid giving any other nation real offence: I say *real*; for, should others take offence at our behaviour when we are only using our rights or fulfilling our duties, the fault lies with them, not with us. Offences excite such asperity and rancour between nations that we should avoid giving any room even for ill-grounded piques, when it can be done without any inconveniency, or failure in our duty. It is said that certain medals and dull jests irritated Louis XIV. against the United Provinces to such a degree as to induce him, in 1672, to undertake the destruction of that republic.(96)

§ 20. Bad customs of the ancients.

The maxims laid down in this chapter, — those sacred precepts of nature, — were for a long time unknown to nations. The ancients had no notion of any duty they owed to nations with whom they were not united by treaties of friendship. ¹² The Jews especially placed a great part of their zeal in hating all nations; and, as a natural consequence, they were detested and despised by them in turn. At length the voice of nature came to be heard among civilized nations; they perceived that all men are brethren. ¹³ When will the happy time come that they shall behave as such?

- 1. Fragm. ex. lib. ii. De Republica.
- 2. De Officiis, lib. iii. cap. 5
- 3. In 1672.
- 4. He defeated the Turks, and obliged them to raise the siege of Vienna, in 1683.
- (89) *Ante*. Prelim. § 14. Upon this principle, during the late war with France, when the French troops were extensively afflicted with a disorder which would have occasioned more destruction than the most disastrous defeat in battle, England supplied them with Peruvian bark, which instantly checked and overcame the disease. C.
- 5. At the famous siege of Paris.
- 6. The earthquake by which a great part of that city was destroyed.
- (90) See the conduct of Charlemagne and Alfred the Great. Hume Hist. The ancient policy was to withhold any communication or information in improvements which might diminish our home manufactures; but the restrictions upon the exportations of artificers and machinery were removed by 5 Geo. 4, c. 97. If there be reciprocity on the part of the other nation, the indulgence of this liberal policy must be desirable; but otherwise it requires prudential checks. C.
- 7. De Jure Belli et Pacis, lib. ii. cap. xx. § 11.
- (91) And see the absurdity of such interference sarcastically well exemplified by Cervantes in his Don Quixote, releasing the refractory apprentice and compelling his master to beg pardon, thereby occasioning the former an infinitely more severe chastisement. C.
- 8. Book I. chap. xv.
- (92) He was much celebrated and spoken of in Lord Charlemont's Travels in A.D. 1742. C.
- 9. Here, again, let us call in the authority of Cicero to our support. "All mankind (says that excellent philosopher) should lay it down as their constant rule of action, that individual and general advantage should be the same: for, if each man strives to grasp every advantage for himself, all the ties of human society will be broken. And, if nature ordains that man should feel interested in the welfare of his fellow-man, whoever he be, and for the single reason that he is a man, it necessarily follows, that, according to the intentions of nature, all mankind must have one common interest. Ergo unum debet esse omnibus propositum, ut eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque et universorum: quam si ad se quisque raplat, dissolvetur omnis humana consociatio. Atque si etiam hoc natura præscribit, ut homo homini, quicunque sit, ob eam ipsam causam, quod is homo sit, consultum velit, necesse est, secundum eandem naturam, omnium utilitatem esse communem. *De Offic*. lib. iii. cap. iv. Note Ed. 1797.

- (93) The same prudential consideration extends also in time of *peace*; for, who can anticipate how soon after advantages have been conferred or granted without equivalent to another state, she may declare war against the nation who conferred them? C.
- 10. De Offic. lib. iii. cap. v.
- 11. *Lézer* (professedly borrowed from the Latin *lædo*) is the term used by the author, who, in order the better to explain his meaning, proceeds to inform us, that "*nuire* (to hurt), *offenser* (to offend), *faire tort* (to wrong), *porter dommage* (to cause detriment), *porter prejudice* (to prejudice), *blesser* (to wound, or hurt), are not of precisely the same import," and that, by the word *lézer* (which is here rendered *injure*) he means, "in general, causing imperfection in the injured party, or in his condition rendering his person or his condition less perfect."
- (94) This position, however, requires qualification; for, whether in time of peace or of war, a nation has a right to diminish the commerce or resources of another by fair rivalry and other means not in themselves unjust, precisely as one tradesman may by *fair competition* undersell his neighbour, and thereby alienate his customers. C.
- (95) An instance of this rule, is, the illegality of any commercial intercourse with a revolted colony before its separate independence has been acknowledged. A contract made between a revolted colony in that character with the subject of another state that has not as yet recognised such revolted colony as an independent state, is illegal and void, and will not be given effect to by the Court of Chancery, or any other court in this country. City of Berne v. Bank of England, 9 Ves. 347; Jones v. Garcia del Rio, 1 Turner & Russ. 297; Thompson v. Powles. 2 Sim. Rep. 202, 3; Yrisarri v. Clement, 11 Moore, 308; 2 Car. & P. 223; 3 Bing. 432; for such direct recognition of such a revolted colony must necessarily be offensive to the principal state to which it belonged; and, in the American war, Great Britain declared war against France and other countries on the ground of their improper interference between her and her colonies, *Thompson* v. Powles, 2 Sim. Rep. 203, 212, 3, and in Biré v. Thompson, cited id. and id. 222, Lord Eldon refused to lake notice of the Republic of Colombia; and it seems that, if a bill inequity falsely state that the colony had been recognised as an independent state, the court may take judicial notice of the contrary, and decree or proceed accordingly; and the mere fact of this country having for commercial purposes sent a *consul to* a revolted colony, is not equivalent to a *state* recognition of its independence: Taylor v. Barclay, 2 Sim. 213, and Yrisarri v. Clement, 11 Moore. 306; 2 Can. & P. 223; 3 Bing. 432, cited id. 219; {The United States v. Palmer, 3 Wheat. Rep. 610.}

To supply such a revolted colony (or even any independent state) with money, without leave of the government to which a subject belongs, is illegal, because that would be assisting such colony against the parent country to which it belongs; and also because it would create objects and interests on the part of the subject that might in case of war be injurious to his own government. Observations in *Thompson v, Powles*, 2 Sim. Rep. 203, and *Hennings v. Rothschild*, 12 Moore, 559; 4 Bing. 315,335; 9 Bar. & Cres. 470; *Yrisarri v. Clement*. 11 Moore, 308; 2 Car. & P. 223; 3 Bing. 432. {See *The Santissima Trinidada*, 7 Wheat Rep. 283.}

(96) On this ground it was held that the publication in England of a libel upon Bonaparte, then first consul of the French republic, was an indictable offence, as calculated to stir up animosity between him and the citizens of the republic, and to create discord between our king and people and said Bonaparte and said republic. Information against *Peltier* filed in Crown Office, K.B., in Michaelmas Term, 43 Geo. 3-1 Camp. 352, {Adam's Rep. of *Peltier's Trial*. Lond. 1803.} So Lord Hawkesbury laid it down to be clear "that a foreign power has a right to apply to foreign courts of judicature and obtain redress for defamation or calumny" 6 Russell's Modern Europe, 20, and see *post*, page 173, end of note; and see 1 Chit. Commercial L. 74. — C.

12. To the example of the Romans may be added that of the English in former days, — since, on the occasion of a navigator being accused of having committed some depredations on the natives of India. "this act of injustice" (according to Grotius) "was not without advocates who maintained, that, by ancient laws of England, crimes committed against foreign nations with whom there existed no public treaty of alliance, were not punishable in that kingdom." — *History of the Disturbances in the Low Countries*, book xvi.

13. See § 1, a fine passage of Cicero.

CHAP. II. OF THE MUTUAL COMMERCE BETWEEN NATIONS.

§ 21. General obligation of nations to carry on mutual commerce.

ALL men ought to find on earth the things they stand in need of. In the primitive state of communion, they took them wherever they happened to meet with them, if another had not before appropriated them to his own use. The introduction of dominion and property could not deprive men of so essential a right; and, consequently it cannot take place without leaving them, in general, some mean of procuring what is useful or necessary to them. This mean is commerce; by it every man may still supply his wants. Things being now become property, there is no obtaining them without the owner's consent, nor are they usually to be had for nothing; but they may be bought, or exchanged for other things of equal value. Men are, therefore, under an obligation to carry on that commerce with each other, if they wish not to deviate from the views of nature, and this obligation extends also to whole nations or states (Prelim. § 5). It is seldom that nature is seen in one place to produce every thing necessary for the use of man; one country abounds in corn, another in pastures and cattle, a third in timber and metals, &c. If all those countries trade together, as is agreeable to human nature, no one of them will be without such things as are useful and necessary; and the views of nature, our common mother, will be fulfilled. Further, one country is fitter for some kind of products than another, as, for instance, fitter for the vine than for tillage. If trade and barter take place, every nation, on the certainly of procuring what it wants, will employ its land and its industry in the most advantageous manner, and mankind in general prove gainers by it. Such are the foundations of the general obligation incumbent on nations reciprocally to cultivate commerce.(97)

§ 22. They should favour trade.

Every nation ought, therefore, not only to countenance trade, as far as it reasonably can, but even to protect and favour it. The care of the public roads, the safety of travellers, the establishment of ports, of places of sale, of well-regulated fairs, all contribute to this end. And, where these are attended with expense, the nation, as we have already observed (Book I, § 103), may, by tolls and other duties equitably proportioned, indemnify itself for its disbursements.

§ 23. Freedom of trade.

Freedom being very favourable to commerce, it is implied, in the duties of nations, that they should support it as far as possible, instead of cramping it by unnecessary burdens or restrictions. Wherefore, those private privileges and tolls, which obtain in many places, and press so heavily on commerce, are deservedly to be reprobated, unless founded on very important reasons arising from the public good.

§ 24. Right of trading belonging to nations.

Every nation, in virtue of her natural liberty, has a right to trade with those who are willing to correspond with such intentions; and to molest her in the exercise of her right is doing her an injury. (98) The Portuguese, at the time of their great power in the East Indies, were for excluding all other European nations from any commerce with the Indians; but such a pretension, no less iniquitous than chimerical, was treated with contempt; and the other nations agreed to consider any acts of violence in support of it, as just grounds for making war against the Portuguese. This common right of all nations is, at present, generally acknowledged under the appellation of freedom of trade.

§ 25. Each nation is sole judge of the propriety of commerce on her own part.

But, although it be in general the duty of a nation to carry on commerce with others, and, though each nation has a right to trade with those countries that are willing to encourage her — on the other hand, a nation ought to decline a commerce which is disadvantageous or dangerous (Book 1, § 98); and since, in case of *collision*, her duties to herself are paramount to her duties to others, she has a full and clear right to regulate her conduct, in this respect, by the consideration of what her advantage or safety requires. We have already seen (Book I. § 92), that each nation is, on her own part, the sole judge whether or not it be convenient for her to cultivate such or such branch of commerce. She may, therefore, either embrace or reject any commercial proposals from foreign nations, without affording them any just grounds to accuse her of injustice, or to demand a reason for such refusal, much less to make use of compulsion. She is free in the administration of her affairs, without being accountable to any other. The obligation of trading with other nations is in itself an imperfect obligation (Prelim. § 17), and gives them only an imperfect right; so that, in cases where the commerce would be detrimental, that obligation is entirely void. When the Spaniards attacked the Americans, under a pretence that those people refused to traffic with them, they only endeavoured to throw a colourable veil over their own insatiable avarice.

§ 26. Necessity of commercial treaties. (100)

These few remarks, together with what we have already said on

the subject (Book I. Chap. VIII.), may suffice to establish the principles of the natural law of nations respecting the mutual commerce of states. It is not difficult to point out, in general, what are the duties of nations in this respect, and what the law of nature prescribes to them for the good of the great society of mankind. But, as each nation is only so far obliged to carry on commerce with others as she can do it without being wanting to herself, and as the whole ultimately depends on the judgment that each state may form of what it can and ought to do in particular cases, nations cannot count on any thing more than generalities, such as, the inherent liberty of each to carry on trade, and, moreover, on *imperfect* rights, which depend on the judgment of others, and, consequently, are ever uncertain. Wherefore, if they wish to secure to themselves any definite and constant advantages, they must procure them by treaties.

§ 27. General rule concerning those treaties.

Since a nation has a full right to regulate herself in commercial affairs by what is useful or advantageous to her, she may make such commercial treaties as she thinks proper; and no other nation has a right to take offence, provided those treaties do not affect the perfect rights of others. If, by the engagements contracted, a nation, unnecessarily, or without powerful reasons, renders herself incapable of joining in the general trade which nature recommends between nations, she trespasses against her duty. But, the nation being the sole judge in this case (Prelim. § 16), other nations are bound to respect her natural liberty — to acquiesce in her determination, and even to suppose that she is actuated by substantial reasons. Every commercial treaty, therefore, which does not impair the perfect right of others, is allowable between nations; nor can the execution of it be lawfully opposed. But those commercial treaties alone are in themselves just and commendable, which pay to the general interest of mankind as great a degree of respect as is possible and reasonable in the particular case.

§ 28. Duty of nations in making those treaties.

As express promises and engagements should be inviolable, every wise and virtuous nation will be attentive to examine and weigh a commercial treaty before she concludes it, and to take care that she be not thereby engaged to any thing contrary to the duties which she owes to herself and others.

§ 29. Perpetual or temporary treaties, or treaties revocable at pleasure.

Nations may, in their treaties, insert such clauses and conditions as they think proper; they are at liberty to make them perpetual, or temporary, or dependent on certain events. It is usually most prudent not to engage for ever, as circumstances may afterwards intervene, by which the treaty might become very oppressive to one of the contracting parties. A nation may confine a treaty to the grant of only a precarious right — reserving to herself the liberty of revoking it at pleasure.

We have already observed (Book I. § 94) that a simple permission does not any more than long custom (Ibid. § 95), give any perfect right to a trade. Those things — namely, permission and customs — are therefore not to be confounded with treaties, — not even with those which give only a precarious right.

§ 30. Nothing contrary to the tenor of a treaty can be granted to a third party.

When once a nation has entered into engagements by treaty, she is no longer at liberty to do, in favour of others, contrary to the tenor of the treaty, what she might otherwise have granted to them agreeably to the duties of humanity or the general obligation of mutual commerce; for she is to do for others no more than what is in her power; and, having deprived herself of the liberty of disposing of a thing, that thing is no longer in her power. Therefore, when a nation has engaged to another that she will sell certain merchandise or produce to the latter only — as, for instance, corn — she can no longer sell it to any other. The case is the same in a contract to purchase certain goods of that nation alone.

§ 31. How far lawful to give up by treaty the liberty of trading with other nations.

But it will be asked, how and on what occasions a nation may enter into engagements which deprive her of the liberty to fulfil her duties to others. As the duties we owe to ourselves are paramount to those we owe to others, if a nation finds her safety and substantial advantage in a treaty of this nature, she is unquestionably justifiable in contracting it, especially as she does not thereby interrupt the general commerce of nations, but simply causes one particular branch of her own commerce to pass through other hands, or insures to a particular people certain things of which they stand in need. If a state which stands in need of salt can secure a supply of it from another, by engaging to sell her corn and cattle only to that other nation, who will doubt but that she has a right to conclude so salutary a treaty? In this case, her corn or cattle are goods which she disposes of for supplying her own wants. But, from what we have observed (§ 28), engagements of this kind are not to be entered into without very good reasons. However, be the reasons good or bad, the treaty is still valid, and other nations have no right to oppose it (§ 27).

§ 32. A nation may abridge its commerce in favour of another.

Every one is at liberty to renounce his right; a nation, therefore, may lay a restriction on her commerce in favour of another nation, and engage not to traffic in a certain kind of goods, or to forbear trading with such and such a country, &c. And, in departing from such engagements, she acts against the perfect right of the nation with which she has contracted, and the latter has a right to restrain her. The natural liberty of trade is not hurt by treaties of this nature; for that liberty consists only in every nation being unmolested in her right to carry on commerce with those that consent to traffic with her; each one remaining free to embrace or decline a particular branch of commerce, as she shall judge most advantageous to the state.

§ 33. A nation may appropriate to herself a particular branch of trade.

Nations not only carry on trade for the sake of procuring necessary or useful articles, but also with a view to make it a source of opulence. Now, wherever a profit is to be made, it is equally lawful for every one to participate in it: but the most diligent may lawfully anticipate the others by taking possession of an advantage which lies open to the first occupier; — he may even secure the whole entirely to himself, if he has any lawful means of appropriating it. When, therefore, a particular nation is in sole possession of certain articles, another nation may lawfully procure to herself by treaty the advantage of being the only buyer, and then sell them again all over the world. And, as it is indifferent to nations from what hand they receive the commodities they want, provided they obtain them at a reasonable price, the monopoly of this nation does not clash with the general duties of humanity, provided that she do not take advantage of it to set an unreasonable and exorbitant price on her goods. Should she, by an abuse of her monopoly, exact an immoderate profit, this would be an offence against the law of nature, as, by such an exaction, she either deprives other nations of a necessary or agreeable article which nature designed for all men, or obliges them to purchase it at too dear a rate: nevertheless, she does not do them any positive wrong, because, strictly speaking, and according to external right, the owner of a commodity may either keep it or set what price he pleases on it. Thus, the Dutch, by a treaty with the king of Ceylon, have wholly engrossed the cinnamon trade: yet, whilst they keep their profits within just limits, other nations have no right to complain.

But, were the necessaries of life in question — were the monopolist inclined to raise them to an excessive price — other nations would be authorized by the care of their own safety, and for the advantage of human society, to form a general combination in order to reduce a greedy oppressor to reasonable terms. The right to necessaries is very different from that to things adapted only to convenience and pleasure, which we may dispense with if they be loo dear. It would be absurd that the subsistence and being of other nations should depend on the caprice or avidity of one.

§ 34. Consuls. (101)

Among the modern institutions for the advantage of commerce, one of the most useful is that of consuls, or persons residing in the large trading cities, and especially the seaports, of foreign countries, with a commission to watch over the rights and privileges of their nation, and to decide disputes between her merchants there. When a nation trades largely with a country, it is requisite to have there a person charged with such a commission: and, as the state which allows of this commerce must naturally favour it, — for the same reason, also, it must admit the consul. But, there being no absolute and perfect obligation to this, the nation that wishes to have a consul, must procure this right by the commercial treaty itself.

The consul being charged with the affairs of his sovereign, and receiving his orders, continues his subject, and accountable to him for his actions.

The consul is no public minister (as will appear by what we shall say of the character of ministers, in our fourth book), and cannot pretend to the privileges annexed to such character. Yet, bearing his sovereign's commission, and being in this quality received by the prince in whose dominions he resides, he is, in a certain degree, entitled to the protection of the law of

nations. This sovereign, by the very act of receiving him, tacitly engages to allow him all the liberty and safety necessary to the proper discharge of his functions, without which the admission of me consul would be nugatory and delusive.

The functions of a consul require, in the first place, that he be not a subject of the state where he resides: as, in this case, he would be obliged in all things to conform to its orders, and thus not be at liberty to acquit himself of the duties of his office.

They seem even to require that the consul should be independent of the ordinary criminal justice of the place where he resides, so as not to be molested or imprisoned unless he himself violate the law of nations by some enormous crime.

And, though the importance of the consular functions be not so great as to procure to the consul's person the inviolability and absolute independence enjoyed by public ministers, — yet, being under the particular protection of the sovereign who employs him, and intrusted with the care of his concerns, — if he commits any crime, the respect due to his master requires that he should be sent home to be punished. Such is the mode pursued by states that are inclined to preserve a good understanding with each other. But the surest way is, expressly to settle all these matters, as far as practicable, by the commercial treaty.

Wicquefort, in his treatise of *The Ambassador*, Book I. § 5, says, that consuls do not enjoy the protection of the law of nations, and that, both in civil and criminal cases, they are subject to the justice of the place where they reside. But the very instances he quotes contradict his proposition. The states-general of the United Provinces, whose consul had been affronted and put under arrest by the governor of Cadiz, complained of it to the court of Madrid as a breach of the law of nations. And, in the year 1634, the republic of Venice was near coming to a rupture with pope Urban VIII. on account of the violence offered to the Venetian consul by the governor of Ancona. The governor, suspecting this consul to have given information detrimental to the commerce of Ancona, had persecuted him, seized his furniture and papers, and caused him to be summoned, declared guilty of contumacy, and banished under pretence that, contrary to public prohibition, he had caused goods to be unloaded in a time of contagion. This consul's successor he likewise imprisoned. The Venetian senate warmly insisted on having due satisfaction: and, on the interposition of the ministers of France, who were apprehensive of an open rupture, the pope obliged the governor of Ancona to give the republic satisfaction accordingly.

In default of treaties, custom is to be the rule on these occasions; for, a prince, who receives a consul without express conditions, is supposed to receive him on the footing established by custom.

(97) The restrictions on trade, which have been enforced absolutely or conditionally, by almost all the powerful nations of the world, have been the cause of a thousand wars, and the

groundwork of innumerable treaties; and, therefore, it is important that we should give them full consideration.

With respect to the *freedom of trade*. It has been laid down by the wisest of politicians and best of men, that every nation ought not only to countenance trade as far as it reasonably can, but even to protect and favour it; and that freedom being very favourable to commerce, it is implied in the duties of nations that they should support it as far as possible, instead of cramping it by unnecessary burdens or restrictions; and this position is supported by the reasons thus urged by Vattel (*supra*, § 21).

It was this feeling that influenced that celebrated statesman, Mr. Pitt, in concluding the commercial treaty with France, in 1786. Great Britain and France had, for centuries before, contrary to every sound principle of policy, acted as *rival enemies*, {1} and their commercial policy was dictated by the same spirit which prompted their unhappy wars; insomuch, that, though they possessed the materials of a most extensive commerce — the one abounding in all that art and industry can supply, and the other in productions of a more favoured soil and climate — the exchange of their peculiar produce was discouraged by a complicated system of restraint and heavy duties. ^{2} The object of the commercial treaty alluded to was, to abolish those pernicious restraints, and, by connecting the two countries in the bonds of a reciprocal trade, to pledge them, by their mutual interest, to an oblivion of their ancient animosities. The view in which that treaty originated was explained by Mr. Pitt, when it was submitted to Parliament; and the sentiments which he expressed gave to this measure a remarkable character of *moderation* and wisdom. In reply to an argument inculcating constant jealousy of France, {2} he inquired, "whether. in using the word *jealousy*, it was meant to recommend to this country such a species of jealousy as should be either mad or blind, such a species of jealousy as should induce her either madly to throw away what was to make her happy, or blindly grasp at that which must end in her ruin? Was the necessity of a perpetual animosity with France so evident and so pressing that for it we were to sacrifice every commercial advantage we might expect from a friendly intercourse with that country? or, was a pacific connection between the two kingdoms so highly offensive that even an extension of commerce could not counterpoise it?" Towards the close of the same speech, he observes, "The quarrels between France and Britain had too long continued to harass not only those two great nations themselves, but had frequently embroiled the peace of Europe; nay, had disturbed the tranquillity of the most remote parts of the world. They had by their past conduct, acted as if they were intended for the destruction of each other; but he hoped the time was now come when they should justify the order of the universe and show that they were better calculated for the more amiable purposes of friendly intercourse and mutual benevolence."; "Considering the treaty," he continued, "in a political view, he should not hesitate to contend against the loo frequently advanced doctrine, that France was and must be the unalterable enemy of Britain; his mind revolted from this position as monstrous and impossible. To suppose that any nation was unalterably the enemy of another, was weak and childish: it had neither its foundation in the experience of nations nor in the history of man. It was a libel on the constitution of political societies, and supposed diabolical malice in the original frame of man." — C.

- {1}. 2 Smith's Wealth of Nations, pp. 226-7, 252-3; Tucker's Pamphlet, Cui Bono.
- {2}. See Smith's Wealth of Nations, vol. 4, 169, per Buchanan; and see Andersen's Hist. Com. vol. 4, pp. 634 to 639.
- (98) It is a general rule of the law of nations, that, in time of peace, no nation is entitled to limit or impose regulations upon the commerce which any other independent state may think fit to carry on, either externally, with the natives of other independent states, or internally, amongst its own subjects. Puffend. b. 4, c. 5, s. 10, p. 168; Marten's L.N. 152-53; where see the different authorities in support of this position. It there seems that an exclusive trade may be acquired by a treaty with the nations of India who have not before entered into a restrictive treaty. See also 1 Chit. Com. L. 76. C.
- (99) See further, 1 Chit. Com. L. 80, n. 2; Grotius, 158; Puff. b. 4, c. 5, s. 10, p. 168.
- (100) See, more fully, 1 Chitty's Com. L. 35.
- (101) See further as to consuls, *post*. B. 4, ch 8, s. 75, p. 461. This and the following sections are much too concise upon the important subject of consuls. See more fully 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 48 to 73; statute 6 Geo. 4. c. 87; Warden on Consular Establishments, Paris, A.D. 1813; Madame de Steck, a Berlin. 1790; Anderson's Hist. Commerce, index, titles "Conservator," and "Consul;" and see decisions *Albreton v. Sussman*, 2 Ves. & B. 323; 4 Bar. & Cres. 886; 8 Moore's Rep. 632; 7 T.R. 251; 8 East. 364; 2 *Chalm. Opin.* 294. A foreign consul cannot sue a merchant here for any supposed services in that character De Lima v. Holdimand, 1 Ryan & Moody, 45: nor is he privileged from arrest, *Vivash v. Belcher.* 3 *Mau.* & Selw. 284. (He is liable as garnishee in the case of a foreign attachment in the state courts, *Kidderlin v. Meyer*, 2 Mile's Rep. 242; and to indictment for *misdemeanour* in the courts of the United States, which have *exclusive* jurisdiction. *U. States v. Ravara*, 2 Dall. Rep. 297; *Comm. v. Kozloff*, 5 Serg, & Rawle, 545. *The State v. De la Forest.* 2 Nott & McCord's Rep. 545, *contra.*)

CHAP. III. OF THE DIGNITY AND EQUALITY OF NATIONS — OF TITLES AND OTHER MARKS OF HONOUR.

§ 35. Dignity of nations or sovereign states.

EVERY nation, every sovereign and independent state, deserves consideration and respect, because it makes an immediate figure in the grand society of the human race, is independent of all earthly power, and is an assemblage of a great number of men, which is, doubtless, more considerable than any individual. The sovereign represents his whole nation; he unites in his person all its majesty. No individual, though ever so free and independent, can be placed in competition with a sovereign; this would be putting a single person upon an equality with a 19 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

united multitude of his equals. Nations and sovereigns are, therefore, under an obligation, and at the same time have a right, to maintain their dignity, and to cause it to be respected, as being of the utmost importance to their safety and tranquillity.

§ 36. Their equality.

We have already observed (Prelim. § 18) that nature has established a perfect equality of rights between independent nations. Consequently, none can naturally lay claim to any superior prerogative: for, whatever privileges any one of them derives from freedom and sovereignty, the others equally derive the same from the same source.

§ 37. Precedency.

And since precedency or pre-eminence of rank is a prerogative, no nation, no sovereign, can naturally claim it as a right. Why should nations that are not dependent on him give up any point to him against their will? However, as a powerful and extensive state is much more considerable in universal society than a small state, it is reasonable that the latter should yield to the former on occasions where one must necessarily yield to the other, as, in an assembly, — and should pay it those more ceremonial deferences which do not, in fact, destroy their equality, and only show a superiority of order, a first place among equals. Other nations will naturally assign the first place to the more powerful state; and it would be equally useless as ridiculous for the weaker one obstinately to contend about it. The antiquity of the state enters also into consideration on these occasions: a new comer cannot dispossess any one of the honours he has enjoyed; and he must produce very strong reasons, before he can obtain a preference.

§ 38. The form of government is foreign to this question.

The form of government is naturally foreign to this question. The dignity, the majesty, resides originally in the body of the state; that of the sovereign is derived from his representing the nation. And can it be imagined that a state possesses more or less dignity according as it is governed by a single person or by many? At present kings claim a superiority of rank over republics: but this pretension has no other support than the superiority of their strength. Formerly, the Roman republic considered all kings as very far beneath them: but the monarchs of Europe, finding none but feeble republics to oppose them, have disdained to admit them to an equality. The republic of Venice, and that of the United Provinces, have obtained the honours of crowned heads; but their ambassadors yield precedency to those of kings.

§ 39. A state ought to keep its rank, notwithstanding any changes in the form of its government.

In consequence of what we have just established, if the form of government in a nation happens to be changed she will still preserve the same honours and rank of which she was before in possession. When England had abolished royalty, Cromwell would suffer no abatement of the

honours that had been paid to the crown or to the nation; and he everywhere maintained the English ambassadors in the rank they had always possessed.

§ 40. In this respect treaties and

If the grades of precedency have been settled by treaties or by long custom founded on tacit consent, it is necessary to conform to the established rule. To dispute with a prince the rank he has acquired in this manner, is doing him an injury, inasmuch as it is an expression of contempt for him, or a violation of engagements that secure to him a right. Thus, by the injudicious partition between the sons of Charlemagne, the elder having obtained the empire, the younger who received the kingdom of France, yielded precedency to him the more readily, as there still remained at that time a recent idea of the majesty of the real Roman empire. His successor followed the rule they found established: — they were imitated by the other kings of Europe; and thus the imperial crown continues to possess, without opposition, the first rank in Christendom. With most of the other crowns, the point of precedency remains yet undetermined.

Some people would have us to look upon the precedency of the emperor as something more than the first place among equals; they would fain attribute to him the temporal head of Christendom. And it, in fact, appears that many emperors entertained ideas of such pretensions, — as if, by reviving the name of the Roman empire, they could also revive its rights. Other states have been on their guard against these pretensions. We may see in Mezeray² the precautions taken by king Charles V. when the emperor Charles IV. visited France, "for fear," says the historian, "lest that prince, and his son, the king of the Romans, should found any right of superiority on his courtesy." Bodinus relates, that "the French took great offence at the Emperor Sigismund's placing himself in the royal seat in full parliament, and at his having knighted the Senechal de Beaucaire." — adding that," to repair the egregious error they had committed in suffering it, they would not allow the same emperor, when at Lyons to make the Count of Savoy a duke." At present, a king of France would doubtless think it a degradation of his dignity, were he to intimate the most distant idea that another might claim any authority in his kingdom.

§ 41. Of the name and honours.

As a nation may confer on her conductor what degree of authority and what rights she thinks proper, she is equally free in regard to the name, the titles, and honours with which she may choose to decorate him. But discretion and the care of her reputation require that she should not, in this respect, deviate too far from the customs commonly established among civilized nations. Let us further observe, that in this point, she ought to be guided by prudence, and inclined to proportion the titles and honours of her chief to the power he possesses, and to the degree of authority with which she chooses to invest him. Titles and honours, it is true, determine nothing: they are but empty names, and vain ceremonies, when they are misplaced: yet, who does not know how powerful an influence they have on the minds of mankind? This is, then, a more serious affair than it appears at the first glance. The nation ought to take care not to debase herself before other states, and not to degrade her chief by too humble a title: she ought to be still more careful not to swell his heart by a vain name, by unbounded honours, so as to inspire him

with the idea of arrogating to himself a commensurate authority over her, or of acquiring a proportionate power by unjust conquests. On the other hand, an exalted title may engage the chief to support, with greater firmness, the dignity of the nation. Prudence is guided by circumstances, and, on every occasion keeps within due bounds. "Royalty," says a respectable author, who may be believed on this subject, "rescued the house of Brandenburg from that yoke of servitude under which the house of Austria then kept all the German princes. This was a bait which Frederic I. threw out to all his posterity, saying to them, as it were I have acquired a title for you; do you render yourselves worthy of it: I have laid the foundations of your greatness; it is you who are to finish the work."

§ 42. Whether a sovereign may assume what title and honours he pleases.

If the conductor of the state is sovereign, he has in his hands the rights and authority of the political society; and consequently he may himself determine what title he will assume, and what honours shall be paid to him, unless these have been already determined by the fundamental laws, or that the limits which have been set to his power manifestly oppose such as he wishes to assume. His subjects are equally obliged to obey him in this as in whatever he commands by virtue of a lawful authority. Thus, the Czar Peter I., grounding his pretensions on the vast extent of his dominions, took upon himself the title of emperor.

§ 43. Right of other nations in this respect.

But foreign nations are not obliged to give way to the will of a sovereign who assumes a new title, or of a people who call their chief by what name they please.⁶

However, if this title has nothing unreasonable, or contrary to received customs, it is altogether agreeable to the mutual duties which bind nations together, to give to a sovereign or conductor of a state the same title that is given him by his people. But if this title is contrary to custom — if it implies attributes which do not belong to him who affects it, foreign nations may refuse it without his having reason to complain. The title of "Majesty" is consecrated by custom to monarchs who command great nations. The emperors of Germany have long affected to reserve it to themselves, as belonging solely to the imperial crown. But the kings asserted with reason that there was nothing on earth more eminent or more august than their dignity: they therefore refused the title of Majesty to him who refused it to them; and at present, except in a few instances founded on particular reasons, the title of Majesty is a peculiar attribute of the royal character.

As it would be ridiculous for a petty prince to take the title of king, and assume the style of "Majesty," foreign nations, by refusing to comply with this whim, do nothing but what is conformable to reason and their duty. However, if there reigns anywhere a sovereign, who, nothwithstanding the small extent of his power, is accustomed to receive from his neighbours the title of king, distant nations who would carry on an intercourse with him cannot refuse him that title. It belongs not to them to reform the customs of distant countries.

§ 45. How titles and honours may be secured.

The sovereign who wishes constantly to receive certain titles and honours from other powers, must secure them by treaties. Those who have entered into engagements in this way are obliged to conform to them, and cannot deviate from the treaties without doing him an injury. Thus, in the examples we have produced (§§ 41 and 42), the czar and the king of Prussia took care to negotiate beforehand with the courts in friendship with them, to secure their being acknowledged under the new titles they intended to assume.

The popes have formerly pretended that it belonged to the tiara alone to create new crowns; they had the confidence to expect that the superstition of princes and nations would allow them so sublime a prerogative. But it was eclipsed at the revival of letters. The emperors of Germany, who formed the same pretensions, were at least countenanced by the example of the ancient Roman emperors. They only want the same power in order to have the same right.

§ 46. We must conform to general customs.

In default of treaties, we ought, with respect to titles, and, in general, every other mark of honour, to conform to the rule established by general custom. To attempt a deviation from it with respect to a nation or sovereign, when there is no particular reason for such innovation, is expressing either contempt or ill-will towards them;" a conduct equally inconsistent with sound policy and with the duties that nations owe to each other. (102)

§ 47. Mutual respect which sovereigns owe to each other.

The greatest monarch ought to respect in every sovereign the eminent character with which he is invested. The independence, the equality of nations, the reciprocal duties of humanity, — all these circumstances should induce him to pay, even to the chief of a petty state, the respect due to the station which he fills. The weakest state is composed of men as well as the most powerful: and our duties are the same towards all those who do not depend on us.

But this precept of the law of nature does not extend beyond what is essential to the respect which independent nations owe to each other, or that conduct, in a word, which shows that we acknowledge a state or its chief to be truly independent and sovereign, and consequently entitled to every thing due to the quality of sovereignty. But on the other hand a great monarch being as we have already observed, a very important personage in human society, it is natural, that, in matters merely ceremonial, and not derogatory to the equality of rights between nations, he should receive honours to which a petty prince can have no pretensions: and the latter cannot refuse to pay the former every mark of respect which is not inconsistent with his own independence and sovereignty.

§ 48. How a sovereign ought to maintain his dignity.(103)

Every nation, every sovereign, ought to maintain their dignity (§ 35) by causing due respect to be paid to them; and, especially, they ought not to suffer that dignity to be impaired. If, then, there are titles and honours, which, by constant custom, belong to a prince, he may insist upon them; and he ought to do it on occasions where his glory is concerned.

But it is proper to distinguish between neglect or the omission of what the established usage requires, and positive acts of disrespect and insult. The prince may complain of an instance of neglect, and, if it be not repaired, may consider it as an indication of ill-will: he has a right to demand, even by force of arms, the reparation of an insult. The czar Peter the First, in his manifesto against Sweden, complained that the cannon had not been fired on his passing at Riga. He might think it strange that they did not pay him this mark of respect, and he might complain of it; but, to have made this the subject of a war, must have indicated a preposterous prodigality of human blood.

- 1. Bartolus went so far as to say, that "all those were heretics who did not believe that the emperor was lord of the whole earth." See Bodinus's Republic, book i. ch. ix. p.m. 139.
- 2. History of France, explanation of the medals of Charles V.
- 3. In his Republic, p. 138.
- 4. Pentherrieder, minister plenipotentiary of the emperor at the congress of Cambray, made an attempt to insure to his master an incontestable superiority and pre-eminence over all the other crowned heads. He induced Count Provana, the king of Sardinia's minister, to sign a deed, in which he declared that neither his own sovereign nor any other prince had a right to dispute pre-eminence with the emperor, its contents being made public, the kings made such heavy complaints on the occasion, that Provana was recalled, and the emperor ordered his minister to suppress the deed, affecting, at the same time, a profound ignorance of the whole transaction: and thus the affair was dropped. Memoirs of Mons. de St. Philippe, vol. iv. p. 194.
- 5. Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg.
- 6. Cromwell, in writing to Louis the Fourteenth, used the following style; "Olivarius, Dominus Protector Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ, Ludovico XIV. Francorum Regi Christianissime Rex." And the subscription was "In Aula nostra Alba. Vester bonus amicus." The court of France was highly offended at this form of address. The ambassador Boreel, in a letter to the Pensionary De Witt, dated May 25, 1655, said that Cromwell's letter had not been presented, and that those who were charged with the delivery of it, had withheld it, through an apprehension of its giving rise to some misunderstanding between the two countries.
- 7. At the famous treaty of Westphalia, the plenipotentiaries of France agreed with those of the emperor, "that the king and queen writing with their own hand to the emperor, and giving him

the title of majesty, he should answer them, with his own hand, and give them the same title." Letter of the plenipotentiaries to M. de Brienne, Oct. 15th, 1646.

- 8. Catholic princes receive still from the pope titles that relate to religion, Benedict XIV. gave that of "Most Faithful" to the king of Portugal, and the condescension of other princes connived at the imperative style in which the bull is couched. It is dated December 23, 1748.
- (102) Formerly all nations used to observe, in the British Seas, the mark of honour, by lowering the flag or top-sail to an English man of war, called the *duty of the flag*. See 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 102, and see end of 2d vol. p. 324. See, as to the sea and incidents, *ante*, 125 and 131 in notes; and Cours de Droit Public, tum. 2, p. 80 to 64, and 396 to 406. C.
- (103) The House of Lords recently rather facetiously, maintained the dignity of the king of Spain, by declining to give *him costs*, on the same principle that *our king* does not recover costs, saying, we will not disparage the dignity of the king of Spain by giving him costs. *Hewlett v. King of Spain*, on appeal from Chancery to House of Lords, 1 Dow. Rep. New Series, 177.

CHAP. IV. OF THE RIGHT TO SECURITY, AND THE EFFECTS OF THE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE OF NATIONS.(104)

§ 49. Right to security.

In vain does nature prescribe to nations, as well as to individuals, the care of self-preservation, and of advancing their own perfection and happiness, if she does not give them a right to preserve themselves from every thing that might render this care ineffectual. This *right* is nothing more than a *moral power of acting*, that is, the power of doing what is morally possible — what is proper and conformable to our duties. We have, then, in general, a right to do whatever is necessary to the discharge of our duties. Every nation, as well as every man, has, therefore, a right to prevent other nations from obstructing her preservation, her perfection, and happiness, — that is, to preserve herself from all injuries (§ 18): and this right is a perfect one, since it is given to satisfy a natural and indispensable obligation: for, when we cannot use constraint in order to cause our rights to be respected, their effects are very uncertain. It is this right to preserve herself from all injury that is called the right to security.

§ 50. It produces the right of resistance;

It is safest to prevent the evil when it can be prevented. A nation has a right to resist an injurious attempt, and to make use of force and every honourable expedient against whosoever is actually engaged in opposition to her, and even to anticipate his machinations, observing, however, not to attack him upon vague and uncertain suspicions, lest she should incur the imputation of becoming herself an unjust aggressor.

§ 51. and that of obtaining reparation;

When the evil is done, the same right to security authorizes the offended party to endeavour to obtain a complete reparation, and to employ force for that purpose if necessary.

§ 52. and the right of punishing.

Finally, the offended party have a right to provide for their future security, and to chastise the offender, by inflicting upon him a punishment capable of deterring him thenceforward from similar aggressions, and of intimidating those who might be tempted to imitate him. They may even, if necessary, disable the aggressor from doing further injury. They only make use of their right in all these measures, which they adopt with good reason: and if evil thence results to him who has reduced them to the necessity of taking such steps, he must impute the consequences only to his own injustice.

§ 53. Right of all nations against a mischievous people.

If, then, there is anywhere a nation of a restless and mischievous disposition, ever ready to injure others, to traverse their designs and to excite domestic disturbances in their dominions, — it is not to be doubted that all the others have a right to form a coalition in order to repress and chastise that nation, and to put it for ever after out of her power to injure them. Such would be the just fruits of the policy which Machiavel praises in Cæsar Borgia. The conduct followed by Philip II. king of Spain, was calculated to unite all Europe against him; and it was from just reasons that Henry the Great formed the design of humbling a power whose strength was formidable, and whose maxims were pernicious.

The three preceding propositions are so many principles that furnish the various foundations for a just war, as we shall see in the proper place.

§ 54. No nation has a right to interfere in the government of another state.

It is an evident consequence of the liberty and independence of nations, that all have a right to be governed as they think proper, and that no state has the smallest right to interfere in the government of another. Of all the rights that can belong to a nation, sovereignty is, doubtless, the most precious, and that which other nations ought the most scrupulously to respect, if they would not do her an injury.(105)

§ 55. One sovereign cannot make himself the judge of the conduct of another.

The sovereign is he to whom the nation has intrusted the empire and the care of the government: she has invested him with her rights; she alone is directly interested in the manner in which the conductor she has chosen makes use of his power. It does not, then, belong to any foreign power to take cognisance of the administration of that sovereign, to set himself up for a judge of his conduct, and to oblige him to alter it. If he loads his subjects with taxes, and if he treats them

with severity, the nation alone is concerned in the business; and no other is called upon to oblige him to amend his conduct and follow more wise and equitable maxims. It is the part of prudence to point out the occasions when officious and amicable representations may be made to him. the Spaniards violated all rules when they set themselves up as judges of the Inca Atahualpa. If that prince had violated the law of nations with respect to them, they would have had a right to punish him. But they accused him of having put some of his subjects to death, of having had several wives, &c. — things, for which he was not at all accountable to them; and, to fill up the measure of their extravagant injustice, they condemned him by the laws of Spain. ¹

§ 56. How far lawful to interfere in a quarrel between a sovereign and his subjects.

But, if the prince, by violating the fundamental laws, gives his subjects a legal right to resist him, — if tyranny, becoming insupportable, obliges the nation to rise in their own defence, — every foreign power has a right to succour an oppressed people who implore their assistance. The English justly complained of James II. The nobility and the most distinguished patriots having determined to check him in the prosecution of his schemes, which manifestly tended to overthrow the constitution, and to destroy the liberties and the religion of the people, applied for assistance to the United Provinces. The authority of the Prince of Orange had, doubtless, an influence on the deliberations of the states-general; but it did not lead them to the commission of an act of injustice: for, when a people, from good reasons take up arms against an oppressor, it is but an act of justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defence of their liberties. Whenever, therefore, matters are carried so far as to produce a civil war, foreign powers may assist that party which appears to them to have justice on its side. He who assists an odious tyrant, — he who declares for an unjust and rebellious people, — violates his duty. But, when the bands of the political society are broken, or at least suspended, between the sovereign and his people, the contending parties may then be considered as two distinct powers; and, since they are both equally independent of all foreign authority, nobody has a right to judge them. Either may be in the right; and each of those who grant their assistance may imagine that he is acting in support of the better cause. It follows, then in virtue of the voluntary law of nations (see Prelim. § 21), that the two parties may act as having an equal right, and behave to each other accordingly till the decision of the affair.

But we ought not to abuse this maxim, and make a handle of it to authorize odious machinations against the internal tranquillity of states. It is a violation of the law of nations to invite those subject to revolt who actually pay obedience to their sovereign, though they complain of his government.

The practice of nations is conformable to our maxims. When the German protestants came to the assistance of the reformed party in France, the court never attempted to treat them otherwise than on the usual footing of enemies in general, and according to the laws of war. France was at the same time engaged in assisting the Netherlands then in arms against Spain, and expected that her troops should be considered in no other light than as auxiliaries in a regular war. But no power ever fails to complain, as of an atrocious wrong, if any one attempts by his emissaries to excite his subjects to revolt.

As to those monsters who, under the title of sovereigns, render themselves the scourges and horror of the human race, they are savage beasts, whom every brave man may justly exterminate from the face of the earth. All antiquity has praised Hercules for delivering the world from an Antæs, a Busiris, and a Diomede.

§ 57. Right of opposing the interference of foreign powers in the affairs of government.

After having established the position that foreign nations have no right to interfere in the government of an independent state, it is not difficult to prove that the latter has a right to oppose such interference. To govern herself according to her own pleasure, is a necessary part of her independence. A sovereign state cannot be constrained in this respect, except it be from a particular right which she has herself given to other states by her treaties; and, even if she has given them such a right, yet it cannot, in an affair of so delicate a nature as that of government, be extended beyond the clear and express terms of the treaties. In every other case, a sovereign has a right to treat those as enemies who attempt to interfere in his domestic affairs otherwise than by their good offices.

§ 58. The same rights with respect to religion.

Religion is in every sense an object of great importance to a nation, and one of the most interesting subjects on which the government can be employed. An independent people are accountable for their religion to God alone; in this particular, as in every other, they have a light to regulate their conduct according to the dictates of their own conscience, and to prevent all foreign interference in an affair of so delicate a nature. The custom, long kept up in Christendom of causing all the affairs of religion to be decided and regulated in a general council, could only have been introduced by the singular circumstance of the submission of the whole church to the same civil government, — the Roman empire. When that empire was overthrown, and gave place to many independent kingdoms, this custom was found contrary to the first principles of government, to the very idea of independent states and political societies. It was, however, long supported by prejudice, ignorance, and superstition, by the authority of the popes and the power of the clergy, and still respected even at the time of the reformation. The states who had embraced the reformed religion offered to submit to the decisions of an impartial council lawfully assembled. At present they would not hesitate to declare, that, in matters of religion, they are equally independent of every power on earth, as they are in the affairs of civil government. The general and absolute authority of the pope and council is absurd in every other system than that of those popes who strove to unite all Christendom in a single body, of which they pretended to be the supreme monarchs.³ But even Catholic sovereigns have endeavoured to restrain that authority within such limits as are consistent with their supreme power: they do not receive the decrees of councils or the popes' bulls till they have caused them to be examined; and these ecclesiastical laws are of no force in their dominions unless confirmed by the prince. In the first book of this work, Chap. XII. we have sufficiently established the rights of a state in matters of religion; and we introduce them hero again, only to draw just consequences from them with respect to the conduct which nations ought to observe towards each other.

§ 59 No nation can be constrained with respect to religion.

It is, then, certain that we cannot in opposition to the will of a nation, interfere in her religious concerns, without violating her rights, and doing her an injury. Much less are we allowed to employ force of arms to oblige her to receive a doctrine and a worship which we consider as divine. What right have men to set themselves up as the defenders and protectors of the cause of God? He can, whenever he pleases, lead nations to the knowledge of himself, by more effectual means than those of violence. Persecutors make no true converts. The monstrous maxim of extending religion by the sword, is a subversion of the rights of mankind, and the most terrible scourge of nations.

§ 60. Offices of humanity in these matters. Missionaries.

But it is an office of humanity to labour, by mild and lawful means, to persuade a nation to receive a religion which we believe to be the only one that is true and salutary. Missionaries may be sent to instruct the people; and this care is altogether comformable to the attention which every nation owes to the perfection and happiness of others. But it must be observed, that, in order to avoid doing an injury to the rights of a sovereign, the missionaries ought to abstain from preaching clandestinely, or without his permission, a new doctrine to his people. He may refuse to accept their proffered services; and, if he orders them to leave his dominions, they ought to obey. They should have a very express order from the King of kings, before they can lawfully disobey a sovereign who commands according to the extent of his power; and the prince who is not convinced of that extraordinary order of the Deity, will do no more than exert his lawful rights, in punishing a missionary for disobedience. But, what if the nation, or a considerable part of the people, are desirous of retaining the missionary, and following his doctrine? In a former part of the work (Book I. §§ 128-136), we have established the rights of the nation and those of the citizens; and thither we refer for an answer to this question.

Every madman will fancy he is fighting in the cause of God, and every aspiring spirit will use that pretext as a cloak for his ambition. While Charlemagne was ravaging Saxony with fire and sword, in order to plant Christianity there, the successors of Mohammed were ravaging Asia and Africa, to establish the Koran in those parts.

§ 61. Circumspection to be used.

This is a very delicate subject; and we cannot authorize an inconsiderate zeal for making proselytes, without endangering the tranquillity of all nations, and even exposing those who are engaged in making converts to act inconsistently with their duty, at the very time they imagine they are accomplishing the most meritorious work. For, it is certainly performing a very bad office to a nation and doing her an essential injury, to spread a false and dangerous religion among the inhabitants. Now, there is no person who does not believe his own religion to be the only true and safe one. Recommend, kindle in all hearts, the ardent zeal of the missionaries, and you will see Europe inundated with Lamas, Bonzes, and Dervises, while monks of all kinds will overrun Asia and Africa. Protestant ministers will crowd to Spain and Italy, in defiance of the

Inquisition, while the Jesuits will spread themselves among the Protestants in order to bring them back into the pale of the church. Let the Catholics reproach the Protestants as much as they please with their lukewarmness, the conduct of the latter is undoubtedly more agreeable to reason and the law of nations. True zeal applies itself to the task of making a holy religion flourish in the countries where it is received, and of rendering it useful to the manners of the people and to the state: and, without forestalling the dispositions of Providence, it can find sufficient employment at home, until an invitation come from foreign nations, or a very evident commission be given from heaven, to preach that religion abroad. Finally, let us add, that before we can lawfully undertake to preach a particular religion to the various nations of the earth, we must ourselves be thoroughly convinced of its truth by the most serious examination. — "What! can Christians doubt of their religion?" — The Mohammedan entertains no doubt of his. Be ever ready to impart your knowledge, — simply and sincerely expose the principles of your belief to those who are desirous of hearing you: instruct them, convince them by evidence, but seek not to hurry them away with the fire of enthusiasm. It is a sufficient charge on each of us, to be responsible for his own conscience. — Thus, neither will the light of knowledge be refused to any who wish to receive it, nor will a turbulent zeal disturb the peace of nations.

§ 62. What a sovereign may do in favour of those who profess his religion in another state.

When a religion is persecuted in one country, foreign nations who profess it may intercede for their brethren: but this is all they can lawfully do, unless the persecution be carried to an intolerable excess: then, indeed, it becomes a case of manifest tyranny, in opposition to which all nations are allowed to assist an unhappy people (§ 56). A regard to their own safety may also authorize them to undertake the defence of the persecuted sufferers A king of France replied to the ambassadors who solicited him to suffer his subjects of the reformed religion to live in peace, "that he was master in his own kingdom," But the Protestant sovereigns, who saw a general conspiracy of the Catholics obstinately bent on their destruction, were so far masters on their side as to be at liberty to give assistance to a body of men who might strengthen their party, and help them to preserve themselves from the ruin with which they were threatened. All distinctions of states and nations are to be disregarded, when there is question of forming a coalition against a set of madmen who would exterminate all those that do not implicitly receive their doctrines.

1. Garcillasso de la Vega.

⁽¹⁰⁴⁾ As to the independence of nations, see in general, Cours de Droit Public. Paris, A.D. 1830, tom. 2, 1st part, article ii. pp. 3 to 15.

⁽¹⁰⁵⁾ Nor has a subject of one state a right to enter into any contract with, or to assist the revolted colony of another before the same has been formally recognised as an independent state by its own government; and if a state assist a revolted colony, it is just ground of war on the part of the parent state. *Thompson v. Powles*, 2 Simon's Rep. 194; *Taylor v. Barclay*, id. 213 Ante, p. 141, note 95.

- 2. When, however, we see a party inflamed with deadly hatred against the religion we profess, and a neighboring prince persecuting in consequence the professors of that religion, it is lawful for us to give assistance to the sufferers, as it was well remarked by James I. of England to Bouillon the ambassador of Mary de Medici, queen-regent of France, "When my neighbours are attacked in a quarrel in which I am interested, the law of nature requires that I should anticipate and prevent the evil which may thence result to myself." Le Vassor, History of Louis XIII.
- 3. See above, § 46, and Bodinus's Republic, book i. c, ix, with his quotations, p.m. 139.

CHAP. V. OF THE OBSERVANCE OF JUSTICE BETWEEN NATIONS.

§ 63. Necessity of the observance of justice in human society.

JUSTICE is the basis of all society, the sure bond of all commerce. Human society, far from being an intercourse of assistance and good offices, would be no longer any thing but a vast scene of robbery, if no respect were paid to this virtue, which secures to every one his own. It is still more necessary between nations than between individuals; because injustice produces more dreadful consequences in the quarrels of these powerful bodies politic, and it is more difficult to obtain redress. The obligation imposed on all men to be just is easily demonstrated from the law of nature. We here take that obligation for granted (as being sufficiently known), and content ourselves with observing that it is not only indispensably binding on nations (Prelim. § 5), but even still more sacred with respect to them, from the importance of its consequences.

§ 64. Obligation of all nations to cultivate and observe justice.

All nations are therefore under a strict obligation to cultivate justice towards each other, to observe it scrupulously, and carefully to abstain from every thing that may violate it. Each ought to render to the others what belongs to them, to respect their rights, and to leave them in the peaceable enjoyment of them.¹

§ 65. Right of refusing to submit to injustice.

From this indispensable obligation which nature imposes on nations, as well as from those obligations which each nation owes to herself, results the right of every state not to suffer any of her rights to be taken away, or any thing which lawfully belongs to her: for, in opposing this, she only acts in conformity to all her duties; and therein consists the right (§ 49).

§ 66. This right is a perfect one.

This right is a perfect one, — that is to say, it is accompanied with the right of using force in order to assert it. In vain would nature give us a right to refuse submitting to injustice, — in vain would she oblige others to be just in their dealings with us, if we could not lawfully make use of force, when they refused to discharge this duty. The just would lie at the mercy of avarice and injustice, and all their rights would soon become useless.

§ 67. It produces 1. The right of defence.

From the foregoing right arise, as distinct branches, first, the right of a just defence, which belongs to every nation, — or the right of making use of force against whoever attacks her and her rights. This is the foundation of defensive war.

§ 68.2 The right of doing ourselves justice.

Secondly, the right to obtain justice by force, if we cannot obtain it otherwise, or to pursue our right by force of arms. This is the foundation of offensive war.

§ 69. The right of punishing injustice.

An intentional act of injustice is undoubtedly an injury. We have, then, a right to punish if, as we have shown above, in speaking of injuries in general (§ 52). The right of refusing to suffer injustice is a branch of the right to security.

§ 70. Right of all nations against one that openly despises justice.

Let us apply to the unjust what we have said above (§ 53) of a mischievous nation. If there were a people who made open profession of trampling justice under foot, — who despised and violated the rights of others whenever they found an opportunity, — the interest of human society would authorize all the other nations to form a confederacy in order to humble and chastise the delinquents. We do not here forget the maxim established in our Preliminaries, that it does not belong to nations to usurp the power of being judges of each other. In particular cases, where there is room for the smallest doubt, it ought to be supposed that each of the parties may have some right: and the injustice of the party that has committed the injury may proceed from error, and not from a general contempt of justice. But if, by her constant maxims, and by the whole tenor of her conduct, a nation evidently proves herself to be actuated by that mischievous disposition, — if she regards no right as sacred, — the safety of the human race requires that she should be repressed. To form and support an unjust pretension, is only doing an injury to the party whose interests are affected by that pretension; but, to despise justice in general, is doing an injury to all nations.

^{1.} Might not his duty be extended to the execution of sentences passed in other countries according to the necessary and usual forms? — On this subject M. Van Beuningin wrote as

³² Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

follows to M. DeWitt, Oct. 15, 1666: "By what the courts of Holland have dec reed in the affair of one Koningh, of Rotterdam, I see they suppose that every judgment pronounced by the parliaments of France against the inhabitants of Holland *in judicio contradictorio*, ought to be executed on requisition made by those parliaments. Bull do not know that the tribunals of this country act in the same manner with respect to sentences passed in Holland; and, if they do not, an agreement might be made, that sentences passed on either side against subjects of the other state shall only take effect on such property as the condemned party is found to possess in the state where the sentence has been given.

CHAP. VI. OF THE CONCERN A NATION MAY HAVE IN THE ACTIONS OF HER CITIZENS.

§ 71. The sovereign ought to revenge the injuries of the state, and to pro

WE have seen in the preceding chapters what are the common duties of nations towards each other, — how they ought mutually to respect each other, and to abstain from all injury and all offence, — and how justice and equity ought to reign between them in their whole conduct. But hitherto we have only considered the actions of the body of the nation, of the state, of the sovereign. Private persons who are members of one nation, may offend and ill-treat the citizens of another, and may injure a foreign sovereign: — it remains for us to examine what share a state may have in the actions other citizens, and what are the rights and obligations of sovereigns in this respect.

Whoever offends the state, injures its rights, disturbs its tranquillity, or does it a prejudice in any manner whatsoever, declares himself its enemy, and exposes himself to be justly punished for it. Whoever uses a citizen ill, indirectly offends the state, which is bound to protect this citizen; and the sovereign of the latter should avenge his wrongs, punish the aggressor, and, if possible, oblige him to make full reparation; since otherwise the citizen would not obtain the great end of the civil association, which is, safety.

§ 72. He ought not to suffer his subjects to offend other nations or their cltizens.

But, on the other hand, the nation or the sovereign ought not to suffer the citizens to do an injury to the subjects of another state, much less to offend that state itself: and this, not only because no sovereign ought to permit those who are under his command to violate the precepts of the law of nature, which forbids all injuries, — but also because nations ought mutually to respect each other, to abstain from all offence, from all injury, from all wrong, — in a word, from every thing that may be of prejudice to others. If a sovereign, who might keep his subjects within the rules of justice and peace, suffers them to injure a foreign nation either in its body or its members, he does no less injury to that nation than if he injured it himself. In short, the safety of the state, and that of human society, requires this attention from every sovereign. If you let loose the reins to 33 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

your subjects against foreign nations, these will behave in the same manner to you; and, instead of that friendly intercourse which nature has established between all men, we shall see nothing but one vast and dreadful scene of plunder between nation and nation.

§ 73. The acts of individuals are not to be imputed to the nation.

However, as it is impossible for the best regulated state, or for the most vigilant and absolute sovereign, to model at his pleasure all the actions of his subjects, and to confine them on every occasion to the most exact obedience, it would be unjust to impute to the nation or the sovereign every fault committed by the citizens. We ought not, then, to say, in general, that we have received an injury from a nation because we have received it from one of its members.

§ 74. unless it approves or ratifies them.

But, if a nation or its chief approves and ratifies the act of the individual, it then becomes a public concern; and the injured party is to consider the nation as the real author of the injury, of which the citizen was perhaps only the instrument.

§ 75. Conduct to be observed by the offended party.

If the offended state has in her power the individual who has done the injury, she may without scruple bring him to justice and punish him. If he has escaped and returned to his own country, she ought to apply to his sovereign to have justice done in the case.

§ 76. Duty of the aggressor's sovereign.

And, since the latter ought not to suffer his subjects to molest the subjects of other states, or to do them an injury, much less to give open, audacious offence to foreign powers, he ought to compel the transgressor to make reparation for the damage or injury, if possible, or to inflict on him an exemplary punishment; or, finally, according the nature and circumstances of the case, to deliver him up to the offended state, to be there brought to justice. This is pretty generally observed with respect to great crimes, which are equally contrary to the laws and safety of all nations. Assassins, incendiaries, and robbers, are seized everywhere, at the desire of the sovereign in whose territories the crime was committed, and are delivered up to his justice. The matter is carried still farther in states that are more closely connected by friendship and good neighbourhood. Even in cases of ordinary transgressions, which are only subjects of civil prosecution, either with a view to the recovery of damages, or the infliction of a slight civil punishment, the subjects of two neighbouring states are reciprocally obliged to appear before the magistrate of the place where they are accused of having failed in their duty. Upon a requisition of that magistrate, called Letter Rogatory, they are summoned in due form by their own magistrates, and obliged to appear. An admirable institution, by means of which many neighbouring states live together in peace, and seem to form only one republic! This is in force throughout all Switzerland. As soon as the Letters Rogatory are issued in form, the superior of the accused is bound to enforce them. It belongs not to him to examine whether the accusation be

true or false: he is to presume on the justice of his neighbour, and not suffer any doubts on his own part to impair an institution so well calculated to preserve harmony and good understanding between the states. However, if by constant experience he should find that his subjects are oppressed by the neighbouring magistrates who summon them before their tribunals, it would undoubtedly be right in him to reflect on the protection due to his people, and to refuse the rogatories till satisfaction were given for the abuses committed, and proper steps taken to prevent a repetition of them. But, in such case, it would be his duty to allege his reasons, and set them forth in the clearest point of view.

§ 77. If he refuses justice, he becomes a party in the fault and offence.

The sovereign who refuses to cause reparation to be made for the damage done by his subject, or to punish the offender, or, finally, to deliver him up, renders himself in some measure an accomplice in the injury, and becomes responsible for it. But, if he delivers up either the property of the offender, as an indemnification, in cases that will admit of pecuniary compensation — or his person, in order that he may suffer the punishment due to his crime, the offended party has no further demand on him. King Demetrius, having delivered to the Romans those who had killed their ambassador, the senate sent them back, resolving to reserve to themselves the liberty of punishing that crime, by avenging it on the king himself, or on his dominions. If this was really the case and if the king had no share in the murder of the Roman ambassador, the conduct of the senate was highly unjust, and only worthy of men who sought but a pretext to cover their ambitious enterprises.

§ 78. Another case in which the nation is guilty of the crimes of the citizens.

Finally, there is another case where the nation in general is guilty of the crimes of its members. That is, when, by its manners, and by the maxims of its government, it accustoms and authorize its citizens indiscriminately to plunder and maltreat foreigners, to make inroads into the neighbouring countries, &c. Thus, the nation of the Usbecks is guilty of all the robberies committed by the individuals of which it is composed. The princes whose subjects are robbed and massacred, and whose lands are infested by those robbers, may justly level their vengeance against the nation at large.(106) Nay, more; all nations have a right to enter into a league against such a people, to repress them, and to treat them as the common enemies of the human race. The Christian nations would be no less justifiable in forming a confederacy against the states of Barbary, in order to destroy those haunts of pirates, with whom the love of plunder, or the fear of just punishment, is the only rule of peace and war. But these piratical adventurers are wise enough to respect those who are most able to chastise them; and the nations that are able to keep the avenues of a rich branch of commerce open for themselves, are not sorry to see them shut against others.

^{1.} See Polybius, quoted by Barbeyrac, in his notes on Grotius, book iii, chap. xxiv. § vi.

³⁵ Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

CHAP. VII. EFFECTS OF THE DOMAIN BETWEEN NATIONS.

§ 79. General effect of the domain.

WE have explained, in Chap. XVIII. Book I., how a nation takes possession of a country, and at the same time gains possession of the domain and the government thereof. That country, with every thing included in it, becomes the property of the nation in general. Let us now see what are the effects of this property, with respect to other nations. The full domain is necessarily a peculiar and exclusive right; for, if I have a full right to dispose of a thing as I please, it thence follows that others have no right to it at all, since, if they had any, I could not freely dispose of it. The private domain of the citizens may be limited and restrained in several ways by the laws of the state, and it always is so by the eminent domain of the sovereign; but the general domain of the nation is full and absolute, since there exists no authority upon earth by which it can be limited: it therefore excludes all light on the part of foreigners. And, as the rights of a nation ought to be respected by all others (§ 64), none can form any pretensions to the country which belongs to that nation, nor ought to dispose of it without her consent, any more than of the things contained in the country.

§ 80. What is comprehended in the domain of a nation.

The domain of the nation extends to every thing she possesses by a just title: it comprehends her ancient and original possessions, and all her acquisitions made by means which are just in themselves, or admitted as such among nations, — concessions, purchases, conquests made in the regular war, &c. And by her possessions we ought not only to understand her territories, but all the rights she enjoys.

\S 81. The property of the citizens is the property of the nation, with respect to foreign nations.

Even the property of the individuals is, in the aggregate, to be considered as the property of the nation, with respect to other states. It, in some sort, really belongs to her, from the right she has over the property of her citizens, because it constitutes a part of the sum total of her riches, and augments her power. She is interested in that property by her obligation to protect all her members. In short, it cannot be otherwise, since nations act and treat together as bodies in their quality of political societies, and are considered as so many moral persons. All those who form a society, a nation being considered by foreign nations as constituting only one whole, one single person, — all their wealth together can only be considered as the wealth of that same person. And this is to true, that each political society may, if it pleases, establish within itself a community of goods, as Campanella did in his republic of the sun. Others will not inquire what it

does in this respect: its domestic regulations make no change in its rights with respect to foreigners nor in the manner in which they ought to consider the aggregate of its property, in what way soever it is possessed.

§ 82. A consequence of this principle.

By an immediate consequence of this principle, if one nation has a right to any part of the property of another, she has an indiscriminate right to the property of the citizens of the latter nation until the debt be discharged. This maxim is of great use, as shall hereafter be shown.

§ 83. Connection of the domain of the nation with the sovereignty.

The general domain of the nation over the lands she inhabits is naturally connected with the empire; for, in establishing herself in a vacant country, the nation certainly does not intend to possess it in subjection to any other power: and, can we suppose an independent nation not vested with the absolute command in her domestic concerns? thus, we have already observed (Book I, § 205), that, in taking possession of a country, the nation is presumed to take possession of its government at the same time. We shall here proceed further, and show the natural connection of these two rights in an independent nation. How could she govern herself at her own pleasure in the country she inhabits, if she cannot truly and absolutely dispose of it? And how could she have the full and absolute domain of a place where she has not the command? Another's sovereignty, and the rights it comprehends, must deprive her of the free disposal of that place. Add to this the eminent domain which constitutes a part of the sovereignty (Book 1, § 244), and you will the better perceive the intimate connection existing between the domain and the sovereignty of the nation. And, accordingly, what is called the *high domain*, which is nothing but the domain of the body of the nation, or of the sovereign who represents it, is everywhere considered as inseparable from the sovereignty. The useful domain, or the domain confined to the rights that may belong to an individual in the state, may be separated from the sovereignty: and nothing prevents the possibility of its belonging to a nation in places that are not under her jurisdiction. Thus, many sovereigns have fiefs, and other possessions, in the territories of another prince: in these cases they possess them in the manner of private individuals.

§ 84. Jurisdiction.

The sovereignty united to the domain establishes the jurisdiction of the nation in her territories, or the country that belongs to her. It is her province, or that of her sovereign, to exercise justice in all the places under her jurisdiction, to take cognisance of the crimes committed, and the differences that arise in the country.

Other nations ought to respect this right. And, as the administration of justice necessarily requires that every definitive sentence, regularly pronounced, be esteemed just, and executed as such, — when once a cause in which foreigners are interested has been decided in form, the sovereign of the defendants cannot hear their complaints. To undertake to examine the justice of a definitive sentence is an attack on the jurisdiction of him who has passed it. The prince,

therefore, ought not to interfere in the causes of his subjects in foreign countries, and grant them his protection, excepting in cases where justice is refused, or palpable and evident injustice done, or rules and forms openly violated, or, finally, an odious distinction made, to the prejudice of his subjects, or of foreigners in general. The British court established this maxim with great strength of evidence, on occasion of the Prussian vessels seized and declared lawful prizes during the last war. What is here said has no relation to the merits of that particular cause, since they must depend on facts.

§ 85. Effects of the jurisdiction in foreign countries. (107)

In consequence of these rights of jurisdiction, the decisions made by the judge of the place within the extent of his power ought to be respected, and to take effect even in foreign countries. For instance, it belongs to the domestic judge to nominate tutors and guardians for minors and idiots. The law of nations, which has an eye to the common advantage and the good harmony of nations, requires, therefore, that such nomination of a tutor or guardian be valid, and acknowledged in all countries where the pupil may have any concerns. Use was made of this maxim in the year 1672, even with respect to a sovereign. The abbé D'Orléans, sovereign prince of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, being incapable of managing his own affairs, the king of France appointed, as his guardian, his mother, the duchess-dowager of Longueville. The duchess of Nemours, sister to that prince, laid claim to the guardianship for the principality of Neufchatel: but the title of the duchess of Longueville was acknowledged by the three estates of the country. Her counsel rested her cause on the circumstances of her having been nominated guardian by the domestic judge. This was a very wrong application of a just principle: for, the prince's domestic residence could be no where but in his state: and it was only by the decree of the three estates, who alone had a right to choose a guardian for their sovereign, that the authority of the duchess of Longueville became firm and lawful at Neufchatel.

In the same manner the validity of a testament, (108) as to its form, can only be decided by the domestic judge, whoso sentence delivered in form ought to be everywhere acknowledged. But, without affecting the validity of the testament itself, the bequests contained in it may be disputed before the judge of the place where the effects are situated, because those effects can only be disposed of conformably to the laws of the country. Thus, the abbé D'Orléans above mentioned having appointed the prince of Conti his universal legatee, — the three estates of Neufchatel, without waiting till the parliament of Paris should pronounce their decision on the question of two contradictory wills made by the abbé D'Orléans, gave the investiture of the principality to the duchess of Nemours, — declaring that the sovereignty was unalienable. Besides, it might have been said on this occasion also, that the domestic residence of the prince could be nowhere but in the state.

§ 86. Desert and uncultivated places.

As every thing included in the country belongs to the nation, — and, as none but the nation, or the person on whom she has devolved her right, is authorized to dispose of those things (§ 79), — if she has left uncultivated and desert places in the country, no person whatever has a right to

take possession of them without her consent. Though she does not make actual use of them, those places still belong to her; she has an interest in preserving them for future use, and is not accountable to any person for the manner in which she makes use of her property. It is, however, necessary to recollect here what we have observed above (Book I. § 81). No nation can lawfully appropriate to herself a too disproportionate extent of country, and reduce other nations to want subsistence, and a place of abode. A German chief, in the time of Nero, said to the Romans, "As heaven belongs to the gods, so the earth is given to the human race; and desert countries are common to all," — giving those proud conquerors to understand that they had no right to reserve and appropriate to themselves a country which they left desert. The Romans had laid waste a chain of country along the Rhine, to cover their provinces from the incursions of the barbarians. The German's remonstrance would have had a good foundation, had the Romans pretended to keep without reason a vast country which was of no use to them: but those lands which they would not suffer to be inhabited, serving as a rampart against foreign nations, were of considerable use to the empire.

§ 87. Duty of the nation in this respect.

When there is not this singular circumstance, it is equally agreeable to the dictates of humanity, and to the particular advantage of the state, to give those desert tracts to foreigners who are willing to clear the land and to render it valuable. The beneficence of the state thus turns to her own advantage; she acquires new subjects, and augments her riches and power. This is the practice in America; and, by this wise method, the English have carried their settlements in the new world to a degree of power which has considerably increased that of the nation. Thus, also, the king of Prussia endeavours to re-people his states laid waste by the calamities of former wars.

§ 88. Right of possessing things that have no owner.

The nation that possesses a country is at liberty to leave in the primitive state of communion certain things that have as yet no owner, or to appropriate to herself the right of possessing those things, as well as every other advantage which that country is capable of affording. And, as such a right is of use, it is, in case of doubt, presumed that the nation has reserved it to herself. It belongs to her, then, to the exclusion of foreigners, unless her laws expressly declare otherwise; as those of the Romans, which left wild beasts, fish, &c., in the primitive state of communion. No foreigner, therefore, has a natural right to hunt or fish in the territories of a state, to appropriate to himself a treasure found there, &c.

§ 89. Rights granted to another nation.

There exists no reason why a nation, or a sovereign, if authorized by the laws, may not grant various privileges in their territories to another nation, or to foreigners in general, since every one may dispose of his own property as he thinks fit. Thus, several sovereigns in the Indies have granted to the trading nations of Europe the privilege of having factories, ports, and even fortresses and garrisons in certain places within their dominions. We may in the same manner grant the right of fishing in a river, or on the coast, that of hunting in the forests, &c., and, when

once these rights have been validly ceded, they constitute a part of the possessions of him who has acquired them, and ought to be respected in the same manner as his former possession.

§ 90. It is not allowable to drive a nation out of a country which it inhabits.

Whoever agrees that robbery is a crime, and that we are not allowed to take forcible possession of our neighbour's property, will acknowledge, without any other proof, that no nation has a right to expel another people from the country they inhabit, in order to settle in it herself. Notwithstanding the extreme inequality of climates and soils, every people ought to be contented with that which has fallen to their share. Will the conductors of nations despise a rule that constitutes all their safety in civil society? Let this sacred rule be entirely forgotten, and the peasant will quit his thatched cottage to invade the palaces of the great, or the delightful possessions of the rich. The ancient Helvetians, discontented with their native soil, burned all their habitations, and commenced their march, in order to establish themselves, sword in hand, in the fertile plains of southern Gaul. But they received a terrible lesson from a conqueror of superior abilities to themselves, and who paid still less regard to the laws of justice. Cæsar defeated them, and drove them back into their own country. Their posterity, however, more wise than they, confine their views to the preservation of the lands and the independence they have received from nature: they live contented, and the labour of free hands counterbalances the sterility of the soil.

§ 91. to extend by violence the bounds of empire.

There are conquerors, who, aspiring after nothing more than the extension of the boundaries of their dominions, without expelling the inhabitants from a country, content themselves with subduing them; — a violence less barbarous, but not less unjust: while they spare the property of individuals, they seize all the rights of the nation, and of the sovereign.

§ 92. The limits of territories ought to be carefully settled.

Since the least encroachment on the territory of another is an act or injustice, — in order to avoid the commission of any such act, and to prevent every subject of discord, every occasion of quarrel, the limits of territories ought to be marked out with clearness and precision. If those who drew up the treaty of Utrecht had bestowed on so important a subject all the attention it deserved, we should not see France and England in arms, in order to decide by a bloody war what are to be the boundaries of their possessions in America. But the makers of treaties often designedly leave in them some obscurity, some uncertainty, in order to reserve for their nation a pretext for a rupture: — an unworthy artifice in a transaction wherein good faith alone ought to preside! We have also seen commissioners endeavouring to overreach or corrupt those of a neighbouring state, in order to gain for their master an unjust acquisition of a few leagues of territory. How can princes or ministers stoop to dirty tricks that would dishonour a private man?

§ 93. Violation of territory.

We should not only refrain from usurping the territory of others; we should also respect, and abstain from every act contrary to the rights of the sovereign: for, a foreign nation can claim no right in it (§ 79). We cannot, then, without doing an injury to a state, enter its territories with force and arms in pursuit of a criminal, and take him from thence. This would at once be a violation of the safety of the state, and a trespass on the rights of empire or supreme authority vested in the sovereign. This is what is called a violation of territory; and among nations there is nothing more generally acknowledged as an injury that ought to be vigorously repelled by every state that would not suffer itself to be oppressed. We shall make use of this principle in speaking of war, which gives occasion for many questions on the rights of territory.

§ 94. Prohibition to enter the territory.(109)

The sovereign may forbid the entrance of his territory either to foreigners in general or in particular cases, or to certain persons or for certain particular purposes, according as he may think it advantageous to the state. There is nothing in all this that does not flow from the rights of domain and sovereignty: every one is obliged to pay respect to the prohibition; and whoever dares to violate it, incurs the penalty decreed to render it effectual. But the prohibition ought to be known, as well as the penalty annexed to disobedience: those who are ignorant of it, ought to be informed of it when they approach to enter the country. Formerly the Chinese, fearing lest the intercourse of strangers should corrupt the manners of the nation, and impair the maxims of a wise but singular government, forbade all people entering the empire: a prohibition that was not at all inconsistent with justice, provided they did not refuse human assistance to those whom tempest or necessity obliged to approach their frontiers. It was salutary to the nation, without violating the rights of any individual, or even the duties of humanity, which permits us, in case of competition, to prefer ourselves to others.

§ 95. A country possessed by several nations at the same time.

If at the same time two or more nations discover and take possession of an island or any other desert land without an owner, they ought to agree between themselves, and make an equitable partition; but, if they cannot agree, each will have the right of empire and the domain in the parts in which they first settled.

§ 96. A country possessed by a private person.

An independent individual, whether he has been driven from his country, or has legally quitted it of his own accord, may settle in a country which he finds without an owner, and there possess an independent domain. Whoever would afterwards make himself master of the entire country, could not do it with justice without respecting the rights and independence of this person. But, if he himself finds a sufficient number of men who are willing to live under his laws, he may form a new state within the country he has discovered, and possess there both the domain and the empire. But, if this individual should arrogate to himself alone an exclusive right to a country, there to reign monarch without subjects, his vain pretensions would be justly held in contempt:

— a rash and ridiculous possession can produce no real right.

There are also other means by which a private person may found a new state. Thus, in the eleventh century, some Norman noblemen founded a new empire in Sicily, after having wrested that island by conquest from the common enemies of the Christian name. The custom of the nation permitted the citizens to quit their country in order to seek their fortune elsewhere.

§ 97. Independent families in a country.

When several independent families are settled in a country, they posess the free domain, but without sovereignty, since they do not form a political society. Nobody can seize the empire of that country; since this would be reducing those families to subjection against their will; and no man has a right to command men who are born free, unless they voluntarily submit to him.

If those families have fixed settlements, the place possessed by each is the peculiar property of that family: the rest of the country of which they make no use, being left in the primitive state of communion, belongs to the first occupant. Whoever chooses to settle there, may lawfully take possession of it.

Families wandering in a country, as the nations of shepherds, and ranging through it as their wants require, possess it in common: it belongs to them to the exclusion of all other nations; and we cannot, without injustice, deprive them of the tracts of country of which they make use. But, let us here recollect what we have said more than once (Book I. §§ 81 and 209, Book II. § 69). The savages of North America had no right to appropriate all that vast continent to themselves; and since they were unable to inhabit the whole of those regions, other nations might, without injustice, settle in some parts of them, provided they left the natives a sufficiency of land. If the pastoral Arabs would carefully cultivate the soil, a less space might be sufficient for them. Nevertheless, no other nation has a right to narrow their boundaries, unless she be under an absolute want of land. For, in short, they possess their country; they make use of it after their manner; they reap from it an advantage suitable to their manner of life, respecting which they have no laws to receive from any one. In a case of pressing necessity, I think people might, without injustice, settle in a part of that country, on leading the Arabs the means of rendering it, by the cultivation of the earth, sufficient for their own wants, and those of the new inhabitants.

§ 98. Possession of certain places only, or of certain rights, in a vacant country.

It may happen that a nation is contented with possessing only certain places, or appropriating to itself certain rights, in a country that has not an owner, without being solicitous to take possession of the whole country. In this case, another nation may take possession of what the first has neglected; but this cannot be done without allowing all the rights acquired by the first to subsist in their full and absolute independence. In such cases, it is proper that regulations should be made by treaty; and this precaution is seldom neglected among civilized nations.

1. See the report made to the King of Great Britain by Sir George Lee, Dr. Paul, Sir Dudley Ryder, and Mr. Murray. It is an excellent piece on the law of nations.

(107) This principle appears to be now settled by the law and practice of nations; but, nevertheless, subject to certain general wholesome rules, essential to be adhered to in order to prevent the effect of partial and unjust sentences and decisions. The respected decisions which have given rise to discussion, have principally been in foreign Courts of Admiralty, or Prize Courts; and the law respecting them has been better settled by the decisions of Sir W. Scott and Sir J. Nichol, so universally respected than at any other period of history. By the long established doctrine in England, and by the more recent general practice of European nations, a sentence of condemnation, pronounced in a court of competent jurisdiction, is essential, completely to transfer the legal interest in property captured as prize, (per Sir W. Scott, in the Flad Oyen 1 Rob. Rep. 115). And, in order to constitute a legal prize-court to pronounce a binding sentence, by the law of nations, certain requisites are essential. The celebrated report drawn up by Lord Mansfield and signed by him and other very eminent personages as their opinion, contains much of the law of nations upon the subject. (See Postle. Universal Dict. of Trade and Commerce, article Silesia, 4th ed.; and 1 Col. Jurid. 133; and see Lindo v. Rodney, 2 Doug. 613, and Le Caux v. Eden, id. 594.) One rule was there laid down, that the condemnation must have been pronounced by a court belonging to the belligerent country. (See id., and Havelock v. Rockwood, Atcheson's Rep. 7 & 8; 8 Term Re. 288; 1 Col. Jurid. 130.) Secondly, the court must have, at the time it pronounced sentence of condemnation, actually sat in the country to which it belonged, and not within the dominions of any foreign prince, whether neutral or an ally; for, otherwise, a captor might have innumerable seats of war, and elude the fair chance of recaption whilst the vessel or property was in progress towards a proper condemning port (Havelock v. Rockwood, Atcheson's Rep. 8 & 49; The Flad Oyen, 1 Rob. Rep. 115, 8 Term Rep. 270, in notes.) Thirdly, the ship or other property condemned as prize must, at the time of condemnation, in general, be actually in the country where the sentence was pronounced. — Per Sir. W. Scott, in The Flad Oyen. 1 Rob. Rep. 115, where see some exceptions; and see also Havelock v. Rockwood. Atch. Rep. 49; (Jolly v. The Neptune, 2 Pet. Adm. Dec. 345; Findlay v. The William, 1 Pet. Adm. Dec. 12.) See other cases in 1 Harrison's Index, pp. 687 to 689,

By the marine law of England, as practised in the High Court of Admiralty, it was formerly held that there was no change of property in case of recaption, so as to bar the original owner in favour of a vendee or recaptor, until there had been a *sentence of condemnation* (2 Burr. 696; *Undo v. Rodney & another*, 2 Douglas, 616; 1 Rob. Rep. 139) and now by statutes 13 Geo. 2, c. 4, s. 18, and 29 Geo. 2, c. 34, s. 24, in case of recapture, the *jus Postliminii* is extended, and continues forever, upon payment of certain salvage, which is regulated and fixed by 33 Geo. 3, c. 66, s. 42. (See 2 Burr. 696, 1209, &c) And, when the private property of an allied *sovereign* is recaptured from the enemy, it is to be restored to him free from salvage, or even expense — (*Alexander*, 2 Dodson's Rep. 37). With respect to the effect in England of *foreign* judgments, decrees, and sentences, the present general rule is, that, if they were decided in a foreign court, of competent jurisdiction, they shall be admitted as *prima facie* valid and binding on the parties in all other countries, but not *conclusively so*. (See the cases referred to in note (a) to *Novelli v. Ross*, 2 Barn. & Adolph. 765; and see *Frankland v. McGusty*, Knapp's Rep. 295; 1 Ves. 159; 2

Strange 733; 2 Bing. 380; 3 Bing. 353; 4 Barn, & Cres. 637; Tarleton v. Tarleton, 4 Maule & Sel. 20; Kennedy v. Cassilus. 2 Swanst. 325); {Calhoun v. Fitzsimmons, 1 Bin. Rep. 293; Calbreath v. Gracy, 1 Wash. C.C. Rep. 219.) And it was held, that a decree of the sale of a ship made in an American court of competent jurisdiction, pending war with this country, was to be received in the Court of Admiralty in England as legally operative. (The Experiments, 2 Dods. Rep. 46, 47); {Thirty, &c. v. Boyle, 9 Cranch, 191}. So, a marriage, established by the sentence of a foreign court having proper jurisdiction, has even been considered as conclusive by the law of nations (Roach v. Gavan, 1 Ves. sen. 159); {Story, Conf. Laws. p. 103, ed. 1834}; and it was laid down by De Grey, C.J. that the *judgment* of a court of competent jurisdiction directly upon a point, is, as a plea, a bar, or, as evidence, conclusive, between the same parties upon the same matter directly in question in another court. (See Duchess of Kingston's case, 20 Howell's state Trials, 538; and see Bul. N. Pri. 244; *Phillips v. Hunter*, 2 Hen. Bla. 402. per Eyre, C.J.; and see, as to that point, 1 Phillips on Evid. part ii. c. 2 and 3, {vol.4, Am. ed. 18839, New York, pages 856 to 915}; and Starkle on Evid. part ii. §§ 67, 68; Frankland v. McGusty, 1 Knapp's Rep. 274; Buchanan v. Rucker, 1 Campb. 63. 180, n., 9 East, 192, S.C.; Sadler v. Robins, id. 280, 253; Cavan v. Stewart, 1 Stark. Rep. 525; and see 1 Chitty's Com. L 61 to 65.) But such foreign decision is not conclusive like the judgement of a court of record in England; and, therefore, if a man recover a judgment or sentence in France for money due to him, the debt must be considered here in England as only a simple contract debt, and the statute of limitations wilt run upon it (Dupleix v. De Rowen, 2 Vern. 540); and the sentence of a court of summary jurisdiction in France cannot be pleaded to a bill in Chancery in England for the same matter. (Gage v. Bulkeley, 3 Atk. 215); and it should seem, that even a recovery of a judgment upon a bond in a foreign country is no bar to an action here on the same bond. (Foster v. Vassall, 3 Atk. 589, decided upon an Irish bond and judgment before the Union.) It is true that there are cases which seem to decide that such foreign judgments are conclusive. (See Newland v. Horseman, 1 Vern. 21.) In a late case the Vice Chancellor held that the grounds of a foreign judgment cannot be reviewed in the courts of this country, and that, therefore, a bill for a discovery and a commission to examine witnesses in Antigua, in aid of the parties' defence to an action brought on the judgment in this country, was demurrable. (Martin v. Nicholls, 3 Simon's Rep. 458, cited by Parke, J., in Bequest v. McCarthy, 2 Barn. & Adol. 954; see also Kennedy v. Cassilis, 2 Swans. 326.) But that doctrine is not sustainable, and, therefore, upon an appeal to the Privy Council from a decree of the court of justice at Demerara, such decree being for a sum of money alleged to be due on foreign judgments, was reversed, on the ground that such court of justice had erroneously determined that those judgments were conclusive when they were only prima facie evidence of the debt, and it was competent to the original defendant to show that the judgment had been improperly obtained. (Frankland v. McGusty and Others, Knapp's Rep. 274.) If, therefore, a foreign judgment appear upon the face of it to have proceeded, either wholly in the defendant's absence, and without his having had any opportunity of knowing of the proceeding, and defending it, and, therefore, manifestly against justice; or if the decision has manifestly proceeded upon false premises, or in adequate reasons, or upon a mistake of local or foreign law, and which ought to have occasioned a different decision (Novelli v. Ross, 2 Barn. & Adol. 757); or, even if either of those objections be shown by extrinsic evidence (Frankland v. McGusty, Knapp's Rep. 274 to 310; semble, overruling the contrary decision in Martin v. Nicolls, 3 Simon's Rep. 456, and 2 Swans. 326); Then, it seems now to be clearly settled, at least in England, that

the foreign decision will not be binding or valid — (id. ibid.) Thus, it was recently held, that where the French courts had in their decrees, on the face of them, mistaken the law of England as to the effect of a cancellation of the acceptance of a hill by mistake, and had, on that ground, and contrary to the English law, adjudged that the defendant, as well as the plaintiff, was discharged from liability by such cancellation, when, according to the English law, they remained liable, it was held, in the Court of King's Bench in England, that the defendant was still liable to be sued by the plaintiff for the debt in respect of which the bills were given, notwithstanding the decree, (Novelli v. Rossi, 2 Barn. & Adolp. 757.) And, upon appeal to the Privy Council, a decree of the court of justice of Demerara, for a sum of money due upon three foreign judgments in St. Vincent's, was reversed, on the ground that those judgments had been improperly obtained, (Frankland v. McGusty. Knapp's Rep. 274.) So, if it appear on the face of the proceedings, or otherwise, that the defendant in the foreign court was absent from the country before the suit was commenced, the judgment against him may be deemed invalid. (Buchanan v. Rucker, 1 Campb. 63, 9 East Rep. 192; Cavan v. Stewart, 1 Stark, Rep. 525; Frankland v. McGusty, Knapp's Rep. 304.) But, to render a foreign judgment void, on the ground that it Is contrary to the law of the country where it was given, or to reason and justice, it must be shown clearly and equivocally to be so. (Becquet v. McCarthy, 3 Barn, & Adolp. 951.) But, if the error do not appear upon the face of the proceeding and the party complaining of the judgment himself was misled, and submitted to the decision instead of protesting against it, he is too late to complain upon an appeal against it. (Macallister v. Macallister, 4 Wilson & Shaw, 142, 147.) And where the law of a British colony required, that, on a suit instituted against an absent party, the process should be served upon the King's Attorney-General in the colony, but it was not expressly provided that the Attorney General should communicate with the absent party; it was held, that such law was not so contrary to national justice as to render void a judgment obtained against a party who had resided within the jurisdiction of the court at the time when the cause of action accrued, but had withdrawn himself before the proceedings were commenced. (Ibid.; Douglas v. Forrest, 4 Bing. 686; 1 Moore & Pay. 663.) So, horning in Scotland (though the party was absent), was held legal, where the defendant had been domiciled in that country, and had left property there. (Douglas v. Forrest.)

In England, the judgment of an English court *of record*, however inferior, is conclusive, until reversed by writ of error (1 Doug. 5), and even English judgments of inferior courts, not of record, are to some purposes conclusive, unless it appear upon the face of the proceedings to have been unfairly obtained (2 Burr. 1009; 2 Bing. 216). But the judgment of an inferior court may be controverted, when it appears that the proceedings have been bad in law, as, where a summons and attachment, which ought to have been *successive* proceedings, in default of appearance to the former, were issued against the defendant at the same time, and returnable at the same time, and to which the defendant never appeared (3 Bar. & Cres. 772; 5 Dowl. & Ryl. 719, S.C.); and it seems that the judgment of an inferior court may be avoided, by proof that the cause of action did not arise within the jurisdiction of the court. (Willes, 36 n.; 2 Big. 213.)

With respect to *the proof of foreign judgments and decrees* in England, it has been decided, that an exemplification of a sentence in Holland under the common seal of the States, may be read in evidence in a suit in Chancery. *Anon.* 9 Mod. 56.

2. Memorial in behalf of the duchess of Longueville, 1672.

(108) See *post* Book II. ch. VIII. § 103, p. 173 and § 111, p. 175.

It is now settled in Great Britain that a will is to be construed, interpreted, and given effect to, according to the law of the country where it was made and where the testator had his domicile, and every court in every country is bound to construe it accordingly. (Trotter v. Trotter, 3 Wilson & Shaw, Rep. on Appeal Cases, 407, 414, — in House of Lords appeal from Scotland.) And, therefore, where a native of Scotland, domiciled in India, but who possessed heritable bonds in Scotland, as well as personal property there, and also, in India, having executed a will in India, ineffectual to convey Scotch heritage; and a question having arisen whether his heir-at-law (who claimed the heritable bonds as heir) was also entitled to a share of the movable property, as legatee under the will — it was held in the House of Lords, in England (affirming the judgment of the court below), that the construction of the will, as to whether it expressed an intention to pass the Scotch heritable bonds, and the legal consequences of that construction, must be determined by the law of the land where if was made, and where the testator had his domicile, namely India, that is, by the law of England; and this although the will was the subject of judicial inquiry in the courts of Scotland; for, these courts also are bound to decide according to the law of the place where the will was made, (Id. ibid. 414.) "A will must be interpreted according to the law of the country where it is made, and where the party making the will has his domicile. There are certain rules of construction adopted in the courts, and the expressions which are made use of in a will, and the language of a will, have frequently reference to those rules of construction; and it would be productive, therefore, of the most mischievous consequences, and in many instances defeat the intention of the testator if those rules were to be altogether disregarded, and the judges of a foreign court (which it may be considered, in relation to the will), without reference to that knowledge which it is desirable to obtain of the law of the country in which the will was made, were to interpret the will according to their own rules of construction, that would also be productive of another inconvenience, namely, that the will might have a construction put upon it in the English courts different from that which might be put upon it in the foreign country. It appears to me, my Lords, that there is no solid ground for the objection; but that, where a will is executed in a foreign country by a person having his domicile in that country, with respect to that person's property, the will must be interpreted according to the law of the country where it is made; it must, if it comes into question, in any proceeding, have the same interpretation put upon it as would be put upon it in any tribunal of the country where it was made." — Per Lord Chancellor.

But, where a will was made by a native of Scotland, *domiciled in England*, and having personal property only there, and who went for a short time to Scotland, and there executed his will in the Scotch form, and registered it there, and afterwards died in England, it was held that such will must be construed according to the law of *England*, (*Anstruther v. Chalmers*, 2 Simons, 1). It should seem, therefore, that in some cases, as respects personalty, the *domicile* of the testator is to be regarded rather than the precise place of signing the will (id. ibid., sed quere).

A will made in Jamaica devising rents, issues, and profits of an estate there, passes slaves, mules, cattle, and machinery, (3 Simons, 398, *Lusington v. Sewell*, 1 Simons, 435, S.P.), though a devise of a farm in England would not pass farming utensils (*Stewart v. Maryat*, 11 Ves. 657.) So, if a Dutchman be possessed of real estate in Holland, and personal estate in England, and devise his real estate to A., and his personal to B., the personal shall be first applied to pay debts in Holland, though real estate is liable there. (Anon. 9 Mod. 66, and see *Bowaman v. Reeve*, Pre. Ch. 577.) A will of property entirely abroad may be proved there. (*Jaunay v. Sealey*, 1 Vern. 397.).

3. Sicut cœlum diis, ita terras generi mortalium datas; quæque vacuæ, eas publicas esse. — TACIT.

(109) See further as to the subject of this section, 1 Chit. Com. Law, 73 & 84; Marten's Law of Nations, 153.

CHAP. VIII. RULES WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGNERS.

§ 99. General idea of the conduct the state ought to observe towards foreigners.

WE have already treated (Book I. § 213) of the inhabitants, or persons who reside in a country where they are not citizens. We shall here treat only of those foreigners who pass through or sojourn in a country, either on business, or merely as travellers. The relation that subsists between them and the society in which they now live — the objects of their journey, and of their temporary residence — the duties of humanity — the rights, the interest, and the safety of the state which harbours them — the rights of that to which they belong — all these principles, combined and applied according to cases and circumstances, serve to determine the conduct that ought to be observed towards them, and to point out our right and our duty with respect to them. But the intention of this chapter is not so much to show what humanity and justice require towards foreigners, as to establish the rules of the law of nations on this subject — rules tending to secure the rights of all parties, and to prevent the repose of nations being disturbed by the quarrels of individuals.

§ 100. Entering the territory. (110)

Since the lord of the territory may, whenever he thinks proper, forbid its being entered (§ 94), he has, no doubt, a power to annex what conditions he pleases to the permission to enter. This, as we have already said, is a consequence of the right of domain. Can it be necessary to add, that the owner of the territory ought, in this instance, to respect the duties of humanity? The case is the same with all rights whatever: the proprietor may use them at his discretion; and, in so doing, he does not injure any person; but, if he would be free from guilt, and keep his conscience pure, he will never use them but in such manner as is most conformable to his duty. We speak here, in

general, of the rights which belong to the lord of the country, reserving for the following chapter the examination of the cases in which he cannot refuse an entrance into his territory; and we shall see, in Chap. X., how his duty towards all mankind obliges him, on other occasions to allow a free passage through, and a residence in his state.

If the sovereign annexes any particular condition to the permission to enter his territories, he ought to have measures taken to make foreigners acquainted with it, when they present themselves on the frontier.

There are states, such as China and Japan, into which all foreigners are forbid to penetrate without an express permission; but, in Europe, the access is everywhere free to every person who is not an enemy of the state, except, in some countries, to vagabonds and outcasts.

§ 101. Foreigners are subject to the laws.

But, even in those countries which every foreigner may freely enter, the sovereign is supposed to allow him access only upon this tacit condition, that he be subject to the laws, — I mean the general laws made to maintain good order, and which have no relation to the title of citizen or of subject of the state. The public safety, the rights of the nation and of the prince, necessarily require this condition; and the foreigner tacitly submits to it, as soon as he enters the country, as he cannot presume that he has access upon any other footing. The sovereignly is the right to command in the whole country; and the laws are not simply confined to regulating the conduct of the citizens towards each other, but also determine what is to be observed by all orders of people throughout the whole extent of the state.

§ 102. And punishable according to the laws.

In virtue of this submission, foreigners who commit faults are to be punished according to the laws of the country. The object of punishment is to cause the laws to be respected, and to maintain order and safety.

§ 103. Who is the judge of their disputes.

For the same reason, disputes that may arise between foreigners, or between a foreigner and a citizen, are to be determined by the judge of the place, and according to the laws of the place. (111) And, as the dispute properly arises from the refusal of the defendant, who maintains that he is not bound to perform what is required of him, it follows, from the same principle, that every defendant ought to be prosecuted before his own judge, who alone has a right to condemn him, and compel him to the performance. The Swiss have wisely made this rule one of the articles of their alliance, in order to prevent the quarrels that might arise from abuses that were formerly too frequent in relation to this subject. The defendant's judge is the judge of the place where that defendant has his settled abode, or the judge of the place where that defendant has his settled abode, or the judge of the place where the defendant is, when any sudden difficulty arises, provided it does not relate to an estate in land, or to a right annexed to such an estate. In this last

case, as property of that kind is to be held according to the laws of the country where it is situated, and as the right of granting possession is vested in the ruler of the country, disputes relating to such property can only be decided in the state on which it depends.

We have already shown (§ 84) how the jurisdiction of a nation ought to be respected by other sovereigns, and in what cases alone they may interfere in the causes of their subjects in foreign countries.

§ 104. Protection due to foreigners.

The sovereign ought not to grant an entrance into his state for the purpose of drawing foreigners into a snare; as soon as he admits them, he engages to protect them as his own subjects, and to afford them perfect security, as far as depends on him. Accordingly, we see that every sovereign who has given an asylum to a foreigner, considers himself no less offended by an injury done to the latter, than he would be by an act of violence committed on his own subject. Hospitality was in great honour among the ancients, and even among barbarous nations, such as the Germans. Those savage nations who treated strangers ill, that Scythian tribe who sacrificed them to Diana, were universally held in abhorrence; and Grotius justly says² that their extreme ferocity excluded them from the great society of mankind. All other nations had a right to unite their forces in order to chastise them.

§ 105. Their duties.

From a sense of gratitude for the protection granted to him, and the other advantages he enjoys, the foreigner ought not to content himself with barely respecting the laws of the country; he ought to assist it upon occasion, and contribute to its defence, as far as is consistent with his duty as citizen of another state. We shall see elsewhere what he can and ought to do, when the country is engaged in a war. But there is nothing to hinder him from defending it against pirates or robbers, against the ravages of an inundation, or the devastations of fire. Can he pretend to live under the protection of a state, to participate in a variety of advantages that it affords, and yet make no exertion for its defence, but remain an unconcerned spectator of the dangers to which the citizens are exposed?

§ 106. To what burdens they are subject.

He cannot, indeed, be subject to those burdens that have only a relation to the quality of citizens; but he ought to bear his share of all the others. Being exempted from serving in the militia, and from paying those taxes destined for the support of the rights of the nation, he will pay the duties imposed upon provisions, merchandise, &c., and, in a word, every thing that has only a relation to his residence in the country, or to the affairs which brought him thither.

§ 107. Foreigners continue members of their own nation.

The citizen or the subject of a state who absents himself for a time without any intention to abandon the society of which he is a member, does not lose his privilege by his absence: he preserves his rights, and remains bound by the same obligations. Being received in a foreign country, in virtue of the natural society, the communication, and commerce which nations are obliged to cultivate with each other (Prelim. §§ 11, 12; Book II. § 21), he ought to be considered there as a member of his own nation, and treated as such.

§ 108. The state has no right over the person of a foreigner; (112)

The state, which ought to respect the rights of other nations, and in general those of all mankind, cannot arrogate to herself any power over the person of a foreigner, who, though he has entered her territory, has not become her subject. The foreigner cannot pretend to enjoy the liberty of living in the country without respecting the laws: if he violates them, he is punishable as a disturber of the public peace, and guilty of a crime against the society in which he lives: but he is not obliged to submit, like the subjects, to all the commands of the sovereign: and, if such things are required of him as he is unwilling to perform, he may guit the country. He is free at all times to leave it; nor have we a right to detain him, except for a time, and for very particular reasons, as, for instance, an apprehension, in war time, lest such foreigner, acquainted with the state of the country and of fortified places, should communicate his knowledge to the enemy. (113) From the voyages of the Dutch to the East Indies, we learn that the kings of Corea forcibly detain foreigners who are shipwrecked on their coast; and Bodinus assures us,³ that a custom so contrary to the law of nations was practised in his time in Æthiopa, and even in Muscovy. This is at once a violation of the rights of individuals, and of those of the state to which they belong. Things have been greatly changed in Russia; in a single reign — that of Peter the Great — has placed that vast empire in the rank of civilized nations.

§ 109. nor over his property.

The property of an individual does not cease to belong to him on account of his being in a foreign country; it still constitutes a part of the aggregate wealth of his nation (§ 81). Any power, therefore, which the lord of the territory might claim over the property of a foreigner would be equally derogatory to the rights of the individual owner and to those of the nation of which he is a member.(114)

§ 110. Who are the heirs of a foreigner.

Since the foreigner still continues to be a citizen of his own country, and a member of his own nation (§ 107), the property he leaves at his death in a foreign country ought naturally to devolve to those who are his heirs according to the laws of the state of which he is a member. But, notwithstanding this general rule, his immovable effects are to be disposed of according to the laws of the country where they are situated. (See § 103.)

As the right of making a will, or of disposing of his fortune in case of death, is a right resulting from property, it cannot, without injustice, be taken from a foreigner. The foreigner, therefore, by

natural right, has the liberty of making a will. But, it is asked, by what laws he is obliged to regulate himself, either in the form of his testament, or in the disposal of his property. 1. As to the form or solemnities appointed to settle the validity of a will it appears that the testator ought to observe those that are established in the country where he makes it, unless it be otherwise ordained by the laws of the state of which he is a member; in which case, he will be obliged to observe the forms which they prescribe, if he would validly dispose of the property he possesses in his own country. I speak here of a will which is to be opened in the place where the person dies; for, if a traveller makes his will, and sends it home under seal, it is the same thing as if it had been written at home; and, in this case, it is subject to the laws of his own country. 2. As to the bequests themselves, we have already observed that those which relate to immovables ought to be conformable to the laws of the country where those immovables are situated. The foreign testator cannot dispose of the goods, movable or immovable, which he possesses in his own country, otherwise than in a manner conformable to the laws of that country. But, as to movable goods, specie, and other effects which he possesses elsewhere, which he has with him, or which follow his person, we ought to distinguish between the local laws, whose effect cannot extend beyond the territory, and those laws which peculiarly affect the character of citizen. The foreigner, remaining a citizen of his own country, is still bound by those last-mentioned laws, wherever he happens to be, and is obliged to conform to them in the disposal of his personal property, and all his movables whatsoever. The laws of this kind, made in the country where he resides at the time, but of which he is not a citizen, are not obligatory with respect to him. Thus, a man who makes his will, and dies in a foreign country, cannot deprive his widow of the part of his movable effects assigned to that widow by the laws of his own country. A Genevan, obliged by the law of Geneva to leave a dividend of his personal property to his brothers or his cousins, if they be his next heirs, cannot deprive them of it by making his will in a foreign country, while he continues a citizen of Geneva; but, a foreigner dying at Geneva is not obliged, in this respect, to conform to the laws of the republic. The case is quite otherwise with respect to local laws: they regulate what may be done in the territory, and do not extend beyond it. The testator is no longer subject to them when he is out of the territory; and they do not affect that part of his property which is also out of it, the foreigner is obliged to observe those laws, in the country where he makes his will, with respect to the goods he possesses there. Thus, an inhabitant of Neufchatel, to whom entails are forbidden in his own country with respect to the property he possesses there, freely makes an entail of the estate he possesses out of the jurisdiction of the country, if he dies in a place where entails are allowed; and, a foreigner making a will at Neufchatel, cannot make an entail of even the movable property he possesses there, — unless, indeed, we may suppose that his movable property is excepted by the spirit of the law.

§ 112. Escheatage

What we have established in the three preceding sections is sufficient to show with how little justice the crown, in some states, lays claim to the effects left there by a foreigner at his death. This practice is founded on what is called *escheatage*, by which foreigners are excluded from all inheritances in this state, either of the property of a citizen or that of an alien, and, consequently, cannot be appointed heirs by will, nor receive any legacy. Grotius justly observes, that this law has descended to us from those ages when foreigners were almost considered as enemies. Even

after the Romans were become a very polite and learned people, they could not accustom themselves to consider foreigners as men entitled to any right in common with them. "Those nations," says Pomponius, the civilian, "with whom we have neither friendship, nor hospitality, nor alliance, are not, therefore, our enemies; yet, if any thing belonging to us falls into their hands, it becomes their property; our free citizens become slaves to them; and they are on the same terms with respect to us." We cannot suppose that so wise a people retained such inhuman laws with any other view than that of a necessary retaliation, as they could not otherwise obtain satisfaction from barbarous nations, with whom they had no connection or treaties existing, Bodinus shows, that *escheatage* is derived from these worthy sources! It has been successively mitigated, or even abolished, in most civilized states. The emperor Frederic II. first abolished it by an edict, which permitted all foreigners dying within the limits of the empire to dispose of their substance by will, or, if they died intestate, to have their nearest relations for heirs. ⁶ But Bodinus complains that this edict is but ill executed. Why does there still remain any vestige of so barbarous a law in Europe, which is now enlightened and so full of humanity? The law of nature cannot suffer it to be put in practice except by way of retaliation. This is the use made of it by the king of Poland in his hereditary states. Escheatage is established in Saxony; but the sovereign is so just and equitable, that he enforces it only against those nations which subject the Saxons to a similar law.

§ 113. The right of traite foraine.

The right of *traite foraine* (called in Latin *jus detractus*) is more conformable to justice and the mutual obligation of nations. We give this name to the right by virtue of which the sovereign retains a moderate portion of the property either of citizens or aliens which is sent out of his territories to pass into the hands of foreigners. As the exportation of that property is a loss to the state, she may fairly receive an equitable compensation for it.

§ 114. Immovable property possessed by an alien.

Every state has the liberty of granting or refusing to foreigners the power of possessing *Lands* or other immovable property within her territory.(117) If she grants them that privilege, all such property possessed by aliens remains subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the country, and to the same taxes as other property of the same kind. The authority of the sovereign extends over the whole territory; and it would be absurd to except some parts of it, on account of their being possessed by foreigners. If the sovereign does not permit aliens to possess immovable property, nobody has a right to complain of such prohibition; for, he may have very good reasons for acting in this manner: and, as foreigners cannot claim any right in his territories (§ 79), they ought not to take it amiss that he makes use of his power and of his rights in the manner which he thinks most for the advantage of the state. And, as the sovereign may refuse to foreigners the privilege of possessing immovable property, he is doubtless at liberty to forbear granting it except with certain conditions annexed.

§ 115. Marriages of aliens. (118)

There exists no natural impediment to prevent foreigners from contracting marriages in the state. But, if these marriages are found prejudicial or dangerous to a nation, she has a right, and is even in duty bound to prohibit them, or to subject to certain conditions the permission to contract them: and, as it belongs to the nation or to her sovereign to determine what appears most conducive to the welfare of the state, other nations ought to acquiesce in the regulations which any sovereign state has made on this head. Citizens are almost everywhere forbid to marry foreign wives of a different religion; and in many parts of Switzerland a citizen cannot marry a foreign woman, unless he prove that she brings him in marriage a certain sum fixed by the law.

(110) See more fully, Grotius, book 2. chap. 2, p. 153; 1 Chit. Com. L. 86, 87.

(111) (In the courts of the United States alien friends are entitled to claim the same protection of their rights as citizens. Taylor v. Carpenter, 3 Story's Rep. 458.) See ante 166, in notes, as to foreign judgments. The doctrine here advanced by Vattel (excepting as regards land) is contrary to the present French Code, and many other authors. Upon principle, it should seem, that if a contract or right be created in one country, and be there by the *lex loci* subjected to certain qualifications, and clothed with certain privileges, it ought to be enforced if at all as against all the original parties, precisely the same in a foreign country as it would be in that where it was created; and this, although it be a negotiable security, and the interest therein vested in a third person resident in a foreign country, because the latter ought, when he takes it, to inquire into the circumstances and law which affected it in the place where it was made. And à fortiori it should seem that if a contract or transaction were in violation of the state regulations of a foreign nation where it was made, as in fraud of its revenue, and such state is in amity with another state, the courts of the latter ought not to give effect to it. In neither case ought the accidental removal of either of the parties into a foreign country, or his prosecuting his remedy there, alter the substance of the remedy; and, however inconvenient and difficult it may be to investigate and accurately ascertain the precise state of foreign law, still, if courts will entertain jurisdiction over such cases, they ought to administer the law so as to give effect to the transaction precisely the same as if it had been litigated in the country where created; for, otherwise, the original expectations, rights, and interests of the parties would not be given effect to; and it would be conceded that, more especially after a competent local court has already decided upon the transaction (without any apparent injustice,) such decision ought to be conclusive in all other courts and countries.

These principles are fully acknowledged and given effect to in the present French Code and in their administration of the law. (See Pardessus, Droit Commercial, vol. 1, p. 455, 4 id. 196. 205, 209 to 211 and 220 to 223, titles, "Des Conflits de Legislation relatif au Commerce;" "De l'application de lois estrangeres relatives à la fornie des actes;" "De l'interpretation des actes fails en pays estrangers; "De l'execution des actes faits en pays estrangers.";) Thus, in their courts it has been considered, that, if a bill of exchange be made in a foreign country, defective according to the French law, but valid according to the foreign law, it must nevertheless be given effect to in the French courts, even against a French endorser, "par ce que les regles sur la

validité intrinsèque des conventions, sont dérivées du droit natural, et sont de toutes les législations;"; and in the case of limitations, it is laid down that the law of prescriptions prevailing in the country where the contract was made, though different from that in France, must in their courts, be given effect to. (4 Pardessus, 223.) They admit the difficulty of ascertaining correctly the foreign law, but consider that difficulty as not constituting any sufficient grounds for relieving their courts from the necessity of giving full effect to the contract according to the law of the place where it was made. (4 Pardessus, 246.) When the foreign law differs from that where the suit is depending, undoubtedly the party relying on the foreign law must prove it. (*Brown v. Lacy.* 1 Dowl. & Ryl. Ni. Pri. Cas. 41, n. (a. As to the evidence, see *post*, note.)

In Great Britain the same theory is professed, and prevails to a limited extent; but the courts have so narrowly applied it, that, as regards the *process* for the recovery of the claim, and the *time when* it must be commenced, it is a doctrine rather in name than in practice, excepting in a few instances as regards foreign marriages, and a few other cases. *Dalrymple v. Dalrymple*, Hafgg. Rep. 54; *Lacon v. Higgins*, 1 Dowl. & Ryl. Ni. Pri. Rep. 38; *Roach v. Garvan*, 1 Ves. 159.) In theory it is laid down, that effect ought to be given to contracts, and especially to bills of exchange according to the law of the country where the contract was made, and in which it was to be performed, and not according to the law of the country into which either or all may remove; for, what is not an obligation in one place cannot, by the laws of another country, become such in another place. (*The King of Spain v. Machado*, 4 Russ. Rep. 239; *Burrows v. Jemino*, 2 Stra. 733; Sel. Cas. 144, S.C.; *Potter v. Brown*, 5 East, 130; Chitty on Bills, 8th edit. 191.)

And a *foreign marriage*, if celebrated according to the *lex loci*, will be valid, though in a form quite different to that prescribed by English law. — Lacon v. Higgins, 1 Dowl. & Ryl. Ni. Pri. Cas. 38; 3 Stark Rep. 176; where see the mode of *proving* the foreign law. As to which also see Hill v. Reardon, Jacob's Rep. 89, 90; and as to foreign marriages, in general, see 1 Roper on Husband and Wife, 333; Lantour v. Teesdale, 8 Taunt. 830; Smith v. Maxwell, Ry. & Mood. Ni. Pri. Cas. 80; 1 Carr. & Payne, 271, S.C.; and see Butler v. Freeman, Ambl. 303. And indeed, a marriage had in a foreign country will not be valid here unless it were so by the lex loci. (Butler v. Freeman, Ambl. 303.) And, where the defendant gave the plaintiff, in a foreign country, where both were resident, a bill of exchange drawn by the defendant upon a person in England, which bill was afterwards protested here for non-acceptance, and the defendant afterwards, while still abroad, became bankrupt there, and obtained a certificate of discharge by the law of that state, it was held that such certificate was a bar to an action here upon an implied assumpsit to pay the bill in consequence of such non-acceptance in England, because such implied contract must be considered as made abroad. (Potter v. Brown, 5 East. 124.) So, in England, the rule is recognised, that the payment of a bill is to be made according to the law of the place where it was made payable, as best corresponding with the original intention of the parties. (Beawes, pl. 251; Marius, 102; Poth. pl. 155; 5 Barn. & Cres. 443; Chitty on Bills, 191.) So, the English courts, in some cases, besides giving effect to the contract itself, according to the foreign law, also give effect to such foreign law in some collateral respects, acknowledging that otherwise the greatest injustice might ensue. Thus, in France, a protest for non-payment is not to be made till the day after a bill falls due, whereas in England it must be made upon the very day; and it cannot be

doubted that if the bill were payable in France the English courts *must* give effect to the French instead of the English law, (4 Pardessus, 227, semble.) So, where a wife was entitled to a share under the statute of distribution, and was resident in Prussia, and by the laws of which one moiety of the effects of the husband must come to her on his death, the court of equity here did not, as usual, require him to make any settlement upon his wife. (*Sawyer v. Shute*, 1 Anst. 63; and *Campbell v. French*, 3 Ves. 323.)

But as before observed, the English courts will not, as respects the form of the remedy, notice the foreign law; and therefore a foreigner may in England be arrested for a debt, or in equity upon a writ of ne exeat, in respect of which he could not, according to the foreign law, where it was contracted, have been imprisoned. (De la Vega v. Vianna, 1 Barn. & Adolph. 284; 10 Barn, & Cress. 903; Flack v. Holm, 1 Jac. & Walk. 405.) So, though according to the law of Holland, persons jointly concerned in trade could not use as partners, they might do so in England. (Shaw v. Harvey, Mood. & M. 226.) And, as regards the time for commencing suits on foreign contracts, the English courts, contrary to the practice in France, will only apply the English Statute of Limitations, and will not regard the foreign lex loci. (The British Linen Company v. Drummond. 10 Barn. & Cress. 903; 1 Barn. & Adolph. 285, 384; 1 Younge & Jerv. 376; (Nash v. Tupper, I Caine's Rep. 402; Decouche v. Savetier, 3 Johns. Cha. Rep. 190; Le Roy v. Crowninshield, 2 Mason's Rep. 151;) aliter in France, 4 Pardessus, 223.) But it must be observed, that, in the case of *The British Linen Company v. Drummond*, (10 Barn. & Cress. 903), the much more distinct French law in 1 Pardessus, 455, 4 id. 196, 209 to 211, 220 to 223, and 285, was not cited, and that Lord Tenterden doubted whether the decision in *Delvalle v. The York* Buildings Company was not the better law.

Again, in the English courts there is a rule of narrow petty policy not to protect the revenue laws of a foreign state, even at amity with this country, but even to encourage and give effect to the most dishonourable practices, however injurious to such independent state; so that British subjects are allowed to carry on smuggling transactions adverse to the interests of a neighbouring country, provided they do not prejudice our own revenue. (Holman v. Johnson, Cowp. 343) per Lord Mansfield, "no country ever takes notice of the revenue laws of another." (See all the cases collected and observed upon in Chitty on Bills, 8th edit. 143, n.c.) And this to such a degree that a British subject has been allowed in the English courts to support an action against a purchaser of paper knowingly made by the plaintiff for the purpose of forging assignats upon the same, to be exported to France, in order to commit frauds there on other persons. (Smith v. Marconnoy, 2 Peake's Rep. 81, addenda; and Strongitharm v. Lukyn, 1 Esp. Rep. 389). Assuredly one state is bound to act towards another as neighbours should to each other; and should it be tolerated that the latter should encourage frauds of one upon the other? Express treaties sometimes expressly provide against the toleration of such practices. So, in some cases, the English courts will not only deny effect to a correct decision of a foreign court upon the lex loci applicable to the same transaction, but will actually adjudicate to the contrary. Thus, in a late case it was held in chancery, that a distinct holder might recover in an English court on a bill drawn in France on a French stamp, although, in consequence of it not being in the form required by the French Code, another holder had failed in an action which he brought upon it in a French court; and the vice-chancellor is reported to have been of opinion, "That the circumstance of the

bills being drawn and accepted by the defendant in France, and of the plaintiff having received the same from the French drawer, and of the bills having been drawn in such a form in France that the holder could not recover on them in France, was no objection to his recovering on them in an English court." (*Wynne v. Jackson*, 2 Russ. 352; but see observations in *Wynne v. Cullender*, 1 Russ. 293.)

In cases where the foreign law and rule of construction would prevail, care must be observed to establish it, and have it stated on the record, for otherwise the contract will be construed the same as an English contract; and therefore it was held that an instrument executed by foreigners in a foreign country, as in Spain, must, on demurrer, be construed by the same grammatical rules as English contracts, and according to the obvious import of its terms, unless there be an allegation in the bill in equity, setting it forth, and that, according to the law of the country in which it was executed, the true construction of it is different. (*The King of Spain and Others v. Machado and Others*, 4 Russ. 224.)

Where an English commission precedes a Scotch sequestration, all Scotch personal estate is liable to the commission, and not to the sequestration, (*Ex parte Cridland*, 3 Ves. &; B. 100; when otherwise. *Ex parte* Geddes, 1 Glyn & J. 414.)

Legacy in a foreign country, and coin, as sicca rupees, by a will in India, if paid by remittance to this country, the payment must be according to the current value of the rupee in India, without regard to the exchange or the expense of remittance; so, as to other countries. (*Cockerell v. Barber*, 16 Ves. 461.)

With respect to the *proof of foreign law*, it must in general be established as a fact, and the court cannot take notice of the same judicially. (*Freemoult v. Dedire*, 1 P. Wms. 431; *Ex parte Cridland*, 3 Ves. & B. 99; {*Talbot v. Seeman*, 1 Cranch. 1.} It is not absolutely necessary to prove it by the production of an examined copy; but a printed copy of the Cinq Codes of France, produced by the French vice-consul resident in London, purchased by him at a bookseller's shop at Paris, was received as evidence of the law of France, upon which the Court in England would act in deciding upon the validity of a marriage in France between British subjects. (*Lacon v. Higgins*, 1 Dowl. & Ryl. Ni. Pri. Rep. 38; 3 Stark. 176, S.C.) And it has been supposed that the same point was decided in *Sir Thomas Picton's* case, where the question arose as to the right of inflicting torture in the island of Trinidad; formerly under the dominion of Spain; and the attorney-general of the island was examined as a witness, and the court allowed him to refer to printed books purporting to contain the law of Spain; and Lord Ellenborough, C.J., expressed no doubt that such books were receivable as evidence of the law of Spain and Trinidad. (30 Howell's State Trials, 514; but see 1 Dowl. & Ryl. Ni. Pri. Rep. 42, n. (a).)

In equity, it has been held that the foreign law must be verified by the affidavit of a professional person swearing positively, and not by the affidavit of another person not professionally acquainted with the law, and swearing only to information and belief. (*Hill v. Reardon*, Jacob, 89) The best evidence is an affidavit or evidence of the foreign consul, or a foreign advocate of

experience, stating *verbatim* the terms of the foreign law, when it was a written edict, or in the nature of our statute law. (*Flack v. Holm*, 1 Jac. & Walk. 418.)

As respects the claims of a sovereign of a foreign independent state upon a subject of Great Britain, it seems clear that he stands in the same situation as a private subject of such foreign state. (*Greig v. Somerville*, 1 Russ. & M. 388, case of the emperor of Russia's claim.) Lord Hawkesbury said, that a foreign power might legally apply to the courts of judicature, and might obtain redress, as for defamation or calumny (6 Russ. Mod. Europe, 20, ante, 143), excepting that, in respect of his dignity, he, like our king, is not to recover costs (ante, 154, Hullet v. King of Spain, 1 Dow. Rep. new ser. 177); and, if such sovereign has never been in England, the statute of limitations constitutes no bar; and in equity at any distance of time, however remote, whilst there is a fund in court, it will be decreed that the foreign sovereign shall be at liberty, by his ambassador, to go before the master and prove such debt due from an intestate's estate as he might be able, though not so as to prejudice any previous distribution (id, ibid. cases first stated).

It has been recently decided, that a foreign sovereign has a right to sue in the English courts in equity as well as at law. (*Hullett and Others v. King of Spain*, 1 Dow. Rep. new ser. 169, and 2 Bligh. new ser. 31, in the House of Lords, on appeal from Court of Chancery.) {the Constitution of the United States gives jurisdiction to the courts of the United States where foreign states are parties. The *King of Spain v. Oliver*, 2 Wash. C.C. Rep. 429.}

If a foreign state sue in chancery, the bill must properly describe the plaintiff, so that he may, if thought fit, be served upon a cross bill. (*The Columbian Government v. Rothschild*, 1 Simons, 94, id. 68.) And the sovereign of a foreign state must either sue here in his own name or by his ambassador; and his subjects, when privately interested, must sue individually in their names, or in their defined political character; and an ambassador cannot sue in England as procurator general for all or any of the subjects of the foreign sovereign. (*Spanish Ambassador v.* Bingley, Hob. 113.)

By the maritime law materially affecting the intercourse of nations with each other, when damage has been occasioned to a ship by the equal fault of those managing one ship as the other, as, by running foul of each other, the owner of the damaged vessel is to receive half the amount of the damage sustained, (*Hay v. Le New*, 2 Shaw's Rep. 401 to 405.)

- 1. The Taurians.
- 2. See Grotius de Jure Belli et Pacis, lib. ii. cap. xx, § xl. n. 7.
- (112) But, in ancient times, the Chancellor had jurisdiction, by *writ of ne exeat*, to restrain a foreigner or a British subject from going abroad and communicating intelligence to an enemy, or otherwise injurious to this state, and the Court of Chancery, from more to more, have assumed and established a jurisdiction over foreigners in favour of a private subject; so that, if a foreigner be here, and be about to depart, he may be restrained and compelled to give security for satisfying any equitable claim, or even a demand at law in nature of an account, either upon a

contract or transaction entered into in the foreign country, and although by the *lex loci* the foreigner could not have been arrested, (*Flack v. Holm*, 1 Jac. & W. 405; but see *De Carriere v. Columne*. 4 Ves. 577); and it is now settled, that at law, a foreigner may be arrested in this country for a foreign debt, though he could not have been imprisoned in his own country. (*De la Vega v. Vianna*, 1 Barn. & Adolph, 284.)

- (113) But see *ante*, 105, and note.
- 3. In his Republic, book i. chap. vi.
- (114) But specific performance of an agreement relating to the boundaries of two provinces in America, may be enforced by bill in chancery in England, if the parties be within the jurisdiction *Penn v. Baltimore*, 1 Ves. sen, 444.)
- (115) Ante, 167, and note; and see Vattel cited, *Anstruther v. Chalmer*, 2 Sim. Rep. 4; but see *Trotter v. Trotter*, 3 Wils. & Shaw. 407, 414, and *ante* 167, in notes, and see *Anon.* 9 Mod. 66; *Bowaman v. Reeve*. Pre. Ch. 577, *ante*. 178, note.
- (116) As to *alienage* in general, and the jealous provisions in England against foreigners, see 1 Chittys Commercial Law, 108 to 169. See exceptions in treaty with America, and decisions thereon with respect to Americans who were seised of lands in Great Britain, being allowed to retain the same, notwithstanding a subsequent war *Sutton v. Sutton*, 1 Russ. & Myl. Rep. 663.
- 4. De Jure Belli et Pacis, lib. ii. cap. vi. § 14.
- 5. Digest, lib. xlix. til, x7. De Captivis, et postlimin.
- 6. His Republic, book 1, chap. vi.
- (117) By the municipal law of Great Britain, no alien can inherit or hold real property. Thus, *Doe v. Acklam*, 2 Bar. & Cress. 799, establishes that a person born in the United states, since 1783, when the two countries were separated, cannot inherit lands in England; and the same point was afterwards decided in *Doe d. Auchmuty v. Mulcaster*, 5 Barn. & Cres. 771. To this rule some exemptions have been occasionally introduced by express treaty intended to be permanent, as regards such exception, and strengthened by statute; as under the treaty of 1794, between Great Britain and America, and the act 37 Geo. III. c. 97, under which American citizens who held lands in Great Britain, on 28 Oct. 1795, and their heirs and assigns, are *at all times* to be considered, so far as regards *those lands*, not as aliens, but as native subjects of Great Britain, and this, notwithstanding a subsequent war and the adherence of the citizen to America whilst at war with Great Britain, *Sutton v. Sutton*, 1 Russ. & M. 663), and the consequent confliction of duties as regards the American citizen seised of such estate. But, as alienage subjects no party to any indictment or penalty, an alien must answer a bill of discovery filed to ascertain whether he has purchased land. (*Duplesses v. Attorney-General*, 1 Bro. P.C. 415; 2 Ves. 286.)

(118) The validity of a marriage celebrated in a foreign country must be determined in an English court by the *lex loci* where the marriage was solemnized; and, therefore, on a plea of coverture, where the parties, who were British subjects, were married in France, it was held, that, if the marriage would not be valid in that country, according to the municipal law there, it would not be valid in this country. It was even further held that a printed copy of the "*Cinq Codes*"; of France, produced by the French vice-consul resident in London, purchased by him at a bookseller's shop in Paris, was property received as evidence of the law of France upon which the court would act; and Abbott, C.J., said: The general rule certainly is, that the written law of a foreign country must be proved by an examined copy thereof before it can be acted upon in an English court; but, according to my recollection, printed books upon the subject of the law of Spain were referred to and acted upon in argument in *Sir Thomas Picton's* case as evidence of the law of that country, and, therefore, I shall act upon that authority, and receive the printed copy now produced as evidence of the law of France. (*Lacon v. Higgins*, 1 Dowling & Ryland, Ni. Pri. Cases, 36; 3 Stark. Rep. 176, S.C.; *Butler v. Freeman*, Ambl. 303.)

CHAP. IX OF THE RIGHTS RETAINED BY ALL NATIONS AFTER THE INTRODUCTION OF DOMAIN AND PROPERTY.

§ 116. What are the rights of which men cannot be deprived.

If an obligation, as we have before observed, gives a right to those things without which it cannot be fulfilled, every absolute, necessary, and indispensable obligation produces in this manner rights equally absolute, necessary, and indefeasible. Nature imposes no obligations on men without giving them the means of fulfilling them. They have an absolute right to the necessary use of those means: nothing can deprive them of that right, as nothing can dispense with their fulfilling their natural obligations.

§ 117. Right still remaining from the primitive state of communion.

In the primitive state of communion, men had, without distinction, a right to the use of every thing, as far as was necessary to the discharge of their natural obligations. And, as nothing could deprive them of this right, the introduction of domain and property could not take place without leaving to every man the necessary use of things, — that is to say, the use absolutely required for the fulfillment of natural obligations. We cannot, then, suppose the introduction to have taken place without this tacit restriction, that every man should still preserve some right to the things subjected to property, in those cases where, without this right, he would remain absolutely deprived of the necessary use of things of this nature. This right is a necessary remnant of the primitive state of communion.

§ 116. Right retained by each nation over the

Notwithstanding the domain of nations, therefore, each nation still retains some right to what is possessed by others, in those cases where she would find herself deprived of the necessary use of certain things if she were to be absolutely debarred from using them by the consideration of their being other people's property. We ought carefully to weigh every circumstance in order to make a just application of this principle.

§ 119. Right of necessity.

I say the same of the *right of necessity*. We thus call the right which necessity alone gives to the performance of certain actions that are otherwise unlawful, when, without these actions, it is impossible to fulfil an indispensable obligation. But it is carefully to be noted, that, in such a case, the obligation must really be an indispensable one, and the act in question the only means of fulfilling that obligation. If either of these conditions be wanting, the right of necessity does not exist on the occasion. We may see the subjects discussed in treatises on the law of nature, and particularly in that of Mr. Wolf. I confine myself here to a brief summary of those principles whose aid is necessary to us in developing the rights of nations.

§ 120. Right of procuring provisions by force. (119)

The earth was designed to feed its inhabitants; and he who is in want of every thing is not obliged to starve because all property is vested in others. When, therefore, a nation is in absolute want of provisions, she may compel her neighbours who have more than they want for themselves to supply her with a share of them, at a fair price; she may even take it by force, it they will not sell it. Extreme necessity revives the primitive communion, the abolition of which ought to deprive no person of the necessaries of life (§ 117). The same right belongs to individuals, when a foreign nation refuses them a just assistance. Captain Bontekoe, a Dutchman, having lost his vessel at sea, escaped in his boat, with a part of his crew, and landed on an Indian coast, where the barbarous inhabitants refusing him provisions, the Dutch obtained them sword in hand.¹

§ 121. Right of making use of the things that belong to others. (119)

In the same manner, if a nation has a pressing want of the ships, wagons, horses, or even the personal labour of foreigners, she may make use of them, either by free consent or by force, provided that the proprietors be not under the same necessity. But, as she has no more right to these things than necessity gives her, she ought to pay for the use she makes of them, if she has the means of paying. The practice of Europe is conformable to this maxim. In cases of necessity, a nation sometimes presses foreign vessels which happen to be in her ports; but she pays a compensation for the services performed by them.

§ 122. Right of carrying off women.

Let us say a few words on a more singular case, since authors have treated of it — a case in which at present, people are never reduced to employ force. A nation cannot preserve and

perpetuate itself, except by propagation. A nation of men has, therefore, a right to procure women, who are absolutely necessary to its preservation; and if its neighbours, who have a redundancy of females, refuse to give some of them in marriage to those men, the latter may justly have recourse to force. We have a famous example of this in the rape of the Sabine women. But, though a nation is allowed to procure for itself, even by force of arms, the liberty of obtaining women in marriage, no woman in particular can be constrained in her choice, nor become, by right, the wife of a man who carries her off by force — a circumstance which has not been attended to by those who have decided, without restriction, that the Romans did not commit an act of injustice on that occasion. It is true that the Sabine women submitted to their fate with a good grace; and, when their nation took up arms to avenge them, it sufficiently appeared, from the ardour with which those women rushed between the combatants, that they willingly acknowledged the Romans for their lawful husbands.

We may further add, that, if the Romans, as many pretend, were originally only a band of robbers united under Romulus, they did not form a true nation, or a legitimate state; the neighbouring nations had a just right to refuse them women; and the law of nature, which approves no civil society but such as is legitimate, did not require them to furnish that society of vagabonds and robbers with the means of perpetuating itself; much less did it authorize the latter to procure those means by force. In the same manner, no nation was obliged to furnish the Amazons with males. That nation of women, if it ever existed, put itself, by its own fault, out of a condition to support itself without foreign assistance.

§ 123. Right of passage. (120)



The right of passage is also a remnant of the primitive state of communion, in which the entire earth was common to all mankind, and the passage was everywhere free to each individual according to his necessities. Nobody can be entirely deprived of this right (§ 117); but the exercise of it is limited by the introduction of domain and property: since they have been introduced, we cannot exert that right without paying due regard to the private rights of others. The effect of property is, to give the proprietor's advantage a preference over that of all others. When, therefore, the owner of a territory thinks proper to refuse you admission into it, you must, in order to enter it in spite of him, have some reason more cogent than all his reasons to the contrary. Such is the right of necessity: this authorizes an act on your part, which on other occasions would be unlawful, viz. an infringement of the right of domain. When a real necessity obliges you to enter into the territory of others, — for instance, if you cannot otherwise escape from imminent danger, or if you have no other passage for procuring the means of subsistence, or those of satisfying some other indispensable obligation, — you may force a passage when it is unjustly refused, but, if an equal necessity obliges the proprietor to refuse you entrance, he refuses it justly; and his right is paramount to yours. Thus, a vessel driven by stress of weather has a right to enter, even by force, into a foreign port. But, if that vessel is affected with the plague, the owner of the port may fire upon it and beat it off, without any violation either of justice, or even of charity, which, in such a case, ought doubtless to begin at home.

§ 124. and of procuring necessaries.

The right of passage through a country would in most cases be useless, without that of procuring necessaries at a fair price: and we have already shown (§ 120) that in case of necessity it is lawful to take provisions even by force.

§ 125. Right of dwelling in a foreign country.

In speaking of exile and banishment, we have observed (Book I. §§ 229-231) that every man has a right to dwell somewhere upon earth. What we have shown with respect to individuals may be applied to whole nations. If a people are driven from the place of their abode, they have a right to seek a retreat: the nation to which they make application ought then to grant them a place of habitation, at least for a time, if she has not very important reasons for a refusal. But, if the country inhabited by this nation is scarcely sufficient for herself, she is under no obligation to allow a band of foreigners to settle in it for ever: she may even dismiss them at once, if it be not convenient to her to grant them a permanent settlement. As they have the resource of seeking an establishment elsewhere, they cannot claim any authority from the right of necessity, to stay in spite of the owners of the country. But it is necessary, in short, that these fugitives should find a retreat; and, if everybody rejects them, they will be justifiable in making a settlement in the first country where they find land enough for themselves, without depriving the inhabitants of what is sufficient for them. But, even in this case, their necessity gives them only the right of habitation; and they are bound to submit to all the conditions, not absolutely intolerable, which may be imposed on them by the master of the country, — such as paying him tribute, becoming his subjects, or at least living under his protection, and, in certain respects, depending on him. This right, as well as the two preceding, is a remnant of the primitive state of communion.

§ 126. Things of

We have been occasionally obliged to anticipate the subject of the present chapter, in order to follow the order of the different subjects that presented themselves. Thus, in speaking of the open sea, we have remarked (Book I. § 281) that those things, the use of which is inexhaustible, cannot fall under the domain or property of any one; because, in that free and independent state in which nature has produced them, they may be equally useful to all men. And, as to those things even which in other respects are subject to domain, if their use is inexhaustible, they remain common with respect to that use, thus a river may be subject both to domain and empire; but, in quality of running water, it remains common, — that is to say, the owner of the river cannot hinder any one from drinking and drawing water out of it. Thus, the sea, even in those parts that are held in possession, being sufficient for the navigation of all mankind, he who has the domain cannot refuse a passage through it to any vessel from which he has nothing to fear. But it may happen, by accident, that this inexhaustible use of the thing may be justly refused by the owner, when people cannot take advantage of it without incommoding him or doing him a prejudice. For instance, if you cannot come to my river for water without passing over my land and damaging the crop it bears, I may for that reason debar you from the inexhaustible use of the running water: in which case, it is but through accident you are deprived of it. This leads us to speak of another right which has a great connection with that just mentioned, and is even derived from it; that is, the right of innocent use.

§ 127. Right of innocent use.

We call *innocent use*, or, *innocent advantage*, that which may be derived from a thing without causing either loss or inconvenience to the proprietor; and the right *of innocent use* is the right we have to that advantage or use which may be made of things belonging to another, without causing him either loss or inconvenience. I have said that this right is derived from the right to things of which the use is inexhaustible. In fact, a thing that may be useful to any one without loss or inconvenience to the owner, is, in this respect, inexhaustible in the use; and that is the reason why the law of nature still allows all men a right to it notwithstanding the introduction of domain and property. Nature, who designs her gifts for the common advantage of mankind, does not allow us to prevent the application of those gifts to a useful purpose which they may be made to serve without any prejudice to the proprietor, and without any diminution of the utility and advantages he is capable of deriving from his rights.

§ 128. Nature of this right in general.

This right of innocent use is not a perfect right, like that of necessity: for, it belongs to the owner to judge whether the use we wish to make of a thing that belongs to him will not be attended with damage or inconvenience. If others should presume to decide on the occasion, and, in case of refusal, to compel the proprietor, he would be no longer master of his own property. It may frequently happen that the person who wishes to derive advantage from a thing shall deem the use of it perfectly innocent, though it is not so in fact; and, if, in such case, he attempts to force the proprietor, he exposes himself to the risk of committing an act of injustice; nay, he actually commits one, since he infringes the owner's right to judge of what is proper to be done on the occasion. In all cases, therefore, which admit of any doubt, we have only an imperfect right to the innocent use of things that belong to others.

§ 129. and in cases not doubtful.

But, when the innocence of the use is evident, and absolutely indubitable, the refusal is an injury. For, in addition to a manifest violation of the rights of the party by whom that innocent use is required, such refusal is moreover a testimony of an injurious disposition of hatred or contempt for him. To refuse a merchant-ship the liberty of passing through a strait, to fishermen that of drying their nets on the sea shore, or of watering at a river, is an evident infringement of the right they have to the innocent use of things in those cases, But in every case, if we are not pressed by necessity, we may ask the owner for his reasons for the refusal, and if he gives none, we may consider him as an unjust man; or an enemy, with whom we are to act according to the rules of prudence. In general, we should regulate our sentiments and conduct towards him, according to the greater or lesser weight of the reasons on which he acts.

§ 130. Exercise of this right between nations.

All nations do therefore still retain a general right to the innocent use of things that are under the domain of any one individual nation. But, in the particular application of this right, it is the

nation in whom the property is vested that is to determine whether the use which others wish to make of what belongs to her be really innocent: and, if she gives them a denial, she ought to allege her reasons; as she must not deprive others of their right from mere caprice. All this is founded in justice: for, it must be remembered that the innocent use of things is not comprehended in the domain, or the exclusive property. The domain gives only the right of judging, in particular cases, whether the use be really innocent. Now, he who judges ought to have his reasons; and he should mention them, if he would have us think that he forms any judgment, and not that he acts from caprice or ill-nature. All this, I say, is founded injustice. In the next chapter, we shall see the line of conduct which a nation is, by her duty to other nations, bound to observe in the exercise of her rights.

(119) See the doctrine of Preemption, 1 Chitty's Com. Law, 103, 104, 105, 446, 447.

- 1. Bonketoe's Voyage, in the Voyages of the Dutch to the East Indies.
- 2. Livy, book i.
- 3. Wolf., Jus Gent. § 341.

(120) See fully 1 Chitty's Com. L., 84; Grotius, book ii, chap. ii. p. 153, states that a nation is hound to grant free passage without reserve or discretion. But Puffendorf appears to agree with Vattel, and states that the law of humanity does not seem to oblige us to grant passage to any other goods except such as are absolutely necessary for the purpose of *their life* to whom they are thus conveyed. — Puff. book iii. chap. iii, § 6, p. 29

CHAP. X.

HOW A NATION IS TO USE HER RIGHT OF DOMAIN, IN ORDER TO DISCHARGE HER DUTIES TOWARDS OTHER NATIONS, WITH RESPECT TO THE INNOCENT USE OF THINGS.

§ 131. General duty of the proprietor.

SINCE the law of nations treats as well of the duties of states as of their rights, it is not sufficient that we have explained, on the subject of innocent use, what all nations have a right to require from the proprietor: we are now to consider what influence his duties to others ought to have on their proprietor's conduct. As it belongs to him to judge whether the use be really innocent, and not productive of any detriment or inconvenience to himself, he ought not to give a refusal unless it be grounded upon real and substantial reasons: this is a maxim of equity; he ought not even to stop at trifles, — a slight loss, or any little inconvenience: humanity forbids this; and the mutual

love which men owe to each other, requires greater sacrifices. It would certainly be too great a deviation from that universal benevolence which ought to unite the human race, to refuse a considerable advantage to an individual, or to a whole nation, whenever the grant of it might happen to be productive of the most trifling loss or the slightest inconvenience to ourselves. In this respect, therefore, a nation ought on all occasions to regulate her conduct by reasons proportioned to the advantages and necessities of others, and to reckon as nothing a small expense or a supportable inconvenience, when great good will thence result to another nation. But she is under no obligation to incur heavy expenses or embarrassments, for the sake of furnishing others with the use of any thing, when such use is neither necessary nor of any great utility to them. The sacrifice we here require is not contrary to the interests of the nation: — it is natural to think that the others will behave in the same manner in return; and how great the advantages that will result to all states from such a line of conduct!

§ 132. Innocent passage. (121)

The introduction of property cannot be supposed to have deprived nations of the general right of traversing the earth for the purposes of mutual intercourse, of carrying on commerce with each other, and for other just reasons. It is only on particular occasions, when the owner of a country thinks it would be prejudicial or dangerous to allow a passage through it, that he ought to refuse permission to pass. He is therefore bound to grant a passage for lawful purposes, whenever he can do it without inconvenience to himself. And he cannot lawfully annex burdensome conditions to a permission which he is obliged to grant, and which he cannot refuse if he wishes to discharge his duty, and not abuse his right of property. The count of Lupfen having improperly stopped some merchandise in Alsace, and complaints being made on the subject to the emperor Sigismund, who was then at the council of Constance, that prince assembled the electors, princes, and deputies of towns, to examine the affair. The opinion of the burgrave of Nuremberg deserves to be mentioned: "God," said he, "has created heaven for himself and his saints, and has given the earth to mankind, intending it for the advantage of the poor as well as of the rich. The roads are for their use, and God has not subjected them to any taxes." He condemned the count of Lupfen to restore the merchandise, and to pay costs and damages, because he could not justify his seizure by any peculiar right. The emperor approved this opinion, and passed sentence accordingly.

§ 133. Sureties may be required.

But, if any apprehension of danger arise from the grant of liberty to pass through a country, the state has a right to require sureties: the party who wishes to pass cannot refuse them, a passage being only so far due to him as it is attended with no inconvenience.

§ 134. Passage of merchandise. (122)

In like manner, a passage ought also to be granted for merchandise: and, as this is in general productive of no inconvenience, to refuse it without just reason is injuring a nation, and endeavouring to deprive her of the means of carrying on a trade with other states. If this passage

occasions any inconvenience, any expense for the preservation of canals and highways, we may exact a compensation for it by toll duties (Book I. § 303).

§ 135. Residence in the country.

In explaining the effects of domain we have said above (§§ 64 and 100) that the owner of the territory may forbid the entrance into it, or permit it on such conditions as he thinks proper. We were then treating of his external right, — that right which foreigners are bound to respect. But now that we are considering the matter in another view, and as it relates to his duties and to his internal right, we may venture to assert that he cannot, without particular and important reasons, refuse permission, either to pass through or reside in the country, to foreigners who desire it for lawful purposes. For, their passage or their residence being in this case an innocent advantage, the law of nature does not give him a right to refuse it: and, though other nations and other men in general are obliged to submit to his judgment (§§ 128 and 130), he does not the less offend against his duty, if he refuses without sufficient reason: he then acts without any true right; he only abuses his external right. He cannot, therefore without some particular and cogent reason. refuse the liberty of residence to a foreigner who comes into the country with the hope of recovering his health, or for the sake of acquiring instruction in the schools and academies. A difference in religion is not a sufficient reason to exclude him, provided he do not engage in controversial disputes with a view to disseminate his tenets; for, that difference does not deprive him of the rights of humanity.

§ 136. How we are to act towards foreigners who desire a perpetual residence.

We have seen (§ 125) how the right of necessity may in certain cases authorize a people, who are driven from the place of their residence, to settle in the territory of another nation. Every state ought, doubtless, to grant to so unfortunate a people every aid and assistance which she can bestow without being wanting to herself: but to grant them an establishment in the territories of the nation, is a very delicate step, the consequences of which should be maturely considered by the conductor of the state. The emperors Probus and Valens experienced the evil effects of their conduct in having admitted into the territories of the empire numerous bands of Gepidæ, Vandals, Goths, and other barbarians.² If the sovereign finds that such a step would be attended with too great an inconvenience or danger, he has a right to refuse an establishment to those fugitive people, or to adopt, on their admission, every precaution that prudence can dictate to him. One of the safest will be, not to permit those foreigners to reside together in the same part of the country, there to keep up the form of a separate nation. Men who have not been able to defend their own country, cannot pretend to any right to establish themselves in the territory of another, in order to maintain themselves there as a nation in a body. The sovereign who harbours them may therefore disperse them, and distribute them into the towns and provinces that are in want of inhabitants. In this manner his charity will turn to his own advantage, to the increase of his power, and to the greater benefit of the state. What a difference is observable in Brandenburg since the settlement of the French refugees! The great elector, Frederic William, offered an asylum to those unfortunate people; he provided for their expenses on the road, and

with truly regal munificence established them in his states; by which conduct that beneficent and generous prince merited the title of a wise and able politician.

§ 137. Right accruing

When, by the laws or the custom of a state, certain actions are generally permitted to foreigners, as, for instance, travelling freely through the country without any express permission, marrying there, buying or selling merchandise, hunting, fishing, &c., we cannot exclude any one nation from the benefit of the general permission without doing her an injury, unless there be some particular and lawful reason for refusing to that nation what is granted indiscriminately to others. The question here, it is to be observed, only relates to those actions which are productive of innocent advantage: and, as the nation allows them to foreigners without distinction, she, by the very nature of that general permission, affords sufficient proof that she deems them innocent with respect to herself; which amounts to a declaration that foreigners have a right to them (§ 127): the innocence of such acts is manifested by the confession of the state; and the refusal of an advantage that is manifestly innocent, is an injury (§ 129). Besides, to attempt without any reason to lay one nation under a prohibition where an indiscriminate permission is enjoyed by all others, is an injurious distinction, since it can only proceed from hatred or contempt. If there by any particular and well-founded reason for the exception, the advantage resulting from the act in question can no longer be deemed an innocent one with respect to the excepted nation; consequently no injury is done to them. The state may also by way of punishment, except from the general permission a people who have given her just cause of complaint.

§ 138. A right granted as a favour.

As to rights of this nature granted to one or more nations for particular reasons, they are conferred on them as favours, either by treaty, or through gratitude for some particular service: those to whom the same rights are refused cannot consider themselves as offended. The nation does not esteem the advantage accruing from those acts to be an innocent one, since she does not indiscriminately allow them to all nations: and she may confer on whom she pleases any rights over her own property, without affording just grounds to anybody else, either for uttering a complaint, or forming pretensions to the same favour.

§ 139. The nation ought to be courteous.

Humanity is not confined to the bare grant of a permission to foreign nations to make an innocent use of what belongs to us: it moreover requires that we should even facilitate to them the means of deriving advantage from it, so far as we can do this without injury to ourselves. Thus, it becomes a well-regulated state to promote the general establishment of inns where travellers may procure lodging and food at a fair price, — to watch over their safety, — and to see that they be treated with equity and humanity. A polite nation should give the kindest reception to foreigners, receive them with politeness, and on every occasion show a disposition to oblige them. by these means every citizen, while he discharges his duty to mankind in general, will at the same time render essential services to his country. Glory is the certain reward of

virtue; and the good-will which is gained by an amiable character, is often productive of consequences highly important to the state. No nation is entitled to greater praise in this respect than the French: foreigners nowhere meet a reception more agreeable, or better calculated to prevent their regretting the immense sums they annually spend at Paris.

- (121) See, in general, 1 Chitty's Com. Law, 84, 88.
- 1. Stettler, vol. i. p. 114. Tschudi, vol ii. pp. 27, 28.
- (122) Puffendorf, b. 3, ch. 3, s. 6. p. 29.
- 2. Vopiscus, Prob. c. sviii. Ammian. Marcell. lib. xxxi. Socrat. Hist. Eccles. lib. iv. c. 28.
- 3. Cæsar replied to the Tenchtheri and Usipetes, who wanted to retain possession of the territories they had seized, that it was not just for them to invade the territories of others, since they had not been able to defend their own. *Neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare*. De Bello Gallico, lib. iv, cap. vi.

CHAP. XI. OF USUCAPTION AND PRESCRIPTION AMONG NATIONS.

LET us conclude what relates to domain and property with an examination of a celebrated question on which the learned are much divided. It is asked whether *usucaptlon* and *prescription* can take place between independent nations and states. (123)

§ 140. Definition of usucaption and prescription.

Usucaption is the acquisition of domain founded on a long possession, uninterrupted and undisputed — that is to say, an acquisition solely proved by this possession. Wolf defines it, an acquisition of domain founded on a presumed desertion. His definition explains the manner in which a long and peaceable possession may serve to establish the acquisition of domain. Modestinus, Digest, lib, 3, de Usurp. et Usucap., says, in conformity to the principles of the Roman law, that usucaption is the acquisition of domain by possession continued during a certain period prescribed by law. These three definitions are by no means incompatible with each other; and it is easy to reconcile them by setting aside what relates to the civil law in the last of the three. In the first of them, we have endeavoured clearly to express the idea commonly affixed to the term usucaption.

Prescription is the exclusion of all pretensions to a right — an exclusion founded on the length of time during which that right has been neglected: or, according to Wolf's definition, it is the 68 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

loss of an inherent right by virtue of a presumed consent. This definition, too, is just; that is, it explains how a right may be forfeited by long neglect; and it agrees with the nominal definition we give of the term, *prescription*, in which we confine ourselves to the meaning usually annexed to the word. As to the rest, the term *usucaption* is but little used in French; and the word *prescription* implies, in that language, every thing expressed by the Latin terms *Usucapio* and *præscriptio:* wherefore we shall make use of the word *prescription* wherever we have not particular reasons for employing the other.

§ 141. Usucaption and prescription derived from the law of nature.

Now, to decide the question we have proposed, we must first see whether usucaption and prescription are derived from the law of nature. Many illustrious authors have asserted and proved them to be so. Though in this treatise we frequently suppose the reader acquainted with the law of nature, it is proper in this place to establish the decision, since the affair is disputed.

Nature has not herself established a private property over any of her gifts, and particularly over land; she only approves its establishment, for the advantage of the human race. On this ground, then, it would be absurd to suppose, that, after the introduction of domain and property, the law of nature can secure to a proprietor any right capable of introducing disorder into human society. Such would be the right of entirely neglecting a thing that belongs to him, — of leaving it during a long space of time under all the appearances of a thing utterly abandoned or not belonging to him, — and of coming at length to wrest it from a bona fide possessor, who has perhaps dearly purchased his title to it, — who has received it as an inheritance from his progenitors, or as a portion with his wife, — and who might have made other acquisitions, had he been able to discover that the one in question was neither solid nor lawful. Far from giving such a right, the law of nature lays an injunction on the proprietor to take care of his property, and imposes on him an obligation to make known his rights, that others may not be led into error: it is on these conditions alone that she approves of the property vested in him, and secures him in the possession. If he has neglected it for such a length of time that he cannot now be admitted to reclaim it without endangering the rights of others, the law of nature will no longer allow him to revive and assert his claims. We must not therefore conceive the right of private property to be a right of so extensive and imprescriptible a nature, that the proprietor may, at the risk of every inconvenience thence resulting to human society, absolutely neglect it for a length of time, and afterwards reclaim it, according to his caprice. With what other view than that of the peace, the safety, and the advantage of human society, does the law of nature ordain that all men should respect the right of private property in him who makes use of it? For the same reason, therefore, the same law requires that every proprietor who for a long time and without any just reason neglects his right, should be presumed to have entirely renounced and abandoned it. This is what forms the absolute presumption (juris et de jure) of its abandonment, — a presumption, upon which another person is legally entitled to appropriate to himself the thing so abandoned. The absolute presumption does not here signify a conjecture of the secret intentions of the proprietor, but a maxim which the law of nature ordains should be considered as true and invariable, — and this with a view of maintaining peace and order among men. Such presumption therefore confirms a title as firm and just as that of property itself, and established and supported by the

same reasons. The *bona fide* possessor, resting his title on a presumption of this kind, has, then, a right which is approved by the law of nature; and that law, which requires that the rights of each individual should be stable and certain, does not allow any man to disturb him in his possession,

The right of *usucaption* properly signifies that the *bona fide* possessor is not obliged to suffer his right of property to be disputed after a long-continued and peaceable possession on his part: he proves that right by the very circumstance of possession, and sets up the plea of prescription in bar to the claims of the pretended proprietor. Nothing can be more equitable than this rule. If the claimant were permitted to prove his property, he might happen to bring proofs very convincing indeed in appearance, but, in fact, deriving all their force only from the loss or destruction of some document or deed which would have proved how he had either lost or transferred his right. Would it be reasonable that he should be allowed to call in question the rights of the possessor, when by his own fault he has suffered matters to proceed to such a state that there would be danger of mistaking the truth? If it be necessary that one of the two should be exposed to lose his property, it is just it should be the party who is in fault.

It is true, that, if the *bona fide* possessor should discover, with perfect certainty, that the claimant is the real proprietor, and has never abandoned his right, he is bound in conscience, and by the internal principles of justice, to make restitution of whatever accession of wealth he has derived from the property of the claimant. But this estimation is not easily made; and it depends on circumstances.

§ 142. What foundation is required for ordinary prescription.

As prescription cannot be grounded on any but an absolute or lawful presumption, it has no foundation, if the proprietor has not really neglected his right. This condition implies three particulars: 1, that the proprietor cannot allege an invincible ignorance, either on his own part, or on that of the persons from whom he derives his right; — 2, that he cannot justify his silence by lawful and substantial reasons; — 3, that he has neglected his right, or kept silence during a considerable number of years: for, the negligence of a few years, being incapable of producing confusion and rendering doubtful the respective rights of the parties, is not sufficient to found or authorize a presumption of relinquishment. It is impossible to determine by the law of nature the number of years required to found a prescription: this depends on the nature of the property disputed, and the circumstances of the case.

§ 143. Immemorial prescription.

What we have remarked in the preceding section, relates to ordinary prescription. There is another called *immemorial*, because it is founded on immemorial possession, — that is, on a possession, the origin of which is unknown, or so deeply involved in obscurity, as to allow no possibility of proving whether the possessor has really derived his right from the original proprietor, or received the possession from another. This *immemorial* prescription secures the possessor's right beyond the power of recovery: for, it affords a legal presumption that he is the proprietor, as long as the adverse party fails to adduce substantial reasons in support of his claim:

and, indeed, whence could these reasons be derived, since the origin of the possession is lost in the obscurity of time? It ought even to secure the possessor against every pretension contrary to his right. What would be the case were it permitted to call in question a right acknowledged time immemorial, when the means of proving it were destroyed by time? Immemorial possession, therefore, is an irrefragable title, and immemorial prescription admits of no exception: both are founded on a presumption which the law of nature directs us to receive as an incontestable truth.

§ 144. Claimant alleging reasons for his silence.

In cases of ordinary prescription, the same argument cannot be used against a claimant who alleges just reasons for his silence, as, the impossibility of speaking, or a well-founded fear, &c., because there is then no longer any room for a presumption that he has abandoned his right. It is not his fault if people have thought themselves authorized to form such a presumption; nor ought he to suffer in consequence: he cannot therefore be debarred the liberty of clearly proving his property. This method of defence in bar of prescription has been often employed against princes whose formidable power had long silenced the feeble victims of their usurpations.

§ 145. Proprietor sufficiently showing that he does not mean to abandon his right.

It is also very evident that we cannot plead prescription in opposition to a proprietor who, being for the present unable to prosecute his right, confines himself to a notification, by any token whatever, sufficient to show that it is not his intention to abandon it. Protests answer this purpose. With sovereigns it is usual to retain the title and arms of a sovereignty or a province, as an evidence that they do not relinquish their claims to it.

§ 146 Prescription founded on

Every proprietor who expressly commits, or omits, certain acts, which he cannot commit or omit without renouncing his right, sufficiently indicates by such commission or omission that it is not his intention to preserve it, unless, by an express reservation, he declare the contrary. We are undoubtedly authorized to consider as true what he sufficiently manifests on occasions where he ought to declare the truth: consequently, we may lawfully presume that he abandons his right; and, if he would afterwards resume it, we can plead prescription in bar to his claim.

§ 147. Usucaption and prescription take place between nations.

After having shown that *usucaption* and *prescription* are founded in the law of nature, it is easy to prove that they are equally a part of the law of nations, and ought to take place between different states. For, the law of nations is but the law of nature applied to nations in a manner suitable to the parties concerned (Prelim. § 6). And so far is the nature of the parties from affording them an exemption in the case, that usucaption and prescription are much more necessary between sovereign states than between individuals. Their quarrels are of much greater consequence; their disputes are usually terminated only by bloody wars; and consequently the peace and happiness of mankind much more powerfully require that possession on the part of

sovereigns should not be easily disturbed, — and that, if it has for a considerable length of time continued uncontested, it should be deemed just and indisputable, were we allowed to recur to antiquity on every occasion, there are few sovereigns who could enjoy their rights in security, and there would be no peace to be hoped for on earth.

§ 148. More difficult between nations, to found them on a presumptive desertion.

It must however be confessed, that, between nations, the rights of usucaption and prescription are often more difficult in their application, so far as they are founded on a presumption drawn from long silence. Nobody is ignorant how dangerous it commonly is for a weak state even to hint a claim to the possessions of a powerful monarch. In such a case, therefore, it is not easy to deduce from long silence a legal presumption of abandonment. To this we may add, that, as the ruler of the society has usually no power to alienate what belongs to the state, his silence, even though sufficient to afford a presumption of abandonment on his own part, cannot impair the national right or that of his successors. The question then will be, whether the nation has neglected to supply the omission caused by the silence of her ruler, or has participated in it by a tacit approbation.

§ 149. Other principles that enforce prescription.

But there are other principles that establish the use and force of prescription between nations. The tranquillity of the people, the safety of states, the happiness of the human race, do not allow that the possessions, empire, and other rights of nations should remain uncertain, subject to dispute, and ever ready to occasion bloody wars. Between nations, therefore, it becomes necessary to admit prescription founded on length of time as a valid and incontestable title. If any nation has kept silence through fear, and as it were through necessity, the loss of her right is a misfortune which she ought patiently to bear, since she could not avoid it: and why should she not submit to this as well as to have her towns and provinces taken from her by an unjust conqueror, and to be forced to cede them to him by treaty? It is, however, only in cases of long-continued, undisputed, and uninterrupted possession, that prescription is established on these grounds, because it is necessary that affairs should some time or other be brought to a conclusion, and settled on a firm and solid foundation. But the case is different with a possession of only a few years' continuance, during which the party whose rights are invaded may from prudential reasons find it expedient to keep silence, without at the same time affording room to accuse him of suffering things to become uncertain, and of renewing quarrels without end.

As to immemorial prescription, what we have said respecting it (§ 143) is sufficient to convince every one that it ought necessarily to take place between nations.

§ 150. Effects of the voluntary law of nations on this subject.

Usucaption and prescription being so necessary to the tranquillity and happiness of human society, it is justly presumed that all nations have consented to admit the lawful and reasonable

use of them, with a view to the general advantage, and even to the private interest of each individual nation.

Prescription of many years' standing, as well as usucaption, is, then, established by the voluntary law of nations (Prelim. § 21).

Nay, more, as by virtue of that law nations are, in all doubtful cases, supposed to stand on a footing of equal right in treating with each other (ibid.), prescription, when founded on long undisputed possession, ought to have its full effect between nations, without admitting any allegation of the possession being unjust, unless the evidence to prove it be very clear and convincing indeed. For, without such evidence, every nation is to be considered as a *bona fide* possessor. Such is the right that a sovereign state ought to allow to other states; but to herself she should only allow the use of the internal and necessary right (Prelim. § 28). It is the *bona fide* possessor alone whose prescription will stand the test of conscience.

§ 151. Law of treaties or of custom in this matter.

Since prescription is subject to so many difficulties, it would be very proper that adjoining nations should by treaty adopt some rule on this subject, particularly with respect to the number of years required to found a lawful prescription, since this latter point cannot in general be determined by the law of nature alone. If, in default of treaties, custom has determined any thing in this matter, the nations between whom this custom is in force, ought to conform to it (Prelim. § 26).

(123) We have seen that twenty years' undisturbed possession or enjoyment of an easement or profit amongst nations, as well as amongst private individuals, creates a right. See *ante*, 125 to 127; and see *Benest v. Pipon*, Knapp's Rep. 60 to 73; where see the law of nations fully examined. — C.

1. See Grotius de Jure Belli et Pacis, lib. ii. cap. lv. — Puffendorf, Jus Nat. et Gent. lib. iv. cap. xii. — and especially Wolfius, Jus Nat. part iii. cap. vii.

CHAP. XII. OF TREATIES OF ALLIANCE, AND OTHER PUBLIC TREATIES.

§ 152. Nature of treaties. (124)

THE subject of treaties is undoubtedly one of the most important that the mutual relations and affairs of nations can present us with. Having but too much reason to be convinced of the little dependence that is to be placed on the natural obligations of bodies politic, and on the reciprocal

duties imposed upon them by humanity, — the most prudent nations endeavour to procure by treaties those succours and advantages which the law of nature would insure to them, if it were not rendered ineffectual by the pernicious counsels of a false policy.

A treaty, in Latin $f\alpha dus$, is a compact made with a view to the public welfare by the superior power, either for perpetuity, or for a considerable time.

§ 153. Pactions, agreements, or conventions.

The compacts which have temporary matters for their object are called agreements, conventions, and pactions. They are accomplished by one single act, and not by repeated acts. These compacts are perfected in their execution once for all: treaties receive a successive execution whose duration equals that of the treaty.

§ 154. By whom treaties are made.

Public treaties can only be made by the superior powers, by sovereigns, who contract in the name of the state. Thus, conventions, made between sovereigns respecting their own private affairs, and those between a sovereign and a private person, are not public treaties.

The sovereign who possesses the full and absolute authority has, doubtless, a right to treat in the name of the state he represents; and his engagements are binding on the whole nation. But all rulers of states have not a power to make public treaties by their own authority alone: some are obliged to take the advice of a senate, or of the representatives of the nation. It is from the fundamental laws of each state that we must learn where resides the authority that is capable of contracting with validity in the name of the state.

Notwithstanding our assertion above, that public treaties are made only by the superior powers, treaties of that nature may nevertheless be entered into by princes or communities, who have a right to contract them, either by the concession of the sovereign, or by the fundamental laws of the state, by particular reservations, or by custom. Thus, the princes and free cities of Germany, though dependent

on the emperor and the empire, have the right of forming alliances with foreign powers. The constitutions of the empire give them, in this as in many other respects, the rights of sovereignty. Some cities of Switzerland, though subject to a prince, have made alliances with the cantons: the permission or toleration of the sovereign has given birth to such treaties, and long custom has established the right to contract them.

§ 155. Whether a state under protection may make treaties.

As a state that has put herself under the protection of another, has not on that account forfeited her character of sovereignty (Book I. § 192), she may make treaties and contract alliances, unless she has, in the treaty of protection, expressly renounced that right. But she continues for ever after bound by this treaty of protection, so that she cannot enter into any engagements contrary to it, — that is to say, engagements which violate the express conditions of the protection, or that are in their own nature repugnant to every treaty of protection. Thus, the protected state cannot promise assistance to the enemies of her protector, nor grant them a passage.

§ 156. Treaties concluded by proxies or plenipotentiaries.

Sovereigns treat with each other through the medium of agents or proxies who are invested with sufficient powers for the purpose, and are commonly called plenipotentiaries. To their office we may apply all the rules of natural law which respect things done by commission. The rights of the proxy are determined by the instructions that are given him: he must not deviate from them; but every promise which he makes in the terms of his commission, and within the extent of his powers, is binding on his constituent.

At present, in order to avoid all danger and difficulty, princes reserve to themselves the power of ratifying what has been concluded upon in their name by their ministers. The plenipotentiary commission is but a procuration *cum libera*. If this commission were to have its full effect, they could not be too circumspect in giving it. But, as princes cannot otherwise than by force of arms be compelled to fulfil their engagements, it is customary to place no dependence on their treaties, till they have agreed to and ratified them. Thus, as every agreement made by the minister remains invalid till sanctioned by the prince's ratification, there is less danger in vesting him with unlimited powers. But, before a prince can honourably refuse to ratify a compact made in virtue of such plenipotentiary commission, he should be able to allege strong and substantial reasons, and, in particular, to prove that his minister has deviated from his instructions.

§ 157. Validity of treaties.

A treaty is valid if there be no defect in the manner in which it has been concluded: and for this purpose nothing more can be required than a sufficient power in the contracting parties, and their mutual consent sufficiently declared.

§ 158. Injury does

An injury cannot, then, render a treaty invalid, He who enters into engagements ought carefully to weigh every thing before he concludes them; he may do what he pleases with his own property, forego his rights, and renounce his advantages, as he thinks proper; the acceptor is not obliged to inquire into his motives, and to estimate their due weight. If we might recede from a treaty because we found ourselves injured by it, there would be no stability in the contracts of nations. Civil laws may set bounds to injury, and determine what degree of it shall be capable of invalidating a contract. But sovereigns are subject to no superior judge. How shall they be able to prove the injury to each other's satisfaction? Who shall determine the degree of it sufficient to

invalidate a treaty? The peace and happiness of nations manifestly require that their treaties should not depend on so vague and dangerous a plea of invalidity.

§ 159. Duty of nations in this respect.

A sovereign nevertheless is in conscience bound to pay a regard to equity, and to observe it as much as possible in all his treaties. And, if it happens that a treaty which he has concluded with upright intentions, and without perceiving any unfairness in it, should eventually prove disadvantageous to an ally, nothing can be more honourable, more praiseworthy, more conformable to the reciprocal duties of nations, than to relax the terms of such treaty as far as he can do it consistently with his duty to himself, and without exposing himself to danger, or incurring a considerable loss.

§ 160. Nullity of treaties which are pernicious to the state.

Though a simple injury, or some disadvantage in a treaty, be not sufficient to invalidate it, the case is not the same with those inconveniences that would lead to the ruin of the nation. Since, in the formation of every treaty, the contracting parties must be vested with sufficient powers for the purpose, a treaty pernicious to the state is null, and not at all obligatory, as no conductor of a nation has the power to enter into engagements to do such things as are capable of destroying the state, for whose safety the government is intrusted to him. The nation itself, being necessarily obliged to perform every thing required for its preservation and safety (Book I. § 16, &c.), cannot enter into engagements contrary to its indispensable obligations. In the year 1506, the states-general of the kingdom of France, assembled at Tours, engaged Louis XII. to break the treaty he had concluded with the emperor Maximilian and the archduke Philip, his son, because that treaty was pernicious to the kingdom. They also decided that neither the treaty, nor the oath that had accompanied it, could be binding on the king, who had no right to alienate the property of the crown. We have treated of this latter source of invalidity in the twenty-first chapter of Book I.

§ 161. Nullity of treaties made for an unjust

For the same reason — the want of sufficient powers — a treaty concluded for an unjust or dishonest purpose is absolutely null and void, — nobody having a right to engage to do things contrary to the law of nature. Thus, an offensive alliance, made for the purpose of plundering a nation from whom no injury has been received, may or rather ought to be broken.

§ 162. Whether an alliance may be contracted with those who do not profess the true religion.

It is asked, whether it be allowable to contract an alliance with a nation that does not profess the true religion, and whether treaties made with the enemies of the faith are valid. Grotius has treated this subject at large: ² and the discussion might have been necessary at a time when partyrage still obscured those principles which it had long caused to be forgotten; but we may venture

to believe that it would be superfluous in the present age. The law of nature alone regulates the treaties of nations: the difference of religion is a thing absolutely foreign to them. Different people treat with each other in quality of men, and not under the character of Christians, or of Mohammedans. Their common safety requires that they should be capable of treating with each other, and of treating with security. Any religion that should in this case clash with the law of nature, would, on the very face of it, wear the stamp of reprobation, and could not pretend to derive its origin from the great Author of nature, who is ever steady, ever consistent with himself. But, if the maxims of a religion tend to establish it by violence, and to oppress all those who will not embrace it, the law of nature forbids us to favour that religion, or to contract any unnecessary alliances with its inhuman followers, and the common safety of mankind invites them rather to enter into an alliance against such a people, — to repress such outrageous fanatics, who disturb the public repose and threaten all nations.

§ 163. Obligation of observing treaties.

It is a settled point in natural law, that he who has made a promise to any one has conferred upon him a real right to require the thing promised, — and, consequently, that the breach of a perfect promise is a violation of another person's right, and as evidently an act of injustice as it would be to rob a man of his property. The tranquillity, the happiness, the security of the human race, wholly depend on justice, — on the obligation of paying a regard to the rights of others. The respect which others pay to our rights of domain and property constitutes the security of our actual possessions; the faith of promises is our security for things that cannot be delivered or executed upon the spot. There would no longer be any security, no longer any commerce between mankind, if they did not think themselves obliged to keep faith with each other, and to perform their promises. This obligation is, then, as necessary as it is natural and indubitable, between nations that live together in a state of nature, and acknowledge no superior upon earth, to maintain order and peace in their society. Nations, therefore, and their conductors, ought inviolably to observe their promises and their treaties. This great truth, though too often neglected in practice, is generally acknowledged by all nations:³ the reproach of perfidy is esteemed by sovereigns a most atrocious affront yet he who does not observe a treaty is certainly perfidious, since he violates his faith. On the contrary, nothing adds so great a glory to a prince, and to the nation he governs, as the reputation of an inviolable fidelity in the performance of promises. By such honourable conduct, as much or even more than by her valour, the Swiss nation has rendered herself respectable throughout Europe, and is deservedly courted by the greatest monarchs who intrust their personal safety to a body-guard of her citizens. The parliament of England has more than once thanked the king for his fidelity and zeal in succouring the allies of his crown. This national magnanimity is the source of immortal glory; it presents a firmer basis on which nations may build their confidence; and thus it becomes an unfailing source of power and splendour.

§ 164. The violation of a treaty is an act of injustice.

As the engagements of a treaty impose on the one hand a perfect obligation, they produce on the other a perfect right. The breach of a treaty is therefore a violation of the perfect right of the party with whom we have contracted; and this is an act of injustice against him.

§ 165. Treaties cannot be made contrary to those already existing.

A sovereign already bound by a treaty cannot enter into others contrary to the first. The things respecting which he has entered into engagements are no longer at his disposal. If it happens that a posterior treaty be found, in any particular point, to clash with one of more ancient date, the new treaty is null and void with respect to that point, inasmuch as it tends to dispose of a thing that is no longer in the power of him who appears to dispose of it. (We are here to be understood as speaking of treaties made with different powers.) If the prior treaty is kept secret, it would be an act of consummate perfidy to conclude a contrary one, which may be rendered void whenever occasion serves. Nay, even to enter into engagements, which, from the eventual turn of affairs, may chance at a future day to militate against the secret treaty, and from that very circumstance to prove ineffectual and nugatory, is by no means justifiable, unless we have the ability to make ample compensation to our new ally: otherwise it would be practising a deception on him, to promise him a thing without informing him that cases may possibly occur which will not allow us to substantiate our promise. The ally thus deceived is undoubtedly at liberty to renounce the treaty: but, if he chooses rather to adhere to it, it will hold good with respect to all the articles that do not clash with the prior treaty.

§ 166. How treaties may be concluded with several nations with the same view.

There is nothing to prevent a sovereign from entering into engagements of the same nature with two or more nations, if he be able to fulfil those several engagements to his different allies at the same time. For instance, a commercial treaty with one nation does not deprive us of the liberty of afterwards contracting similar engagements with other states, unless we have, in the former treaty, bound ourselves by a promise not to grant the same advantages to any other nation. We may in the same manner promise to assist two different allies with troops, if we are able to furnish them, or if there is no probability that both will have occasion for them at the same time.

§ 167. The more ancient ally entitled to a preference.

If nevertheless the contrary happens, the more ancient ally is entitled to a preference: for, the engagement was pure and absolute with respect to him; whereas we could not contract with the more recent ally, without a reservation of the rights of the former. Such reservation is founded in justice, and is tacitly understood, even if not expressly made.

§ 168. We owe no assistance in an unjust war.

The justice of the cause is another ground of preference between two allies. We ought even to refuse assistance to the one whose cause is unjust, whether he be at war with one of our allies, or with another state: to assist him on such occasion, would in the event be the same thing as if we

had contracted an alliance for an unjust purpose; which we are not allowed to do (§ 161). No one can be validly engaged to support injustice.

§ 169. General division of treaties.

1. Those that relate to things already due by the law of nature.

Grotius divides treaties into two general classes, — first, those which turn merely on things to which the parties were already bound by the law of nature — secondly, those by which they enter into further engagements. By the former we acquire a perfect right to things to which we before had only an imperfect right, so that we may thenceforward demand as our due what before we could only request as an office of humanity. Such treaties became very necessary between the nations of antiquity, who, as we have already observed, did not think themselves bound to any duty towards people who were not in the number of their allies. They are useful even between the most polished nations, in order the better to secure the succours they may expect, — to determine the measure and degree of those succours, and to show on what they have to depend, — to regulate what cannot in general be determined by the law of nature, — and thus to obviate all difficulties, by providing against the various interpretations of that law. Finally, as no nation possesses inexhaustible means of assistance, it is prudent to secure to ourselves a peculiar right to that assistance which cannot be granted to all the world.

To this first class belong all simple treaties of peace and friendship, when the engagements which we thereby contract make no addition to those duties that men owe to each other as brethren and as members of the human society: such are those treaties that permit commerce, passage, &c.

§ 170. Collision of these treaties with the duties we owe to ourselves.

If the assistance and offices that are due by virtue of such a treaty should on any occasion prove incompatible with the duties a nation owes to herself, or with what the sovereign owes to his own nation, the case is tacitly and necessarily excepted in the treaty. For, neither the nation nor the sovereign could enter into an engagement to neglect the care of their own safety, or the safety of the state, in order to contribute to that of their ally. If the sovereign, in order to preserve his own nation, has occasion for the things he has promised in the treaty, — if, for instance, he has engaged to furnish corn, and in a time of dearth he has scarcely sufficient for the subsistence of his subjects, he ought without hesitation to give a preference to his own nation; for, it is only so far as he has it in his power to give assistance to a foreign nation, that he naturally owes such assistance; and it was upon that footing alone that he could promise it in a treaty. Now. it is not in his power to deprive his own nation of the means of subsistence in order to assist another nation at their expense. Necessity here forms an exception, and he does not violate the treaty because he cannot fulfil it.

§ 171. Treaties in which we barely promise to do no injury.

The treaties by which we simply agree not to do any evil to an ally, to abstain, with respect to him, from all harm, offence, and injury, are not necessary, and produce no new right, since every individual already possesses a perfect natural right to be exempt from harm, injury, and real offence. Such treaties, however, become very useful, and accidentally necessary, among those barbarous nations who think they have a right to act as they please towards foreigners. They are not wholly useless with nations less savage, who, without so far divesting themselves of humanity, entertain a much less powerful sense of a natural obligation, than of one which they have themselves contracted by solemn engagements: and would to god that his manner of thinking were entirety confined to barbarians! We see too frequent effects of it among those who boast of a perfection much superior to the law of nature. But the imputation of perfidy is prejudicial to the rules of nations, and thus becomes formidable even to those who are little solicitous to merit the appellation of virtuous men, and who feel no scruple in silencing the reproaches of conscience.

§ 172. Treaties concerning things that are not naturally due Equal Treaties.

Treaties by which we contract engagements that were not imposed on us by the law of nature, are either *equal* or *unequal*.

Equal treaties are those in which the contracting parties promise the same things, or things that are equivalent, or, finally, things that are equitably proportioned, so that the condition of the parties is equal. Such is, for example, a defensive alliance, in which the parties reciprocally stipulate for the same succours. Such is an offensive alliance, in which it is agreed that each of the allies shall furnish the same number of vessels, the same number of troops, of cavalry and infantry, or an equivalent in vessels, in troops, in artillery, or in money. Such is also a league in which the quota of each of the allies is regulated in proportion to the interest he takes or may have in the design of the league. Thus, the emperor and the king of England, in order to induce the states-general of the United Provinces to accede to the treaty of Vienna of the 16th of March, 1731, consented that the republic should only promise to her allies the assistance of four thousand foot and a thousand horse, though they engaged, in case of an attack upon the republic, to furnish her, each, with eight thousand foot and four thousand horse. We are also to place in the class of equal treaties those which stipulate that the allies shall consider themselves as embarked in a common cause, and shall act with all their strength. Notwithstanding a real inequality in their strength, they are nevertheless willing in this instance to consider it as equal.

Equal treaties may be subdivided into as many species as there are of different transactions between sovereigns. Thus, they treat of the conditions of commerce, of their mutual defence, of associations in war, of reciprocally granting each other a passage, or refusing it to the enemies of their ally; they engage not to build fortresses in certain places, &c. But it would be needless to enter into these particulars: generals are sufficient, and are easily applied to particular cases.

§ 173. Obligation of preserving equality in treaties

Nations being no less obliged than individuals to pay a regard to equity, they ought, as much as possible, to preserve equality in their treaties. When, therefore, the parties are able reciprocally to afford each other equal advantages, the law of nature requires that their treaties should be equal, unless there exist some particular reason for deviating from that equality, — such, for instance, as gratitude for a former benefit, — the hope of gaining the inviolable attachment of a nation, — some private motive, which renders one of the contracting parties particularly anxious to have the treaty concluded, &c. Nay, viewing the transaction in its proper point of light, the consideration of that particular reason restores to the treaty that equality which seems to be destroyed by the difference of the things promised.

I see those pretended great politicians smile, who employ all their subtlety in circumventing those with whom they treat, and in so managing the conditions of the treaty, that all the advantages shall accrue to their masters. Far from blushing at a conduct so contrary to equity, to rectitude and natural honesty, they glory in it, and think themselves entitled to the appellation of able negotiators. How long shall we continue to see men in public characters take a pride in practices that would disgrace a private individual? The private man, if he is void of conscience, laughs also at the rules of morality and justice; but he laughs in secret: it would be dangerous and prejudicial to him to make a public mockery of them. Men in power more openly sacrifice honour and honesty to present advantage: but, fortunately for mankind, it often happens that such seeming advantage proves fatal to them; and even between sovereigns, candour and rectitude be found to be the safest policy. All the subtleties, all the tergiversations of a famous minister, on the occasion of a treaty in which Spain was deeply interested, turned at length to his own confusion, and to the detriment of his master; while England, by her good faith and generosity to her allies, gained immense credit, and rose to the highest pitch of influence and respectability.

§ 174. Difference between equal treaties and equal alliances.

When people speak of equal treaties, they have commonly in their minds a double idea of equality, viz. equality in the engagements, and equality in the dignity of the contracting parties. It becomes therefore necessary to remove all ambiguity; and for that purpose, we may make a distinction between *equal treaties* and *equal alliances*. *Equal treaties* are those in which there is an equality in the promises made, as we have above explained (§ 172); and *equal alliances*, those in which equal treats with equal, making no difference in the dignity of the contracting parties, or, at least, admitting no too glaring superiority, but merely a pre-eminence of honour and rank. Thus kings treat with the emperor on a footing of equality, though they do not hesitate to allow him precedency; thus great republics treat with kings on the same footing, notwithstanding the pre-eminence which the former now-a-days yield to the latter. Thus all true sovereigns ought to treat with the most powerful monarch, since they are as really sovereigns, and as independent as himself. (See § 37 of this Book.)

§ 175. Unequal treaties and unequal alliances.

Unequal treaties are those in which the allies do not reciprocally promise to each other the same things, or things equivalent; and an *alliance* is *unequal* when it makes a difference in the dignity

of the contracting parties. It is true, that most commonly an unequal treaty will be at the same time an unequal alliance; as great potentates are seldom accustomed to give or to promise more than is given or promised to them, unless such concessions be fully compensated in the article of honour and glory; and, on the other hand, a weak state does not submit to burdensome conditions without being obliged also to acknowledge the superiority of her ally.

Those unequal treaties that are at the same time unequal alliances, are divided into two classes, — the first consisting of those where the *inequality prevails on the side of the more considerable power*, — the second comprehending treaties where the *inequality is on the side of the inferior power*.

Treaties of the former class, without attributing to the more powerful of the contracting parties any right over the weaker, simply allow him a superiority of honours and respect. We have treated of this in Book I. § 5. Frequently a great monarch, wishing to engage a weaker state in his interest, offers her advantageous conditions, — promises her gratuitous succours, or greater than he stipulates for himself: but at the same time he claims a superiority of dignity, and requires respect from his ally. It is this last particular which renders the alliance unequal: and to this circumstance we must attentively advert; for, with alliances of this nature we are not to confound those in which the parties treat on a footing of equality, though the more powerful of the allies, for particular reasons, gives more than he receives, promises his assistance gratis, without requiring gratuitous assistance in his turn, or promises more considerable succours, or even the assistance of all his forces: — here the alliance is equal, but the treaty is unequal, unless indeed we may be allowed to say, that as the party who makes the greater concessions has a greater interest in concluding the treaty, this consideration restores the equality. Thus, at a time when France found herself embarrassed in a momentous war with the house of Austria, and the cardinal de Richelieu wished to humble that formidable power, he, like an able minister, concluded a treaty with Gustavus Adolphus, in which all the advantage appeared to be on the side of Sweden. From a bare consideration of the stipulations of that treaty, it would have been pronounced an unequal one; but the advantages which France derived from it, amply compensated for that inequality. The alliance of France with the Swiss, if we regard the stipulations alone, is an unequal treaty; but the valour of the Swiss troops has long since counterbalanced that inequality; and the difference in the interests and wants of the parties serves still further to preserve the equilibrium. France, often involved in bloody wars, has received essential services from the Swiss: the Helvetic body, void of ambition, and untainted with the spirit of conquest, may live in peace with the whole world; they have nothing to fear, since they have feelingly convinced the ambitious, that the love of liberty gives the nation sufficient strength to defend her frontiers. This alliance may at certain times have appeared unequal: — our forefathers⁵ paid little attention to ceremony: — but, in reality, and especially since the absolute independence of the Swiss is acknowledged by the empire itself, the alliance is certainly equal, although the Helvetic body do not hesitate to yield to the king of France all that pre-eminence which the established usage of modern Europe attributes to crowned heads, and especially to great monarchs.

Treaties in which the inequality prevails on the side of the inferior power—; that is to say, those which impose on the weaker party more extensive obligations or greater burdens, or bind him down to oppressive or disagreeable conditions, — these unequal treaties, I say, are always at the same time unequal alliances; for, the weaker party never submits to burdensome conditions, without being obliged also to acknowledge the superiority of his ally. These conditions are commonly imposed by the conqueror, or dictated by necessity, which obliges a weak state to seek the protection or assistance of another more powerful; and by this very step, the weaker state acknowledges her own inferiority. Besides, this forced inequality in a treaty of alliance is a disparagement to her, and lowers her dignity, at the same time that it exalts that of her more powerful ally. Sometimes, also, the weaker state not being in a condition to promise the same succours as the more powerful one, it becomes necessary that she should compensate for her inability in this point, by engagements which degrade her below her ally, and often even subject her, in various respects, to his will. Of this kind are all those treaties in which the weaker party alone engages not to make war without the consent of her more powerful ally, — to have the same friends and the same enemies with him, — to support and respect his dignity, — to have no fortresses in certain places, — not to trade or raise soldiers in certain free countries, — to deliver up her vessels of war, and not to build others, as was the case of the Carthaginians when treating with their Roman conquerors, — to keep up only a certain number of troops, &c.

These *unequal alliances* are subdivided into two kinds; they either *impair the sovereignty*, or *they do not*. We have slightly touched on this in Book I. Ch. I. and XVI.

The sovereignty subsists entire and unimpaired when none of its constituent rights are transferred to the superior ally, or rendered, as to the exertion of them, dependent on his will. But the sovereignty is impaired when any of its rights are ceded to an ally, or even if the use of them be merely rendered dependent on the will of that ally. For example, the treaty does not impair the sovereignty, if the weaker state only promises not to attack a certain nation without the consent other ally. By such an engagement she neither divests herself of her right, nor subjects the exertion of it to another's will; she only consents to a restriction in favour of her ally: and thus she incurs no greater diminution of liberty than is incurred by promises of every kind. Such reservations are every day stipulated in alliances that are perfectly equal. But, if either of the contracting parties engages not to make war against any one whatsoever without the consent or permission of an ally who on his side does not make the same promise, the former contracts an unequal alliance, with diminution of sovereignty; for he deprives himself of one of the most important branches of the sovereign power, or renders the exertion of it dependent on another's will. The Carthaginians having, in the treaty that terminated the second Punic war, promised not to make war on any state without the consent of the Roman people, were thenceforward, and for that reason, considered as dependent on the Romans.

§ 176. How an alliance with diminution of sovereignty may annul preceding treaties.

When a nation is forced to submit to the will of a superior power, she may lawfully renounce her former treaties, if the party with whom she is obliged to enter into an alliance requires it of her. As she then loses a part other sovereignty, their ancient treaties fall to the ground together with

the power that had concluded them. This is a necessity that cannot be imputed to her as a crime: and since she would have a right to place herself in a state of absolute subjection, and to renounce her own sovereign, if she found such measures necessary for her preservation, — by a much stronger reason, she has a right, under the same necessity, to abandon her allies. But a generous people will exhaust every resource before they will submit to terms so severe and so humiliating.

§ 177. We ought to avoid as much as possible making unequal alliances.

In general, as every nation ought to be jealous of her glory, careful of maintaining her dignity, and preserving her independence, nothing short of the last extremity, or motives the most weighty and substantial, ought ever to induce a people to contract an unequal alliance. This observation is particularly meant to apply to treaties where the inequality prevails on the side of the weaker ally, and still more particularly to those unequal alliances that degrade the sovereignty. Men of courage and spirit will accept such treaties from no other hands but those of imperious necessity.

§ 178. Mutual duties of nations with respect to unequal alliances.

Notwithstanding every argument which selfish policy may suggest to the contrary, we must either pronounce sovereigns to be absolutely emancipated from all subjection to the law of nature, or agree that it is not lawful for them, without just reasons, to compel weaker states to sacrifice their dignity, much less their liberty, by unequal alliances. Nations owe to each other the same assistance, the same respect, the same friendship, as individuals living in a state of nature. Far from seeking to humble a weaker neighbour, and to despoil her of her most valuable advantages, they will respect and maintain her dignity and her liberty, if they are inspired by virtue more than by pride — if they are actuated by principles of honour more than by the manner views of sordid interest — nay, if they have but sufficient discernment to distinguish their real interests. Nothing more firmly secures the power of a great monarch than his attention and respect to all other sovereigns. The more cautious he is to avoid offending his weaker brethren, the greater esteem he testifies for them, the more will they revere him in turn; they feel an affection for a power whose superiority over them is displayed only by the conferring of favours: they cling to such a monarch as their prop and support, and he becomes the arbiter of nations. Had his demeanour been stamped with arrogance, he would have been the object of their jealousy and fear, and might perhaps have one day sunk under their united efforts.

§ 179. In alliances where the inequality is on the side of the more powerful party.

But as the weaker party ought, in his necessity, to accept with gratitude the assistance of the more powerful, and not to refuse him such honours and respect as are flattering to the person who receives them, without degrading him by whom they are rendered; so, on the other hand, nothing is more conformable to the law of nature than a generous grant of assistance from the more powerful state, unaccompanied by any demand of a return, or, at least, of an equivalent. And in this instance also, there exists an inseparable connection between interest and duty.

Sound policy holds out a caution to a powerful nation not to suffer the lesser states in her neighbourhood to be oppressed. If she abandon them to the ambition of a conqueror, he will soon become formidable to herself. Accordingly, sovereigns, who are in general sufficiently attentive to their own interests, seldom fail to reduce this maxim to practice. Hence those alliances, sometimes against the house of Austria, sometimes against its rival, according as the power of the one or the other preponderates. Hence that balance of power, the object of perpetual negotiations and wars.

When a weak and poor nation has occasion for assistance of another kind — when she is afflicted by famine — we have seen (§ 5), that those nations who have provisions ought to supply her at a fair price. It were noble and generous to furnish them at an under price, or to make her a present of them, if she be incapable of paying their value. To oblige her to purchase them by an unequal alliance, and especially at the expense of her liberty — to treat her as Joseph formerly treated the Egyptians — would be a cruelty almost as dreadful as suffering her to perish with famine.

§ 180. How inequality of treaties and a alliances may be conformable to the law of nature.

But there are cases where the inequality of treaties and alliances, dictated by some particular reasons, is not contrary to equity, nor, consequently, to the law of nature. Such, in general, are all those cases in which the duties that a nation owes to herself, or those which she owes to other nations, prescribe to her a departure from the line of equality. If, for instance, a weak state attempts, without necessity, to erect a fortress, which she is incapable of defending, in a place where it might become very dangerous to her neighbour if ever it should fall into the hands of a powerful enemy, that neighbour may oppose the construction of the fortress; and, if he does not find it convenient to pay the lesser state a compensation for complying with his desire, he may force her compliance, by threatening to block up the roads and avenues of communication, to prohibit all intercourse between the two nations, to build fortresses, or to keep an army on the frontier, to consider that little state in a suspicious light, &c. He thus indeed imposes an unequal condition; but his conduct is authorized by the care of his own safety. In the same manner he may oppose the forming of a highway, that would open to an enemy an entrance into his state. War might furnish us with a multitude of other examples. But rights of this nature are frequently abused; and it requires no less moderation than prudence to avoid turning them into oppression.

Sometimes those duties to which other nations have a claim, recommend and authorize inequality in a contrary sense, without affording any ground of imputation against a sovereign, of having neglected the duty which he owes to himself or to his people. Thus, gratitude — the desire of showing his deep sense of a favour received — may induce a generous sovereign to enter into an alliance with joy, and to give in the treaty more than he receives.

§ 181. Inequality imposed by way of punishment.

It is also consistent with justice to impose the conditions of an unequal treaty, or even an unequal alliance, by way of penalty, in order to punish an unjust aggressor, and render him incapable of

easily injuring us for the time to come. Such was the treaty to which the elder Scipio Africanus forced the Carthaginians to submit, after he had defeated Hannibal. The conqueror often dictates such terms: and his conduct in this instance is no violation of the laws of justice or equity, provided he do not transgress the bounds of moderation, after he has been crowned with success in a just and necessary war.

§ 182. Other kinds of which we have spoken elsewhere.

The different treaties of protection — those by which a state renders itself tributary or feudatory to another — form so many different kinds of unequal alliances. But we shall not repeat here what we have said respecting them in Book I. Chap. I. and XVI.

§ 183. Personal and real treaties.

By another general division of treaties or alliances, they are distinguished into *personal* and *real*: the former are those that relate to the persons of the contracting parties, and are confined and in a manner attached to them. *Real alliances* relate only to the matters in negotiation between the contracting parties, and are wholly independent of their persons.

A personal alliance expires with him who contracted it.

A *real alliance* attaches to the body of the state, and subsists as long as the state, unless the period of its duration has been limited.

It is of considerable importance not to confound these two sorts of alliances. Accordingly, sovereigns are at present accustomed to express themselves in their treaties in such a manner as to leave no uncertainty in this respect: and this is doubtless the best and safest method. In default of this precaution, the very subject of the treaty, or the expressions in which it is couched, may furnish a clue to discover whether it be real or personal. On this head we shall lay down some general rules.

§ 184. Naming the contracting parties in the treaty does not render it personal.

In the first place, we are not to conclude that a treaty is a personal one from the bare circumstance of its naming the contracting sovereigns: for, the name of the reigning sovereign is often inserted with the sole view of showing with whom the treaty has been concluded, without meaning thereby to intimate that it has been made with himself personally. This is an observation of the civilians Pedius and Ulpian, repeated by all writers who have treated of these subjects.

§ 185. An alliance made by a republic is real.

Every alliance made by a republic is in its own nature real, for it relates only to the body of the state. When a free people, a popular state, or an aristocratical republic, concludes a treaty, it is the state herself that contracts; and her engagements do not depend on the lives of those who

were only the instruments in forming them: the members of the people, or of the governing body, change and succeed each other; but the state still continues the same.

Since, therefore, such a treaty directly relates to the body of the state, it subsists, though the form of the republic should happen to be changed — even though it should be transformed into a monarchy. For, the state and the nation are still the same, notwithstanding every change that may take place in the form of the government; and the treaty concluded with the nation remains in force as long as the nation exists. But it is manifest that all treaties relating to the form of government are exceptions to this rule. Thus two popular states, that have treated expressly, or that evidently appear to have treated, with the view of maintaining themselves in concert in their state of liberty and popular government, cease to be allies from the very moment that one of them has submitted to be governed by a single person.

§ 186. Treaties concluded by kings or other monarchs.

Every public treaty, concluded by a king or by any other monarch, is a treaty of the state; it is obligatory on the whole state, on the entire nation which the king represents, and whose power and rights he exercises. It seems then at first view, that every public treaty ought to be presumed real, as concerning the state itself. There can be no doubt with respect to the obligation to observe the treaty; the only question that arises, is respecting its duration. Now, there is often room to doubt whether the contracting parties have intended to extend their reciprocal engagements beyond the term of their own lives, and to bind their successors. Conjunctures change; a burden that is at present light, may in other circumstances become insupportable, or at least oppressive: the manner of thinking among sovereigns is no less variable; and there are certain things of which it is proper that each prince should be at liberty to dispose according to his own system. There are others that are freely granted to one king, and would not be allowed to his successor. It therefore becomes necessary to consider the terms of the treaty, or the matter which forms the subject of it, in order to discover the intentions of the contracting powers.

§ 187. Perpetual treaties, and those for a certain time.

Perpetual treaties, and those made for a determinate period, are real ones, since their duration cannot depend on the lives of the contracting parties.

§ 188. Treaties made for the king and his successors.

In the same manner, when a king declares in the treaty that it is made "for himself and his successors," it is manifest that this a real treaty. It attaches to the state, and is intended to last as long as the kingdom itself.

§ 189. Treaties made for the good of the kingdom.

When a treaty expressly declares that it is made for the good of the kingdom, it thus furnishes an evident proof that the contracting powers did not mean that its duration should depend on that of their own lives, but on that of the kingdom itself. Such treaty is therefore a real one.

Independently even of this express declaration, when a treaty is made for the purpose of procuring to the state a certain advantage which is in its own nature permanent and unfailing, there is no reason to suppose that the prince by whom the treaty has been concluded, intended to limit it to the duration of his own life. Such a treaty ought therefore to be considered as a real one, unless there exist very powerful evidence to prove that the party with whom it was made granted the advantage in question only out of regard to the prince then reigning, and as a personal favour: in which case the treaty terminates with the life of the prince, as the motive for the concession expires with him. But such a reservation is not to be presumed on slight grounds: for, it would seem, that, if the contracting parties had had it in contemplation, they should have expressed it in the treaty.

§ 190. How presumption ought to be founded in doubtful cases.

In case of doubt, where there exists no circumstance by which we can clearly prove either the personality or the reality of a treaty, it ought to be presumed a real treaty if it chiefly consists of favourable articles, — if of odious ones, a personal treaty. By favourable articles we mean those which tend to the mutual advantage of the contracting powers, and which equally favour both parties; by odious articles, we understand those which onerate one of the parties only, or which impose a much heavier burden upon the one than upon the other. We shall treat this subject more at large in the chapter on the "Interpretation of Treaties." Nothing is more conformable to reason and equity than this rule. Whenever absolute certainty is unattainable in the affairs of men, we must have recourse to presumption. Now, if the contracting powers have not explained themselves, it is natural, when the question relates to things favourable, and equally advantageous to the two allies, to presume that it was their intention to make a real treaty, as being the more advantageous to their respective kingdoms: and if we are mistaken in this presumption, we do no injury to either party. But, if there be any thing odious in the engagements, — if one of the contracting states finds itself overburdened by them, — how can it be presumed that the prince who entered into such engagements intended to lay that burden upon his kingdom in perpetuity? Every sovereign is presumed to desire the safety and advantage of the state with which he is intrusted: wherefore it cannot be supposed that he has consented to load it for ever with a burdensome obligation. If necessity rendered such a measure unavoidable, it was incumbent on his ally to have the matter explicitly ascertained at the time; and it is probable that he would not have neglected this precaution, well knowing that mankind in general, and sovereigns in particular, seldom submit to heavy and disagreeable burdens, unless bound to do so by formal obligations. If it happens then that the presumption is a mistake, and makes him lose something of his right, it is a consequence of his own negligence. To this we may add, that, if either the one or the other must sacrifice a part of his right, it will be a less grievous violation of the laws of equity that the latter should forego an expected advantage, than that the former should suffer a positive loss and detriment. This is the famous distinction de lucro captando, and de damno vitando.

We do not hesitate to include equal treaties of commerce in the number of those that are favourable, since they are in general advantageous, and perfectly conformable to the law of nature. As to alliances made on account of war, Grotius says with reason, that "defensive alliances are more of a favourable nature, — offensive alliances have something in them that approaches nearer to what is burdensome or odious."

We could not dispense with the preceding brief summary of those discussions, lest we should in this part of our treatise leave a disgusting chasm. They are, however, but seldom resorted to in modern practice, as sovereigns at present generally take the prudent precaution of explicitly ascertaining the duration of their treaties. They treat for themselves and their successors, — for a certain number of years, &c. — or they treat only for the time of their own reign, — for an affair peculiar to themselves, — for their families, &c.

§ 191. The obligations and rights resulting

Since public treaties, even those of a personal nature, concluded by a king, or by any other sovereign who is invested with sufficient power, are treaties of the state, and obligatory on the whole nation (§ 186), real treaties, which were intended to subsist independently of the person who has concluded them, are undoubtedly binding on his successors; and the obligation which such treaties impose on the state passes successively to all her rules as soon as they assume the public authority. The case is the same with respect to the rights acquired by those treaties: they are acquired for the sate, and successively pass to her conductors.

It is at present a pretty general custom for the successor to confirm or renew even real alliances concluded by his predecessors: and prudence requires that this precaution should not be neglected, since men pay greater respect to an obligation which they have themselves contracted, than to one which devolves on them from another quarter, or to which they have only tacitly subjected themselves. The reason is, that, in the former case, they consider their word to be engaged, and, in the latter, their conscience alone.

§ 192. Treaties accomplished once for all and perfected.

The treaties that have no relation to the performance of reiterated acts, but merely relate to transient and single acts which are concluded at once, — those treaties (unless indeed it be more proper to call them by another name⁸) — those conventions, those compacts, which are accomplished once for all, and not by successive acts, — are no sooner executed than they are completed and perfected. If they are valid, they have in their own nature a perpetual and irrevocable effect: nor have we them in view when we inquire whether a treaty be real or personal. Puffendorf⁹ gives us the following rules to direct us in this inquiry — "1. That the successors are bound to observe the treaties of peace concluded by their predecessors. 2. That a successor should observe all the lawful conventions by which his predecessor has transferred any right to a third party." This is evidently wandering from the point in question: it is only saying that what is done with validity by a prince, cannot be annulled by his successors. — And who doubts it? A treaty of peace is in its own nature made with a view to its perpetual duration: and,

as soon as it is once duly concluded and ratified, the affair is at an end; the treaty must be accomplished on both sides, and observed according to its tenor. If it is executed upon the spot, there ends the business at once. But, if the treaty contains engagements for the performance of successive and reiterated acts, it will still be necessary to examine, according to the rules we have laid down, whether it be in this respect real or personal, — whether the contracting parties intended to bind their successors to the performance of those acts, or only promised them for the time of their own reign. In the same manner, as soon as a right is transferred by a lawful convention, it no longer belongs to the state that has ceded it; the affair is concluded and terminated. But, if the successor discovers any flaw in the deed of transfer, and proves it, he is not to be accused of maintaining that the convention is not obligatory on him, and refusing to fulfil it; — he only shows that such convention has not taken place; for a defective and invalid deed is a nullity, and to be considered as having never existed.

§ 193. Treaties already accomplished on the one part.

The third rule given by Puffendorf is no less useless with respect to this question. It is, "that if, after the other ally has already executed something to which he was bound by virtue of the treaty, the king happens to die before he has accomplished in his turn what he had engaged to perform, his successor is indispensably obliged to perform it. For, what the other ally has executed under the condition of receiving an equivalent, having turned to the advantage of the state, or at least having been done with that view, it is clear that, if he does not receive the return for which he had stipulated, he then acquires the same right as a man who has paid what he did not owe; and, therefore, the successor is obliged to allow him a complete indemnification for what he has done or given, or to make good, on his own part, what his predecessor had engaged to perform." All this, I say, is foreign to our question. If the alliance is real, it still subsists, notwithstanding the death of one of the contracting parties; if it is personal, it expires with them, or either of them (§ 183). But, when a personal alliance comes to be dissolved in this manner, it is quite a different question to ascertain what one of the allied states is bound to perform, in case the other has already executed something in pursuance of the treaty: and this question is to be determined on very different principles. It is necessary to distinguish the nature of what has been done pursuant to the treaty. If it has been any of those determinate and substantial acts which it is usual with contracting parties mutually to promise to each other in exchange, or by way of equivalent, there can be no doubt that he who has received, ought to give what he has promised in return, if he would adhere to the agreement, and is obliged to adhere to it: if he is not bound, and is unwilling to adhere to it, he ought to restore what he has received, to replace things in their former state, or to indemnify the ally from whom he has received the advantage in question. To act otherwise, would be keeping possession of another's property. In this case, the ally is in the situation, not of a man who has paid what he did not owe, but of one who has paid beforehand for a thing that has not been delivered to him. But, if the personal treaty related to any of those uncertain and contingent ads which are to be performed as occasions offer, — of those promises which are not obligatory if an opportunity of fulfilling them does not occur, — it is only on occasion likewise that the performance of similar acts is due in return: and, when the term of the alliance is expired, neither of the parties remains bound by any obligation. In a defensive alliance, for instance, two kings have reciprocally promised each other a gratuitous assistance during the term of their lives:

one of them is attacked: he is succoured by his ally, and dies before he has an opportunity to succour him in his turn: the alliance is at an end, and no obligation thence devolves on the successor of the deceased, except indeed that he certainly owes a debt of gratitude to the sovereign who has given a salutary assistance to his state. And we must not pronounce such an alliance an injurious one to the ally who has given assistance without receiving any. His treaty was one of those speculating contracts in which the advantages or disadvantages wholly depend on chance: he might have gained by it, though it has been his fate to lose.

We might here propose another question. The personal alliance expiring at the death of one of the allies, if the survivor, under an idea that it is to subsist with the successor, fulfils the treaty on his part in favour of the latter, defends his country, saves some of his towns, or furnishes provision for his army, — what ought the sovereign to do, who is thus succoured? He ought, doubtless, either to suffer the alliance to subsist, as the ally of his predecessor has conceived that it was to subsist (and this will be a tacit renewal and extension of the treaty) — or to pay for the real service he has received, according to a just estimate of its importance, if he does not choose to continue that alliance. It would be in such a case as this that we might say with Puffendorf, that he who has rendered such a service has acquired the right of a man who has paid what he did not owe.

§ 194. The personal alliance expires if one of the contracting powers ceases to reign.

The duration of a personal alliance being restricted to the persons of the contracting sovereigns, — if, from any cause whatsoever, one of them ceases to reign, the alliance expires: for they have contracted in quality of sovereigns; and he who ceases to reign no longer exists as a sovereign, though he still lives as a man.

§ 195. Treaties in their own nature

Kings do not always treat solely and directly for their kingdoms; sometimes, by virtue of the power they have in their hands, they make treaties relative to their own persons, or their families; and this they may lawfully do, as the welfare of the state is interested in the safety and advantage of the sovereign, properly understood. These treaties are personal in their own nature, and expire, of course, on the death of the king or the extinction of his family. Such is an alliance made for the defence of a king and his family.

§ 196. Alliance concluded for the defence of the king and the

It is asked, whether such an alliance subsists with the king and the royal family, when, by some revolution, they are deprived of the crown. We have remarked above (§ 194), that a personal alliance expires with the reign of him who contracted it: but that is to be understood of an alliance formed with the state, and restricted, in its duration, to the reign of the contracting king. But the alliance of which we are now to treat, is of another nature. Although obligatory on the state, since she is bound by all the public acts of her sovereign, it is made directly in favour of the king and his family: it would, therefore, be absurd that it should be dissolved at the moment

when they stand in need of it, and by the very event which it was intended to guard against. Besides, the king does not forfeit the character of royalty merely by the loss of his kingdom. If he is unjustly despoiled of it by an usurper, or by rebels, he still preserves his rights, among which are to be reckoned his alliances.

But who shall judge whether a king has been dethroned lawfully or by violence? An independent nation acknowledges no judge. If the body of the nation declare that the king has forfeited his right, by the abuse he has made of it, and depose him, they may justly do it when their grievances are well founded; and no other power has a right to censure their conduct. The personal ally of this king ought not, therefore, to assist him against the nation who have made use of their right in deposing him: if he attempts it, he injures that nation. England declared war against Louis XIV., in the year 1688, for supporting the interests of James II., who had been formally deposed by the nation, The same country declared war against him a second time, at the beginning of the present century, because that prince acknowledged the son of the deposed monarch, under the title of James III. In doubtful cases, and when the body of the nation has not pronounced, or has not pronounced freely, a sovereign ought naturally to support and defend an ally; and it is then that the voluntary law of nations subsists between different states. The party who have expelled the king maintain that they have right on their side: the unfortunate prince and his allies flatter themselves with having the same advantage; and, as they have no common judge upon earth, there remains no other mode of deciding the contest than an appeal to arms: they, therefore, engage in a formal war.

Finally, when the foreign prince has faithfully fulfilled his engagements towards an unfortunate monarch, when he has done, in his defence, or to procure his restoration, every thing which, by the terms of the alliance, he was bound to do, — if his efforts have proved ineffectual, it cannot be expected, by the dethroned prince, that he shall support an endless war in his favour, — that he shall for ever continue at enmity with the nation or the sovereign who has deprived him of the throne. He must at length think of peace, abandon his unfortunate ally, and consider him as having himself abandoned his right through necessity. Thus, Louis XIV. was obliged to abandon James II, and to acknowledge King William, though he had at first treated him as an usurper.

§ 197. Obligation of a real alliance when the allied king is deposed.

The same question presents itself in real alliances, and, in general, in all alliances made with a state, and not in particular with a king, for the defence of his person. An ally ought, doubtless, to be defended against every invasion, against every foreign violence, and even against his rebellious subjects; in the same manner a republic ought to be defended against the enterprises of one who attempts to destroy the public liberty. But the other party in the alliance ought to recollect that he is the ally, and not the judge, of the state or the nation. If the nation has deposed her king in form, — if the people of a republic have expelled their magistrates, and set themselves at liberty, or, either expressly or tacitly, acknowledged the authority of an usurper, — to oppose these domestic regulations, or to dispute their justice or validity, would be interfering in the government of the nation, and doing her an injury (see §§ 54, &c. of this Book.) The ally remains the ally of the state, notwithstanding the change that has happened in it. However, if this

change renders the alliance useless, dangerous, or disagreeable to him he is at liberty to renounce it: for, he may upon good grounds assert that he would not have entered into an alliance with that nation, had she been under her present form of government.

To this case we may also apply what we have said above respecting a personal ally. However just the cause of that king may be, who is expelled from the throne either by his subjects or by a foreign usurper, his allies are not obliged to support an eternal war in his favour. After having made ineffectual efforts to reinstate him, they must at length restore to their people the blessings of peace; they must come to an accommodation with the usurper, and for that purpose treat with him as with a lawful sovereign. Louis XIV., finding himself exhausted by a bloody and unsuccessful war, made an offer, at Gertruydenberg, to abandon his grandson, whom he had placed on the throne of Spain: and afterwards, when the aspect of affairs was changed, Charles of Austria, the rival of Philip, saw himself, in his turn, abandoned by his allies. They grew weary of exhausting their states in order to put him in possession of a crown to which they thought him justly entitled, but which they no longer saw any probability of being able to procure for him.

(124) See in general, as to the law of nations respecting treaties, post, Book IV. Chap. II. &c., page 432 to 452, 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 38 to 47; and, as to commercial treaties in particular, 53 and 615 to 630; and see each separate treaty, 2 Chitty's Com. Law, p. 183.

- 1. See the French historians.
- 2. De Jure Belli et Pacis lib. ii. cap. xv. § 8, et sez.
- 3. Mohammed warmly recommended to his disciples the observance of treaties. Ockley's History of the Saracens, vol. i.
- 4. De Jure Belli et Pacis, lib. ii, cap. xv. § 5.
- 5. The author was a native of Switzerland.
- 6. Digest, lib. ii. tit. xiv. de Pactis, leg. vii. § 8.
- 7. De Jure Belli et Pacis, lib. ii. cap. xvi. § 16.
- 8. See Chap. XII. § 153, of this book.
- 9. Law of Nature and Nations, book 8, c. 9, § 8.

CHAP. XIII. OF THE DISSOLUTION AND RENEWAL OF TREATIES. (125)

§ 198. Expiration of alliances made for a limited time.

N alliance is dissolved at the expiration of the term for which it had been concluded. This term is sometimes fixed, as, when an alliance is made for a certain number of years; sometimes it is uncertain, as in personal alliances, whose duration depends on the livAes of the contracting powers. The term is likewise uncertain, when two or more sovereigns form an alliance with a view to some particular object; as, for instance, that of expelling a horde of barbarous invaders from a neighbouring country, — of reinstating a sovereign on his throne, &c. The duration of such an alliance depends on the completion of the enterprise for which it was formed. Thus, in the last-mentioned instance, when the sovereign is restored, and so firmly seated on his throne as to be able to retain the undisturbed possession of it, the alliance, which was formed with a sole view to his restoration, is now at an end. But, on the other hand, if the enterprise prove unsuccessful, — the moment his allies are convinced of the impossibility of carrying it into effect, the alliance is likewise at an end; for it is time to renounce an undertaking when it is acknowledged to be impracticable.

§ 199. Renewal of treaties.

A treaty entered into for a limited time may be renewed by the common consent of the allies, — which consent may be either expressly or tacitly made known. When the treaty is expressly renewed, it is the same as if a new one were concluded, in all respects similar to the former.

The tacit renewal of a treaty is not to be presumed upon slight grounds; for, engagements of so high importance are well entitled to the formality of an express consent. The presumption, therefore, of a tacit renewal must be founded on acts of such a nature as not to admit a doubt of their having been performed in pursuance of the treaty. But, even in this case, still another difficulty arises: for, according to the circumstances and nature of the acts in question, they may prove nothing more than a simple continuation or extension of the treaty, — which is very different from a renewal, especially as to the term of duration. For instance, England has entered into a subsidiary treaty with a German prince, who is to keep on foot, during ten years, a stated number of troops at the disposal of that country, on condition of receiving from her a certain yearly sum. The ten years being expired, the king of England causes the sum stipulated for one year to be paid: the ally receives it: thus the treaty is indeed tacitly continued for one year; but it cannot be said to be renewed; for the transaction of that year does not impose an obligation of doing the same thing for ten years successively. But, supposing a sovereign has, in consequence of an agreement with a neighbouring state, paid her a million of money for permission to keep a garrison in one of her strongholds during ten years, — if, at the expiration of that term, the sovereign, instead of withdrawing his garrison, makes his ally a tender of another million, and the latter accepts it, the treaty is, in this case, tacitly renewed.

When the term for which the treaty was made is expired, each of the allies is perfectly free, and may consent or refuse to renew it, as he thinks proper. It must, however, be confessed, that if one of the parties, who has almost singly reaped all the advantages of the treaty, should, without just and substantial reasons, refuse to renew it now that he thinks he will no longer stand in need of it, and forsees the time approaching when his ally may derive advantage from it in turn, — such conduct would be dishonourable, inconsistent with that generosity which should characterize sovereigns, and widely distant from those sentiments of gratitude and friendship that are due to an old and faithful ally. It is but too common to see great potentates, when arrived at the summit of power, neglect those who have assisted them in attaining it.

§ 200. How a treaty is dissolved, when violated by one of the contracting parties.

Treaties contain promises that are perfect and reciprocal. If one of the allies fails in his engagements, the other may compel him to fulfil them: — a perfect promise confers a right to do so. But, if the latter has no other expedient than that of arms to force his ally to the performance of his promises, he will sometimes find it more eligible to cancel the promises on his own side also, and to dissolve the treaty. He has undoubtedly a right to do this, since his promises were made only on condition that the ally should, on his part, execute every thing which he had engaged to perform. The party, therefore, who is offended or injured in those particulars which constitute the basis of the treaty, is at liberty to choose the alternative of either compelling a faithless ally to fulfil his engagements, or of declaring the treaty dissolved by his violation of it. On such an occasion, prudence and wise policy will point out the line of conduct to be pursued.

§ 201. The violation of the treaty does not cancel another.

But when there exist between allies two or more treaties, different from and independent of each other, the violation of one of those treaties does not directly disengage the injured party from the obligation he has contracted in the others: for, the promises contained in these do not depend on those included in the violated treaty. But the offended ally may, on the breach of one treaty by the other party, threaten him with a renunciation, on his own part, of all the other treaties by which they are united, — and may put his threats in execution if the other disregards them. For, if any one wrests or withholds from me my right, I may, in the state of nature, in order to oblige him to do me justice, to punish him, or to indemnify myself, deprive him also of some of his rights, or seize and detain them till I have obtained complete satisfaction. And, if recourse is had to arms, in order to obtain satisfaction for the infringement of that treaty, the offended party begins by stripping his enemy of all the rights which had accrued to him from the different treaties subsisting between them: and we shall see, in treating of war, that he may do this with justice.

§ 202. The violation of one article in a treaty may cancel the whole (126)

Some writers¹ would extend what we have just said to the different articles of a treaty which have no connection with the article that has been violated, — saying we ought to consider those several articles as so many distinct treaties concluded at the same time. They maintain, therefore,

that, if either of the allies violates one article of the treaty, the other has not immediately a right to cancel the entire treaty, but that he may either refuse, in his turn, what he had promised with a view to the violated article, or compel his ally to fulfil his promises if there still remains a possibility of fulfilling them, — if not, to repair the damage; and that for this purpose he may threaten to renounce the entire treaty, — a menace which he may lawfully put in execution, if it be disregarded by the other. Such undoubtedly is the conduct which prudence, moderation, the love of peace, and charity would commonly prescribe to nations. Who will deny this, and madly assert that sovereigns are allowed to have immediate recourse to arms, or even to break every treaty of alliance and friendship, for the least subject of complaint? But the question here turns on the simple right, and not on the measures which are to be pursued in order to obtain justice; and the principle upon which those writers ground their decision, appears to me utterly indefensible. We cannot consider the several articles of the same treaty as so many distinct and independent treaties: for, though we do not see any immediate connection between some of those articles, they are all connected by this common relation, viz. that the contracting powers have agreed to some of them in consideration of the others, and by way of compensation. I would perhaps never have consented to this article, if my ally had not granted me another, which in its own nature has no relation to it. Every thing, therefore, which is comprehended in the same treaty, is of the same force and nature as a reciprocal promise unless where a formal exception is made to the contrary. Grotius very properly observes that "every article of a treaty carries with it a condition, by the non-performance of which the treaty is wholly cancelled." He adds, that a clause is sometimes inserted to the following effect, viz. "that the violation of any one of the articles shall not cancel the whole treaty," in order that one of the parties may not have, in every slight offence, a pretext for receding from his engagements. This precaution is extremely prudent, and very conformable to the care which nations ought to take of preserving peace, and rendering their alliances durable. (127)

§ 203. The treaty is void by the destruction of one of the contracting powers.

In the same manner as a personal treaty expires at the death of the king who has contracted it, a real treaty is dissolved, if one of the allied nations is destroyed, — that is to say, not only if the men who compose it happen all to perish, but also if, from any cause whatsoever, it loses its national quality or that of a political and independent society. Thus, when a state is destroyed and the people are dispersed, or when they are subdued by a conqueror, all their alliances and treaties fall to the ground with the public power that had contracted them. But it is here to be observed, that treaties or alliances which impose a mutual obligation to perform certain acts, and whose existence consequently depends on that of the contracting powers, are not to be confounded with those contracts by which a perfect right is once for all acquired, independent of any mutual performance of subsequent acts. If, for instance, a nation has for ever ceded to a neighbouring prince the right of fishing in a certain river, or that of keeping a garrison in a particular fortress, that prince does not lose his rights, even though the nation from whom he has received them happens to be subdued, or in any other manner subjected to a foreign dominion. His rights do not depend on the preservation of that nation: she had alienated them; and the conqueror by whom she has been subjugated can only take what belonged to her. In the same manner, the debts of a nation, or those for which the sovereign has mortgaged any of his towns or provinces, are not

cancelled by conquest. The king of Prussia, on acquiring Silesia by conquest and by the treaty of Breslau, took upon himself the debts for which that province stood mortgaged to some English merchants. In fact, his conquest extended no further than the acquisition of those rights which the house of Austria had possessed over the country; and he could only take possession of Silesia, such as he found it at the time of the conquest, with all its rights and all its burdens. For a conqueror to refuse to pay the debts of a country he has subdued, would be robbing the creditors, with whom he is not at war.

§ 204. Alliances of a state that has afterwards put herself under the protection of another.

Since a nation or a state, of whatever kind, cannot make any treaty contrary to those by which she is actually bound (§ 165), she cannot put herself under the protection of another state, without reserving all her alliances and all her existing treaties. For, the convention by which a state places herself under the protection of another sovereign, is a treaty (§ 175): if she does it of her own accord, she ought to do it in such a manner, that the new treaty may involve no infringement of her pre-existing ones. We have seen (§ 176) what rights a nation derives, in a case of necessity, from the duty of self-preservation.

The alliances of a nation are therefore not dissolved when she puts herself under the protection of another state, unless they be incompatible with the conditions of that protection. The ties by which she was bound to her former allies still subsist, and those allies still remain bound by their engagements to her, as long as she has not put it out of her power to fulfil their engagements to them.

When necessity obliges a people to put themselves under the protection of a foreign power, and to promise him the assistance of their whole force against all opponents whatsoever, without excepting their allies, — their former alliances do indeed subsist, so far as they are not incompatible with the new treaty of protection. But, if the case should happen, that a former ally enters into a war with the protector, the protected state will be obliged to declare for the latter, to whom she is bound by closer ties, and by a treaty which, in case of collision, is paramount to all the others. Thus the Nepesinians, having been obliged to submit to the Etrurians, though themselves afterwards bound to adhere to their treaty of submission or capitulation, preferably to the alliance which had subsisted between them and the Romans: *postquam deditionis, quam societatis, fides sanctior erat*, says Livy.³

§ 205. Treaties dissolved by mutual consent.

Finally, as treaties are made by the mutual agreement of the parties, they may also be dissolved by mutual consent, at the free will of the contracting powers. And, even though a third party should find himself interested in the preservation of the treaty, and should suffer by its dissolution, — yet, if he had no share in making such treaty, and no direct promise had been made to him, those who have reciprocally made promises to each other, which eventually prove advantageous to that third party, may also reciprocally release each other from them, without consulting him, or without his having a right to oppose them. Two monarchs have bound

themselves by a mutual promise to unite their forces for the defence of a neighbouring city; that city derives advantage from their assistance; but she has no right to it; and, as soon as the two monarchs think proper mutually to dispense with their engagements, she will be deprived of their aid, but can have no reason to complain on the occasion, since no promise had been made to her.

(125) See in general, Grotius, b. 3, c. 2; and 1 Chitty's Com. Law. 38 to 47, 615 to 630, and ii. Index, tit. *Treaties*.

(126) In *Sutton v. Sutton*, 1 Russ. & Mylne Rep. 663, A.D. 1830, it was held in the Court of Chancery, that, under the treaty of peace, 19 Nov. 1794, between Great Britain and [the United States of] America, the act of 37 Geo. 3, c. 97, passed for the purpose of carrying such treaty into execution, American citizens, who held lands in Great Britain on the 28th Oct. 1795, and their heirs and assigns, are *at all times* to be considered, *so far as regards these lands*, not as aliens but as native subjects of Great Britain, and capable of inheriting and holding such lands, notwithstanding a subsequent war between the two countries, and this in respect of the express provision which prevents a subsequent war from *wholly* determining *that part* of the treaty. The Master of the Rolls there said, "It is a reasonable construction, that it was the intention of the treaty that the operation of the treaty should be *permanent*, and not depend upon the continuance of a state of peace."

- 1. See Wolfius, Jus Gent. § 432.
- 2. Grotius, de Jure Belli et Pacis, lib. ii. cap. xv. § 15.
- (127) The case of *Sutton v. Sutton*, 1 Russ. &; Mylne, 663, is an express decision upon such a provision even by implication.
- 3. Lib. vi. cap. x.

CHAP. XIV.

OF OTHER PUBLIC CONVENTIONS, — OF THOSE THAT ARE MADE BY SUBORDINATE POWERS, — PARTICULARLY OF THE AGREEMENT CALLED IN LATIN SPONSIO, — AND OF CONVENTIONS OF SOVEREIGNS WITH PRIVATE PERSONS.

§ 206. Conventions made by sovereigns.

THE public compacts, called conventions, articles of agreement, &c., when they are made between sovereigns, differ from treaties only in their object (§ 153). What we have said of the

validity of treaties, of their execution, of their dissolution, and of the obligations and rights that flow from them, is all applicable to the various conventions which sovereigns may conclude with each other. Treaties, conventions, and agreements are all public engagements, in regard to which there is but one and the same right, and the same rules. We do not here wish to disgust the reader by unnecessary repetitions: and it were equally unnecessary to enter into an enumeration of the various kinds of these conventions, which are always of the same nature, and differ only in the matter which constitutes their object.

§ 207. Those made by subordinate powers.

But there are public conventions made by subordinate powers, in virtue either of an express mandate from the sovereign, or of the authority with which they are invested by the terms of their commission, and according as the nature of the affairs with which they are intrusted may admit or require the exercise of that authority.

The appellation of *inferior* or *subordinate powers* is given to public persons who exercise some portion of the sovereignly in the name and under the authority of the sovereign: such are magistrates established for the administration of justice, generals of armies, and ministers of state.

When, by an express order from their sovereign on the particular occasion, and with sufficient powers derived from him for the purpose those persons form a convention, such convention is made in the name of the sovereign himself, who contracts by the mediation and ministry of his delegate or proxy: this is the case we have mentioned in § 156.

But public persons, by virtue of their office, or of the commission given to them, have also themselves the power of making conventions on public affairs, exercising on those occasions the right and authority of the sovereign by whom they are commissioned. There are two modes in which they acquire that power; — it is given to them in express terms by the sovereign: or it is naturally derived from their commission itself, — the nature of the affairs with which these persons are intrusted, requiring that they should have a power to make such conventions, especially in cases where they cannot await the orders of their sovereign. Thus, the governor of a town, and the general who besieges it, have a power to settle the terms of capitulation; and whatever agreement they thus form within the terms of their commission, is obligatory on the state or sovereign who has invested them with the power by which they conclude it. As conventions of this nature take place principally in war, we shall treat of them more at large in Book III.

§ 208. Treaties concluded by a public person, without orders from the sovereign, or without sufficient powers.

If a public person, an ambassador, or a general of an army, exceeding the bounds of his commission, concludes a treaty or a convention without orders from the sovereign, or without being authorised to do it by virtue of his office, the treaty is null, as being made without

sufficient powers (§ 157); it cannot become valid without the express or tacit ratification of the sovereign. The express ratification is a written deed by which the sovereign approves the treaty, and engages to observe it. The tacit ratification is implied by certain steps which the sovereign is justly presumed to take only in pursuance of the treaty, and which he could not be supposed to take without considering it as concluded and agreed upon. Thus, on a treaty of peace being signed by public ministers who have even exceeded the orders of their sovereigns, if one of the sovereigns causes troops to pass on the footing of friends through the territories of his reconciled enemy, he tacitly ratifies the treaty of peace. But if, by a reservatory clause of the treaty, the ratification of the sovereign be required, — as such reservation is usually understood to imply an express ratification, it is absolutely requisite that the treaty he thus expressly ratified before it can acquire its full force.

§ 209. The agreement called sponsio.

By the Latin term *sponsio*, we express an agreement relating to affairs of state, made by a public person, who exceeds the bounds of his commission, and acts without the orders or command of the sovereign. The person who treats for the state in this manner without being commissioned for the purpose, promises of course to use his endeavours for prevailing on the state or sovereign to ratify the articles he has agreed to: otherwise his engagement would be nugatory and illusive. The foundation of this agreement can be no other, on either side, than the hope of such ratification.

The Roman history furnishes us with various instances of such agreements: — the one that first arrests our attention is that which was concluded at the Furcæ Caudinæ — the most famous instance on record, and one that has been discussed by the most celebrated writers. The consuls Titus Veturius Calvinus and Spurius Postumius, with the Roman army, being enclosed in the defiles of the Furcæ Caudinæ, without hope of escaping, concluded a shameful agreement with the Samnites — informing them, however, that they could not make a real public treaty (fædus) without orders from the Roman people, without the feciales, and the ceremonies consecrated by custom. The Samnite general contented himself with exacting a promise from the consuls and principal officers of the army, and obliging them to deliver him six hundred hostages; after which, having made the Roman troops lay down their arms, and obliged them to pass under the yoke, he dismissed them. The senate, however, refused to accede to the treaty, — delivered up those who had concluded it to the Samnites, who refused to receive them — and then though themselves free from all obligation, and screened from all reproach. Authors have entertained very different sentiments of this conduct. Some assert, that, if Rome did not choose to ratify the treaty, she ought to have replaced things in the same situation they were in before the agreement, by sending back the whole army to their encampment at the Furcæ Caudinæ: and this the Samnites also insisted upon. I confess that I am not entirely satisfied with the reasonings I have found on this question, even in authors whose eminent superiority I am in other respects fully inclined to acknowledge. Let us therefore endeavour, with the aid of their observations, to set the affair in a new light.

§ 210. The state is not bound by such an agreement.

It presents two questions — first, what is the person bound to do, who has made an agreement (sponsor), if the state disavows it? — Secondly, what is the state bound to do? But, previous to the discussion of these questions, it is necessary to observe with Grotius,² that the state is not bound by an agreement of that nature. This is manifest, even from the definition of the agreement called sponsio. The state has not given orders to conclude it: neither has she in any manner whatever conferred the necessary powers for the purpose: she has neither expressly given them by her injunctions or by a plenipotentiary commission, nor tacitly by a natural or necessary consequence of the authority intrusted to him who makes the agreement (sponsori). The general of an army has, indeed, by virtue of his commission, a power to enter, as circumstances may require, into a private convention — a compact relative to himself, to his troops, or to the occurrences of war: but he has no power to conclude a treaty of peace. He may bind himself, and the troops under his command, on all the occasions where his functions require that he should have the power of treating; but he cannot bind the state beyond the extent of his commission.

§ 211. To what the promisor is bound when it is disavowed.

Let us now see to what the person promising (sponsor) is bound, when the state disayows the agreement. We ought not here to deduce our arguments from the rules which obtain between private individuals under the law of nature: for, the nature of the things in question, and the situation of the contracting parties, necessarily make a difference between the two cases. It is certain that, between individuals, he who purely and simply promises what depends on the will of another, without being authorized to make such promise, is obliged, if the other disavows the transaction, to accomplish himself what he has promised, — to give an equivalent — to restore things to their former state; or, finally, to make full compensation to the person with whom he has treated, according to the various circumstances of the case. His promise (sponsio) can be understood in no other light. But this is not the case with respect to a public person, who, without authority, engages for the performance of his sovereign. The question in such case relates to things that infinitely surpass his power and all his faculties — things which he can neither execute himself nor cause to be executed, and for which he cannot offer either an equivalent or a compensation in any wise adequate: he is not even at liberty to give the enemy what he has promised, without authority: finally, it is equally out of his power to restore things entirely to their former state. The party who treats with him cannot expect any thing of this nature. If the promisor has deceived him by saying he was sufficiently authorized, he has a right to punish him. But if, like the Roman consuls at the Furcæ Caudinæ, the promisor has acted with sincerity, informing him that he had not a power to bind the state by a treaty, — nothing else can be presumed, but that the other party was willing to run the risk of making a treaty that must become void, if not ratified, — hoping that a regard for him who had promised, and for the hostages, would induce the sovereign to ratify what had been thus concluded. If the event deceives his hopes, he can only blame his own imprudence. An eager desire of obtaining peace on advantageous conditions, and the temptation of some present advantages, may have been his only inducements to make so hazardous an agreement. This was judiciously observed by the consul Postumius himself, after his return to Rome. In his speech to the senate, as given to us by Livy, "Your generals," said he, "and those of the enemy, were equally guilty of imprudence, we, in incautiously involving ourselves in a dangerous situation — they, in suffering a victory to

escape them, of which the nature of the ground gave them a certainty; still distrusting their own advantages, and hasting, at any price, to disarm men who were ever formidable while they had arms in their hands. Why did they not keep us shut up in our camp? Why did they not send to Rome, in order to treat for peace, on sure grounds, with the senate and the people?

It is manifest that the Samnites contented themselves with the hope that the engagement which the consuls and principal officer had entered into, and the desire of saving six hundred knights, left as hostages, would induce the Romans to ratify the agreement, considering, that, at all events, they should still have those six hundred hostages, with the arms and baggage of the army, and the vain, or rather, as it is proved by its consequences, the fatal glory, of having made them pass under the yoke.

Under what obligation then were the consuls, and all the others who had joined with them in the promise (*sponsores*)? They themselves judged that they ought to be delivered up to the Samnites. This was not a natural consequence of the agreement (*sponsionis*); and from the observations above made, it does not appear that a general in such circumstances, having promised things which the promisee well knew to be out of his power, is obliged, on his promise being disavowed, to surrender his own person by way of compensation. But, as he has a power expressly to enter into such an engagement which lies fairly within the bounds of his commission, the custom of those times had doubtless rendered such engagement a tacit clause of the agreement called *sponsio*, since the Romans delivered up all the *sponsores*, all those who had promised: this was a maxim of their *fecial law*.

If the *sponsor* has not expressly engaged to deliver himself up, and if established custom does not lay him under an obligation to do so, it would seem that he is bound to nothing further by his promise than honestly to endeavour, by every lawful means, to induce the sovereign to ratify what he has promised: and there cannot exist a doubt in the case, provided the treaty be at all equitable, advantageous to the state, or supportable in consideration of the misfortune from which it has preserved her. But, to set out with the intention of making a treaty the instrument to ward off a deadly blow from the state, and soon after to advise the sovereign to refuse his ratification, not because the treaty is insupportable, but because an advantage may be taken of its having been concluded without authority — such a proceeding would undoubtedly be a fraudulent and shameful abuse of the faith of treaties. But, what must the general do, who, in order to save his army, has been forced to conclude a treaty that is detrimental or dishonourable to the state? Must be advise the sovereign to ratify it? He will content himself with laying open the motives of his conduct, and the necessity that obliged him to treat: he will show, as Postumius did, that he alone is bound, and that he consents to be disowned and delivered up for the public safety. If the enemy are deceived, it is through their own folly. Was the general bound to inform them that, in all probability, his promises would not be ratified? It would be too much to require this of him. In such a case, it is sufficient that he does not impose on the enemy by pretending to more extensive powers than he really possesses, but contents himself with embracing the overtures which they make to him, without, on his side, holding forth any delusive hopes to decoy them into a treaty. It is the enemy's business to take all possible precautions for their own security; if they neglect them, why should not the general avail himself of the

imprudence, as of an advantage presented to him by the hand of fortune? "It is she," said Postumius, "who has saved our army, after having put it in danger. The enemy's head was turned in his prosperity; and his advantages have been no more to him than a pleasant dream."

If the Samnites had only required of the Roman generals and army such engagements as the nature of their situation, and their commission, empowered them to enter into, — if they had obliged them to surrender themselves prisoners of war, — or if, from their inability to hold them all prisoners, they had dismissed them, upon their promise not to bear arms against them for some years, in case Rome should refuse to ratify the peace, — the agreement would have been valid, as being made with sufficient powers; and the whole army would have been bound to observe it; for, it is absolutely necessary that the troops, or their officers, should have a power of entering into a contract on those occasions, and upon that footing. This is the case of capitulations, of which we shall speak in treating of war.

If the promisor has made an equitable and honourable convention, on an affair of such a nature, that, in case the convention be disallowed, he still has it in his own power to indemnify the party with whom he has treated. — he is presumed to have personally pledged himself for such indemnification; and he is bound to make it, in order to discharge his promise, as did Fabius Maximus in the instance mentioned by Grotius, ⁴ But there are occasions when the sovereign may forbid him to act in that manner, or to give any thing to the enemies of the state.

§ 212. To what the sovereign is bound.

We have shown that a state cannot be bound by an agreement made without her orders, and without her having granted any power for that purpose. But is she absolutely free from all obligation? That is the point which now remains for us to examine. If matters as yet continue in their original situation, the state or the sovereign may simply disavow the treaty, which is of course done away by such disavowal, and becomes as perfect a nullity as if it had never existed, But the sovereign ought to make known his intentions as soon as the treaty comes to his knowledge: not indeed, that his silence alone can give validity to a convention which the contracting parties have agreed not to consider as valid without his approbation; but it would be a breach of good faith in him to suffer a sufficient time to elapse for the other party to execute, on his side, an agreement which he himself is determined not to ratify.

If any thing has already been done in consequence of the agreement, — if the party, who has treated with the *sponsor*, has on his side fulfilled his engagements, either in the whole or in part, — is the other party, on disavowing the treaty, bound to indemnify him, or restore things to their former situation? — or is he allowed to reap the fruits of the treaty, at the same time that he refuses to ratify it? — We should here distinguish the nature of the things that have been executed, and that of the advantages which have thence accrued to the state. He who, having treated with a public person not furnished with sufficient powers, executes the agreement on his side without waiting for its ratification, is guilty of imprudence, and commits an egregious error, into which he has not been led by the state with which he supposes he has contracted. If he has given up any part of his property, the other party is not justifiable in taking advantage of his

folly, and retaining possession of what he has so given. Thus, when a state, thinking she has concluded a peace with the enemy's general, has in consequence delivered up one of her strong places, or given a sum of money, the sovereign of that general is, undoubtedly, bound to restore what he has received, if he does not choose to ratify the agreement. To act otherwise, would be enriching himself with another's property, and retaining that property without having any title to it.

But, if the agreement has given nothing to the state which she did not before possess, — if, as in that of the Furcæ Caudinæ, the advantage simply consists in her escape from an impending danger, her preservation from a threatened loss, — such advantage is a boon of fortune, which she may enjoy without scruple. Who would refuse to be saved by the folly of his enemy? And who would think himself obliged to indemnify that enemy for the advantage he had suffered to escape him, when no fraud had been used to induce him to forego that advantage? The Samnites pretended, that, if the Romans would not ratify the treaty made by their consuls, they ought to send back the army to the Furcæ Caudinæ, and restore every thing to its former state. Two tribunes of the people, who had been in the number of the *sponsores*, and wished to avoid being delivered up, had the assurance to maintain the same doctrine; and some authors have declared themselves of their opinion. What! the Samnites take advantage of conjunctures, in order to give law to the Romans, and to wrest from them a shameful treaty, — they are so imprudent as to treat with the consuls, who expressly declare themselves unauthorized to contract for the state, — they suffer the Roman army to escape, after having covered them with infamy, — and shall not the Romans take advantage of the folly of an enemy so void of generosity? Must they either ratify a shameful treaty, or restore to the enemy all those advantages which the situation of the ground had given them, but which he had lost merely through his own folly? Upon what principle can such a decision be founded? Had Rome promised any thing to the Samnites? Had she prevailed upon them to let her army go, previous to the ratification of the agreement made by the consuls? If she had received any thing in consequence of that agreement, she would have been bound to restore it, as we have already said, because she would have possessed it without a title, on declaring the treaty null. But she had no share in the conduct of her enemies: she did not contribute to the egregious blunder they had committed; and she might as justly take advantage of it, as generals in war do of the mistakes of an unskilful opponent. Suppose a conqueror after having concluded a treaty with ministers who have expressly reserved the ratification to their master, should have the imprudence to abandon all his conquests without waiting for such ratification, — must the other, with a foolish generosity, invite him back to take possession of them again, in case the treaty be not ratified?

I confess, however, and freely acknowledge, that, if the enemy who suffer an entire army to escape on the faith of an agreement concluded with the general, who is unprovided with sufficient powers, and a simple *sponsor*, — I confess, I say, that if the enemy have behaved generously, — if they had not availed themselves of their advantages to dictate shameful or too severe conditions, — equity requires that the estate should either ratify the agreement or conclude a new treaty on just and reasonable conditions, abating even of her pretensions as far as the public welfare will allow. For, we ought never to abuse the generosity and noble confidence even of an enemy. Puffendorf⁵ thinks that the treaty at the Furcæ Caudinæ contained nothing that

was too severe or insupportable. That author seems to make no great account of the shame and ignominy with which it would have branded the whole republic. He did not see the full extent of the Roman policy, which would never permit them, in their greatest distresses, to accept a shameful treaty, or even to make peace on the footing of a conquered nation: — a sublime policy, to which Rome was indebted for all her greatness.

Finally, let us observe, that when the inferior power has, without orders, and without authority, concluded an equitable and honourable treaty, to rescue the state from an imminent danger, if the sovereign afterwards, on seeing himself thus delivered, should refuse to ratify the treaty, not because he thinks it a disadvantageous one, but, merely through a wish to avoid performing those conditions which were annexed as the price of his deliverance, he would certainly act in opposition to all the rules of honour and equity. This would be a case in which we might apply the maxim, *summum jus, summa injuria*.

To the example we have drawn from the Roman history, let us add a famous one taken from modem history. The Swiss, dissatisfied with France, entered into an alliance with the emperor against Louis XII. and made an irruption into Burgundy, in the year 1513. They laid siege to Dijon. La Trimouille, who commanded in the place, fearing that he should be unable to save it, treated with the Swiss, and, without waiting for a commission from the king, concluded an agreement, by virtue of which the king of France was to renounce his pretensions to the duchy of Milan, and to pay the Swiss, by settled installments, the sum of six hundred thousand crowns; whereas the Swiss, on their side, promised nothing further than to return home to their own country, — thus remaining at liberty to attack France again, if they thought proper. They received hostages, and departed. The king was very much dissatisfied with the treaty, though it had saved Dijon, and rescued the kingdom from an imminent and alarming danger; and he refused to ratify it." It is certain that La Trimouille had exceeded the powers he derived from his commission, especially in promising that the king should renounce the duchy of Milan. It is probable, indeed, that his only view was to rid himself of an enemy whom it was less difficult to overreach in negotiation than to subdue in battle. Louis was not obliged to ratify and execute a treaty concluded without orders and without authority; and, if the Swiss were deceived, they could only blame their own imprudence. But, as it manifestly appeared that La Trimouille did not behave towards them with candour and honesty, since he had deceived them on the subject of the hostages, by giving, in that character, men of the meanest rank, instead of four of the most distinguished citizens, as he had promised, — the Swiss would have been justifiable in refusing to make peace without obtaining satisfaction for that act of perfidy, either by the surrender of him who was the author of it, or in some other manner.

§ 213. Private contracts of the sovereign.

The promises, the conventions, all the private contracts of the sovereign, are naturally subject to the same rules as those of private persons. If any difficulties arise on the subject, it is equally conformable to the rules of decorum, to that delicacy of sentiment which ought to be particularly conspicuous in a sovereign, and to the love of justice, to cause them to be decided by the

tribunals of the state. And such indeed is the practice of all civilized states that are governed by settled laws.

§ 214. Contracts made by him with private persons in the name of the state.

The conventions and contracts which the sovereign, in his sovereign character and in the name of the state, forms with private individuals of a foreign nation, fall under the rules we have laid down with respect to public treaties. In fact, when a sovereign enters into a contract with one who is wholly independent of him and of the state, whether it be with a private person, or with a nation or sovereign, this circumstance does not produce any difference in the manner of deciding the controversies which may arise from the contract. That private person, being a subject of the state, is obliged to submit his pretensions to the established courts of justice. It is added by some writers on this subject, that the sovereign may rescind those contracts, if they prove inimical to the public welfare. Undoubtedly he may do so, but not upon any principle derived from the peculiar nature of such contracts: — it must be either upon the same principle which invalidates even a public treaty when it is ruinous to the state and inconsistent with the public safety, — or by virtue of the eminent domain, which gives the sovereign a right to dispose of the property of the citizens with a view to the common safety. We speak here of an absolute sovereign. It is from the constitution of each state that we are to learn who are the persons, and what is the power, entitled to contract in the name of the state, to exercise the supreme authority, and to pronounce on what the public welfare requires.

§ 215. They are binding on the na-

When a lawful power contracts in the name of the state, it lays an obligation on the nation itself, and consequently on all the future rulers of the society. When, therefore, a prince has the power to form a contract in the name of the state, he lays an obligation on all his successors; and these are not less bound than himself to fulfil his engagements.

§ 216. Debts of the sovereign and the state.

The conductor of the nation may have dealings of his own, and private debts; and his private property alone is liable for the discharge of such debts. But loans contracted for the service of the state, debts incurred in the administration of public affairs, are contracts in all the strictness of law, and obligatory on the state and the whole nation, which is indispensably bound to discharge those debts. When once they have been contracted by lawful authority, the right of the creditor is indefeasible. Whether the money borrowed has been turned to the advantage of the state, or squandered in foolish expenses, is no concern of the person who has lent it: he has intrusted the nation with his property, and the nation is bound to restore it to him again: it is so much the worse for her, if she has committed the management of her affairs to improper hands.

This maxim, however, has its bounds, founded even on the nature of the thing. The sovereign has not, in general, a power to render the state or body corporate liable for the debts he contracts, unless they be incurred with a view to the national advantage, and in order to enable him to

provide for all occurrences. If he is absolute, it belongs to him alone to decide, in all doubtful cases, what the welfare and safety of the state require. But, if he should, without necessity, contract debts of immense magnitude and capable of ruining the nation for ever, there could not then exist any doubt in the case: the sovereign has evidently acted without authority; and those who have lent him their money have imprudently risked it. It cannot be presumed that a nation has ever consented to submit to utter ruin through the caprice and foolish prodigality of her ruler.

As the national debts can only be paid by contributions and taxes, wherever the sovereign has not been intrusted by the nation with a power to levy taxes and contributions, or, in short, to raise supplies by his own authority, neither has he a power to render her liable for what he borrows, or to involve the state in debt. Thus, the king of England, who has the right of making peace and war, has not that of contracting national debts, without the concurrence of parliament: because he cannot, without their concurrence, levy any money on his people.

§ 217. Donations of the sovereign.

The case is not the same with the donations of the sovereign as with his debts. When a sovereign has borrowed without necessity, or for an unwise purpose, the creditor has intrusted the state with his property; and it is just that the state should restore it to him, if at the time of the transaction, he could entertain a reasonable presumption that it was to the state he was lending it. But, when the sovereign gives away any of the property of the state, — a part of the national domain, — a considerable fief, — he has no right to make such grant except with a view to the public welfare, as a reward for services rendered to the state, or for some other reasonable cause, in which the nation is concerned: if he has made the donation without reason, and without a lawful cause, he has made it without authority. His successor, or the state, may at any time revoke such a grant; nor would the revocation be a wrong done to the grantee, since it does not deprive him of any thing which he could justly call his own. What we here advance holds true of every sovereign whom the law does not expressly invest with the free and absolute disposal of the national property: so dangerous a power is never to be founded on presumption.

Immunities and privileges conferred by the mere liberality of the sovereign, are a kind of donation, and may be revoked in the same manner, if they prove detrimental to the state. But a sovereign cannot revoke them by his bare authority, unless he be absolute: and, even in this case, he ought to be cautious and moderate in the exertion of his power, uniting an equal share of prudence and equity on the occasion. Immunities granted for particular reasons, or with a view to some return, partake of the nature of a burdensome contract, and can only be revoked in case of abuse, or when they become incompatible with the safety of the state. And if they be suppressed on this latter account, an indemnification is due to those who enjoyed them.

1. Livy, lib. ix.

2. De Jure Belli et Pacis. lib. ii. cap. xv. § 16.

- 3. I have said in my preface, that the fecial law of the Romans was their law of war. The college of the feciales were consulted on the causes that might authorize the nation to engage in a war, and on the questions to which it gave rise. They had also the care of the ceremonies on the declaration of war, and on concluding treaties of peace. The feciales were likewlse consulted, and their agency employed, in all public treaties.
- 4. Lib. ii. chap. xv. § 16. Fabius Maximus having concluded an agreement with the enemy which the senate disapproved sold a piece of land for which he received two hundred thousand sesterces, in order to make good his promise. It related to the ransom of the prisoners. Aurel. Victor, de Viris Illustr. Plutarch's Life of Fabius Maximus.
- 5. Jus Nat. et Gent. lib. viii. cap. ix. § 12.
- 6. Guicciardini, book xii. chap. ii. De Watteville's History of the Helvetic Confederacy, part ii. p. 185, &c.
- 7. See De Watteville's History of the Helvetic Confederacy, p. 190.
- 8. In 1596, Philip II. declared himself a bankrupt, under pretence that an unfair advantage had been taken of his necessities. His creditors loudly exclaimed against his conduct, and asserted that no confidence could thenceforward be placed either in his word or his treaties, since he interposed the royal authority to supersede them. He could no longer find any one who was willing to lend him money; and his affairs suffered so severely in consequence, that he was obliged to replace things on their former footing, and to heal the wound which he had given to the public faith, Grotius, Hist. of Disturbances in Netherlands, book.

CHAP. XV. OF THE FAITH OF TREATIES.

§ 218. What is sacred among nations.

THOUGH we have sufficiently established (§§ 163 and 164) the indispensable necessity of keeping promises, and observing treaties, the subject is of such importance, that we cannot forbear considering it here in a more general view, as interesting, not only to contracting parties, but likewise to all nations, and to the universal society of mankind.

Every thing which the public safety renders inviolable is sacred in society. Thus, the person of the sovereign is sacred, because the safety of the state requires that he should be in perfect security, and above the reach of violence: thus the people of Rome declared the persons of their tribunes sacred, — considering it as essential to their own safety that their defenders should be screened from alt violence, and even exempt from fear. Every thing, therefore, which the

common safety of mankind and the peace and security of human society require to be held inviolable, is a thing that should be sacred among nations.

§ 219. Treaties are sacred between nations.

Who can doubt that treaties are in the number of those things that are to be held sacred by nations? By treaties the most important affairs are determined; by them the pretensions of sovereigns are regulated; on them nations are to depend for the acknowledgment of their rights, and the security of their dearest interests. Between bodies politic, — between sovereigns who acknowledge no superior on earth, — treaties are the only means of adjusting their various pretensions, — of establishing fixed rules of conduct, — of ascertaining what they are entitled to expect, and what they have to depend on. But treaties are no better than empty words, if nations do not consider them as respectable engagements, — as rules which are to be inviolably observed by sovereigns, and held sacred throughout the whole earth.

§ 220. The faith of treaties is sacred.

The faith of treaties, — that firm and sincere resolution, — that invariable constancy in fulfilling our engagements, — of which we make profession in a treaty, is therefore to be held sacred and inviolable between the nations of the earth, whose safety and repose it secures: and, if mankind be not wilfully deficient in their duty to themselves, infamy must ever be the portion of him who violates his faith.

§ 221. He who violates his treaties, violates the law of nations.

He who violates his treaties, violates at the same time the law of nations; for, he disregards the faith of treaties, — that faith which the law of nations declares sacred; and, so far as depends on him, he renders it vain and ineffectual. Doubly guilty, he does an injury to his ally, he does an injury to all nations, and inflicts a wound on the great society of mankind. "On the observance and execution of treaties," said a respectable sovereign, "depends all the security which princes and states have with respect to each other: and no dependence could henceforward be placed in future conventions if the existing ones were not to be observed."

§ 222. Right of nations against him who disre-

As all nations are interested in maintaining the faith of treaties, and causing it to be everywhere considered as sacred and inviolable, so likewise, they are justifiable in forming a confederacy for the purpose of repressing him who testifies a disregard for it, — who openly sports with it, — who violates and tramples it under foot. Such a man is a public enemy who saps the foundations of the peace and common safety of nations. But we should be careful not to extend this maxim to the prejudice of that liberty and independence to which every nation has a claim. When a sovereign breaks his treaties, or refuses to fulfil them, this does not immediately imply that he considers them as empty names, and that he disregards the faith of treaties: he may have good reasons for thinking himself liberated from his engagements; and other sovereigns have not a

right to judge him. It is the sovereign who violates his engagements on pretences that are evidently frivolous, or who does not even think it worth his while to allege any pretence whatever, to give a colourable gloss to his conduct, and cast a veil over his want of faith, — it is such a sovereign who deserves to be treated as an enemy to the human race.

§ 223. The law of nations violated by the popes.

In treating of religion, in the first book of this work, we could not avoid giving several instances of the enormous abuses which the popes formerly made of their authority. There was one in particular, which was equally injurious to all states, and subversive of the law of nations. Several popes have undertaken to break the treaties of sovereigns; they carried their daring audacity so far as to release a contracting power from his engagements, and to absolve him from the oaths by which he had confirmed them. Cesarini, legate of pope Eugenius the Fourth, wishing to break the treaty which Uladislaus, king of Poland and Hungary, had concluded with the sultan Amurath, pronounced, in the pope's name, the king's absolution from his oaths. In those times of ignorance, people thought themselves really bound by nothing but their oaths, and they attributed to the pope the power of absolving them from oaths of every kind. Uladislaus renewed hostilities against the Turks: but that prince, in other respects worthy of a better fate, paid dearly for perfidy, or rather for his superstitious weakness: he perished, with his army, near Varna; — a loss which was fatal to Christendom, and brought on her by her spiritual head. The following epitaph was written on Uladislaus:

Romulidæ Cannas, ego Varnam clade notavi.
Discite, mortales, non temerare fidem.
Me nisi pontifices jussissent rumpere foedus,
Non ferret Scythicum Pannonis ora jugum.

Pope John XII. declared null the oath which the emperor Louis of Bavaria, and his competitor Frederic of Austria, had mutually taken when the emperor set the latter at liberty. Philip, duke of Burgundy, abandoning the alliance of the English, procured from the pope and the council of Basil an absolution from his oath. And at a time when the revival of letters, and the establishment of the Reformation should have rendered the popes more circumspect, the legate Caraffa, in order to induce Henry II. of France to a renewal of hostilities, had the audacity to absolve him, in 1556, from the oath he had made to observe the truce of Vaucelles.³ The famous peace of Westphalia displeasing the pope on many accounts, he did not confine himself to protesting against the articles of a treaty in which all Europe was interested: he published a bull, in which, from his own certain knowledge, and full ecclesiastical power, he declared several articles of the treaty null, vain, invalid, iniquitous, unjust, condemned, reprobated, frivolous, void of force and effect; and that nobody was bound to observe them or any of them, though they were confirmed by oath. — Nor was this all: — his holiness, assuming the tone of an absolute master, proceeds thus — And, nevertheless, for the greater precaution, and as much as need be, from the same motions, knowledge, deliberations, and plenitude of power, we condemn, reprobate, break, annul, and deprive of ail force and effect, the said articles, and all the other things prejudicial to the above, &c.4 Who does not see that these daring acts of the popes, which were formerly very

frequent, were violations of the law of nations, and directly tended to destroy all the bands that could unite mankind, and to sap the foundations of their tranquillity, or to render the pope sole arbiter of their affairs?

§ 224. This abuse authorized by princes.

But who can restrain his indignation at seeing this strange abuse authorized by princes themselves? In the treaty concluded at Vincennes, between Charles V. king of France, and Robert Stuart, king of Scotland, in 1371, it was agreed that the pope should absolve the Scots from all the oaths they had taken in swearing to a truce with the English, and that he should promise never to absolve the French or Scots from the oaths they were about to make in swearing to the new treaty.⁵

§ 225. Use of an oath in treaties. It does not constitute the obligation. (128)

The custom generally received in former times, of swearing to the observance of treaties, had furnished the popes with a pretext for claiming the power of breaking them, by absolving the contracting parties from their oaths. But, in the present day, even children know that an oath does not constitute the obligation to keep a promise or a treaty: it only gives an additional strength to that obligation by calling God to bear witness. A man of sense, a man of honour, does not think

himself less bound by his word alone, by his faith once pledged, than if he had added the sanction of an oath. Cicero would not have us to make much difference between a perjurer and a liar. "The habit of lying (says that great man) paves the way to perjury. Whoever can be prevailed on to utter a falsehood, may be easily won over to commit perjury: for the man who has once deviated from the line of truth, generally feels as little scruple in consenting to a perjury as to a lie. For, what influence can the invocation of the gods have on the mind of him who is deaf to the voice of conscience? The same punishment, therefore, which heaven has ordained for the perjurer, awaits also the liar: for it is not on account of the formula of words in which the oath is couched, but of the perfidy and villainy displayed by the perjurer in plotting harm against his neighbour, that the anger and indignation of the gods is roused."

The oath does not then produce a new obligation: it only gives additional force to the obligation imposed by the treaty, and in every thing shares the same fate with it. Where the treaty is of its own nature valid and obligatory, the oath (in itself a supererogatory obligation) is so too: but, where the treaty is void, the oath is void likewise.

§ 226. It does not change the nature of obligations.

The oath is a personal act: it can therefore only regard the person of him who swears, whether he swears himself, or deputes another to swear in his name. However, as this act does not produce a new obligation, it makes no change in the nature of a treaty. Thus, an alliance confirmed by oath is so confirmed only with respect to him who has contracted it: but if it be a *real* alliance, it survives him, and passes to his successors as an alliance not confirmed by oath.

§ 227. It gives no pre-eminence to one treaty above another.

For the same reason, since the oath can impose no other obligation than that which results from the treaty itself, it gives no pre-eminence to one treaty, to the prejudice of those that are not sworn to. And as, in case of two treaties clashing with each other, the more ancient ally is to be preferred (§ 167); the same rule should be observed, even though the more recent treaty has been confirmed by an oath. In the same manner, since it is not allowable to engage in treaties inconsistent with existing ones (§ 165), the circumstance of an oath will not justify such treaties, nor give them sufficient validity to supersede those which are incompatible with them: — if it had such an effect, this would be a convenient mode for princes to rid themselves of their engagements.

§ 228. It cannot give force to a treaty that is invalid.

Thus also an oath cannot give validity to a treaty that is of its own nature invalid, — justify a treaty which is in itself unjust, — or impose any obligation to fulfil a treaty, however lawfully concluded, when an occasion occurs in which the observance of it would be unlawful, — as for instance, if the ally to whom succours have been promised undertakes a war that is manifestly unjust. In short, every treaty made for a dishonourable purpose (§ 161), every treaty prejudicial to the state (§ 160), or contrary to her fundamental laws (Book I. § 265), being in its own nature void, — the oath that may have been added to such a treaty is void likewise, and falls to the ground together with the covenant which it was intended to confirm.

§ 229. Asseverations.

The asseverations used in entering into engagements are forms of expression intended to give the greater force to promises. Thus, kings promise in *the most sacred manner*, *with good faith*, *solemnly, irrevocably*, and engage their *royal word*, &c. A man of honour thinks himself sufficiently bound by his word alone: yet these asseverations are not useless, inasmuch as they tend to prove that the contracting parties form their engagements deliberately, and with a knowledge of what they are about. Hence, consequently the violation of such engagements become the more disgraceful. With mankind, whose faith is so uncertain, every circumstance is to be turned to advantage: and since the sense of shame operates more powerfully on their minds that the sentiment of duty, it would be imprudent to neglect this method.

§ 230. The faith of treaties does not depend on the difference of religion.

After what we have said above (§ 162), it were unnecessary to undertake in this place to prove that the faith of treaties has no relation to the difference of religion, and cannot in any manner depend upon it. The monstrous maxim, that *no faith is to be kept with heretics*, might formerly raise its head amidst the madness of party and the fury of superstition: but it is at present detested.

§ 231. Precautions to be taken in wording treaties.

If the security of him who stipulates for anything in his own favour prompts him to require precision, fulness, and the greatest clearness in the expressions, — good faith demands, on the other hand, that each party should express his promises clearly, and without the least ambiguity. The faith of treaties is basely prostituted by studying to couch them in vague or equivocal terms, to introduce ambiguous expressions, to reserve subjects of dispute, to overreach those with whom we treat, and outdo them in cunning and duplicity. Let the man who excels in these arts boast of his happy talents, and esteem himself a keen negotiator, but reason and the sacred law of nature will class him as far beneath a vulgar cheat as the majesty of kings is exalted above private persons. True diplomatic skill consists in guarding against imposition, not in practising it.

§ 232. Subterfuges in treaties.

Subterfuges in a treaty are not less contrary to good faith. His catholic Majesty, Ferdinand, having concluded a treaty with the archduke his son-in-law, thought he could evade it by privately protesting against the treaty: a puerile finesse! which, without giving any right to that prince, only exposed his weakness and duplicity.

§ 233. An evidently false interpretation inconsistent with the faith of treaties.

The rules that establish a lawful interpretation of treaties are sufficiently important to be made the subject of a distinct chapter. For the present, let us simply observe that an evidently false interpretation is the grossest imaginable violation of the faith of treaties. He that resorts to such an expedient either impudently sports with that sacred faith, or sufficiently evinces his inward conviction of the degree of moral turpitude annexed to the violation of it: he wishes to act a dishonest part, and yet preserve the character of an honest man: he is a puritanical impostor, who aggravates his crime by the addition of a detestable hypocrisy. Grotius quotes several instances of evidently false interpretations put upon treaties: The Plateans, having promised the Thebans to restore their prisoners, restored them after they had put them to death. Pericles, having promised to spare the lives of such of the enemy as laid down their arms, ordered all those to be killed who had iron clasps to their cloaks. A Roman general, having agreed with Antiochus to restore him half of his fleet, caused each of the ships to be sawed in two. All these interpretations are as fraudulent as that of Rhadamistus, who, according to Tacitus's account, having sworn to Mithridates that he would not employ either poison or the steel against him, caused him to be smothered under a heap of clothes.

§ 234. Faith tacitly pledged.

Our faith may be tacitly pledged, as well as expressly: it is sufficient that it be pledged, in order to become obligatory; the manner can make no difference in the case. The tacit pleading of faith is founded on a tacit consent; and a tacit consent is that which, is, by fair deduction, inferred from our actions. Thus, as Grotius observes, whatever is included in the nature of certain acts which are agreed upon, it is tacitly comprehended in the agreement: or, in other words, every thing which is indispensably necessary to give effect to the articles agreed on, is tacitly granted. If, for instance, a promise is made to a hostile army who have advanced far into the country, that

they shall be allowed to return home in safety, it is manifest that they cannot be refused provisions; for they cannot return without them. In the same manner, in demanding or accepting an interview, full security is tacitly promised, Livy justly says, that the Gallo-Greeks violated the law of nations in attacking the consul Manlius at the time when he was repairing to the place of interview to which they had invited him. ¹² The emperor Valerian, having been defeated by Sapor, King of Persia, sent to him to sue for peace. Sapor declared that he wished to treat with the emperor in person; and Valerian, having consented to the interview without any suspicion of fraud, was carried off by the perfidious enemy, who kept him a prisoner till his death, and treated him with the most brutal cruelty. ¹³

Grotius, in treating of tacit conventions, speaks of those in which the parties pledge their faith by mute signs. ¹⁴ But we ought not to confound these two kinds of tacit conventions: for that consent which is sufficiently notified by a sign, is an express consent, as clearly as if it had been signified by the voice. Words themselves are but signs established by custom: and there are mute signs which established custom renders as clear as express as words. Thus, at the present day, by displaying a white flag, a parley is demanded, as expressly as it could be done by the use of speech. Security is tacitly promised to the enemy who advances upon this invitation.

1. Resolution of the States-general, of the 15th of March, 1726, in answer to the Memorial of the Marquis de St. Philip, Ambassador of Spain.

2. History of Poland, by the Chevalier de Solignac, vol. iv. 112. He quotes Dlugoss, Neugobauer, Sarnicki, Herburt, De Fulstin. &c.

3. On these facts, see the French and German historians. — "Thus war was determined on in favour of the pope: and after cardinal Caraffia, by virtue of the powers vested in him by his holiness, had absolved the king from the oaths he had taken in ratification of the truce, he even permitted him to attack the emperor and his son without a previous declaration of hostilities." — De Thou, lib. svii.

4. History of the Treaty of Westphalia, by Father Bougeant, in 12 mo. vi. p. 413.

5. Choisy's History of Charles V. p. 282.

(128) Paley, in his Moral Philosophy, agrees in this view of moral obligation. It is the modern policy to restrain *prospective* oaths, or rather promises, and all extra-judicial oaths not essential for eliciting evidence upon *past* events. — C.

6. At quid interest iter perjurum el mendacem? Qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit. Quem ego, ut menitiatur, inducere possum, ut pejeret, exorare facile potero: nam qui semel a veritate deflexit, hic non majori religione ad perjurium quam ad mendacium perduci consuevit. Quis enim deprecatione decorum, non conscientiæ fide commoveutri? Propterea, quæ pæ na ab diis

immortalibus perjaro, hæc eadem mendaci constituta est. Non enim ex pactione verborum quibus jusjurandum comprehenditur, sed ex perfidia et malitia per quam insidiæ tenduntur alicui, dii immortales hominibus irasci et succensere consuerunt. Cicer. Orat. pro Q. Roscio, comæ do.

- 7. De Jure Belli et Pads, lib. ii. cap. xvi. § 5.
- 8. Literally, "laid down their *iron* or *steel*:" hence the perfidious quibble on the word *iron*, which cannot be so well rendered in English.
- 9. Q. Fabvius Labeo, according to Valerius Maximus; Livy makes no mention of the transaction.
- 10. Annal. lib. xii.
- 11. Lib. iii. cap. xxiv. § 1.
- 12. Livy, lib. xxxviii. cap. xxv.
- 13. The Life of Valerian in Crevier's History of the Emperors.
- 14. Llb. iii. cap. xxiv. § 5.

CHAP. XVI. OF SECURITIES GIVEN FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF TREATIES

§ 235. Guaranty.

CONVINCED by unhappy experience, that the faith of treaties, sacred and inviolable as it ought to be, does not always afford a sufficient assurance that they shall be punctually observed, mankind have sought for securities against perfidy, — for methods, whose efficacy should not depend on the good faith of the contracting parties. A *guaranty* is one of these means. When those who make a treaty of peace, or any other treaty, are not perfectly easy with respect to its observance, they require the guaranty of a powerful sovereign. The guarantee promises to maintain the conditions of the treaty, and to cause it to be observed. As he may find himself obliged to make use of force against the party who attempts to violate his promises, it is an engagement that no sovereign ought to enter into lightly, and without good reason. Princes indeed seldom enter into it unless when they have an indirect interest in the observance of the treaty, or are induced by particular relations of friendship. The guaranty may be promised equally to all the contracting parties, to some of them, or even to one alone; but it is commonly promised to all in general. It may also happen, when several sovereigns enter into a common alliance, that they all reciprocally pledge themselves to each other as guarantees for its observance. The guaranty is a kind of treaty, by which assistance and sucours are promised to any one, in case he has need of them, in order to compel a faithless ally to fulfil his engagements.

§ 236. It gives the guarantee no right to interfere unasked in the execution of a treaty.

Guaranty being given in favour of the contracting powers, or one of them, it does not authorize the guarantee to interfere in the execution of the treaty, or to enforce the observance of it, unasked, and of his own accord. If, by mutual consent, the parties think proper to deviate from the tenor of the treaty, to alter some of the articles, or to cancel it altogether, — or if one party be willing to favour the other by a relaxation of any claim, — they have a right to do this and the guarantee cannot oppose it. Simply bound by his promise to support the party who should have reason to complain of the infraction of the treaty, he has acquired no rights for himself. The treaty was not made for him; for, had that been the case, he would have been concerned, not merely as a guarantee, but as a principal in the contract. This observation is of great importance: for care should be taken, lest, under colour of being a guarantee, a powerful sovereign should render himself the arbiter of the affairs of his neighbours, and pretend to give them law.

But it is true, that, if the parties make any change in the articles of the treaty without the consent and concurrence of the guarantee, the latter is no longer bound to adhere to the guaranty; for the treaty thus changed is no longer that which he guarantied. (129)

§ 237. Nature of the obligation it imposes.

As no nation is obliged to do any thing for another nation, which that other is herself capable of doing, it naturally follows that the guarantee is not bound to give his assistance except where the party to whom he has granted his guaranty is of himself unable to obtain justice.

If there arises any dispute between the contracting parties respecting the sense of any article of the treaty, the guarantee is not immediately obliged to assist him in favour of whom he has given his guaranty. As he cannot engage to support injustice, he is to examine, and to scarch for the true sense of the treaty, to weigh the pretensions of him who claims his guaranty; and, if he finds them ill founded, he may refuse to support them, without failing in his engagements.

§ 238. The guaranty cannot impair the rights of a third party.

It is no less evident that the guaranty cannot impair the rights of any one who is not a party to the treaty. If, therefore, it happens that the guarantied treaty proves derogatory to the rights of those who are not concerned in it, — the treaty being unjust in this point, the guarantee is in no wise bound to procure the performance of it; for, as we have shown above, he can never have incurred an obligation to support injustice. This was the reason alleged by France, when, notwithstanding her having guarantied the famous *pragmatic* sanction of Charles VI., she declared for the house of Bavaria, in opposition to the heiress of that emperor. This reason is incontestably a good one, in the general view of it: and the only question to be decided at that time was, whether the court of France made a just application of it.

Non nostrum vos tantas componere lites.

I shall observe on this occasion, that, according to common usage, the term *guaranty* is often taken in a sense somewhat different from that we have given to it. For instance, most of the powers of Europe *guarantied* the act by which Charles VI, had regulated the succession to his dominions; — sovereigns sometimes reciprocally *guaranty* their respective states. But we should rather denominate those transactions treaties of alliance, for the purpose, in the former case, of maintaining that rule of succession. — and, in the latter, of supporting the possession of those states.

§ 239. Duration of the guaranty.

The guaranty naturally subsists as long as the treaty that is the object of it; and, in case of doubt, this ought always to be presumed, since it is required, and given, for the security of the treaty. But there is no reason which can naturally prevent its limitation to a certain period, — to the lives of the contracting powers, to that of the guarantee, &c. In a word, whatever we have said of treaties in general is equally applicable to a treaty of guaranty.

§ 240. Treaties with surety.

When there is question of things which another may do or give as well as he who promises, as, for instance, the payment of a sum of money, it is safer to demand a *security* than a *guaranty*: for the surety is bound to make good the promise in default of the principal, — whereas the guarantee is only obliged to use his best endeavours to obtain a performance of the promise from him who has made it.

§ 241. Pawns, securities, and mortgages.

A nation may put some of her possessions into the hands of another, for the security of her promises, debts, or engagements. If she thus deposits movable property, she gives *pledges*. Poland formerly pledged a crown and other jewels to the sovereigns of Prussia. But sometimes towns and provinces are given in pawn. If they are only pledged by a deed which assigns them as security for a debt, they serve as a *mortgage*: if they are actually put into the hands of the creditor, or of him with whom the affair has been transacted, he holds them as pledges: and, if the revenues are ceded to him as an equivalent for the interest of the debt, the transaction is called a compact of *antichresis*.

§ 242. A nation's right over what she holds as a pledge.

The right which the possession of a town or province confers upon him who holds it in pledge, extends no further than to secure the payment of what is due to him, or the performance of the promise that has been made to him. He may therefore retain the town or the province in his hands, till he is satisfied: but he has no right to make any change in it; for that town, or that country, does not belong to him as proprietor. He cannot even interfere in the government of it, beyond what is required for his own security, unless the empire, or the exercise of sovereignty, has been expressly made over to him. This last point is not naturally to be presumed, since it is

sufficient for the security of the mortgagee, that the country is put into his hands and under his power. Further, he is obliged, like every other person who has received a pledge, to preserve the country he holds as a security, and, as far as in his power, to prevent its suffering any damage or dilapidation: he is responsible for it; and if the country is ruined through his fault, he is bound to indemnify the state that intrusted himwith the possession of it. If the sovereignty is deposited in his hands together with the country itself, he ought to govern it according to its constitution and precisely in the same manner as the sovereign of the country was obliged to govern it; for the latter could only pledge his lawful right.

§ 243. How she is obliged to restore it.

As soon as the debt is paid, or the treaty is fulfilled, the term of the security expires, and he who holds a town or a province by this title is bound to restore it faithfully, in the same state in which he received it, so far as this depends on him.

But to those who have no law but their avarice, or their ambition — who, like Achilles, place all their right in the point of their sword¹ — a tempting allurement now presents itself: they have recourse to a thousand quibbles, a thousand pretences, to retain an important place, or a country which is conveniently situated for their purposes. The subject is too odious for us to allege examples: they are well enough known, and sufficiently numeorus to convince every sensible nation, that it is very imprudent to make over such securities.

§ 244. How she may appropriate it to herself.

But if the debt be not paid at the appointed time, or if the treaty be not fulfilled, what has been given in security may be retained and appropriated, or the mortgage seized, at least until the debt is discharged, or a just compensation made.

The house of Savoy had mortgaged the country of Faud to the cantons of Bern and Fribourg; and those two cantons, finding that no payments were made, had recourse to arms, and took possession of the country. The duke of Savoy, instead of immediately satisfying their just demands, opposed force to force, and gave them still further grounds of complaint: wherefore the cantons, finally successful in the contest, have since retained possession of that fine country, as well for the payment of the debt, as to defray the expenses of the war, and to obtain a just indemnification.

§ 245. Hostages.

Finally, there is, in the way of security, another precaution, of very ancient institution, and much used among nations — which is, to require hostages. These are persons of consequence, delivered up by the promising party, to him with whom he enters into an engagement, to be detained by the latter until the performance of the promises which are made to him. In this case, as well as in those above mentioned, the transaction is a pignorary contract, in which free men are delivered up, instead of towns, countries, or jewels. With respect to this contract, therefore,

we may confine ourselves to those particular observations which the difference of the things pledged renders necessary.

§ 246. What right we have over hostages.

The sovereign who receives hostages has no other right over them than that of securing their persons, in order to detain them till the entire accomplishment of the promises of which they are the pledge. He may therefore take precautions to prevent their escaping from him: but those precautions should be moderated by humanity towards men whom he has no right to use ill; and they ought not to be extended beyond what prudence requires.

It is pleasing to behold the European nations in the present age content themselves with the bare parol of their hostages. The English noblemen who were sent to France in that character, in pursuance of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, to stay till the restitution of Cape Breton, were solely bound by their word of honour, and lived at court, and at Paris, rather as ministers of their nation than as hostages.

§ 247. Their liberty alone is pledged.

The liberty of the hostages is the only thing pledged: and if he who has given them breaks his promise, they may be detained in captivity. Formerly they were in such cases put to death; — an inhuman cruelly, founded on an error. It was imagined that the sovereign might arbitrarily dispose of the lives of his subjects, or that every man was the master of his own life, and had a right to stake it as a pledge when he delivered himself up as hostage.

§ 248. When they are to be sent back.

As soon as the engagements are fulfilled, the cause for which the hostages were delivered no longer subsists: they then immediately become free, and ought to be restored without delay. They ought also to be restored, if the reason for which they were demanded does not take place: to detain them then would be to abuse the sacred faith upon which they are delivered. The perfidious Christiern II., king of Denmark, being delayed by contrary winds before Stockholm, and, together with his whole fleet, ready to perish with famine, made proposals of peace: whereupon, the adminstrator, Steno, imprudently trusting to his promises, furnished the Danes with provisions, and even gave Gustavus and six other noblemen as hostages for the safety of the king, who pretended to have a desire to come on shore: but, with the first fair wind, Christiern weighed anchor, and carried off the hostages; thus repaying the generosity of his enemy by an infamous act of treachery.²

§ 249. Whether they may be detained on any other account.

Hostages being delivered on the faith of treaties, and he who receives them promising to restore them as soon as the promise of which they are the surety shall be fulfilled, — such engagements ought to be literally accomplished: and the hostages should be really and faithfully restored to

their former condition, as soon as the accomplishment of the promise has disengaged them. It is, therefore, not allowable to detain them for any other cause; and I am astonished to find that some learned writers teach a contrary doctrine.³ They ground their opinion upon the principle which authorizes a sovereign to seize and detain the subjects of another state in order to compel their rulers to do him justice. The principle is true; but the application is not just. These authors seemed to have overlooked the circumstance, that, were it not for the faith of the treaty by virtue of which the hostage has been delivered, he would not be in the power of that sovereign, nor exposed to be so easily seized; and that the faith of such a treaty does not allow the sovereign to make any other use of his hostage than that for which he was intended, or take advantage of his detention beyond what has been expressly stipulated. The hostage is delivered for the security of a promise, and for that alone. As soon, therefore, as the promise is fulfilled, the hostage, as we have just observed, ought to be restored to his former condition. To tell him that he is released as a hostage, but detained as a pledge for the security of any other pretension, would be taking advantage of his situation as a hostage, in evident violation of the spirit and even the letter of the convention, according to which, as soon as the promise is accomplished, the hostage is to be restored to himself and his country, and reinstated in his pristine rank, as if he had never been a hostage. Without a rigid adherence to this principle, it would no longer be safe to give hostages, since princes might, on every occasion, easily devise some pretext for detaining them. Albert the Wise, duke of Austria, making war against the city of Zurich, in the year 1353, the two parties referred the decision of their disputes to arbitrators, and Zurich gave hostages. The arbitrators passed an unjust sentence, dictated by partiality. Zurich, nevertheless, after having made a wellgrounded complaint on the subject, determined to submit to their decision. But the duke formed new pretensions, and detained the hostages, contrary to the faith of the compromise, and in evident contempt of the law of nations.

§ 250. They may be detained for their own actions.

But a hostage may be detained for his own actions, for crimes committed, or debts contracted in the country while he is in hostage there. This is no violation of the faith of the treaty. In order to be sure of recovering his liberty, according to the terms of the treaty, the hostage must not claim a right to commit, with impunity, any outrages against the nation by which he is kept; and when he is about to depart, it is just that he should pay his debts.

§ 251. Of the support of hostages.

It is the party who gives the hostages that is to provide for their support; for, it is by his order, and for his service, that they are in hostage. He who receives them for his own security is not bound to defray the expense of their subsistence, but simply that of their custody, if he thinks proper to set a guard over them.

§ 252. A subject cannot refuse to be a hostage.

The sovereign may dispose of his subjects for the service of the state; he may, therefore, give them also as hostages; and the person who is nominated for that purpose is bound to obey, as he

is, on every other occasion, when commanded for the service of his country. But, as the expenses ought to be borne equally by the citizens, the hostage is entitled to be defrayed and indemnified at the public charge.

It is, evidently, a subject alone who can be given as a hostage against his will. With a vassal, the case is otherwise. What he owes to the sovereign, is determined by the conditions of his fief; and he is bound to nothing more. Accordingly, it is a decided point that a vassal cannot be constrained to go as a hostage, unless he be at the same time a subject.

Whoever has a power to make treaties or conventions, may give and receive hostages. For this reason, not only the sovereign, but also the subordinate authorities, have a right to give hostages in the agreements they make, according to the powers annexed to their office, and the extent of their commission. The governor of a town, and the besieging general, give and receive hostages for the security of the capitulation: whoever is under their command is bound to obey, if he is nominated for that purpose.

§ 253. Rank of the hostages.

Hostages ought naturally to be persons of consequence, since they are required as a security. Persons of mean condition would furnish but a feeble security, unless they were given in great numbers. Care is commonly taken to settle the rank of the hostages that are to be delivered; and the violation of a compact in this particular is a flagrant dereliction of good faith and honour. It was a shameful act of perfidy in La Trimouille to give the Swiss only hostages from the dregs of the people, instead of four of the principal citizens of Dijon, as had been stipulated in the famous treaty we mentioned above (§ 212). Sometimes the principal persons of the state, and even princes, are given in hostage, Francis I. gave his own sons as security for the treaty of Madrid.

§ 254. They ought not to make their escape.

The sovereign who gives hostages ought to act ingenuously in the affair, — giving them in reality as pledges of his word, and, consequently, with the intention that they should be kept till the entire accomplishment of his promise. He cannot, therefore, approve of their making their escape: and, if they take such a step, so far from harbouring them, he is bound to send them back. The hostage, on his side, conformably to the presumed intention of his sovereign, ought faithfully to remain with him to whom he is delivered, without endeavouring to escape. Clælia made her escape from the hands of Porsenna, to whom she had been delivered as a hostage; but the Romans sent her back, that they might not incur the guilt of violating the treaty. ⁵

§ 255. Whether a hostage who dies is to be replaced.

If the hostage happens to die, he who has given him is not obliged to replace him, unless this was made a part of the agreement. The hostage was a security required of him: that security is lost without any fault on his side; and there exists no reason why he should be obliged to give another.

§ 256. Of him who takes the place of a hostage.

If any one substitutes himself for a time in the place of a hostage, and the hostage happens in the interim to die a natural death, the substitute is free: for, in this case, things are to be replaced in the same situation in which they would have been if the hostage had not been permitted to absent himself and substitute another in his stead: and, for the same reason, the hostage is not free by the death of him who has taken his place only for a time. It would be quite the contrary, if the hostage had been exchanged for another: the former would be absolutely free from all engagement; and the person who had taken his place would alone be bound.

§ 257. A hostage succeeding to the crown.

If a prince who has been given in hostage succeeds to the crown, he ought to be released on the delivery of another sufficient hostage, or a number of others, who shall together constitute an aggregate security equivalent to that which he himself afforded when he was originally given. This is evident from the treaty itself, which did not import that the king should be a hostage. The detention of the king's person by a foreign power is a thing of too interesting a nature to admit a presumption that the state had intended to expose herself to the consequences of such an event. Good faith ought to preside in all conventions; and the manifest or justly presumed intention of the contracting parties ought to be adhered to. If Francis I. had died after having given his sons as hostages, certainly the dauphin should have been released: for, he had been delivered only with a view of restoring the king to his kingdom; and, if the emperor had detained him, that view would have been frustrated, since the king of France would still have been a captive. It is evident, that, in this reasoning, I proceed on the supposition that no violation of the treaty has taken place on the part of the state which has given a prince in hostage. In case that state had broken its promise, advantage might reasonably be taken of an event which rendered the hostage still more valuable, and his release the more necessary.

§ 258. The liability of the hostage ends with the treaty.

The liability of a hostage, as that of a city or a country, expires with the treaty which it was intended to secure (§§ 243, 248): and consequently, if the treaty is personal, the hostage is free at the moment when one of the contracting powers happens to die.

§ 259. The violation of the treaty is an injury done to the hostages.

The sovereign who breaks his word after having given hostages, does an injury, not only to the other contracting power, but also to the hostages themselves. For, though subjects are indeed bound to obey their sovereign who gives them in hostage, that sovereign has not a right wantonly to sacrifice their liberty, and expose their lives to danger without just reasons. Delivered up as a security for their sovereign's promise, not for the purpose of suffering any harm, — if he entails misfortune on them by violating his faith, he covers himself with double infamy. Pawns and mortgages serve as securities for what is due; and their acquisition indemnifies the part to whom the other fails in his engagements. Hostages are rather pledges of the faith of him who gives

them; and it is supposed that he would abhor the idea of sacrificing innocent persons. But, if particular conjunctures oblige a sovereign to abandon the hostages, — if, for example, the party who has received them violates his engagements in the first instance, and, in consequence of his violation, the treaty can no longer be accomplished without exposing the state to danger, — no measure should be left untried for the delivery of those unfortunate hostages; and the state cannot refuse to compensate them for their sufferings, and to make them amends, either in their own persons, or in those of their relatives.

§ 260. The fate of the hostage when he who has given him fails in his

At the moment when the sovereign who has given the hostage has violated his faith, the latter ceases to retain the character of a hostage, and becomes a prisoner to the party who had received him, and who has now a right to detain him in perpetual captivity. But it becomes a generous prince to refrain from an exertion of his rights at the expense of an innocent individual. And as the hostage is no longer bound by any tie to his own sovereign who has perfidiously abandoned him, — if he chooses to transfer his allegiance to the prince who is now the arbiter of his fate, the latter may acquire a useful subject, instead of a wretched prisoner, the troublesome object of his commiseration. Or he may liberate and dismiss him, on settling with him the conditions.

§ 261. Of the right founded on custom.

We have already observed that the life of a hostage cannot be lawfully taken away on account of the perfidy of the party who has delivered him. The custom of nations, the most constant practice, cannot justify such an instance of barbarous cruelty, repugnant to the law of nature. Even at a time when that dreadful custom was but too much authorized, the great Scipio publicly declared that he would not suffer his vengeance to fall on innocent hostages, but on the persons themselves who had incurred the guilt of perfidy, and that he was incapable of punishing any but armed enemies. The emperor Julian made the same declaration. All that such a custom can produce, is impunity among the nations who practice it. Whoever is guilty of it cannot complain that another is so too: but every nation may and ought to declare that she considers the action as a barbarity injurious to human nature.

(129) This principle of the law of nations in this respect precisely applies to guaranties given by private individuals. 5 Barn. & Cres. 269; 2 Dowl 5 Bing. 485. — C.

- 1. Jura negat sibi nata, nihil non arrogat armis. Horat
- 2. History of the Revolutions of Sweden.
- 3. Grotius. lib. iii. cap. xx. § 55. Wolfius, Jus Gent. § 503.
- 4. Tschudi. vol. i. p 421.

- 5. Et Romani pignus pacis ex fœdere resituerunt. Tit. Liv. lib. ii. cap. xiii.
- 6. Tit. Liv. lib. xxviii. cap. xxxiv.
- 7. See Grotius, lib. iii. cap. xi. § 18, not. 2.

CHAP. XVII. OF THE INTERPRETATION OF TREATIES. (130)

§ 262. Necessity of establishing rules of interpretation.

If the ideas of men were always distinct and perfectly determinate, — if, for the expression of those ideas, they had none but proper words, no terms but such as were clear, precise, and susceptible only of one sense, — there would never be any difficulty in discovering their meaning in the words by which they intended to express it: nothing more would be necessary than to understand the language. But, even on this supposition, the art of interpretation would still not be useless. In concessions, conventions, and treaties, in all contracts, as well as in the laws, it is impossible to foresee and point out all the particular cases that may arise; we decree, we ordain, we agree upon certain things, and express them in general terms; and, though all the expressions of a treaty should be perfectly clear, plain, and determinate, the true interpretation would still consist in making, in all the particular cases that present themselves, a just application of what has been decreed in a general manner. But thus is not all: — conjectures vary, and produce new kinds of cases, that cannot be brought within the terms of the treaty or the law, except by inferences drawn from the general views of the contracting parties, or of the legislature. Between different clauses, there will be found contradictions and inconsistencies, real or apparent; and the question is, to reconcile such clauses, and point out the path to be pursued. But the case is much worse if we consider that fraud seeks to take advantage even of the imperfection of language, and that men designedly throw obscurity and ambiguity into their treaties, in order to be provided with a pretence for eluding them upon occasion. It is therefore necessary to establish rules founded on reason, and authorized by the law of nature, capable of diffusing light over what is obscure, of determining what is uncertain, and of frustrating the views of him who acts with duplicity in forming the compact. Let us begin with those that tend particularly to this last end, — with those maxims of justice and equity which are calculated to repress fraud, and to prevent the effect of its artifices.

\S 263. 1st general maxim: it is not allowable to interpret what has no need of interpretation. $^{(131)}$

The first general maxim of interpretation is, that *It is not allowable to interpret what has no need of interpretation*. When a deed is worded in clear and precise terms, — when its meaning is evident, and leads to no absurd conclusion, — there can be no reason for refusing to admit the meaning which such deed naturally presents. To go elsewhere in search of conjectures, in order

to restrict or extend it, is but an attempt to elude it. If this dangerous method be once admitted, there will be no deed which it will not render useless. However luminous each clause may be, — however clear and precise the terms in which the deed is couched, — all this will be of no avail, if it be allowed to go in quest of extraneous arguments, to prove that it is not to be understood in the sense which it naturally presents.

1

§ 264. 2d general maxim: if he who could and ought to have explained himself has not done it, it is to his own detriment.

Those cavillers who dispute the sense of a clear and determinate article, are accustomed to seek their frivolous subterfuges in the pretended intentions and views which they attribute to its author. It would be very often dangerous to enter with them into the discussion of those supposed views that are not pointed out in the piece itself. The following rule is better calculated to foil such cavillers, and will at once cut short all chicanery: — If he who could and ought to have explained himself clearly and fully has not done it, it is the worse for him: he cannot be allowed to introduce subsequent restrictions which he has not expressed. This is a maxim of the Roman law: Pactionem obscuram iis nocere in quorum fuit potestate legem apertius conscribere. The equity of this rule is glaringly obvious, and its necessity is not less evident. There will be no security in conventions, no stability in grants or concessions, if they may be rendered nugatory by subsequent limitations, which ought to have been originally specified in the deed, if they were in the contemplation of the contracting parties.

§ 265. 3d general maxim: neither of the contracting parties has a right to interpret the treaty according to his own fancy.

The third general maxim or principle on the subject of interpretation is, that *Neither the one nor the other of the parties interested in the contract has a right to interpret the deed or treaty according to his own fancy*. For if you are at liberty to affix whatever meaning you please to my promise, you will have the power of obliging me to do whatever you choose, contrary to my intention, and beyond my real engagements: and, on the other hand, if I am allowed to explain my promises as I please, I may render them vain and illusory, by giving them a meaning quite different from that which they presented to you, and in which you must have understood them at the time of your accepting them.

§ 266. 4th general maxim: what is sufficiently declared, is to be taken for true.

On every occasion when a person could and ought to have made known his intention, we assume for true against him what he has sufficiently declared. This is an incontestable principle, applied to treaties: for, if they are not a vain play of words, the contracting parties ought to express themselves in them with truth, and according to their real intentions. If the intention which is sufficiently declared were not to be taken of course as the true intention of him who speaks and enters into engagements, it would be perfectly useless to form contracts or treaties.

§ 267. We ought to attend rather to the words of the person promising, than to

But it is here asked, which of the contracting parties ought to have his expressions considered as the more decisive, with respect to the true meaning of the contract, — whether we should lay a greater stress on the words of him who makes the promise, than on those of the party who stipulates for its performance. As the force and obligation of every contract arise from a perfect promise, — and the person who makes the promise is no further engaged than his will is sufficiently declared, — it is very certain, that, in order to discover the true meaning of the contract, attention ought principally to be paid to the words of the promising party. For, he voluntarily binds himself by his words; and we take for true against him what he has sufficiently declared. This question seems to have originated from the manner in which conventions are sometimes made: the one party offers the conditions, and the other accepts them; that is to say, the former proposes what he requires that the other shall oblige himself to perform, and the latter declares the obligations into which he really enters. If the words of him who accepts the conditions bear relation to the words of him who offers them, it is certainly true that we ought to lay our principal stress on the expressions of the latter; but this is because the person promising is considered as merely repeating them in order to form his promise. The capitulations of besieged towns may here serve us for an example. The besieged party proposes the conditions on which he is willing to surrender the place: the besieger accepts them: the expressions of the former lay no obligation on the latter, unless so far as he adopts them. He who accepts the conditions is in reality the promising party; and it is in his words that we ought to seek for the true meaning of the articles, whether he has himself chosen and formed his expressions, or adopted those of the other party, by referring to them in his promise. But still we must bear in mind the maxim above laid down, viz., that what he has sufficiently declared is to be taken as true against him. I proceed to explain myself more particularly on this subject.

§ 268. 5th general maxim: the interpretation ought to be made according to certain rules.

In the interpretation of a treaty, or of any other deed whatsoever, the question is, to discover what the contracting parties have agreed upon, — to determine precisely, on any particular occasion, what has been promised and accepted, — that is to say, not only what one of the parties intended to promise, but also what the other must reasonably and candidly have supposed to be promised to him, — what has been sufficiently declared to him, and what must have influenced him in his acceptance. Every deed, therefore, and every treaty, must be interpreted by certain fixed rules calculated to determine its meaning, as naturally understood by the parties concerned at the time when the deed was drawn up and accepted. This is a fifth principle.

As these rules are founded on right reason, and are consequently approved and prescribed by the law of nature, every man, every sovereign, is obliged to admit and to follow them. Unless certain rules be admitted for determining the sense in which the expressions are to be taken, treaties will be only empty words; nothing can be agreed upon with security, and it will be almost ridiculous to place any dependence on the effect of conventions.

§ 269. The faith of treaties lays an obligation to follow these rules.

But, as sovereigns acknowledge no common judge, no superior that can oblige them to adopt an interpretation founded on just rules, the faith of treaties constitutes in this respect all the security of the contracting powers. That faith is no less violated by a refusal to admit an evidently fair interpretation, than by an open infraction. It is the same injustice, the same want of good faith; nor is its turpitude rendered less odious by being choked up in the subtleties of fraud.

§ 270. General rule of interpretation.

Let us now enter into the particular rules on which the interpretation ought to be formed, in order to be just and fair. Since the sole object of the lawful interpretation of a deed ought to be the discovery of the thoughts of the author or authors of that deed, — Whenever we meet with any obscurity in it, we are to consider what probably were the ideas of those who drew up the deed, and to interpret it accordingly. This is the general rule for all interpretations. It particularly serves to ascertain the meaning of particular expressions whose signification is not sufficiently determinate. Pursuant to this rule, we should take those expressions in their utmost latitude when it seems probable that the person speaking had in contemplation every thing which, in that extensive sense, they are capable of designating: and, on the other hand, we ought to restrict their meaning, if the author appears to have confined his idea to what they comprehend in their more limited signification. Let us suppose that a husband has bequeathed to his wife all his money. It is required to know whether this expression means only his ready money, or whether it extends also to that which is lent out, and is due on notes and other securities. If the wife is poor, — if she was beloved by her husband, — if the amount of the ready money be inconsiderable, and the value of the other property greatly superior to that of the money both in specie and in paper, there is every reason to presume that the husband meant to bequeath to her as well the money due to him as that actually contained in his coffers. On the other hand if the woman be rich, — if the amount of the ready specie be very considerable, and the money due greatly exceeds in value all the other property, — the probability is, that the husband meant to bequeath to his wife his ready money only.

By the same rule, we are to interpret a clause in the utmost latitude that the strict and appropriate meaning of the words will admit, if it appears that the author had in view every thing which that strict and appropriate meaning comprehends: but we must interpret it in a more limited sense when it appears probable that the author of the clause did not mean to extend it to every thing which the strict propriety of the terms might be made to include. As, for instance, a father, who has an only son, bequeaths to the daughter of his friend *all his jewels*. He has a sword enriched with diamonds, given him by a sovereign prince. In this case it is certainly very improbable that the testator had any intention of making over that honorable badge of distinction to a family of aliens. That sword, therefore, together with the jewels with which it is ornamented, must be excepted from the legacy, and the meaning of the words be restricted to his other jewels. But, if the testator has neither son nor heir of his own name, and bequeaths his property to a stranger, there is no reason to limit the signification of the terms: they should be taken in their full import, it being probable that the testator used them in that sense.

§ 271. The terms are to be explained conformably to common usage.

The contracting parties are obliged to express themselves in such manner that they may mutually understand each other. This is evident from the very nature of the transaction. Those who form the contract concur in the same intentions; they agree in desiring the same thing;

and how shall they agree in this instance, if they do not perfectly understand each other? Without this, their contract will be no better than a mockery or a snare. If, then, they ought to speak in such a manner as to be understood, it is necessary that they should employ the words in their proper signification, — the signification which common usage has affixed to them, — and that they annex an established meaning to every term, every expression they make use of. They must not, designedly and without mentioning it, deviate from the common usage and the appropriate meaning of words: and it is presumed that they have conformed to established custom in this particular, as long as no cogent reasons can be adduced to authorize a presumption to the contrary; for, the presumption is, in general, that things have been done as they ought. From all these incontestable truths, results this rule: In the interpretation of treaties, compacts, and promises, we ought not to deviate from the common use of the language, unless we have very strong reasons for it. In all human affairs, where absolute certainty is not at hand to point out the way, we must take probability for our guide. In most cases, it is extremely probable that the parties have expressed themselves conformably to the established usage: and such probability ever affords a strong presumption, which cannot be overruled but by a still stronger presumption to the contrary. Camden³ gives us a treaty, in which it is expressly said that the treaty shall be precisely understood according to the force and appropriate signification of the terms. After such a clause, we cannot, under any pretence, deviate from the proper meaning which custom has affixed to the terms, — the will of the contracting parties being thereby formally declared in the most unambiguous manner.

§ 272. Interpretation of ancient treaties.

The usage we here speak of is that of the time when the treaty, or the deed, of whatever kind, was drawn up and concluded. Languages incessantly vary, and the signification and force of words change with time. When, therefore, an ancient deed is to be interpreted, we should be acquainted with the common use of the terms at the time when it was written; and that knowledge is to be acquired from deeds of the same period, and from contemporary writers, by diligently comparing them with each other. This is the only source from which to derive any information that can be depended on. The use of the vulgar languages being, as every one knows, very arbitrary, — etymological and grammatical investigations, pursued with a view to discover the true import of a word in common usage, would furnish but a vain theory, equally useless and destitute of proof.

§ 273. Of quibbles on words.

Words are only designed to express the thoughts: thus, the true signification of an expression in common use is the idea which custom has affixed to that expression. It is then a gross quibble to affix a particular sense to a word, in order to elude the true sense of the entire expression. Mahomet, emperor of the Turks, at the taking of Negropont, having promised a man to spare his

head, caused him to be cut in two through the middle of the body. Tamerlane, after having engaged the city of Sebastia to capitulate, under his promise of shedding no blood, caused all the soldiers of the garrison to be buried alive: gross subterfuges which, as Cicero remarks, only serve to aggravate the guilt of the perfidious wretch who has recourse to them. To spare the head of any one, and to shed no blood, are expressions which, according to common custom, and especially on such an occasion, manifestly imply to spare the lives of the parties.

§ 274. A rule on this subject.

All these pitiful subtleties are overthrown by this unerring rule:

When we evidently see what is the sense that agrees with the intention of the contracting parties, it is not allowable to wrest their words to a contrary meaning. The intention, sufficiently known, furnishes the true matter of the convention, — what is promised and accepted, demanded and granted. A violation of the treaty is rather a deviation from the intention which it sufficiently manifests, than from the terms in which it is worded: for the terms are nothing without me intention by which they must be dictated.

§ 275. Mental reservations.

Is it necessary, in an enlightened age, to say that mental reservations cannot be admitted in treaties? This is manifest, since, by the very nature of the treaty, the parties are bound to express themselves in such manner that they may mutually understand each other (§ 271). There is scarcely an individual now to be found who would not be ashamed of building upon a mental reservation. What can be the use of such an artifice, unless to lull the opposite party into a false security, under the vain appearance of a contract? It is, then, a real piece of knavery.

§ 276. Interpretation of technical terms.

Technical terms, or terms peculiar to the arts and sciences ought commonly to be interpreted according to the definition given of them by masters of the art, or persons versed in the knowledge of the art or science to which the terms belong. I say *commonly*, for this rule is not so absolute but that we may and even ought to deviate from it, when we have good reasons for such deviation; as, for instance, if it were proved that he who speaks in a treaty, or in any other deed, did not understand the art or science from which he borrowed the term, — that he was unacquainted with its import as a technical word, — that he employed it in a vulgar acceptation, &c.

§ 277. Of terms whose signification admits of degrees.

If, however, the technical or other terms relate to things that admit of different degrees, we ought not scrupulously to adhere to definitions, but rather to take the terms in a sense agreeable to the context; for a regular definition describes a thing in its most perfect state; and yet it is certain that we do not always mean it in that state of its utmost perfection, whenever we speak of it. Now, the

interpretation should only tend to the discovery of the will of the contracting parties (§ 268): to each term, therefore, we should affix that meaning which the party whose words we interpret probably had in contemplation. Thus, when the parties in a treaty have agreed to submit their pretensions to the decision of two or three able civilians, it would be ridiculous to endeavour to elude the compromise under the pretence that we can find no civilian accomplished in every point, or to strain the terms so far as to reject all who do not equal Cujas or Grotius. Would he who had stipulated for the assistance of ten thousand good troops, have any reason to insist upon soldiers of whom the very worst should be comparable to the veterans of Julius Cæsar? And if a prince had promised his ally a good general, must he send him none but a Marlborough or a Turenne?

§ 278. Of figurative expressions.

There are figurative expressions that are become so familiar in the common use of language, that, in numberless instances, they supply the place of proper terms, so that we ought to take them in a figurative sense, without paying any attention to their original, proper, and direct signification: the subject of the discourse sufficiently indicates the meaning that should be affixed to them. To *hatch a plot*, to *carry fire and sword into a country*⁶ are expressions of this sort; and there scarcely can occur an instance where it would not be absurd to take them in their direct and literal sense.

§ 279. Of equivocal expressions.

There is not perhaps any language mat does not also contain words which signify two or more different things, and phrases which are susceptible of more than one sense. Thence arises ambiguity in discourse. The contracting parties ought carefully to avoid it. Designedly to use it with a view to elude their engagements in the sequel, is downright perfidy, since the faith of treaties obliges the contracting parties to express their intentions clearly (§ 271). But, if an ambiguous expression has found its way into a deed, it is the part of the interpreter to clear up any doubt thereby occasioned.

§ 280. The rule for these two cases.

The following is the rule that ought to direct the interpretation in this as well as in the preceding case: we ought always to affix such meanings to the expressions as is most suitable to the subject or matter in question. For, by a true interpretation, we endeavour to discover the thoughts of the persons speaking, or of the contracting parties in a treaty. Now, it ought to be presumed that he who has employed a word which is susceptible of many different significations, has taken it in that which agrees with his subject. In proportion as he employs his attention on the matter in question, the terms proper to express his thoughts present themselves to his mind; this equivocal word could therefore only present itself in the sense proper to express the thoughts of him who makes use of it, that is, in the sense agreeable to the subject. It would be a feeble objection to this, to allege that a man sometimes designedly employs equivocal expressions, with a view of holding out ideas quite different from his real thoughts, and that, in such case, the sense which

agrees with the subject is not that which corresponds with the intention of the person speaking. We have already observed, that, whenever a man can and ought to make known his intention, we assume for true against him what he has sufficiently declared (§ 266). And as good faith ought to preside in conventions, they are always interpreted on the supposition that it actually did preside in them. Let us illustrate this rule by examples. The word day is understood of the natural day, or the time during which the sun affords us his light, and of the *civil day*, or the space of twentyfour hours. When it is used in a convention to point out a space of time, the subject itself manifestly shows that the parties mean the civil day, or the term of twenty-four hours. It was therefore a pitiful subterfuge, or rather a notorious perfidy, in Cleomenes, when, having concluded a truce of some days with the people of Argos, and finding them asleep on the third night, in reliance on the faith of the treaty, he kilted a part of their number, and made the rest prisoners, alleging that the nights were not comprehended in the truce. The word *steel* may be understood of the metal itself, or of certain instruments made of it; — in a convention which stipulates that the enemy shall lay down their steel, it evidently means their weapons: wherefore, Pericles, in the example related above (§ 233), gave a fraudulent interpretation to those words, since it was contrary to what the nature of the subject manifestly pointed out. Q. Fabius Labeo, of whom we made mention in the same section, showed equal dishonesty in the interpretation of his treaty with Antiochus; for, a sovereign who stipulates that the half of his fleet or of his vessels shall be restored to him, undoubtedly means that the other party shall restore to him vessels which he can make use of, and not the half of each vessel when sawed into two. Pericles and Fabius are also condemned by the rule established above (§ 274), which forbids us to wrest the sense of the words contrary to the evident intention of the contracting parties.

§ 281. Not necessary to give a term the same sense everywhere in the same deed.

If any one of those expressions which are susceptible of different significations occurs more than once in the same piece, we cannot make it a rule to take it everywhere in the same signification. For we must, conformably to the preceding rule, take such expression, in each article, according as the subject requires. — pro substrata materia, as the masters of the art say. The word day, for instance, has two significations, as we have just observed (§ 280). If therefore it be said in a convention, that there shall be a truce of fifty days, on condition that commissioners from both parties shall, during eight successive days, jointly endeavour to adjust the dispute, — the fifty days of the truce are civil days of twenty-four hours; but it would be absurd to understand them in the same sense in the second article, and to pretend that the commissioners should labour eight days and nights without intermission.

§ 282. We ought to reject every interpretation that leads to an absurdity.

Every interpretation that leads to an absurdity ought to be rejected: or, in other words, we should not give to any piece a meaning from which any absurd consequences would follow, but must interpret it in such a manner as to avoid absurdity. As it is not to be presumed that anyone means what is absurd, it cannot be supposed that the person speaking intended that his words should be understood in a manner from which an absurdity would follow. Neither is it allowable to presume that he meant to indulge a sportive levity in a serious deed: for what is shameful and

unlawful is not to be presumed. We call *absurd* not only what is *physically impossible*, but what is *morally* so, — that is to say, what is so contrary to reason that it cannot be attributed to a man in his right senses. Those fanatic Jews who scrupled to defend themselves when the enemy attacked them on the Sabbath day, gave an absurd interpretation to the fourth commandment. Why did they not also abstain from dressing, walking, and eating? These also are "*works*." if the term be strained to its utmost rigour. It is said that a man in England married three wives, in order that he might not be subject to the penalty of the law which forbids marrying two. This is doubtless a popular tale, invented with a view to ridicule the extreme circumspection of the English, who will not allow the smallest departure from the letter in the application of the law. That wise and free people have too often seen, by the experience of other nations, that the laws are no longer a firm barrier and secure defence, when once the executive power is allowed to interpret them at pleasure. But surely they do not mean that the letter of the law should on any occasion be strained to a sense that is manifestly absurd.

The rule we have just mentioned is absolutely necessary, and ought to be followed, even when the text of the law or treaty does not, considered in itself, present either obscurity or ambiguity in the language. For, it must be observed, that the uncertainty of the sense we are to give to a law or a treaty, does not solely proceed from the obscurity or other defect in the expression, but also from the limited nature of the human mind, which cannot foresee all cases and circumstances, nor take in at one view all of the consequences of what is decreed or promised, — and, finally from the impossibility of entering into that immense detail. Laws and treaties can only be worded in a general manner; and it is the interpreter's province to apply them to particular cases, conformably to the intention of the legislature, or of the contracting powers. Now, we are not in any case to presume that it was their intention to establish an absurdity: and therefore, when their expressions taken in their proper and ordinary meaning, would lead to absurd consequences, it becomes necessary to deviate from that meaning, just so far as is sufficient to avoid absurdity. Let us suppose a captain has received orders to advance in a right line with his troops to a certain post: he finds a precipice in his way: surely his orders do not oblige him to leap headlong down: he must, therefore, deviate from the right line, so far as is necessary to avoid the precipice, but no further.

The application of the rule is more easy, when the expressions of the law or of the treaty are susceptible of two different meanings. In this case we adopt without hesitation that meaning from which no absurdity follows. In the same manner, when the expression is such that we may give it a figurative sense, we ought doubtless to do this, when it becomes necessary, in order to avoid falling into an absurdity.

§ 283. And that which renders the act null and inefficient

It is not to be presumed that sensible persons, in treating together, or transacting any other serious business, meant that the result of their proceedings should prove a mere nullity. *The interpetation*, therefore, *which would render a treaty null and inefficient, cannot be admitted*. We may consider this rule as a branch of the preceding; for, it is a kind of absurdity to suppose that the very terms of a deed should reduce it to mean nothing, *It ought to be interpreted in such a*

manner as that it may have its effect, and not prove vain and nugatory: and in this interpretation we proceed according to the mode pointed out in the foregoing section. In both cases, as in all interpretations, the question is, to give the words that sense which ought to be presumed most conformable to the intention of the parties speaking. If many different interpretations present themselves, by which we can conveniently avoid construing the deed into a nullity or an absurdity, we are to prefer that which appears the most agreeable to the intention of those who framed the deed: the particular circumstances of the case, aided by other rules of interpretation, will serve to point it out. Thucydides relates, that the Athenians, after having promised to retire from the territories of the Bæotians: — a ridiculous quibble, since, by giving that sense to the treaty, they reduced it to nothing, or rather to a puerile play. The territories of the Bæotians should evidently have been construed to mean all that was comprised within their former boundaries, without excepting what the enemy had seized during the war.

§ 284. Obscure expressions interpreted by others more clear in the same author.

If he who has expressed himself in an obscure or equivocal manner has spoken elsewhere more clearly on the same subject, he is the best interpreter of his own words. We ought to interpret his obscure or equivocal expressions in such a manner that they may agree with those clear and unequivocal terms which he has elsewhere used, either in the same deed, or on some other similar occasion. In fact, while we have no proof that a man has changed his mind or manner of thinking, it is presumed that his thoughts have been the same on similar occasions; so that, if he has anywhere clearly shown his intention with respect to a certain thing, we ought to affix the same meaning to what he has elsewhere obscurely said on the same subject. Let us suppose for instance, that two allies have reciprocally promised each other, in case of necessity, the assistance of ten thousand foot soldiers, who are to be supported at the expense of the party that sends them, and that, by a posterior treaty, they agree that the number of the auxiliary troops shall be fifteen thousand, without mentioning their support: the obscurity or uncertainty which remains in this article of the new treaty, is dissipated by the clear and express stipulation contained in the former one. As the allies do not give any indication that they have changed their minds with respect to the support of the auxiliary troops, we are not to presume any such change; and those fifteen thousand men are to be supported as the ten thousand promised in the first treaty. The same holds good, and with much stronger reason, when there is question of two articles of the same treaty, — when, for example, a prince promises to furnish ten thousand men, paid and maintained at his own expense, for the defence of the states of his ally, — and in another article, only promises four thousand men, in case that ally be engaged in an offensive war.

§ 285. Interpretation founded on the connection of the discourse.

It frequently happens, that, with a view to conciseness, people express imperfectly, and with some degree of obscurity, things which they suppose to be sufficiently elucidated by the preceding matter, or which they intend to explain in the sequel: and moreover, words and expressions have a different force, sometimes even a quite different signification, according to the occasion, their connection, and their relation to other words. The connection and train of the

discourse is therefore another source of interpretation. We must consider the whole discourse together, in order perfectly to conceive the sense of it, and to give to each expression, not so much the signification which it may individually admit of, as ihal which it ought to have from the context and spirit of the discourse. Such is the maxim of the Roman law, Incivile est, nisi totâ lege perspectâ, unâ aliquâ particulâ ejus propositâ, judicare, vel respondere.

§ 286. Interpretation drawn from the connection and relation of the things themselves.

The very connection and relation of the things in question help also to discover and establish the true sense of a treaty, or of any other piece. The interpretation ought to be made in such a manner, that all the parts may appear consonant to each other, — that what follows may agree with what preceded, — unless it evidently appear that by the subsequent clauses, the parties intended to make some alteration in the preceding ones. For it is to be presumed that the authors of a deed had a uniform and steady train of thinking, — that they did not aim at inconsistencies and contradictions, — but rather that they intended to explain one thing by another, — and, in a word, that one and the same spirit reigns throughout the same production or the same treaty. Let us render this more plain by an example. A treaty of alliance declares, that, in case one of the allies be attacked, each of the others shall assist him with a body of ten thousand foot, paid and supported; and in another article, it is said that the ally who is attacked shall be at liberty to demand the promised assistance in cavalry rather than in infantry. Here we see, that, in the first article, the allies have determined the quantum of the succour, and its value, — that of ten thousand foot; and, in the latter article, without appearing to intend any variation in the value or number, they leave the nature of the succours to the choice of the party who may stand in need of them. If, therefore, the ally who is attacked calls upon the others for cavalry, they will give him, according to the established proportion, an equivalent to ten thousand foot. But if it appears that the intention of the latter article was, that the promised succours should in certain cases be augmented, — if, for instance, it be said, that, in case one of the allies happen to be attacked by an enemy of considerably superior strength, and more powerful in cavalry, the succours should be furnished in cavalry, and not in infantry, — it appears that, in this case, the promised assistance ought to be ten thousand horse.

As two articles in one and the same treaty may bear relation to each other, two different treaties may in like manner have a relative connection; and, in this case, each serves to explain the other. For instance, one of the contracting parties has, in consideration of a certain object, promised to deliver to the other ten thousand sacks of wheat. By a subsequent agreement, it is determined, that, instead of wheat, he shall give him oats. The quantity of oats is not expressed; but it is determined by comparing the second convention with the first. If there be no circumstance to prove that it was the intention of the parties, in the second agreement, to diminish the value of what was to be delivered, we are to understand a quantity of oats proportioned to the price of ten thousand sacks of wheat; but if it evidently appears from the circumstances and motives of the second convention, that it was their intention to reduce the value of what was due under the former agreement, — in this case, ten thousand sacks of oats are to be substituted in lieu of the ten thousand sacks of wheat.

§ 287. Interpretation founded on the reason of the deed.

The reason of the law, or of the treaty, — that is to say, the motive which led to the making of it, and the object in contemplation at the time, — is the most certain clue to lead us to the discovery of its true meaning; and great attention should be paid to this circumstance, whenever there is question either of explaining an obscure, ambiguous, indeterminate passage in a law or treaty, or of applying it to a particular case. When once we certainty know the reason which alone has determined the will of the person speaking, we ought to interpret and apply his words in a manner suitable to that reason alone. Otherwise he will be made to speak and act contrary to his intention, and in opposition to his own views. Pursuant to this rule, a prince, who, on granting his daughter in marriage, has promised to assist his intended son-in-law in all his wars, is not bound to give him any assistance if the marriage does not take place.

But we ought to be very certain that we know the true and only reason of the law, the promise, or the treaty. In matters of this nature, it is not allowable to indulge in vague and uncertain conjectures, and to suppose reasons and views where there are none certainly known.

If the piece in question is in itself obscure, — if, in order to discover its meaning, we have no other resource than the investigation of the author's views, or the motives of the deed, — we may then have recourse to conjecture, and, in default of absolute certainty, adopt as the true meaning, that which has the greatest degree of probability on its side. But it is a dangerous abuse, to go, without necessity, in search of motives and uncertain views, in order to wrest, restrict, or extend the meaning of a deed which is of itself sufficiently clear, and carries no absurdity on the face of it. Such a procedure is a violation of that incontestable maxim, — that it is not allowable to interpret what has no need of interpretation (§ 263), Much less are we allowed, — when the author of a piece has in the piece itself declared his reasons and motives, — to attribute to him some secret reason, which may authorize us in giving an interpretation repugnant to the natural meaning of the expressions. Even though he should have entertained the views which we attribute to him, — yet, if he has concealed them, and announced different ones, it is upon the latter alone that we must build our interpretation, and not upon those which the author has not expressed: — we assume, as true, against him, what he has sufficiently declared (§ 266).

§ 288. Where many reasons have concurred to determine the will.

We ought to be the more circumspect in this kind of interpretation, as it frequently happens that several motives concur to determine the will of the party who speaks in a law or a promise. Perhaps the combined influence of all those motives was necessary in order to determine his will; — perhaps each one of them, taken individually, would have been sufficient to produce that effect. In the former case, if we are perfectly certain that it was only in consideration of several concurrent reasons and motives that the legislature or the contracting parties consented to the law or the contract, the interpretation and application ought to be made in a manner agreeable to all those concurrent reasons, and none of them must be overlooked. But in the latter case, when it is evident that each of the reasons which have concurred in determining the will was sufficient to produce that effect, so that the author of the piece in question would, by each of the

reasons separately considered, have been induced to form the same determination which he has formed upon all the reasons taken in the aggregate, his words must be so interpreted and applied, as to make them accord with each of those reasons taken individually. Suppose a prince has promised certain advantages to all foreign Protestants and artisans who will come and settle in his estates: if that prince is in no want of subjects, but of artisans only, — and if, on the other hand, it appears that he does not choose to have any other subjects than Protestants, — his promise must be so interpreted, as to relate only to such foreigners as unite those two characters, of Protestants and artisans. But if it is evident that this prince wants to people his country, and that, although he would prefer Protestant subjects to others, he has in particular so great a want of artisans, that he would gladly receive them, of whatever religion they be, — his words should be taken in a disjunctive sense, so that it will be sufficient to be either a Protestant or an artisan, in order to enjoy the promised advantages.

§ 289. What constitutes a sufficient reason for an act of the will.

To avoid tedious and complex circumlocution, we shall make use of the term, "sufficient reason for an act of the will," to express whatever has produced that act, — whatever has determined the will on a particular occasion, whether the will has been determined by a single reason, or by many concurrent reasons. That sufficient reason, then, will be sometimes found to consist in a combination of many different reasons, so that, where a single one of those reasons is wanting, the sufficient reason no longer exists: and in those cases where we say that many motives, many reasons, have concurred to determine the will, yet so as that each in particular would have been alone capable of producing the same effect, — there will then be many sufficient reasons for producing one single act of the will. Of this we see daily instances. A prince, for example, declares war for three or four injuries received, each of which would have been sufficient to have produced the declaration of war.

§ 290. Extensive interpretation founded on the reason of the act.

The consideration of the reason of a law or promise not only serves to explain the obscure or ambiguous expressions which occur in the piece, but also to extend or restrict its several provisions independently of the expressions, and in conformity to the intention and views of the legislature or the contracting parties, rather than to their words. For, according to the remark of Cicero, the language, invented to explain the will, ought not to hinder its effect. When the sufficient and only reason of a provision, either in a law or a promise, is perfectly certain and well understood, we extend that provision to cases to which the same reason is applicable, although they be not comprised within the signification of the terms. This is what is called extensive interpretation. It is commonly said, that we ought to adhere rather to the spirit than to the letter. Thus, the Mohammedans justly extend the prohibition of wine, in the Koran, to all intoxicating liquors; that dangerous quality being the only reason that could induce their legislator to prohibit the use of wine. Thus, also, if, at the time when there were no other fortifications than walls, it was agreed not to enclose a certain town with walls, it would not be allowable to fortify it with fosses and ramparts, since the only view of the treaty evidently was, to prevent its being converted into a fortified place.

But we should here observe the same caution above recommended (§ 287), and even still greater, since the question relates to an application in no wise authorized by the terms of the deed. We ought to be thoroughly convinced that we know the true and only reason of the law or the promise, and that the author has taken it in the same latitude which must be given to it in order to make it reach the case to which we mean to extend the law or promise in question. As to the rest, I do not here forget what I have said above (§ 268), that the true sense of a promise is not only that which the person promising had in his mind, but also that which has been sufficiently declared, — that which both the contracting parties must reasonably have understood. In like manner, the true reason of a promise is that which the contract, the nature of the things in question, and other circumstances, sufficiently indicate: it would be useless and ridiculous to allege any by-views which the person might have secretly entertained in his own mind.

§ 291. Frauds tending to elude laws or promises.

The rule just laid down serves also to defeat the pretexts and pitiful evasions of those who endeavour to elude laws or treaties. Good-faith adheres to the intention: fraud insists on the terms, when it thinks that they can furnish a cloak for its prevarications. The isle of Pharos near Alexandria was, with other islands, tributary to the Rhodians. The latter having sent collectors to levy the tribute, the queen of Egypt amused them for some time at her court, using in the meanwhile every possible exertion to join Pharos to the main land by means of moles: after which she laughed at the Rhodians, and sent them a message, intimating that it was very unreasonable in them to pretend to levy on the main land a tribute which they had no title to demand except from the islands. There existed a law which forbade the Corinthians to give vessels to the Athenians: — they sold them a number at five drachmæ each. The following was an expedient worthy of Tiberius: custom not permitting him to cause a virgin to be strangled, he ordered the executioner first to deflower the young daughter of Sejanus, and then to strangle her. To violate the spirit of the law while we pretend to respect the letter, is a fraud no less criminal than an open violation of it: it is equally repugnant to the intention of the law-maker, and only evinces a more artful and deliberate villany in the person who is guilty of it.

§ 292. Restrictive interpretation.

Restrictive interpretation, which is the reverse of extensive interpretation, is founded on the same principle. As we extend a clause to those cases, which, though not comprised within the meaning of the terms, are nevertheless comprised in the intention of that clause, and included in the reasons that produced it, — in like manner, we restrict a law or a promise, contrary to the literal signification of the terms, — our judgment being directed by the reason of that law or that promise; that is to say, if a case occurs, to which the well known reason of a law or promise is utterly inapplicable, that case ought to be excepted, although, if we were barely to consider the meaning of the terms, it should seem to fall within the purview of the law or promise. It is impossible to think of every thing, to foresee every thing, and to express every thing: it is sufficient to enounce certain things in such a manner as to make known our thoughts concerning things of which we do not speak: and, as Seneca the rhetorician says, ¹⁴ there are exceptions so clear, that it is unnecessary to express them. The law condemns to suffer death whoever strikes

his father: shall we punish him who has shaken and struck his father, to recover him from a lethargic stupor? Shall we punish a young child, or a man in a delirium, who has lifted his hand against the author of his life? In the former case the reason of the law does not hold good; and to the two latter it is inapplicable. We are bound to restore what is intrusted to us: shall I restore what a robber has intrusted to me, at the time when the true proprietor makes himself known to me, and demands his property? A man has left his sword with me: shall I restore it to him, when, in a transport of fury, he demands it for the purpose of killing an innocent person?

§ 293. Its use, in order to avoid falling into absurdities, or into what is unlawful.

We have recourse to restrictive interpretation, in order to avoid falling into absurdities (see § 282). A man bequeaths his house to one, and to another his garden, the only entrance into which is through the house. It would be absurd to suppose that he had bequeathed to the latter a garden into which he could not enter: we must therefore restrict the pure and simple donation of the house, and understand that it was given only upon condition of allowing a passage to the garden. The same mode of interpretation is to be adopted, whenever a case occurs, in which the law or the treaty, if interpreted according to the strict meaning of the terms, would lead to something unlawful. On such an occasion, the case in question is to be excepted, since nobody can ordain or promise what is unlawful. For this reason, though assistance has been promised to an ally in all his wars, no assistance ought to be given him when he undertakes one that is manifestly unjust.

§ 294. Or what is too severe and burdensome.

When a case arises in which it would be too severe and too prejudicial to any one to interpret a law or a promise according to the rigour of the terms, a restrictive interpretation is then also used, and we except the case in question, agreeably to the intention of the legislature, or of him who made the promise: for the legislature intends only what is just and equitable; and, in contracts, no one can enter into such engagements in favour of another, as shall essentially supersede the duty he owes to himself. It is then presumed with reason, that neither the legislature nor the contracting parties have intended to extend their regulations to cases of this nature, and that they themselves, if personally present, would except them. A prince is no longer obliged to send succours to his allies, when he himself is attacked, and has need of all his forces for his own defence. He may also, without the slightest imputation of perfidy, abandon an alliance, when, through the ill success of the war, he sees his state threatened with impending ruin if he does not immediately treat with the enemy. Thus, towards the end of the last century, Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, found himself under the necessity of separating from his allies, and of receiving law from France, to avoid losing his states. The king, his son would have had good reasons to justify a separate peace in the year 1745; but upheld by his courage, and animated by just views of his true interest, he embraced the generous resolution to struggle against an extremity which might have dispensed with his persisting in his engagements.

§ 295. How it ought to restrict the signification agreeably to the subject.

We have said above (§ 280), that we should take the expressions in the sense that agrees with the subject or the matter. Restrictive interpretation is also directed by this rule. If the subject or the matter treated of will not allow that the terms of a clause should be taken in their full extent, we should limit the sense according as the subject requires. Let us suppose that the custom of a particular country confines the entail of fiefs to the male line properly so called: if an act of enfeoffment in that country declares that the fief is given to a person for himself and his male descendants, the sense of these last words must be restricted to the males descending from males; for the subject will not admit of our understanding them also of males who are the issue of females, though they are reckoned among the male descendants of the first possessor.

§ 296. How a change happening in the state of things may form an exception.

The following question has been proposed and debated: "Whether promises include a tacit condition of the state of affairs continuing the same, — or whether a change happening in the state of affairs can create an exception to the promise, and even render it void?" The principle derived from the reason of the promise must solve the question. If it be certain and manifest that the consideration of the present state of things was one of the reasons which occasioned the promise, — that the promise was made in consideration or in consequence of that state of things, — it depends on the preservation of things in the same state. This is evident, since the promise was made only upon that supposition. When therefore that state of things which was essential to the promise, and without which it certainly would not have been made, happens to be changed, the promise falls to the ground when its foundation fails. And in particular cases, where things cease for a time to be in the state that has produced or concurred to produce the promise, an exception is to be made to it. An elective prince, being without issue, has promised to an ally that he will procure his appointment to the succession. He has a son born: who can doubt that the promise is made void by this event? He who in a time of peace has promised succours to an ally, is not bound to give him any when he himself has need of all his forces for the defence of his own dominions, A prince, possessed of no very formidable power, has received from his allies a promise of faithful and constant assistance, in order to his aggrandizement, — in order to enable him to obtain a neighbouring state by election or by marriage: yet those allies will have just grounds for refusing him the smallest aid or support, and even forming an alliance against him, when they see him elevated to such a height of power as to threaten the liberties of all Europe. If the great Gustavus had not been killed at Lutzen, cardinal de Richelieu, who had concluded an alliance for his master with that prince, and who had invited him into Germany, and assisted him with money, would perhaps have found himself obliged to traverse the designs of that conqueror, when become formidable, — to set bounds to his astonishing progress, and to support his humbled enemies. The states-general of the United Provinces conducted themselves on these principles in 1668. In favour of Spain, which before had been their mortal enemy, they formed the triple alliance against Louis XIV. their former ally. It was necessary to raise a barrier to check the progress of a power which threatened to inundate and overwhelm all before it.

But we ought to be very cautious and moderate in the application of the present rule: it would be a shameful perversion of it, to take advantage of every change that happens in the state of affairs, in order to disengage ourselves from our promises: were such conduct adopted, there could be no

dependence placed on any promise whatever. That state of things alone, in consideration of which the promise was made, is essential to the promise: and it is only by a change in that state, that the effect of the promise can be lawfully prevented or suspended. Such is the sense in which we are to understand that maxim of the civilians, *conventio omnis intelligitur rebus sic stantibus*.

What we say of promises, must also be understood as extending to laws. A law which relates to a certain situation of affairs can only take place in that situation. We ought to reason in the same manner with respect to a commission. Thus, Titus being sent by his father to pay his respects to the emperor, turned back on being informed of the death of Galba.

§ 297. Interpretation of a deed in unforeseen cases.

In unforeseen cases, that is to say, when the state of things happens to be such as the author of a deed has not foreseen, and could not have thought of, we should rather be guided by his intention than by his words, and interpret the instrument as he himself would interpret it if he were on the spot, or conformably to what he would have done if he had foreseen the circumstances which are at present known. This rule is of great use to judges, and to all those in society who are appointed to carry into effect the testamentary regulations of the citizens. A father appoints by will a guardian for his children, who are under age. After his death the magistrate finds that the guardian he has nominated is an extravagant profligate, without property or conduct: he therefore dismisses him, and appoints another, according to the Roman laws, ¹⁵ adhering to the intention of the testator, and not to his words; for it is but reasonable to suppose, — and we are to presume it as a fact, — that the father never intended to give his children a guardian who should ruin them, and that he would have nominated another, had he known the vices of the person he appointed.

§ 298. reasons arising from the possibility, and not the existence of a thing.

When the things which constitute the reason of a law or convention are considered, not as actually existing, but simply as possible, —; or, in other words, when the fear of an event is the reason of a law or a promise, no other cases can be excepted from it than those in which it can be proved to demonstration that the event is really impossible. The bare possibility of the event is sufficient to preclude all exceptions. If, for instance, a treaty declares that no army or fleet shall be conducted to a certain place, it will not be allowable to conduct thither an army or a fleet, under pretence that no harm is intended by such a step: for the object of a clause of this nature is not only to prevent a real evil, but also to keep all danger at a distance, and to avoid even the slightest subject of uneasiness. It is the same with the law which forbids walking the streets by night with a lighted torch or candle. It would be an unavailing plea for the transgression of that law to allege that no mischief has ensued, and that he carried his torch with such circumspection that no ill consequence was to be apprehended. The bare possibility of causing a conflagration was sufficient to have rendered it his duty to obey the law; and he has transgressed it by exciting fears which it was the intention of the legislature to prevent.

§ 299. Expressions.

At the beginning of this chapter, we observed that men's ideas and language are not always perfectly determinate. There is, doubtless, no language in which there do not occur expressions, words, or entire phrases, susceptible of a more or less extensive signification. Many a word is equally applicable to the genus or the species: — the word fault implies intention guilt or simple error: — several species of animals have but one name common to both sexes, as partridge, lark, sparrow, &c.; when we speak of horses, merely with a view to the services they render to mankind, mares also are comprehended under that name. In technical language a word has sometimes a more and sometimes a less extensive sense, than in vulgar use: the word death, among civilians, signifies not only natural death, but also civil death: verbum, in the Latin grammar, signifies only that part of speech called the verb, but in common use, it signifies any word in general. Frequently, also, the same phrase implies more things on one occasion, and fewer on another, according to the nature of the subject or matter: thus, when we talk of sending succours, sometimes we understand a body of auxiliary troops maintained and paid by the party who sends them, at other times a body whose expenses are to be entirely defrayed by the party who receives them. It is therefore necessary to establish rules for the interpretation of those indeterminate expressions, in order to ascertain the cases in which they are to be understood in the more extensive sense, and those in which they are to be restricted to their more limited meaning. Many of the rules we have already given may serve for this purpose.

§ 300. Of things favourable, and things odious.

But it is to this head that the famous distinction, between things of a *favourable* and those of an odious nature, particularly belongs. Some writers have rejected the distinction, ¹⁶ doubtless for want of properly understanding it. In fact, the definitions that have been given of what is favourable and what is odious, are not fully satisfactory, nor easily applied. After having maturely considered what the most judicious authors have written on the subject, I conceive the whole of the question to be reducible to the following positions, which convey a just idea of that famous distinction. When the provisions of a law or a convention are plain, clear, determinate, and attended with no doubt or difficulty in the application, there is no room for any interpretation or comment (§ 263). The precise point of the will of the legislature or the contracting parties, is what we must adhere to. But if their expressions are indeterminate, vague, or susceptible of a more or less extensive sense, — if that precise point of their intention cannot, in the particular case in question, be discovered and fixed by the other rules of interpretation, — we must presume it according to the laws of reason and equity: and, for this purpose, it is necessary to pay attention to the nature of the things to which the question relates. There are certain things of which equity admits the extension, rather than the restriction; that is to say, that, with respect to those things, the precise point of the will not being discovered in the expressions of the law or the contract, it is safer and more consistent with equity, to suppose and fix that point in the more extensive, than in the more limited sense of the terms; to give a latitude to the meaning of the expressions, than to restrict it. These are the things called *favourable*. *Odious* things, on the other hand, are those, of which the restriction tends more certainly to equity than the extension. Let us figure to ourselves the intention or the will of the legislature or the contracting parties as a fixed point. At that point precisely should we stop, if it be clearly known; — if uncertain, we should at

least endeavour to approach it. In things favourable, it is better to pass beyond that point, than not to reach it; in things odious, it is better not to reach it, than to pass beyond it.

§ 301. What tends to the common advantage, and to equality, is favourable; the contrary is odious.

It will not now be difficult to show, in general, what things are *favourable*, and what are *odious*. In the first place, every thing that tends to the common advantage in conventions, or that has a tendency to place the contracting parties on a footing of equality, is favourable. The voice of equity, and the general rule of contracts, require that the conditions between the parties should be equal. We are not to presume, without very strong reasons, that one of the contracting parties intended to favour the other to his own prejudice; but there is no danger in extending what is for the common advantage. If, therefore, it happens that the contracting parties have not made known their will with sufficient clearness, and with all the necessary precision, it is certainly more conformable to equity to seek for that will in the sense most favourable to equality and the common advantage, than to suppose it in the contrary sense. For the same reason, every thing that is not for the common advantage, every thing that tends to destroy the equality of a contract, every thing that onerates only one of the parties, or that onerates the one more than the other, is odious. In a treaty of strict friendship, union, and alliance, every thing which, without being burdensome to any of the parties, tends to the common advantage of the confederacy, and to draw the bonds of union closer, is favourable. In unequal treaties, and especially in unequal alliances, all the clauses of inequality, and principally those that onerate the inferior ally, are odious. Upon this principle, that we ought in case of doubt to extend what leads to equality, and restrict what destroys it, is founded that welt-known rule — *Incommoda vitantis melior quam* commoda potentis est causa, 17 — the party who endeavours to avoid a loss has a better cause to support than he who aims at obtaining an advantage.

§ 302. What is useful to human society, is favourable; the contrary is odious.

All those things which, without proving too burdensome to any one in particular, are useful and salutary to human society, are to be ranked in the class of favourable things: for a nation is already under a natural obligation with respect to things of this nature: so that if she has entered into any particular engagements of this kind, we run no risk in giving those engagements the most extensive meaning of which they are susceptible. Can we be afraid of violating the rules of equity by following the law of nature, and giving the utmost extent to obligations that lend to the common advantage of mankind? Besides, things which are useful to human society are, from that very circumstance, conducive to the common advantage of the contracting parties, and are consequently favourable (see the preceding section). On the other hand, let us consider as odious every thing that is, in its own nature, rather injurious than useful to mankind. Those things which have a tendency to promote peace are favourable; those that lead to war are odious.

§ 303. Whatever contains a penalty, is odious.

Every thing that contains a penalty, is odious. With respect to the laws, it is universally agreed, that, in case of doubt, the judge ought to incline to the merciful side, and that it is indisputable better to suffer a guilty person to escape, than to punish one who is innocent. Penal clauses in treaties lay a burden upon one of the parties; they are therefore *odious* (§ 301).

§ 304. Whatever renders a deed void is odious.

Whatever lends to render a deed void and ineffectual either in the whole, or in part, and consequently, whatever introduces any change in things already agreed upon, is odious: for men treat together with a view to their common benefit; and if I enjoy any particular advantage acquired by a lawful contract, I must not be deprived of it except by my own renunciation. When, therefore, I consent to new clauses that seem to derogate from it, I can lose my right only so far as I have clearly given it up; and consequently these new clauses are to be understood in the most limited sense they will admit of; as is the case in things of an odious nature (§ 300). If that which tends to render a deed void and ineffectual is contained in the deed itself, it is evident that such passages ought to be construed in the most limited sense, in the sense best calculated to preserve the deed in force. We have already seen, that we should reject every interpretation which tends to render a deed void and ineffectual (§ 283).

§ 305. Whatever tends to change the present state of things, is odious; the

Whatever tends to change the present state of things is also to be ranked in the class of odious things: for the proprietor cannot be deprived of his right, except so far precisely, as he relinquishes it on his part; and, in case of doubt, the presumption is in favour of the possessor. It is less repugnant to equity to withhold from the owner a possession which he has lost through his own neglect, than to strip the just possessor of what lawfully belongs to him. In the interpretation, therefore, we ought rather to hazard the former inconvenience than the latter. Here also may be applied, in many cases, the rule we have mentioned in § 301, that the party who endeavours to avoid a loss, has a better cause to support than he who aims at obtaining an advantage.

§ 306. Things of a mixed nature.

Finally, there are things which are at once of a *favourable* or an *odious* nature, according to the point of view in which they are considered. Whatever derogates from treaties, or changes the state of things, is odious; but if it is conducive to peace, it is, in that particular, favourable, A degree of odium always attaches to penalties; they may, however, be viewed in a favourable light on those occasions when they are particularly necessary for the safety of society. When there is question of interpreting things of this nature, we ought to consider whether what is favourable in them greatly exceeds what appears odious, — whether the advantage that arises from their being extended to the utmost latitude of which the terms are susceptible, will materially outweigh the severe and odious circumstances attending them; and if that is the case, they are to be ranked in the class of favourable things. Thus, an inconsiderable change in the state of things, or in conventions, is reckoned as nothing, when it procures the inestimable blessings of peace. In the

same manner, penal laws may be interpreted in their most extensive meaning, on critical occasions, when such an instance of severity becomes necessary to the safety of the state. Cicero caused the accomplices of Catiline to be executed by virtue of a decree of the senate, — the safety of the republic rendering it improper to wait till they should be condemned by the people. But where there is not so great a disproportion in the case, and where things are in other respects equal, favour inclines to that side of the question which presents nothing odious; — that is to say, we ought to abstain from things of an odious nature, unless the attendant advantage so far exceed the odious part as in a manner to conceal it from view. If there be any appearance, however small, of an equilibrium between the odious and the favourable in one of those things of a mixed nature, it is ranked in the class of odious things, by a natural consequence drawn from the principle on which we have founded the distinction between things of a favourable and things of an odious nature (§ 300), because, in case of doubt, we should, in preference, pursue that line of conduct by which we are least exposed to deviate from the principles of equity.

In a doubtful case, we may reasonably refuse to give succours (though a thing favourable), when there is question of giving them against an ally, — which would be odious.

The following are the rules of interpretation, which flow from the principles we have just laid down.

§ 307. Interpretation of favourable things.

- 1. When the question relates to things favourable, we ought to give the terms the utmost latitude of which they are susceptible according to the common usage of the language; and if a term has more than one signification, the most extensive meaning is to be preferred; for equity ought to be the rule of conduct with all mankind wherever a perfect right is not exactly determined and known in its precise extent. When the legislature or the contracting parties have not expressed their will in terms that are precise and perfectly determinate, it is to be presumed that they intended what is most equitable. Now, when there is question of favourable things, the more extensive signification of the terms accords better with equity than the more confined signification. Thus Cicero, in pleading the cause of Cæcina, justly maintains that the interlocutory decree, ordaining, "that the person expelled from his inheritance be reinstated in the possession," should be understood as extending to the man who has been forcibly prevented from entering upon it: 18 and the Digest decides it in the same manner. 19 It is true that this decision is also founded on the rule taken from parity of reasoning (§
- 290). For it amounts to the same thing in effect, to drive a person from his inheritance, or forcibly to prevent him from entering upon it; and, in both cases, the same reason exists for putting him in possession.
- 2. In questions relating to favourable things, all terms of art are to be interpreted in the fullest latitude of which they are susceptible, not only in common usage, but also as technical terms, if the person speaking understands the art to which those terms belong, or conducts himself by the advice of men who understand that art.

- 3. But we ought not, from the single reason that a thing is favourable, to take the terms in an improper signification: this is not allowable, except when necessary in order to avoid absurdity, injustice, or the nullity, of the instrument, as is practiced on every subject (§§ 282, 283): for we ought to take the terms of a deed in their proper sense, conformably to custom, unless we have very strong reasons for deviating from it (§ 271).
- 4. Though a thing appears favourable when viewed in one particular light, yet, where the proper meaning of the terms would, if taken in its utmost latitude, lead to absurdity or injustice, their signification must be restricted according to the rules given above (§§ 293, 294). For here, in this particular case, the thing becomes of a mixed nature, and even such as ought to be ranked in the class of odious things.
- 5. For the same reason, although neither absurdity nor injustice results from the proper meaning of the terms, if, nevertheless, manifest equity or a great common advantage requires their restriction, we ought to adhere to the most limited sense which the proper signification will admit, even in an affair that appears favourable in ifs own nature, —; because here also the thing is of a mixed kind, and ought, in this particular case, to be esteemed odious. As to the rest it is to be carefully remembered that all these rules relate only to doubtful cases; since we are not allowed to go in quest of interpretations for what is already clear and determinate (§ 263).

If any one has clearly and formally bound himself to burdensome conditions, he has knowingly and willingly done it, and cannot afterwards be admitted to appeal to equity.

§ 308. Interpretation of odious things.

Since odious things are those whose restriction tends more certainly to equity than their extension, and since we ought to pursue that line which is most conformable to equity, when the will of the legislature or of the contracting parties is not exactly determined and precisely known, — we should, when there is question of odious things, interpret the terms in the most limited sense; we may even to a certain degree adopt a figurative meaning, in order to avert the oppressive consequences of the proper find literal sense, or any thing of an odious nature, which it would involve: for we are to favour equity, and to do away everything odious, as far as that can be accomplished, without going in direct opposition to the tenor of the instrument, or visibly wresting the text. Now, neither the limited nor even the figurative sense offers any violence to the text. If it is said in a treaty, that one of the allies shall assist the other with a certain number of troops at his own expense, and that the latter shall furnish the same number of auxiliary troops at the expense of the party to whom they are sent, there is something odious in the engagement of the former ally, since he is subject to a greater burden than the other: but the terms being clear and express, there is no room for any restrictive interpretation. But if it were stipulated in this treaty, that one of the allies shall furnish a body of ten thousand men, and the other only of five thousand, without mentioning the expense, it ought to be understood that the auxiliary troops shall be supported at the expense of the ally to whose assistance they are sent; this interpretation being necessary, in order that the inequality between the contracting powers may not be carried too far. Thus, the cession of a right, or of a province, made to a conqueror in order to obtain

peace, is interpreted in its confined sense. If it be true that the boundaries of Acadia have always been uncertain, and that the French were the lawful possessors of it, that nation will be justified in maintaining that their cession of Acadia to the English, by the treaty of Utrecht, did not extend beyond the narrowest limits of that province.

In point of penalties, in particular, when they are really odious, we ought not only to restrict the terms of the law, or of the contract, to their most limited signification, and even adopt a figurative meaning, according as the case may require or authorize it, — but also to admit of reasonable excuses; which is a kind of restrictive interpretation, tending to exempt the party from the penalty.

The same conduct must be observed with respect to what may render an act void and without effect. Thus, when it is agreed that the treaty shall be dissolved whenever one of the contracting parties fails in the observance of any article of it, it would be at once both unreasonable and contrary to the end proposed in making treaties, to extend that clause to the slightest faults, and to cases in which the defaulter can allege well-grounded excuses.

§ 309. Examples.

Grotius proposes the following question — "Whether in a treaty which makes mention of allies, we are to understand those only who were in alliance at the time when the treaty was made, or all the allies present and future?"²⁰ And he gives, as an instance, that article of the treaty concluded between the Romans and Carthaginians, after the war of Sicily, — that, "neither of the two nations should do any injury to the allies of the other." In order to understand this part of the treaty, it is necessary to call to mind the barbarous law of nations observed by those ancient people. They thought themselves authorized to attack, and to treat as enemies, all with whom they were not united by any alliance. The article therefore signifies, that on both sides they should treat as friends the allies of their ally, and abstain from molesting or invading them: upon this footing it is in all respects so favourable, so conformable to humanity, and to the sentiments which ought to unite two allies, that it should, without hesitation, be extended to all the allies, present and future. The clause cannot be said to involve any thing of an odious nature, as cramping the freedom of a sovereign state, or tending to dissolve an alliance: for, by engaging not to injure the allies of another power, we do not deprive ourselves of the liberty to make war on them if they give us just cause for hostilities; and when a clause is just and reasonable, it does not become odious from the single circumstance that it may perhaps eventually occasion a rupture of the alliance. Were that to be the case, there could be no clause whatever that might not be deemed odious. This reason, which we have touched upon in the preceding section and in § 304, holds good only in doubtful cases; in the case before us, for instance, it ought to have prevented too hasty a decision that the Carthaginians had carelessly attacked an ally of the Romans. The Carthaginians, therefore, might, without any violation of the treaty, attack Saguntum, if they had lawful grounds for such an attack, or (in virtue of the voluntary law of nations) even apparent or specious grounds (Prelim. § 21). But they might have attacked in the same manner the most ancient ally of the Romans; and the Romans might also, without breaking the treaty of peace, have confined themselves to the succouring of Saguntum. At present, treaties

include the allies on both sides: but this does not imply that one of the contracting powers may not make war on the allies of the other if they give him cause for it — but simply, that, in case of any quarrel arising between them, each of the contracting parties reserves to himself a power of assisting his more ancient ally: and, in this sense, the future allies are not included in the treaty.

Another example mentioned by Grotius is also taken from a treaty concluded between Rome and Carthage. When the latter city was reduced to extremities by Scipio Æmilianus, and obliged to capitulate, the Romans promised "that Carthage should remain free, or in possession of the privilege of governing herself by her own laws." In the sequel, however, these merciless conquerors pretended that the promised liberty regarded the inhabitants, and not the city; they insisted that Carthage should be demolished, and that the wretched inhabitants should settle in a place at a greater distance from the sea. One cannot read the account of this perfidious and cruel treatment, without being concerned that the great, the amiable Scipio was obliged to be the instrument of it. To say nothing of the chicanery of the Romans respecting the meaning to be annexed to the word "Carthage," — certainly, the "liberty" promised to the Carthaginians, though narrowly circumscribed by the existing state of affairs, should at least have extended to the privilege of remaining in their city. To find themselves obliged to abandon it and settle elsewhere, — to lose their houses, their port, and the advantages of their situation, — was a subjection incompatible with the smallest degree of liberty, and involved such considerable losses as they could not have bound themselves to submit to, unless by a positive engagement in the most express and formal terms.

§ 310. How we ought to interpret deeds of pure liberality.

Liberal promises, benefactions, and rewards naturally come under the class of favourable things, and receive an extensive interpretation, unless they prove onerous or unreasonably chargeable to the benefactor, or that other circumstances evidently show they are to be taken in a limited sense. For kindness, benevolence, beneficence, and generosity are liberal virtues; they do not act in a penurious manner, and know no other bounds than those set by reason. But if the benefaction falls too heavy upon him who grants it, in this respect it partakes of the odious; and, in case of doubt, equity will not admit the presumption that it has been granted or promised in the utmost extent of the terms: we ought therefore, in such a case, to confine ourselves to the most limited signification which the words are capable of receiving, and thus reduce the benefaction within the bounds of reason. The same mode should be adopted when other circumstances evidently point the more limited signification as the more equitable.

Upon these principles, the bounties of a sovereign are usually taken in the fullest extent of the terms.²² It is not presumed that he finds himself over-burdened by them; it is a respect due to majesty, to suppose that he had good reasons to induce him to confer them. They are therefore, in their own nature, altogether favourable; and in order to restrict them, it must be proved that they are burdensome to the prince, or prejudicial to the state. On the whole, we ought to apply to deeds of pure liberality the general rule established above (§ 270); if those instruments are not precise and very determinate, they should be interpreted as meaning what the author probably had in his mind.

§ 311. Collision of laws or treaties.

Let us conclude this subject of interpretation with what relates to the collision or opposition of laws or treaties. We do not here speak of the collision of a treaty with the law of nature: the latter is unquestionably paramount, as we have proved elsewhere (§§ 160, 161, 170, and 293). There is a collision or opposition between two laws, two promises, or two treaties, when a case occurs in which it is impossible to fulfil both at the same time, though otherwise the laws or treaties in question are not contradictory, and may be both fulfilled under different circumstances. They are considered as contrary in this particular case; and it is required to show which deserves the preference, or to which an exception ought to be made on the occasion. In order to guard against all mistake in the business, and to make the exception conformably to reason and justice, we should observe the following rules:

§ 312. First rule in cases of collusion.

1. In all cases where what is barely permitted is found incompatible with what is positively prescribed, the latter claims a preference: for the mere permission imposes no obligation to do or not to do: what is permitted is left to our own option — we are at liberty either to do it or to forbear to do it. But we have not the same liberty with respect to what is prescribed: we are obliged to do that: nor can the bare permission in the former case interfere with the discharge of our obligation in the latter; but, on the contrary, that which was before permitted in general, ceases to be so in this particular instance, where we cannot take advantage of the permission without violating a positive duty.

§ 313. 2d Rule.

2. In the same manner, the law or treaty which permits, ought to give way to the law or treaty which forbids: for the prohibition must be obeyed; and what was, in its own nature, or in general, permitted, must not be attempted when it can not be done without contravening a prohibition: the permission, in that case, ceases to be available.

§ 314. 3d Rule.

3. All circumstances being otherwise equal, *the law or the treaty which ordains, gives way to the law or the treaty which forbids*. I say, "all circumstances being otherwise equal;" for many other reasons may occur, which will authorize the exception being made to the prohibitory law or treaty. The rules are general; each relates to an abstract idea, and shows what follows from that idea, without derogation to the other rules. Upon this footing, it is evident that, in general, if we cannot obey an injunctive law without violating a prohibitory one, we should abstain from fulfilling the former: for the prohibition is absolute in itself, whereas every precept, every injunction, is in its own nature conditional, and supposes the power, or a favourable opportunity, of doing what is prescribed. Now when that cannot be accomplished without contravening a prohibition, the opportunity is wanting, and this collision of laws produces a moral impossibility of acting; for what is prescribed in general, is no longer so in the case where it cannot be done

without committing an action that is forbidden.²³ Upon this ground rests the generally received maxim that we are not justifiable in employing unlawful means to accomplish a laudable end, — as, for instance, in stealing with a view to give alms. But it is evident that the question here regards an absolute prohibition, or those cases to which the general prohibition is truly applicable, and therefore equivalent to an absolute one: there are, however, many prohibitions to which circumstances form an exception. Our meaning will be better explained by an example. It is expressly forbidden, for reasons to me unknown, to pass through a certain place under any pretence whatsoever. I am ordered to carry a message; I find every other avenue shut; I therefore turn back rather than take my passage over that ground which is so strictly forbidden. But if the prohibition to pass be only a general one, with a view to prevent any injury being done to the productions of the soil, it is easy for me to judge that the orders with which I am charged ought to form an exception.

As to what relates to treaties, we are not obliged to accomplish what a treaty prescribes, any farther than we have the power. Now, we have not a power to do what another treaty forbids: wherefore, in case of collision, an exception is made to the injunctive treaty, and the prohibitory treaty has a superior claim to our observance, — provided, however, that all circumstances be in other respects equal; for it will presently appear, for instance, that a subsequent treaty cannot derogate from a prior one concluded with another state, nor hinder its effect directly or indirectly.

§ 315. 4th Rule.

4. The dates of laws or treaties furnish new reasons for establishing the exception in cases of collision. If the collision happen between two affirmative laws, or two affirmative treaties concluded between the same persons or the same states, that which is of more recent date claims a preference over the older one: for it is evident, that since both laws or both treaties have emanated from the same power, the subsequent act was capable of derogating from the former. But still this is on the supposition of circumstances being in other respects equal. — If there be a collision between two treaties made with two different powers, the more ancient claims the preference: for no engagement of a contrary tenor could be contracted in the subsequent treaty; and if this latter be found, in any case, incompatible with that of more ancient date, its execution is considered as impossible, because the person promising had not the power of acting contrary to his antecedent engagements.

§ 316. 5th Rule.

5. Of two laws or two conventions, we ought (all other circumstances being equal) to prefer the one which is less general, and which approaches nearer to the point in question: because special matter admits of fewer exceptions than that which is general; it is enjoined with greater precision, and appears to have been more pointedly intended. Let us make use of the following example from Puffendorf:²⁴ — One law forbids us to appear in public with arms on holidays; another law commands us to turn out under arms, and repair to our posts, as soon as we hear the

sound of the alarm-bell. The alarm is rung on a holiday. In such case we must obey the latter of the two laws, which creates an exception to the former.

§ 317. 6th Rule.

6. What will not admit of delay, is to be preferred to what may be done at another time. For this is the mode to reconcile every thing, and fulfil both obligations; whereas, if we gave the preference to the one which might be fulfilled at another time, we would unnecessarily reduce ourselves to the alternative of failing in our observance of the other.

§ 318. 7th Rule.

7. When two duties stand in competition, that one which is the more considerable, the more praiseworthy, and productive of the greater utility, is entitled to the preference. This rule has no need of proof. But as it relates to duties that are equally in our power, and, as it were, at our option, we should carefully guard against the erroneous application of it to two duties which do not really stand in competition, but of which the one absolutely precludes the other, — our obligation to fulfil the former wholly depriving us of the liberty to perform the latter. For instance, it is a more praiseworthy deed to defend one nation against an unjust aggressor, than to assist another in an offensive war. But, if the latter be the more ancient ally, we are not at liberty to refuse her our assistance and give it to the former; for we stand pre-engaged. There is not, strictly speaking, any competition between these two duties: they do not lie at our option: the prior engagement renders the second duty, for the present, impracticable. However, if there were question of preserving a new ally from certain ruin, and that the more ancient ally were not reduced to the same extremity, this would be the case to which the foregoing rule should be applied.

As to what relates to laws in particular, the preference is undoubtedly to be given to the more important and necessary ones. This is the grand rule to be observed whenever they are found to clash with each other; it is the rule which claims the greatest attention, and is therefore placed by Cicero at the head of all the rules he lays down on the subject. ²⁵ It is counteracting the general aim of the legislature, and the great end of the laws, to neglect one of great importance, under pretence of observing another which is less necessary, and of inferior consequence: in fact, such conduct is criminal; for, a lesser good, if it exclude a greater, assumes the nature of an evil.

§ 319. 8th Rule.

8. If we cannot acquit ourselves at the same time of two things promised to the same person, if rests with him to choose which of the two we are to perform; for he may dispense with the other on this particular occasion; in which case there will no longer be any collision of duties. But if we cannot obtain a knowledge of his will, we are to presume that the more important one is his choice; and we should of course give that the preference. And, in case of doubt, we should perform the one to which we are the more strongly bound; — it being presumable that he chose to bind us more strongly to that in which he is more deeply interested.

§ 320. 9th Rule.

9. Since the stronger obligation claims a preference over the weaker, — *if a treaty that has been confirmed by an oath happens to clash with another treaty that has not been sworn to*, — *all circumstances being in other respects equal, the preference is to be given to the former*; because the oath adds a new force to the obligation. But as it makes no change in the nature of treaties (§§ 223, &c.), it cannot, for instance, entitle a new ally to a preference over a more ancient ally, whose treaty has not been confirmed by an oath.

§ 321. 10th Rule.

10. For the same reason, and, all circumstances being in other respects equal, what is enjoined under a penalty claims a preference over that which is not enforced by one, — and what is enjoined under a greater penalty, over that which is enforced by a lesser; for the penal sanction and convention give additional force to the obligation: they prove that the object in question was more earnestly desired, ²⁶ and the more so in proportion as the penalty is more or less severe.

§ 322. General remark on the manner of observing all the preceding rules.

All the rules contained in this chapter ought to be combined together, and the interpretation be made in such manner as to accord with them all, so far as they are applicable to the case. When these rules appear to clash, they reciprocally counterbalance and limit each other, according to their strength and importance, and according as they more particularly belong to the case in question.

(130) See further as to the construction of treaties, post. B. IV. Ch. III. § 32. post, 443. This chapter is highly important to be studied in relation to questions respecting the construction of private contracts, statutes, &c., as well as of treaties, as many of the rules are capable of general application. Questions respecting the construction, infraction, or observance of treaties, are not in general directly agitated in any municipal court of law or equity of Great Britain, at least as regards the adjustment of any claims between the respective states who were parties to the same. (Ephinstone v. Bedreechund, Knapp's Rep. 340; Lindo v. Rodney. Doug. 313.) Political treaties between a foreign state and subjects of the crown of Great Britain, acting as an independent state under the powers granted by charter and act of parliament, are not a subject of municipal jurisdiction: therefore, a bill founded on such treaties by the nabob of Arcot against the East India Company, was dismissed. (Nabob of Carnatic v. East India Company, 2 Ves. jun. 56; and see in general, Hill v. Reardon, 2 Sim. & Stu. 437; Jacob, Rep. 84; 2 Russ. Rep. 608-6633; confirming the general rule, but admitting the jurisdiction of a court of equity, where there has been a trust.) But, collaterally, courts of law very frequently have to discuss and to construe and give effect to treaties, as regards the *private* rights of subjects; and, after ascertaining the particular object of the treaty, the courts then construe it nearly by the same rules as affect contracts between private individuals. (Per Eyre, C.J. in Maryatt v. Wilson, 1 Bos. & Pul. 436-

439. And see in general, as to the construction of treaties, *Marriott's* case of Dutch ship, 12, 13, &c.) One general rule to be ever kept in view is, that it is the essence of a definitive treaty of peace that the commercial friendly intercourse of the contracting powers must be replaced in its former state. (2 Chalmer's Opinion. 849.)

Vattel, in pages 244-274, elaborately lays down several rules for construing treaties. In a learned opinion upon the subject, it has been well observed, that treaties, being in their nature compacts superseding the common usage, which is, strictly speaking, the law of nations, by particular stipulations, are to be argued upon the footing of all obligations which arise from contract, expressed or tacit, whether quasi ex contractu, or necessarily implied by general words of comprehension; and the principles of the civil law de obligationibus, which is the law admitted by all nations in Europe, by most in their domestic and by all in national questions, must be allowed to arbitrate in deciding the validity, existence, and meaning of a public treaty, by the same rules and reasonings as when applied to any other contract of private life. Words or characters are merely used to convey, by marks or sounds, the ideas of consent, and to preserve the memory of compacts: now, the end being thus principally to be considered, and the means being regarded only as declarative of the end, if by any other means than by strict words a contract is implied, it is undoubtedly valid whenever there appears, from any acts or reasonable interpretations of signs, an acknowledged consent, and equitable foundations of contracting; these circumstances making the very substance of a contract. (Sir James Marriott's Opinion on the Duration of the Treaty of Neutrality in 1686 in Chalmer's Collect, of Opinions. vol. 2, 345, 346.) Therefore, the rules of customary contracts between private individuals may in general be called in aid. However, in debating any question upon treaties arising between nation and nation, in the age we live in, it is necessary to keep in view the general state and condition of the contracting powers, from whence the arguments of public law can only be drawn with any just decision. (2 Chalmer's Col. Op. 347.) It has also been considered that a general commercial treaty, not limited by its terms to a particular time, is only suspended by a war; and that, upon the return of peace, it will tacitly revive by implication, unless there be an express declaration to the contrary. (2 Chalmer's Col. Op, 344-355.) In the great case of *Marryatt v. Wilson*, upon the construction of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, in error in the Exchequer Chamber, Eyre, Ch. J., after observing that a treaty should be construed liberally, and consistent with the good faith which always distinguishes a great nation, said, that courts of law, although not the expounders of a treaty, yet when it is brought under their consideration incidentally, they must say how the treaty is to be understood between the parties to the action, and in doing which, they have but one rule by which to govern themselves. We are to construe this treaty as we would construe any other instrument, public or private; we are to collect from the nature of the subject, from the words and the context, the true intent and meaning of the contracting parties, whether they are A. and B., or happen to be two independent states. (Per Eyre, Ch. J., in Marryatt v. Wilson, 1 Bos. & Pul. 436-439. {The United States v. Arredondo et al., 6 Peters' S.C. Rep. 610.}

With respect to the general rules of construing private contracts, and which equally apply to treaties, see cases collected, Chitty on Bills, 8 ed. 190-194. Paley on Moral Phil. 126. The editor

has purposely refrained from fortifying the excellent rules laid down in the context, by numerous instances, feeling that the attempt might rather encumber than improve this edition. — C.

- (131) See the same maxim, Paley's Moral Philos. 126; Chit. on Bills, 8 ed. 190 to 194. There is another rule, (post, 443, § 32), to construe against the party prescribing the terms of treaty, or the superior.
- 1. Standum omnino est iis, quæ verbis expressis, quorum manifestus est significatus, indicata fuerunt, nisi omnem a negotiis humanis certitudinem removere volueris. Wolf. Jus. Nat. par vii. n. 822.
- 2. Digest, lib. ii. tit. xiv. de Pactis, leg. 39. See likewise Digest, lib. xviii, tit. i. de Contrahenda Emptione, leg. 21, Labeo scripsit obscuriratem pactinocere potius debere venditori qui id dixerit, quam emptori; quia potait re integra apertius dicere.
- 3. History of Queen Elizabeth.
- 4. See Puffendorf's Law of Nature and Nations, book v. chap. xii. § 3. La Croix in his Hist. of Timurbec, book v. chap. xv. speaks of this cruelty of Timurbec, or Tamerlane, towards 4000 Armenian horse men, but says nothing of the perfidy which others attribute to him.
- 5. Fraus enim adstringit, nen dissolvit perjurium. De Offic. lib. iii chap. xxxii.
- 6. The French expression, "oudir une frame." which is rendered "hatch a plot," literally signifies, "to lay the warp of a web;" "fire and sword," literally, "fire and steel," (or iron).
- 7. Puffendorf, lib. v. cap. xii. § 7.
- 8. Lib. iv. cap. xcviii.
- 9. Digest, lib. i. tit. iii. De Legibus, leg. 24.
- 10. Quid? verbis satis hoc cautum erat? Minime. Quæ res igitur valuit? Voluntas: quæ si, tactis nobis, intelligi posset, verbis omnino non ute emur. Quia non potest, verba reperta sunt, non quæ impedirent, sed quæ indicarent voluntatem. Cicer. Orat pro Cæcina.
- 11. Puffendorf, lib. v. cap. xii, § 18. He quotes Ammianus Marcellinus, lib. xxii. cap. xvi.
- 12. Puffend. ibid, Herodotus, lib. vi. Five drachmae amounted to little more than three shillings sterling.
- 13. Tacit. Annal. lib. v. 9.
- 14. Lib. iv. Declam. xxvii.
- 153 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 15. Digest, lib. xxvi. tit, iii De Confirm Tutor leg. 10
- 16. See Barbeyrac's remarks on Grotius and Puffendorf.
- 17. Quintillian, Instit. Orat. lib. vii. cap. iv.
- 18. Orat. pro Cæcina, cap. xxiii.
- 19. Digest. lib. xliii. tit. xvi. De Vi et Vi Armata, legg. 1 et 3.
- 20. Lib. ii. cap. xvl. § 13.
- 21. Aurovouos Appian. de Bello Punico.
- 22. Such is the decision of the Roman law. Javolenus says: "Beneficium imperatoris quam plenissime interpretari debemus;" and he gives this reason for it: "quod a divina ejus indulgentia proficiscatur." Digest, lib. i. tit. iv. de Constit. Princ. leg. 3.
- 23. The prohibitory law creates, in that particular instance, an exception to the injunctive law. "Deinde utra lex jubeat, utra vetet. Nam sæpe ea quæ vetat, quasi exceptione quadam, corrigere videtur illam quæ jubet." Cicero, de Inventione, lib. ii. 145.
- 24. Jus Gent. lib. v. cap. xii. § 23.



- 25. "Primum igitur leges oportet contendere, considerando utra lex ad majores, hoc est, ad utiliores, ad honestiores, ac magis necessarias res pertineat. Ex quo conflictur ut, si legee duæ, aut si plures, aut quotquot erunt, conservari non possint quia discrepent inter se, ea maxime conservanda putetur, quæ ad maximas res pertinere videatur." Cicero, ubi supra.
- 26. This is also the reason which Cicero gives: "Nam maxime conservanda est ca [lex] quæ diligentissime sancta est." Cicero, ubi supra.

CHAP. XVIII. OF THE MODE OF TERMINATING DISPUTES BETWEEN NATIONS.

§ 323. General direction on this subject.

THE disputes that arise between nations or their rulers, originate either from contested rights or from injuries received. A nation ought to preserve the rights which belong to her; and the care of her own safety and glory forbids her to submit to injuries. But in fulfilling the duty which she owes to herself, she must not forget her duties to others. These two views, combined together,

will furnish the maxims of the law of nations respecting the mode of terminating disputes between different states.

§ 324. Every nation is bound to give satisfaction respecting the just complaints of another.

What we have said in Chap. I., IV. and V. of this book, dispenses with our proving here, that a nation ought to do justice to all others with respect to their pretensions, and to remove all their just subjects of complaint. She is therefore bound to render to each nation what is her due, — to leave her in the peaceable enjoyment of her rights, — to repair any damage that she herself may have caused, or any injury she may have done, — to give adequate satisfaction for such injuries as cannot be repaired, and reasonable security against any injury which she has given cause to apprehend. These are so many maxims evidently dictated by that justice which nations as well as individuals are, by the law of nature, bound to observe.

§ 325. How nations may abandon their rights and just complaints.

Every one is at liberty to recede from his right, to relinquish a just subject of complaint, and to forget an injury. But the ruler of a nation is not, in this respect, so free as a private individual. The latter may attend solely to the voice of generosity; and, in an affair which concerns none but himself alone, he may indulge in the pleasure which he derives from doing good, and gratify his love of peace and quiet. The representative of a nation, the sovereign, must not consult his own gratification, or suffer himself to be guided by his private inclinations. All his actions must be directed to the greatest advantage of the state, combined with the general interests of mankind, from which it is inseparable. It behooves the prince, on every occasion, wisely to consider and firmly to execute, whatever is most salutary to the state, most conformable to the duties of the nation towards other states, — and, at the same time, to consult justice, equity, humanity, sound policy and prudence. The rights or the nation are a property of which the sovereign is only the trustee; and he ought not to dispose of them in any other manner than he has reason to presume the nation herself would dispose of them. And, as to injuries, it is often laudable in a citizen generously to pardon them: he lives under the protection of the laws; the magistrates are capable of defending or avenging him against those ungrateful or unprincipled wretches whom his indulgence might encourage to a repetition of the offence. A nation has not the same security: it is seldom safe for her to overlook or forgive an injury, unless she evidently possess sufficient power to crush the rash aggressor who has dared to offend her. In such a case, indeed, it will reflect glory on her to pardon those who acknowledge their faults, -

Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos;

and she may do it with safety. But between powers that are nearly equal, the endurance of an injury without insisting on complete satisfaction for it, is almost always imputed to weakness or cowardice, and seldom fails long to subject the injured party to further wrongs of a more atrocious nature. Why do we often see the very reverse of this conduct pursued by those who fancy themselves possessed of souls so highly exalted above the level of the rest of mankind? Scarcely can they receive concessions sufficiently humble from weaker states who have had the

misfortune to offend them; but to those whom they would find it dangerous to punish, they behave with greater moderation.

§ 326. Means suggested by the law of nature, for

If neither of the nations who are engaged in a dispute thinks proper to abandon her right or her pretensions, the contending parties are, by the law of nature, which recommends peace, concord, and charity, bound to try the gentlest methods of terminating their differences. These are — first, an amicable accommodation. Let each party coolly and candidly examine the subject of the dispute, and do justice to the other; or let him whose right is too uncertain, voluntarily renounce it. There are even occasions when it may be proper for him who has the clearer right, to renounce it, for the sake of preserving peace, — occasions, which it is the part of prudence to discover. To renounce a right in this manner, is not abandoning or neglecting it. People are under no obligation to you for what you abandon: but you gain a friend in the party to whom you amicably yield up what was the subject of a dispute.

§ 327. 2. Compromise.

Compromise is a second method of bringing disputes to a peaceable termination. It is an agreement, by which, without precisely deciding on the justice of the jarring pretensions, the parties recede on both sides, and determine what share each shall have of the thing in dispute, or agree to give it entirely to one of the claimants on condition of certain indemnifications granted to the other.

§ 328. 3. Mediation.

Mediation, in which a common friend interposes his good offices, frequently proves efficacious in engaging the contending parties to meet each other halfway, — to come to a good understanding, — to enter into an agreement or compromise respecting their rights, and, if the question relates to an injury, to offer and accept a reasonable satisfaction. The office of mediator requires as great a degree of integrity, as of prudence and address. He ought to observe a strict impartiality; he should soften the reproaches of the disputants, calm their resentments, and dispose their minds to a reconciliation. His duty is to favour well-founded claims, and to effect the restoration, to each party, of what belongs to him: but he ought not scrupulously to insist on rigid justice. He is a conciliator, and not a judge: his business is to procure peace; and he ought to induce him who has right on his side to relax something of his pretensions, if necessary, with a view to so great a blessing.

The mediator is not guarantee for the treaty which he has conducted, unless he has expressly undertaken to guarantee it. That is an engagement of too great consequence to be imposed on any one, without his own consent clearly manifested. At present, when the affairs of the sovereigns of Europe are so connected, that each has an eye on what passes between those who are the most distant, mediation is a mode of conciliation much used. Does any dispute arise? The friendly

powers, those who are afraid of seeing the flames of war kindled, offer their mediation, and make overtures of peace and accommodation.

§ 329. 4. Arbitration.

When sovereigns cannot agree about their pretensions and are nevertheless desirous of preserving or restoring peace, they sometimes submit the decision of their disputes to arbitrators chosen by common agreement. When once the contending parties have entered into articles of arbitration, they are bound to abide by the sentence of the arbitrators: they have engaged to do this; and the faith of treaties should be religiously observed.

If, however, the arbitrators, by pronouncing a sentence evidently unjust and unreasonable, should forfeit the character with which they were invested, their judgment would deserve no attention: the parties had appealed to it only with a view to the decision of doubtful questions. Suppose a board of arbitrators should, by way of reparation for some offence, condemn a sovereign state to become subject to the state she has offended, will any man of sense assert that she is bound to submit to such decision? If the injustice is of small consequence, it should be borne for the sake of peace; and if it is not absolutely evident, we ought to endure it, as an evil to which we have voluntarily exposed ourselves. For if it were necessary that we should be convinced of the justice of a sentence before we would submit to it, it would be of very little use to appoint arbitrators.

There is no reason to apprehend, that, by allowing the parties a liberty of refusing to submit to a manifestly unjust and unreasonable sentence, we should render arbitration useless: our decision is by no means repugnant to the nature of recognisances or arbitration articles. There can be no difficulty in the affair, except in case of the parties having signed vague and unlimited articles, in which they have not precisely specified the subject of the dispute, or marked the bounds of their opposite pretensions, it may then happen, as in the example just alleged, that the arbitrators will exceed their power, and pronounce on what has not been really submitted to their decision. Being called in to determine what satisfaction a state ought to make for an offence, they may condemn her to become subject to the state she has offended. But she certainly never gave them so extensive a power; and their absurd sentence is not binding. In order to obviate all difficulty, and cut off every pretext of which fraud might make a handle, it is necessary that the arbitration articles should precisely specify the subject in dispute, the restrictive and opposite pretensions of the parties, the demands of the one, and the objections of the other. These constitute the whole of what is submitted to the decision of the arbitrators; and it is upon these points alone that the parties promise to abide by their judgment. If, then, their sentence be confined within these precise bounds, the disputants must acquiesce in it. They cannot say that it is manifestly unjust, since it is pronounced on a question which they have themselves rendered doubtful by the discordance of their claims, and which has been referred, as such, to the decision of the arbitrators. Before they can pretend to evade such a sentence, they should prove, by incontestable facts, that it was the offspring of corruption or flagrant partiality.

Arbitration is a very reasonable mode, and one that is perfectly conformable to the law of nature, for the decision of every dispute which does not directly interest the safety of the nation. Though

the claim of justice may be mistaken by the arbitrators, it is still more to be feared that it will be overpowered in an appeal to the sword. The Swiss have had the precaution, in all their alliances among themselves, and even in those they have contracted with the neighbouring powers, to agree beforehand on the manner in which their disputes were to be submitted to arbitrators, in case they could not adjust them in an amicable manner. This wise precaution has not a little contributed to maintain the Helvetic republic in that flourishing state which secures her liberty, and renders her respectable throughout Europe.

§ 330. Conferences and congresses.

In order to put in practice any of these methods, it is necessary to speak with each other, and to confer together. Conferences and congresses are therefore a mode of conciliation, which the law of nature recommends to nations, as well calculated to bring their differences to an amicable termination, Congresses are assemblies of plenipotentiaries appointed to find out means of conciliation, and to discuss and adjust the reciprocal pretensions of the contending parties. To afford the prospect of a happy issue of their deliberations, such meetings should be formed and directed by a sincere desire of peace and concord. In the present century, Europe has witnessed two general congresses, — that of Cambray, ¹ and that of Soissons, ² both tedious farces acted on the political theatre, in which the principal performers were less desirous of coming to an accommodation than of appearing to desire it.

§ 331. Distinction to be made between evident and doubtful cases.

In order at present to ascertain in what manner and how far a nation is bound to resort or accede to these various modes of accommodation, and which of them she ought to prefer, it becomes necessary, in the first place, to distinguish between cases that are evident, and those that are doubtful. Does the question relate to a right that is clear, certain, and incontestable? A sovereign, if he possesses sufficient strength, may peremptorily prosecute and defend that right, without exposing it to the doubtful issue of an arbitration. Shall he submit to negotiate and compound for a thing that evidently belongs to him, and which is disputed without the least shadow of justice? Much less will be subject it to arbitration. But he ought not to neglect those methods of conciliation, which, without endangering his own right, may induce his opponent to listen to reason, — such as *mediation and conferences*. Nature gives us no right to have recourse to forcible means, except where gentle and pacific methods prove ineffectual. It is not permitted to be so inflexible in uncertain and doubtful questions. Who will dare to insist that another shall immediately, and without examination, relinquish to him a disputable right? This would be a means of rendering wars perpetual and inevitable. Both the contending parties may be equally convinced of the justice of their claims: why, therefore, should either yield to the other? In such a case, they can only demand an examination of the question, propose a conference or an arbitration, or offer to settle the point by articles of agreement.

§ 332. Of essential rights, and those of less importance.

In the disputes that arise between sovereigns, it is moreover necessary to make a proper distinction between essential right and rights of inferior importance: for, according to the difference in the two cases, a different line of conduct is to be pursued. A nation is under many obligations of duty towards herself, towards other nations, and towards the great society of mankind. We know that the duties we owe to ourselves are, generally speaking, paramount to those we owe to others; but this is to be understood only of such duties as bear some proportion to each other. We cannot refuse, in some degree, to forget ourselves with respect to interests that are not essential, and to make some sacrifices, in order to assist other persons, and especially for the greater benefit of human society: and let us even remark, that we are invited by our own advantage by our own safety to make these generous sacrifices; for the private good of each is intimately connected with the general happiness. What idea should we entertain of a prince or a nation who would refuse to give up the smallest advantage for the sake of procuring to the world the inestimable blessings of peace? Every power therefore owes this respect to the happiness of human society, to show himself open to every mode of conciliation, in questions relating to interests which are neither essential nor of great importance. If he exposes himself to the loss of something by an accommodation, by a compromise, or by an arbitration, he ought to be sensible what are the dangers, the evils, the calamities of war, and to consider that peace is well worth a small sacrifice.

But if any one would rob a nation of one of her essential rights, or a right without which she could not hope to support her national existence, — if an ambitious neighbour threatens the liberty of a republic, — if he attempts to subjugate and enslave her, — she will take counsel only from her own courage. She will not even attempt the mode of conferences on so odious a pretension; she will, in such a quarrel, exert her utmost efforts, exhaust every resource, and gloriously lavish her blood to the last drop if necessary. To listen to the smallest proposition, is pulling every thing to the risk. On such an occasion she may truly say —

Una salus — nullam sperare salutem:

and if fortune prove unfavourable, a free people will prefer death to servitude. What would have become of Rome, had she listened to timid counsels, when Hannibal was encamped before her walls? The Swiss, ever so ready to embrace pacific measures or submit to legal decisions in disputes respecting less essential points, have uniformly spurned at all idea of compromise with those who harboured designs against their liberty. They even refused on such occasions to submit their disputes to arbitration, or to the judgment of the emperors.³

§ 333. How we acquire a right of having recourse to force in a doubtful cause.

In *doubtful causes* which do not involve essential points, if one of the parties will not accede either to a conference, an accommodation, a compromise, or an arbitration, the other has only the last resource for the defence of himself and his rights, — an appeal to the sword; and he has justice on his side in taking up arms against so untractable an adversary. For, in a doubtful cause, we can only demand all the reasonable methods of elucidating the question, and of deciding or accommodating the dispute (§ 331).

§ 334. and even without attempting other measures.

But let us never lose sight of what a nation owes to her own security, nor of that prudence by which she ought constantly to be directed. To authorize her to have recourse to arms, it is not always necessary that every conciliatory measure be first expressly rejected: it is sufficient that she have every reason to believe that the enemy would not enter into those measures with sincerity, — that they could not be brought to terminate in a happy result, — and that the intervening delay would only expose her to a greater danger of being overpowered, This maxim is incontestable; but its application in practice is very delicate. A sovereign who would not be considered as a disturber of the public peace, will not be induced abruptly to attack him who has not refused to accede to pacific measures, unless he be able to justify his conduct in the eyes of all mankind, by proving that he has reason to consider those peaceable appearances as an artifice employed for the purpose of amusing him, and taking him by surprise. To make his bare suspicions serve as sufficient authority for such a step, would be sapping every foundation on which rests the security of nations.

The faith of one nation has ever been suspected by another, and sad experience but too plainly proved that this distrust is not ill-founded.

§ 335. Voluntary law of nations on this subject.

Independence and impunity are a touchstone that discovers the alloy of the human heart: the private individual assumes the character of candour and probity; and, in default of the reality, his dependence frequently obliges him to exhibit in his conduct at least the appearance of those virtues. The great man, who is independent, boasts still more of them in his discourse; but as soon as he finds himself possessed of superior strength, he scarcely endeavours to save appearances, unless his heart be moulded of materials which, unfortunately, are very rare indeed: and, if powerful interest intervene, he will give himself a latitude in the pursuit of measures that would cover a private person with shame and infamy. When, therefore, a nation pretends that it would be dangerous for her to attempt pacific measures, she can find abundance of pretexts to give a colour of justice to her precipitation in having recourse to arms. And as, in virtue of the natural liberty of nations, each one is free to judge in her own conscience how she ought to act, and has a right to make her own judgment the sole guide of her conduct with respect to her duties in every thing that is not determined by the perfect rights of another (Prelim. § 20), it belongs to each nation to judge whether her situation will admit of pacific measures, before she has recourse to arms. Now, as the voluntary law of nations ordains, that, for these reasons, we should esteem lawful whatever a nation thinks proper to do in virtue of her natural liberty (Prelim, § 21), by that same voluntary law, nations are bound to consider as lawful the conduct of that power who suddenly takes up arms in a doubtful cause, and attempts to force his enemy to come to terms, without having previously tried pacific measures. Louis XIV. was in the heart of the Netherlands before it was known in Spain that he laid claim to the sovereignty of a part of those rich provinces in right of the queen his wife. The king of Prussia, in 1741, published his manifesto in Silesia, at the head of sixty thousand men. Those princes might have wise and just reasons for acting thus: and this is sufficient at the tribunal of the voluntary law of nations. But a thing which

that law tolerates through necessity, may be found very unjust in itself: and a prince who puts it in practice may render himself very guilty in the sight of his own conscience, and very unjust towards him whom he attacks, though he is not accountable for it to other nations, as he cannot be accused of violating the general rules which they are bound to observe towards each other. But if he abuses this liberty, he gives all nations cause to hate and suspect him; he authorizes them to confederate against him; and thus, while he thinks he is promoting his interests, he sometimes irretrievably ruins them.

§ 336. Equitable conditions to be offered.

A sovereign ought, in all his quarrels, to entertain a sincere desire of rendering justice and preserving peace. He is bound, before he take up arms, and also after having taken them up, to offer equitable conditions; and then alone he is justifiable in appealing to the sword against an obstinate enemy who refuses to listen to the voice of justice or equity.

§ 337. Possessor's right in doubtful cases.

It is the business of the appellant to prove his right; for he ought to show a good foundation for demanding a thing which he does not possess. He must have a title: and people are not obliged to respect that title any farther than he shows its validity. The possessor may therefore remain in possession till proof be adduced to convince him that his possession is unjust. As long as that remains undone, he has a right to maintain himself in it, and even to recover it by force, if he has been despoiled of it. Consequently it is not allowable to take up arms in order to obtain possession of a thing to which the claimant has but an uncertain or doubtful right. He is only justifiable in compelling the possessor, by force of arms if necessary, to come to a discussion of the question, to accede to some reasonable mode of decision or accommodation, or, finally, to settle the point by articles of agreement upon an equitable fooling (§ 333).

§ 338. How reparation of an injury is to be sought.

If the subject of the dispute be an injury received, the offended party ought to follow the rules we have just established. His own advantage, and that of human society, require, that, previous to taking up arms, he should try every pacific mode of obtaining either a reparation of the injury, or a just satisfaction, unless there be substantial reasons to dispense with his recurrence to such measures (§ 334). This moderation, this circumspection, is the more becoming, and in general even indispensable, as the action which we look upon as an injury does not always proceed from a design to offend us, and is sometimes rather a mistake than an act of malice. It even frequently happens that the injury is done by inferior persons, without their sovereign having any share in it: and on these occasions it is natural to presume that he will not refuse us a just satisfaction. When some petty officers, not long since, violated the territory of Savoy in order to carry off from thence a noted smuggling chief, the King of Sardinia caused his complaints to be laid before the court of France; and Louis XV. thought it no derogation to his greatness to send an ambassador extraordinary to Turin to give satisfaction for that violence. Thus an affair of so delicate a nature was terminated in a manner equally honourable to the two kings.

§ 339. Retaliation.

When a nation cannot obtain justice, whether for a wrong or an injury, she has a right to do herself justice. But before she declares war (of which we shall treat in the following book), there are various methods practised among nations, which remain to be treated of here. Among those methods of obtaining satisfaction, has been reckoned what is called the law of retaliation, according to which we make another suffer precisely as much evil as he has done. Many have extolled that law, as being founded in the strictest justice: — and can we be surprised at their having proposed it to princes, since they have presumed to make it a rule even for the deity himself? The ancients called it the law of Rhadamanthus. The idea is wholly derived from the obscure and false notion which represents evil as essentially and in its own nature worthy of punishment. We have shown above (Book I. § 169), what is the true origin of the right of punishing; whence we have deduced the true and just proportion of penalties (Book I. § 171). Let us say, then, that a nation may punish another which has done her an injury, as we have shown above (see Chap. IV. and VI. of this book), if the latter refuses to give her a just satisfaction: but she has not a right to extend the penalty beyond what her own safety requires. Retaliation, which is unjust between private persons, would be much more so between nations, because it would, in the latter case, be difficult to make the punishment fall on those who had done the injury. What right have you to cut off the nose and cars of the ambassador of a barbarian who had treated your ambassador in that manner? As to those reprisals in time of war which partake of the nature of retaliation, they are justified on other principles; and we shall speak of them in their proper place. The only truth in this idea of retaliation is, that, all circumstances being in other respects equal, the punishment ought to bear some proportion to the evil for which we mean to inflict it, — the very object and foundation of punishment requiring thus much.

§ 340. Various modes of punishing, without having recourse to arms.

It is not always necessary to have recourse to arms, in order to punish a nation. The offended party may, by way of punishment, deprive her of the *privileges* she enjoyed in his dominions, — seize on some of her property, if he has an opportunity, — and detain it till she has given him sufficient satisfaction.

§ 341. Retortion.

When a sovereign is not satisfied with the manner in which his subjects are treated by the laws and customs of another nation, he is at liberty to declare that he will treat the subjects of that nation in the same manner as his are treated. This is what is called retortion. There is nothing in this, but what is conformable to justice and sound policy. No one can complain on receiving the same treatment which he gives to others. Thus the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, enforces the law of escheatage only against the subjects of those princes who make the Saxons liable to it. The retortion may also take place with respect to certain regulations, of which we have no right to complain, and which we are even obliged to approve, though it is proper to guard against their effect by imitating them. Such are the orders relating to the importation or exportation of certain

commodities or merchandise. On the other hand, circumstances frequently forbid us to have recourse to retortion. In this respect, each nation may act according to the dictate of her own prudence.

§ 342. Reprisals.

Reprisals are used between nation and nation in order to do themselves justice when they cannot otherwise obtain it. (133) If a nation has taken possession of what belongs to another, — if she refuses to pay a debt, to repair an injury, or to give adequate satisfaction for it, — the latter may seize something belonging to the former, and apply it to her own advantage till she obtains payment of what is due to her, together with interest and damages, or keep it as a pledge till she has received ample satisfaction. In the latter case, it is rather a stoppage or a seizure, than reprisals: but they are frequently confounded in common language. The effects thus seized on are preserved while there is any hope of obtaining satisfaction or justice. As soon as that hope disappears, they are confiscated, and then the reprisals are accomplished. If the two nations, upon this ground of quarrel, come to an open rupture, satisfaction is considered as refused from the moment that war is declared or hostilities commenced; and then also the effects seized may be confiscated.

§ 343. What is required to render them lawful.

It is only upon evidently just grounds, or for a well-ascertained and undeniable debt, that the law of nations allows us to make reprisals. For he who advances a doubtful pretension, cannot in the first instance demand any thing more than an equitable examination of his right. In the next place, before he proceed to such extremities, he should be able to show that he has ineffectually demanded justice, or at least that he has every reason to think it would be in vain for him to demand it. Then alone does it become lawful for him to take the matter into his own hands, and do himself justice. It would be too inconsistent with the peace, the repose, and the safety of nations, with their mutual commerce, and the duties which bind them to each other, that each one should be authorized to have immediate recourse to violent measures, without knowing whether there exist on the other side a disposition to do her justice, or to refuse it.

But, in order perfectly to understand this article, it must be observed, that if, in a disputable case, our adversary either refuses to pursue, or artfully evades the necessary steps for bringing the matter to the proof, — if he does not candidly and sincerely accede to some pacific mode of terminating the dispute, — especially if he is foremost in adopting violent measures, — he gives justice to our cause which before was problematical: we may then have recourse to reprisals, or the seizure of his effects, in order to compel him to embrace the methods of conciliation which the law of nature prescribes. This is the last remaining effort previous to a commencement of open hostilities.

§ 344. Upon what effects are reprisals made.

We have observed above (§ 81), that the wealth of the citizens constitutes a part of the aggregate wealth of a nation, — that, between state and state, the *private property* of the members is considered as belonging to the body, and is answerable for the debts of that body (§ 82): (134) whence it follows, that in reprisals we seize on the *property* of the subject just as we would on that of the state or sovereign. Every thing that belongs to the nation is subject to reprisals, whenever it can be seized, provided it be not a deposit intrusted to the public faith. As it is only in consequence of that confidence which the proprietor has placed in our good faith, that we happen to have such deposit in our hands, it ought to be respected, even in case of open war. Such is the conduct observed in France, England, and elsewhere, with respect to the money which foreigners have placed in the public funds.

§ 345. The state ought to compensate those who suffer by reprisals.

He who makes reprisals against a nation on the property of its members indiscriminately, cannot be taxed with seizing the property of an innocent person for the debt of another: for, in this case, the sovereign is to compensate those of his subjects on whom the reprisals fall; it is a debt of the state or nation, of which each citizen ought only to pay his quota.⁵

§ 346. The sovereign alone can

It is only between state and state that all the property of the individuals is considered as belonging to the nation. Sovereigns transact their affairs between themselves; they carry on business with each other directly, and can only consider a foreign nation as a society of men who have but one common interest. It belongs therefore to sovereigns alone to make and order reprisals on the footing we have just described. Besides, this violent measure approaches very near to an open rupture, and is frequently followed by one. It is, therefore, an affair of too serious a nature to be left to the discretion of private individuals. And accordingly we see, that in every civilized state, a subject who thinks himself injured by a foreign nation, has recourse to his sovereign, in order to obtain permission to make reprisals. This is what the French call applying for *letters of marque*. (135)

§ 347. Reprisals against a nation for actions of its subjects, and in favour of the injured subjects.

We may make reprisals against a nation not only for the actions of the sovereign, but also for those of his subjects: and this may take place when the state or the sovereign participates in the act of his subject, and fakes it upon himself, which he may do in several ways, as we have shown in Chap. VI. of this Book.

In the same manner the sovereign demands justice, or makes reprisals, not only for his own concerns, but also for those of his subjects, whom he is bound to protect, and whose cause is that of the nation.

§ 348. But not in favour of foreigners.

But to grant reprisals against a nation in favour of foreigners, is to set himself up as a judge between that nation and those foreigners; which no sovereign has a right to do. The cause of reprisals ought to be just: they ought even to be grounded on a denial of justice, — either an actual denial, or one which there is good reason to apprehend (§ 343). Now, what right have we to judge whether the complaint of a stranger against an independent state is just, if he has really been denied justice? If it be objected, that we may espouse the quarrel of another state in a war that appears to us to be just, — to assist her, and even to unite with her, — the case is different. In granting succours against a nation, we do not detain her property or her people that happen to be within our territories under the public faith; and in declaring war against her, we suffer her to withdraw her subjects and her effects, as will hereafter appear. In the case of reprisals granted to our own subjects, a nation cannot complain that we violate the public faith in seizing on her people or her property; because we are under no other obligation to grant security to that property and those people, than what arises from a reasonable supposition that their nation will not, in the first instance, violate, with respect to us or our subjects, the rules of justice which nations ought to observe towards each other. If she violate them, we have a right to obtain satisfaction; and the mode of reprisals is more easy, safe, and mild, than that of war. We cannot urge the same arguments in justification of reprisals ordered in favour of foreigners for the security we owe to the subjects of a foreign power does not depend, as a condition, on the security which that power shall grant to all other nations, to people who do not belong to us, and are not under our protection. England having, in 1662, granted reprisals against the United Provinces in favour of the knights of Malta, the states of Holland asserted, with good reason, that, according to the law of nations, reprisals can only be granted to maintain the rights of the state, and not for an affair in which the nation has no concern.

§ 349. Those who have given cause for reprisals ought to indemnify those who suffer by them.

The individuals, who by their actions have given cause for just reprisals, are bound to indemnify those on whom they fall; and the sovereign ought to compel them to do it. For we are under an obligation to repair the damage we have occasioned by our own fault. And, although the sovereign, by refusing justice to the offended party, has brought on the reprisals against his subjects, those who were the first cause of them do not become the less guilty: the fault of the sovereign does not exempt them from repairing the consequences of theirs. However, if they were ready to give satisfaction to the party whom they had injured or offended, and their sovereign has prevented their doing it, they are not bound to do any thing more in that case, than they would before have been obliged to do in order to prevent the reprisals; and it is the sovereign's duty to repair the additional damage, which is the consequence of his own fault (§ 345).

§ 350. What may be deemed a refusal to do justice.

We have said (§ 343) that we ought not to make reprisals, except when we are unable to obtain justice. Now, justice is refused in several ways: — First, by a denial of justice, properly so called, or by a refusal to hear your complaints or those of your subjects, or to admit them to

establish their right before the ordinary tribunals. Secondly, by studied delays, for which no good reasons can be given — delays equivalent to a refusal, or still more ruinous. Thirdly, by an evidently unjust and partial decision. But it is necessary that this injustice should be manifest and palpable. In all cases susceptible of doubt, a sovereign ought not to listen to the complaints of his subjects against a foreign tribunal, nor to attempt to screen them from the effects of a sentence passed in due form: for that would be the means of exciting continual troubles. The law of nations directs that states should reciprocally pay that kind of deference to each other's jurisdiction, for the same reason as the civil law ordains, within the state, that every definitive sentence, passed in due form, shall be esteemed just. Between nation and nation the obligation is neither so express nor so extensive: but it cannot be denied, that it is highly conducive to their peace and conformable to their duties towards human society, to oblige their subjects, in all doubtful cases, and, unless where there is a manifest wrong done to them, to submit to the sentences of the foreign tribunals before which their causes have been tried. (See above, § 84).

As we may seize the things which belong to a nation, in order to compel her to do justice, we may equally, for the same reason, arrest some of her citizens, and not release them till we have received full satisfaction. This is what the Greeks called *Androlêpsia*. At Athens the law permitted the relatives of him who had been assassinated in a foreign country, to seize three of the inhabitants of that country, and to detain them till the murderer was punished or delivered up. But, in the practice of modern Europe, this method is seldom resorted to, except with a view to obtain satisfaction for an injury of the same nature — that is to say, to compel a sovereign to release a person whom he detains unjustly.

§ 351. Subjects arrested by way of reprisals.

The persons, however, who are thus arrested, being detained only as a security, or pledge, in order to oblige a nation to do justice — if their sovereign obstinately persists in refusing it, we cannot take away their lives, or inflict any corporal punishment upon them, for a refusal of which they are not guilty. Their property, their liberty itself, may be staked for the debts of the state; but not their lives, of which man has not the power of disposing. A sovereign has no right to put to death the subjects of a state which has done him an injury, except when they are engaged in war; and we shall see, elsewhere, what it is that gives him that right.

§ 352. Our right against those who oppose reprisals.

But the sovereign is authorized to employ forcible means against those who resist him in the exertion of his right, and to pursue such means as far as is necessary to overcome their unjust resistance. It is therefore lawful to repel those who undertake to oppose the making of just reprisals: and if, for that purpose, it be necessary to proceed even so far as to put them to death, the whole blame of that misfortune is imputable to their unjust and inconsiderate resistance. In such a case, Grotius would have us rather abstain from making reprisals. ¹⁰ Between private persons, and for things that are not of the highest importance, it is certainly worthy, not only of a Christian, but in general, of every man of principle, rather to abandon his right than to kill the person who unjustly resists him. But, between sovereigns, the case is otherwise. To suffer

themselves to be bullied, would be attended with consequences of too serious a nature. The true and just welfare of the state is the grand rule: moderation is ever laudable in itself; but the conductors of nations ought to practise that virtue so far only as it is consistent with the happiness and safety of their people.

§ 353. Just reprisals do not afford a just cause for war.

After having demonstrated the lawfulness of making reprisals when we can no otherwise obtain justice, we may thence readily conclude that a sovereign is not justifiable in making forcible opposition to, or waging war against, the party, who, by ordering or making reprisals in such a case, only exerts his just right.

§ 354. How we ought to confine ourselves to reprisals, or at length proceed to hostilities.

And as the law of humanity directs nations as well as individuals ever to prefer the gentlest measures, when they are sufficient to obtain justice — whenever a sovereign can, by the mode of reprisals, procure a just indemnification or a suitable satisfaction, he ought to confine himself to this method, which is less violent and less fatal than war. On this subject, I cannot avoid noticing an error which is too general to be wholly disregarded. If it happens that a prince, having reason to complain of some injustice or some acts of hostility, and not finding his adversary disposed to give him satisfaction, determines to make reprisals with the view of endeavouring to compel him to listen to the voice of justice before he proceeds to an open rupture, — if, without a declaration of war, he seizes on his effects, his shipping, and detains them as pledges, — you hear certain men cry out that this is robbery. If that prince had at once declared war, they would not have said a word; they would perhaps have praised his conduct. Strange forgetfulness of reason, and of every sound principle! Would we not, at this rate, be tempted to suppose that nations were bound to observe the laws of chivalry, — to challenge each other to the lists, — and decide their quarrels like a pair of doughty champions engaged in regular duel? It is the duty of sovereigns attentively to maintain the rights of their people, and to obtain justice by every lawful means still, however, preferring the gentlest methods: and we again repeat the assertion — it is evident that the mode of reprisals, of which we are speaking, is infinitely more gentle and less fatal than that of war. But since, between powers whose strength is nearly equal, reprisals often lead to war, they ought not to be attempted, except in the last extremity. In such circumstances, the prince who has recourse to that expedient, instead of proceeding to an open rupture, is undoubtedly entitled to praise for his moderation and prudence.

Those who run to arms without necessity, are the scourges of the human race, barbarians, enemies to society, and rebellious violators of the laws of nature, or rather, the laws of the common father of mankind.

There are cases, however, in which reprisals would be justly condemnable, even when a declaration of war would not be so: and these are precisely those cases in which nations may with justice take up arms. When the question which constitutes the ground of a dispute, relates, not to an act of violence, or an injury received, but to a contested right, — after an ineffectual

endeavour to obtain justice by conciliatory and pacific measures, — it is a declaration of war that ought to follow, and not pretended reprisals, which, in such a case, would only be real acts of hostility without a declaration of war, and would be contrary to public faith as well as to the mutual duties of nations. This will more evidently appear, when we shall have explained the reasons which establish the obligation of declaring war previous to a commencement of hostilities.¹¹

But if, from particular conjunctures, and from the obstinacy of an unjust adversary, neither reprisals, nor any of the methods of which we have been treating, should prove sufficient for our defence, and for the protection of our rights, there remains only the wretched and melancholy alternative of war, which will be the subject of the following book.

(132) The stipulations between private partners and others in anticipation of mere possible disputes is analogous, and though not legally binding, yet, in practice, in case of differences, the mere stipulation is usually considered by the parties as obligatory, in point of honour, to endeavor to arbitrate the existing dispute. — C.

- 1 In 1724
- 2. In 1728.
- 3. When, in the year 1355, they submitted their differences with the dukes of Austria, in relation to the countries of Zug and Glaris, to the arbitration of Charles IV., it was not without this preliminary condition, that the emperor would not touch the liberty of those countries, nor their alliance with the other cantons. Tschudi, p. 429, &c Stettler, p. 77. History of the Helvetic Confederacy, by De Watteville, book iv. at the beginning.
- 4. "Nam, ut Plato alt, nemo prudens punit quia peccatum est sed, ne peccetur." Seneca, de Ira.
- (133) See further, as to reprisals and letters of marque, and English decisions thereon, 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 418-423. C.
- (134) The ancient law of nations perhaps was so; *Attorney-General v. Weeden*, Parke's Rep. 267; but see post, book iii. chap. v. § 77, p. 323, as to the change in practice. See further, Chitty's Commercial Law, 421, 423, 425. {The right is undoubted. *The Emulous*, 1 Gall. Rep. 576 see the authorities, *American* and *Foreign*, cited by Story, J., and his remarks on the opinion of Vattel.} But such ancient law of nations, with respect to confiscation and reprisals, has in more modern times been greatly relaxed, and indeed treaties usually provide that, in case of war, the property of private individuals of each state shall be protected, and ample time for their removal be allowed. But independently of such express treaties, and by the general modern law of nations, the right to debts and choses in actions is not forfeited by way of reprisal or otherwise on the breaking out of war, but merely the remedy or right to enforce payment is *suspended* during

the war, and revives again on the return of peace. 1 Rob. Rep. 196; 2 Rob. Rep. 200. *Ex parte Beussmaker*, 13 Ves. J. 71. *Furtado v. Rodgers*, 3 Bos. & Pul. 191. *Antoine v. Moreshend*, 6 Taunt. 239. *Brandon v. Curling*. 4 East. 410. Emerigon, vol. 1, p. 567. Marlen's L. N. 277. {It is the modern *usage* it does not constitute a rule. *Brown v. The United States*, 8 Cranch. 110.} See further, *Wolf v. Oxholm*. 6 Maule & Selw. 92, where an ordinance in Denmark for confiscating private debts and property was held Illegal and invalid. — C.

- 5. On the subject of reprisals, it is necessary to observe, that when we adopt that expedient, as being a gentler mode of proceeding than that of war, the reprisals ought not to be *general*. The grand pensionary De Witt very properly remarked, "I do not see any difference between *general* reprisals and open war."
- (135) As to decisions on letters of marque, see 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 418-422. Chitty's L.N. 73-8. C.
- 6. On that subject, the grand pensionary De Witt wrote as follows: "Nothing can be more absurd than that grant of reprisals: for, to say nothing of its proceeding from a board of admiralty, who have no power to grant it without infringing on the sovereign authority of their prince, it is evident that no sovereign can grant or make reprisals, except for the defence or indemnification of his own subjects, whom he is, in the sight of God, bound to protect; but he never can grant reprisals in favour of any foreigner who is not under his protection, and with whose sovereign he has not any engagement to that effect, *ex pacto vel fædere*, Besides, it is certain that reprisals ought not to be granted except in case of an open denial of justice. Finally, it is also evident, that, even in case of a denial of justice, he cannot empower his subjects to make reprisals, until he has repeatedly demanded justice for them, and added, that, in the event of a refusal, he will be obliged to grant them letters of marque and reprisal." From the answers of M. Boreel, it appears that this conduct of the British admiralty was strongly condemned by the court of France. The king of England testified his disapprobation of it, and gave orders for the release of the Dutch vessels whose seizure had been permitted by the way of reprisal. Edit. 1797.
- 7. See Bynkershoek's Competent Judge of Embassadors, chap. xvii.
- 8. Audpoynia, seizure of men.
- 9. Demosthenes, Orat. adv. Aristocrat
- 10. Grotius De Jure Belli et Pacis, lib. iii. cap. ii § 6.
- 11. See Book III. chap. iv.











INSTRUMENT OF SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE LAW OF NATION, BOOK I, BOOK II, BOOK III, BOOK IV AND THE TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The assembly of the The United States of America and of the reign of the heavens hereby sign, ratify, accept and acknowledge Book I, Book II, Book III, Book IV and the Table of Contents of the Law of Nations on the second day of August, 2013.

Furthermore, The United States of America and the reign of the heavens stand firm in their claim that all Nations and States that claim sovereignty will be acknowledged as being a sovereign Nation by the reign of the heavens if these four books and table of contents of the Law of Nations are actually signed, ratified, accepted and acknowledged,

One of the people,

Vettl-Edward

One of the people,

The Registrar for the Government of The United States of America

I, Alice Ceniceros, certify under penalty of bearing false witness under the laws of The United States of America that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief. The Office of the Registrar accepts and acknowledges the assembly minutes 08-02-2013 and is recorded on:

8/2/2013 RH-4E22C12B-129E-4BB9-95FE-E39ECEF75C1A

Record Date Record File Number



GREAT REGISTRY

(Official Seal)

alice conciones











H347. ∓. O⊗ ⊗ጻԻ HOツツOን 40⊗∓ԻW O⊗ 4 ን4⊗∓Oን ⊗OY444W O⊗ጻԻ4W; O4, O⊗ ⊗ጻԻ O⊗⊗∓ዘԻW O⊗ ጻOツ4ን∓⊗૨ ታ₧⊗ΥԻԻን ን4⊗∓OንW.

§ . 800 YA4X 0Y 08 X3 WO™YOY 4YA MOXO46 40X ₹ 08 Y4X 0Y₹.

₹ X 3 ♥ ₹804X0 1 0 8 ♥ 4 7 9 1 4 X 3 4 X X X 0 ♥ 4 7 1 0 8 X 3 0 ₹ 4 8 9 4 W 0 1 4 0 W X 0 4 ₹ 0 8 74X O7=. X3 40WX47 08 X3 = W347X 4Y C6 9 4 =O9H WX O8 44 WO6. 9 X ≡O: 90X Y Y CC. Y AX3 C FF. 90CAL CLL AOYY Y3LX X3 CLY O8 YLXOA JA FWA 9 F X0 Y4X OYF. W34CC Y 9 YX Y 44X 4 97. 1 4 WOC, Y3 Y Y FJ 4Y 48X 1 H W 10 834X X34X \(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\frac{1}\)X \(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\ OJE 4 47W OO X3 (4Y OO 74XO4 3 WOYE 4 44 4E X3 MOEX E4(OX44L JO(WL XO $X3 \mp X4X. \mp y \forall 2.74 \otimes 4W, \mp 34$ $464 402 \oplus 000 \times 2 \times 3 \mp 8 \times 7 = 74 \mp 74 \times 10^{-1}$ POOA 4430W 4 1703C W470X 7 4 WXO7, X POO 70₹₹ 7 CO71 0₹ 74014 4 . 7 ₹ ₹ X WOY® 4"4XO", YOY "OAO @4(₹O") ₹₹ ((OA, ₹ Y YHO4 4 YOX JO₹₹, ₹ A \$OW 4 == "YO", = Y =O"" HO=X X 4 4 "JO9(W4" 4 1 YOY JO== , = ") 13X =41 OY 1004 <u> 14009AF, X34X, 97, X3, Y04AF *F0"Y4" H0FX X 4*, H W 40 Y 4YF X34X 0Y 4F*4C*</u> HO=X W Y3 W3 WOY= =X= Y WOYJ(X (1 80(8 ((Y1 X3 (4Y 08 Y4X04.40X Y **4**YOX3 4フℓ4W 3 1-フℓ4 Y∓ 3 Y∓ ℓ8 YO4 Wℓ 44ℓ1 OY X3 ∓ 3 4Δ. 4YΔ ↑ ∓ O∓ ₹088 W YX/1 XO OYA 1₹X4YA X34X 3 AO ₹ YOX WOY8 Y X3 YOXO4/ AOX ₹ 08 Y Y XO X3 OJ A 47W OO HO X W, JAOJ ACL FO WACC A. YOX3 Y1, FALF 3, F YOA ∡[↑]¹ ¼¹ ¼¹ XO ¼¹ XOA , [™]OA W¼¼¹ X4C O⊗ ¼⊗⊗OA∆ ¾[↑] X4O ₹¼X ₹⊗¼WX O¾, X¾¼¾, ¾ y x3 yo≠x 444000 #4y4 74 y806 649004 # y x4x oy o⊗ \$ 4wol ₹ xo oya 4x4y 804 X 3 9 7 8 X 47 4 7 4 ₹ 4 4 X 0 7 0 8 4 C 7 4 X 0 7 ₹ ₹ 7 ₹ 7 ₹ X ₹ W 0 7 4 0 7 7 4 X 0 7 フ4O Oツソ タOᆍ 1 ソX タOᆍ, ₹ ⊗ ´4 ˙ZOᆍ₹ X, WOソᆍ 4 ជ'ソム ₹ ជ´OX HO ជ'ソム モ, ツムト・ ツOキ *タ y ⊗ W O40" " "004. " y WOyW C O" W C ₹X O" WOCCOW4 X, ₽04"* 4 y ₹OL XO4 y. YOY "YO4O ₹ Y O(() ₹ \(\mathbb{T}\)O() ₹X ₹, ₹ \(\mathbb{A}\), X \(\mathbb{A}\)" Y \(\mathbb{T}\) \(\mathbb{T}\) ₹ \(\mathbb{T}\) \(\m O'YY JOF WOJ F. OX I'W CLAF X A'Y JOCWA I XOA Y X I JOF, POOW IWA OJX YO <u> 中〇 手中〇 X 手フℓ ツム ム 手手 ツ〇 ツ¹ ツ O ℓ○ツ¹ ℓℓ¼" X¼" ╡○ W ¼")X フ○") X.</u> ∓y X含 ∓¼") W&JJX 4 H W 40 1-74 ₹₹/1. 4 80X ₹ X&O₹ Y&O J4 804 1-W(OD 31 804 1) 4₹ 8409 X3 9 9 8 X 08 X30 AOX F XO Y3 W3 X3 7 4WYY0Y6 A1 X3 7F 6 F 9007A たX 47040ツ y 1 47X. ╕ Д 4 7907X W07707 プ ╕のガ47 1 7 4 ₹ ₹0W X4X 7. 404

TO XOLCOYX, X 47 44 4FOF 4 OF 77004X4C F 77 HO4 W474 FOYX; 49 OF 7 7 WO7FX XOX47 7X 4 807 7 FFOW X4X 7 4X07X,

470 \quad \text{730}\colon \quad \qu

§ . 088 W = 08 30747 XZ, 474 X3 4 800744X 07.

§ . ↑ y 446 74 yw 76 08 466 x > yoxo46 40x = 08 y4x 0y=.

Y X300X Y 1/2 WX Y1 X3 \triangle OX \mp X OY \mp X0 X \mp 28. WOW3 \mp X3 X AY42 AYA YY00X432 CAY 08 Y4X04. 830 \mp Y30 Y 13X 9 AC44Y \triangle AX X3 \mp \triangle OWX4 Y, A \mp X0X4CC1 \mp O9 A \mp O8 X3 Y41 Y \mp O8 \mp OOY \triangle JOC W1, Y CC 9 A C \triangle 840Y X3 A AJJA 3 Y \mp OY \mp JX X XYO 80CCOY Y1 WOY \mp \triangle A4X OY \mp : \mp

. WOW $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{C}$ \mathcal{A} \mathcal{A}

. \otimes 3 \triangle 0X \mp 0 \otimes 4 Y4X 0Y X0Y44 \triangle ∓ X∓ (\otimes , 4Y \triangle W3 \otimes 67 X3 W44 0 \otimes X∓ 0YY \mp 4 \otimes X7, 4 P0 4 Y0W3 Y04 W 4W0Y=7 WX 0Y 4Y \triangle 4 \mp 4 X34YY \triangle 4 04 A 47 4Y Y \triangle 4046 Y 1 Y1 4∓∓ \mp X4YW X0 0X3 4∓. \otimes 3 \mp 4 Y44Y Y \mp 3466 \mp 00Y (C0 \mp X44X).

§ . △OX ₹ OØ 4 74X O7 ØO4 X3 74 ₹ 4 4X O7 OØ OX3 4₹.

O⊗ 4CC X 3 △OX ₹ O⊗ 4 74X O7 XOY44△₹ X₹ C⊗, X 3 W 3 ⊗ O∮H W X ₹ X₹ J4 ₹ 4 दX O9 द94 J 48 WX O9, XO1 X3 4 Y X3 X3 दX O8 X₹ ₹X दX . 83 Δ X द C 1 9 O⊗ X 3 " " X 3 ⊗ 4\(\bar{\pi}\) X 3 \(\omega\) 4\(\bar{\pi}\) X 3 \(\omega\) 4\(\bar{\pi}\) \(\omega\) 3 \(\omega\) X 3 \(\omega\) \(\om OHN WX# 7 4 C4X O7 XO Y3 W3 4 #X4X 741 474 #300C4 4## #X 470X3 4 #X4X. r 41 y4x 09 0013x, 09 0WW4∓ 09, x0 *C*43004 ⊗04 x3 J4 ∓ 4 4x 09 0⊗ 0x3 4∓, ∡¼∆ ⊗O4 ₹ WO4 ¼√ X¾ ¼ ⊗4O¼ 4O ¼¼¼∆ ¼ ₹X4OWX O¼ ¼₹ ⊗¼4 ¼₹ X W¼¼ ΔO X¾ ₹ Y X300X 1-70= 11 X= (8 X00 "OW3. 830= Y3 1 4 1 134004 11 14X 01 = O)HO\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\delta \times \delta \delta \times \delta W47 △ ⊗ 7△ X, Y X300X 1-70∓ 71 1-004∓ (⊗ X0 14 4X △471 4, 0740 ∓X 074961 X ∓ 1001 40x1 x0 40 ₹0.6 x x y0x 9 ₹4 4. y 09H WX 0y x0 x3 ₹. x34x 4 ₹0 1 1y ₹ YOX XO 1°70₹ X3 (₹ 08 3 ₹ ₹064 4₹ 804 X3 ₹48 X1 08 4 804 17 Y4X 09 Y X3 Y3 W3 3 34¥ Y0X W0YX44WX 4 4 8 Y¥ 466 4YW . ₹X Y47 9 3 ¥ 0YY W4¥ X0 ₹X፟ፈንሷ ን ን ሷ O⊗ ፈ≢ቹ ₹X፟ፈን₩ ; ፈንሷ, WOንቹ ዋO ንX*C*L, ३ ₹ ፟ፈ₩X ንጎ ⊗O4 X३ ₹ፈ⊗ XL O⊗ 4 A. 4WWOAA YNCZ, JOC WZ 3 A WO YW A F Y X3 4YA Y8OAW F O9C N4X OY 4YA △OX1. ₹X ₹ X\$ YX 4 ₹X 08 74 YW ₹ XO ₹XO7 X\$ 74014 ₹₹ 08 4Y 4Y9 X 00₹ "ሃOY4AW3, Y3O 4 "ንቹ 4X 411A4Y4 \ \ Y1 3 "ንቹ 68 97 ₹O9HO14X Y1 3 ₹ Y 139OOA₹. 4 JOY 4806 6 410 Y4 = 804 9 4 004 08 X 3 09 X 4 J40 9W = Y 3 9 X 3 4 4 X 9 4 Y X 3 X 3 7 C Y O ⊗ C C O ∓ X ∓ . Y 3 Y X 3 ⊗ O 4 Y ∓ C 4 A ∓ 1 X O Y Y 4, X 3 9 4 4 W O 9 ∓ Y , y 11 08 706414, ₹4 4 x3 300₹ 08 40₹x4 4. 414 70₹₹ 967 466 1 1 474 X 3 ₹ OYY Y 71407.

§ . ₹X OO\3X XO 4₹₹ ₹X 4 94X O9 4886 WX 4 Y X3 849 9 O4 491 OX3 4 W4649 X ₹.

OO W \angle S4x Oy. OO A A4 X A Y4L XA OOO4XA WOOLA YOX OO49 44 XO WOYDLL Y XA X Y OA OO OO O9\(\frac{1}{2}\) X4X A \angle E YAO Y A \angle YX OY A \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\) XA X OY A \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\) XA X A \angle E YAO Y A \angle E YAO Y A \angle E X4OWX OY.

Y¾4X 4 4 X¾ W4C47 X1 Y X¾ Y¾ W¾ 4 74X O7 ₹ 488C WX 4, X¾ C Y 4₹₹ ₹X47W ₹ 40 X0 X. Y 34 ₹ % (XX) ₹ X4X ₹ % WY XZ 424% 044 4 7096 W W066 WX 0% X0 9 7/44 7/9 34/68 08 XOY7 = 04 ((4°1 = 08 X3 7) 13/9004 71 WOO7X4 = Y3 W3 34/4 9 7 40 7 4 97 8 4 . 474 4 7 X X 3 7 6 9 446 FOWWOO4F: X 3 4 8 8 4 7 W 0 8 4 6 7 0 7 740 Y1 Y0 944 X0 X3 7 4804 Y4YW 08 ₹0 30 Y4Y 4 4 4. 83 W4(4 Y X ₹ 08 30747 XL Y X3 X34X Y096 ^ Y 407 XL Y3 W3 W3444WX 4 Z 7 4 74 4X Y4X OY. OY X3 ⊗ 4₹X ")X ((^ ")W O⊗ X3 △ ₹¼₹X 4OO₹ ⊗¼X O⊗ (₹∮O"), X3 7¼4(¼") ")X OX △ ¼ X3 Y Y1 46FO 444 A WOYF A 1496 FOYF: F3 JF, 644 Y X3 J10 F OYF 4YA 466 Y 1/4 = 0⊗ =0WW00/1=, Y / 1 = 1/X 4/Y47. Y X3 X3 OX 1/0 = X 4 = 7/4 X W3; 4/4 X3 / 4 444 46 WOY YW 4 X3 704X010 ₹ X34X 47 0770₹ X OY Y96 8 474 Y04₹3 7 40 ₹ YOX 4 \(X \) 4 \(X \) 4 \(Y \) \(X \) YW O\(X \) X\(X \) YE O\(X \) X\(X \) X\(X \) YE O\(X \) X\(X \) O) X3 \mp 4" OWW4 \mp O), ℓ Y \mp , X3 Y 11 O8 WJ4 1 \mp 114 $\ell\ell$ 1 Δ \mp 7 ℓ 47 Δ 3 \mp X YA 47 == 804 4 7 44 4CCL, 474 1 48 A. 7 4 WOY=7 WOOO= 7477 4. 3 = 30747 XL 474 1 7 40 ₹ XZ.

4 Y4X OY Y0\frac{1}{2}X Y0X \frac{1}{2}X Y0Y\frac{1}{2}X Y0Y\frac{1}{2}Y X\frac{1}{2}X Y0Y\frac{1}{2}X Y0Y\ ▼300/ム C y Y 〒 , 4WWO 4ム y 1 XO X ▼ JOY 4 4 y A X 3 4 Y 4 y X O 8 X ▼ 4 年 ▼ X 4 y W . WOYX4 9OX XO X3 47 48 WX OY. Y 34 464 4△1 ₹30YY 746 Y. § **≢OW X1 7000 ₹ O7 X X3 ₹ 1 7 446 096 14X O7. Y 44 70Y WO7 X0 X3 7407 4** 7/4W 804 X4 4X 11 08 X3 09/ 14X 01 FOT Y34X TO4 1 4 X4 6. 4 FX4X F TO4 Y3 W3 W0YF FXF Y J40W04 Y1 804 XF Y Y4 4F 47 X3 Y1 08 Y3 W3 X3 7 FX4Y4 Y y 4, 804 x3 y w ₹₹ x ₹, x3 woy y yw ₹, 4y4 yholy yx₹ 08 6 8 , 4y4 804 x3 4 ጿ4フフ ツ ₹₹ У Ղ ツ イ¼ሪ, ̄ ツ フイO Δ ツՂ ⊗Oイ X氡 フ ¼W *¼ؤሪ "* ツਖ਼Oಒ"ツ ツX O⊗ フイOフ イXむ, ፈツΔ X3 \$4\times 474 4\times 7 \$\times 44\times 07 0\times HO\times W , \times 474, \times 746\times 74 \times ∡¼¼ ツ₹X ¼ረ८ ⊗O4 ∿७ OC 划₩ ЭООУ ₹. § . Ի АЪ У¼X ОУ X3 4 ⊗O4 , ₹300८∆ OWWAF OYACCE, AYA AWWOAA YN XO XF JOY A. WOYXA JOX , YOX OYCE XO JOX ∡YOX3 4 Y4X OY Y 70∓∓ ∓∓ OY O⊗ X3 ∓ 4Δ 4YX4′ ₹. 9OX 6 Y Y ∓ XO 4 YΔ 4 X W47496 O⊗ 740W04 Y1 X3 Y X₹6⊗. 4WW044 Y167. 4644 A Y4X OY. ⊗ 4776 A X0 804 74 X 4 474 X 4W3 4 7 7 X 5 W 7 W F. 47 470X3 4 74X 07 4 F 400 F 08 ₹**\$***Å***¥Y Y\ O⊗⊗ X Y***Å***X Y***Å***X Y***A***YAYAYXX OX X O AOE EOWS A A PO EX**. **A YAX OY**. YAOF A477 Y FF X F XO ℓ OYA 4 Y F ℓ 4YF, FAOO ℓ 4 OY OWW4F OY, Y4Y X 4 7O YX OS AOXI XO WOTTON WAX X3 T. SOF, Y3 T X3 Y = ATA AXOOOF AOTATE = TX <u>4™94₹₹₹4004₹ X0 14 W X0 W066 WX 1004 64Y₹, X3 14 Y₹ Y 4 ⊗44 ⊗40</u>" 4 H WX Y1 FO 4 4 FO Y 4 9 C 4 Y 4 FO C 4 O 4 4 9 C 4 1 FO FX.

§ . 40X YOX 47L 804W.

90X, X30013 & 74X OY 9 O96 1 & X0 J40MOX, $4\mp \otimes 44$ & $\mp \ell \mp \gamma$ $X\mp$ JOY 4, X3 J 48 WX OY O8 OX3 4 \mp , X \mp Y0X YX X ℓ & 804W 9ℓ L XO O9X4O4 X3 \mp 1004 O88 W \mp OY X3 M. WOW3 & 4γ &4xX MJX 100 ℓ A 4 O ℓ A O ℓ A OY O8 X3 A 14XO4& ℓ A 4xL \pm 4 O44 A X0 WOMJ ℓ A 4xL OY X0 A W 4xM Y4xM Y4xM A xM Y4xM A xM Y4xM A xM Y4xM A xM Y4xM Y4xM A xM Y4xM Y4xM A xM Y4xM Y4xM A xM Y4xM Y4xM

40X304 X1 0 43 "; 90X Y4X 0YF 44 49F060X 61 84 4YA YA J YA JX J4 6 ". § . **⊗**3○₹ *४७*१ X ○○₹ ┝○┤○フ *४७*₹ Y3○ *४*X८*४*₩У △ X3 *४७ ↑* ₩*४७ ७४*X ○*७*₹, *४७*△ ₹○*५*₩ ₩X △ X3 7 X0 X3 4 74 47 407 7 07, 7 044 4, 47 X3 7 J4 X 74 A, X0 W 6 Z X3 7, 474 XO 3 44 X3 ℓ 474 HOA W OOF 140X OF 4FF 4X X34X 4 FO 4 17 747 HO=X/1 X4Y OJ 447F XO WA4FX F Y4X OYF YA WA 44 10 CX1 O8 YO4YOOF X44YF14 FF OYF OX XX C4Y OX Y4XO4 YX WX X4 4X XX 4 7244 YXF Y XX ソヨのツ*4') X 1. C Y X* 3 WO 1.Δ *4') 1* Y 3 W 3 *4'X* 3 O ツ*4') & C 手* 3 *4' X* 3 *4') W ') X 1 4'O と* 手 ∡ን∆ O⊗ WOOA₹ XO 47. ₹O 4 ጎን, ∡ን Oሏ∆ ሧ ንሏ O⊗ 4 ጎጓX XO JOን ₹ጓ ⊗ፈOረX₹ Yጓ Wጓ y OC 4'y YO4YOO₹ OC4X OY O⊗ X3 C4Y₹ O⊗ Y4XO4, X3OO^3 X3 7 4O YOX **4⊗⊗ WX X氦 4氦 Ϝ 4つ氦XϜ Ο4 氖 Ϝ Ϝ4⊗ X1. ϶ΟΧ Υ ℨϟ Ϝ氖ΟΥΫ ϶ΟΟΨ Ϝ.** § X 3 4 X 7 7 Δ 4 X3 4 13X 08 709 \$39 9X \$06 62 8409 X3 4 4 13X X0 740 Δ 804 X3 4 0Y9 ₹4⊗ X1: 4୬△ WOንቹ ዋO)X*C*1 X3 1 W4ን9OX W*C*4 " X ₧W JX 4ጎ4 ን₹X X3O₹ *3*1 Y3O" X3 1 34 9 7 7HO4 A, HOO6A X \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1} $74 \text{ WAOX OYE } 4\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta$ △OO4 XO 466 X3 44 41 ₹ 08 9X30₹ 4₹9 494 8494X W ₹9, 494 8049 ₹3 ₹ **4[™]9 X O[™] Y X 3 [™] YO[™] 9 4ℓ ∓∓ J4 X [™] X ∓ [™] YO 3 4[™] A 4[™] A ∓ FOWW ∓∓O 4∓ 3 4 A ∓Oℓ 4X A** 474 =0940 4 4= 4, XO 4 71 X3 74 17 X2 407 X0 X3 07 X2 08 X3 1043 44; 466 YAO'Y XA I X A'Y A AFFOW AXOAF OA AOCAX AF & CC WX YF XO XA A A OOX &OAL.

§ . 83 4 13X XO 4 PO 4 X3 088 W = 08 30 747 X1.

§ . @3 4 13X 08 HO41 Y1 Y3 X3 4 X3 7 44 XO 4 144YX 4.

804. . 83 = 088 W = 9 77 40 0762 7 7 W == X2. 474 92 4 74X 07 Y3 W3 W47 WO 77 \mathcal{L} Y X 3 X 3 Y Y X 3 O O X 9 Y Y Y Y Y Y X O X \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} X 3 Y \mathcal{L} X 3 Y X 3 O Y X 3 \mathcal{L} X \mathcal{L} X 3 Y X 3 O Y X 3 \mathcal{L} X 3 Y X 3 O Y X 3 \mathcal{L} X 3 Y X 3 O Y X 3 \mathcal{L} X 3 Y X 3 O Y X 3 \mathcal{L} X 3 Y X 3 O Y X 3 \mathcal{L} X 3 Y X 3 O Y X 3 \mathcal{L} X 3 Y X 3 O Y X 3 \mathcal{L} X 3 Y X 3 O Y X 3 \mathcal{L} X 3 O Y X 3 \mathcal{L} XO 34F, OY X3 OX3 4 34Y4, 4 4 13X 08 HO41 Y1 Y3 X3 4 X3 W4F 446L 4 Y4Y4F Y X3 X34X 4 1444 Y3 W3 \(\frac{1}{2} \) OO13X XO J47 XO 3 4 OY) \(\frac{1}{2} \) X0 \(\frac{1}{2} \) X4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) X7 \(\frac{1}{2} \) X8 \(\fra 804 7\mathrmal{7}\mathrmal{1} HO△1 Y3 X3 4 97 4 WOYD/ 47W Y X3 X3 4 PO ₹X X3 7 Y (1 YOX 1-70₹ X3 Y₹ (₹ 47. C4X C7. \(\text{Y} \) \(\text{Y} \) \(\text{J404} \) \(\text{Y} \) フ 4804ツ4ツW 08 X3 〒 40X孔 0ツ X3 フ44X 08 40手手 4: 手3 へ ツ 400手*に*孔 4手手 手X 4 WY \triangle YY 3 Y X 3 A A X Y \triangle Y X 3 A A A X Y Y , A OX A A OOX A 7 OY A A X X C A A X A OX 175 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

 $704W34\mp 71 W047 76 074,8407 X3 W4W07\mp X47W 08 \mp X474 713 4\mp 68 77 4 08 X,474,70 4004X,8407 Y13X7706 X W46 70X <math>\mp 6$ 7 ∓ 6 7 ± 6 8 ± 6 9 ± 6

§ . 4 y4x 0y ▼ y0x x0 W0y7 (4y0x 4 x0 7 4804 × x ▼ .

 \otimes 3O\(\frac{1}{2},\times\) \(4\) \(3\) \(4\) \(3\) \(4\) \(3\) \(4\) \(3\) \(3\) \(4\) \(3\) \

§ . "YOXO4' CO O⊗ Y4X OY ▼.

 $\mp X \mp 700 \mp 9\ell X34X 74X 07 \mp 7300 \ell 400 X04 \ell \ell 4 X4 X44 4\ell\ell X3 \mp 74\ell 4\ell\ell X3 \mp 74\ell 4\ell\ell X3 \mp 74\ell 4\ell\ell X3 \mp 74\ell 4\ell\ell X3 \mp 84\ell 4\ell\ell X3 \mp 84\ell 4\ell\ell X3 + 84\ell 4\ell\ell X4 X3 4\ell\ell X3 4\ell\ell X4 X3 4\ell\ell X3 4\ell\ell X3 4\ell\ell X3 4\ell\ell X4 X3 4\ell\ell X3 4\ell\ell$

§ . 1-4W3 14X 01 0013X X0 W0(X 4X X3 84 14=3 7 08 0X3 4=.

\S . OO J 40 WX X \mp (0 Y X \pm X Y XO X \pm X \pm X X Y 1004 \pm X Y J T = .

§ .80 X44 W44 08 X3 4 1/042.

§ .48847W 0846707.

840" X3 "4" Y A W A Y A 4 = X 496 = 3 A X A O 96 A 4 X O Y O 8 D 4804" Y A X A 088 W = 08 30747 X1. X 764 761 477 44= X0 9 =06 61 80074 4 07 X3 74X04 08 "J4". Y3 4 804, "Y0 "J4X O") W4" 4 80₹ X3 " X0 4"Y0X3 4, O") 4 7 4 X "W O8 X₹ $7400 \mp 714 = 714$ WC4 "J4"X ₹ OO4 & CCOY-W4 4XO4, 4 WOY&O4" X1 O& 1 C & 474 YO4∓3 J "J41. $9 \text{ WOY } 4 \text{ YYX } O \otimes \otimes 4 \text{ YA} = 3 \text{ Z} + 3 \text{ YY}$ W47 Y44447X OF 7 C47 77 4F 4 X3 W3444WX 4 0⊗ 7 7 04 X3 F 7X 7 7X 477 L XO X. 4 T Y 34 464 401 464X 4 § **≢O**[™] [↑]**∓**×**4** [↑] [₩] **₽ Y L C Y O 4 X 3 1 O W X 4 X O Y .** 34¥ A W YXCZ 7 Y 4 AZ A Y4AY49C F4YJZ(,4YA Y3 W3 W4YYOX 9 COO 3 73CZ WO " " " Δ . \mp " Δ O " 4 7 4 7 4 4 X H X 4 WW3 4, YOX 4 4 4 7 1 XO JOX XO ₹ 4 8 O 4 8 4 4 O 8 X 3 4 € 1 4 7 WO 4 = 4 = 0 × 0 FX4X F30064 WOY O1 X30F F3 JF OOX O8 44Y1 4: 4Y4 3 F Y0YW O 4X 940FF €F 4 W Δ 7 ▼ X 4 O W X O 7 ▼ X O ▼ 1 X O X 3 7 7 ▼ X A ▼ O Ø X 3 ▼ X 4 X ▼ - 1 7 4 4 € X 3 4 X 30747 XZ. Y X300X 4 7444 77 47Z 4 88 4 7W 08 4 (7 07, WOW3 1-4(X 4 J4OX ₹X4YX₹.

§ . 406 474 74 404 08 X3 088 W = 08 30747 X1.

 $30Y 34777 Y0000 7479 Y0 9, Y 4 X3 \ \ 490 74 W 7X\ 08 Y4X04$ OJE 4 A YAX OYE YOOLA WOMYOY WAX XO AWS OXS 4 XS 4 JAOAOWXE AYA XS 4 YYOYL 41: 47408007474W YOOLA 74 46460 4 X3 44X3, 474 74 W3 X Y X3 $X = Y 4CO49C \otimes 4O X = Y \Delta O = X 4L, X = W Y W = 4Y \Delta X A 44X = Y O O C A 9 Y T C O L A Y$ J4090X Y1 004 &4JJ Y ₹₹, Y0 € ₹₹ X&4Y Y 4 € Y1 004 Y4YX₹; O€ YX Y X&04₹ 08 Δ W Δ Y1 WOYX ₹X₹ YOOζΔ 9 YO YO4 ¾ 4/4 O8: 4ζζ Δ ⊗8 4 YW ₹ YOOζΔ 9 X 4" Y4X A 3L YOA 44X OY, HO\(\Pi \times \text{W}\), 4YA PO XL: X\(\times \text{YOOLA}\) \(\text{YOOLA}\) \(\text{A}\) 477 4447W 08 4 (441\ 4 7096 W; ") Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 47Y3 4 C y 94OX3 4F. 4YA 4W3 △4 4") 1. X X ⊗COY ₹ ⊗ 40" X 3 ")4XO4 4")△ ₹ ₹ ")W O⊗ ")4". JOX △ ₹ O4△ 4C1. J4∓∓ O)Ŧ, 474 J4 4X 474 7 ∓X4Y 7 7X 4 ∓X, Y 66 ⊗O4 4 J4 7X X∓ 9 71 4 46 X 4. ∠ X O\(\frac{1}{2}\) X \(\frac{1}{2}\) X \(\frac{1}2\) X \(\frac{1}{2}\) X \(\frac{1}2\) X \(\frac{1 O4∆ 7417 741 75 474 WO74OWX O8 74X O7E, 747 4 74 4 7 W ₹₹417 7 X3 JA4WX W O⊗ X3 ₹ JA W JX₹ O⊗ Y4XOA, Y3 W3 4A YX3 Y₹ € ₹ ₹ O YO9€ 4Y4 FW CC YX.

⊗¾ ८४Y ○⊗ У¼ХО4 ₩¼УУОХ ₩ОУД ЎУ Х¾ 100Д ХО Ў ₩ОЎ Х¾ ДОД ₮ ¼УД ДА ДО В X3 Y WY 4, 474 X3 WX 77 08 X3 4 740 7X W 474 7744X X04 . 7 (47) W30(2) トフ イ ツW ₹氢OY₹ X氢¼X ツO₹X ツ¼X Oツ₹ ¼ ツ Oツℓ₹ XO ₹Xイ ツヘX氦 ツ ¼ツム ツイ W氦 X3 7 (F 4X X3 F) 7 (O O O X3 4 (O O O Y) 4 O 4 X3 7 47 4 OJJO4XOY X1 088 4₹. XO OJJ4 ₹₹ 4Y4 44 Y1 X3 Y OY4 4 X3 1OY . J4O4 YW 40 ₹ YOX 466OY OF XO FX4 Y1X3 Y 4Y Y Y1. 0407 7 7 307 Y A FWO 4 4 A F 4 08 フረOYA 4 Y1 XYA Oフフ4 手手 Y1 O手: XYA X3 WX4 O8 OO4 OYY 手X8 X1 8049 A手 X. Y 34 ₹ Y § , &W. X34X 4 Y4X OY 40 ₹ Y0X OY 3 4 4₹₹ ₹X4YW 4Y4 X3 088 W ₹ 08 30"4" X7. X0 OX3 4 "4"X O"F. I"W JX FO 844 4"F X3 144"X O8 X3 " F 4 WO"W 6496 Y X3 3 $A \triangle OX = XO$ 3 A = C = C = A Y =O) 4=46 CO O8 7474 74 O96 7 = O= XO 7447X 4X 466 X 7 =, 474 XO 466, 7 XO OO4) " =, X30= O88 W = Y3 W3 W4Y OY/L X Y4 XO 4 Y4 4 X3 " "O4 "Y04 44X 4Y4 4X000\frac{1}{2} W40\frac{1}{2} Y0 YW0Y Y YW \frac{1}{2} X0 \textit{2} \textit{4}\textit{2}\textit{3} \textit{4} \textit{8} \textit{4} \textit{8} \textit{4} \textit{8} \textit{4} \textit{7} \textit{8} \textit{7} \textit{7} \textit{8} \textit{8} \textit{7} \textit{8} \textit{8} \textit{8} \textit{8} \textit{8} \textit{8} \textit{8} \textit{9} \textit{8} \textit{8} \textit{8} \textit{8} \textit{ △ ₹X40WX XO 004₹ € ₹, 830₹, , 83 ÞW △ ୬ጎ "JJ04X4">₩ 08 X44△ , 90X 09€₹, X0 XA Y4YX = 4YA WOY Y YW = OOCOO, 4OXCUYY = XOXA = X4Y1XA OOCOO, 4X4X4X, 4YA804) ₹3 71 X Y X3 X3 7 47 08 4 8 74 71 X ₹ 68 414 7 ₹ X ₹ 7 7 ₹ 7 474 X3 ሃቹፈΧ *ፈቃሪ ፈ* ል አኒ O⊗ X3Oቹ ሃፈX Oሃቹ Y3 W3 ቹ ሧ Y3O*CCኒ ፈካ*ል ኵ₩*C*Oቹ *Cኒ* XO 3140 ± 1 X, 3140 ± 1 X, &494 W. XO 4 ₹ 4 XO \$ 4₹ 6 X\$O₹ ₹OO4W ₹ O& Y 46X\$, 474, 7₹X 44 O& WO""O' WAX YA X3 "Y XO 804 AY YAX O'F, XO XAY "Y AFO4 AAA YFX X, 40X, Y3 4 X3 YW $\mp \mp \cancel{4} 4 \mp 0.4$ WOY Y YW ∓ 0.8 C & $\cancel{4} 4$ YPO $\mp x$ OY, X3 Y4X OY OO13X XO $\mp \emph{CC}$ 3 470Y 4, 474 3 4 = 48 XZ: Y30, X3 Y, Y (C Z4 =0") X0 9C4" 3 4 804 Y4 4 004 Y1. 97. 47. ⊗4 4 474 HO∓X "X3O4, XO 4 X4 ") X3 ₹ 446 944 "W3 ₹ O⊗ X "J3 4 OY" 3474

. $4\mp$ XO X3 YN \mp A 4 WX $(2\pm$ 4 YA YO 4 74 4X WO $(2\pm$ 4 C) \mp 80 $(2\pm$ 80 $(2\pm$

§ . 744X WOC44 C 7 X4X O 7 Y X 4 1 1444 XO X 3 74 7 W .

 $\begin{array}{l} 4\Delta \ \, 4 \ \, 7 \ \, X \ \, 1 \ \, 0 \ \, 0 \ \, 0 \ \, X \ \, 1 \ \, 0 \ \, 0 \ \, 0 \ \, 0 \ \, 1 \ \, 1 \ \, 0 \ \, 0 \ \, 0 \ \, X \ \, 1 \ \, 1 \ \, 0 \ \, 0 \ \, X \ \, 1 \ \, 1 \ \, 0 \ \, 0 \ \, X \ \, 1 \ \, 1 \ \, 0 \ \, 0 \ \, X \ \, 1 \ \, 1 \ \, 0 \ \, 0 \ \, X \ \, 1 \ \, 1 \ \, 0 \ \, 0 \ \, X \ \, 1 \ \, 1 \ \, 0 \ \, 0 \ \, X \ \, 1 \ \, 1 \ \, 0 \ \, 0 \ \, X \ \, 1 \ \, 1 \ \, 1 \ \, 0 \ \, 0 \ \, X \ \, 1 \ \,$

§ . YO Y4X OY OO13X XO YHO4 OX3 4年.

30X, X30013 X3 40X ₹ 08 4 74X 07 X0Y414₹ 3 4₹ 68 ₹ X 30074₹ X0 X3 O*∮L* ↑¼X ○Y ○⊗ Ͻ ┦⊗○┦" Y↑ X¾ ○⊗⊗ W ∓ ○⊗ ¾○"¾Y X1, X¾ ጊ W¼YYOX Y X¾ *L ¼*∓X ∡⊗⊗ WX X3 J4O3 ƒ X OY O⊗ ΔO ሃኅ ፈሃጊ 3ፈ4ሣ XO OX3 4∓. O⊗ WፈO∓ ሃኅ X3 ሣ ፈሃጊ 74 HOA W . - Y 4 YO4A, OS YHO4 Y1 X3 Y FS 47 Y4Y F, 97 3 F 47 Y4XO4 . X3 4 4\forall T3 W3 8049 A 3 7 XO 7 W4 4\forall X3 4 77 48 WX O7, 47A X34X O8 X3 4 WOYA X OY. ⊗3 ∓4" AOX ∓44 YWOY9 YX OY Y4X OY∓ 74 6 "Y. §§ , . YO Y4X OY, X3 4 804, 0013X X0 W077 X 477 4WX 07 X 74 71 X0 77 4 X3 7 48 WX 07 08 OX \$ 4 74X O7F, 474 X \$ 4X O 8 X \$ 4 WO74 X O7, O 4 X O 77 A X \$ 4 740 1 4 FF, - 7 OX 3 4 YO 4 4 \ X 5 \ Y 1 O 4 A \ X 5 \ Y. \$ 4 47X XO4 XO 4XX4 7 X\$ 74 O8 W (₹OW X1 — 474 X\$ 7 48 WX O7 O8 \$ 4 WOYA X OY. Y YOX Y4YX Y1 4YI O⊗ X3 X3 Y1 ₹ Y W ₹₹41 XO X34X YA 400Y ₹. § [—] YO OY Y4X OY OO(3X XO 3 Y4 4 4YOX3 4 840Y 4XX4 Y Y1 X3 Y4 O8 W *(* ₹OW X1. O4 XO 4 YΔ 4 3 4 YW47496 O⊗ 4XX4 Y Y1 X. ⊗3 ₹ 1 Y 446 74 YW 76 **∡**YOX\$ 1 ₹X**∡**X , XO **Ø**O" YX **∆** ₹WO1**∆**, XO WO110JX X₹ W X S Y₹, XO **ϟ**C Y**ϟ**X X₹ *ĂĹĹ* ₹ XO 4¼ ₹ ツ ツ ₹ ¼¼ Ў₹X X, XO X¼4Ÿ ₹\$ X₹ ¼CO4₺, ¾¾¼ XO ¼ J4 X O⊗ X₹ **Y4XO446 44 4YX41 ₹.**

30Y 4, \times Y (C 4 \angle # CL WO)W \triangle X3 \angle X Y \(\cdot \) YW Y 80C8 (C Y\ X3 WO)YO) \triangle OX \mp O8 30Y \angle Y X1, \angle Y \triangle Y X3 4 80 \mp 4C O8 X3 \mp \triangle OX \mp O4 O88 W \mp , \mp YOX \angle Y YHO4L. 80 Y \(\cdot \) WX O4 4 80 \mp WOYX4 40X Y\ X0 X3 Z 48 WX OY O8 \angle Y\(\alpha \) X3\(\alpha \) YOX YZ 4 Y\(\alpha \) X3\(\alpha \) Z YOX.

§ . O⊗⊗ yw ₹.

90X\$ 91 \$ \$004 0770\$ X X0 X\$ \$\Delta 0X\$ \$\Emptyred{\text{FOW}}\$ \$\Sigma 00'\Delta 9 \text{WO}(\text{X} \Delta \Delta 1) \Delta X \Delta 9 \text{VOX}\$ \$\Delta 1 \Delta 1 \De

§ . 444 WO\(\frac{1}{2}\)XO\(\frac{1}{2}\)\ YX\(\frac{1}{2}\) YX\(\frac{1}2\) YX\(\frac{1}{2}\) YX\(\frac{1}2\) YX\(\frac{

 \otimes 3 \forall 4 \vdash \forall \neq (4 \triangle \triangle \bigcirc 0 \forall 7 \forall \times 3 \neq \forall \times 4, - \times 30 \neq \neq 4 \forall 4 \triangle \Rightarrow 4 \forall 6 \forall 7 \times 4 \Rightarrow 60 \Rightarrow 4 \Rightarrow 7 \Rightarrow 7 \Rightarrow 80 \Rightarrow 4 \Rightarrow 80 \Rightarrow 90 \Rightarrow

- . 84414. F. C J. . A 4709C W4.
- . 4 0⊗⊗ W ₹. *C 9*. . W*4*7.

. \$\(\Delta\) \(\Delta\) \(\Delt

- . 4x x3 ⊗4700= = 1 08 744 =.
- . ⊗3 44X3PO4Y *9*L Y3 W3 4 14 4X 744X 0⊗ X34X W X1 Y4∓ Δ ₹X401 Δ.

W X3 WOYAOWX O® H344C ブダへり 474 4C®4 4 X3 へ4 4X. 30ヴ ままX. ®3 47W ソX フOC W孔 Y4車 XO Y X33OC4 47見 WOプラウナ W4X Oプ O4 78O4プ4X Oプ グ プフイウ プリス軍 Y3 W3 ブへ3 X 4 ブノ 章 OO4 30ヴ ブダンの8 4WX O4 車: チンス 3 4 車 X4 W X Oプ ● Oフのソ X3 トランイン サンフィン ロック サイン サンフィン ロック は 180 Intellectual Property Copyright © 2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

4 W J40W X1 OY X3 J44X O8 X3 OX3 4 Y4X OY, X3 Y4061 YW O8 X3 \mp 6 9 446 J06 W1 Y0 \mp X 4 \pm 4496; 40X OX3 4Y \mp X 4 \pm 0 4 \mp J404 YX 46 W3 WY \mp . \pm H.

. △ O4 *9 CC* × J4W ₹, *C 9*. . W4J. Ի۲. § .

 $494 \mp X3 \quad 49 \mp O44 \quad X1 \quad O8 \mp OW3 \quad 9X \quad 48 \quad 49W \quad \mp 44W4 \mp X \quad W4CL \quad YCC \quad F \quad 97C \quad 8 \quad 49L \quad 47X \quad$

. 400y **₹**. W**\$**47. 比.

3 Y4 \mp Y0W3 W ℓ 944X Δ 4Y Δ \mp 70Y Y 0 \otimes Y ℓ 04 Δ H344 ℓ Y0YX \mp \otimes 44 ℓ \mp Y 4. Δ .

 $. \ \ \, 3 \ \, 4, \ \ \, 4 \ \ \, 1, \ \ \, 2 \ \ \, 1 \ \ \, 2 \ \ \, 3 \ \, 4 \ \ \, 2 \ \ \, 0 \ \ \, 1 \ \ \, 4 \ \ \, 0 \ \ \, 0 \ \ \, 0 \ \ \, 1 \ \$

 \otimes 3 \mp 4% 740 Δ 7x 4 ℓ WOY \mp Δ 4 ℓ x OY IPX Y Δ \mp 4 ℓ EO 7 x % O \otimes 7 ℓ W ; \otimes 04, Y30 W4Y 47X W 7 ℓ X 30Y \mp 00Y 4 \otimes X 4 ℓ A 47X ℓ X \mp 3 ℓ A 7 WOY \otimes 44 Δ 04 \ 14 ℓ YX Δ Y X300X PO 4 ℓ C 7X X0 470X3 4 \mp X ℓ X , \mp 3 %47 Δ W ℓ 44 Y ℓ 4 4 \ 4 χ 4 Y \mp X X3 %4X OY Y30 WOY \otimes 44 Δ X3 % π II.

. △ O⊗⊗ W. *C 9*. . W.47. .

. \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L}

OY X4 $\rlap/4\Delta$ \(\frac{\pi}{\pi}\lambda'\) \(\frac{\pi}{\pi}\lambda'\pi'\lam

4°) ንቹΧ4°)₩ Ο⊗ Χϡ ቹ 4Οℓ , ቹ, Χϡ *− ℓℓ ጎ4ℓ X1* Ο⊗ 4°ን1 ₩Οツツ 4₩ *4ℓ °* ንΧ 4₩ΟΟ4ቹ WOYX44WX 744 9 XY 74 4 OCX 4 WOCOYL 7 X34X W3444WX 4 Y X3 X3 ₹09H WX O⊗ 4YOX3 4 ₹X4X X34X 34₹ YOX 4₹ 1 X 4 WO\Y ₹ 4 ₹OW3 4 O(X 4 WO(OY1 4₹ 4Y) YA J YA YX ₹X.4X . ₹ CC ^4C 4YA O A. 4YA Y CC YOX 9 ^ Y ⊗⊗ WX XO 97L X3 HOO4X 08 H34YW 12, 01 4YZ 0X3 1 WOO1X Y X3 \(\) WOO7X 12. H XZ 08 9 1Y . 94YY 08 **₹.** ; O) ₹ . 144W 4 4 6 4 0, ⊗O4) 4 & 40₹₹. ; ⊗\$O')フ₹O') . JOY6 ₹. 4 WO¹) X O¹ O⊗ ₹OW\$ ¼ 4 OCX ¼ WOCOYL "O₹X ¹ W ₹₹¼4 CL ∮ O⊗⊗ Y₹ XO X\$ JA YW J4C \XXXX XO Y3 W3 X 9 COYA A; 4YA, Y X3 XY A WXY YXA, AA XX 9A XX Y Δ WC4A Δ Y4A 4A4 Y∓X ⊗A4YW 4YΔ OX3 A WOOYXA ₹ OY X3 A4OOYΔ O⊗ X3 A , , ∡YA Y *A € . ⊗30"J7=0"*, W X A A. ∡YA A. , CO4A r-CAOY 4 ⊗O∓ A XO C∡Y YOX W X 3 4X X 3 WO C O 7 T 3 4 A 9 9 1 4 WO 1 9 T A 4 T 4 Y 9 A 7 9 A 7 Y X T X 4 X . X 3 WO O 1 X 9 4 T A 1 Y A 7 Y A X4Y HOA W 46 YOX W OO X3 WOYX 1412, 4YA A W4 O1 J1OW A 4WWO1A Y162; 4YA XO44 OLX A WOLOYL, \mp YOX PO 4L YX XO 4 \mp X4X 4 WO1Y X OYO \otimes X \mp &J. ; 4 Y1. , W X A A. ; t & O Y X A W X 4 X F . J 4 C Y A, Y 3 4 X . A J . . . Y

. 80 X3 F477 ℓ 08 X3 40747 ℓ 74 ℓ 4 444 4 X34X 08 X3 F77 ℓ 7 8047 4 442 ℓ , ℓ ℓ 70 X3 0WW4 ℓ 07 08 4 74 74X04 9 77 4WW0 ℓ 4 08 34 77 W077 XX 4 ℓ 07 4 44X 07 ℓ 07 X3 74X ℓ 08 ℓ 77 40X 08 7H0 ℓ X WW044 77 X0 740X 0 ℓ 74 ℓ 78 70X Y X300X 44 0W4X ℓ 730 74 7X4 74, X34X, 92 47W 7X ℓ 47 ℓ 78 08 F77 ℓ 474 75 804 77 74X 07 ℓ 78 7307

. W § , 4 ⊗ y 74∓∓41 08 H W 40.

§ . 1 7 446 096 14X 07 08 74X 07 XO W444L 07 70X046 WO77 4W.

₹X4X 0⊗ ₩0ツ७0У0У, X ₹ X00У X ₹ У Y ₹ 4 4 X ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ X X 0 У X Y X ₹ X ₹ У, 8 4YOX3 4 344 YOX 9 8O4 4774O74 4X 4 X3 Y XO 3 ₹ OYY O₹, 83 YX4O4OWX OY O8 ΔΟΫ Ϋ ΟΫ ΔΫΔ J4OJ 4Χ1 WOOζΔ ΫΟΧ Δ J4 ΥΥ Ϋ 9 Ο⊗ ∓Ο ∓∓ ΫΧ Δζ Δ Α ΛάΧ: ΔΫΔ. 740WO4 71 Y34X ₹ 0₹ 806 O4 7 W ₹₹41₺ XO X3 7. 83 ₹ 7 47 ₹ WO77 4W : 9₺ X 4L 747 747 FX ((FO))(1 & FY4)XF. 83 71 9 71 70Y 9 WO" J40J 4X1, X3 4 F YO O∮X4 Y Y^ X3 ♥ Y X3OOX X3 OYY 4 ₹ WOY₹ YX, YO4 44 X3 € O₹O4CC€ XO ∮ 344 804 YOX3 Y1: 90X X3 7 Y47 9 90013X, O4 比W34Y1 4 804 OX3 4 X3 Y1∓ O8 4046 4(O . ") 144, X3 4 804, O14 4 41 09(14X 0) X0 W444Z 01 X34X W0"" AW Y X3 4W3 OX3 4, 8 X3 7 Y 73 YOX XO 4 4X 840 Y X3 Y ∓ O⊗ Y 4 X O 4 . 4 Y A X 3 ₹ O $extit{3}$ C $extit{3}$ C eX 3 4 X 9 4 X O 4 = ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ 7 Y O 7 7 2 4 W X O 7 4 O 4 O W 4 T X 3 Y 1 Y W ₹ ₹ 4 1 T 8 O 4 X 3 O ₹ O 8 "J4": O) WOO)X47. 4900)A∓) WO4). 490X3 4) J4∓XO4 ∓ 494 W4XX6. 4 X3 44) 307477477401, 70 07 08 X3 7766 7 X300X FOW3 X3 77 4 4 4 0 806 474 ツW 丰丰よイル: 4ツA X3 Y 早 O8 ツ4XO4 , OO4 WOツツOツ ツOX3 4, Y CC タ 8OC8 CC A. 804x3 4, 01 W001x47 ₹ 8 xx 4 804 ₹07 У 14 08 J4040Wx₹ x347 410x3 4, 4₹, 4L Y4X OY, OY X3 W 4X4 Y6L O& J4OWO4 Y1 Y34X X Y4YXF, Y 66 YJ6OL XF \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} 740 14 7 4 97 X. WOW3 44 X3 800 YA 4X 07 08 X3 1 7 446 096 14X 07 YWOYJ YX OY Y4X OYF 4 W J4OW4CCL XO WOCX 4X WOYY 4W.

§ . 83 7 ₹30064 84 004 X444.

F 47. Y4X OY OO\3X, X3 4 804, Y0X OYC7. X0 WOOYX Y4YW X44 Δ , 4 \mp 844 4 \mp X 4 4 \mp 0Y49C7. W4Y, 90X YX0 740X WX 4Y Δ 84 OO4 X. 83 W44 O8 X3 709C W 404 Δ F, X3 F48 X1 O8 X44 CC 4F, X3 FX49C F3Y YX O8 704XF, O8 7C4W F O8 F4C, O8 Y CC-4 \OC4X \Delta 84 4F, 4CC WOYX4 90X X0 X3 F YD. 4YD, Y3 A X3 F 44 4XX YD \Delta Y X3 F7 YF, X3 Y4X OY, 4 \mp Y 34 4C4 4D7 O9F A D9OY F, \\
X0CCF 4YD OX3 A DOX F PO X49C7. 740704X OY \Delta, YD YY 87. XF C8 804 XF \Delta 7904F Y YXF.

§ . 84 407 08 X444.

 \otimes 4 Δ 0%9 %1 \triangle 4 \otimes 4 \bigcirc 00449 \angle 6 \bigcirc 7 \bigcirc 84 \bigcirc 00449 \angle 7 \bigcirc 84 \bigcirc 85 \bigcirc 85 \bigcirc 85 \bigcirc 85 \bigcirc 85 \bigcirc 86 \bigcirc 87 \bigcirc 87 \bigcirc 87 \bigcirc 87 \bigcirc 87 \bigcirc 88 \bigcirc 84 \bigcirc 87 \bigcirc 88 \bigcirc 84 \bigcirc 87 \bigcirc 88 \bigcirc 84 \bigcirc 86 \bigcirc 87 \bigcirc 86 \bigcirc 87 \bigcirc 98 \bigcirc 99 \bigcirc 98 \bigcirc 99 \bigcirc 90 \bigcirc 90

§ . 4 13X 08 X444 71 4 6071 71 XO 74X 07.

OX\$ $4\mp$, 47 Δ , X\$OO^\$ 4W\$ 74X OY\$ 444 ^\$X XO X44 Δ Y X\$ X\$O \mp WOOYX4 \mp X 3 4 X 4 4 Y (6 Y 1 X 0 Y W 0 0 4 1 1 3 4 - 0 Y X 3 0 X 3 4 3 4 Y 4 X 0 Y 0 0 0 1 3 X X 0 Δ WC Y 4 WO Y Y A W 3 = Δ = 4 Δ 4 Y X 4 1 OO = O 4 Δ 4 Y 1 4 OO = 9 O Y . \ . \ . 4 Y Δ ₹ YW . Y W4∓ O⊗ WOCC ₹ OY & 4 4OX ₹ XO & 4∓ C⊗ 44 J444 70O YX XO & 4 4OX ₹ XO OX3 4= =3 34= 4 80(6 474 W6 44 4 13X XO 4 10(4X 3 4 WO)40WX, 7 X3 = 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\text{X}\) \(\text{N}\) \(\text{N}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\text{N}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\text{N}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\text{N}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\text{N}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\text{N}\) \(\text{A}\) Y3 X3 4 O4 YOX X 4 WOY Y YX 8O4 3 4 XO WOLX LX ₹OW3 O4 ₹OW3 44LYW3 O8 WOTO AW. WA TAL, XA A 80A, XA A TAAAW OA A H WX AT WOTO AW AC 74070₹4€₹ ⊗40७ ⊗04 ^V Y4X OY₹, Y X300X 4⊗⊗044 Y^ X3 ७ 4Y₺ H0₹X ^400Y4₹ XO 4WWOF & 4 00 YHOFX W , O4 XO 4 Y4Y4 4 4 4 FOY 804 FOW& 4 80 F46, YOW& 4884 1F. Y X300X 9 Y1 4WW00YX496 X0 4YL 0X3 1. 83 096 14X 0Y 08 X144 Y1 Y X3 OX3 4 Y4X OYF ₹ Y X₹ 68 4Y Y7 48 WX O46 14X OY 74 6 Y. § Oツ/モ 4ツ ツフ 4⊗ WX 4 へるX: ₹O Xる4X. ツ W4₹ ₹ Yる 4 Xる WOツツ 4W YOO/ム 9 Δ X 4 ") "X 4 C, X 3 4 X O 9 C Λ 4 X O Y \ \ " Y X 4 C \ O Δ. Y 3 Y X 3 W J 4 Y 4 4 Δ \ \ 4 X X 4 W Y Δ X 3 4" 4 W4">₹, O">∆ 4 4 74 X ">W X34X X3O₹ 7 O7€ 4 ⊗O₹ Δ XO X44⊗⊗ W Y X3 X3 ">, X3 7 0 1/2 1/4 4 004 4 X0 X3 40Y 4 W06004466 6 0 4 X3 4 0YY 17 4X 496 444W.

§ . y w ≠ x x 0 ∞ w 0 y y 4 w 4 c x 4 4 x ≠.

⊗ 3 ∓ ⊗ Y 4 "¼4"Y=, XO1 X3 4 Y X3 Y34X Y 34 464 441 ∓4 4 0"

X\$ $\mp OJH$ WX JOOY \mp . H\$4J. $\mp\mp\mp$., %47 $\mp O\otimes\otimes$ W XO \mp X4J(\mp \$ X\$ JA YW J(\mp O \otimes X\$ %4XO44(C4Y O \otimes Y4X OY \mp A \mp J WX Y1 X\$ %OXO4(WO)% AW O \otimes \mp X4X \mp . \mp X \mp Y0X A $\otimes\otimes$ WO(X XO JO YX OOX, Y1 Y A4(, Y\$4X A4 X\$ AOX \mp O \otimes Y4X OY \mp Y X\$ \mp

§ . ↑ * 446 406 WOYW 4* ** X4 4* ** I.

§ . 40×1 08 14× 01= 1 14× 11 × 30= ×4 4× =.

§ .7 47 XO46 O4 X 7704441 X4 4X ₹ O4 X4 4X ₹ 4 OW496 4X 76 4₹O4.

§ . YOX 3 Y \ WOYX 4 4 4 1 X O X 3 X Y O 4 O 8 4 X 4 4 X 1 W 4 Y 9 \ 1 4 4 Y X A X O 4 X 3 4 A 7 4 4 X 1.

§ . 30Y 844 64Y806 XO へ 0フ 分 X4 4X X X X 6 4 4X 1 08 X 4 4 4 Y Y X X 0 X 3 4 Y 4X 0 0 7 元

§ . 4 74x 07 747 494 41 X = WOYY 4W 7 84 004 08 470x 3 4.

§ . 4 74x 07 747 4774074 4x x0 \$ 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4744x WO(44 4447W\$ 0\(\text{S}\) x444.

Y4X OYF YOX OYCL W444L OY X444 804 X3 F4Y 08 J40W04 Y1 Y W FF44L 04 O∓ ⊗OL 44X WL ∓. 40X 4L∓O Y X3 4 Y XO 74Y X 4 ∓OO4W O⊗ O7OL 7W . YOY. Y3 4 4 4 J408 X ₹ XO 9 "J44, X ₹ 40467 64Y806 804 47 09 XO J44X W J4X ୬ X: ୬OX X3 ሣO∓X ልረ ጎ ንX ሣፋጊ ረፈY⊗O*CC*ጊ ፈንX W ጋፈX X3 OX3 4ቹ *9*ጊ Xፈሣ ንጎ JO∓∓ ∓∓ OY O⊗ 4Y 4∆ 4YX4′\ Y3 W3 (∓ OJ Y XO X3 ⊗ 4∓X OWWOJ 4: - 3 "Y47. ¥ WO4 X3 Y3OC YX 4 CL XO 3 Y ₹ C8. 8 3 3 L ₹ L Y L CL Y 8 OC Y L Y F O8 47714074 4X 11 X. Y3 1 X3 1 804 . 4 741X W0(41 14X 01) ₹ 1 ₹0(70₹₹ ₹₹ 01 08 W 4X4 7 44X W(\(\) 470X \(\) 41X O7 74\(\) 478O(\(\) 740WO4 XO \(\) 4\(\) 47 X A 4X\(\) X3 44 47X41 08 9 71 X3 0762 902 4, 474 X3 7 = CC X3 7 414 7 4CC 0 4 X3 YO4(A, 4)A, 4\(\pi \) \(\pi \) WOツツO△ X ₮ X 3 ₺ Y¼ツX, J4O △ △ X 3 ₺ O∮X¼ ツ X 3 ७ ¼X ¼ 4 ¼₮Oツ¼∮€ J4 W . X 3 "">"OYOJO/1. O⊗ X3 ₹ Y4X OY 40 ₹ Y0X W/4₹3 Y X3 X3 1 Y 44/ 40X ₹ 0⊗ 30"4" X1. rO49 X47X J4 W O7 & 4 1004\frac{1}{2}. W\frac{1}{2}. \frac{1}{2}. \fr 4" """OA 44X J4O8 X, X3 ₹ YOO/A 9 4" YO88 "W 4"\4" "FX X3 (4Y O8 "Y4XO4, 4"₹, 97. FOWA 4'Y 1"4"WX OY, FA XA 4 4 74 F OXA 4 Y4X OYF OX 4 Y W FF447. O4 414 496 44X W6 Y3 W3 Y4XO4 4 ₹ 174 804 466 77, O4 O96 1 ₹ X3 7 XO フO4W&4〒 X 4X XOO 4 44 4 44X: ツ 4X& ℓ 〒軒, 〒& 4O 〒 YOX 4O X& ツ 4YL JOF X Y4O Y1, Y2 Y4 Y4 Y4, Y4 Y4, Y4O⊗ 4 WOYYOA X1 Y41 X3 4 Y J X O4 ₹ X Y34 X J4 W 3 J6 4 ₹ ₹ OY X. ⊗3O₹. X3 40xwa, 97. 4 x4 4x7. Y xa xa y y1 08 h 7.60y, a4 Ya0667. y14077 4 xa 74X O7 34 YO 4 13X XO WO7764 Y.

§ . HOY∓O/∓.

 \otimes 3 WOYFOL 9 Y1 W3441 \triangle Y X3 X3 \triangle 8 \otimes \triangle 4 AF O \otimes 3 F FO 4 1Y, \triangle 7 \triangle 4 W Y1 3 F OA \triangle 4F, WOYX Y0 F 3 F FO9H WX, \triangle 7 \triangle 4 WWOOYX \triangle 9C 4 3 F \triangle 4WX OYF.

&\$ WOYFO? $= 90 \ JO92$ W $= 90 \ JO92$ W =

 \otimes 3 \otimes 0 \forall WX O \forall F O \otimes 4 WO \forall FO ℓ 4 PO 4, \forall 1 X3 \otimes 4 FX \mathcal{I} 2 ℓ W, X3 ℓ X 3 ℓ 9 \forall 0 X 4 FO ℓ H WX O \otimes X3 FX ℓ X Y3 4 3 4 F Δ F: ℓ F, \forall 1 X3 F W ℓ F, 3 YOO ℓ A ℓ 4 O ℓ C X3 \forall 1 F XO WO \forall 8 O ℓ 9 X O X F O ℓ A 4 F, ℓ 7 A X3OF \forall 0 X ℓ 4 A X4 C ℓ 5 A X C ℓ 7 A X4C X3 \forall 7 F C \otimes O \otimes X3 A OX F O \otimes 3 F O \otimes 8 W.

Y WPO 804X, Y 3 = X 4 4X = 08 83 4"94#=#4404, 900y =. § , =47.=, X 34X WOY=OC= 40 YOX YHOZ X3 J40X WX OY 08 X3 (4Y 08 Y4X OYF, 4Y4 X34X, 40X3 Y W (4Y4 WAYYACWAFFXX3ZAA FOSHWXXOX3 HOFXW OOX3 JCAW Y3A X3ZAFA. 30X X3 47 7₹X47W ₹ 3 400X ₹ W07X444 WX 3 ₹ 74070₹ X 07. ⊗3 ₹X4X ₹ 444 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3 \(\cdot\) 4004 \(\O\) H4\(\Delta\) X WO\(\O\)Z\(\delta\) \(\Delta\) A O\(\O\) X XO X3 \(\WO\)OO4X \(\O\O\) \(\O\)Z\(\delta\) 4\(\delta\) 4 94 4WA 00 XA (4Y 00 Y4X 0YF. 4YA, Y XA 1 44 y x 4y woy=06 97 x \$ 10 4y04 08 4ywoy4. 8\$ 10 4y04. 088 44 XO XA **≢O≢J WX ⅓¹\ X為 ₮ WO⅓ŦOŁ XO 為ᄼ ¹ Ղ ツ ੴOℲঙঙՐ ℧ℷ Δ Xイ ৬ ⅗Ⅸↆఓ XO X為 WOঙঙঙ ℲW** ON AYWOYA, NAA J AF WOX \triangle N Y \mp S \triangle N \mp S \triangle N \mp S \triangle N \mp S \triangle N \Rightarrow OAY XOA AY \triangle JAJ AF, AY \triangle WAOF \triangle N \Rightarrow N X 3 4X. WOYX 14 17 XO JOH W J 10 3 4 X OY, 3 3 4 4 W 4 0 \(\frac{1}{2} \) A 100 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) XO 4 0 \(\frac{1}{2} \) $\mp \text{ y4X } \text{ Y44} \text{ y61. } \text{ y} \mp \mp \text{X } \Delta \text{ O} \text{y} \text{ 34 } \text{y1} \Delta \text{O} \ \mp \text{4X} \ \mp \otimes \text{4WX } \text{O} \text{y} \text{: 4yd, O} \text{y} \text{ x} \text{3} \ \text{yX } \text{4JO} \mp \text{X } \text{O} \text{y} \text{O} \text{0}$ O£L ↑ △ X ¾ ↑ ○ 4 YO 4 O ⊗ 4 YWO Y 4 X O ↑ X ¾ 4 JO £L W ₹4 X ₹ ⊗ 4 W X O Y 4WWO4A Y167.

 $\mp y \triangle \otimes \mathcal{A}O(X \bigcirc X \bigcirc A \angle X \ \mp, \ WO \mp XO") \ \mp \ XO \ \mathcal{A} \ X \ AOC \ O") \ X \ X \ \mp \ OWW \angle F \ O"F; \ \ThetaOA, \ \mathcal{A} \ DA \ YW \ , \ Y \ AOOX \ PDA \ FF \ WO"A \ XO"A \ WO"A \ O"F, \ FF \ FOJJOF \ A \ XO"A \ WO"A \ YO"A \ AOOX \ YO"A$

 \otimes 3 4 \mp X4 WX OYF OY X44 Δ , Y3 W3 34 4 Y Y8O4W Δ 44 \mp OCOX C7. O4 WOYA X OY4(C7, 47, 47)O \mp X 4(C1)X3 JOY 48O(C1)4X OYF O8 X3 YO4(Δ 4, 34 4 Y X3 W4OF O8 Δ 4 X3OOF Δ 4YA Y Δ 4 Δ 7, Δ 4YA X3 \(\dagger4OOY Δ 4YOY O8 YYOY Δ 4 Δ 6 X4 Δ 7, Δ 8 \(\dagger9O4\(\dagger4 \(\dagger3\) X3 \(\dagger8O0(Δ 4\(\dagger7)X X3\(\dagger4\(\dagger7)X X3\(\dagger8O(Δ 4\(\dagger7)X X3\(\dagger9\(\dagger9)X3\(\dagger9\(\dagger9\(\dagger9\(\dagger9\(\dagger1)X3\(\dagger9\(\dagger1\(\dagger9\(\dagger9\(\dagger9\(\dagger9\(\dagger1\(\dagger9\(\dagger1\(\dagger9\(\dagger1\(\dagger9\(\dagger9\(\dagger9\(\dagger1\(\dagger1\(\dagger9\(\dagger1\(\dagger1\(\dagger1\(\dagger1\(\dagger1\(\dagger1\(\dagger1\(\dagger1\(\dagger1\(\dagger1\(\dagger1\(\dagger1\(\dagger1\(\dagger1\(\dagger1\(\dagger1\(

₹X Y4₹ X3 ₹ ⊗ ℓ У\ X34X У⊗ℓO УW Δ X34X W ℓ 944X Δ ₹X4X ₹У4У, У4. J XX. У 3.44, 804 W 7X04 ₹ 9.804, W07X4447 X0 47. ₹0074 74 7W 76 08 706 W7. 4WX 4 4₹ 4 4€ 7 ♥ ₹[™] 47△ X3 4 ₩ΟΫΫ 4₩ 4€ 7Ο€ ₩1 Y4₹ Δ ₩X4X Δ 91 X3 ₹4♥ ₹7 4 X Y3 W3 J40"JX & X3 4 0"34"JJL Y4"4F; ")F0"JOW3, X34X, X30013 X3 1 J0FF FF & X3 \forall 4X \forall 4 ζ 00 \forall 4 \forall 00=X \uparrow X \forall 7 WO \forall \forall 4W \Box X3 O \forall 4 \not 4OO \forall 4 \forall 4 \forall 4 ζ 6 X3 \not 4X \not 4 \forall 4X 474 YAO=X47 W47 FOJJC1, 474 X3 OX3 4 7 J40AOWX O7F O8 4 704 84 OO4 A ₹O C 474 WC 74X - X3 ԻW3471 O⊗ X3 47 WOC 4474040W Y4∓ 4 ₹WOO441 4 91 4 WOYJL W4X A ₹1.₹X Y O⊗ 4 ₹X44 YX 4YA 3 4 7 AOX ₹. *Y ⊗3 O9H WX O⊗ X3 WO"" 4W 4C X4 4X1 4CCO4 4 XO Y4∓, XO 49OC ∓3 X3O∓ 7 47 W OO∓ 4 ∓X44 7X∓, 47Δ, 97, WOYY WX Y1 X3 XYO WOOYX1 ₹ Y X3 90YΔ ₹ 08 4 1 W J10W46 X14Δ . X0 7/ △1 X3 7/ 97 X3 4 70X04/ 7X 4 ₹X X0 47 09/ O1 08 X3 4 47W 7X 47 70₹ X ₹. **▼Oタツ XX 4 XO プ4イヒ イヒツ ツX: イヒツ4 X3 ま ツX ツ ツXま Y3 W3 3 トーフイ まま 4 ヘイヒ XO X3 ま** " ¼₹O4 ¼ 4 ¼¼4¼¼¼ W3¼4¼WX 4 O8 " O4 4¼X O 7 ¼¼4 Y ₹4 O 7. ₹ 1 4 7 €1 XO 4 Y OF Y1 X3 YO4 Δ H 4ℓ COF1. X Y4F Y 4YX XO 4 WOYY Y Δ XO X3 F WOOYX41. FOW3 4 ₹J W ₹ O⊗ ⋈ 4/OO₹1, 4₹ ₹3OO/Δ ∮ X3 4 ७/4 Δ O4 ∮/ УΔ. ₹OW3 4 ₹J W ₹ O⊗ H 4000=1 4= =30004 YAOW 3 4 X3 4 Y4ACT XO X340Y 4Y47 Y34X Y4= X0 Y4Y ል 4 ል*4ጋጋጊ*, O4 *9C ካΔር*ጊ ጎ4ፈቹጋ ፈX XልፈX Yል Wል ሣOቹX 'ሃ**ム** 'ሃ ል 4 4O 'ሃ 'Yፈቹ Xል " W ∓∓ X1 O8 4 J 4J XO46 43 "YO∓ X1 Y X3 844"W FO A "X 4"A ∓O J4 ∓∓ "1 X34X 804 X Y Y 4 X O ₹ 4W 4 8 W 4 4 W 0 7 9 4W 4 C 4 4 4 7 X 4 7 Y 7 3 X 1 P 7 W X 8 4 0 7 4 &4 YACL YX 4WOO4₹ Y X3 X34X WOOYX4L O4, Y4₹ 4 J4W & W WOYY WX OY 9 XY Y YOX WOOYX 470 ₹ X ⊗OY44Δ₹ X3 W40₹ O⊗ X3 ₹4♥ ₹7 W3.3 O4₹ 4 ₹. ⊗3 TO \$44 (\$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Y Y Y ATA } 4 \text{ Y ATA } 4 \text{ Y ATA Y ATA XOO (OY \ WOYX YO A XO \ ATA FET YOX OYCI X3OF XYO 14 4X Y4X OYF X3 YF (F. 40X 34A 84 FO YXCI Y940 (A X3 J 4W 08 FO407: 747. 344 4 FXO49 4 X3 X44740 (C X2 08 X3 MOFX 4 MOX 744X F 08 X3 YO4(A. 83 1 34A 91 X3 4 74\frac{1}{4}X WOYAOWX, 4WX A 4\frac{1}{4}X 8 1 Y 4 YX YA A 8O4 X3 A FX40WX OY 08 4W3 OX3 4: 40X 3 307 A X3 X 7 Y4F Y0Y W07 Y3 Y X3 7 ₹300/Δ HO₹X 81 X3 O4Δ 4 O8 X3 O) 4₹ 47Δ ₹30Y X34X X3 1 Y 4 9 XX 4 W4CWOC4X A ⊗O4 X3 MO4 4M 49C JO4JO∓ ∓ O8 ⊗4 NAC7 NX 4WOO4∓ 4NA MOXO4C 9) 0C yW. : 10Y \mp Δ 4 y1 \times 3 \times 4 4 \times 2, 3 \times 0 yX y0 Δ , y4 y0C \times $\sqrt{14}$ y0C \times $\sqrt{1$ YOX 3 = X4X XO WOYX YA 474 YEX X3 COO 84 PO YXCZ 44 4YW A AOWX4 Y X34X &447W Y4∓ 474 MO∓X 4 X3 OY4CX 449C 7 MJ O8 44 X4 7; 3 ₹ M 74 A OCX 4 ⊗4OM

X\$ \(\pi\) \(\text{70}\) \(\pi\) \(\pi

ド り、 Wツ X3 〒 Y 46X3 O8 94X O9手、フフ、 - 、 - : 80Wy 4 〒 フ4ツフ36 X、 HO *90*ツの.

F Y. W WY X3 \mp Y 4CX3 O8 Y4X OYF, OC. , , J 4 JOW3LY4Y; LY Δ \mp LY Δ 4 \mp Y \mp 3 \mp X. HOY. OC. , JJ. XO .

 $\mp X \ \mp \ 4 \ \land \ 9 \ 44\ell \ 40\ell \ O\otimes \ X \ 64f \ O\otimes \ 94K \ O) \mp , \ X \ 34K, \ 9 \ X \ 90 \ 9 \ 24W, \ 90 \ 94K \ O) \ \mp \\ 10 \ X \ X \ell \ \Delta \ X O \ell \ 9 \ X \ O \ell \ 97\ell \ O) \ X \ 300 \ 97\ell \ 4 \ Y \ 20 \ X \ 4 \ Y \ 47\ell \ 27\ell \ 27\ell \ 47\ell \ 27\ell \ 47\ell \ 47$

W ⊗O4X3 4, H3 X. HO[™]. C. , [™]. ; ¹4OX O[∓], ; ⁷O⊗⊗. J. , W. , [∓]. , ⁷. .

W . YO4 ⊗OCCZ. H3 XXZ F HOY. C. .

ዘጓፈフ. ₹₹₹. ○❷ ❷ጓԻ △₹ጎን₹❷ኂ ፈን△ Իዋ○ፈረ₹❷ኂ ○❷ ንፈ❷₹○ን₩ ¯ ○❷ ❷₹❷ረኮ₩ ፈን△ ○❷ጓԻብ "ንፈብሦ₩ ○❷ ╕○ን○○ብ.

§ . 83 4 4046 XZ.

Y 34 4(4 4 Δ 1 O)= 4 Δ 74 (7). § X34X Y4XO4 34 \mp \mp X49(\mp 3 Δ 4 7 48 WX PO4(X1 O8 4 \3X \mp 4 XY Y Y4 Y4 Y4X O)=. HO)= PO YX(1, Y0) W4Y Y4XO44(11 41 W4 Y X0 4Y1 \mp 07 4 O4 74 40\4X : 804, Y34X 474 (\7 \mp 4Y1 OY O8 X3 Y4 4 \mp 840 84 40 444 \mp 0 4 \7 \7 X3. \mp 47 \mp 004 X3 \mp 47 \mp 004 X3.

§ . 74 W A YWZ.

 $494 \mp 9W 74 W 4 9W1 0474 - 999 W 08 4499 \mp 474 4094X , 90 94X 09, 90 \\ \mp 0 4 99 W4X 044661 W 649 X 477 4 98 X 174 498 X 8 496 X 197 X 809 X 474 Y 197 X 8 49 X 197 X 8 49 X 197 X 19$

§ . ⊗3 ⊗O4" O⊗ 1O 4" " " XO X3 ₹ PO ₹X O".

⊗3 ⊗04 y 0⊗ 10 4 y y 1x \equiv y4x044 y (z4 ⊗04 1 y x0 x3 \equiv PO \equiv x 0y1. ⊗3 a 1 y x1, x3 y4x \equiv x2, 4 \equiv a \equiv 04 1 y4 y (z2 y x3 y0al 0 \otimes x3 \equiv x4x; x3 y x 0 \otimes x3 \equiv 0 4 1 y \equiv a 4 a \otimes 40 y 3 \equiv 4 74 \equiv yx y1 x3 y4x 0y1. y 4y a y 4y x y 7y a x3 y 4x y 4 \equiv x10 4 y a y 5 \equiv x10 4 y a y 7 \equiv x10 y10 a y 7 \equiv x2 y10 a y 7 \equiv x3 y10 a x3 a \equiv x3 a 10 a x3 a

③ . 4 ₹X4X OO\3X XO Y J X₹ 44′)Y, YOXY X3₹X4′)A Y\ 4′)L W34°)\ ₹ У X3 804° ○8 X₹ \O 4′)™ УX.

 $\mp y \ WOy \mp \ PO \ yW \ O\otimes \ Ya \ AX \ Y \ AA \ HO \mp X \ \mp X \ AA \ EA \ Y \ CA \ FA \ AA \ OO \ OO \ AYY \ YX \ YAX \ OY \ AA \ AAYY \ AA \ AAYY \ AAA \ AAYA \$

 $\mp \otimes \times \otimes \wedge 44\Delta \mp \otimes \otimes 74 \text{ W } \Delta \text{ YWL } 34 \text{ } 4 \text{ } 7 \mp \times \times \ell \text{ } \Delta \text{ } 24 \text{ } X4 \text{ } X \mp \text{ } O4 \text{ } 24 \text{ } \ell \text{ }$

WO" J OJ6 YOO64 34 O∓ XO 600Y OJOY X3 J4 W 4 YWL 08 X3 "JJ 404 4∓ ₹○ツ X╕ ツへ ツO4 X╕ムツ X╕ ⊗ イキX フሪム₩ ムツOツへ ĤOムሪキ; X╕ ₺ YOOሪム ⊗ム ツ ムXXイ タOX XO 3 7 X3 X 770446 3 44 08 H34 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac X3 40747 77 4, X3 7 WOOLA 46=0 4 X**=** 4 1 3 X = . OX 3 4 = X 4 X = 3 4 9 9 O9 X3 4 10444 414 YEX X3 = J4 X YE OYE. Y Y41 = Y Y Z 441 X3 J4 W40X OYE **₹**47.₹ X3 3 ₹XO4 47, ८ ₹X X34X 74 7W , 474 3 ₹ ₹07, X3 У 71 08 X3 40747₹, ₹30064 80074 477. 4 13X 08 ₹07 4 04 X1 07 3 ₹ W004X ₹1. 404 70₹ 4 64X ₹. X34X X3 84 YW3 X00Y 14 4X 088 YW 4X X3 F77 404 W 1 F7074 F 764W Y1 3 7 CO 7 X 3 407.47 F 4X 7 8066 7446 47 7X. 474 4X 3 F 34 77 77 73X 4 X 3 WO"" XX △ ") ₹088 4 "\ X. X3 ₺ YOO(△ ")OX 4((OY X3) ₹4" ")J 404 Y3 " 4X CLOY= XO ") 4Y X3 HOO) X O⊗ W4 OL 4 4OY. 4X J4 = 1X, 4 Y 11 O⊗ ⊗ 44YW YOOC4 Δ \(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\Delta\) \(\Delta\)X \(\Delta\)X

§ .08 X3 747 474 307004=.

7404 YW , 4Y4 YW (Y 4 XO 740704X OY X3 X X (₹ 4Y4 30Y004₹ 08 3 4 W3 8 XO XO Y \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\text{X} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \ ツフス カイツ 手、イソム イ ソ W イ ツOソ 手、 Y3 ソ X3 モ イイ ツ =フとイW ム: モ X、 Y3O AO 手 ソOX サソOY 30Y JOY 4806 47 1860 1W X3 L 34 O1 X3 7 14 08 7419 14 83 F F X3 1.4 "YO4 ₹ 4 OO₹ 4884 4 X34") X 477 44₹ 4X X3 8 4₹X 1/4"W , 83 Y4X OY OO13X XO X¼Y W¼4 YOX XO \triangle 9¼ \mp 3 4 \mp \angle 8 9 8O4 OX3 4 \mp X \perpX X \mp \perpX YOX XO \triangle \4\perpX\Delta 3 4 W3 ⊗ 97. XOO 30796 4 X X6: ₹3 OO13X XO 9 ₹X 66 700 W44 806 70X XO ₹Y 66 3 ₹ 3 44X 97. 4 4 7 747, 97. 0790074 A 307004F, ₹0 4₹ X0 7₹7 4 3 7 Y X3 X3 A 4 08 444014X Y1 X0 3 7 (8 4 WO77 7 D04X 40X304 X 1 0 4 3 4 04 08 △ ↑ y x 1 0⊗ x 3 y 4 x 0 y . J 40 △ y w = 10 △ △ *9* 1 w 4 w 0 y = x 4 y w = , 4 y △ , 0 y = 1 t OWWAT ONY JEY X3 Y AO 9OOYAT. 4OLACXL, \pm ALE \pm A \pm D WXA9C \pm OX3O4, Y3O LOY O⊗ ₹ 4 XO4 OY4 4Y3 W3 X3 3OO ₹ O⊗ 4O ₹X4 X3 YY JX 466 X3 1 474Y J4 YW ₹. ⊗3 ₹ Y4₹ 4 44 X Y3 W3 ⊗4 Δ 4 W ₹. X34 Y OOX XO 466 3 ₹ JO₹X 4 X1, ₹41 71 X0 X3 7, 47 X Y A ₹ 34 4WPO A 4 X X6 804 100; 40 100 A 74 A 200 Y30 44 X0 Ø Y ₹3 X3 Y04Y.

§ . Y3 X3 A 4 = 0 A 17 747 4 = 0 TO Y34X X X6 474 300004 = 3 76 4 = 1.

§ . 4 13X 08 0X3 4 74X 07 7 7 X3 ₹ 4 ₹ 7 WX.

90X ⊗04 ↑) Y4X OY∓ 44 Y0X O96 ↑ A XO ↑ Y47 XO X3 Y 66 O⊗ 4 ∓O 4 ↑) Y3O 47∓O" ∓ 4 Y Y X X6, O4 O⊗ 4 7 O76 Y3O W466 X3 4 W3 ⊗ 97 Y34X Y4" X3 7 76 4∓.

 $74 \mp 7X$, PW $7X + 74 \otimes Y + 77 = 800$ $4 \otimes 7 = 800$ $4 \otimes$

§ . 30Y X X ∠ ₹ 474 307004₹ 747 4 ₹ WO4 4.

§ . "YOXO46 4 ₹7 WX Y3 W3 ₹0 4 17 ♥ OY XO 4W3 OX3 4.

94 YOAA, Y3 W3 F30YF X34X Y 4WYYOYC 4A 4 FX4X OA XF W3 8 XO 9 XAOCL Y4 7YA $7\text{Y$

§ . 30Y 4 = 0 4 1 y 001 3 X X 0 7 4 Y X 4 y 3 = 4 1 y X 1.

F 41 74X 07, 41 ₹0 4 17, 0013X X0 ¾4 7X4 7 X3 4 4 17 X1 § 41 W4O₹ 71 40 4 ₹7 WX X0 4 74 4 X0 X3 ¾; 474, ₹7 W 4CC1, X3 1 0013X 70X X0 ₹0⊗⊗ 4 X34X 4 17 X1 X0 4 ¾74 4 18, X3 7, X3 4 44 X XC ₹ 474 307004₹, Y3 W3, 41 W07₹X47X W0₹X0¾, 4 C071 X0 4 74 7W, 3 ¾41 7₹ ₹X 0707 X3 ¾; 474 3 0013X X0 40 X 07 0WW4₹ 07₹ Y3 4 3 ₹ 16041 ₹ W07W 47 4.

^{. \$\}frac{4}{4}\times 000\frac{1}{4}\times 0000\frac{1}{4}\times 000\frac{1}{4}\times 000\frac{1}{4}\times 0000\frac{1}{4}\times 0000\frac{1}{4}\ti

^{. \$ ₹}XO41. O8 8447W . ト-フヒ474X O7 O8 X3 7 446₹ O8 H3446 ₹ .

^{. &}quot;> "O 4\ O X X 3 OO \ O O 344 Y \ Y \$ O 4 \.

. HAONY CC, Y Y A X Y \ XO COO \equiv X3 &OOAX YX3, O \equiv A X3 &OCOY Y \\ \equiv X7C; \equiv OC A4 O \equiv , AON YO \equiv JAOX WXOA A4 Y \(Ca, WWOX \equiv , X 3 \neq 4 Y \equiv , COAO WO X \equiv .
&AA7 WOOAON A \(H3A \equiv X \\ AY \equiv \equiv \ AY \\ WO\\ AY \\ X3 \\ \equiv \ O\\ AY \\ AY \\

 $804\% 4CL 4CC 74X 07F 0F \Delta X0 09F 4, 7X3 94X F3 W 4F, X3 \%449 08 \\ 307004, 97 C0Y 4 77 X3 8C47 04 X07-F4 C X0 47 F77 C F3 \%47 08 Y44, W4CC <math>\Delta$ X3 Δ 0X1 08 X3 8C47. W H3 XX1 F H0\mathrm{M} 4W 4C C4Y, , 4Y\Delta F 7\Delta 08 \Delta 0C.7. . W , 4\FX0 X3 F 4 47\Delta 7W \Delta 7XF, 47X, 47\Delta 7 70X F; 47\Delta H004F \Delta \Delta 40 X 709C W, X0\mathrm{M}, 7. X0 , 47\Delta X0 . - H.

は347. ₹ .

§ .473X XO ₹ WO4 X1.

§ . 474 X34X 08 04X4 7 71 4 7444X 07;

§ . 474 X3 4 13X 08 707 ₹3 71.

 \otimes y4(C1, X3 088 ya a 744x1 34 4 4 13x x0 740 a 804 x3 4 80x04 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ W04 x1, 4ya x0 w34\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\fr

§ . 4 \ 3 X O ⊗ 4 C C Y 4 X O Y ∓ 4 \ 4 Y ∓ X 4 Y ∓ W 3 O O ₹ 7 O 7 C .

 \otimes 3 X34 J4 W Δ 31 J4OJO \mp X O3 \mp $\cancel{4}4$ \mp 0 $\cancel{9}4$ 3 $\cancel{7}4$ J4 3W J $\cancel{6}$ \mp X3 $\cancel{4}$ X O0 \mp \otimes 0O3 $\cancel{6}4$ X O3 \mp \otimes O4 $\cancel{4}$ H0 \mp X Y $\cancel{4}4$, $\cancel{4}$ \mp Y \mp 3 $\cancel{4}$ C $\cancel{6}$ 3 X3 J4OJ 4 JC $\cancel{4}$ W .

§ . YO Y4X OY 347 4 1 13X XO YX 18 1 Y X3 10 1Y YX 08 4YOX3 1 FX4X.

 $\mp X \mp 4 \% \quad \Delta \text{ YX WOYE FO YW } O \otimes \text{ X3 } \textit{C 9 } 4 \text{ X2.4} \Delta \text{ Y4 J Y4 JW } O \otimes \text{ Y4X OYE, X34X } \textit{4} \textit{C} \text{ X4 } \textit{A 13X XO 9 } \text{ 10 } \text{ 414 } \text{A$ 1.23} \text{ X3 JY J40J } \text{4, 414 } \text{X34X Y0 } \text{ 2.43} \text{ 2.43}$

§ .O) =O 4 \) W4) YOX Y44 & Y= (8 X & HO4 \) O8 X & WO) 4 OW X O8 4 YOX & 4.

⊗3 ₹0 4 ↑) ₹ 3 X0 Y30" X3 1/4X O) 3/4₹ 1/X40₹X Δ X3 1/1/2 4/1/2 X3 W4/4 O⊗ X3 10 4)" $yx: \mp 3$ 34 \mp $y \mp x$ 43 $\forall y x$ 3 3 4 4 13 $x \mp : \mp 3$ 4c0 $y \mp 4$ 4 wxc1 ツX イ ∓X Д リ X 3 ツ 从 y y y y y A y y X 3 W O y A O W X O A ∓ 3 3 人 ∓ W 3 O ∓ y ツ ん y ∓ O ∓ O 8 3 ∓ JOY 4, $\mp X 40 \mp YOX$, X3 Y, $9 COYY XO 4YT 804 YY JOY 4 XO X4Y WOYY <math>\mp 4$ YW 08 X3 ∡Д¬¬¬ Т=Х-ГДХ О¬¬О⊗ ХЗДХ ТО Д ¬¬¬, ХО Т Х З ¬Т С⊗ ОЛ ⊗ОД Д НОД¬ О⊗ З Т WOYAOWX, 474 XO O96 ↑ 3 7 XO 46X 4 X. ₹8 3 CO44₹ 3 ₹ ₹09H WX₹ Y X3 X4₺ ₹. 474 ⊗ 3 X4 4X∓ X3 "Y X3 ∓ 4 X1, X3 74X O7 4(O) ∓ WO7W 474 7 X3 9O∓ 7 ∓∓; ∡ya yo oxa 4 ₹ ₩*∡cc* a ojoy xo ojc 1 'a "y xo 4"y ya a ₹ woyaowx ∡ya ⊗occoy ツOイ Y ₹ ムツム PO X*ムチℓ* ツイト ツŦ. ₹X ₹ X氡 フムイX O⊗ フイOム ツW XO フO YX OOX X氡 OWWAT OYF YA Y O88 W OOF AYA AY WAIC A JA F YXAX OYF YAL I YAA XO A Y. XA WJ4Y444 \mp OC4X44CC 4OC \pm Y3YX37 \pm XX37 \pm C \pm OJ4 \mp HO47 \pm O8X3 \pm YW4∡X∡3O¼(J¼, ₹⊗ X3¼X J4 YW 3¼Δ O(¼X Δ X3 (¼Y O⊗ Y¼X OY∓ Y X3 4 ₹J WX XO X 3 7, X 3 7, Y OO (\Delta \text{ 3 \Left A \Left A \Left A \text{ NO JOY \models A \text{ 7.3 X O JO 34 Y1 JOX ∓0" O⊗ 3 ∓ ∓09H WX∓ XO 4 4X3, O⊗ 34 Y1 344 ∓ 446 Y ₹.&W. " X3 Y1=, 804 Y3 W3 3 Y4= Y0X 4X 4((4WWOO)X49(XO X3 Y; 4Y4, XO 8 ((O) X3 ♥ 4₹04 08 X3 4 FX44 4749X 9H0₹X W X3 7 W094 99 4 3 9 97 X3 C4Y₹ 08 WJ4 7.

\S . 30Y 844 C4Y80C XO 7X 48 4 74 PO444 C 9 XY 74 \(\frac{1}{2} \) XY 74 \(\frac{1}{2} \)

9OX, ⊗ X3 74 YW, 97. OC4X Y1 X3 ⊗OYQ4Y YX4C C4Y∓, 1 ₹ 3 ₹ ₹O9H WX₹ 4 C 14C $4 \land 3 \times XO \land 4 \mp \mp X \land 7$, $- \otimes X + A \land Y +$ 4 = y x 3 4 0 Y y 4 8 y W . -47 804 1770Y 4 34₹ 4 13X XO ₹0WW004 47 OJJ4 $\mp \mp \Delta$ J OJ ℓ Y3O "J ℓ O4 X3 A $\ell \mp \mp \mp X \ell$ YW . \otimes 3 ℓ Y \uparrow C \mp 3 HO $\mp X \ell$ 7. WO"J ℓ L ℓ Y Δ O⊗ 4") = ∓=. ⊗3 YO∮ (X1, 4")△ X3 YO∓X △ ∓X Y1O ∓3 △ J4X4 OX∓ 34 Y1 △ X 4") Y △ XO W3 WY 3 " YX3 J4O∓ WOX OY O⊗ 3 ∓ ∓W3 " ∓. Y3 W3 "J4" ⊗ ∓XCL X Y4 4 XO O 4X34OY X3 WOYEX XOX OY, 4Y4 XO 4 FX4OL X3 () 4X F 4Y4 X3 4 (\cap OY O8 74 YW 08 044Y1 344, 4009X6 FF, 4Y Y860 YW 0Y X3 469 44X 0YF 08 X3 ₹X.4X ₹-1 7 1.42: 40X X 4 4 70X (44 X3 7 X0 X3 W077 ₹₹ 07 08 47 4WX 08 OJJ4 ₹₹O4, X ₹ 9OX 47 4WX O⊗ HO₹X W 474 ↑ 7 4O₹ X₺ XO 4₹₹ ₹X 944 77 7 X\$ △ ⊗ YW O⊗ X3 1694X ₹. Y3 Y 1. X3 1801. "Y4XX 1₹41 W411 △ ₹0 841 4₹ X0 X3 Y XO 34 HOFX W OY XF F 4 . 3 Y3O 4FF FXF 4Y O4 OOF X144YX. — 3 Y3O Δ W∠¼4 ₹ ⊗O4 ¼Y OYHO∓X ¼YΔ 4 ∮ ૮૮ OO∓ J OJZ . □ O∠¼X ₹ ¾ ₹ ΔOX1. ∮OX. Y¾ Y X¾ 94YA∓ O⊗ X3 706 X W46 ∓OW X1 44 94OY Y. O4 4X 6 4∓X ∓O∓7 YA A. 9 XY Y X3 **▼O 4 ヘッ 4ッム 3 〒 J OJC , X3 WOツX ツム ツヘ J 4 4 X 〒 ツ 4 1 X X 3 ツ タ WOツ∓ ム 4 ム 4 〒 XYO** 198 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

 $\begin{array}{l} \Delta \mp X \ \, \forall WX \ \, JOY \ \, 4\mp; \ \, 4 \ \, 4 \ \, 4 \ \, 3 \ \, X \ \, 4 \ \, 4 \ \, 9 \ \, 0 \ \, 4 \ \, CCE, \ \, \forall \Delta \ \, J \ \, J \ \, \Delta \ \, J \ \, V \ \, O \ \, 4 \ \, CCE, \ \, V \ \, \Delta \ \, J \ \, V \ \, A \ \, J \ \, V \ \, A \ \, J \ \, V \ \, A \$

90X Y 0013X Y0X X0 490 \mp X3 \mp W4h Y, 4Y4 Y4Y 4 34Y4C 08 X X0 40X304 S 04 00 \mp W4W3 Y4X 0Y \mp 414 Y \mp X X3 YX 4Y4C X44Yh0 CC X \pm 08 \mp X4X \mp . \mp X \mp 4 0C4X 0Y 08 X3 C4Y 08 Y4X 0Y \mp X0 Y X X30 \mp \mp 09h WX X0 4 0CX Y30 4WX04CC 74\tau 09 4 YW X0 X3 4 \mp 0 4 1Y, X30013 X3 \pm W0Y7C4 Y 08 3 \mp 10 4YY YX.

§ . 83 F47 413XFYX34F7WXX04610.

744X WOC44, 47 7 47 OX3 4, X3 7 34 4 C 13X XO 4 10C4X X3 4 WOYAOWX 4WWO4A 71 XO X3 A WX4X ₹ 08 X3 4 OY7 WO7 W 7W , 47A XO 74 7X 466 804 17 YX 4⊗ 4 YW Y 4Y 4⊗⊗4 4 O⊗ ≢O 4 C W4X 4 Y4XO4. ⊗3 WO\XOY, COY1 Y JX OJ Y HAA FX YAO'Y OO WAOF YA 466 XA 4804 AF OO A 6 A 0 Y XO 9 A W A A 47A 4 10/4X 4 7 4 1 7 446 WOOYW 6. WOO64 07/2 34 9 7 7X4040W 4 92 X3 \$ 710644 W 4WO™=X4YW O⊗ X3 ∓O∮™ ∓∓ OY O⊗ X3 Y3O∠ W3O4W3 XO X3 ∓4™ W ∠ 10 479 7X. X 3 40947 97 4. Y3 7 X34X 97 4 Y4\(\frac{1}{2}\) 0 4X340Y7. 474 14 7/4W XO YAYA YA J YA YX Y YAAOYE. X3 E WOEXOY YAE 800YA WOYXAAAA XO X3 8 AEX JA YW JC ₹ O⊗ ↑O AYY YX, XO X\$ AL & 4 O⊗ Y& J Y& YX ₹X4X ₹ 4Y& JOC X W4C **▼OW X 車. ▼X Y4車. ③OY 4. ℓOシヘ ▼OJJO4X & タス、 J4 ⋈O4 W . ヘンO44ンW . インム ≢OJ 4∓X X OY, 47.** X3 4OX3O4 X1. O⊗ X3 JOJ ₹ 4Y4 X3 JOY 4 O⊗ X3 W6 4\1. 4Y4 ₹X CC 4 ₹7 WX △ Y 4X X3 X Y O8 X3 4 8O4Y4X OY, 83 ₹X4X ₹ Y3O 34△ Y944W △ WOO')₩ ८ ८4Y⊗O८८२ ४₹₹ ७९८ Δ. 4X ७२ ₹ УХ ХА २ YOO८Δ УОХ А ₹ Х4Х ХО Δ ₩८44, X34X, Y 74XX 4 TO 8 4 C 1 OY, X3 7 44 PO4CCT Y4 7 Y4 OX OX AT JOY 4 OY 44X3, 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) X\(\frac{1}{4}\) X\(\frac{1}{4}\) 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) 4\(\frac{1}\) 4\(\frac{1}\) 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) 4\(\fr 40×304 X1 0⊗ X3 707 474 W007W € ₹49∓044 7 41 0X3 4 ∓1.∓X 7 X3.47 X3.4X X 3 1 7 1 X Y ∆ ∆ X O 9 X 3 ₹ O 7 1 7 7 9 9 0 Y 4 4 W 3 ₹ . 9 O X Y H 4 X 3 O C W ₹ O 4 1 Y ₹ 3 4 2 YA 4 OO4 A XO 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) X \(\frac{4}{2} \) X \(\frac{4 Y X 3 X 3 4 ∓OJ4 ") JOY 4: X 3 7 4O YOX 4 W X 3 4 W 4 ∓ O⊗ WOOYW € O4 X 3 JOJ ∓ ¼4 0⊗ 10 ⊗04W 1) X3 4 40" 1) O1F O1/C FF WO1/8 4" 4 1/2 X3 J4 1W . F1 X3 ⊗ 4FX 900♥ 08 X3 ₹ Y04♥, H347. X₹₹. Y 34 ₹088 ₩ 9X6₹. ₹X496 ₹3 4 X3 4 \3X₹ 08 4 ₹X4X ") "J4XX 4₹ 08 4 6 7 0", 4"A Y ")X40AOW X3 " 3 40 474 ", 0"67 X0 A44Y HOTX WOYT TO YW T & TO YX TY X3 TY X3 TY X3 TY X4 TY WX X0 X3 WOYAOWX Y3 W3 Y4X OYT

§ . O⊗⊗ W ∓ O⊗ 3O"4" X1. "Y X3 ∓ "Y4XX 4∓. "Y ∓∓ O"444 ∓.

90X X \mp 470088 W 08 30747 X1 X0 (49004, 91 7) (Δ 474 (44806 7) 477, X0 D 47044 D 474 O7 X0 4 W D 46 A 674 O7 Y3 W3 Y 96 X0 9 X3 O761 O7 X34X D X40 A 74 D 474 D 744 D 745 D 745 D 745 D 746 D 746 D 747 D 748 D 748 D 747 D 748 D 748

F 41 %40%4%9 %1 %2 %3 %3 %40%3 %40%40%40 %

§ . H AWOYFT WX OY XO 4 OF A.

804 744 71 740 E CLX F, Y X300X 74471 4 71 X3 X44740 CC X1 08 4CC 74X 07F, 4ሃ Δ γ ෦-7Oቹ ሃ γ X3Oቹ Y3O 44 Y747 Δ Y Y4Y Y7 WOY 4X \mp XO 4WX YWOYF FX YXCZ Y X3 X3 4 40XZ. 4X X3 42 X 7 X 3 2 747 7 X 3 2 44 ¥WWO"JC ₹3 71 X3 "OFX " 4 XO4 OOF YO4", 8O4, X ₹ W 4X4 "/CL J 48O4" 11 4 47. 344 088 W XO 4 Y4X OY 4Y4 4O Y1 3 1 4Y \$\ \$\ YHO41. XO \\$\ 71 44 4 84/F 474 4471 400F 4 / 1 07 47071 X3 7349 X47XF, 70Y, X3 4 F 70 J 4F07 3 = OYY 4 6 1 OY XO 4 X3 OY67 X4O 474 ∓48 OY. 4 WOYY YA. Y30 40 ₹ Y0X 9 C YOYA4XAYXAYXA = YXA C4Y4 + JOYS = AYAAAA = F + YACYYOYF = O8 ACCYYA + YAFYCCOAAOY∡₹ ¼ ¼¾¼ ¼⊗4 ₩¼, Ͻ4ΟΧ ₹Χ,¾¾Χ Ϡ Ϡ ₹Χ 4₹ Υ ૮૮ ₩4ΟΥΔ ΧΟ ₩Ͻϟ Ϡ ¼¾Δ ₹Χ,¾ζ₹... Ϡ ▲ 🛇 ՃツW O⊗ X氡 ₮ツ₽O ₮ X Oツ, Y氡 C X氡 📑 O X₮ Y CC ₮フイ ४₲ X氡 ₻₮ C ₮ ₡७०७୯ X┪ J40x \(\pi X4')X\(\pi \) O44 4 XO 94 Y1 X3 Y 94WY YXO X3 J46 0\(\pi X3\) W3O4W3. 6 X X3 H4X3OC W= 4 J4O4W3 X3 J4OX \(\frac{1}{2} \text{X} \) \(\frac{1} \text{X} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \text{X} \mathcal{L} COYWY \mathcal{L} 4 \mathcal{L} Y) ==, X3 WOY \mathcal{L} OWX O \mathcal{L} X X A = OY \mathcal{L} OO \mathcal{L} X \mathcal{L} C YOA \mathcal{L} 4 \mathcal{L} 4 \mathcal{L} X O $44 \equiv 0$ 474 X3 (4Y 08 74X 07E. 840 \pm 4777 \pm X \pm 78 X0 X3 X4 \pm Y 08 74Y 71 ∡ 30/2 1 (↑ 0) ⊗(001 ₹3) X3 W00)X1 ₹ Y3 1 X ₹ 1 W Δ, ∡УΔ 0⊗ 1 УΔ 1 У↑ X O∓ ⊗OL XO X3 "JLYY 4∓ O⊗ X3 J OJL LYA XO X3 ∓XLX: LYA, Y X3OOX \otimes O4 \mp X4CC \forall 1 X3 A \mp 7O \mp X O7 \mp O8 74O A 7W , X W47 \otimes 7A \mp O8 \otimes W 7X 77CO17 7X 4X 30", 01X 6 47" 1 X4X 01 WO" 840" 804 11 14X 01E, 04 4 47 4 1X 444, X34X 9 804 Y W4Y C4Y80CCL OY4 4X4Y XO J4 4W3 4 J44X WOC44 4 C 1 OY O⊗ X ₹ X 4 O X 3 ₹ X X 3 Y O ₹ X ₹ 4 O O ₹ 1°4 Y Y 4 X O Y. - Y 3 4 X W 4 Y H 3 4 ₹ X 4 Y ₹ 4 O O 9 X ツフメイX ネ᠐᠐イ ツツ᠐Yሪ ムヘ , ̄ ቹ ツフሪኒ メツム ቹ ツW イ ሪኒ トフ᠐ቹ X氦 フイ ツW フሪ ቹ 0⊗ ネ᠐᠐イ ∮ℓ ⊗ XO X3O∓ Y3O 44 Δ ₹ 4OO₹ O⊗ 3 44 УՂ 1OO: У₹X4OWX X3 У, WOУ УW X3 У A YW, JOX ₹ Y YOX XO 3044L X3 Y LYLL Y X3 X3 ⊗ 4 O⊗ YX30₹ L₹Y. ₹X ₹ L **₹○⊗⊗ W YX W¾¼⁴⁴↑ OY ¼₩¾ O⊗ O₹, XO ∮ 4 ₹フΟΥ₹ ∮ℓ ⊗O4 ¾ ₹ OYY WOY₹W YW.** -YO4 Y CC 4 XO49OC YX Z 4C 4 ₹XO49 X3 J 4W O⊗ Y4X OYF.

§ . Y¾XX ¼ ∓O ¼ ↑ Y Y¼T ¼O Y ⊗¾ OO4 O⊗ X¾O∓ Y¾O 74O⊗ ∓∓ ¾ ∓ ¼ ℓ ↑ OY Y ¾YOX¾ ¼ ∓X¼X .

 $4 \mp \times 0 \times 3$ $\forall \Delta \supset \forall \Delta \supset \Psi$ $O \otimes \forall A \times O \supset \Xi, \Xi \supset \Psi \cup A \times U$, $\forall A \neq U, \forall A \forall A \forall U, \forall A \forall$

. ~ 44W CC 4 = FO & C 4 ~ 4.

. W 490 , § , 474 904 70∓ ∓ 4 7096 W, 9009 . W, 1°, Y X3 3 ∓ POOX4X 07∓, 7.7°. . .

§ . Y W ∓∓ X1 O8 X3 O4∓ 4 4YW O8 HO∓X W Y3OY4Y FOW X1.

§ . O೨८ ¬¼X O೨ O⊗ ¼८८ ೨¼X O೨¥ XO WO∠X ¼X ¾¼ O೨¥ 4 HO₹X W.

4CC Y4X OYF 44 X3 48O4 OYA 44 FX4WX O9C 74X OY XO WOCX 4X HOFX W XOY44AF 4W3 OX3 4, XO O9F 4 X FW4OJOCOOFCT, 4YA W448OCCT XO 49FX4 Y 84OY 47 X3 Y1 X34X Y47 OCCT X . F4W3 OO13X XO 4 YA 4 XO X3 OX3 4F Y34X 9 COTCT XO X3 Y, XO 4 FJ WX X3 4 4 13XF, 4YA XO CCT X3 Y Y X3 J 4W 49CCT YX O8 X3 Y.

§ . 4 13× 0⊗ 4 ⊗O∓ y1 × 0 ∓O4" × × 0 yHO∓× W.

§ . ⊗ 3 ₹ 4 1 3 X ₹ 4 7 4 8 WX O 9.

§ . ₹X 74040W ₹ . ⊗\$ 4 1\$X 0⊗ 4 ⊗ 7W.

 \otimes 40% X3 \otimes 04 10 %1 4 13X 44 \mp , 47 Δ \mp X %X 944%W3 \mp , \otimes 4 \mp X, X3 4 13X 0 \otimes 440 \mp X Δ 8 %W, Y3 W3 960%107 \mp X0 41 %2X 0%7 04 X3 4 13X 0 \otimes %4%4 %5X Y30 4 4XX4W97 3 4 4%4 3 4 4 13X \mp X 93 \mp \mp X3 \otimes 00%4%4 0%0 0 \otimes Δ 8 %7 %74.

§ . 83 4 13X 08 40 71 004 (F HOFX W.

§ . 83 4 13X 08 707 ₹3 71 7H0₹X W.

47 YX YX OY46 4WX O8 YHO \mp X W \mp OY4OO9X 467 47 YHO47. Y 34 , X3 Y, 4 4 \3X XO JOY \mp 3 &, 4 \mp Y 34 \mp 3OYY 49O , Y \mp 7 4Y Y\ 08 YHO4 \mp Y\ 1 Y 446 \S . 83 4 \3X O8 4 80 \mp Y\ XO \mp 088 4 YHO \mp X W \mp 4 944YW3 O8 X3 4 \3X XO \mp WO4 X7.

(X O∓ 477/€ XO X3 OYHO∓X Y34X Y 34 ∓4 4 490 § O⊗ 4 7 ∓W3 OO∓ 1/4X O1. ₹8 X3 4 Y 4 4 7 O76 Y3O Y44 O7 Y 74O8 ₹₹ OY O8 X44Y76 Y1 HO₹X W OY4 4 ¯ Y3O & ₹フ ₹ & ムツム OሪムX & X3 4 ^3X₹ O& OX3 4₹ Y3 ツ 4 X3 ጚ &OOY& ムツ O7704XOY X1. - X3 YX 4 ₹X 08 30747 ₹0W X1 Y0064 40X304 Z 466 X3 0X3 4 74X OY= XO ⊗O47 4 WOY⊗ 4 44W1. Y O44 4 XO 3O796 4Y4 W34∓X ∓ X3 △ ()40)XX. Y △O)OX 3 4 ⊗O41 X X3)J41 " ₹X49(₹3 △) OO4 J4 ())44 ₹. $X \otimes A \times A \otimes F$ YOX 9 COY1 XO Y $A \times A \otimes F$ XO OFOAD X $A \times A \otimes F$ Y1 HOA1 $A \times A \otimes A \otimes F$ Y1 HOA1 $A \times A \otimes A \otimes A \otimes A$ OX3 4. \(\frac{1}{2}\) J44X WO644 W4\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\ OO13X XO 9 FOJJOF Δ X34X 4W3 O \otimes X3 J44X \mp 947 34 FO% 4 13X: 49 Δ X3 ツHO\X W O\X X J44X\ X\4X \4\X WO\Y XX A X\ YHO4\ Y4\ J4OW A \X4O\ 4404. 474 YOX &407 4 1 7 446 WOYX 77X O& HOFX W . 40X & . 41 3 1 WOYFX4YX XO ∮ ¼WXO¼X △ ∮1. X¾¼X 뾧 ₹W¾ OO₹ △ ₹JO₹ X O", □ ⊗ ₹¾ 4 ¼¼4△₹ YO 4 ¼¾X ¼₹ **₹**4₩4 △, [—] X3 **₹**4⊗ X1 O⊗ X3 30¾4¾ 4 PO 4 **₹** X34X **₹**3 **₹**3006△ 4 4 J4 **₹**₹ △. 80 8047 474 F07704X 47 07H0FX 74 X 7F 07, F 07/7 40 71 47 7H04L X0 X3 744X1 Y3O₹ YX 4 ₹X₹ 44 488 WX 4 91 X34X 74 X Y₹ OY; 9OX, XO 4 ₹7 ₹ HO₹X W y 1 y 446, ₹ 40 y1 4y yH041 x0 466 y4x 0y∓.

#347. ₹. ○8 83r #07#r47 4 748₹07 747 34 r ₹7 83r 4#8₹07W 08 3r4 ##8₹Zr7W.

§ . 83 ≡0 4 17 0013X X0 4 71 X3 7H04 ≡ 08 X3 ≡X4X . 474 X0 740

§ . 3 OO¹3X YOX XO ₹0⊗⊗ ⁴ 3 ₹ ₹0೨H WX₹ XO O⊗⊗ YA OX3 ⁴ Y4X OY₹ O⁴ X3 ⁴ WCX Z Y₹.

90X, 07 X3, 0X3, 4 3474, X3, 74X, 07, 04 X3, ₹0, 4, 77, 00, 43X, 70X, X0, ₹088, 4, X3 WXZY XO 40 4 Y NHOHY XO X3 FOH WX FOX A XXXX . YOW3 (FF XO 088 YA X34X \(\frac{1}{2} \) X\(\frac{1}{2} \) X\(\frac{1}{2} \) X\(\frac{1}{2} \) X\(\frac{1}{2} \) Y\(\frac{1}{2} \) Y\ フ イツ X X3O手 Y3O ¼4 Oツ¼ 4 3 ቹ WOツツ¼ツ¼ XO OC¼X X3 J4 W JXቹ O8 X3 C¼Y O8 74XO4 . Y3 W3 8O49 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\fra ツOXO4CCL XO 1 ₹7 WX 4W\$ OX\$ 1, XO 49₹X4 Y 81OY 4CC 088 YW , 81OY 4CC YHOAZ, &40Y 466 Y40Y1, - Y 4 YOAA, &40Y AZ X3 Y1 X34X Y4Z 9 08 J4 HOA W XO OX3 4=. = 8 4 = 0 4 17, Y30 7 13X 7 7 3 = =04H WX= Y X3 7 X3 406 = 08 HO=X W 49474W, =088 4= X3 9 X0 9HO4 4 8O4 19 94X 09 X3 4 9 X= 9047 04 X = ") "9 4 = , 3 40 = 10 (== 1404), XO X 3 4 X 7 4 X O Y X 3 4 Y 8 3 140 4 4 X 3 Y = (8. \mp y \mp 3O4X, X3 \mp 4 \otimes X1 O \otimes X3 \mp X4X, 4Y Δ X34X O \otimes 3OY4Y \mp OW X1, 4 PO 4 \mp X3 \mp 4XX 7X 07 ⊗407 41 ₹0 4 17, ₹⊗ 100 (X (00₹ X3 4 7₹ X0 1004 ₹09H WX₹ O⊗ X&4X ⊗4 YACL YX 4WOO4₹ Y& W& Y4XO4 &4₹ ₹X49C ₹& A 9 XY Y 4CC YY Y Y **₹**\$*4CL* **₹** YOX **\$** YO **\$ YOX \$** YO **Y \$ YOX \$ YOY YOY \$ YOY YOY \$ YOY YOY** 74X 07.

§ . 83 4WX = 08 YA AO4/ = 44 YOX XO 9 YJOX A XO X3 Y4X OY.

YOOLA $\mathcal F$ O VHO\(\opin\) XO X\(\opin\) VLX\(\opin\) O\(\opin\) XO X\(\opin\) VX\(\opin\) A\(\opin\) X\(\opin\) A\(\opin\) X\(\opin\) A\(\opin\) X\(\opin\) A\(\opin\) X\(\opin\) A\(\opin\) A\(\opin

§ . O% ₹₹ X 47740 ₹ O4 44X 😵 ₹ X ¾ ".

40X, \otimes 4 y4x 0y 04 $X \mp$ W3 \otimes 47740 \mp 474 $44X \otimes$ \mp X3 $4WX 0 \otimes$ X3 y4 Δ 04 ℓ , X3 y 4 W0 % \mp 4 70 4ℓ W W0 yW 49; 494 X3 yH04 Δ 744X1 \mp X0 W0 % Δ 4 X3 y4X 0 y4 X3 $A\ell\ell$ 40X304 0 \otimes X3 yH041, 0 \otimes Y3 W3 X3 W X Σ y Y4 \mp 7 4347 \mp 0 y ℓ 1. X3 $V \mp$ X40 $V \mp$ Y3.

§ . HOYAOWX XO 4 O4年 4 A 5元 X3 088 YA A 744X元

 $\mp \otimes$ X3 O88 YA Δ \mp X4X 34 \mp Y3 4 JOY 4 X3 YA Δ O46 Y3O 34 \mp Δ OY X3 YHO4L, \mp 3 Y4L Y X3OOX \mp W4O76 94 Y1 3 Y XO HO \mp X W 4YA JOY \mp 3 3 Y. \mp 8 3 34 \mp \mp W4J Δ 4 4 XO4Y Δ XO 3 \mp OYY WOOYX4L, \mp 3 OO13X XO 4JJ6L XO 3 \mp \mp 0 4 1Y XO 34 HO \mp X W Δ OY Y X3 W4 \mp 1.

§ . 40x1 08 x3 4114 ₹₹04 ₹ ₹0 4 17.

474, ₹ 7W X3 C4XX 4 0013X 70X X0 ₹088 43 ₹ ₹09H WX₹ X0 70C ₹X X3 **▼OJH WX**▼ O⊗ OX3 4 ▼X4X ▼, O4 XO AO X3 ツ 4ツ ツHO4L, ツOW3 6 苹〒 XO へ Oフツ 4044W 00₹ 088 YW X0 804 1Y JOY 4₹, \$ 001\$X X0 W0"J € X\$ X44Y₹14 ₹₹04 XO 74y 4744X OY 804 X3 A4741 O4 YHO47, 8 70 ₹ \$1, 04 XO Y86 WX OY 3 Y **4**" Ի ግፓረፈብጊ ፓርባ ቹልግ ነΧ; Οብ, ⊗ ነፈረርጊ, <mark>Հ</mark>₩₩ΟብΔ ነՂ Χል ነፈΧርብ ፈካΔ W ብ₩ΟካቹΧፈካW ቹ O⊗ X3 W4∓, XO A € 13 7 O7 XO X3 O⊗⊗ 7 A A ∓X4X, XO 9 X3 1 940013X XO HO=X W . 83 = = 74 XX1 1 9 14(C1 0)= 4 4 Y X3 4 =7 WX XO 14 4X W4 9 = Y3 W3 44 PO46CL WOYX 141L XO X3 64YE 4YA E48 XL O8 466 Y4X OYE. 4FE4FE YE. YW YA 4A ₹, 4YA 4O99 A₹, 4A ₹ SA AZYS A, 4X XS A ₹ A O⊗ XS ₹O A CY Y YAOF X 44 XO4 F XA W4 Y Y4F WOYY XX A. 4YA 44 A C 4 A OJ XO A F HOFX W. \otimes 3 \forall 4XX 4 \mp W444 \triangle \mp X ((\otimes 44X3 4) \mp X4X \mp X34X 44 \forall O4 W(O \mp (\mp WO)) WX \triangle 97. 84 YAF3 7 4YA 100A Y 139001300A, F Y Y W4F F 08 01A Y417. X44Y=14 == 0Y=, Y3 W3 44 0Y61 =09H WX= 08 W 6 J40= WOX OY, X3 4 Y X3 4 Y XO X3 4 WO 47 08 44741 \(\frac{1}{2} \) O4 X3 \(\frac{1}{2} \) V8(WX O7 08 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) (13X W (207) \(\frac{1}{2} \) (37) \(\frac{1} \) (37) \(\frac{1}{2} \) (37) \(\frac{1}2 \) (37) \(\frac{1}2 \) (37) \(\frac{1 **₹09H WX₹08 XYO y 139004 y1 ₹X**4X **₹**44 4 W J40W*4CC***1** 0*9C* 1 **∆** XO 4JJ 44 9 ⊗O4 X3 741 ₹X44X O8 X3 764W Y3 4 X3 7 44 4WWO₹ 4 O8 34 71 846 4 7 X3 4 40X1. 0709 4 4 40 \(\pi \times 0\) 0\(\times \times \ X 3 7. 44 ₹07707 △ 7 △0 8047 97. X 3 4 0Y 7 74 7 ₹X 44X ₹, 474 096 ↑ △ X 0 477 44. XO1 X3 4 Y J 4W , 4Y4 ₹ Y XO 8O4Y OY67 OY 4 JO36 W 83 ₹ ₹ Y 8O4W X34001300X 466 WY XZ 46494. 4# #009 4# X3 6 XX 4# 4014X04% 44 ##0 4 9 ¶ ™ XO FLAN N Y N X N A X N A WWOFLX X ON 9 X 4O O4 ⊗4/E: ¶ ™ XO D4 ¥ON ON X N HO=X W O8 3 = 1 134004 474 YOX =088 4 474 4004X= 013 = 071744X XO 014 4₹X474 11 4 XY 1 X3 ₹X4X ₹. 30Y 4, 8 4L W01₹X47X ₱7 4 7W 3 ₹30064 8 YA X34X 3 ₹ ₹09H WX₹ 44 OJJ4 ₹₹ A 97. X3 Y 139004 Y1 Y41 ₹X44X ₹ Y30 **₹ΟΫΫΟΫ Χὰ Ϋ 9 ⊗Ο4 Χὰ 4 ΧΑ 9ΟΫΑ΄(Ξ, Χ ΥΟΟΛΑ ΟΫΑΟΟ9Χ ΔΛ૨ 9 4 ΛάΧ Ϋὰ Ϋ ΧΟ** 4 ⊗C WX OY X3 J4OX WX OY 4O XO 3 ₹ J OJC, 4Y4 XO 4 ⊗O₹ X3 4O14XO4 ₹ X CC **₹**4X **₹**84WX O) Y 4 ↑ 18O4 X3 44O**₹** ₩O) XX 4, 474 J4OJ 4 **₹**X J**₹** X4Y 1XO 206 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

74 YX $\cancel{4}$ 47 X X OY O \otimes X $\cancel{3}$ Y. $\cancel{4}$ OX, Y \mp OW $\cancel{3}$ W $\cancel{4}$ \mp , X YOO $\cancel{4}$ $\cancel{4}$ $\cancel{4}$ \Rightarrow A $\cancel{4}$ A $\cancel{4}$ X X $\cancel{3}$ Y \otimes O4X $\cancel{3}$ X X W $\cancel{4}$ $\cancel{4}$ \Rightarrow X D YX O \otimes Y.

§ . ∓8 § 4 80∓ ∓ H0∓X W . § 4 W0♥ ∓ 4 744X1 ♥ X\$ 840(X 4¾4 088 ♥ W .)

§ . 470X3 4 W4∓ 7 Y3 W3 X3 74X 07 ₹ 10 CX1 08 X3 W4 7 ₹ 08 X3 W X Z 7₹.

8 74667, X3 4 ₹ 470X3 4 W4₹ Y3 4 X3 74X O7 7 7 446 ₹ 10 6X1 08 X3 W4 7 ₹ O⊗ X ₹ ツ ツタ 4Ŧ, ⊗¾XX ₹, Y¾ シ, タチ, X ₹ ツムシシ 4₹, ¼¼Д タチ, X¾ ሣፊነኮ ツ₹ O⊗ X ₹ 7/074 4 474 74/X4 4X 804 17 4F, X0 74Y 74044F 7X0 X3 7 13/4004 71 WOO')X4 ₹ &W. ⊗30₹ X3 ')4X O') O⊗ X3 O₹9 WY₹ ₹ 10 (X1 O⊗ 4((X3 4099 4 ₹ WO''' $\times \times \Delta$ 37. $\times \times \Delta$ 10. $\times \times \times \Delta$ 11. $\times \times \times \times \Delta$ 12. $\times \times \times \times \Delta$ 13. $\times \times \times \times \Delta$ 14. $\times \times \Delta$ 15. $\times \Delta$ 16. $\times \Delta$ 16. ŦOタト\ WXŦ ¼イ (イOタタ ム ムツム ツ¼ŦŦムWイ ム, ムツム Y氡OŦ ሪムツムŦ ¼イ 「ツ❷ ŦX ム タテレ XኣOŦ 4 J A ∓∓ X 3 7. 474 X O X A 4X X 3 7 4∓ X 3. WO7707 7 7 7 E O⊗ X 3. 30747 A4W . ⊗ 3 HAA FX 47 74X OYF YOOLA 9 YO L FF HOFX 8 49L 7 80A7 71 4 WOY8 A ALWIL ∡√¼ У₹X X3 ₹X¼X ₹ 08 9¼49¼41, У 04Δ 4 X0 Δ ₹X401 X30₹ 3¼0УX₹ 08 J 44X ₹, Y X3 Y30" X3 60 08 760" A 1 04 X3 8 44 08 HO\(\Pi\X\) 70" \(\Pi\X\) \(\Pi\X\) 0%\(\Pi\X\) 406 08 7 4W 474 Y44. 40X X3 F 7 44X W46 44 7XO4 4F 44 Y F 70013 XO 4 F7 WX X30= Y30 44 70=X 496 X0 W34=X = X3 7: 474 X3 74X O7= X34X 44 496 X0 y j x 3 ¼ y 0 ₹ 0 8 ¼ 4 w 3 3 4 ¼ y w 3 0 8 w 0 y y 4 w 0 j y 8 0 4 x 3 y ₹ ℓ ₹ ¼ 4 y 0 x **≢O441** XO **≢** X**3** ♥ **₹3OX ¼1¼** ♥**₹X** OX**3 4₹**.

. W フロビモタ O手, 中OOX 4 タモ タネイタ モイなW, ソス 〒 YOX 〒 Oソ ヘイOX O手, タOOツ , Wスよフ. トト・. §

▼X Y4 ♥ ○ ♥ X ★ ▼ 1400 ♥ A X 3 4 X X 3 8 A ♥ A ♥ W 3 ▼ A W ♥ X € X X X O ♥ F O A W ♥ X € X X O ♥ F O ♥ A W ♥ X € X X O ♥ F O ♥ A W ♥ X € X X O ♥ F O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ A W ♥ X € X O ♥ A W ♥ A

は3.47. **羊羊.** た**3.4**0~00 **3.4**0~00 **4.4**00 **4.400**0 **4.400**0 **4.400**0 **4.400**0 **4.400**0 **4.400**0 **4.400**0 **4.400**0 **4.400**0 **4.400**0 **4.400**0 **4.400**0 **4.400**0 **4.400**0 **4.400**0 **4.400**0 **4.400**0 **4.400**0 **4.40**

§ . 1 7 446 88 WX 08 X3 4074 7.

WOO)X 41. 474 4X X3 ₹4" X " 14 7 ₹ 70 ₹ ₹ ₹ 0 7 0 8 X 3 40 7 4 7 4 7 4 X 3 10 479 7X X3 4 08. 834X WOO7X4Z, Y X3 4Z X3 71 7W604 4 7 X, 9 WO7 ₹ X3 7407 4X1 0⊗ X3 74X 07 7 7 446.6 X 0₹ 70Y ₹ 734X 44 X3 88 WX₹ 0⊗ X3 ₹ J WOC 44 474 1 PWCO ₹ 4 13X; ⊗O4, ⊗ ₹ 34 4 ⊗OCC 4 13X XO 4 ₹JO ₹ 08 4 X3 71 ¼Ŧ ₹ プ८ ¼Ŧ 、 X X 3 YW ⊗OCCOYŦ X 3 ¼X OX 3 ¼Ŧ 3 ¼ YO 4 ^3 X XO X ¼X ¼CC, ₹ YW 、 ⊗ X 3 1 3 4 4 4 7 1. ₹ WOO(4 YOX 8 1 (1. 4 ₹ JO ₹ O8 X. 8 3 J 1 4 X 4 O Y 4 Y O8 X 3 W X Z 7 ₹ 7 4 7 9 6 7 X A 47 A 4 7 A 7 ₹ X 4 7 A 7 ₹ A 4 6 Y 4 7 ₹ 9 7 X 8 6 4 Y ₹ 0 8 X 8 ₹ X 4 X . 474 X 46747 = ₹0 97 X3 777X 4074708 X3 ₹0 4 77:90X X3 7 7 446 4074 Y 08 X3 Y4X 0Y \(\begin{align} \begin{ OJOY 44X3 47 Y3 W3 X W4Y4 ("X X X 3 4 804 FW604 \ 466 (13X 0) X3 744X 0⊗ ⊗04 17 4∓. 474, 4∓ X3 4 13X∓ 0⊗ 4 74X 07 0013X X0 9 4 ₹7 WX 4 91. 466 OX3 A∓ § , YOY W4Y ⊗OAY 4YIL JA X YF OYF XO X3 WOOYXAI Y3 W3 9 €OY1 XO X34X 74X 07, 704 0013X XO 4 \(\bar{1} \) 08 X Y X300X 3 4 W07\(\bar{1} \) 7X, 47\(\bar{1} \) 704 XALYON XA XA YA WOYXL YA YXA WOOYXL.

§ . Y¾4X ▼ WOŸJ4 ¾ Y∆ ∆ Y X¾ ∆OŸ4 Y O⊗ 4 Y4X OY.

§ . ❷¾ J4OJ 4X1 O❷ X¾ W X Z Y₱ ₱ X¾ J4OJ 4X1 O❷ X¾ Y4X OY, Y X¾ 4 ₱ J WX XO ❷○4 ↑У У4X ОУ₱.

 $\begin{smallmatrix} \mathsf{F} & \mathsf{Y} \times \mathsf{A} & \mathsf{J} + \mathsf{J} \times \mathsf{A} & \mathsf{J} + \mathsf{J} \times \mathsf{A} & \mathsf{J} + \mathsf{J} + \mathsf{J} \times \mathsf{A} & \mathsf{J} + \mathsf{J}$

ツO4 ソ X 3 ツ 4 ツ Y 4 V 4 X 3 1 OO 1 3 X X O W O ツ 〒 Δ 4 X 3 1 4 1 1 4 1 4 X O O O X ▼ フ 4 O D 4 X 1 Y 1 Y 3 1 X Y 1 4 T F O A X ▼ フ O F T F F F A.

§ . 4 WOY ∓ ↑O YW O⊗ X ↑ ₹ 74 YW 76.

§ . HOYY WX OY O⊗ X¾ 4074 Y O⊗ X¾ Y4X OY Y X¾ X¾ ₹○ 4 17X1.

⊗3 ↑ y 44′ △○y4 y ○⊗ x3 y4x ○y ○ 4 x3 (4y4∓ ∓3 y344 x∓ ∓ y4x○44′/1-Y4X OY W 4X4 Y6L 40 = Y0X YX Y4 X0 J0== == X Y =09H WX OY X0 4YL OX3 4 JOY 4: 474, W47 Y ₹0JJO∓ 47 74 J 74 JX 74X O7 70X ₹X 4 Y X3 X3 49₹060X WO"" ¼ Y ∆ Y 3 A △O" ∓X W WO Y W A Y ∓ X 3O ₹, Y 3 ¼ 4 ∠A 4 △ 4 O O Y ₹, § フO手手 手手 O') OO X手 へO イツツ ')X 4X X3 手4ツ X ツ. Y 手3466 3 イ フ4OW Δ 8O4X3 イ 4')Δ ₹\$OY X\$ "J4XO446 WO")" WX O" OO X\$ ₹ XYO 4 13X₹ "J4" "J4 J "J4 "JX "J4X O". \$OY WOOLA ₹3 10 17 3 1₹ 68 4X 3 1 0Y7 76 4₹01 7 X3 WOO7X17 ₹3 7349 X₹, 8 ₹3 *4*୬ム *49*∓OረOX ΔΟʹʹͿϟʹϒ O⊗ *4* ፓረ*ፋ*₩ ϒϡ ብ ∓ϡ ℨፈ∓ ንOX Xϡ ₩ΟʹʹʹͿʹͿϟͿΔ *4* ϒΟΧϡ ብ ∓ \mp O 4 \uparrow YX \pm , 4Y Δ X \Rightarrow 4 \uparrow 3X \mp X WO \forall JA \Rightarrow YO \mp X Δ JA \Rightarrow 4 O \otimes X \Rightarrow \otimes A \Rightarrow \pm JO \mp 4CO⊗ X¾4X J(4W . 4△4 XO X¾ ₹ X¾ "Y Y Y AO")4 Y Y¾ W¾ WOY₹X XOX ₹ 4 J44X O⊗ X3 ₹0 4 17X1 400Y , § , 474 200 Y CC X3 9 XX 4 J AW XA YX Y4X \angle WWOAQ YUCH, YA \angle X \mp W \angle CC \triangle XA \Rightarrow 1A \angle OY \angle Y, YA WA \mp YOXA YU \Rightarrow 0OX XA \Rightarrow OY \neq Y O⊗ X3 JOQL O⊗ X3 Y4X OY, O4 O⊗ X3 ∓O 4 17 Y3O 4 J4 ₹ YX ₹ X, ₹ 4LY3 4 WOY₹ △ 1 △ ¼₹ Y₹ 7¼1¼9€ ⊗107 X3 ₹0 1 17X1. ⊗3 0₹ 80€ 4074 Y. 01 X3 4074 Y WOY& Y 4 XO X3 4 13X = X34X 747 9 6071 XO 47 Y4 4046 Y X3 = X4X . X = 9 COY1 Y1 XO 4 Y4X OY Y 7 C4W = X34X 44 Y0X OY4 43 4 H04 = 4 WX OY. 830=. "ツイツア、 ₹O イ ヘツᠮ ネイ ⊗ ⊗Ŧ。 イツム OXネ イ フOŦŦ ŦŦ OツŦ。 ツ Xネ X イイ XOイ ₹ O⊗ イツOXネ イ

§ . O4 **₹∆** WX O7.

§ . P⊗⊗ WX∓ O⊗ X3 HO4 ∓4 WX O7 7 ⊗O4 17 WOO7X4 ∓.

FY WOYF PO YW O⊗ X3 〒 4 13X FO⊗ HO4 FA WX OY, X3 A W F OYF YAA 31. X3 HOA1 O8 X3 7/4W Y X3 Y X3 1"X VX O8 3 = 70Y 4 0013X X0 9 4 = 7 WX A. 44A X0 X4Y 88 WX 7 7 804 17 WOO7X4 \(\) 804 7\(\) 7 WOO7X4 \(\) 804 7\(\) 7 X47W \(\) X 4 CO71\(\) XO X3 407\(\) XX HOA1 XO YOW Y4X XOXO4F 4YA 1044A 4YF 804 Y YO4F 4YA 4 OXF. 83 (4Y 08 Y4X OYF. Y3 W3 34F 4Y 7. XO X3 WOYYOY 44 4YX47 4Y4 X3 7004 347YOY1 08 Y4X OYF. 4 PO 4 F. X3 4 804 . X34X FOW3 Y0Y Y4X OY 08 4 X0X04 04 10444 4Y 9 46 A. 49A 4WYYOY6 A1 A Y 466 WOOYX4 ₹ Y3 4 X3 JOJ 6 Y47 34 4Y7 WOYW 4YF. O = Y4 = 74 \ O ⊗ X 3 = 74 \ 7 \ 7 \ 7 \ 8 3 \ 7 \ 4 \ 7 \ 7 \ 8 3 *℄ℲℲ*Ⅎ℮ △ O4૮૯⊀ツᆍ, ₹O (4 ヘッフィッW O⊗)O⊗₩¾¼Χ ૮,)WY XZ 4८ఢ७△, *タ* ৩へ ७₩₡₽₡₽८ O⊗ "J4Y4^ Y^ & ₹ OYY 4884 4₹, X\$ Y Y^ O8 844YW 4JJO YX 4, 4₹ \$ ₹ ^O444 4Y, \$ ₹ X 3 4 X 7 1 YW , C4 A WC4 Y XO X 3 104 1 A 4 Y = 3 7 8 O 4 X 3 7 1 YW 7 4 C X 7 0 8 り ○ ② W 3 女 X C: ∮O X X 3 X X C O ② X 3 4 O W 3 耳目 O ② C O りへ O C C Y 女耳 女 W り O Y C A へ A タモ W 4WO™=X¼YW ₹ 08 3 4 3¼ Y1 9 Y YO™ Y¼X △ 10¼4△ ¼Y 97. X3 △O™ ₹X W HO△1. 83 ₹ Y4₹ 4 47 Y4031 4776 W4X 03 08 4 H0₹X 74 3W 76: 804 X3 74 3W ₹ $\triangle O$ =X W $A = \triangle Y$ WOO($\triangle A Y$ O Y A = A YO Y A = A YC A Y△ W4 O⊗ X3 X34 | \(\frac{4}{4}\) \(\frac{4}\) \(\frac{4}{4}\) \(\frac{4}\) \(\frac{4}{4}\) \(\frac{4}{4}\) \(\frac{4}{4}\) \(\frac{4}\) \(\frac{4}{4}\) \(\frac{4}{4}\) \(\frac{4}{4}\) \(\frac{4}\) \(\frac X3 4 FO 4 17, X34X X3 40X304 X1 08 X3 40W3 FF 08 (0710 (() W47 8 47 474 (4Y80(4X 7 08W34X C.

4Ŧ 47. X3 Y1 YW.ΟΔ Δ Y X3 WOOYX 47. 9 COY1Ŧ XO X3 Y4X ΟΥ, — 4YΔ, 4Ŧ YΟΥ 9ΟΧ X3 Y4X OY, O4 X3 J 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)OY Y3OY \(\frac{1}{2}\) 34\(\frac{1}{2}\) A A A A A A3X, \(\frac{1}{2}\) 40X3OA \(\frac{1}{2}\) A XO ▲ \(\pi\) \(\O\) \(\X\) \(\X\ y x s wooyx 41. yo j 4∓0y y s4x 4 s4∓ 4 1 3x x o x4y joff ff oy 0⊗ x s y 7/24W ₹ ₹X ((∮ (O)¹\ XO & 4; ₹& &4₹ 4') 1X 4 ₹X 1) 74 ₹ 4 11\ X& 10 804 80X04 0₹. 474 ₹ 70X 4WW007X496 XO 471. 7 4₹07 804 X3 7477 4 7 Y3 W3 ₹3 747 ₹ 0₹ 08 3 4 J 4 O J 4 X T. FX F. 3 O Y 4. 9 W F F 4 4 T. X O 4 W O CC W X 3 4 Y 3 4 X Y 3 4 O J F 4 A 490 900♥ ₹. § . YO Y4X OY W4Y C4Y⊗OCCL 4774074 4X XO \$ 4₹ C⊗ 4 XOO Δ ₹J4OJO4X ΟΊ4X ԻX ΊΧ Ο⊗ WOOΊΧ4L, 4ΊΔ 4 ΔΟW ΟΧ\$ 4 Ί4Χ ΟΊ∓ ΧΟ Υ4ΊΧ **₹○チ₹ ₹X ツW . ムツム ム フヒムW ○⊗ ムチ○ム . ム ヘ イツムツ W\$ ⊗. ツ X\$ X ツ ○⊗ ツ 4○. ₹ム ム X**○ 44W; $47\Delta \Delta \mp 4X$ WOO7X4 ∓ 44 WO77YO7 XO 4CC, - 1 71 X30 = 74004 WOYPO 404 \mp XO OYA 4 \mp X4YA X34X X3 \mp 34A YO 4 \3X XO 4 \mp 4 4YA 4774074 4X XO X3 orall $rac{1}{2}$ $rac{1}{2}$ WA4 7 O⊗ WOO7X 47 46071 X3 43 7 XO WO 4 X3 4 740 7W ₹ 8407 X3 7WO4₹ 07₹ 08 X3 944944 47F. 83 1 47947 F 4 707FX447W Y0064 34 344 4 1004 800744X 07, 344 X3 40747 71 X 74 4 X0 Y 7 Y X 300X 4 4 TO 7 4 4 X WOO7X 4 T Y3 W3 Y4∓ O8 Y0 O∓ X0 X3 Y: 40X X30∓ (4Y4∓ Y3 W3 X3 7 Y00(4 Y0X ∓088 4 X0 O ▼ XO X 3 "フ 4.

§ . ΔΟΧ1. ΟΘ Χ3. У4Χ ΟΥ У X3 ∓ 4 ∓7 WX.

Y3 $Y \times 3$ $A = YOX \times 3 = F Y1OCAAW AWOMEXAYW, <math>X = POACCEAA1A AYC \times O \times 3$ $A \times AYA \times AYA \times AYA \times O \times 3$ $A \times AYA \times AY$

§ . 4 \ 3 X ₹ \ 144 Y X \ ∆ X O 4 Y O X 3 4 Y 4 X O Y.

§ . **=**X **= yOX** *4CC***OY** *49C* **XO A1** *A* **y***4*X **Oy OOX O®** *A* **WOOy**X*4*L **Y3 W3 X y3***A4* **X=**.

Y30 4 414 \$ X34X 4099 47 \$ 4 W4 7, 474 X34X Y 44 70X 4660Y 4 X0 X4Y 804W 4€ 70== == 09 08 004 9 134004 = 7407 4x1, Y €€ 4W990Y6 41, Y X300X ∡ሃጊ OX3 4 J4OO⊗, X34X YO Y4X OY 34ቹ 4 4 13X XO ኮጋ ሪ 4YOX3 4 J OJሪ ⊗4Oሣ X3 WOO')X 47. X3 7. Y3 43 X. Y O44 4 XO ₹ XXC Y X 3 4₹ C8. YOXY X3₹X4Y4 Y1 X3

 PX4 9 9 PO46 X1 08 W6 94X ₹ 494 ₹0 €₹.
 41 J 076 0013X X0 9 W09X 9X 4 Y X3

 X 3 4X Y 3 W 3 3 4 \(\text{8 A LC Y X O X 3 A \(\text{\$ \text{\$} \text{\$ \text{\$} \text{\$ \e ∡ 4OC X3∡X WOY≡X XOX ≡ ∡CC X3 A ≡ ¼⊗ X1 Y W C ≡OW X1 C X X3 ≡ ≡ ∠WA Δ 4OC 9 YX 4 CL ⊗O4\OXX Y, 4Y∆ X3 J 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) Y CC \(\text{PO}\) X 3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) XXXXX3 \(\Delta\) WOXX4\(\Delta\) XO リ 4ム ×3 フ4C4W ≡ 08 ×3 ヘイ 4×, O4 ×3 ム C へ3×8OC フO== = = = O>= O8 ×3 イ W3. 83 **4')W ')X & (X 4')∓, Δ ₹WO')X ')X Δ Y X\$ X\$ A ')4X ₹O ε, ∮OA') Δ 4εε X\$ A** 349 X4X O)₹, 474 WO"" YW 4 X3 4 "44W3, "Y O44 4 X0 ₹X496 ₹3 X3 ")₹ 6 ₹, ₹YO4∆ ツ¾₫Ÿ∆, ツX¾ ⊗ 4X ℓ 7ℓ₫ У₹ 0⊗ ₹OOX¾ 4♥ ↑₫Oℓ. ϶OX X¾ 1 4 W △ ¼ X 44 ϶ℓ ∠ ₹₹○У 84○У ¾ WOYPO 404 08 ₹○Ј 4 04 ¾4 € X ₹ XO X3 Ў₹ € ₹, ¾УД Y30 Ј¾ Д ₹Х ЄЄ "YXO X3 4 OY" WOO"X4L 83 4 JO\\X 4 X1. 3OY 4 \\O4 Y \\X X34\\X 3 L WO\\8 \\" 840" 14x04: x3 7 6 Woyx yx a, 4ya x3 649004 08 84 34ya = WOOYX 494647W ₹ X3 ₹X 4 6 X1 O8 X3 ₹O 6.

§ . XO ԻX YA 57L OC YW X3 400YA ∓ 08 YJ 4.

 \otimes 3 4 44 WOYPO 4O4F, Y3O, 4FJ 4 Y1 4 \otimes X 4 Y0X3 Y1 Y04 X34Y X3 FX YF OY O8 X3 900Y444 F 08 X3 4 40Y Y 0YF, Y X300X FJ $\mathcal C$ Y1 X3 Y349 X4YXF \otimes 40Y 4 W00YX4L, WOYX YX X3 YF $\mathcal C$ FY X3 F0940 Y1 X3 Y; $\mathcal C$ 4 O $\mathcal C$ YW $\mathcal C$ FF 94494400F, 90X Y0X $\mathcal C$ FF 0YH0FX: Y3 $\mathcal C$ X3 L FJ44 X3 J40J 4XL 08 Y4 $\mathcal C$ A04 $\mathcal C$ F, X3 L F $\mathcal C$ X3 A 73XF 08 X3 Y4X 0Y, 4Y4 08 X3 FO A 1Y.

§ . ⊗¾ ∠ ♥ X ∓ ○⊗ X 44 X ○4 ∓ ○○ ↑¾X X ○ ∮ ₩44 ⊗○ ¿€ ₹ ₹ X X △.

§ . O(4X O) 08 X 44 XO4L

§ .7403 4 X OY XO YX 4 X3 X 44 XO47.

⊗3 ₹0 4 ↑) "¼₹ ⊗049 Δ X3 ")X44")W O⊗ 3 ₹ X 44 XO4L X3 4 XO ⊗04 ↑) 4₹) フよイX WOCよイフOイフO手 E. よWWOイム ツヘ よ手 3 ツよえ X3 ツツ X よム よツXよへ OO手 XO X3 FX4X.⊗3 4 ₹ YOX3 Y1 Y 466 X3 ₹ X34X 40 ₹ YOX 860Y 840Y X3 4 13X₹ 08 ΔΟΫΑ Ϋ ΑΫΔ ∓Ο Α ΛΎΧ૨: ΑΈ ΟΥ ∓ ΟΘΕΛ Λ Δ ΧΟ ΤΑΈ Α ∓Τ WX ΧΟ ΧΑ ΤΑΟΑ 9 Χ ΟΥ: 474 Y30 444 = x0 0C4x x, YWO4 = x3 7Y4Cx = 4 W4 4 x0 4Y4 4 X 88 WXO46. 90X X3 J403 9 X OY OO13X XO 9 YYOYY, 4₹ Y 66 4₹ X3 J Y46X1 4">" Δ XO Δ ∓O J Δ "W: X3O∓ Y3O 44 \" \"O \"O \"A" X O Θ X, O O \"3 X X O J \" \" \" \ O \" \ Δ O \" X Y3 Y X3 T 477404W3 X0 YX 1 X3 W00YX17.8017 16T X3 H3 Y ₹ , 8 41 Y \ € ₹X Ÿフメ゙イ Xネ ツメヤーツቹ 0⊗ メ゙Y ₹ タOX ₹ ソヘOヒメイ ^O イシツ ソX, ⊗Oイタメム メイヒ フ Oフピ ソX イ ソヘ X3 \forall J 4 : \checkmark J4O3 \checkmark X O \checkmark X3 \checkmark X Y \checkmark ∓ \checkmark DX \checkmark X \checkmark C \checkmark WO \checkmark F \mp X \checkmark X Y X3 HO \mp X W Y4X OY, Y X3OOX OC4X Y1 X3 4 13X ₹ 08 4Y2 Y4 404C, O4 Y X3 40X ₹ 08 30"4" X1, Y3 W3 J 4" X∓ OF, " W4∓ O8 W0"J X X O1, XO J4 8 4 OO4∓ € ∓ XO OX3 4手.

4ን ንል ጋ ንል ንአ ንል ል0ላሪ, Y3 X3 43 \$4\\\ 4\\

§ . ₹74 7 74 7X 847 6 ₹ 7 4 WOOYX47.

Y3 y = 44C ya y y x & 4 y C = 44 = xxC a y 4 wooyx41, x3 1 yof fff x3 & 4 aoy4 y, yox y x300x fo 4 hyx1, ff yw x3 1 ao yox & 04 ff yoc x w4C fow x1. Yofoal w4y ff x3 yy 4 ox x34x wooyx41; ff yw x3 ff yoca y 4 aow yh x30 ff & 4 fo fo ff wx oy 4h y ff x3 ff y C ff x0 fo ff wx oy 4h y ff x3 ff y C ff x0 fo ff wx oy 4h y ff x3 ff y C ff x3 ff y C ff x3 ff x4 ff x3 x0 woyy4h y y y30 44 y04y 84, oyC ff x3 ff coyx44 cl fo ff x x0 ff y ff x30 ff y ff x30 ff y x40 ff x30 ff x30

84" (= Y4")4 1 7 7 4 WOO")X12. 4= X3 74X O")= 08 =3 73 14=. 474 1477 77 X3 | FW/OF O' O' O' 4// OX3 | 4 1/4X O'F; 4 1/4 Y W4 1/1/OX, Y X3 OOX 1/1/OFX W . 4 7/4 X3 7 08 X3 X44WX 08 WOO7X4L 08 Y3 W3 X3 L 74Y OF . 40X. (X OF 3 4 **₹**4 41 ₹ 08 Y04X\$ 47 4 W4 \$44 Y0 4 1\$X X0 4774074 4X 466 X\$4X 4₹X WOYX Y YX XO X3 7 ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ ¥ YA ₹ YW X3 ₹ Y 4 OY ₹ 4 X O Y3 ₹ 4 X X3 Y3OC O⊗ X3O ₹ 740 △ △ X 3 ₹ 2 ⊗X X 3 74X ₹ 4 ₹0⊗⊗ ₩ 7₩₹ 0⊗ 2474. ₹⊗ X 3 74₹X0442 4449₹ YOOLA WAA ⊗OLLI WOLX AX X3 ₹0 L. AL ₹₹ ₹JAW 7 13X 9 ₹088 W 7X 804 X3 7. * 1 イスる (手手, *YO OX 3 イ ツイX OY 3 イ手 イ 1 13 X XO ツイイイOY X 3 イ 4 OO ツムイイ 手, Oツ (手手 手 3) 9 OYA A 4'9 49 \$\text{FOCOX Y4YX O8 C4YA. 8OA. Y \frac{1}{2} \$\text{3OAX. X3 1.70 }\text{7D} \$\text{7E} \$\text{X3 A WOOYX AL:} XO X3 4 7477 4 O8 C 8 . 4 \(\) X Y Y Y X W X X 3 \(\) 3 A Y O C4Y\(\) X O A W 8404 472 OY, ₹Y 4 W4∓ O⊗ J4 ₹₹ Y1 Y W ₹₹ X1. ₹ X3 YY J OJ6 Y 13X, Y X3OOX YHO₹X W. Ŧ XXC Ŋ ¼ J¼4X O8 X3¼X WOOYX4L OY C ¼Q Y1 X3 ¼4¼9Ŧ X3 Ŋ ¼YŦ O8 4 YQ 4 Y1

X, *9*1. X3 WO(X 4X O) O⊗ X3 44X3, ₹0⊗⊗ W)X ⊗O4 X3 4 OY) Y4)X₹, 4)∆ X3O₹ O⊗ X3) Y)344 X4)X₹.

§ . 70== == 0° 00 W 4×4° 7 7ℓ4W = 0°/€1, 04 00 W 4×4° 7 4 13×=, °/4 4W4°)X WOO°)X41.

⊗ 3 ₹ J 4 YW J 6 4JJ 44 ₹ X 0 9 YO Y ₹ XX 6 4 4 X 3 64 Y 4 Y 4 J A J A 4 W X W O ⊗ Y 4 X O Y ₹ . 90X, 7 4X3 (₹₹, ₹09H WX X0 W 4X4 7 1 7 446 Y306 ₹07 406 ₹. ₹₹ 7X 46 X0 9 Δ W ∓ O')∓. ⊗3 4 ∓J WX Δ Δ W ∓ O')∓ Y3 W3 3 Δ ↑ Y 4 ∓ XO Δ ∓WO∓∓ O'). 3 Δ 74 YW 74(CL 9 Y Y 804 1Y HOO4X = 08 44Y 44(XL, 04 74 S HOO4X =: 4Y4 X3 (4Y 4 ₹フ WX ツヘ X氦 ツ ℥ፈቹ タ ツ タ XX 4 ₹ XX*C Δ タテ*ኒ X氦 Δ W ₹ Oツ₹ O⊗ W 4 Y. WWOXX ፈツΔ W 4 . Y W3OC, ₹O OY 4₹4CCL A ₹J WX Δ X34Y 4X 4YL OX3 A J A OΔ O& 3 ₹XOAL. 4L X3 COΥΛ ₹ΧΑΊΙ ₹Ά Δ ΔΟWΧΑΎ ΥΡΎΛΙΑΎΔ, ΑΎΔ ΊΤΑ ΧΑ ΨΟΑ Α W ΥΧ Λ Υ ΑΑΙ ΤΙΑΚWX W O⊗ r-O40J 4') 'J4X O')∓, 4' ∓ 'JX 'JW O⊗ WO'JA 'J')4X O'), J4O')OO'JW A 'J 4' WOO4X O⊗ WO"J X "JX HO4 ₹4 WX O"), ₹ ₹₹ "JX 46, WO"JC X 67 XO X44"JE⊗ 4 X3 6 746 "JX 4 ₹X リフ4Oフ 4X孔 W4フXO4 Δ 4 = フ4 S . フ 4 W 4 Y . WWOXX . リ X ミ *⊗C4Δ O孔* リ 4O*9* . 4フ . 474, Y 044 4 XO WOYFX XOX 4 C 14C J4 S -WOO4X XO J40Y0OYW 4 9 Y4 Y1 ₹ "X "YW , 97. X3 C4Y O8 "Y4X O"F, W 4X4" ") 4 PO ₹ X ₹ 44 | ₹₹ "X 4C. 83 W C 944X Δ 4704X 444YY 07 97 6044 744YE8 64 4Y4 = 174 97 3 7 4Y4 0X3 4 47 7 7 YX フ イᆍ〇ツムヘ ᆍ メキᆍ X� (4 Oフ ツ Oツ, WOツXム ツᆍ ツOW� O❷ X� *Cム*Y O❷ ツムX Oツቹ OフOツ X� **₹○ᢖĦ WX. W フロᆍX૮. OY イキテネムィ Δ WX. O⊗ ⊗イネム ムツム ĦOツツ イW 。 ネィイX W૮ W∠ デネィ X**ጳ Δ.; 47Δ HOC. O4 Δ. ; 47Δ ¥ 674O . 4047 Z, Δ001. , 47Δ 6 H4Or . r Δ 7, Δ. O') 406 Y4∓ X3 4 64 4 40Y", X34X X3 WO')4 "Y'4X O') "O∓X 34 9 ") J4O')OO')W 4 97. 4 WOOAX 9 COY1 Y1 XO XA 9 CC 1 A YX WOOYXAR. W A., 4YA A 4 COWY 40WYYOO4, 4XW3 ₹09 ₹ 47. & : ⊗ 49 4. : HOC. O4 4. . W WO94C1, X3 WOO4X X3 WOO')X4Z XO Y3 W3 X 4 CO')^ 4, 4Y4 Y0X Y X3 Y X3 40" Y O')F 08 4Y2 804 ^Y J4 YW . Y3 X3 4 Y OX446 O4 4Y 4662: ⊗O4. OX3 4Y ₹ . 4 W4JXO4 Y 13X 34 ንሃOሣ ብ*ፈቃር* ቹ **ፈ**Xቹ O⊗ Yፈብ ፈሃΔ *C*OΔ X3 ⊗ፈ ብ W3ፈሃW O⊗ ብ W*ፈ*ጋX Oሃ Y3 *C*₹X X3 40WYYOO4, 4XW3 ₹07 ₹ 47. & ; Ø3 Ø644 O7 7, 409. 47. , ⊗ 4∜ 4 7. YOX ₹. ⊗\$ 44(1, X\$ ₹\$ 7 O4 OX\$ 4 74O7 4X1 WOY4 YY 4 4₹ 74 5 YO₹X, 4X X\$ X Y O⊗ WOYA "YY4X OY, Y ~ Y 446, 9 4WXO4662 Y X 3 WOOYX42 Y 3 4 X 3 ₹ YX YW Y4₹ J40Y00YW 4. T J 4 W 4. Y. WW0XX, Y ⊗3 *⊗C44 O7.* Y. 40*9*. 4 J. , Y3 4 ₹ ₹0" FW JX Oツ拝: 4ツ4 ま 4℃手の 34 COWY . 40WYYOO4. 4XW3. 4フ. ; OCCL . 83 ソフXOツ,

97. X3 744 7 C4Y 08 F77C474, 47 J14WX F 4 7 X3 3 73 H004X 08 447 44CX1. X Y4 = 804 9 46 1 3 64 X 3 4 X 3 4 Y4 = 90 W 3 4 91 08 J 40 J 4 X 1 9 W 4 = 08 4 W 4 J X 0 9. ₹O 4₹ XO 944 X¾ O4 ↑ ¼46 OY ¼ 4 ⅓ ₩ 4 OO4 O\ 4 ¾ ¼ O4 4 ₩ 47 XO4, OY X 6 X ¾ 4 3449 74 ₹ 7X 7W 08 WO74 774X 07 9044. : 0740 . 4047 7 & 470X 3 4. 474 YOY 97 ₹X4XOX ₹ 10., W., ₹., 474 10., W., ₹. 400164\(\frac{1}{4}\) : 40\(\text{9}\). 4\(\text{7}\). . Y W 4 ∓ O ⊗ 4 W 4 J X O 4 , X ⊗ H O ∓ J O ₹ X ८ "Y Y ▼ 1 1 X Y A A , 4 Y A W O Y X Y O ₹ ⊗ O 4 A , OJOY J477 YX O⊗ W 4X4 Y ₹46 41, Y3 W3 ₹ 4 1064X Δ 4YΔ ⊗ F Δ 47. 1 10. , W. , ₹. , &W 474, Y3 7 X3 74 4X 7407 4X1 08 47 4CC 4 ₹0 4 17 ₹ *9*044. ドフ ツᆍ ̄ *∡ረ トーム ツム イ*。 ДОДᆍОツ ₹ イ フ。 . Y X ጳ イ ₹フ WX XO X ጳ ⊗⊗ WX ツ ドツへ*ヒム* ツム O⊗ 801 17 HO417 7X ₹, 4 W1 ₹, 474 ₹ 7X 7W ₹, X3 71 ₹ 7X 1 7 146 106 ₹, X34X, ⊗ X 3 7 Y 4 A W A A Y 4 804 17 WOO4X, 08 WO"J X 7X HO4 FA WX 07, X 3 7 F 3 4 (C 4 ∡△♥ XX △ ¼₹ *JA ♥¼ ⊗¼₩ ¼C △ ¼*∀△ *∮* ∀△ ∀へ ○♥ Xゑ *J¼AX* ₹ ♥ *¼CC* ○Xゑ A WOO∀XA ₹, 90X YOX WOYWCOF C7 FO. W X3 W4₹ ₹ 4 ⊗ 44 4 XO Y YOX 4 XO YO CC . 40₹₹. タツヘ. ; タソヘ. ; タ4イツ, & Ħ4 羊. ; *⊗4イC XOY . ⊗4イC XO*ツ, ツ4OC & W C. ; サソソ*4*え . H*4* 手 この手、 WY 4 ツ 手 X 、 ; ト H 4 こ 4 の O y . *⊗ X S* 季 ツッの ツ 手、 タ y . 4 フ . : H4C94 4X3 144WZ. Y4F3. H.H. 47. . 47∆ X Y4∓ 3 (∆, X34X 4 ∆ W4 O⊗ X3 ∓4(O⊗ 4 ∓3 J WOOYX 17. Y 4 = XO 9 4 W A Y X > HOO 4 X O & 4 A Y 4 4 C X 2 Y F Y \ \ \ \ A Y A 4 C X 2 Y F Y \ \ \ \ \ A Y A 4 C X 2 Y F Y \ \ \ \ \ A Y A 4 C X 2 Y F Y \ \ \ \ \ \ A Y A 4 C X 2 Y F Y \ \ \ \ \ \ \ A Y A 4 C X 2 Y F Y A C A 4 C C X 2 Y F Y A C A 4 C C X 2 Y F Y A C A 4 C C X 2 Y F Y A C A 4 C C X 2 Y F Y A C A 4 C C X 2 Y F Y A C A 4 C C X 2 Y F Y A C A 4 C X 2 Y F Y A C A 4 C X 2 Y F Y A C A 4 C X 2 Y F Y A C A 4 C X 2 Y F Y A C A 4 C X 2 Y F Y A C A 4 C X 2 Y F Y A C A 4 C X 2 Y F Y A C A 4 C X 2 Y F Y A C A 4 C X 2 Y F Y A OJ 44X . Ø3 rt-J 1 y yx=, AOA=. 4 J. ____; r-Ø3 4x2, &w. . 4O2L, H14ywa, *¼ "J¼AA ¼*1, ₹X*49ℓ* ₹3 *∆ 9*₹ X3 ₹ "XX "W O⊗ ¼ ⊗O4 1\" WOO4X 3¼ "Y1 J4OJ 4 404W\$. 14 47. ₹. ₹ 7. : FWXO47, HOYO, C4YF. J. . . A. y: 4y4 × Y4 ₹ 64 4 40YY 97. 4 147. H. . X34X X3 HO41Y YX O8 4 WOO4X O8 WOYJ X YX HO4 ₹4 WX OY △ 4 WXCL OJOY 4 JO YX, ₹, 4₹ 4 JC 4, 4 944, O4, 4₹ 4 YW , WOYWCO₹ , 9 XY YX\$, Y Y 1.04Y, J41 ₹ XO Y; 4Y4 WX44Y6 OY ト Δ. フ44X . §§ 、; **⊗**447リンとイン4 . カルコン ま 4 フ. ; **3**0Wミインイン . 40Wリ 4、 H4"JJ9. . , Y., I"4"\(\) W.H.; W4\(\) A . AO9 YF, \(\Delta . \) ; H4 4\(\Delta \) . WX Y4\(\Delta X \) WX\(\Delta A \) Y. 47. : 474 ₹ H3 XX1 ₹ HOY. (XO . 40X ₹ OW3 ⊗O4 174 W ₹ OY ₹ YOX WOYWCO₹ (Y X3 HO41 "YX O8 4 WOO4X O8 4 WO44 Y FY1(4Y4; 4Y4, X3 4 804, 8 4 747 4 WO 4 4 HOQ 7 7 X O4 = 7X 7W 7 8 4 7W 8O4 7O7 7 4O XO 3 7, X3 4 9X ₹X4XOX O8 (") X4X O9 ₹ Y (X 40) O7O) X 407(1.4 40Y), 49. ₹ 7X 7W 0⊗ 4 WOO4X 0⊗ ₹077441 HO4 ₹4 WX 07 7 ⊗ 447W W4770X 9 76 44 4 XO 4 ∮ርሪ ንዘጓፋን₩ 4ෑ ንኮንጎረፋንሏ ⊗O4 Xጓ ₮ፋማ ማፋXX 4. ጎ*ፋጎ . ∮Oሪሧ ር ቲ*, ፋXሦ. . △ W △ △ OZOY 4Y ₹4 ₹3 90Y△ 4Y△ HO△\" YX 9 804 X3 OY OY. ₹X ₹ X40 X34X X3 4 44 W4= = Y3 W3 = "XO 4 W 4 X34X =OW3 8O4 17 HO41" 1X = 44 WOYWCO₹ . W Y YC4Y4 . \$O4₹ 74Y. 49. . \(\Pi\) 4 \(\Cappa \text{LAX} \) \(\Wateright) \(\Pi\) \(\Text{N} \) \(\Text{N} 3 (A X34X X3 1400)AF 08 4 804 1) HOA1" YX W4")YOX 9 4 Y A Y X3 WOO4XF 08 X3 \(\frac{1}{4}\) WOYX 47. 474 X34X, X3 4 804 . 4 9 CC 804 4 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\) WOYY \(\frac{1}{4}\) A74 4 WOYY \(\frac{1}\) A74 4 WOYY \(\frac{1}{4}\) A74 4 WOYY \(\frac{1}{4}\) A74 4 WOYY \(\frac{1}{4}\) A XO ┡4"" Y XY ₹₹ ₹ Y 4"X \O4, Y 4 4 O8 X 3 J44X ₹ 4 8 YW XO 4Y 4WX OY 940013X 07 X3 HOQ17 7X 7 X3 F WOO7X4L, Y4F Q 704449(. 744X 7 . 7 W3066F. 216 Intellectual Property Copyright@2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

W MON = 4 J. , W X A 97L J44Y , ., N 9 PO FX . MWH44X37L , 944N. & 440C. ; F 4CFO Ψ ሃሃ Δ૨ . Η*ፈ*ᆍ*∓ ८ Ŧ*, ₩Υ*ፈ*ϓŧ. . *϶*ΟΧ Χ&ፈΧ ΔΟWΧ4 ሃ ቹ ΫΟΧ ቹΟቹΧ*ፈ* Ϋ⁴*϶*ር , *ፈ*ΫΔ, X \$ 4 804, 070 \$ 47 477 46 X 0 X \$ 74 7 HOO Y W 6 840 Y 4 4 W 4 08 X \$ WOO 4 X 0 8 HO=X W 4X 4 7 4444. FOW3 4 W4 9 77 804 4 FO7 08 707 7 466 7 4 XO 9 40 07 804 ↑♥ HO4↑♥ YXŦ. Y¼Ŧ 4 4Ŧ 4. O♥ X3 ↑400♥4 X3¼X ₹0W3 WOO4X 08 HO∓X W 344 4407 OOF(1 4 X 47) 74 X 34X X 30F HO417 7XFY 4 WOYW(OF Y 3 7 X 3 1 Y 4 07/1 74 74 84W \triangle YW OO X3 \triangle 4X. \angle Y \triangle X Y \angle F WOYJ X YX XO X3 O4 1 Y \angle C △ 🛇 Y△LYYX XO ₹30Y X3LXX X3 HO△↑♥ YX 3LA 9 У ♥7.407 4(1, 0.9XL) △. **⊗**44′)♥८4′)¼ . ♥₩10₹X₹ 4′)¼ OX¾ 4₹, ♥%477 ₹ 4 7. . ₹⊗, X¾ 4 ⊗O4 , 4 ⊗O4 ↑% HOA1" YX 477 44 070" X3 84W 08 X XO 34 740W 44, X3 4 Y30(CL Y X3 △ 🛇 YAAYX ₹ 49₹ YW , 4YA Y X3OOX 3 ₹ 34 Y1 344 AYT OJJO4XOY XT 08 YYOY Y1 ON X3 J4OW A Y1, \angle YA A \otimes YA Y1 X, \angle YA, X3 \angle 4OO4, Y \angle Y \otimes \mp X \angle Z \angle 1\ \angle Y \mp X HO \mp X W; O4 ⊗ X3 △ W ₹ O9 34₹ "94"9 ⊗ ₹X*C*₹ J4OW △ △ OJO9 ⊗4*C*₹ J4 "9 ₹ ₹, O4 "9 4△ PO4X 4 4\(\frac{4}{7}\), O4 O7O\(\frac{4}{7}\) \(\frac{4}{7}\) O8 COW4C O4 8O4 \(\frac{4}{7}\), A\(\frac{4}{7}\), A\(\frac{4}{7}\) W\(\frac{4}{7}\) O\(\frac{4}{7}\), XO \(\frac{4}{7}\), A\(\frac{4}{7}\), A\(\frac{4}\), A\(\frac{4}\), A\(\frac{4}\), A\(\frac{4}\), A\(\frac{4}\), A\(\frac{4}\), A\(\frac{4} $OWW \angle \mp OY \triangle \angle \triangle \otimes A YX \triangle W \mp OY YO CC . AO \mp \mp, 3 \angle A Y A OC.$; O4. 7 8 X 3 4 ツツ4フフ ₹ 4 フ. $XO : \neq y \neq \ell$, O 440 ℓ y1 $XA WOYX4441 \Delta W \neq OY Y y 44X Y . Y <math>WOCC \neq 0$. 474 WY47. $FY^{\prime} (AYA, X3AX X3 \otimes OA YA W = OYYC) YOX 9 9 YA YY OA 4CA A. 9A. 83O=.$ X Y4\frac{1}{4} A W YXC\frac{1}{4} \text{3} \(\alpha \) X \text{3} \(\alpha 84W 08 X3 7. 7 ₹X4Y 7 X3 (4Y 08 Ի7\(4Y) 4 ₹ X0 X3 88 WX 08 4 W4YW ((4X 0) 08 X3 4WW JX47W 08 4 3 CC 97 7 = X44, A74 344, O7 X34X 140074, 474 WOYX $4\cancel{4}4\cancel{7}$ XO X3 FYTC F3 $(\cancel{4}\cancel{4})$ AAHOAT A X3 $\cancel{4}\cancel{X}$ X3 A \otimes YA $\cancel{4}\cancel{Y}$ X, $\cancel{4}\cancel{7}$ Y $(\cancel{6}\cancel{4}\cancel{7})$ X3 JC4 YX ⊗⊗. Y4∓ A ∓W3441 A ⊗407 C 49 C XL 9L ∓OW3 W4YW CC4X OY. Y3 Y. 4WWO4Δ ንጎ XO X3 Իንጎሪ ∓3 ሪፈሃ, X3 ጊ 4 ማፈ ን Δ ሪ *ፈቃ*ሪ , X Yፈ∓ 3 ሪΔ, ን X3 HOO4X O8 Ψ ΥΛ ₹ 9 YWA Υ Ι ΓΥ Υ C 4 Y Δ X A Δ & Y Δ 4 Y X Y 4 ₹ ₹ X C C 4 9 C X O 9 ₹ O Δ 9 L X A HOOYW C, 4 A W4 O8 X3 WOO4X O8 HO\(\Pi\X\) W O8 A \(\mathreal\Y\) 4444, 804 4 \(\Pi\Tilde\Y\) 08 \(\mathreal\Y\) 7 AO OJOY X34 804 17 HO417 YXF Y WX. YW YX F, Y4F 4 4F 4, OY X3 1400Y4 X34X X30= HO41" 1X= 344 9 1 "J1407 4(1 O3X4") 4. 84419(414 . "W10=X1." Y1477 = . WO, ⊗ X 477 44 OY X3 ⊗4W O⊗ X3 74OW 4 Y1≡, O4 OX3 4Y ≡, X34X X3 Δ ⊗ ΊΔΑΊΧ ΊΧΑ ⊗O4 ΛΊ WOO4X Y4∓ 49∓ ΊΧ ⊗4ΟΫ ΧΑ WOOΊΧΑ 1 9 ⊗O4 ΧΑ ∓Ο Χ Y4F WOTT YW A, X3 HOATT YX 4T4 YFX 3 T T4L 9 A T A T 4C A. 9OW34Y4Y . 40WY 4, H4773., F4\(\frac{1}{4}\) \ A 7. ; H4 47 . WX Y44X, WX44Y, A7. ; \(\theta 47\) \ A 7. X 3 4 X X = = WO 9 X 4 4 4 1 X O X 3 (4 Y O Ø X 3 WO O 9 X 4 1 Y 3 4 X Y 4 = 1 Y O 4 X O 44 = 0 474 HO=X W , X YO=X 9 = 3 CY) WC 44CL 474 PO OW4CCL XO 9 = 0. 9 WPO X "WH44X3Z, 444Y, & 440CJ. . . 40X, ⊗ X3 4404 40 YOX 477 44 070Y X3 ⊗4W 08 X3 J40W 4 71 474 X3 J44X1 W07J64 7 71 08 X3 H0417 7X 3 7F 68 Y4F "") ₹८ Δ, ४")Δ ₹ΟЭ" XX Δ XO X3, Δ W ₹ O") ")₹X 4Δ O® J4OX ₹X ")^\ 4^\4 ")₹X X, 3, ₹ XOO $\mathcal{L}4$ X XO WO $^{\circ}$ J $\mathcal{L}4$ Y OJO $^{\circ}$ $\mathcal{L}4$ Y $\mathcal{L}4$ Y $\mathcal{L}4$ X X. $\mathcal{V}4$ W $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}4$ X A. $\mathcal{V}4$ W $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}4$ X A. $\mathcal{V}4$ W $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}4$ X A. $\mathcal{V}4$ W $\mathcal{L}4$ X A. $\mathcal{V}4$ X A. $\mathcal{V}4$ X X. $\mathcal{V}4$ Y (₹O) & W34Y. . 474 Y3 4 X3 (4Y 08 4 94 X \(\begin{array}{c} 4 PO 4 A, X \(34X, O) \(4X \end{array}\) **≢O X Y≢X XOX & よへよ Y≢X よy よ**タ**≢ YX Jよ**4X1. X3 J4OW **≢**≢ **₹3**OO& 9 **₹** 4 **&** OJOY X3 Ψ ΥΛ ₹ 4ΧΧΟΑΥ 1-Λ Υ Α4ζ Υ ΧΑ WOζΟΥΙ. 4ΟΧ Χ Υ4₹ ΥΟΧ ԻΤΑ ₹₹61 ΤΑΟ Δ Δ ΧΑ4Χ X3 4XXO4) 1 7 1 446 \$30064 WOYYOY W4X Y X3 X3 49\$ YX J44X1: X Y4\$ 3 64. HOA 1 7 7 O 9 X A 7 A 4 1 A 7 F X A 7 A 4 X A Y 8 O 9 A A A F A A Y X 9 Y X 9 HO 4 F A WX O Y O⊗ X3 WOO4X 4X X3 X " Y3 "X3 W4O ∓ O⊗ 4WX O " 4WW4O 4. 4OX 344 Y X3A44YY 3 MF (& 9 &O4 X3 J4OW A MAFY 4 WOMM MW A, F9 A.: 4001C4F, 8044 ₹X, 9 ¾1. ; ¾004 &74₹. . WO, 304¾ ¾1 ¾ WWOX64¾4 X30013 X3 744X₹.

. " "OA 46 " J 3468 O8 X3 40W3 ₹₹ O8 60 00 00 66 . . .

W *プロ*∓X ∮OO'Y ₹₹. ₩3. ₹₹₹. § , フ. ⁴YA § , フ. .

≢X **≢** YOY **₹** XXC △ Y \ 1 4 X 9 4 X 4 Y X 3 4 X 4 Y CC **₹** XO 9 WOY**₹**X 4O △, YX 4J 4 X △, 4Y △ ↑ Y 88 WX XO, 4WWO44 Y1 XO X3 (4Y 08 X3 WOOYX47, Y3 4 X Y4¥ Y44 4Y4 Y3 4 X3 X \(\frac{1}{2} \times XO WOYFX4O X 4WWO44 Y1/1. 840XX 4 . 840XX 4 . Y (FOY & WA4Y, 4 J. OY 477 46 ¯ 'Y 300∓ 08 CO4∆∓ 477 4C 840'Y WWOXC4YA. 4YA, X3 4 804 , Y3 4 4 ツチX6 O⊗ WWOX64YA, 40") W 6 4 "Y ₹"Y4 4, 90X Y30 J0∓∓ ₹\ 4 3 4 X496 90"Y4\ "Y WWOX6474, 47 Y CC 47 J 47074C J40J 4X1 X3 4 , 474 4670, 7 674 4, 34 71 F WOX 4 4 Y CC 1 ₹74 4. 188 WXO4C XO WO1 1 WWOXW3 3 4 X41; 414 4 PO ₹X O1 34 11 44 = YY3 X3 43 = 3 4-4X-64Y Y30 W64 Y 4 X3 3 4 X496 9074 = 4 = 3 4 Y4 = 4/₹0 YX X/ 4 XO 4 ₹344 O8 X3 YO 49/ J40J 4X1, 4₹ / 14X OY4 4 X3 Y // -Y4∓ 3 (4) X3 300∓ 08 (044∓, УԻУ\(4)4 488 47 У\ X3 HO4\7 УX 08 X3 "YX YX O"Y XO J4∓∓ X3 WWOXW3 3 4 X496 90Y4∓, 4Y4 X3 6 746 WOYF PO YW ₹ 08 X 3 4X WOY=X 40WX OY, "YO=X 4 A X 4" Y A 49. X 3 C4Y 08 X 3 C4YA Y 3 4 8 Y 4 = YAA, AYA YA A XA X FXAXOA AAA A F AOY W C, YAY CT FYA A, XAAX F, GT XA CAY 08 FY1C4YA: 4YA X3 ₹ 4CX30013 X3 Y CC Y4₹ X3 ₹09H WX 08 HOA W 4C YPO 47 ∡₩₩Ο٩Δ ΥΛ ΧΟ ΧΆ *Cፈ*Υ Ο⊗ ΧΆ *JCፈ*₩ ΥΆ Α ΧΆ Υ*CC ΥΔ∓ ΎΔΔ*, ₹Δ. *9* Δ. Y \$ 4 X \$ J44X ₹ 74Y Y X \$ Y CC \$4 ₹ \$ ₹ 407 W C . 8\$ 4 44 W 4X 4 Y 40C ₹ 08 WOYEX 40WX OY 440JX 4 Y X3 WOO4XE, 4Y4 X3 1-J4 FF OYE Y3 W3 44 Y44 OF O⊗ Y 4 Y CC, 474 X3 C471O41 O⊗ 4 Y CC, 34 ⊗4 PO 7XCL 4 ⊗ 4 YW XO X3O≡ 4OC ≡ O⊗ WOY=X4OWX OY: 474 X YOO64 & 7404OWX , X\$ 4 804, O⊗ X\$ YO=X \forall FW3 OOF WOYF PO YW F, 4YA Y \forall 4YA YFX4YW F A \otimes 4X X3 YX YX OY O \otimes X3 804 1) WOOAX Y3 W3 X 7/47 9 WOYF 4 4 4. 1 4 C4X O) XO X3 Y C6. Y X3OOX

90X, $Y344YCCY4\mp \%4\Delta 97.4 \%4X 08 WWOXC474, <math>AO\%WC\Delta 7F\%1C474$, $4\%\Delta 34\%17 7 4\mp0\%4C7407 4X2 0\%2L X34, <math>4\%\Delta Y30Y\%X 8044\mp304X X\%X0$ WWOXC474, $4\%\Delta X34FWOXA37FYCCYX3FWWOXW3 804\%, <math>4\%\Delta 41444$ 4%X4444 4%X4444 4%X4444 4%X4444 4%X4444 4%X444 4%X444 4%X444 4%X44 4%X

. W WOX W COY Δ =, X4 X 444= 1 Y 4 YO4X4C OY Δ 4X4=; Φ 0æ Φ 0 4WOæ, 4= π 704C W4= π = . π 84H=8.

W ⊗O4X3 4 ¼₹ XO X3 ₹O9H WX O⊗ X3 ₹ ₹ WX O9, H3 X. HO9. C4Y, & ; 944X 9 ₹ C4Y O⊗ 94X O9₹. .

は3.47. **===**. 40.4rW Y**=**⊗3.4rW7r4⊗ ⊗0 ⊗0.4r=1.7r4w.

YF 34 4(4 441 X4 4X 4 900 Y F. § 08 X 3 7 3 4 9 X 4 7 X F, 04 7 4 F 0 7 F Y 3 0 4 F 4 7 4 W 00 7 X 4 Y 3 4 X 3 7 4 4 7 0 X W X Z 7 F, Y F 3 4 (C 3 4 X 4 4 X 0 7 C 1 0 8 X 3 0 F 8 0 4 7 7 4 F Y 3 0 7 4 F F X 3 4 0 0 7 3 0 4 F 0 H 0 0 4 7 7 4 W 00 7 X 4 7 X 3 4 0 7 9 0 F 7 F F, 0 4

§ . FYX 4 Y1 X3 X 44 XO4L.

 ₹8 X\$
 ₹0 4 19 499 № ₹ 49₺ 744X WOC44 WO9A X 09 XO X\$
 7 49 ₹ 09 X0 9X 4 \$ ₹

 X 44 XO4
 ₹, \$ 001\$X XO \$4
 9 4₹04 ₹ X49 9 X0 949 804 19 4₹ 4WPO4 9X A

 Y X\$
 X, Y\$
 9 X\$
 ₹ 09 X\$
 8409X 4.

 \otimes 3 4 44 \mp X4X \mp , \mp OW3 4 \mp H3 Y4 4YA 474Y, YXO Y3 W3 4CC \otimes O4 1Y 4 \mp 44 \otimes O49 A XO 7 Y X44X Y X3OOX 4Y 1774 \mp \mp 7 4Y \mp \mp 0Y, 9OX, Y104O7, X3 4WW \mp \mp \mp 41Y3 4 \otimes 4 XO 417 74 \mp 0Y Y3O \mp Y0X 4Y Y Y7 O \otimes X3 \mp X4X, 12 TOY WOOYX4 \mp , XO 41490YA \mp 4YA OOXW4 \mp X \mp .

§ . 804 194 44 ₹04 WX XO X3 64Y₹.

XOY44 Δ # 4W3 OX3 4, 9OX 4 ℓ =O Δ X 4 \forall Y Y34X # XO 9 O9 # 4 Δ 9L 4 ℓ ℓ O4 Δ 4 # O8 7 O7 ℓ X34OO13OOX X3 Y3O ℓ FX YX O8 X3 #X4X .

804 X3 ₹4♥ 44₹0♥ A ₹70X ₹ X34X ♥4₹ 44 ₹ 4 XY ♥804 ↑♥4₹ 044 XY ♥4 804 174 474 4 W X Z 7, 44 XO 9 A X 47 X 3 HOA1 08 X 3 JC4W, 47A **4₩₩Ο4Δ ツ↑ ΧΟ Χϡ** *C***4**Υ**₹ Ο⊗ Χϡ** *JC***4₩** . 47Δ, 4₹ X3 Δ ₹70X 7407 4€1 44 ₹ ₹ 840" X\$ 4 80₹46 08 X\$ 4 8 Y44"X, Y\$0 "J4" YX4" Y₹ X\$4X \$ ₹ Y0X 900" Y4 X0 フ 4⊗O4ツ Y¾¼X ₮ 4 ₱O 4 ₲ O⊗ ¾ ୭, X ⊗OCCOY₮, ⊗4Oツ X¾ ₮₡ツ フ4 ツW フ८ , X¾₡X 4₺ ▲ 🛇 ツムᲙツX OOへϡX XO ϶ フ4O₹ WOX ል ϶ ⊗O4 🦠 Ŧ OYツ ĦOΔへ , Y氡O ϟሪOツ 🤻 ቆ 4 へ為X XO WOYA "Y' A "Y', 4 YA WO"J ℓ A "Y XO XA J 4804"47W . 8A WY $\mp \mp$ A ℓ Y \mp $\ell \mp$. $\ell \pm$. X3 = 400 07 08 X3 44X WC = 08 X3 4 400 47W . 7 044 4 X0 74 77X X3 PO444 C= X 3 4 X Y 1 3 X 4 4 \ \(\text{840} \) 4 4 0 \ \(\text{74} \) X 3 4 X Y 4 8 0 4 Y 4 (1.1 X 0 0 8 4 Y 0 Y X) 4 (4 X 0 Y X3 = =O4H WX. 83 4 8 Y44YX = HO41 = X3 HO41 O8 X3 J64W Y3 4 X34X Δ ⊗ YΔΔYX 3Δ∓ 3 ∓ ∓ XXL Δ Δ9ΟΔ , O4 X3 HOΔ1 O⊗ X3 JLΔW Y3 4 X3ΔX ▲ 🛇 YALYYX ALF A F F XXL A LYOA , OA XA HOA^ O⊗ XA JLLW YA A XA A ⊗ YALYX ₹. Y3 Y 4Y1 ₹0ΔΔ Y Δ ⊗⊗ WOCX1 44 ₹ ₹. 740 Δ Δ X Δ0 ₹ Y0X 4 C4X X0 4Y ₹X4X Y ∠¾¾Д, О4 XO ¾ 4 ¬¾X ¾¾¾™ Д XO ∓OW¾ ¾¾ ₹X¼X . ₹¾ X¾ ₹ ∠¼₹X W¼₹ , ¼₹ J4OJ 4X1. OO X34X Y YA \mp XO \neq 3 (A 4WWO4A Y1 XO X3 (4Y \mp OO X3 WOOYX4Z Y3 4 X \mp ₹ XOXX A, XYA X₹ X3 A \3X O8 \AXYX Y\ JO₹₹ ₹₹ OY ₹ ₹X A Y X3 AOC A O8 X3 WOOYX41, $\triangle \mp 70X \mp 4 \% 4X$ YN XO ∓ 0 W3 7407 4X1 W4Y 0Y%1 4 $\triangle W \triangle \Delta Y X3 \mp X \% X$ OYYAWA $X \Delta J Y \Delta \mp$.

Y 34 4(44 Δ 1 =30Y) § 30Y X3 H04 =4 WX 0) 08 4 Y4X 0) 0013X X0 9 4 =7 WX 4 91 0X3 4 =0 4 1)=, 4)4 1 Y34X W4= = 4(0) X3 1 Y41 YX 48 4 YX3 W40= = 08 X3 4 =09H WX= 9 804 1) W00)X4 =.

§ .740x wx 0y 40 x0 804 1y 4\frac{1}{4}.

§ . 83 440X ₹.

§ . 80 Y34X 4044 ⅓ X3 1 44 ₹04H WX.

3 W4YYOX, YA A, \mathcal{J} \(\)

83 W X S Y O 4 X 3 \mp O 9H W X O 8 \checkmark \mp X \checkmark X Y 3O \checkmark 9 \mp Y X \mp 3 % \mp \checkmark 6 8O 4 \checkmark X % Y X 3O O X \checkmark 47 \pm 1 Y X Y X O Y X O \checkmark 9 \checkmark 9 \checkmark 47 \to 1 X \to 2 O 8 Y 3 W 3 5 \mp \checkmark 4 % Y 9 \to 4 \to 4 \to 5 \to 7 O Y C \to 7 A \mp \checkmark 4 \to 7 A \to 7 A

YAO 44 FA JY4 WY Δ OY XA 4 WO4 FX; 4 Y Δ 4 YOF 4 FFO 4 OF, XA4X 4 WOFXOY FO WOYX444L XO XA (4Y O \otimes Y4X OYF Y4F J44WX F Δ YA F XY Y2EXA OJ4, 4 Y Δ YYOFWO 1. 2A F 4X OYW 4 O24X OY O28X A A AXF O28 Y Δ AO42F, 4Y Δ O28X AOF O28X FX4X XO YA WA XA 42COYA. 28A YAF A44X 47A AYA AAXF A47A AYA OYF.

§ . YO4 O 4 3 ₹ 7407 4X1.

§ . Y3O 44 X3 3 4 00 4 004 174.

W YW X3 804 19 4 \mp X CC WOYX YO \mp X0 9 4 W X S Y 08 3 \mp OYY WOOYX 42, 474 4 Y Y9 4 08 3 \mp OYY Y4X OY \S , X3 7407 4X2 3 C 4 \mp 4X 3 \mp 4 4X3 Y 4 804 19 WOOYX 42 OO13X Y4XO44CC2 XO 4 OC XO X30 \mp Y30 44 3 \mp 3 4 \mp 4WWO44 Y1 X0 X3 C4Y \mp 08 X3 \mp X4X 08 Y3 W3 3 \mp 4 Y Y9 4. 90X, Y0XY X3 \mp X4Y4 Y1 X3 \mp 1 Y 44C 40C, 3 \mp 7YO 49C 88 WX \mp 44 X0 9 4 \mp 70 \mp 4 08 4WWO44 Y1 X0 X3 C4Y \mp 08 X3 WOOYX 42 Y3 4 X3 2 44 \mp XO4X 4. W \S .

¼¥ X¾ 4 N¾X OØ ™¼¥ ¼N ¼ Y CC. O4 OØ △ ₹70₹ ¼N OØ ¾ ₹ Ø04XO¾ ¾ W ¼₹ OØ A 4X3, F 4 A 13X A FOLX Y1 & AOY JAOJ AX1, X W4YYOX, Y X3OOX YHOFX W, 9 3 7 € CO. X3 4 7 X3 8047 08 3 € X € X 47 7 X, O4 7 X3 4 € 70 € 46 08 3 € 7407 4X1. . ¼₹ XO X氦 ⊗O4ሣ O4 ₹O6 ሣу X ₮ 4フフO УX Δ XO ₹ XX6 X氦 ¼6 Δ Xෑ O⊗ ¼ Y 66 X *477 41*∓ X3*4*X X3 X ∓X*4*XO1 OO13X XO O*9*∓ 1 X3*0*∓ X3*4*X *4*1 ∓X*49*ℓ ∓3 ∆ *y* X3 WOO')X4L Y3 4 3 "4" \pm X, O') ℓ \mp X 4 OX3 4Y \mp O4 Δ 4 Y Δ 3L X3 ℓ 4Y \mp O8 X3 ₹X.4X O⊗ Y3 W3 3 ₹ 4 7 79 4; 1 Y3 W3 W4₹, 3 Y CC 9 O9C ↑ Δ XO O9₹ 4 X3 8047 Y Y N X X X 1 J 4 ∓W 4 4 , 8 X Y O O C A 4C A C 1 A ∓J O ∓ O 8 X X J 4 O J 4 X 1 X フO== == = リ ミ = OY) WOO) X イレ. = =フ 4 y ミ 4 OO 4 Y CC Y ミ W ミ = XO 9 Oフ リ ム リ X ミ 7/24W Y3 4 X3 7 4∓07 △ ∓: ⊗04. ⊗ 4 X44 ((4 7/47) ∓ 3 ∓ Y ((, 47/4 ∓ 7/4 ∓ X 307) OYA 4 ₹ 46. X ₹ X 3 ₹ 4" X 3 Y 1 4 ₹ 8 X 3 4 A 9 Y Y 4 X X Y 4 X 3 O Y : 4 Y A. Y X 3 ₹ W4F, X F FO9H WX XO X3 C4YF O8 3 F OY' WOO'X47. . 4F XO X3 9 PO FXF X3 7 (F. Y 34 464 401 09 1 A X34X X30 Y3 W3 464X X0 70 A96 F OO13X XO 4 WO78O47446 XO X3 64Y = 08 X3 WOO7X4L Y3 4 X3O = 770 446 = 44 ₹ XO4X A. ⊗3 ⊗O4 ^7 X ₹X4XO4 W47YOX A ₹70₹ O⊗ X3 ^OOA₹. YO 49€ O4 ツツO メチメヒ 、 Yゑ Wゑ ゑ フOキキキ キキキ キ ン ゑ キ OYン WOOンXイアヒ。 OXゑ イY キ Xゑメン ソ メ ツメンシ イ WOY804 $\%49\ell$ XO X3 $\ell4$ Y \mp O8 X3 ℓ X WOOYX ℓ AL. ℓ OX, ℓ F XO %O ℓ 4 ℓ ℓ 00 ℓ AF, \mp D W 474 OX3 4 ⊗⊗ WX∓ Y3 W3 3 JO∓∓ ∓∓ ∓ ∠∓ Y3 4 , Y3 W3 3 3∠∓ Y X3 3 7, O4 Y3 W3 80((OY 3 ₹ J 4₹0), Y 0013X XO 4 ₹X 110 ₹3 3 XY 11 X3 (OW4((4Y₹, Y30₹ 88 WX W47YOX 1°X Y4 9 ZOY4 X3 X 44 XO4Z, 4Y4 X3OF C4YF Y3 W3 J WOC 44CZ 488 WX **▼ ▼X CC 夕○○ツム タモ、 X 3○▼ C4∓X−ツ ツX Oツ ム C4YŦ, Y3 イ イ 3 34フフ ツŦ X○ タ , 4ツム ▼**

O3C ↑ A XO WOY⊗O4♥ XO X3 ♥ ♥ X3 A ₹70₹4C O8 3 ₹ 7 4₹0٧4C 7407 4X1. 4YA 4CC 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\text{V} \times 0 \times 1 \times 0 \times 0 \times 1 \times 0 \ W4770X △ J4 │ ③ ₹ Y △OY O⊗ X3 J44X O⊗ ③ ₹ 70 496 │ 88 WX₹ 4₹₹ 17 △ X0 X34X Y 40Y 97. X3 (4Y = 08 3 = 0Y) WOO)X47. 4 1 9 49. 09(1 4 97. X3 (4Y 08 1 9 4 X0 ∠4 4 4 4 4 4 08 3 ₹ 7 4₹0946 7407 4X1 XO 3 ₹ 940X3 4₹ 04 3 ₹ WOO₹ 9₹. 8 X3 1 9 3 ₹ Y t X 3 4 ₹ W 4 Y Y O X A D 4 X 3 Y O 8 X 9 7 Y 4 Y Y Y 3 ₹ Y CC Y 4 8 O 4 3 Y WOO)XAL, Y3 € 3 WO)X YO ₹ 4 W X Z Y O⊗ ↑ Y 4; 4OX, 4 ⊗O4 ↑ Y A △L Y↑ 4X ↑ Y 4 ₹ 90X 096 ↑ 4. 9 X3 ₹ 4 ₹7 WX. X0 W098049 X0 X3 64Y₹ 08 X3 4 7096 W. 83 W4₹ ₹ PO X OX3 AY ₹ Y X3 A ₹J WX XO COWAC CAY₹; X3 ₺ A 10CAX Y3AX YA₺₽ ДОУ У X3 X 44 X047. 474 40 Y0X 1-X Y4 9 7.074 X. 83 X FX4X04 F Y0 60Y1 4 F09H WX XO X 3 ♥ Y 3 ♥ 3 ▼ OOX O Ø X 3 X 44 XO 47; 4 Y Δ X 3 7 Δ O Y O X 4 Ø Ø W X X 3 4 X 7 4 4 X O Ø C4Y=, Y X3 WOOYXA1, Y3 A3 Y4Y5 3 F7 CC, Y X3 A5F7 WX XO X3 A00A5 3 フOᆍᆍ ᆍᆍ ᆍ X ¾ A 1. ❷¾Oᆍ, イビン ツ¾イイタ XイビンX O❷ ツ O❷W¾イX C, XO Y¾Oツ "УXイ Cᆍ イヒイA" 80A∮ △△ Y Y 3 ∓ OYY WOOYX AL Y X3 A ∓J WX XO X3 JAOJ AXL 3 JO∓∓ ∓∓ ∓ X3 A, 84 (1. ")4") ₹ 4" ")×4 (08 X\$ ₹ X4X \$ J0₹₹ ₹₹ ₹ 00X 08 X\$ \$ 104 ₹ 4 WX 0") 08 X3 WOO)X4L, 8 3 4 \ 1 1/4W Y3 4)X4 (\ 4/4 4(COY 4: 4)4, 4 804 1) 4 744 74 4 4 6 4x 7 08 4x 6, 4x 7 0x 749 47 7x 4 6 08 7 x 8 70 496 7407 4x 1 3 JO∓∓ ∓∓ ∓ X 3 A . □ O½ ∓∓. ¼A A. Y ¼¼¼ ∓OJJO∓ X 3¼X 3 ₹ ¾O ¼¾C J4OJ 4X¼ ₹ 1-W JX Δ 9-L X3 ∓J 4 X O⊗ X3 C4Y.

§ . Ի∓W3 4X4¹¹

Y X3 30Y (XXC HOFX W X3 W40Y), YFOY FX4X F, C47F WC4 YXO X3 88 WXF ∠ ⊗ X X 3 A 37. 4 ⊗ O A \(\forall \) A 4X \(\text{X} \) \(\ W4CC △ ₹W3 4X41. 97 Y3 W3 804 17 4₹44 ÞWCOA △ 8407 4CC 73 4 X47W ₹ 7 X3 = =X4X . X3 4 08 X3 J40J 4X1 08 4 W X Z Y 04 X34X 08 4Y 46 Y, 4Y4. 477 (74WZ. 740X OF HO=X/1 OJ= 4 = X34X X3 = /4Y 34= 4 = W Y4 4 XO O= 840" X30= 41 = Y3 Y 804 174 4640 TX WOYE 4 4 4 4 7 7 7 F. F. 7 48X 4 X 3 407 47 F Y 4 9 WOY 4 $41.706 \times 494 \times 494 \times 499 \times 7000 \times 4000 \times 4$ ❷O4 ヘリ イ拝 メキテ ツ ソ ツX XC Δ XO メーツテ、 4 ヘミX ツ WOツツOツ Y X3 X3 ツ. ❷氢Oキ ツメX Oツキ。 **₹**4₹₹ **7**0♥**7**0♥ **0**₹, X3 W *C 4*♥, Y X3 Y30♥ Y 34 ♥ X3 A **8**A **Y**4₹\$ **7**, **Y**0A 30=7 x46 x1, y04 466 4yw ,44 y0x, x3 4 804 ,004 y y =; 1 x , 8 4y1 x3 y1 ∮ (O)ጎ ንጎ XO O∓ &4(ረ∓ ንXO Xል 4 ል4ንΔ∓, X ∮ WOን) ቹ Xል 4 ጋ4Oጋ 4X₺; OO4 &4 W X Z 7 ₱ 9 WO" ₱64 ₱ XO X3 ™; 474 X3 ₹ 41 O" X3 ₱4" X 1™ ₽ Y X3 1 ₱7 WX XO OF. Y W47YOX FOJJOF X34X FO Y F 4 J OJC 4 X4 Y \triangle FOW3 Y3OY4Y C4YF Y X3 4ንጌ ΟΧϠ 4 Υ ΧϠ4ን ΧϠ4Χ Ο⊗ 4 ን W ₹₹41₺ 1 Χ4८ 4Χ Οን, 4₹ ΧϠ ₺ WOOረΔ ንΟΧ OX3 4Y = O3X4 ") =4X =84WX O" 84O" 344344OO= "34X O" =, Y X3 Y3O" X3 1 344 YO WOYY WX OY OA XA 4X \(\Pi FX Y\), \(\frac{1}{2}\OA\) YO\(\Pi F\(\Rightarrow\Pi F)\) X\(\Rightarrow\Pi F)\(\Rightarrow\Pi F)\(\Rightarrow\Pi F)\) A \(\Lambda\) 8109 X3 ₹ Y01X31 ₹001W ₹ ₹X 34₹ 9 9 ₹0WW ₹₹ 61 9 X 14X 4. 01 4906 ₹3 A. 7 70₹X W. 6 Z A ₹X4X ₹. 83 77 404 84 A 4 W ₹₹. 8 4₹X 4906 ₹3 A X 97. 4Y Δ WX, Y3 W3 J 4" XX Δ 4CC 8O4 1Y 4 = Δ + Y1 Y X3 Y X3 C " X + O8 X3 " "J 4 XO y 4A ₹X A C4X OY₹ 8OA 3 A₹. 9OX 9OA YO₹ WOYJC4 Y₹ X34X X3 ₹ A WX ₹ 9OX CC r WOX 4. Y37 40 ₹ X3 4 ₹X CC 4 794 7 477 ₹X 1 08 ₹0 94494400₹ 4 C4Y 7 FO407. Y3 W3 = Y0Y Y6 13X Y 4 4Y4 =0 8066 08 30747 X1 83 64Y 08 Y4X04

8 . 83 4 13X 08 X4X X 804X Y.

§ . ₹ŸŸO 44C 74O7 4X1 7O₹₹ ₹₹ △ 4L 4Y 4C Y.

§ . "9444 4" ↑ ▼ 08 46 7=.

⊗\$ 4 \Vdash ∓Xቹ ን0 ን $\rlap/$ XO4 $\rlap/$ C ማጋ $\rlap/$ Δ ማ ንX XO J4 ንX 8O4 ጊን 4ቹ 840ማ W0ንX4 $\rlap/$ WX ንጊ ማ $\rlap/$ 444 $\rlap/$ ጊ ቹ ን X\$ $\rlap/$ X $\rlap/$ XX . $\rlap/$ 90X, $\rlap/$ 8 X\$ $\rlap/$ $\rlap/$ 444 $\rlap/$ 4 $\rlap/$

W MO4 ⊗OLCZ, 140× O₹, 400 Y, W347, .7. : H3 X, H0M, C. . .

₹4") J40X WX OY O⊗ X\$ 4 4 13X₹ 4₹ W X Z Y₹. *⊗4₹£04 .* H*44J YX 4*, WXO4₹ ₹ 4 J. ,ソツOX ᆍ, 4ᆍ XO *⊗O4* 1リHO41ツ*ツXᆍ*. ⊗3 4OWX4 リ 3 4 44 4ツW A *9*L ツイツŁ OX3 4 40X304₹. OZO) Z4 YW Z6 、X ₹30064 ₹ ツ, X34X ⊗ 4 WO)X44WX O4 4 13× 9 W4 4× △ Y 0Y WOOYX4Z, 4Y△ 9 ×3 4 9Z ×3 (F COW ₹09H WX △ ×0 W 4X4 7 PO46 8 W4X O7F, 474 W6OX3 4 Y X3 W 4X4 7 J4 6 1 F, X OO13X XO 9 Y⊗O4W △ ⊗ 4X 4CC 4∓ 4′\4 Y∓X 4CC X3 O4 ^ Y4C J44X ₹. J4 W ₹ CL X3 ₹4″ Y 4 804 17 WOO7X47 4 \mp X YOO6A 9 7 X 34X Y3 4 X Y4 \mp W4 4X Δ ; 474 X3 \mp 4(X30013 X 9 4) 10X 49(\(\) WO4 XI, 4) A X3 YX 4 \(\) X X 3 A Y \(\) X X 3 A J 4₹OY 4 ₹ 4 YX Y 4 ⊗O4 1Y WOOYX47, 9 W4O₹ X3 C4XX 4 OO13X, Y3 Y3 X4Y ₹ X, X Y¼∓ ¼¼∆ . ¼¼∆ à *804X 04* X ₹3006∆ ₹ ¾ X3¼X ⊗ ¼ W0¾X4¼WX 04 X447774WX O7 Y 4 7 OC4X O7 O8 X3 7 X4X 4 10C4X O7 F O8 4 804 17 74X O7 490X3 4 ₹X4X . X3 WOO4X₹ 08 X3 (4XX 4 0013X 90X X0 1 88 WX X0 X. ₹9 y xa 4 W4∓ OOへax xa 4ww Δ yx4c 4 ™O 4c O⊗ xa 4 O⊗ xa J44x ∓ yxo 4 804 17 WOO7X47, 04 3 ₹ 740₹ WOX 71 3 ₹ 4 7 47 X3 4, 46X 4 X3 ₹09₹X47W 08 X3 4 Y Δ1: 4YA, 30Y 4 YWOY Y YX 4YA A 88 WO(X X Y41 9 XO Y ₹X 14X 4YA ¼₩₩O4¼X €1, ¼₹₩ 4X¼ 9 X¾ 74 ₩ ₹ ₹X¼X 0⊗ ⊗O4 19 €¼Y, ₹X €€. ⊗ ₩OO4X₹ Y €€ ⊗⊗ WX XO X3 X449\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{AWX}\) O\(\text{J}\)\(\text{W}\)\(\text{E}\)\(\text{V}\)\(\text{E}\)\(\text{E}\)\(\text{V}\)\(\text{E}\)\(\text{E}\)\(\text{V}\)\(\text{E}\)\(\ C X 14X △ Y X3 WOOYX47 Y3 4 W4 4X △: ⊗O4, OX3 4Y ₹, X3 O4 1 Y4C 49Δ Χ ΥΟΟζΔ 9 WO9W Δ Δ ΧΆ,ΚΧ, ΜΟΥ ₹Ζ W ΔζζΖ ΔΘΧ Υ Δ WO9Z Χ 9Χ ζΟWΑζ WOOAX 34\frac{4}{4}\frac{4}{4}\frac{4}{4}\frac{4}{4}\frac{4}{4}\frac{1}{ FOWS \triangle W \mp O7 OO13X XO β WO7WCOF \bigcirc 7 4CC OX3 β WOO4X \mp 47 Δ WOO7X β \mp .

⊗ 3 ∓ J4 yw J6 ∓ 44 ⊗O661 4wyyOY6 41 4 4y4 1 y ⊗⊗ wx x0 y x3 J4 ∓ yx HOYY 4W 4C, OC. , J. 474 Δ. XO , X X ℓ ₹, Δ ₹ Ħ O 78 ℓ X ₹ Δ XO C 1 FC4X OY 4 C4X 8 4O HOYY 4W: 4 C 477C W4X OY 4 CO F FX44Y1 4 F 4 C4X Fà ∠ Ի WOX OY Δ ₹ ¼WX ₹ ؼ X₹ Y J¼¼₹ ₹X¼¾¾ 1 4₹.; ؾO₹, Y X¾ 4 WOO4X₹ X ¾¼₹ 9 Y WOYF A A A, X34X, 8 4 9 CC O8 HW34Y1 9 Y4A Y 4 80A 1Y WOOYXAL 4WWO4D 71 XO X3 84 7W3 C4Y, 30X 4C D 4WWO4D 71 XO X3 804 17 C4Y. X ""O\\=X \gamma \ 4X\\3 (\=\\=\gamma \ \gamma \qua \qua \ \gamma \ \gamma \ \gamma \ \gamma \ \gamma \ \gamma \qua \ \gamma \qua \ \gamma \ \gamm 84 YW3 Y404\(\frac{1}{4}\) \ \ PO \(\int \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1 **≢OYX** 4€ 4 € **≢** 40 440 X Y4XO44C, X **≢**OYX 4 XOOX **≢** C **≢** C€ 1 **₹**C4X OY**∓**; 4Y4 Y X**\$** W4₹ O⊗ C "X4X O) ₹. X ₹ C4 A AOY "X34X X3 C4Y O⊗ J4 ₹W4 JX O) ₹ J4 4 C "\ " X3 WOO)X47 Y3 4 X3 WO)X44WX Y4F 744 , X30013 4 88 4 7X 8407 X34X 7 **⊗**447W . ♥O∓X 7 X \$ 4 WOO4X ₹ . 9 1 7 8 8 WX XO. 7444 ₹ ₹ O ₹ . . ⊗a Z 4∆y x xa ▲ 88 WOCXZ O8 4₹W 4X4 7 77 WO44 WXCZ X3 804 17 C4Y. 40X WO7₹ 4 4 X34X ▲ 88 WOCXT 47 YOX WOYFX XOX YN 4YT FO88 W YX N400YA7 804 4 6 YN X3 4 WOO4X₹ ⊗40" X¾ Y W ₹₹ X₺ O⊗ ↑ Y \ ⊗OCC ⊗⊗ WX XO X¾ WOYX44WX 4WWO44 Y \ △ 88 1₹ 810७ X34X Y3 1 X3 ₹0 X ₹ △ J Y4 Y1, OY4001X 4CZ X3 J41XZ 1 CZ Y1 O) X3 ⊗O4 1) C4Y YO∓X J4O X. *940Y) . C4W1.* △OY*C.* & *41-C.*) . J4 . H4∓. , J. 4. ¥≢ XO X含

49Δ 4 80Α 19 94ΑΑ 41. 8 W C 9Α4Χ Δ 4WWOAΔ 91 ΧΟ ΧΑ CF COW, Y CC 9 4C Δ. X30013 Y 4 8047 PO X 4 88 4 YX XO X34X J4 FW4 4 4 92 FY16 F3 64Y. - 64WOY . **ま 11 ヶ** AOY6. & 4元6. サ. フ4. 日4年. ; WX44サイフ. ;Y3 4 ▼ X3 MOA O⊗ *J4O* サ1 X3 804 17 (4Y, 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) X0 Y3 W3 4(\(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{4}\) 44407. 4W03\(\frac{1}{4}\) 474 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) X0 804 17 7444 41 ₹ 7 1 7 446. ₹ 407 4 07 30₹9474 474 Y 8 . : C47XOO4 Ø ₹44C, Ø4OYX.; WŸXA, Ÿ4™YCC, 4L. & ŸOOA.Y. J4. H4∓.; H444. & J4LY, W.H.; 47∆ ₹ 30XC 4 . 84 747, 479C. . 47∆ 7∆ ∆, 4 744141 34∆ 7 4 804 17 WOOYX47 Y CC YOX 9 4C △ 3 4 OYC ₹₹ X Y 4 ₹O 97 X3 C F COW. 90XC 4 . 84 Y4Y, . 474, Y3 4 X3 \triangle 3447X 14 X3 \bigcirc 764 7X \bigcirc 88, Y4 \bigcirc 904 17 W007X 47, Y3 4 30X3 Y 4 A \(\in \Delta \))X, 4 3 CC O\(\Omega \) PW34Y\(\Delta \) 4A4YY 37. X3 \(\Delta \) \(\Omega \) 4J A\(\Omega \) Y A\(\Omega \) OJOY 4 J A\(\Omega \) Y ኮንጎሪፈንሏ, Y3 W3 $extit{9}$ $extit{C}$ Y4 $extit{4}$ $extit{8}$ $extit{A}$ Y4 $extit{4}$ $extit{A}$ $extit{$ X3 4 8 Y44YX 48X 4Y44AF, Y3 6 FX 66 494O44, 9 W4Y 94YY4OJX X3 4 , 4Y4 O3X4 Y A 4 W 4X 8 W4X 08 A FW3441 31 X3 C4Y 08 X34X FX4X . X Y4F 3 CA X 3 4 X ₹ OW 3 W 4 X 8 W 4 X Y 4 ₹ 4 9 4 4 X O 4 9 4 W X O 9 3 4 O J O 9 4 9 9 J C 4 4 ₹ ₹ O 9 J ₹ X XO J4L X3 9 CC Y WOY = PO YW O⊗ FOW3 YOY - 4WW JX4YW Y FY7 C4YA, 9 W4O = **▼OW3 ププ**ん Δ WOツX 4 4 W X プロ∓ X 夕 WOツ∓ Δ イ Δ 4 章 プ 4 Δ 4 4 9 4 O 4 Δ . *JOXX A . 9 4 O Y Y* . WO, 11-17-C474, X3 4OC ₹ 4 WO11 ₹ 4, X34X X3 747 7X O8 4 9 CC ₹ XO 9 MAA AWWOAA YN XO X3 CAY OO X3 JCAW Y3 A X YAF MAA JALAGC, AF 9 FX WO44 ₹7094 91 Y X3 X3 O4 1 946 9X 9X O9 O8 X3 744X ₹. 4 4Y ₹.76. : 944 O₹. **〒○ツ W4〒〒. 夕 〒 △ 〒 へ ツへ ⊗⊗ WX XO X3 WOツX44WX X〒 (⊗, 4WWO4△ ツへ XO X3** 804 ↑१८४Y, ४८₹0 ↑ 88 WX XO ₹0W3 804 ↑१८४Y १₹09 W0८८४X 44८ 4 ₹7 WX₹, **ΨWYYOY** ΔΛ ΥΛ ΧΆΙΧ ΟΧΆ ΙΥ Ε΄ ΧΆ ΛΙ ΙΧ ΣΧ ΥΗΟΕΧ W Υ ΛΆΧ ΥΕΟ . ⊗ΆΟΕ. Υ ⊗44YW, 4 J4OX ₹X ⊗O4 YOY-J4LY YX ₹ YOX XO 9 Y44 X €€ X3 44L 4⊗X 4 4 9 €€ 84((\frac{1}{2} AO . \frac{1}{3} A \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} A 4009x 4 x34x 8 x3 9 (C Y 4 74744)C 7 8447W X3 1-77C =3 W004x = 70=x 1 ⊗⊗ WX XO X¾ ⊗4 YW¾ Y\(\overline{\pi}\) X¼ A\(\D\overline{\pi}\) X¾ PY\(\tau\) \(\overline{\pi}\) \(\over $4 \mp \Delta$ yx y $740 \mp \mp$ 4, 4ya 97 x3 64Y \mp 0 \otimes Y3 W3 Oy yo x7 0 \otimes x3 \otimes \otimes Wx \mp 0 \otimes x3 30=94YA YO=X WOY XO 3 4 OY 3 = A 4X3, X3 WOO4X O& 4O X1 3 4 A A YOX, 4= ; 474 H4779 CC . ⊗4 YWA, ₹.

414 y. y x3 ト y16 ₹3 WOO4X ₹ x3 4 ₹ 406 08 y4440Y J xx1 J06 W1 y0x x0 J40X WX X3 4 Y0 (4Y = 08 4 804 1) = X4X , Y4X 47 X1 Y X3 X3 = W00)X41,
 Y XO
 YWOO441
 4YΔ
 XO
 XO
 YO∓X
 Δ ₹30YOO4496
 J44WX
 W ₹.
 30Y 4 7HO4 OO∓ XO FOW3 74 7 74 7X ∓X4X; ∓O X34X 94 X ∓3 ∓O9H WX∓ 44 4660Y A XO W4447L OY FYOUL YU X44YF4WX OYF 4A 4F XO X3 YX 4 FXF 08 4 ON YEOY, HOYJ. T 1 1 CO1∆ Y4Y∓⊗ CA, YO WOOYX12 4 X 4 Y ₹ YOX W O⊗ X \$ 4 YO CAY ₹ 08 AYOX ₹ 4. W ACC X \$ WA ₹ ₹ WOCC WX \$ A Y \$ O 9 ₹ 4 \$ O D O Y Y H \$ XX \$ 1. OY 9 CCF, X3 △ X. , Y.W. 4Y4 X3 F XO FOW3 4 △ 14 X34X 4 94 X F3 FO9H WX 34F ቃ ୬ 4ሪሪΟΥ Δ ୬ X3 Իንጎሪ ∓3 WOO4X∓ XO ₹0JJO4X 4ን 4WX Oን 4ጎ4 ን∓X 4 JO4W34∓ 4 08 747 4 YYOY YY*(1, Y44 91 X3 764 YX 88 804 X3 70470*\(\big| 08 8041 Y1 **本手手 ヘッネス手 ロフロッ スネ 手よッ, XO タ トフロイX A XO ⊗イよッツ, ッロイA イ XO WOツッ X ⊗イよロム手** X3 4 09 0X3 47 4 \mp 09 \mp . W" X3 . " $\sqrt{4}$ 4W09907, 7 $\sqrt{4}$ 9 \mp 47. , $\sqrt{4}$ 40 944; $\sqrt{4}$ 9 WX4091 X3 $\sqrt{4}$ 9 . $\sqrt{4$ XΟΥ-4'4Δ∓-4'9OX3 4-4'∓-9-13-9OO-4∓-∓3OO-6Δ-XO-4W3-OX3-4:-4'9Δ-∓3OO-6Δ-X-9 XOL 44X A X34X X3 L4XX 4 =300LA YWOO441 8440A= 08 09 0709 X3 0X3 4 Pt-フイ ∓= Xイ 4X ▼ ∓O" X " ▼ P-フイ ∓=C1 フイO Δ 4/4 "FX X3 XOC 44X O" O⊗ ∓OW3 744WX W ₹. WO, Y ₹O" W4₹ ₹, X\$ ÞY\L ₹\$ WOO4X₹ Y LL YOX OYLL & YL ⊗⊗ WX XO 4 WO44 WX \triangle W \mp OY O \otimes \checkmark \otimes O4 \land Y WOO4X OZOY X \otimes \checkmark \vdash \checkmark OW \checkmark ZZ \checkmark C W \checkmark 4 \checkmark C XO X \otimes \mp \checkmark Y X44Y=4WX OY. 4OX Y CC 4WXO4CCL 4AHOA W4X XO X3 WOYX444L &3OF. Y 4 C4X ኮንጎረ **‡**ጳ WOO4X Oን *ፋ ቃ ርረ ልብፋ*Yን ን ⊗*ብፋ*ንW Oን *ፋ* ⊗*4* ንWጳ **‡**X*ፋ*"ፓ, *ፈረ*XጳOOጎጳ, ን WOYF PO YW O8 X YOX 4 Y\ Y X 3 804 Y 4 PO 4 4 47 X 3 84 YW 3 HOA , 4 YOX 3 4 30/4 4 3 4 4 8 4 6 4 7 4 7 4 WX OY Y3 W3 3 9400 1 3X OJOY X Y 4 8 4 YW3 WOO 4X: 47Δ X3 W -W347W CCO4 ₹ 4 704X Δ X0 34 9 9 08 07 9 09, ⊗34X X3 W 4WO $^{\circ}$ =X4 $^{\circ}$ W O \otimes X3 $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ CC= $^{\circ}$ Y1 $^{\circ}$ A44YY 4YA 4WW JX $^{\circ}$ A $^{\circ}$ L X3 $^{\circ}$ A \otimes YA4YX Y \otimes A4YW . 4')Δ O⊗ X3 J(4')X ⊗⊗ 34')'\ 1 W Δ X3 ∓4") ⊗1O") X3 ⊗1)W3 Δ14Y 1, 4')Δ O⊗ 4 WO 4 O) X3 7 9 8447W , Y4 = YO O) H WX O) XO 3 = 4 WO 4 Y1 O) X3 7 9 47 ドツへと 手名 WOO4X. アシッツ . *4Wツ手O*ツ. 4○手手. : *9*○X 手 ○*9*章 4 *4* X ○ツ章 ツ アシッツ . H*OCC Y4 4.* 40∓∓.

C \(\lambda \) \(\lambda

Y X3 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) WX XO X3 \(\frac{74008}{2}\) O8 \(\text{804}\) 17 \(\frac{7}{4}\) X \(\frac{1}{2}\) OFX \(\frac{1}{2}\) 17 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) &#WX, #YA X\$ WOO4X W#YYOX X#Y YOX W O⊗ X\$ ₹#Y HOA W #((1, 84 YOO(X), ₹ YOX 49∓OCOX C1 Y W ∓∓441 XO J4O X 91 X3 J4O4OWX OY O8 4Y 1°4" Y 4 WOJ1: 90X 4 74 7X 4 WOJZ 08 X3 H 7P HO4 ₹ 08 8447W , 74040W 4 9Z X3 84 7W3 W = WOYFOL $A \equiv \Delta$ YX Y COYDOY, JOAWSLE Δ 37. S Y LX L 300Y \equiv CC $A \equiv \pm$ SOJ LX JLA \equiv YOO(4 4WX 7 4 W 4 7 1 0 7 0 7 0 7) X 3 4 4 4 4 X 1 0 8 4 7 4 4 4 4 7 7 8 4 4 7 W 4 X Y 7 9 4 X ₹ 3 **〒OJH WX手.** *C4WOY* . 3 11 *y手*, △OYC. & 行し、ソ、フ4 . 4フ. ; WX44ツ. , W.H. 4ツム X 34手 **タ ツ 〒○フフ○〒 △ X 3 ϟX X 3 〒 ϟ " フ○ "X Y ϟ 〒 △ W △ △ " W 4 ⊗ 3 ○ " ϟ ∓ フ W X ○ " # X → T → X ○ " + X ○ " → X ○ " + X ○ " → X** X3 PO FX OY 440F 4F XO X3 4 13X 08 186 WX 11 X04X04 11 X3 F6414 08 84 7 A 4 A: 804 7 4 C T O 7 A 4 X A A O 7 Y O 7 O 8 W 7 4 Y; 4 Y A X A 4 X X O 4 Y T - 1 Y 4 4 C O 8 74 YX & 400Y\ 704704X Y1 X0 W0YX 4 Y X3 (4Y 08 W74 Y: 4Y & CO4 F(C Y4040013). H. ., 1-74 FF Δ YO Δ OO $extit{9}$ X \otimes AX FOW \otimes AOO $extit{9}$ F Y A AW AAC AF Δ YW O \otimes X \otimes AAY O \otimes WJ4 y 4 y Δ ⊗ A y Δ 4 Δ. 30Y (C ₹ WX4X ⊗ A 4 C ₹ ; 30X ₹ Δ0Y C. & 47.C. y . J A . A J . , 7.4.

 \mathcal{SL} X3 \forall 44 X \forall $\mathcal{C4Y}$ \forall 4X 4 \mathcal{LCL} \mathcal{L} 88 WX \mathcal{Y} ^ X3 \forall X 4W004 \mp 08 \forall 4X 0 \mathcal{Y} \mp X3 \mathcal{L} X4 \mathcal

. ⊗\$ ⊗4O4 4Y¥.

. W 140x 0 ₹ ∆ 04 \$ CC x 7 £ W ₹, C \$. . W £ 7. P P, § P C. Y. .

 $40X \mp 47X$, 474 Y0X.

. 手y 3 手 イフO*3C* W, *3*OOy . W3.4フ. .

 $\mathcal{J}OX \mp J W \otimes W J A \otimes OA \mathcal{J}A \mathcal{J}W O \otimes \mathcal{J}A \mathcal{J}A \mathcal{J}Y XO X \otimes \mathcal{J}OO \mathcal{J}A \mathcal{J}A \oplus O \otimes \mathcal{J}A \mathcal{$

- . △ O4 9 CC X 7 4W ₹, C 9. . W 47. . § .
- . 3 ₹ 4 70*96* W. *9*00♥ . W3*4*7. . .

97. X3 YOYW J46 C4Y O8 14 4X 94 X4 Y, YO 46 Y W4Y Y3 4 X O4 3064 4 46 J4OJ 4X1. ⊗3O₹, 4O . 4WY(4"), 944. & H4 ₹₹. , ₹X49(₹3 ₹ X34X 4 J 4₹O) 9O4)) $XA OYXA \mp X4X \mp, \mp YW$, $YAYXA XYO WOOYXA \mp YA \mp J4A4X A, W4YYOX YA AX$ 4OW3 ♥OX1 . ♥OCW4∓X 1, 941. & H1 = . . ⊗O X3 = 10C =O♥ ▷ ♥JX OY= 34 9 ♥ OWWAT OYACCI YX 4040W 4 JI 1774 FF X4 4XI YX Y4 4 X0 J 7 4747 YX, 4F 4 1444 = OW3 FW JX OY, 474 = X4 Y1X3 Y 4 97. = X4XOX : 4 = OY4 4 X3 X4 4X1. O8 ∡YΔ ∡Ŧ₹ ↑Y₹, ¼4 *¼X ¼CL X "∀ ∓* XO ∮ WOY₹ Δ ↑ Δ, ₹0 ⊗¼↑ ¼₹ ↑ ↑¼↑Δ₹ X╕*Ο₹ С*∡УД*₹*, YOX 4= 46 Y=, 90x 4= Y4x = F09H WX= 00 11 4x 91 x4 y, 4y4 x3 =, Y3 (=X 4X Y44 Y X3 \4 4X 44 X4), WOXXO), WOXXO), 40==, & "). . . . 4\(\) 4\(\) 4\(\) WO') FO ') X WO') \otimes C W CO') O\(\text{O} \text{V} \text{A} \te **≢OW3 ≡X4X. 9OX, 4∓ 46 741 ₹O9H WX∓ 70 744X1 XO 471 74 WX7 7X O4 7 746X1.** 47 46 7 70=x 47=Y 4 4 9 66 08 4 =WO 47. 8 6 4 XO 4=W 4X4 7 Y3 X3 4 3 34= フO4W&4手 Δ C4YA. ΔOJC 手手 手 . 4XXO4ソ むー1 ソ 44C, 94O. J.H. ;

は347. **=X**08 831 4〒138W 41・84〒71・4 *9*1 4*CL* 748〒07W 4881・4 831 〒78404048〒07 08 4074年7 474 74071・481.

§ . YA4X 44 XA 41AX OO YA WA 7 7 W4770X 4 A 74 A.

§ . 4 \ 3 X ∓ X (L 4 ") 4 Y Y \ ⊗ 40" X 3 J 4 ") X ∓ X 4 X 0 ⊗ W 0 " " O Y O Y .

§ .473X4X4Y44L 4W3 Y4X OYO 4X3

§ . 4 1 3 X 0 ⊗ Y W ∓∓ X ₹ 1.

§ . 4 1 3 X 0 8 J 4 0 W 0 4 Y 1 J 4 0 ▼ 0 Y ₹ 5 1 8 0 4 W .

§ . 4 1 3 X 0 8 W 4 4 4 7 7 1 0 8 8 Y 0 7 7.

Y %47.804X\$ $44\Delta\Delta$, X\$4X\$, \otimes X\$ 40%4Y\\(\frac{1}{2}\) \\(\frac{1}{2}\) \\(\frac{1}\) \\(\frac{1}{2}\) \\(\frac{1}{2}\) \\(\frac{1}\) \\(\frac{1}{2}\) \\(\frac{1}\) \\(\f

§ . 4 ↑ 3 X ○ Ø J ¥ ∓ ¥ ↑ .

⊗\$ 4 1\$X 0**⊗** 74∓∓41 ∓ 46∓0 4 4 7747X 0**⊗** X\$ 74 7 X ∓X4X 0**⊗** W07707 07, 7 YA WA XA YX 4 44XA Y4 \mp WOYYOY XO 4CC Y4YY YA, 4YA XA 74 \mp \mp 4 1 Y4 \mp 4LY3 4 84 XO 4W3 YA 4O46 4WWO44 Y1 XO 3 = YW == X =. YO4O41 W4Y 4 ツX4OΔOWX OY O⊗ ΔΟΎΤ ΥΤΊΔ J4OJ 4XI: ▼ YW X3 I 3 I 9 Y YX4OΔOW Δ, Y ₩₫ツツOX Ⴡ 4X X¾4X 4 1¾X Y X¾OOX フ₫ጚ ツ1 ¼O 4 1¼4¼ XO X¾ フ4 ¼X 4 1¾X¥ O& OX\$ 4₹. ⊗\$ ⊗⊗ WX O⊗ J4OJ 4X₹. ₹. XO ↑ X\$ J4OJ4 XO4 ₹ ¼∆ ¼УХ¼↑ ¼ 74 & 4 YW O 4 X 3 4 X O & 4 C C O X 3 4 T. Y 3 Y, X 3 4 & O 4 , X 3 O Y Y 4 O & 4 X 4 4 X O 4 L X 3 YY = 7407 4 X 0 4 80 = 7.00 4 A Y = = 0 Y Y X O X, 7.00 Y O = X, Y O 4 A 4 X O Y X 4 X Y **≢フ X O⊗ ϡ ツ, ϡϟ ≢Oツ ϥ ϟ≢Oツ ツOϤ WOϤ ツX Xϡϟツ ϟሪሪ ϡ ቹ ϥ ϟ≢Oツቹ XO Xϡ** 744X, Y3 W3 O7 OX3 4 OWW4\(\frac{1}{2}\) O7644\(\frac{1}{2}\) O764Y\(\frac{1}{2}\) O764Y\(\fr 4 13× 08 4074 7. Y3 7 4 4 46 7 W ₹₹ X1 096 1 ₹ 100 ×0 7× 4 7×0 ×3 × 44 ×041 O⊗ OX 3 4₹. — ⊗O4 "ク₹X4"W . ⊗ 1OO W4")*OX OX 3 4Y ₹ ₹W47 & 4O" "" " " " X △4୬৲ 4, O4 ⊗ 1.00 34 YO OX3 4 74₹₹41 ⊗O4 740WO4 Y1 X3 Y 4Y₹ O8 **▼○**// **▼○**// **▼○**// **▼○**// **▼○**// **▼○**// **○**// **▼○**// **○** ツ41 ⊗O4W 4 J4∓∓41 Y3 Y X ∓ OYHO∓X61 4 ⊗O∓ 4. 4OX. ⊗ 4Y PO46 YW ∓∓ X1 O3C 1 ₹ X 3 J4OJ4 XO4 XO 4 ⊗O₹ 7.00 7X447W . 3 4 ⊗O₹ ₹ X HO₹XC7. 474 3 ₹ 4 13X ₹ 7444 900 9X XO 100 4₹, 830 ₹, 4 ₹ ₹ 6 Δ4 9 97, ₹ X 4 ₹ ₹ 08 Y 4X \$ 4 3 4 ₹ 4 Y X3 X3 7/410, X3 OYY 4 08 X3 704X Y47 8 4 070Y X 4Y4 9 4X X 088, Y X300X 47L OL4X OY X3 4 08 HO\(\)X W, O4 \(\)Y 08 W344 X\(\), Y3 W3, Y\(\)EOW3 4 $W4\mp$, $OO13X \triangle OO9XC \mp \mp XO 9 1 7 4X 307.$

§ . 474 08 740W04 71 7 W ₹₹44 ₹.

83 4 ጎ3X 08 7ፈቹቹፈጎ X3400ጎ3 ፈ WOOንX4ጊ YOOረΔ ን ማOቹX Wፈቹ ቹ ቃ Oቹ ር ቹቹ, Y X3OOX X3ፈX 08 740WO4 ንጎ ን W ቹቹፈብ ቹ ፈX ፈ 84 4 74 W ፡ ፈንሷ Y 34 ፈረብ ፈላጊ 234 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

 ₹30Y¹ §
 X34X ¹ W4¥ 0⊗ ¹ W ₹₹ X1 X ₹ 64Y⊗06 X0 X4У 740 ₹ 0³₹ ¹ ⁴1

 804W.

§ .413x08 AY (()1) 4 804 1) WOO)x4L

X34X 42 7/4W 08 X3 4 4904 X3 7 34 4 4 13X X0 = Y 4 4 X4 4X: X3 74X 07 X0 Y3 W3 ∠ ¼¥X ⊗O4 ¼ X ୭ . ⊗ ₹¾ ¾¼¥ УОХ 4¾ №704X¾УХ 4 ¼¥ОУ¥ ⊗O4 ¼ 4 ⊗O₹¼८, 9ОХ. ⊗ X3 WOO)X4L Y349 X A 3L X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) Y4X OY \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) OO 3 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) (0. \(\frac{1}{2}\) ₹ 0%4 4 % 0% C 44X 0% X 0 4CCOY 4 94%4 08 804 1% 4₹ X 0₹ XXC % X 804 ツ41. リム =ツ == ×3 ツ 4× Oyw , ⊗ × タ YO× WOY ソ Y× ×O 3 4 ×O へ44Y× ×3 ツ 4 フ イツイン ツX 〒 XXイ ツ ツX. イエ Xst ス ホイ Xst / ŦOOイW O⊗ 〒 ツ ツヘ イメツ 〒Xイタイ エホツ ツX CF Y3 4, X3 7, W4770X WC4 7 477, 40X304 X1, 8407 X3, 4 13X 08 7 W FF X1, X0 FX47. ♥ F7 X O⊗ X3 OY♥ 4₹ O⊗ X3 WOO♥X47. 9OX X ₹ ♥ W FF447. ♥ F3O4X. X34X X3 = 801 X = =30064 8 14 4 X 4 4X; 414, 8 42, 9042 4 H WX = X3 7, X3 2 Y 66 9 HO=X 🛇 496 Y Y4Y Y1 4 = XX6 Y YX Y X3 🛇 4=X WOOYX42 Y3 4 X3 2 🛇 Y4 64Y4 YOO^3 ⊗O4 X3 YF (F, Y X3OOX 4 J4 Y^ X3 Y344 X4YXF O⊗ Y34X F FO⊗⊗ W YX 804 X3 7. 40X, 7 7 X3 ₹ W4₹, X3 47 W ₹₹ X1 7 ₹ X3 7 07/1 X3 4 73 X 08 349 X4X 09: 494 X3 7. 44 90094 X0 F099 X X0 466 X3 W094 X 09F, 90X 49∓O(OX (1, 1)XO(449(, Y3 W3 341, 9 3)O∓ Δ O) X3 3 91 X3 34∓X 4 O⊗ X3 WOOYX47, - ∓OW3 4∓ J47 Y1 3 Y X4 90X, 9 WOY Y1 3 ∓ ∓O9H WXF. O4 4X € 4∓X C Y1 OYA 4 3 ₹ J4OX WX OY, 4YA, Y W 4X4 Y 4 ₹ J WX₹, A J YA Y1 OY 3 Y. ⊗3 ₹ 4 13X. ¼∓ Y CC ¼∓ X3 XYO J4 W Δ 71, ₹ ¼ 4 7747X O8 X3 J4 7 X ₹ ₹ X4X O8 WO7707 O7.

§ . **⊗**3 **У**1 ₹ 0**⊗**

Y 34 9 Y OWW4∓ OY4662 O96 \ A XO 4YX W J4X X3 ∓O9H WX O8 X3 J4 ∓ YX W\$\darksquare 4, \quarta 04\Delta 4 \times 00\Log \Cog \times \Delta 4 \times 00\Log \Cog \times \Delta 4 \times \Delta 74 ₹ 7X Δ X 3 7/₹ € ₹. 8 3 0 ₹, 7 ₹ 7 ₹ 7 7 0 8 X 3 0 7 7 ₹ 4, Y 3 4 4 7 4 4 4 4 9 0 0 9 ₹. § XAXX XAOF XA YOF, XA OF OO YA WA F YIFAXOFX 96, WXYYOX OXA A XA 4074 Y 04 J40J 4X1 08 4Y1 0Y ; 9 W40₹ , Y X34X 84 4Y4 Y4 JY4 YX ₹X4X Y Y3 W3 Y4XO4 34= J4O4OW 4 X3 Y, X3 1 Y41 9 PO4(C1 O= 80(X0 4(C Y Y. 4Y4, 4)= XO X3O₹ X3 Y1₹ YY3 W3 YOX3 4 4 ₹7 WX₹ 44 ₹04H WX XO 4074 Y. ⊗ X3 4 O₹ **▼ りゃる40=X タヒ , X3 む 4 ツ4 り WOツツO) Y X3 4 = フ WX XO X34X 0= , X30= 4 4 4 ツ4む** 9 FO9H WX 90X3 XO 4074 7 474 77 4; 90X, 7 PO46 XZ 08 4077 77 Y4X 4, X 4 7/4 7/= WO7/707, T X34X ₹ X0 ₹47, X3 OY 1 4 08 X3 4 4 W47/70X 3 14 4 477 OY 840" 44 19 10 474 444 10 Y4X 4 00X 08 X. 830=, X3 = 4, 1 1 X30= 744X= X 3 4 X 4 4 3 C A Y 7 O ₹ ₹ ₹ T O Y, 9 Y ↑ ₹ O 8 8 W Y X 8 O 4 X 3 Y 4 ↑ 4 X O Y O 8 4 C C Y 4 Y Y Y A, 3 Y3O 34₹ X3 4074 Y W4YYOX 4 80₹ 4 J4₹₹41 X340013 X XO 4Y1 ₹₹ 6 8407 Y3 W3 3 34 = Y0X3 Y1 X0 & 44. 40X X Y42 3477 Y, 42 4WW 4 YX, X34X X3 = W47YOX X4Y 44 47X41 0⊗ X Y X3OOX 7WOTOO 71 3 7 01 40 71 3 7 4 74 HOA W. 804 Y\(\text{Y}\(\text{W} \), 8 \(\text{LOO} \) W\(\text{Y}\(\text{Y}\) XO \(\text{Y}\(\text{L} \) 4 \(\text{ROO} \) 4 \(\text{LOO} \) Y\(\text{L} \) 4 \(\text{LOO} \) Y\(\text{L} \) A \(\text{LOO} \) Y\(\text{LOO} \) Y\(\text{L} \) A \(\text{LOO} \) Y\(\text{LOO} \) A \(\text{LOO} \) Y\(\text{LOO} \) A \(\text{LOO} \) Y\(\text{LOO} \) Y\(\text{LOO} \) A \(\text{LOO} \) A \(\text{LOO} \) Y\(\text{LOO} \) A \(\text{LOO} \) A \(\text{LOO} \) Y\(\text{LOO} \) A \(\text{LOO 30X X340013 4WW 4 7X 7.00 44 4 74 4 08 X. 83 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) 0\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}2\) 1\(\frac{1}2\) 1\(\frac{1}2\) 1\(\frac{1}2\) 1\(\frac{1}2\) 1\(\fr

470X3 443X Y3 W3 34 \mp 4 34 4 W077 WX O7 Y X3 X34X H0 \mp X 77 YX O7 4, 474 \mp 74 4 8407 X; X34X \mp , X3 43X O8 770W 7X 0 \mp .

§ . 4 1 3 X 0 ⊗ YYOW YX 0 ∓ .

§ . Y4XO4 O⊗ X ₹ 4 1 3 X Y 1 Y 44C.

§ . 474 Y W4∓ ₹ YOX 4004X806.

 $90X, Y3 YX3 YY0W YW 08 X3 0F F A YX, 4YA 49F0C0X CL YA09 X49C, X3 A 80F4C F 4Y YH04L 804, Y 4AA X 0Y X0 4 Y4Y 8 FX 0C4X 0Y 08 X3 A \3XF08 X3 J44XL 9L Y30Y X34X YY0W YX 0F F 4 PO 4 A, FOW3 A 80F4C F Y04 0 4 4 X FX Y0YL 08 4Y YH04 00F A FJ0F X 0Y 08 34X4 A 04 W0YX YJX 804 3 Y. 80 A 80F 4 Y 4W34YX-F3 J X3 C 9 4XL 08 J4FF Y1 X340013 4 FX44 X, X0 8 F3 A Y Y X34X 08 A4L Y1 X3 A Y XF 0Y X3 F 4 F304, 04 08 Y4X A Y1 4X 4 A A, F 4Y A YX Y8A Y1 Y YX 08 X3 A 13X X3 L 34 X0 X3 YY0W YX 0F 08 X3 Y1F Y X30F W4F F, 90X Y AL W4F, 8 Y 4A Y0X J4 F4 A Y0 Y Y Y4L W0YF A A 3 Y 4F 4Y 0YH0FX Y4Y; 0A 4Y Y Y7L, Y X3 Y30Y Y 4A X0 4WX 4WW0AA Y1 X0 X3 A0C F 08 J40A YW . FY 1 Y 44C, Y F300CA A 10C4X 00A F YX Y YXF AYA W0YAOWX X0Y4AAF 3 Y, 4WW0AA Y1 X0 X3 \ 14X A0A & A 4F0YF 0Y Y3 W3 A 4WXF.$

4CC Y4X OY∓ 4O X3 4 ⊗O4 ∓X CC 4 X4 Y 4 ↑ Y 44C 4 ↑3X XO X3 YYOW YX O∓ O⊗ X3 Y1 X X4X 44 OYA 4 X3 AOY4 Y OO 4YI OY YA AO46 Y4X OY. 9OX. Y X3 フ41X WOC41 4フフC W4X OY O⊗ X3 〒 1 へ3X, X 〒 X3 Y4X OY Y Y3OY X3 フ1Oフ 1X1 〒 ₹X ∆ X34X ₹ XO ∆ X 4" ") Y3 X3 4 X3 O₹ Y3 W3 OX3 4₹ Y ₹3 XO "J4" O⊗ Y34X 9 COYN = XO 3 A 9 A 4CCL YYOW YX: 4YA, ⊗ ∓3 N ∓ X3 Y 4 A Y 4C, ∓3 OON3X XO *4CL* ↑ ③ 4 4 *4* ∓ ○ ∀ ○ ∓ ★ ♥ ○ ∓ X ♥ ○ ∓ X ○ X ♦ 4 ₹ ○ ♥ X ◎ 4 4 ↑ ③ X ◎ 4 ○ ♥ ♥ 4 W471 W . 4CC X3 ₹ ₹ 800Y4 A Y H0₹X W : 801, X Y0₹X 9 1 Y Y9 1 A X34X X3 ツツOW YX O= O⊗ X3 ツヘ= = YOX WO"フイ3 Y4 4 Y X3 4O"メイ゙ツ, O4 X3 トW¿O= 7407 4X1. ⊗3 4074 71 ₹ 0761 X3 4 13X 08 HO41 71. 7744X WO644 W4F F. Y3 X3 4 X3 OF 9 44(CL YYOW YX, YOY, 3 Y3O HOA1 F OO13X XO 34 3 F 44FOYE: 47Δ 3 ₹300/Δ " 7X 0" X3 ". ⊗ 3 Y00/Δ 34 O ₹ X3 "Y X34X 3 ⊗04" ₹ 477. HOA1" YX, 474 YOX X34X 3 4WX = 840" W474 W O4 66-74XO4. 466 X3 =, = =41, = \otimes OOYA A YHO \mp X W . \mp Y X \Rightarrow Y \pm X W \Rightarrow 4/7 X 4, Y \Rightarrow \Rightarrow 4/6 \Rightarrow X \Rightarrow C Y O \otimes WOYAOWX Y \Rightarrow W \Rightarrow 4 Y4X OY ₹, 97 ₹ 4 40X1 XO OX\$ 4 Y4X OY₹, 900Y4 XO O9₹ 4 YX\$ 1 4W ₹ 08 \$ 4 4 13X¥.

W X3 40WX4 y 08 J4 YJX OY, H3 XX1 ₹ HOY. C4Y, , , ,

. ∮OYY XO ₹ OZ41. Y X3 OZ41 ₹ O8 X3 4OXW3 XO X3 1°47X ₹Y4 ₹.

. C 7, 400y .



W ⊗O((1 H3 XX1 ₹ HO)). (., ; \4OX O∓, 4OO) , W347. . J. , ₹X4X ₹ X34X 4 Y4X OY ₹ 300Y4 XO 114YX ⊗1 74₹₹41 Y X300X 1 ₹ 1 O14 ₹W1 X OY. 40X 7088 Y4048 477 44₹ X0 414 Y X3 4XX (, 4Y4 ₹X4X ₹ X34X X3 (4Y 08 30"4" X1 40 ₹ "0X ₹ " X0 096 1 OF X0 144"X 74₹₹41 X0 4"1 OX3 1 1004₹ FW JX =OW3 4= 44 49=OCOX CL Y W ==442 804 X3 JO4JO= 08 X3 4 C 8 X0 Y30Y

ドミイフ. X.

30Y 4 748=07 =W 80 OW1 31-4 4=138 O8 4074=7, =7 0441-4 80 4=WH34411 31-4 408=T-W 80Y444W 0831-4 748=07W, Y=83 41-W71-H8 80 83r Tyyohry8 Owr O8 83Ty~W.

§ . 1 7 446 40x1 08 x3 74074 x04.

OF, Y34X 4(1)4X O) = 34 4 1 13X XO 1 PO 1 840 X X J40J1 XO1: Y 44 YOY XO WOYE A 4 YAXX Y8/O YW A F AOX F XO OXA 4F OO1AX XO AX OY XA 4

J4OJ4 XO4 \mp WOY Δ OWX. $4\mp$ X 9 COY $1\mp$ XO 3 % XO HO Δ 1 Y3 X3 4 X3 O \mp 9 4 4C(1)ツツOW ツX. イ゙ツム ツOX フイOムOWX O⊗ イ゙ツテ、 ム Xイ ツ ツX Oイ ツWOツ ツ ツW XO ゑ ツテ ८⊗. ゑ OO13X YOX XO 1 4 4 80 \mp 4′ OY ℓ \mp \mp X θ 1400YA A OZOY 4 4ℓ ℓ YA \mp 0 θ \mp X ℓ YX $\ell\ell$ ₹८ へるX ८०₹₹, O4 ४७२. ८ XX८ У₩ОУ У У₩ : 30७४७ X₹, 8049 Д₹ X3 ₹; ४७Д X3 УОХО४८ CO Y3 W3 ♥ Y OY XO XW3 OX3 4.4 PO 4 ₹ \4 X 4 ₹ X W4 Ø W ₹. ₹ X YOOXA W 4X4 7/2 9 XOO 14 4X 4 4 4X OY 8407 X 34X OY 4 4 4 6 7 Y OC YW Y 3 W 3 OO 1 3 X XO O) X X3 30"4" 44W XO 4 80\(\Pi 4\) WOY\(\Pi 4\) 44\(\Pi 4\) 4\(\Delta 4\) XO 4\(\Delta 1\) \\ \Delta 4\(\Delta 1\) \\ \Delt O4 XO 4 Y3O6 Y4X OY, Y3 Y 4 X3 144YX O8 X Y 13X 3477 Y XO 9 74040WX O8 X3 YOFX X4 86 Y7 60FF O4 X3 F6 73X FX YWOY Y YW XO OO4F6 F. FY X3 F 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\text{WX}, \(\text{X}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\text{OV}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\text{OV}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\text{OV}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\text{OV}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\text{OV}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\text{OV}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\text{ 47. A 47077 JAOJOAX OY 4 XO X3 44 4YX47 7 4Y4 Y W 77 X 7 08 OX3 47, 4Y4 XO $4 \text{ WYOY } 4 \mp \text{ YOX3} \text{ Y} \land 4 \mp \text{ Y} 4 \text{ CC} \text{ } \text{PJ} \text{ Y} \mp \text{ OA} 4 \mp \text{ OJJOA} \text{ X} 4 \text{ Y} \text{ WOY} \text{ Y} \text{ YWOY} \text{ Y} \text{ Y} \text{ Y} \land \text{A} 4 \text{ X}$ 1004 Y CC X3 YW 1 ₹0CX X0 4Y0X3 1 Y4X 0Y. 90X ₹3 ₹ 0Y4 1 Y0 09C 14X 0Y X0 YWOA & ¼ 7, 1°7, 7°5 ₹ OA "Y9¼AA¼₹₹") YX₹, ⊗OA X & ₹¼У O⊗ ⊗OAY ₹& Y1 OX & A₹ Y X& X3 OF O8 477 X3 77, Y3 7 FOW3 OF F7 X3 4 7 W FF477 704 O8 477 74 4X OX (XI XO X3 7). 83 \(\frac{1}{2} \text{W4 8 W Y 3 4 4 PO 4 } \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ YOX WO YX 4441 XO X3 } \text{ YX 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \text{XF} \) O⊗ X3 Y4X OY: - X ₹ Y4XO446 XO X3 YY X34X X3 OX3 4₹ Y 66 4 34 ソX3 手4ツ "ሃፈንን ብ ን ብ XOብን; ፈንΔ ϠΟΥ ኅብ ፈX X೩ ፈΔ ፈንXፈኅ ቹ X೩ፈX Y *CL* ብ ቹO*L*X XO ፈ*CL* ቹXፈX ቹ 8407 **₹0W**\$ 4 6 7 08 WOY40WX

§ . ▼ググ〇W グX フ4年軍4へ。

83 1X4040WX 01 08 7407 4X1 W4110X 1 =0770 = 4 X0 34 4 74 4 14X 01 08 YX 4WOO4₹, O⊗ W4447 Y1 OY WOYY 4W Y X3 4W3 OX3 4, 4Y4 ⊗O4 OX3 4 HO₹X 4 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) O\(\frac{1}{4}\) O\(\frac{1}\) O\(\frac{1}4\) O\(\frac{1}4\) O\(\frac{1}4\) O\(\frac{1}4\ X3 YYF X YOOLA θ J4 HOA W 4ℓ O4 A ℓ Y1 400F X0 $4\ell\ell$ OY ℓ J ℓ FF ℓ 4 X340013 X. X 3 4X 3 00 1 3X XO 1 80 = 7 1 9 = T 0 1 XO 7 4 = T X 3 1 80 1 900 1 A XO 1 4 1 Y X 4 3 79 (8. 474 3 W4770X (4Y80((1 477) P 4044 7FO) WOYA X OYF XO 4 7 47 FF OY Y3 W3 3 ₹ 096 ↑ 4 XO ↑447X. 474 Y3 W3 3 W4770X 4 80₹ 8 3 Y ₹3 ₹ XO Δ ₹₩3¼41 3 ₹ ΔΟΧ₹, ϟΫΔ ΫΟΧ ϟ϶Ο₹ 3 ₹ 4 13X 08 J40J 4X₹. ⊗3 WOOYX 08 *C*OJ8 Ϋ ጿ*ፋ* ሃጎ ሣጋብOJ *ብረጊ* ≢XOJJ ሏ ≢Oሣ ሣ ብWጿ*ፋ*ሃሏ ≢ *ሃ ፈረ*∓∡W , *ፈ*ሃሏ WOሣJ*ረ*∡ ሃX≢ *ቃ* ሃጎ ツイム O) X3 〒O1H WX XO X3 "77 4O4 W 1 〒7074, Y30 Y4〒 X3 7 4X X3 WOO7W 6 O8 HOY=X4YW, X34X J4YW $4\mp\mp$ Y964 X36 CWXO4=, J4YW \pm , 4Y44 AJOX \pm O8 XOYY=, "" "> O > O > O < CO A , ₹ A A A , A 4 ₹ W A 4 X A A A A Y ⊗ O A A "> ₹ C ⊗ 4 Y A A ₹ ₹ A Y X ₹ , 4 Y A A 4 ₹ ¼₹ 0⊗ X¾ 4 W¾. ⊗¾ 40¼¼₹ ¼4 ⊗04 X¾ 4 0₹, ¾¾¼ 10¼ ¾₹ У0X ₹0∮H WX ¼ X¾ У XO 477 X41° ₹. ¾ WOYA "YY 4 X¾ WOOYX O⊗ COZ⊗ Y XO 4 ₹XO4 X¾ "Y 4W¾4Y4 ₹, **474 XO J41 WOFX** ま 474 4474 1 ま 4 W4O ま る WOO(4 YOX HOFX ⊗1 る ま ま ZOA *9*1 477. J WOC 44 4 13X. ⊗3 "7J 4O4 47J4O Δ X3 ₹ O7 7 O7, 474 J4∓₹ Δ ₹ 7X 7W 4WWO44 4762.

§ . WO4 X ₹ 747 4 4 40 4 4.

90X, 8 477 4774 3 77 07 08 4471 4 44 7 8407 X3 1447X 08 6 9 4X1 X0 7477 X340013 4 W007X41, X3 7X4X 347 4 13X X0 4 PO 4 704 X X 744X1 Y30

Y \mp 3 \mp XO $74\mp\mp$ W4770X 480 \mp X3 %, 4 $74\mp\mp$ 4% 9 7% OY67, \mp 0 844 40 XO 3 % 4 \mp X \mp 4XX 74 4 Y X3 70 7WO7 7 7W.

§ . 74₹₹41 08 7 4W3474 ₹.

§ . 4 ₹ A YW Y X3 WOOYX47.

may sign and ratify the same.

OY') 4 O⊗ X3 X 44 XO41 "J41 ⊗O4) A X3 "JX44"W "JXO X, O4 J 4" X X O) ≢OW3 WOYA X OYF 4F 3 X3 YYF J4OJ 4. Y Y 4 X3 Y X4 4X Y1 O⊗ 3 F 1-X 4Y46 4 13X. X 3 4 X 4 X 4 X Y 3 W 3 8 O 4 X Y 4 \ 4 4 4 0 O Y 4 X O 4 \ 7 D X X Y O Y Y X 3 4 X Y 4 4 WOYF \triangle 4 Y1 X3 Y4XX 4 Y 4Y0X3 4 Y, 4Y \triangle 4F X 4 \angle 4X F XO 3 F \triangle 0X F 4Y \triangle XO ■ ■ YX 4746 4 1 3 X, Y 7 3 4 1 1 YX 0 4 X 0 4 4 4 4 4 4 X 3 4 X 3 W 4 Y Y 10 X, Y X 3 0 0 X フよイX WOCよイ よりム "プフロイXよ")X イ よ手のり手, イ ⊗O手 フ イツ 手手 Oツ, X ネ イ X O フよ手手 X ネイOOへネ 04 4 \(\(\) \(\ X3 $474\mp\mp4$ O4 X3 44 ∓ 4 W 4 Y1 Y X3 \mp W4 \mp 4Y YYOW YX 44 4YX41 X3 C4Y O⊗ Y4XO4 4O ₹ YOX 1 3 Y 4 1 13X XO 4 8O ₹ X: 4Y4, X3OO13 OX3 4 Y4X OY ₹ **47Δ ΟΧΆ 4 ") 1 1 1 446 44 Οθ6 1 Δ ΧΟ ₹Οθ" Χ ΧΟ Ά ₹ ΗΟΔ1" 1Χ** §§ 40 ₹ 90x x3 (₹₹ 088 94 474 9₹x 3 ₹ 40x1. 8 3 4 80₹ ₹ Y X300x ₹088 W 9x 4 4 \(\) \(∠ 4 AX 1 O⊗ 4 \(\operatorname{A} \) yw XO \(\delta \) 8O4 \(\name{A} \) 4 Y3O WO\(\name{A} \) \(\name{A} \) XO X3 WOO\(\name{A} \) X3 X3 3OJ O⊗ 4 WO 4 Y\ \$ ₹ \$ 4CX\$, O4 ⊗O4 X\$ ₹4Y O⊗ 4WPO 4 Y\ Y₹X4OWX OY YX\$ **₹W\$OOC₹ 474 4W44 7 ₹. 4488 47W 1467 07 ₹ 70X 4 ₹088 W 17X 4 4₹07 XO** トW/O4 ま ツ. フ4O 4 4 4 0 YOX Y141 Y WOYX4O 4手 4/ 4 手JOX ∓ Y X 3 4 Y X O 08 3044 XZ.

§ . 30Y Y 44 XO 4WX XOY444 # 804 17 4 T Y30 4 F 4 4 7 47 XO44 4 F 4 7 W.

Y 3 \mathcal{A} \equiv 9 \S 30Y X3 \mathcal{A} 13X 08 9 W \mp \mp X2 7 \mathcal{A} 2 W \mathcal{A} 4 W \mathcal{A} 4 W \mathcal{A} 4 W \mathcal{A} 5 W \mathcal{A} 7 W \mathcal{A} 8 X 44 X 04L 08 \mathcal{A} 70X 3 \mathcal{A} 4 7 X 09. F 4L \mathcal{A} X X 00\3 X, \mathcal{A} 00\3 X \mathcal{A} 7 X X 0 \mathcal{A} 6 O 09804X07 \mathcal{A} X 4 D 07 \mathcal{A} 4 \mathcal{A} 5 X 3 W 0 7 \mathcal{A} 4 \mathcal{A} 5 X 3 W 0 7 \mathcal{A} 6 Y 3 W 3 \mathcal{A} 7 X 4 W 3 X 4 \mathcal{A} 7 X 4 W 3 X 4 \mathcal{A} 7 X 4

 $740\Delta \ \, \forall W \ \, \forall \forall \Delta \ \, W \ \, \forall \Delta \ \, X \ \, \forall \Delta \ \, \forall \Delta \ \, \forall \Delta \ \, \forall \Delta \ \, \exists \Delta \ \, \forall \Delta \ \, \exists \Delta \ \, \exists \Delta \ \, \exists \Delta \ \, \forall \Delta \ \, \forall \Delta \ \, \exists \Delta \ \, \exists \Delta \ \, \forall \Delta \ \, \Delta \ \, \exists \Delta \ \, \forall \Delta \ \, \Delta \ \, \exists \Delta \ \, \forall \Delta \ \, \Delta \ \, \exists \Delta \ \, \forall \Delta \ \, \Delta \ \, \exists \Delta \ \, \forall \Delta \ \, \Delta \ \, \exists \Delta \ \, \forall \Delta \ \, \Delta \ \, \Delta \ \, \Delta \ \, \exists \Delta \ \, \Delta \ \, \Delta \ \, \exists \Delta \ \, \Delta \ \, \Delta \ \, \Delta \ \$

§ .413x 4WW40 31

Y3 7, 47, X3 C4Y= O4 X3 WOFXO" O8 4 FX4X . W 4X4 7 4WX O7F 44 1 7 9 44CCL J 4" XX 4 XO 804 11 4\frac{1}{2} \, 804 \, 1\frac{1}{2} \, X340013 X3 WOOYX47 Y X3OOX 477 1-74 ₹₹ 7 47 ₹₹ OY, 74447 71 X3 4, 407 71 O4 ₹ 66 71 9 / 8 × 08 × 3 1 / 446 7 17 == 07 Y × 300× 40 / 1 3 1 4/ 1 / 14012, 076 == × 3 1 9 **₹○ツ フ**¼イX ₩○ረ¼イ ¼ツム ረ¼Y⊗○ረ イ ¼₹○ツ ⊗○イ イ ⊗○₹ ツ X○ Xゑ¼X ツ¼X ○ツ Yゑ¼X ₹ ¬A¼YX A YA \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \ 4 C4X ₹ XO X3O₹ 4WX O9₹ Y3 W3 44 J4O4OWX O⊗ 99OW 9X 44 49X41 : 494, 4₹ X3 74X OY 4CCOY = X3 7 XO 8O4 77 4 = Y X3OOX 4 = X 7WX OY, = 3, 42 X3 42 74XO4 O⊗ X&4X ^ 7 446 7 47 ₹₹ O7, 488O44₹ ₹O88 W 7X 74O08 X&4X ₹% Δ 7/₹ X3 Y YYOW YX Y X3 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\) XO 3 4\(\frac{1}\) XO 3 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) XO 3 4\(\frac{1}\) XO 3 4\(\frac 804 174 ₹ 34 4 1 1 3 X X O X 3 7 8 97. X3 WOY8 == OY O8 X3 =X4X; 4Y4 X3 4 80=46 O8 4Y 44 4YX41 X34X = "Y4Y ⊗ \(\frac{1}{2}\) YYOW YX, \(\frac{1}{2}\) YHO4\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2 XO C47L OY Y4X OY OYA A 4 J4O3 9 X OY Y3 A 4Y YA ₹W4 Y Y4X J AY ₹₹ OY ₹ プHOL A JL YCC OX3 A手、手 Y プHOA OOF A FX プWX OY, F プW X WYY OYCL JAOW A 840" 34×4 △ 04 WO"X "JX. ₹8 ×3 4 *9*L 47L J44× WO644 4"J△ Y 66-800"J△ △ 4 ¼₹○ツ ⊗O4 X¾ №W JX Oツ, X¾ ¼¼ ¼ŸX¼^ 4 ₹OLX ७७ ⊗4O⋓ X¾ ¼WX У ₽O ₹X Oツ W¼Ÿ YO COYへ A ∮ △ ♥ △ ¼Y YYOW YX OY Y X ↑ A ₹J WX XO X ↑ FW JX △ Y¼X OY: WOYF PO YX €1. YO YHO 41. ₹ 40Y XO X3 Y. 83 ₹X4X Y41. 4€10 91. Y41. 08 JOY ₹3" YX. ԻW JX ⊗40" X3 1 Y 446 J 4" ₹₹ 0" 4 J 0J6 Y30 34 1 Y3 4 H0₹X W4O₹ O⊗ WOYJ64 YX.

§ . 4 4 13X 1447X 4 4\ 4 004.

XO 47129041 (\frac{1}{2}), X\frac{1}{2} A \OO4 OXX 4 \Y\frac{1}{2} WOY7(4 YX, O4 \OO4) Y\ 74 X Y\frac{1}{2} OY\frac{1}{2} XO X\frac{1}{2} \Frac{1}{2} \OO4.

§ . 83 74X 07 0013X XO 9 WOO4X 00=.

るOツ4ツ X孔 〒 YOX WOY® Y 4 XO X3 944 へ44YX O® 4フ 4ツ 拝 OY XO ®O4 へY Y4X OY手 XO %4% 47 190W 1X OF 08 Y34X 9 601 XO OF: X %04 O 4 4 PO 4 F X34X Y 4= Y W47 40 X3 = Y X300X 7HO42 X0 004= (=. 830=, X 9 W07) = 4 Y (6-4 10/4X 4 =x4x x0 J40y0x x3 1 y 44/ =x49/ =3y yx 08 yy= y3 4 x44 // 4= 747 J40W04 CO41 71 474 8004 4X 4 84 4 J4 W , T XO Y4XW3 O 4 X3 4 F48 X1, ¯ ፈሃΔ XO ቹ X3ፈX X3 ጊ ƒ X4 ፈX Δ Y X3 ዋO Xጊ ፈሃΔ 30ሣፈሃ Xጊ. ፈ JO(X ሃፈX 0ሃ **₹3**00*L***4 1 X3 Y Y4 ₹X 4 W JX 0 Y XO 8O4 1 Y 4₹**, **4 W** X3 ツ Y X3 JOC X ツ ᆍ手. *4*ツム O) 41 OWW4 = O) = 30Y 4 4 = 70 = X O) XO O46 1 X3 9. 41 X3 = 9 49 = 41 W X Z 9. ₹₹ УХ 4८ ₹ 4 ₩ ₹ XO ¾ ₹ WOOYX 47. ^८O47. ₹ X¾ ₩ 4X4 Ў 4 Y444 O⊗ 4XO ; 4Ў4 X¾ 1004-Y ((Y3 W3 ₹ 14) 4 91 4) 49 (W3414WX 1, ₹ 08X) J1040WX 08 WO') \neq 0 YW \neq 3 \3(2. Y) \neq 3 \3(2. X) \neq 3 \4 X O X3 \neq X \neq X O Y \neq Y X X \neq X O \4 \neq X O \4 \ フ44 手 り X 3 手 4 手フ W X X 3 4 9 X 3 8 4 9 W 3: 8 O 4 へり 4 手 り O Y 3 4 イ ツ X 4 4 W J X O Y り O 4 **477046€ ₹7 74 4X 744 ₹.**

W, 77744C, H3 XX1 ₹ HOY. C4Y, , ...



. WX XX/ 4, O/. . J. . ⊗∓W3OA , O/ . JJ. , .

フ○⊗⊗ ツ△○4⊗, タ. , ₩੩. , ₹. . フ. .

. OJ \mp WO \mp , J4O \pm . W. \mp . T \pm YYY \pm Y. Y \pm 4W \pm C. C \pm 1. H+H+ . T WOW4 \pm X. A \pm X. HWWC \pm 1. C \pm 2. . W. .

は347. X=. ○8 ○W○は478=○7 474 フ41-Wは4=78=○7 47071 748=○7W.

 $C_{PO} O \equiv WO)WCO\Delta Y = 4 \times 4 C = 4 \times 5 \times 5 \Delta O = 4 \Delta O = 4 \times 5 \Delta O = 4 \Delta O =$

§ . △ ⊗ y x Oy O⊗ O∓OW47x Oy 4y △ 74 ∓W4 7x Oy.

 $O \ne O W \angle J X O V \ne X \land \angle W + O \ne X O V O \otimes A O W \angle V \otimes O O V A A O V \angle C O V \uparrow O O \ne \mp \mp \mp O V,$ $O Y Y X \land A \lor O Y A \not A \lor V A O Y A \not A \lor V A \lor V$

§ . O = O W 47 X O Y 47 A 7 A = W 4 7 X O Y A 4 A 8 4 O Y X 3 C 4 Y O 8 Y 4 X O 4 .

YOY, XO Δ W Δ X δ PO \mp X OY Y δ 4 \mathcal{J} 4O7O \mp Δ , Y YO \mp X δ 8 $4\mp$ X \mp Y δ X δ 8 4 O \mp OW47X OY 4Y Δ 74 \mp W47X OY 44 Δ 4 Δ 84OY X δ 8 (4Y O δ 8 Y4XO4. Y4YL CCO \mp X4 OO \mp 4OX δ O4 \mp 84 4 \mp \mp 4X Δ 4Y Δ 74O Δ X δ 7X O \mathcal{J} \pm O. 8 δ OO1 δ 8 Y X δ 8 \pm X44X \mp Y 8 \mathcal{J} 4PO YXC \mathcal{J} 7 \mathbf{J} 5O77O \mp X δ 8 4 4 Δ 4 4WPO4 YX Δ 4 Y X δ 8 X δ 8 (4Y O δ 8 Y4XO4, X \mp 74O7 4 Y X δ 8 \mp 7C4W XO \mp X49C \mp 8 X δ 8 Δ 8 W \mp OY, \mp 7W X δ 8 4884 4 \mp 4 \mp 7OX Δ 8.

Y4XO4 &4\(\frac{1}{2}\)Y0X & 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)C \(\frac{1}{2}\)X49C \(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\frac{1}{2}\)A \(\frac{1}2\)A \(\frac{1}{2}\)A \(\frac{1}2\)A \(\fracan^2\)A \(\frac{1}2\)A \(\frac{1}2\)A \(\frac{1}2\)A \(\frac{1}2\ ∡ሃ∆ Jፈ4X WOረፈ4ረጊ O 4 ረፈሃ∆: ≢ጳ Οሃረጊ ፈጋጋ4Ο ቹ Xቹ ቹXፈ4ሪ ቹጳሣ ሃX. ⊗O4 Xጳ ∡A 47X41 0⊗ X3 30747 14W . O7 X3 ₹ 14007A, X3 7, X Y006A 9 49₹04A X0 **≢**ΟフフΟ**≢** , X&, **4**⊗X 4 X& ')X4OΔOWX O') O⊗ ΔΟ", **4** Y Δ')Δ J4OJ 4X**1**, X& *C*4Y O⊗ 'ሃፈXO4 Wፈን ቹ WO4 XO ፈ J4OJ4 XO4 ፈንጊ 4 ጎጷX WፈJፈቃሪ O⊗ 'ንX4O4OW ንጎ ል ቹO4ል 4 X 3 4 X 9 C O Y 1 = X O 3 Y, - O 8 C 4 Y 1 X 4 O 4 Y 1 4 C O Y 1 = J 4 W O 8 X Y O Y 4 4 C C X 3 477 4447W ₹ 08 4 X 3 7 1 0 X X 4 (1 4 4 4 4 7 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 0 X 9 € 0 7 1 X 0 3 7 . . WO" 17 4X 6 17X3 XO Y4 \(\frac{1}{4} \) X \(\text{84O} \) 4 \(\frac{1}{4} \) 40 \(\frac{1}{4} \) 4 \(\frac{1}{4} \) 0 \(\frac{1}{4} \) 4 \(\frac{1}{4} \) 0 \(\frac{1}{4} \) 4 \(\frac{1}{4} \) 7 \(\frac{1}{4} \) 4 \(\frac{1}{4} \) 7 \(Δ 41/12 JOHW34∓ Δ 3 ∓ X X/ XO X. T Y3O 34∓ 4 W Δ X 4∓ 4"У У3 4 X 4"УW ⊗4O" 3 = 7401 Y XO4=. 04 4= 4 704X 0Y Y X3 3 = Y 8 . - 4Y4 Y30 Y 13X 34 Y44 0X3 4 ∡WPO ₹ X OYF, ¾¼∆ ¾ ∮ ¼¾€ XO Δ ₹WO 4 X¾¼X X¾ OY У PO ₹X OY Y¼₹ У X¾ 4 ₹O(Δ)O4 (4Y⊗O(, ⊗44 ⊗4O)) ↑)↑ ₹OW3 4 4 ↑3X, X3 (4Y O⊗)4XO4 (41,∓ 4) ツHOツWX Oツ Oツ X為 フ4Oフ4 XO4 XO Xイヒツ Wイ4 O⊗ 為 ₹ フ4Oフ 4X1. イツム ツフOキ ₹ Oツ ゑ ツ 47 O96 74X O7 XO 74Y Y70Y7 3 = 4 73X=, X34X OX3 4= 747 70X 9 6 4 7XO 44O4: 242 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

X ₹ O) X3 ₹ WO)4 X O)7 460) X34X ₹3 47740 ₹ O8 X3 7407 4X1 ₹X A Y 3 Y. 474 ₹ WO4 ₹ 3 ♥ ♥ X3 JO₹₹ ₹₹ OУ. ₹⊗ 3 34₹ ♥ 16 WX 4 X ⊗O4 ₹OW3 4 6 У1X3 O⊗ X Y X34X 3 W4YYOX YOY 4 4AY XX A XO 4 WL4 Y X Y X3OOX YA4Y1 4 Y1 X3 4 1 3 X ¥ 0 8 0 X 3 4 ₹ X 3 6 4 Y 0 8 Y 4 X 0 4 Y 6 6 Y 10 6 0 Y 1 4 4 6 6 0 Y 3 Y X 0 4 $4\mp\mp 4x \Rightarrow \mp WC4 \forall \mp. Y \forall O\mp x \forall Ox x \Rightarrow 4 \otimes O4 WO \forall W$ X3 4 13X 08 J4 4X J40J 4X1 ツイモ、イ× ×3 イギツ O8 イレ ツWOツ ソ ツW ×3 ツW イ =OC× ツへ ×O 3 Oツイツ =OW ×モ. *49*≢O*C*OX *C*₹ ୬ *↑C* WX X ⊗O4 *4 C* У*↑*X\$ O⊗ X ♥ . *4*УΔ *4*⊗X 4Y*4*4Δ₹ 4 W*C4* ♥ X. ¼WWO4Q ツ↑ XO ╕ ₹ WイJイ W . Y X╕ Y╕¼X OX╕ イ Y X╕ʹ╃У X╕ʹ╃X O⊗ X╕ J ¼W , X╕ ₹48 X1. 474 X3 44 47X41 08 30747 ₹0W X1. 40 ₹ X3 (4Y 08 74X04 0444 7 X 3 4 X 4 CC Y Y ₹ 3 OO C A ₹ J W X X 3 A A 3 X O Ø J A 4 X J AO J A X 7 Y 3 Y Y 3 O Y 4 Y ₹ O ₹ O⊗ X ⊗O4 X3 ₹4♥ 44₹0♥ X3 4 ⊗O4 X3 ₹4♥ 64Y 4 PO 4 ₹ X34X 47 J4OJ4 XO4Y3O 8O4 4 COY1 X " 4Y4 Y X3OOX 4Y1 HOFX 4 4∓OY Y 16 WX F 3 F $YAXX \otimes OAY = XA AJ = OCOX JA = OYJX OY HOA = XA HOA OS X = AJAYAOYYYX,$ 4 74 FOY7X OY, O7OY Y3 W3 4YOX3 47 4FOY F (^4/CL YX XC 4 XO 4774074 4X XO ∡ WO)H WXO4 O⊗ X3 ₹ W4 X 1/X 0/1∓ O⊗ X3 J4OJ4 XO4, 4OX ¼ 1/4 1/4 1/4 W3 X3 ∠4Y 08 ¼X04 044¼ ¼¥ ₹300८4 ∮ W0¼¥ 4 4 4 ¼¥ X40 ¼¾¼ ¾¼4 ¼¾€. □ ¼¾¼ X3 ₹ Y X 3 4 Y O 8 ") 4 ") X 4 ") "\ 7 A W 4 " A O 4 A 4 " O " \ " \ " \ N O W 3 J 4 \ ≡ O " J X O " \ O " \ A " \ O
 ₹X49€ ₹3 △ 4¾△ ₹07704X △ 9₽ X3 ₹4₩ 4 4₹0¾€.

 83 90¾€ Ø △ 70₹₹ ₹₹04.
 4 = X > Y \ 3 = X X \(O \) 4 7 4 = O \(D \) X O Y O \(O \) X 3 = Y Y \(A \), 3 4 = , X 3 Y, 4 4 \(A \) 3 X Y 3 W 3 = ∡JJ4O Δ JL X3 (∠Y O⊗ Y∠XO4 : ∠YΔ X3∠X (∠YY, Y3 W3 4 PO 4 ₹ X3∠X X3 4 \3X₹ 08 4W3 7A AO46 =3006A 9 =X496 47A W 4X4 7, AO = 70X 4660Y 477L 7747 XO **Δ** ₹XO49 **3** ♥ ♥ **3** ₹ **7**0₹₹ ₹₹ **0**♥.

§ . Y¾4X 800Y44X 0Y ₹ 4 ₱0 4 4 804 044 Y447 74 ₹W4 7X 0Y.

 $\begin{array}{l} 4\mp 74 \mp W47X \text{ Of } W4790X \text{ } 14009\Delta \Delta \text{ Of } 474 \text{ } 90X \text{ } 49 \mp 00X \text{ Of } 04 \text{ } 047800C \\ 74 \mp 077X \text{ Of, } X \text{ } 34\mp \text{ } 10 \text{ } 8009\Delta X \text{ Of, } 8 \text{ } X3 \text{ } 74074 \text{ } X04 \text{ } 34\mp \text{ } 10X \text{ } 4 \text{ } 40074 \text{ } X04 \\ 3 \mp 4 13X. 83 \mp W074 X \text{ Of, } 770449W, & X3 4 09 3 \mp 079 744X, 04 09 X34X 08 X3 \\ 74 \mp 079 \mp 8409 \text{ } 1309 \text{ } 24 \text{ } 130449W, & X3 4 09 3 \mp 079 744X, 04 09 X34X 08 X3 \\ 74 \mp 079 \mp 8409 \text{ } 1309 \text{ } 24 \text{ } 1309 \text{ } 1309 \text{ } 24 \text{ } 1309 \text{ } 1309 \text{ } 1309 \text{ } 24 \text{ } 1309 \text{ } 1309 \text{ } 24 \text{ } 1309 \text{ }$

§ . **₹∀∀ ∀O4** *46* **74 ₹₩4 7X O**У.

YA4XYA4749A3XA314WA31XBWXO3.464X = XOO4A3447.74 = WA7XO3.83 4 ₹ 470×3 4 W4CC 4 77 704 4C 9 W4O₹ X ₹ 80074 4 07 77 704 4C フO手手 丰手 O'). ̄ X 3 4 X I E, O') 4 フO手手 手手 O'). X 3 O 4 へ り O 8 Y 3 W 3 I E O') りつくり, O 4 I E O △ 7/1 YO/ △ YO#WO4 X1. 4∓ XO 4//OY YO JO∓∓ 4 / X1 O⊗ J4O Y1 Y3 X3 4 X3 JOFF FFO4 34F 4 46CF △ 4 △ 3 F 4 13X ⊗40" X3 O4 1 746 J40J4 X04 O4 4 W △ フロギギ ギギロイ ギ イ ヘミメ タ 孔 ロッム スミ フロソ イ ロ8 イ WO 「礼:801,× 488014半 4 ८ へよん JA ₹OŸJX OŸ X&XX & ₹ X& J4OJA XO4, X₹ COŸ^ X₹ X& XA 4₹ JXAXX &X C₹ XO ∡∆ΔΟW ∓0∮∓ΧϪΊΧ Ϫʹ Ϥ Ϫ∓ΟΫϜ Ϋ ∓0770ΑΧ Ο⊗ ϡ Ϝ W.ʹϪͺΫ϶ ϪΫΔ, ΫΔ Δ, Υϡ ΫΨ WOOζΔ O∮₹WO4 X1 O⊗ X " ₹X OO13X " Y XO ₹ WO4 X3 JO₹₹ ₹₹O4 414 У₹X 41 J4 X 7 O7 WO7X 4447 XO 3 F 4 13X. Y34X YOOLA 9 X3 W4F Y 4 X J 47 XX A XO W4CC ୬ PO ₹X O) 4 A 13X 4WYYOYC 41 4 X 7 7 7 90 4C, Y3 7 X3 7 47 F 08 7A0 71 X Y A △ ₹X 4O1. △ 91. X ७ ₹७७ ७O4 46 JO₹₹ ₹₹ O9. X \$ A ⊗O4 . ₹ 49 A4 ⊗A4 \ 496 X XC, 474 77 701 4C 74 FW4 7X 07 447 XF 08 70 PW 7X 07: 40X3 44 80074 4 07 X40XA.

§ . HC4 "J4")X 4CC ↑ Y1 4 4∓0Y= ⊗04 3 ∓ ∓ C YW.

§ . 74074 XO4 ₹088 W YXC1 ₹30Y Y1 X34X 3 40 ₹ Y0X Y 4Y X0 494Y40Y 3 ₹ 413X.

₹X ₹ ¼८₹○47.△ YX X¾¼X Y W¼YYOX 7८ ¼△ 74 ₹W4 7X OY Y O770₹ X OY XO ¼74074 XO4 Y¾O, 夕 Y1 ⊗O4 X¾ 74 ₹ YX OY¾9८ XO 740₹ WOX ¾ ₹ 4 1¾X, WOY⊗ Y ₹244 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of theheavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and Statesmay sign and ratify the same.

§ 74 ₹W4 7X 0Y 800Y4 4 0Y

F 41 J40J4 X04 Y30 FJ4 $\mp \mp \ell$ 1 W077 X \mp , 04 07 X \mp , W 4X4 Y 4WX \mp , Y3 W3 3 W47Y0X W077 X 04 07 X Y X300X 4 Y007W Y1 3 \mp 4 13X, \mp 088 W YX ℓ 1 Y4 W4X \mp 31 \mp 0W3 W077 \mp \mp 0Y 04 07 \mp \mp 0Y X34X X \mp Y0X 3 \mp YX YX 07 X0 J4 \mp 4 X, 07 X0 J4 \mp 4 4 4X 07, 3 4 W ℓ 44 X3 W07X4441. Y 44 074003X 4 ℓ 1 40X304 S 4 X0 W07 \mp 4 4 4 \mp 5 X40 Y34X 3 \mp 088 W YX ℓ 1 74Y 8 \mp X \mp 5 O7 0WW4 \mp 7 07 Y34X 3 \pm 70013X X0 4 W ℓ 44 X3 X40X3: W07 \mp 7 P0 YX ℓ 1, Y 741 ℓ 4480 ℓ 60 X Y44 X3 X40X3: W07 \mp 7 P0 YX ℓ 1, Y 741 ℓ 4444 \pm 7 P0 Y44 X0 X Y44 X0 X Y44 X0 X Y4444 \pm 7 P0 Y2 ℓ 4 P0 Y44 X0 X Y4444 \pm 7 P0 Y44 X0 X Y

§ . ™O4 △ ⊗⊗ WO∠X ∮ XY) У¼X ОУ≢. XO ⊗OOУ△ X¾ ™ OУ ¾ 74 ∓O™7X △ ∓ 4X OУ.

§ . OX\$ 474 YW 76 ₹ X\$4X Y8O4W 74 ₹W47X OY.

9OX X3 4 44 OX3 4 J4 7W J6 ₹ X34X ₹X496 ₹3 X3 O₹ 474 8O4W O8 J4 ₹W4 JX O7 9 XY 9 94X O9₹. ⊗\$ X4494O ((X1 O⊗ X3 J O)(, X3 ₹4⊗ X1 O⊗ ₹X4X ₹, X3 & \$\frac{4}{2} \frac{1}{2} \f OX3 4 4 13X = 08 14X O1 = =30064 4 14 1 O1W 4X4 1, =04H WX XO 4 =10X , 414 4 ፈላጊ XO OWWፈቹ Oን *9C*OOዺጊ Yፈብቹ. *9* XY ን ንፈX Oንቹ, X3 4 ⊗O4 , X *9* WOን ቹ ツ W ₹₹¼イチ。 XO ¼ヘツ X フイ ₹Wイ フX Oツ ⊗OOツヘ ヘ Oツ ℓ ツヘX╡ O⊗ X ツ ¼₹ ¼ ¼ℓ ヘ ¼ツヘ YWOYX $\mp X \cancel{4} \cancel{6}$ C X X $\cancel{6}$. $\mp \otimes$ $\cancel{4} \cancel{7} \cancel{7} \cancel{4} \cancel{X}$ OY $\cancel{8} \cancel{4} \mp$ $\cancel{9}$ JX \mp $\cancel{6}$ YW X $\cancel{8} \cancel{4} \bigcirc$ OO(3) \otimes $\cancel{4} \cancel{4}$, $\cancel{4} \cancel{9} \bigcirc$ $\cancel{4} \bigcirc$ X 3 4 0 0 1 3 7 W ₹ ₹ X 1, X 3 C 0 ₹ ₹ 0 Ø 3 4 4 1 3 X ₹ 4 ♥ ₹ 8 0 4 X 0 Y 1 Y 3 W 3 ₹ 3 0 0 1 3 X 74X YX/1 XO 9 41, \(\) XO X3 \(\frac{1}{4}\) XO 34 \(3\) 4 XOYY\(\frac{1}{4}\) A J4O \(3\) \(\frac{1}{4}\) X Y \(3\) 4 47 AY OYHO\(\frac{1}{4}\) WOYPO 404, 474 XO 9 804W 4 XO W 4 X3 7 XO 3 7 3 X X 4 4X ₹ ₹, 30Y 4, 07C ₹ y W4= = O⊗ COYへ-WOYX YO 4, OY4 =JOX 4, 4Y4 OY YX 44OJX 4 JO== == OY, X3.4X $JA \mp WAJX OY \mp \mp XAJC \mp 3 \Delta OYX3 \mp 7400YAF, JWAOF X \mp YW \mp \mp AALX3AX$ **4⊗⊗**4 4₹ ₹30064 ₹0७ X ७ 04 0X3 4 9 940013X X0 4 W09W60₹ 09, 494 ₹ XX6 4 09 ∡ ⊗ Α") Δ"Δ ₹Οζ Δ ⊗ΟΟ")ΔΔ"Χ Ο". ∮ΟΧ Χ\$, ₩Δ"₹ = ₹ Δ ⊗⊗ Α "X Y X\$, Δ" JO\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\" O\\ Θ\\ 0%2 4 8 Y 1 44 WOYX YO4YW, 404 Y1 Y3 W3 X3 J44X1 Y30 F 4 13X F 44 ツ 4ム 4 ツ4孔 ⊗40ツ フ40ム ツX 4C 4 4∓0ツ手 ⊗ ツム X ト-フ ム ツX X0 ツ フ 〒 C ツW , Y X300X 4X X3 \(\frac{1}{4}\) X \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{4 OYW 4X4 7, 474 08 4 7 Y 77 PO444 CF Y X300X 74.

4 XO YY YO4 4C J4 \pm W4 JX OY, Y34X Y 34 \pm 4 Δ 4 \pm J WX Y1 X \S \pm \pm O \otimes \otimes W YX XO WOY YW 4L OY X34X X OO13X YW \pm \pm 4 4C XO X4Y JC4W 4 XY Y Y4X OY \pm .

O\(\Phi\) O\(\frac{1}{2}\) O\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) O\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) O\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) A

74 ₹W4 7X 0Y 0⊗ "Y4Y1 1 44₹ ₹X4Y4 Y1, 4₹ Y 66 4₹ 0₹0W47X 0Y, ₹, X\$ Y, ₹X496 ₹\$ 4 91 X\$ 060YX441 64Y 0⊗ Y4X 0Y₹ 74 6 "Y. § .

§ . CAY O⊗ X4 AX ₹ O4 O⊗ WO₹XO♥ ♥ X¾ ₹ ♥AXX 4.

W YW $\mathcal{I}A \mp WA \mathcal{I}X OY \mp \mp OJH WX XO \mp O YAYA \Delta 88 WOCX \mp, X YOOCA J AL \mathcal{I}AOJ A X 3 AX AAHO Y YN YAX OYF <math>\mp 3OOCA JA$ XA AXL AAOJX $\mp OY$ AOC OY X 3 $\mp \mp OJH$ WX, $\mathcal{I}AAX$ WOCAACL Y X 3 $A \mp \mathcal{I}$ WX XO X 3 YOYJ $A O \otimes A$ A4 $\mp A$ PO A XO 80OYA A CAY80C $\mathcal{I}A \mp WA \mathcal{I}X$ OY, \mp YW X 3 \mp CAXX A $\mathcal{I}O$ YX WAYYOX Y N Y ACC JA AX AYY A SYA X CAY O8 YAXOA ACOY. $\mp \otimes$, Y A 8 AOCX O8 X A AX \mp , WO \mp XOY 3 A \mp A X AYY A X YAX OY \mp JY Y Y Y Y OY X 3 \mp WO \mp XOY \mp Y 80AW, OON 3 X XO WOY8OAY XO X $\mathcal{I}A$ YO X

. W $\land 40 \times 0 \mp \triangle$ $\lor 04 \rightarrow CC \times 74 \times \mp, C \rightarrow$. . W47. $\lor C \times 70 \times 0 \times 0 \rightarrow$ $\lor 04 \times 0 \times 0 \times 0 \rightarrow$ $\lor 04 \times 0 \times 0 \times 0 \rightarrow$ $\lor 04 \times 04 \times 04 \rightarrow$ $\lor 0$

ዘጻ*ፈ*フ. X**∓**∓. ○❷ **&**4ኮ-ፈ⊗**∓**ኮ₩ ○❷ *ፈረረ*∓ፈሃነ**⊦**ኮ, ፈሃሏ ○❷ጳኮ-4 フ○*9ረ*∓ቱ **⊗**4ኮ-ፈ⊗**∓**ኮ₩.

§ . 74×04 08 ×4 4× ₹.

⊗ልኮ ቹዐቃክ WX O8 X4 4X \mp \mp 0ን4009X 4Cł Oን O8 X3 $\,$ ማጋቹX $\,$ ንፓጋ4 $\,$ 4YX X3 $\,$ X3 $\,$ ማOXO $\,$ 4Cł Oን $\,$ 4YA $\,$ 48 $\,$ 4E O8 $\,$ 9XX Oን $\,$ 4E YX O $\,$ 4YX O $\,$ 4E YX O $\,$ 4E X3 $\,$

 4 X 4 4X1, y 64X y 8 40₹, ₹ 4 WOYJ4WX Y44 Y X3 4 Y X0 X3 J096 W Y 6844 91

 X3 ₹0J 4 04 J0Y 4, X3 4 804 J 4J X0 X1, 04 804 4 WOY₹ 4 4496 X Y.

§ . 74WX OYF, 414 Y YXF, O4 WOY YX OYF.

 \otimes 3 WOYJ4WX\(\frac{1}{2}\) Y3 \\ 3\\\ \times \\ \Times

§ . 41 Y307 X4 4X ₹ 44 744.

YOXY X3\(\frac{\text{X}}{\text{Y}}\Delta\) YO OO4 \(\frac{\text{X}\Equiv 490}{\text{ , X3}}\text{X})\) O96 W X4 \(\frac{\text{X}}{\text{ \text{ \tex

 $\begin{array}{l} 4\mp 4\mp x4x \quad x_34x \quad 34\mp 70x \quad 34\mp 680 \quad 0744x \quad 740x \quad 0708470x \quad 4, \quad 34\mp 70x \quad 07\\ x_34x \quad 4wwoonx \quad 8048 \quad x4 \quad 4wa444wx \quad 408 \quad 40x12400y \quad 5, \quad 743 \quad 742\\ 74y \quad x_4x \quad 74y \quad 40x144wx \quad 4664 \quad 47w \quad 7066 \quad 7$

δ . $\otimes 4$ $\angle X$ \equiv WOYW/O4 \triangle 47. 740 \triangleright \equiv O4 77. Y 70X YX $\angle 4$ \equiv .

9OX 47 74O♥ ₹ Y3 W3 3 ♥4♥ ₹ Y X3 X 4♥ ₹ OØ 3 ₹ WO♥♥ ₹ OV, 4У4 Y X3 Y X3 FX YX OØ 3 ₹ 7OY 4₹. ₹ 9 Y4 Y1 OV 3 ₹ WO♥₹X XO YX.

§ . \\#\\#\\O4_\&O\\#



§ . 40X1 08 14X 01 1 X 3 1 4 1 7 WX.

 4 ∓ 0 $4 \land y y$ $4 \times 3 \ell \mp 7 = y \ woy \pm w$ yw $yoo ya \times 0 ya \ell 4 \land 4 \land 4 \land 4 \land xo$ $4 \circ xo$ $4 \circ$

 4 ∓ 3 WAY AO X WOYF FX YX(1 Y X3 3 F AOX1 XO 3 YF (8), AYA Y X3OOX 1-70F Y1 3 YF (8) XO AAY1 4, O4 YWO44 Y1 A WOYF A 449(COFF.

§ . YO((X1 08 X1 4X ▼ Y3 W3 44 J 47 W 00 ▼ X0 X3 ▼ X4X .

830013 4 ₹ 776 7HO47. 04 ₹07 4 ₹44 47X41 7 4 X4 4X7. 9 70X ₹088 W 7X X0 XO X3 40 Y 08 X3 Y4X OY. W YW . Y X3 804 Y4X OY 08 47 X4 4X7. X3 X4 4X1 J 49 W OOF XO X3 FX4X F YOCC, 494 YOX 4X 4CC O9C 14X041, 4F YO WOYAOWXO4 O⊗ 4 Y4X OY 34∓ X3 JOY 4 XO YX 4 YXO Y141 Y YX∓ XO AO ∓OW3 X3 Y1= 4= 44 W47496 O8 4 =X401 Y1 X3 =X4X,804 Y30= =48 X1 X3 10 479 7X ₹ 7X40₹X 4 X0 3 7. 83 74X 07 X₹ 68. 9 71 7 W ₹₹41 64. 096 1 4 X0 J 4⊗O4" 47 X3 Y1 4 PO 4 4 ⊗O4 X ₹ J4 ₹ 4 4X OY 4Y4 ₹4⊗ X7. 4OOY ₹. § . &W... W47YOX YX 4 YXO Y\4\ Y YX≣ WOYX4441 XO X≣ Y4 ₹7 Y₹49€ O9€ \4X OY₹. ₹Y . X3 ₹X4X ₹~^ Y 446 08 X3 ¥ Y^40Y 08 844YW . 4₹₹ Y96 4 4X 8004₹. X3 744 ሃጎፈጎ ል COO ₹ X₹₹. XO 91 ፈሧ X3 X1 ፈX1 3 3ፈል WOYWCOA ል Y X3 X3 ሣጋ 4O1 フ イツ W OOŦ XO X為 ሣ ツヘムOሣ. 🛭 ೩ ૨ ቆ८ŦO Δ W Δ Δ X&&X У X& 4 X% X4 &X1. ツO4 X& O4X3 X34X 34A 4WWO"J4Y A X, WOOLA 9 9 YA YA OY X3 Y YA, Y3O 34A YO 4 A3X XO 46 74X X3 7407 4X1 08 X3 W40Y7. Y 34 X4 4X 4 08 X3 \(\frac{1}{4}\text{XX} \text{ 4} \(\frac{1}{2}\text{CAXX} \text{ 4} \(\frac{1}2\text{CAXX} \t O⊗ y 46 4 X1 y x3 xy yx1-8 4 x w347x 4 O⊗ 400y ₹.

\S . YA XA 4 47 4(C 47W 747 4 WO)X44WX Δ Y XA XAOF YAO Δ O YOX 7408 FF XA X4O 4 C \ OY.

 $\mp X \mp 4\mp Y \Delta$, Ya Xa $A \times Y ACCOYAYC \times OWOYXAAWX AY ACCAYW Y XA A YAX OY$ OJEWO4 \triangle X3OF J4 YW J ℓ FY3 W3 X 3 ℓ Δ ℓ OY1 W ℓ OF Δ XO J 8O41OXX Y: JOX Y X&XX X YOO(A 9 FO] 18(COO) YX 3 J1 F YX X1 . 88 (XY 08 747 YXO4 XO 46 X3 Y1 49=0(0X CL 804 1Y X0 X3 Y). 4 88 4 YX J OJ(X4 4X Y X3 4W3 0X3 4 Y PO46 XZ 08 7 7, 474 70X 074 4 X3 W3444WX 4 08 H34 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 474 70X 074 4 X3 W3444WX 4 08 H34 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 474 70X 074 4 X3 ツO34ツツ Q4ツŦ. ⊗3 4 WOツツOツ ₹4⊗ X1 4 PO 4 ₹ X34X X3 1 ₹3OO(Q 9 W4J49(O⊗ X4 4X Y1 Y X3 4W3 OX3 4. 4Y4 O8 X4 4X Y1 Y X3 \(\begin{align} \text{W04 X1. 4Y1. 4 (1 0) X34X} \end{align} X ∓ O4 1 9 X, Y 44 X3 ₹X4"J O⊗ 4 J4O44X OY, 4Y4 WOOL4 YOX J4 X Y4 XO 4 4 3 7 CO. 30X, O X3 741 7 OO 4 4 C 1 O) X 14 X0 FX 49C F3 X 97 OC 1W, 414 X0

O774 $\mp \mp 4\ell\ell$ X30 \mp Y30 Y $\ell\ell$ Y0X Y344W X, X3 $\ell\ell$ Y O8 Y4XO4 8O43 Δ \mp O \mp X0 84 OO4 X34X 4 ℓ O7, O4 X0 WOYX44WX 47L OYY W $\mp \mp 44$ L 4 $\ell\ell$ 4YW \mp Y X3 X \mp Y30 Y4Y 8O $\ell\ell$ OY 4 \mp , 4Y4 X3 WOYYOY ∓ 4 8 X1 O8 Y4YY Y4 Y X X X YX A YXO 4Y 4 $\ell\ell$ 4YW 4\(\dagge 4\) Y\(\pi\) Y\(\dagge 4\) O7 ℓ , - XO 4 74 $\mp \mp$ \mp OW3 OX44\(\dagge 0\) O0\(\dagge 4\) AX W \mp , Y30 Δ \mp XO43 X3 703 ℓ W 4 70 \mp 4Y4 X34 4X Y 4 $\ell\ell$ Y4X OY \mp .

§ . O *9* € ↑ 4 × O ↑ O ⊗ O *9* ₹ 4 × ↑ ↑ × 4 4 × ₹.

FX F 4 F XXC 4 70 YX Y Y4X044C C4Y, X34X 3 Y30 34F Y44 4 740Y F X0 4Y1 OY 34F WOY8 44 4 OJOY 3 7 4 4 46 4 13X XO 4 PO 4 X3 X3 Y1 J4O7 F 4, - 4Y4, WOYF PO YXC1, X34X X3 91 4W3 O8 4 J 18 WX J10" ₹ ₹ 0C4X OY O8 4YOX3 1 O⊗ 3 ₹ J4OJ 4X1. ⊗3 X44YPO ((X1. X3 34JJ) ₹₹. X3 ₹ WO4 X1. O⊗ X3 30"4") 44W , Y30//2 4 7 74 07 HOFX W . - 07 X3 09/ 74X 07 08 742 77 4 4 7444 X0 X3 4 1 3 X = 08 0 X 3 4 = . 8 3 4 = 7 W X Y 3 W 3 0 X 3 4 = 7 4 7 X 0 0 0 4 4 1 3 X = 0 8 4 0 7 4 7 4 7 4 7407 4X1 WOYFX XOX F X3 F WO4 X1 O8 OO4 4WXO46 70FF FF OYF: X3 84 X3 O8 740" ₹ ₹ 004 ₹ W04 X1 804 X3 Y1 ₹ X34X W4YY0X 4 & C 4 & 04 № W0X & 070Y X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)OX. \(\text{83}\) 4 \(\text{YO}\)COYA \(\text{YO "J4"YY JA. ⊗ X3 7 A A JOX X3 JY X3 "J∓ (∓ OJ(↑ A XO Y J ⊗4 X3 Y X3 4W3 OX3 4. 47Δ XO J 4⊗O47 X3 4 J4O7 ₹ ₹ . ⊗3 ₹ O36 74X O7 ₹, X3 7, 4₹ 7 W ₹₹447 4₹ X ₹ Y4XO44C 4Y4 Y4O9 X49C .9 XY Y Y4X OY X X4X C XO1 X X A Y 4 ₹X4X O8 ツᲙXO4 , Კツム Კ₩ሦツOY८ ムヘ ৩০ ₹Oフ 4 O4 OフOツ Კ4X೩, XO ७๘ ७xᲙ ७ O4ム 4 Հ७ム フ Հ₩ 🤚 X3 4 FOW X1. Y4X OYF, X3 4 804 , 4Y4 X3 4 WOY40WX04F, 0013X Y 06496L X0 O∮ = 4 X3 4 J4O♥ = = 4♥4 X3 4 X4 4X =. ⊗3 = ↑4 4X X4OX3, X3OO↑3 XOO O⊗X ♥ O⊗ J 4⊗ △1 ₹ ₹X "J △ *9*1 ₹O A 1/1₹ ¼ "YO₹X ¼X4OW OO₹ ¼⊗⊗4O"/X 1 X 3 Y3O △0 ₹ 10 47F, 4F X3 4 70X4X 07 08 47 7 06496 8 4 6 XI 7 X3 7 4804747W 08 7407 = =. 97. =0W3 307004496 WOYAOWX, 4= 70W3 O4 7 7004 X347 97. 3 4 46004 X3 WY == 74X 07 34= 474 4 4 3 4= 68 4 =7 WX496 X34001300X 10407. フ イᆍ〇ツネイヒ ᆍネ՛⊗ メモ、 XO ネヒ タOムモー^Oメネイム O⊗ タ イ W X Z ツキ。 ⊗タ、 フネィイヒ ネ゙ツ ツX O⊗ トッンヘヒネツム 34 \mp YOA X34Y OYW X34YY A X3 Y Y1 80A 3 \mp 8 A ℓ X7 AYA Z 4 ℓ Y \mp OWWOOA Y1 X3 4(() = 08 3 = W40Y). 83 = Y4X 0Y4(")4\1\4\1\4\1\3\1\3\3\3\3\3\4\0) = X3 = \$\text{FOO4W} 08 \text{"} "\text{"OAX4(} へCOAL: X JA 〒 ツX〒 Y ⊗ A"♥ A 9YF F O"Y Y S W S YYX O"YF "YYA 9O CA X S A WO"Y⊗ A "YW : 474 X30₹ X 9 WOT ₹ 47 O784 C 77 ₹004W O8 JOY 4 474 ₹JC 74004.

§ . ⊗3 O(4X O) O⊗ 4 X4 4X1 ₹ 4) 4WX O⊗ 1HO∓X W.

4 ∓0 4 ጎን 4ር4 4ላጊ 900ንላ 9ጊ 4 አብ 4አጊ W4ንን0x ንአ 4 ንአ0 0x3 4ቹ W0ንአብ4ላጊ አ0 x3 \otimes 4ቹአ. \otimes 3 x3 ንጎቹ 4 ቹጋ WX ንጎ Y3 W3 3 34ቹ ንአ 4 ላ ንአ0 ንጎ4ጎ ን ንአቹ 44 ን0 60ንጎ 4 4X 3 \pm 4 \pm 20 \pm 460 \pm 470 \pm 51 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

J44X WO644 JO YX, XO W64₹3 Y X3 OY O⊗ YO4 4YW YX 44X , X3 YY X4 4X1 ₹ YOCC 4YA O A Y X A F T WX XO X A 4 X TO YX, Y4 F YOW A 4 \mp X X YA F XO A F TO \mp O \oplus 4 X3 Y1 X34X \mp Y0 ℓ 0Y1 4 Y X3 J0Y 4 0 \otimes 3 Y Y30 ℓ JJ ℓ 4 \mp X0 Δ \mp J0 \mp 0 \otimes X. Y ℓ 4 747. YXO YX 4 YXO Y\4\ Y YX₹. Y3 W3. ⊗4OY X3 9XO46 XO49 O⊗ 4⊗⊗4 4₹. X34X 4L W 4WOY=X4YW XO J4O Y 88 WXO46 4Y4 YO14XO4L = 12 YO Y 4Y= HOFX 🛭 49C, OYC FF Y A4 XA 49 C XI XO Y4Y 4YJC WOYJ YF4X OY XO OOA Y Y 4CC1: OX3 $4Y \equiv X YOOCA 9 J44WX <math>\equiv y \land 4 \land W JX Oy Oy 3 \%, XO J4O\% <math>\equiv 3 \% 4 X3 y \land 4 X3 y$ Y X3OOX 78O47 71 3 7 X34X W4F F 747 70FF 967 OWWO4 Y3 W3 Y 66 70X 4660Y OF XO FOJEX4YX 4X OO4 J4O" F. \otimes 3 4(ℓ 1 X3OF Δ W Δ F OY Δ OOJX Δ ℓ 1 4X (4 4X1 XO 4 7007W X3 X4 4X1: 40X, ⊗ 3 W300∓ ₹ 44X3 4 XO 443 4 XO X, X Y ((30/4 1004 Y X3 4 \(\) WX XO 4/(X3 44X W/ \(\) X34X 40 YOX W/4\(\) X3 X3 74 O4 X4 4X7.

\S . 30Y X4 \not X \mp $\cancel{9}\cancel{4}\cancel{1}\cancel{9}$ WOYWCOA \triangle Y X3 \mp $\cancel{4}\cancel{4}\cancel{4}$ OY \mp Y X3 X3 \mp $\cancel{4}\cancel{7}$ Y.

§ . @3 YO4 4YW YX 4CCZ YX XC 4 XO 4 74 @ 4 YW.

§ . Y OY YO 4== =X4YW Y 4Y OYHO=X Y44.

§ . ↑ ¾ 446 △ ∓ ○ ¾ ○ Ø × 4 4× ∓. . Ø ③ ○ ▼ × ③ 4× 4 64× × ○ × 3 ¾ ↑ ▼ 464 4△ 1 4○ 41× 3 64 ¥ ○ Ø ¾ 4× ○ 4.

δ . $HO(\ell) \equiv OYOOO XS \equiv X4 4X \equiv Y XS XS 40X <math>\equiv Y OY XOOO4 \equiv \ell \equiv 0$

₹8 X3 ¼₹₹ ₹X¼YW ¼Y4 088 W ₹ X3¼X ¼4 40 97. 4X0 08 ₹0W3 ¼ X4 ¼X1 ∓ 300 CA OY 4YFL OWW4 \mp OY 74O YWOYJ4 \times 3C Y X3 X3 AOX \mp 4 Y4 \times OY OY \mp X0 3 4₹ ८८. O4 Y X3 Y34X X3 ₹0 4 19 OY ₹ X0 3 ₹ OY9 94X O9. X3 W4₹ ₹ X4W X6₹. 494 9 W ₹₹41 €₹ 1°W 7X 4 9 X3 X4 4X₹. 804 9 X3 4 X3 94X 09 904 X3 ₹0 4 19 WOOLA 7X 4 7XO 47 71√41 79 7X XO 7 1/2 WX X3 W44 O⊗ X3 4 OY7 ₹48 X1. O4 X3 ₹48 X1 08 X3 ₹X4X, Y 044 4 X0 W0YX4 90X X0 X34X 08 X3 4 4661. ₹8 X3 **▼O 4 へり、り O 4 4 X O フ 4 車 4 多 車 O Y り り 4 X O り、 多 4 車 O W W 4 車 O り ⊗ O 4 X 多 X 多 り へ 車 多** 34¥ 740♥ ¥ 4 7 × 3 × 4 4× 7. - 8. 804 7¥ × 47W , 3 34¥ 71 41 4 × 0 8047 ¥ 3 WO47. 474 7 4 X 7 0⊗ 4 44X3 3 34∓ ₹₩44₩ €₹ ₹0⊗⊗ ₩ 7X ⊗O4 X3 ₹09₹ ₹X 7₩ 0⊗ 3 ₹ **₹0**9H WX**Ŧ**, **₹** 001**3**X Y X**3**00X **₹** X**4**X O**9** XO **1 4** 74 **8** 4 **9**W XO **₹ ₹** 0Y**9 94**X O**9**. 804, X ₹ 07/21 ₹0 844 4₹ \$ \$4₹ X Y \$ ₹ 70Y 4 XO 1 4₹₹ ₹X4YW XO 4 804 17 YAX OY, X&AX & YAXOA4CCL OY = FOW& AFF FXAYW : AYA X YAF OJOY X&AX 800X 11 4601 X34X 3 WOO64 J40" ₹ X 14 X4 4X1. 10Y. X ₹ 10X 13 ₹ J0Y 4 $XO \triangle JA = A \equiv OYY YAX OY OO XA YAYE OO <math>\equiv OA \equiv XY$ YO A = XYY YO A = XYYY**4**"ΟΧ\$ 4 "**4**X O" **4**X X\$ 4 PJ "\\$≡. "\ W ₹₹ X₹ \$ 4 ⊗O4"\₹ **4**" PW JX O", **4**"\Δ \$ **Δ**Ο ₹ YOX O(4X X3 X44X1 4 W4O ₹ 3 W4YYOX ⊗O(⊗ (X.

§ . 84 4X ₹ Y Y3 W3 Y 444 (FL 740") ₹ XO 40 Y0 YHO47L

§ . 84 4X \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{

 \otimes 4 4X \mp 41 Y3 W3 Y WOYX44WX Y141 Y YX \mp X34X Y 4 YOX Y70 \mp 4 OY 0 \mp 41 X3 4 \pm 404C 04 OY \pm 64C.

X3 Y1=, O4 X3 Y1= X34X 44 PO 46 YX, O4, & Y4661, X3 Y1= X34X 44 PO X4961 J4OJO4X O) Δ, ₹O X34X X3 WO)Δ X O) O⊗ X3 J44X ₹ ₹ ₽O46. WOW3 ₹, ⊗O4

 r4"77, 4 4 8 7 #
 466 47W, 7 Y 8 W 8 X 8 744X # 4 W 740W4661 #X 7064X 804 X 8

 ∓ 4 " ∓ 0 WWOO4 \mp . WOW3 ∓ 4 " 088 % ∓ 4 CC 4YW, % Y3 W3 X ∓ 4 44 \triangle X34X 4W3 O⊗ X3 4CC ₹ ₹34CC ⊗O4Y ₹3 X3 ₹4" YO"99 4 O⊗ ₹₹ C₹, X3 ₹4" YO"99 4 O⊗ X4007₹, 08 W4 464₹ 474 Y847X4₹, 04 47 40 46 7X 7 ₹₹ 6₹, 7 X4007₹, 7 44X CC 4Z, O4 y yoyZ. WOW3 ₹ 4C₹O 4 C 4AO y Y3 W3 X3 4OOX4 O8 4W3 O8 X3 $4CC \mp \mp 4 \land OC4X \land 9 740704X O9 XO X 9X 4 \mp X 3 X49 \mp O4 941 34 9 X 3$ 4 = 1,4 08 x3 (410.830=, x3) 7 404 474 x3 y 71 08 4716 474, y 044 4 x0 YAOW X3 ₹X4X ₹¬↑ Y 446 0⊗ X3 OY X A J4O YW ₹ XO 4WW A XO X3 X4 4X1 0⊗ 794 08 X3 X3 08 944W3. . . WOYF 7X 4 X34X X3 4 7096 W ₹30064 0967. 740♥ ₹ XO \$ 4 4(ℓ ₹ X\$ 4₹₹ ₹X49₩ 08 8004 X\$00₹49Δ 800X 49Δ 4 X\$00₹49Δ 304\ X300\3 X3 \7 Y\4\ \4, Y W4\ 08 4Y 4XX4WY 070Y X3 4704C W, X0 4€TO XO JEÁW YX3 WEÁTT OS POÆEXA X X X3OT Y3 W3 TX JOEÁX X3ÁX X3 $4CC \equiv \mp 34CC \text{ WOYF } \Delta + 4 \times 3 \text{ WE} C \equiv 4 \mp \text{ WOYMOY } \text{ WAOF} AY \Delta \mp 34CC AWX$ Y X3 466 X3 4 \(X \) 5 \(X \) 6 \(X \) 6 \(X \) 7 \(X \) 7 \(X \) 6 \(X \) 7 \(X 3 1. 44 y 4X 3 € ∓∓ Y 6€ y 1 y X 3 ∓ y ∓ X 4 y W X O W O y ∓ Δ 4 X 4 ∓ P O 4€.

FPO4 ℓ X4 ℓ X ℓ 74 ℓ A ℓ D3 ℓ A ℓ A 7XO ℓ E 747 ℓ E7 W ℓ E X3 4 ℓ A 08 A 88 A 7X X4 ℓ Y7E ℓ WX O7E ℓ XY 7EO A 77E. 83OE, X3 ℓ X4 ℓ X O8 X3 WO7A X O7E O8 WO79 AW, O8 X3 A 70XO4 ℓ A 8 7W, O8 ℓ EFFOW ℓ X O7E 7 Y4A, O8 A W 740W4 ℓ C ℓ C 74 ℓ Y7X 77 ℓ W3 OX3 A ℓ 7 ℓ FF ℓ X7 OA A 80F Y7 X XO X3 Y 7 ℓ 08 X3 A 4 ℓ C ℓ C X3 ℓ Y7 ℓ X7 Y0X XO ℓ A 80A X4 ℓ EFF Y W AX ℓ Y7C ℓ W ℓ XW. ℓ Y0X X Y0O(ℓ A ℓ A Y) A ℓ EFF XO YX A YXO X3 ℓ C 7 ℓ AX WO(ℓ A4 ℓ EFF X0 X4X WO(ℓ A4 ℓ EFF X0 X4X WO(ℓ A4 ℓ EFF X0 X6X WO(ℓ A4 ℓ A4 ℓ EFF X0

§ . O4/ √4× O) O8 J4 ₹ 4 У√ PO4/ X1 У X4 4× ₹

X\$\(\mathrm{1}\) O(\lambda \delta \lambda \times \times

₹ ₹ X3O₹ J4 X Y4 4 A A 4 4X JO6 X W 4Y₹ ₹ Y6 C, Y3O YJ6O€ 466 X3 4 ₹09X6 X€ Y W 4WO" 7X 71 X3O₹ Y X3 Y3O" X3 ₹ X4 4X, 474 7 ₹O "4741 71 X3 WO74 X O7₹ &40" *∮C*0=3 "1" 4X 4 WO" 40WX ₹0 WO" X444£ XO PO X£, XO 4 WX XO4 4" 4 Y4XO446 30Y ₹X1, X3 1 76041 Y X, 4Y4 X3 YY X3 YF 6 ₹ YX X6 4 X0 X3 ∡フフ ८८४X Oツ O⊗ ҂ቃሪ ツ ヘOX ፉXOイキ。 ᡧOYヘ キネメムሪሪ Y WOŸX ツO XO キ ゚ ツ ツ ツ フOቃሪ W WA4A4WX A= X4Y A= X4Y A= X4X 83 74 4X 747, 83 ₹ 0 4 08 WOYFW 7W, C4O13F 4CFO 4X X3 4OC ₹ 08 ツO446 X1 474 HO=X W: 9OX 3 64O13 サリ W4 X: X YOO64 9 4471 400 474 74 HOA W 46 XO 3 7 XO 744 4 7096 W 70WY 42 08 X3 7. 7 7 7 70Y 4 704 07 76Z **₹**4₩4⊗₩ ϠΟΫΟΟ4 4ΫΔ ϠΟΫ **₹**X₹ XO 74 **₹** ΫX 4Δ 4ΫX4↑: 4ΟX, ⊗Ο4XΟΫ4X €₹ ⊗Ο4 ツイツソ ソム. X O⊗X ソ 3 4 フフ ソ∓ X 3 4 X ∓OW 3 ∓ ツ ソヘ 4 Δ 4 ソ X 4 ヘ フ 4 O ∓ ⊗ 4 X 4 C X O X 3 ツ: JOC W1. 4CC X3 ₹O∮XC X ₹. 4CC X3 X 41 4₹4X OY₹ O8 4 8470O₹ 7 7 ₹X 4. OY X3 OWWAF O' OO A X4 AX1 Y Y3 W3 WJA Y YAF A JCL YX 4 FX A XO4Y A AX C Y1X3 XO 1004 84 X3 474 1 7 40= X1 X0 3 4 466 = 14 7 4 7 4 7 7 7 7 W 4 4 X, 474 40= X0 X3 3 13 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{

Δ 4 0⊗ Φ046 XZ, Σ. Φ046 XZ YX3 Y141 YYX ₹, 474 Φ046 XZ YX3 Δ 17 XZ 0⊗ X3 WOYX44WX Y1 J44X \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}\), \(\frac{1}2\), \(\frac{1}2\), \(\frac{1}2\), \(\frac{1}2\), <u>4</u> ማቃ ላ0 X1; 4 ሃል ⊗04 X ል 4 X JO4JO ₹ , Υ ማፈጊ ማፈሧ 4 ል ₹ X ነWX O ሃ ቃ X Υ ነ *ዋዕፈር* X4 4X = 474 PO4C 4CC 47W = PPO4C X4 4X = 44 X30= 7 Y3 W3 X3 4 = 47 PO46 X1 Y X3 J40" ₹ ₹ 7 44 440 FJ64 Y 4 § ; *XYA POXC XCC XYW ≢,* X30= YY3 W3 PO46 X4 4X=Y X3 PO46, Y4Y Y1 Y0 A 88 4 YW Y X3 A 17 X7 O8 90X ") 1 (₹ 4 74 - ") 1 1W 08 301001 414 1419. 830₹ Y 11₹ X1 4X Y X3 X3 "JJ 404 0") & 800X "J"\ 08 PO4L XI. X300"\3 X3 I 40 "JOX 3 \ X4X X0 4LLOY 3 "J 74 W △ YWZ: X3O∓ ↑4 4X 4 7096 W∓ X4 4X Y X3 Y Y↑∓ OY X3 ∓4" ⊗OOX Y↑. CAXX 4. ⊗3O∓ ACC X4O ₹O 4 17 OO13X XO X4 AX Y X3 X3 YO₹X JOY 48OC

§ . O) PO46 X4 4X ₹ 474 O) PO46 466 47W ₹.

Oን ዋዕፈር አብ ፈአ ቹ ፈብ አልዐቹ ን ሃል ₩ል አል ${\it 4}{\it CL}$ ቹ ${\it AO}$ ንዕአ ብ ₩ ${\it J}$ ብዕ₩ ${\it 4}{\it CL}$ ${\it J}$ ብዕሣ ${\it E}$ አዕ ${\it 4}$ ¾ ዕአል ብ አል ቹ ${\it 4}$ ¾ አል ንጎቹ, Oብ አል ንጎቹ ዋዕ ${\it AL}$ ${\it Y}$ ¾ ${\it AY}$ ${\it ALL}$ ${\it AY}$ ${\it E}$ ${\it E}$ ${\it Y}$ ${\it Y}$ ${\it AY}$ ${\it E}$ ${\it E}$ ${\it Y}$ ${\it X}$ ${\it Y}$ ${\it AY}$ ${\it E}$ ${\it E}$ ${\it Y}$ ${\it X}$ ${\it Y}$ ${\it AY}$ ${\it Y}$ ${\it E}$ ${\it E}$ ${\it Y}$ ${\it$

 \otimes 30 \mp 09 \pm 046 X4 \pm X \pm X34X \pm 44 \pm X X3 \pm 479 X 9 09 \pm 046 \pm 640 X \pm 740 X \pm 700 X \pm 700 W64 \pm 74 \pm 700 X \pm 70 X \pm 700 X \pm 70 X \pm 700 X \pm 70 X \pm 700 X \pm 70 X \pm

84 4X ₹ 08 X3 804" 4 WZ4ŦŦ, Y X300X 4XX4 90X Y1 X0 X3 "Y04 70Y 480Z 08 X3 WOYX44WX Y1 J44X \ \ 4Y1. 4 13X O 4 X3 Y 4Y 4, \ \ YJC1. 4CCOY 3 Y 4 **≢OJ 4 O4 X1 O⊗ 30YOO4≢** 4YA 4 **₹J WX. Y 3**4 **X4** 4X **4 O⊗ X3 ₹ Y** 4OO**Y ₹.** § \otimes 4 PO \forall X/ \exists 4 \land 4 4X \forall O \forall 44W3. Y \equiv 3 \forall 1 XO \forall 14 \uparrow 1 4 Y 4 \forall 4 \equiv X4X \forall 3 \equiv \forall X 4 \equiv X. O⊗⊗ 4₹ ¾ 4 ¼¼ ¼УХ¼Л OO₹ WOY¼ X OY₹, T J4OŸ ₹ ₹ ¾ A N4¼XO XOO₹ ₹OWWOO4₹, O4 **↑**4 ∡X 4 X3∡Y 3 ₹X 70∠∡X ₹ 804 3 ₽₹ ८8: 40X ∡X X3 ₹∡₽ X ₽ 3 ₩८∡ ₽₹ ∡ **≢OJ 4 O4 X1 O8 △ 19 X1. 49△ 4 PO 4 = 4 = 7 WX ⊗4O9 3 = 4661. = X = X3 = 64=X** 744X WOL44 Y3 W3 4 Y4 4F X3 4CC 4YW OY PO4C: 4Y4 XO X3 F W 4WOYFX4YW Y "YO\\\XXX \YX\\\ \(\lambda \righta \lambda \lambda \righta \righta \lambda \lambda \righta \ WOY⊗OOYA X3O₹ YY3 W3 X3 J44X ₹ X4 4X OY 4 ⊗OOX Y1 O⊗ 4046 X1. X3OO13 ₹₹₹X49W O⊗ 466 ₹ ₹ ⊗O4W ₹ □ \$ 4 X\$ 466 49W ₹ ₽O46, 9OX X\$ X4 4X1 ₹ O') PO46, O')6 == YA AY "Y47.9 466OY A XO =47, X34X 4= X3 744X1 Y3O "Y4" = A 4 W3 C O Y ₹3 A XO 30 96 C X3 4X 80 49 A 49 C 70 Y 4. 3. C Y 49 49 C 9 9 ₹ X 4. ∡JJ ¼4 Δ XO ∮ OY X3 ₹ Δ O⊗ WY Δ Y. ⊗4OY ¼ ∮¼4 WOY₹ Δ 4¼X OY O⊗ X3 ₹X 70/4X 0Ÿ₹ 0⊗ X34X X4 4X1. X Y00/4 34 9 77407007W 4 47 07 P04/ 07: 90X X3 44 47X47 = Y3 W3 8447W 4 4 8407 X, 47767, W077 7=4X 4 804 X34X ツ 中O4C X1. ⊗╕ 4CC 4YW O⊗ ⊗44YW Y X╕ X╕ WY ŦŦ, ⊗ Y 4 へ444 X╕ ₹X JOC4X OツŦ 4૮OY . ₹ 4Y OY PO4८ X4 4X1: 9OX X3 4८OO4 O⊗ X3 WY ₹₹ X4OOJ₹ 34₹ ८OY1 ₹ YW WOO')X 494C4')W △ X34X ') 4O4C X1; 4')△ X3 △ ⊗⊗ 4 ')W ') X3 ')X 4 ₹X₹ 4')△ Y4')X₹ O⊗ X¾ J¼4X ₮₮ 4 ₮₮X ८८ ⊗О4X¾ 4 XO J4₮ 4 X¾ ФО ८ ∮4 О७. ⊗4¼७₩ , О⊗Х ७ 90△1, ○ △ ○⊗ ఢ७9 X ○७, ४७△ ○७X४ ७X △ Y X3 X3 ₮フ 4 X ○⊗ W○७₽○ ₹X, ७४६ ८ 7 4W Y X 3 X 3 Y 3 OC Y O 4 CA; X 3 Z 3 4 Y O X 3 Y 1 X O ⊗ 4 4, ₹ Y W X 3 Z 3 4 ⊗ C Y 1 CZ WOY YW △ X3 479 X OO∓, X34X X3 CO O⊗ C 9 4X1 ↑ ₹ X3 Y4X OY ₹ O⊗ W YX **₹**X4 У1X3 XO **∆** ⊗ У**∆** 3 4 ⊗4OУX 4**₹**. ⊗3 **₹** *4CC* 4УW У4**₹**. 4X W 4X4 У X У **₹** 34 ∡JJ ∡4 Δ O) PO∠C: - OO4 ⊗O4 ⊗∠X3 4₹ J∠ Δ C XXC ∠XX УX O) XO W 4 YOYL: - 9OX. $9.4 \text{ AC} \times 1.4 \text{ AVA} = 7.8 \text{ ACC} = 9.8 \times 3.4 \text{ ACC} \times 3.4 \times 9.4 \times 9.4$ 3 C X W 9047 40 Y0X 3 ₹ X4X X0 7 C4 X0 X3 Y Y1 08 814YW 4CC X34X J1 −

84 4X = YY3 W3 X3 Y PO46 X1 J4 4 6 OY X3 = 4 O8 X3 Y8 4 O4 JOY 4 = XA4X = XO = 41, XAO= YA WA YJO= OY XA Y 4Y 4 J44X1 YO4 FX Y=O*∮C* NÁX OYF OA NA ÁX A *∮*OAQ YF, OA *∮* YQ 3 Y QOYY XO OJJA ₹₹ OA Q ₹४NA *Á∮C* WOYA X OYF. T X3 F OY PO46 X4 4X F. F F47. 44 46Y47. F 4X X3 F4" X " OY PO46 Y X300X 9 71 096 1 A 46∓0 X0 4WYY0Y6 41 X3 ∓07 4 04 X1 08 3 ∓ 4661. 83 ∓ WOYA X OYF \cancel{A} 4 WOYYOY \cancel{A} 2 YJOF \cancel{A} 3 X3 WOYPO 404 O4 \cancel{A} 4 WX \cancel{A} X \cancel{A} 5 Y W FF X1. Y3 W3 O36 1 = 4 Y 49 = X4X X0 = 9 X3 J40X WX O1 O4 4 = = = X41W O8 410X3 4 ツO4 JOY 4⊗O6; ४७८ ७२ X३ ₹ 4२ ₹X J, X3 Y ४७ 4 ₹X ४X ४₩७७०४८ △↑ ₹ 3 4 ०४७ 18 4 O4 XI. 4 ₹ 4 ₹. X3 ₹ 804W 4 7 PO46 XI 7 4 X4 4XI 08 466 47W ₹ 4 Δ =7J4441 % YX XO \otimes 4, 4Y Δ COY 4= \otimes 4 Δ 1% XX, 4X X \otimes =4% X % X \otimes 4X X \wedge 4CX= WOYA X OY XO J4O♥ ₹ XA ₹4♥ ₹OWWOO4₹4₹ XA ♥O4 JOY 48O6 OY, X 4 WO♥ ₹ 'Y W ₹₹41£ X34X ₹3 ₹30064 WO'YJ Y₹4X ⊗O4 3 4 Y496 X1£ Y X3 ₹ JO YX, 91£ ୬٦.4٦ ୭ ୬X₹ Y3 W3 A 7.44A 3 A 9.60Y 3 A 4.66Z, 49A 0⊗X Y У ₹0.9H WX 3 A, Y 44 OO₹ 4 ₹7 WX₹, XO ゑ ₹ Y CC. O⊗ Xゑ ₹ ሧ Y∆ 44 4CC XゑO₹ X4 4X ₹ ツ Yゑ Wゑ Xゑ JOY 4806 4661. TXO 34 X3 F47 84 YAF 474 X3 F47 YY FYX3 3 7. TXO **▼OJJO4X 474 4 ∓J WX 3 ∓ 4 17 X1. T X0 34 Y0 ⊗O4X4 ∓∓ ∓ Y W 4X4 Y JC4W ∓. T** YOX XO X444 O4 44 ₹ ₹064 4₹ YW 4X4 Y 84 WOOYX4 ₹, T XO 46 4 O7 \$ 4 08 X4007₹. &W.

 \otimes 3 = OY PO4C 4CC 4YW = 44 =O3A A YXO XYO Y YA=; X3 1 X3 4 YJ4 4 X3 =O 4 1YX1, O4 X3 1 40 YOX. Y 34 =C 13XC1 XOOW3 A OY X3 = Y 300Y =. H3. =. 4YA X =.

83 ₹0 4 17X1 ₹04₹ ₹X₹ 7X 4 474 07 774 4 4 73 7 707 08 X₹ W07₹X X0 7X X 3 7, △ J 7 4 7 X O 7 3 ₹ Y CC. 4 O X X 3 ₹ O 4 7 7 X 7 ₹ 7 J 4 4 4 Y 3 7 4 7 ₹ 0 Ø X ₹ 4 7 3 X ₹ 44 ₩ Δ Δ X O 47 4(CL, O4) Ø X 3 O ₹ O Ø X 3 7 9 7 4 C L 4 7 Δ 4 Δ Δ 7 7 Δ 7 X O 7 X 3 Y (C O⊗ X34X 4(C1, ⊗O4 r4"))C. X3 X4 4X1 4O ₹ YOX ")J4 4 X3 ₹O 4 1 YX1. ⊗ X3 Y 4Y 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) A \(\frac{1}{2} \ WOY TYX OX 3 4 4667. 97 ∓OW 3 47 YO 47 YO Y F3 Y X 3 4 4 ∓X ₹ 3 4 ₹ 6 € O⊗ 3 4 4 1 3 X, YO 4 \(\frac{1}{2} = 0 \) WX\(\frac{1}{2} = 0 \) X \(\frac{1}{2} = 4 = X 4 WX OY Y & 4 OO 4 O 8 & 4 4(CL: 4YA X 3 O = = 3 YWO 4 = YO \ 4 X 4 A Y YOX OY O⊗ () 4X1 X34") ₹ "WO44 \()17 J4O") ₹ ₹ O⊗ 47 У Y4. WOW3 4 ₹ 4 4X O") ₹ 44 Δ47 ₹X JOC4X Δ Y 4CC 4YW ₹ X34X 44 J 48 WXC7 PO4C, 9OX, 8 X3 4 O8 X3 Y X3OOX X3 WOYE YX O4 J 4" $\mp \mp$ OY O8 4Y 4C1. Y3O OY 3 $\mp \mp \Delta$ Δ O \mp YOX "4" X3 ₹4" フ40" ₹, X3 ⊗04" 4 W0"X44WX₹4") 0" +046 466 4"W, Y X3 4 " "0X 0" 08 **≢O 4 ↑ツメス-: ⊗O4 \$ △ J4 | ₹ \$ ツ₹ ८⊗ O⊗ Oツ O⊗ X \$ ツO₹X ツJO4XムツX タイムツW\$ ₹ O⊗** X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac H44X341 7 47 34 71. 7 X3 X4 4X1 X34X X 47 74X 4 X3 ₹ WO74 707 W Y44. 740" ₹ 4 YOX XO "Y4" Y44 OY 4"7. ₹X4X Y X3OOX X3 WOYF YX O⊗ X3 40"4" フ OJC , Y A X3 YW 8OAY4AA, 4YA 8OA X34X A 4ᆍOY, WOYF A A A 4ᆍ A J YA YX OY X3 40747¥.

\S . 30Y 4Y 4CC 4YW Y X3 4 Y Y0X 0Y 08 \(\frac{1}{2} = 0 \) 4 1YXL Y4L 4YY0C 74 W 4 Y1 X4 4X \(\frac{1}{2} = 0 \)

§ . Y OO13X XO 4 O 4 4 TOW3 4 TOFF 96 74 Y1 O7 FO46 466 47W F.

 $\mp y \wedge y + 4\ell, \ \ 4\mp \quad 4 \pm y \pm x \otimes y \otimes 0 + 4\ell \otimes 0 \pm 0 \otimes x + 4\ell \otimes 0 + \ell \otimes 0 \ell \otimes x + \ell \otimes 0 + \ell \otimes 0$

§ . YOXO46 4OX ₹ 08 Y4X 0Y₹ Y X 3 4 ₹ 7 WX XO 0Y 4O46 466 4YW ₹.

840" 466 \$00 NO XO X3 64Y 08 "Y4XO4, O4 414" X34X X \$ "Y0X 64Y806 804" X3 %, Y X300X H0\frac{1}{2}X A \checkmark \frac{1}{2}T0\frac{1}{2}F, X0 W0\frac{1}{2}J C Y \checkmark \frac{1}{2}Y A \frac{1}{2}X \text{A}X \frac{1}{2}X O \frac{1}{2}X \text{A}Y A \frac{1}{2}X A \fra \[
\begin{align*}
\begin{align*} XO Δ ₹JO ℓ Ϡ 4 O⊗ Ϡ 4 ™O₹X *4ℓ*O*4∮ℓ 4*Δ *4*YX*4*Λ ₹, XϠ ₹, Y *ℓℓ* 4 ₹J WX *4*YΔ ∀*4* YX*4* Y 3 4 4 7) XI 4 Y 4 3 4 6 9 4 X I. 8 X 3 I 4 4 Y F 7 4 4 9 I 4 X O Y O 4 X 3 4 Y 9 I 7 4 4 X3 7 44 4WXO4X 4 97 74 7W 7C = 08 307004 704 X347 97 X3 7477 4 Y= 08 **≢O4**Δ Δ 7X 4 **≢**X [—] 74₹. ⊗ X 3 ₹ 34 30X **≢**0⊗⊗ W 7X Δ **∓**W 477 7X X 0 Δ **∓**X 710 **∓**3 X3 4446 7X 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(X 3 4 7 3 F 4 X X Y X O 7 4 7 4 A F 7 W X X O 4 C C X 3 A F O A 1 7 F . 8 3 YO A W 4 O X O O F 3 F XO 4 O 4 O⊗⊗ 74 71 3 ₹ Y 49 4 94 X34 7, X3 14 4X 4 ₹X 73 X ₹X 8 ₹ 804 X3 7, X3 704 Y ((X3 7 4 4 3 7 7 XO47; X3 7 8 (47 488 WX O) 804 4 70Y 4 Y30F **≢OJ 4 O4 X1 O 4 X3 ") ₹ △ ₹J/41 △ O"/11 41 X3 WO"/8 44 "\ O8 84 OO4₹: X3 1** WC Y1 X0 FOW3 4 Y0Y41W3 4∓ X3 1 J10J 474 F0JJ01X, 474 3 9 W0Y ₹ X3 449 X 4 08 Y4X 0YE. 344 3 E 4 Y 4Y004 9 Y EX4YJ 4 Y X3 444014YW , 3 Y0044 34 9 YX3 O9H WX O8 X3 4 H 46OOFL 4Y4 8 44, 4Y4 Y 13X J 434JF 34 OY 44L **≢○୬५ ○୬**△ 4 X象 4 ○୬ X △ **⊗⊗**○4X₹.

§ . \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2}

 $extit{ iny 4OX 4} extit{ iny 4 744} extit{ iny 4 701} extit{ iny 4 7 400} extit{ iny 4$ ₹₹₹ ₹Χ₫Ϋ₩ 0⊗ X3 ™04 JOY 4⊗0€, ₫Ϋ₫ ΫΟΧ XO 4 ⊗O₹ 3 ™ ₹OW3 30Y004₹ ₫Ϋ₫ 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\) WX \(\delta\) \(\delta\) A \(\delta\) \(\delta\) \(\delta\) A \(\delta\) \(\delta A Y 97 Y Y A O Y X A 7 4 4 Y A 4 A; ₹O, O Y X A O X A A A 4 Y A, Y O X A Y A ▼ Y O A WOY⊗OA♥*4∮C* XO X\$ *C4*Y O⊗ Y*4*XOA X\$*4*Y *4* ↑ Y 4OO₹ ↑4*4*YX O⊗ *4*₹₹ ₹X*4*YW ⊗4O♥ X3 YO4 JOY 4806 \(\PiX4X\), OY4WWOYJ4Y A 37L A Y4YA O8 4 4 XO4Y, O4. 4X \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} WOY) WX OY θ XY Y YX θ =X θ Y θ AOX1. WOOYA JOC WL SOCAT OOX θ W θ XOX OY XO θ JOY 4806 Y4X OY Y0X X0 ₹088 4 X3 6 ₹₹ 4 ₹X4X ₹ У 3 4 У 1340043004 X0 4 O774 ₹₹ 4. ₹Ø ₹¾ 4947407 X¾ 7 XO X¾ 4794 X O7 OØ 4 WO7PO 4O4. ¾ Y CC ₹OO7 9 WOY ⊗O4Y Δ496 XO & 4∓68. 4WWO4A Y\67, ₹O 4 17, Y30 44 Y1 Y466 $\mp 0 \otimes \otimes W$ YX/ ∓ 4 XX YX XO X3 4 OYY YX $4 \mp x \mp$, $\mp 6 \times 4$ CXO 4 DW X3 $\mp 7 \times 4$ Y \mp O \forall X \forall \mp 4 \uparrow 4 \uparrow 7 X \mp 4 46, 4WWO4 Δ \forall 1 4 \mp X 3 JOY 4 O \otimes X 3 O \forall O4 X 3 OX 3 4 74 7094 44X \(\bar{1} \), \(\bar{1} \) \(Y YOX XX OYF XYA YX4F.

§ . 30Y Y PO4C X1 08 X4 4X \$ 474 4 4CC 47W \$ 747 9 WOY804749C X0 X3 C4Y 08 74X04.

≢O" J44X WO644 4 4**≢**O')≢, **₹ YOX WO')**X444£ XO **₽O** X€, YO4, WO')≢ **₽O** YX€€, XO X**\$** C4Y O⊗ 74XO1. WOW3, 7 1 7 146, 41 466 X3O = W4 = ₹ 7 Y3 W3 X3 40X ₹ X34X 4 YÁX OY OY ₹ XO & 4₹ 68, O4 X3O₹ Y3 W3 ₹3 OY ₹ XO OX3 4 YÁX OY₹, 74 ₹W4 9 XO Δ ⊗ YΔ Y1, Y 4 JC4W Y3 4 X Y 13X 9 WOY 47 Δ4Y1 400₹ X0 3 4 Y 139004 ⊗ X =300(4 84(()X0 X3 34)4= 08 4 JOY 480() "7. X34X) 139004 "41 0JJO= X3 WOY=X4OWX OY OO X3 OO4X4 ==: 4YA, O 3 AO = YOX O YA X WOY Y YX XO J4L WO"7/2 47W , 97, X34 4X 7 71 XO 9/20WY O7 X3 404△∓ 47△ 4 70 ∓ 08 WOTON WAX ON XO JAOS & X ALC YX AWOOAF & XY Y XS XYO YAX OYF, XO GO CA 804×4 ∓∓ ∓, 04 ×0 y J 4') 4'4"7 O') ×3 8'40")× 4, ×0 WO')∓ 4 4 ×34× € ××€ ∓×4× ') $4 \mp 0 \mp 7 + 0 = 4 +$ WOYAOWX ₹ 40X304 \(\delta \) 41 \(\text{X3} \) W44 \(\O \text{8} \) \(\text{3} \) \(\Text{V} \) \(\Text{3} \) \(\text{ " YXO & ∓ ∓X4X . Y44 " ጎ&X ⊗O4" ∓& O∓ Y X& 4 " OCX XO4 O⊗ OX& 4 ጮፋ" JC ₹. 4OX ツOQ イ4X O) X347 フ4OQ YW XO 4 O Q XO47 Y1 X3 ツ YXO Oフフイ 丰丰 O).

WO'' X $^{\prime\prime}$ = X30 = $^{\prime\prime}$ AOX = X0 Y3 W3 OX3 A 74X O') = 34 4 W(4 $^{\prime\prime}$, A WO') 70 4 470 40X304 Z 7 PO4(X2 7 4 WO) X A42 = 7 = 7 Y X300 X 4880 A0 Y1 472 1400 Y0 08 70 X 4X O') 414 7 = X = O A 17, O8 34 71 7 10 WX 0 X3 00 X2 Y3 W3 3 OY = X0 3 $^{\prime\prime}$ E OO A XO 3 = 7 O7(. 830 = , 144 X X00 $^{\prime\prime}$ X3 0 = 4 O8 = 30 Y 71 3 = 0 7 = 7 = 08 4 84 00 A W 0 A $^{\prime\prime}$ 740 400 41 Y00 4 X347 3 A W = E.

§ . ₹У ₱○¼८ Х₹. УЗО₹ & ⋬₹. Ү¼₹. ○♥ ЗОУ ₹¾У УХ.

§ . OX 3 4 Y Y ∆ ∓ O⊗ Y 3 W 3 Y 3 4 ∓ T O Y Y C ∓ Y 3 4.

§ . 7 4∓0946 494 4 46 ×4 4× ₹.

§ . Y4" Y1 X3 WOYX44WX Y1 J44X ▼ Y X3 X4 4X1 40 ▼ YOX 4 Y4 4 X J 4 ▼ OY46.

§ . 47 466 47W 744 47046 W ₹ 4 46.

W YW , X\$ $4 \otimes 04$, ∓ 0 W\$ 4×44 X£ 4×42 4×43 4×44 4×44

§ $. \otimes 4 \cancel{4} \times \mp WOYWCOA \cancel{4} \cancel{4} \cancel{4} \cancel{4} Y 1 7 \mp O4 OX3 \cancel{4} \cancel{4} 0 7 \cancel{4} \cancel{4} \cancel{4} \cancel{4} = 1$

□ 42 7096 W X4 4X2. WOYWCO4 4 92 4 Y Y1 O4 92 472 OX3 4 Y0Y44W3. ₹ 4 X4 4X2 Y 11 A J A ∓ 11X ∓. 414 Y 30 ∓ JOY A 414 A 13X ∓ 3 F AW ∓ ∓. ∓X ∓ 11∓ X 3 1 4X ⊗ A∓X X = CO. O3 4 W47 9 YO ΔΟΟ9Χ Y X3 4 = 7 WX XO X3 O9C 74X O7 XO O9 = 4 X3 X4 4X1: X3 O)/1 PO \(\begin{align} X \) X34X 44 \(\begin{align} \Box\) \(\begin{align} X \\ \begin{align} X O⊗X Y 400" XO 4009X Y3 X3 4 X3 WOYX44WX Y1 J44X ₹34 7X 74 4 XO 1-X 74 X3 4 4 W J40W46 Y747 Y YX = 9 7.0 YA X3 X 4 Y 08 X3 4 0 Y Y 6 F. 4 Y A X O 9 Y A ツ*4*1、ソ OX 3 A W AWOツᆍXよソW Ŧ *9* WOツ ツᆍOフフOAX*よ9C* , OA よX *C よ*∓X OフフA ŦŦ : X 3 ツよツソ 4 08 X3 ソツ ソヘ よづつソヘ 〒O 4 ヘソ手 〒 YO 6 〒〒 よ4 よ96 : よソム X3 4 よ4 W 4Xよ ソ X 3 Y 1 = 08 Y 3 W 3 X = J 40J 4 X 3 4X 4W 3 J 4 YW = 3 00 C A 9 4X C 9 4X 1 X 0 A = J 0 = ∡₩₩Ο4△ ୬ጎ XO ϡ ቹ ΟΥ୬ ቹጊቹX ሣ. ⊗ϡ 4 ፈ4 OXϡ 4ቹ XϡፈX ፈ4 ⊗4 *ርጊ* ጎ4ፈንX △ XO Οን ツW ᆍᆍよイチレ XO WOツᆍ Δ 1 X3 X 1ツቹ OØ X3 X1 4Xfl. O1 X3 ツ4XX 1 Y3 W3 ⊗O1ツቹ X3 ₹O∮N WX O⊗ X, Y O4∆ 4 XO △ ₹WO 4 X3 YX YX OY ₹O⊗ X3 WOYX44WX Y1 JOY 4₹.

§ .7 47 XO46 X4 4X ₹, 474 X30₹ 804 4 W 4X4 7 X 7.

§ . ⊗4 4X ₹ 744 804 X3 1004 08 X3 ¥ 71407.

Y\$ $y 4 \times 4 4 \times 1$ F74 FFCL Δ WC44 F \times \$4 \times X F Y4 Δ 804 X\$ 100 Δ 08 X\$ Y Y1 Δ 0Y, X X\$0\F804 Y F\$ F4Y Δ YX 74008 X\$4 \times X\$ W0YX44WX Y1 70Y 4F Δ Δ Y0X Y 4Y X\$4 \times X\$ Δ 044 \times 0Y F\$00C Δ Δ 7 Y Δ 0Y X\$4 \times 08 X\$ 4 0YY (F, 90X 0Y X\$4 \times 08 X\$ Y Y1 Δ 0Y X\$EC8. W0W\$ X44 \times 1 F X\$ 4 804 4 4 4C 0Y.

§ . 30Y 74 ₹077X 07 0013X X0 4 80074 4 7 4004X806 W4₹ ₹.

₹7 ₩¼₹ O⊗ 4OO3X, Y3 4 X3 4 Þ. ₹X₹ 9O ₩ 4₩O"9₹X4"9₩ *3*₹ Y3 ₩3 Y ₩4"9 ₩6 446₹ X3 4 X3 J 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \ ∡ 4 ¼(×4 ¼×1 ⊗ × ₩3 ⊗(1 ₩0)# ₹×₹ 0⊗ ⊗4 004¼)(¼4× ₩(₹. [—] ⊗ 0⊗ 0△ 00₹ O) ₹, ¼ Ͻ イ₹Ο)¼(X ↑ ¼X1. タ1. ૭¼ OO ↑¼)(¼ 1X W(₹ Y) ¼) X 3O ₹ Y 3 W 3 X ¼ XO X 3 ツOXO4C 4A 4YX41 O⊗ X3 WOYX14WX Y1 JOY 1₹, 4YA Y3 W3 PO4CCL ⊗4 OO1 90X3 J44X ₹; 97. O4 OO₹ 44X W6 ₹, Y OY4 4₹X4Y4 X3O₹ Y3 W3 OY 44X OY O8 X3 フ44X 〒 OY/1, O4 Y3 W3 ツフO〒 4 ツOW3 3 4 4 9O44 ソ OフOソ X3 Oソ X34Y OフOソ X3 ₹ツX 474 X¼X Oº O⊗ ⊗4 ¼X ₹. ୭OX3 ګ٩ ₹ ♥O4 ₩O७⊗O4७¾¾(XO 4 ¼₹O) ¼७△ ₱O X₺. X 3 4 7 X 3 = 40C. Y 3 7 4 49 = 0 COX W 4 X 4 7 X 7 = 0 7 4 X X 4 7 4 9 C 7 X 3 4 8 8 4 4 = 0 8 YOX 1-764 Y \triangle X3 Y= 6 =, X = Y4XO446, Y3 Y X3 PO =X OY 4 64X = XO X3 Y1= 84 004496, 474 PO4667, 44 47X44 OOF XO X3 XYO 466 F, XO 74 FO7 X34X X Y4₹ X3 4 YX YX OY XO Y4Y 4 446 X4 4X1. 4₹ 9 Y1 X3 Y04 44 4YX41 OO₹ XO YHO47 XO X3 4 744X7. 9OX, ⊗ X3 4 9 4Y7 X3 Y1 O4 OOF Y X3 Y141 Y YXF, - ⊗ O') OO X3 WO')X44WX ')1\ \#X4X \# O YA\# X\# (O) O 49O4A ') A 97. X3 'Y, \ 30Y W4') X ∮ J4 ₹0७ ¼ X¾XX X¾ J4 YW Y¾O YX 4 ¼ YXO ₹0W¾ Y¼¼ "Y YX¥ YX ¼ ¼ XO €4₺

Y \triangle O YOX \lozenge \mp X \angle X XO YW \angle OA \bigcirc PO \angle \angle C X \bigcirc 4 \angle X \mp O \otimes WOYY \bigcirc 4W Y X \lozenge 3 YOY \bigcirc 9 \bigcirc 4 O \otimes X \lozenge O=X X \lozenge 4X \angle 4 \otimes 4 OO \bigcirc 4 \bigcirc 4 \bigcirc 6, \mp YW X \lozenge 3 \bigcirc 4 \bigcirc 4 Y \bigcirc 4 \bigcirc 4 X \bigcirc 4 YX \triangle 4 OO=5, \triangle 4 \bigcirc 5 Y \bigcirc 4 O \otimes 7 Y \bigcirc 4 O \otimes 7 Y \bigcirc 5 Y \bigcirc 7 O \otimes 7 Y \bigcirc 8 Y \bigcirc 9 O \bigcirc

§ . ⊗3 OH 14X OYF 4YA 4 13XF 4 FOLX Y1

W YW JO96 W X4 \pm X \(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(30\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}\) A\(\frac{1}\) A\(\frac{1}2\) A\(\frac{1}2\) A\(\frac{1}2\) A\(\frac

§ . ⊗4 4X ₹ 4WWOYJC ₹\$ 4 OYW ⊗O4 4CC 4Y4 J 48 WX 4.

83 X4 4X ₹ X34X 34 YO 4 C4X OY XO X3 J 48O4Y4YW O8 4 X 44X ∆ 4WX₹. 4OX " 4 CL 4 CLX XO X4LY XX LYA ₹ YX L XWX ₹ Y3 W3 LA WOYW COA A LX OYW . X3O∓ X4 4X ∓ O½ ₹₹ ¼∆ ∆ X ∮ づO4 J4OJ 4 XO W466 X3 づ €₹ 4ŸOX3 4 ¾4♡ X30\forall WO\forall \forall X30\forall WO\forall \forall WX\forall \forall \forall X\forall WO\forall \forall \forall X\forall \forall X\forall WO\forall \forall \forall X\forall \forall \forall X\forall \forall \forall X\forall \forall X\forall \forall X\forall \forall \forall X\forall \forall X\forall \forall \ フ 1⊗ WX Δ. ₹⊗ X╕ ጚ ᆧ4 ᠘८ Δ, X╕ ጚ ╕귍 У X╕ 4 OYУ У↓XO4 ↓ フ 4フ XO↓८ ↓УΔ 44 OW496 88 WX: YO4 34 Y X3 Y Y YY3 YY YYO 4 Y3 X3 44 X4 4X7 9 446 O4 J 4₹0¾46, JO⊗⊗ ¼404⊗ ↑ ₹ O₹ X3 ⊗O660Y ¼↑ 406 ₹ X0 & 4 WX O₹ ⅓ X3 ₹ . ♥¾¼X X¾ ₹OWW ₹₹O4₹ ¼4 ∮OO¼ XO O∮₹ 4 X¾ X4 ¼X ₹ OØ J ¼W WOYWCOA A 97L X3 | 4.74 A W ₹₹04₹. . ⊗3.4X 4 ₹0WW ₹₹04 ₹3006 A 09₹ 4 | 466 X3 $\angle 4$ Y \otimes O \angle WO \forall \forall X O \forall F \ne L Y \otimes W \otimes \otimes F \ne A \otimes W \Rightarrow FOA \otimes A \Rightarrow XAA \forall F \otimes AA \triangle A \forall L A \bigcirc SX XO A **₹4₺ ツヘ X&4X Y&4X ₹ 40ツ Y X& 46 4 X₺ タむ 4 74 ツW . W4ツツOX タ 4ツツO66 4 タむ & ₺** ₹OWW ₹₹O4₹. T 474 Y3O 4OO9X₹ X 4 X4 4X1 O8 J 4W ₹ 7 X₹ OY7 74XO4 7944 Y X 3 4 Y X O X = 7 47 X O 4 \(\Delta \) O 4 4 X O 9: 4 9 4 \(\Lambda \) 4 = X = O 9 W 4 O (1. WOYWCOA A 4YA 44X ⊗ A. X3 4⊗⊗4 4 ₹ 4X 4Y YA: X3 X4 4X1 YO∓X 9 ¼₩₩ΟŸJC ₹¾ Δ ΟΥ 9ΟΧ¾ ₹ Δ ₹, ¼YΔ Ο9₹ 4 Δ ¼₩₩Ο4Δ Y1 XO X₹ X YO4. ₹⊗ X ₹ P WOX △ OJOY X3 FJOX, X3 4 YAF X3 4OF Y FF 4X OYW . 4OX, ⊗ X3 X4 4X1 WO')X¼ ')₹ ')^¼^ ') ')X₹ ⊗O4 X3 J 4⊗O4"J¼')W O⊗ ₹OWW ₹₹ - ¼')∆ 4 X 4¼X ∆ ¼WX₹. $X Y CC \mp X CC 9 Y W \mp \mp 447 XO F47 Y, 4WWO44 Y1 XO X3 40C \mp Y 34 C4 4 40YY.$ J44X ₹ YX Y4 4 XO 9 Y4 X3 4 ₹OWW ₹₹O4₹ XO X3 J 48O4Y4YW O8 X3O₹ 4WX₹. O4 O7/1 J4O™ ₹ 4 X3 ™ 8O4 X3 X ™ O8 X3 4 OY Y 4 1 N, ₹ Y X3 ₹ 4 ™ У 4 Y Y 4 4 ₹ **≢OOY 4∓** 4 1 13X **₹** X447**₹**8 44 4 *9***1.** 4 (4Y806 WOY 7X OY, X 70 6OY1 4 9 6OY1**₹** XO YOX XO 9 4WWO\ 4 O8 Y4 YX4 Y Y1 X\\ 4XX X\\ WOY YX OY \ YOX O96 \ 14XO4\ OY 3 7. 474 4 80₹ 71 XO 8068 6 X: T 3 O761 ₹30Y₹ X34X ₹0W3 WO7 7X O7 34₹ 70X 34 77 7 4 F ₹X 4.

⊗3 X3 4Δ 4Oℓ ↑ 197. JO⊗⊗ 1ΔO4⊗ ∓ 10 ℓ ∓∓ O∓ ℓ ∓∓ Y X3 4 ∓J WX XO X3 ∓ PO ₹X OY, ₹X ₹, X34X Ø, 4ØX 4 X3 OX3 4 4CCL 34₹ 4C4 4AL 1º WOX A ₹O" X3 Y1 ¾¥¥ ¼WWOŸJ(¥¾ ¼ ¾ ¾ ¥ XO4¾ Y¾¼X ¾ ¾¼¼ ¼ XO J 4⊗O4¾, ¾ ¥ ¥OWW ¥¥O4 ₹ ¼ ₹フ ツ₹₫₽€₹ O9€ ↑ Δ XO Ͻ 48O4♥ X. 8O4, Y¾4X X¾ OX¾ 4 ₫€€₹ ¾4₹ № WOX Δ 014 4 X3 W014 X 01 08 4 W 11 41 40 46 17 34 11 X041 4 X0 X3 44 41X41 O⊗ X3 ₹X4X,O44X (4₹X 34 У\ 4 У 4OУ Y X3 X34X Y, X ₹ W(44 X34X, ⊗ 3 **40 ₹ 70 X 4 W** ₹ፈሣ 4 ጎጻX ፈቹ ፈ ሣፈሃ YጻO ጻፈቹ ጋፈ Δ YጻፈX ጻ Δ Δ YOX OY ; ፈሃΔ, Xጻ 4 ⊗O4 , Xጻ **≢OWW ≢≢O4 ≢ O***9C* へ Δ XO *4CC*OY る ツ 4 WOツフC X ツ 4 ツリ ⊗ W4X Oリ ⊗O4 Yる4X る る4≢ 40) 04 1 7, 04 x0 749 1004, 0) 3 ₹ 0Y) 744x, Y34x 3 ₹ 74 4 W ₹₹04 344 ₹ 4 ¼C, X ₹X CC ₹OЭ₹ ₹X₹, YOXY X3₹X¼YQ Y1 X3 Q ¼X3 O8 OY O8 X3 WO')X 1 4 W X Y \ 7 4 4 X ₹ 8 X ₹ 7 4 ₹ 0 Y 4 € 7 X ₹ 7 4 ₹ Y X 3 X 3 Y , O 4 X 3 4 O 8 X 3 Y § . 4OX. Y3 Y 4 J 4∓OY46 466 47W WO™ ∓ XO 4 A ∓∓O6 A Y X3 ∓ W4YY 4. X ∓ PO X 4

△ 88 4 7X PO FX O7 XO 4FW 4X4 7 Y34X O7 O8 X3 466 △ FX4X F F 30074 XO J 4⊗O4", Y W4∓ X3 OX3 4 34∓ 464 441 1 WOX 4 ∓O" X3 Y1 Y JO4∓O4YW O⊗ X3 X4 4X1: 4¾4 X3 ₹ PO ₹X O¼ ₹ XO ∮ 4 X 4¾ ¼ 4 O¾ 41 4 88 4 ¾X J4 ¾W J6 ₹. ₹X ₹ ツW ₹₹¼┦₺ XO Δ ₹X ツ¹\O ₹3 X3 У¼XO4 O⊗ Y3¼X 3¼₹ タ ツ ΔOツ JO4₹O¼ツX XO X3 X4 4X1. ₹8 X 34₹ 9 Y 4Y1 O8 X3O₹ 4 X 4Y Y4X 4Y4 ₹09₹X4YX 46 4WX₹ Y3 W3 X ₹ O₹O4/ Y X3 WOYX 44WX Y1 J44X ₹ MOXO4//1 XO J4OM ₹ XO 4W3 OX3 4 Y FW3LY1 OA 97 YLT OO FO L(YX X3 4 WLY 9 YO AOO) X3LX 3 Y3O 3LF Δ. OO13X XO 1 Y34X 3 34¥ 74O" ₹ Δ 1 4 XO 41. ⊗ 3 YOO(Δ 4Δ3 4 XO X3 414 7 1X, 414 ₹ 096 1 4 XO 443 4 XO X: ⊗ \$ ₹ 10X 90014, 414 ₹ 014 66 11 XO 8047 4 \$X4X, 04 X0 74 77 87 X3 4(CL 8407 Y307 3 34 4 4 W 4 X3 44 47X41 J4OJ 4X1. ₹Y X3 ₹ W4₹ , X3 4CCL ₹ Y X3 ₹ XO4X OY, YOX OØ 4 Y4Y Y3O 34₹ J4 Δ Y34X 3 4 4 Y0X OY , 40X 08 OY Y30 34 = 74 4 4 804 34 Y4 804 4 X3 Y1 X34X 34¥ YOX 4 Y 4 C 4 4 X 0 3 Y. 40X, 8 X 3 J 4¥0Y4C X 4 4X7 4 C4X 4 X 0 4Y7 08 X30= OYW 4X4 Y 4Y4 WOYX Y1 YX 44= Y3 W3 44 XO 9 J 48O4Y 4 4= OWW4= OY= O⊗⊗ 4, - O⊗ X3O∓ J4O" ₹ ₹ Y3 W3 44 YOX O4C \4XO4\ ⊗ 4Y OJJO4XOY X1 O⊗ $8068667 \times 10^{10} \times 10^{$ ₹ トフ イ △, ツ Xጻ イ O⊗ Xጻ フ¼イX ₹ イ ツ¼ ツ₮ タOOツ△ タテ、 ¼ツテ、 Oタሪ ∿¼X Oツ. ₹ツ ¼ △ ⊗ ツ₮ 466 47W , 804 7\frac{1}{2}X47W , XYO \frac{1}{2}Y1\frac{1}{2}X47W , XYO \frac{1}{2}X47W , XYO \frac{1}{2}X **≢OWW ≢≢O4 O8 X3 4 W 4≢ 4 A B DX Y4 A X34X 3 W 4X4 Y£1 OY ≡ 4 A 9X O8** 144X XO4 XO X3 ₹0 4 19 Y3O 34₹ 1 9 4 ₹46OX441 4₹₹ ₹X49W XO 3 ₹ ₹X4X. 474 Y "OFX YOX J40Y00YW ₹0W3 47 466 47W 47 YHO4 00₹ 07 X0 X3 4662 Y30 34\frac{4}{1} \quad \qua \mp J WO ℓ 4X Y1 WOYX ℓ 4WX \mp Y Y3 W3 X3 ℓ 4 ℓ 4YX ℓ 1 \mp O1 ℓ 4 \mp ℓ 4 ℓ 4YX ℓ 4 \mp Y3O ℓ \ell ℓ 1 △ フ ツ△ Oツ Wネネ チンW:ネ ツ ヘネx ネネ ヘネ y ム チモ、 X, X ネ OO ヘネ X ネネキ チ y ネ キ ⊗ネX XO ¿Oキ .

Y $\mbox{M} \mbox{N} \mbox{N}$

 \otimes 3 \triangle 044X 09 0 \otimes 47 \neq 7094C 4CC 49W 9 99 49 \neq 84 WX \triangle XO X3 7 \neq 7097 0 \otimes X3 WO9X44WX 99 \neq 90 4 99 \neq 91 W40 \neq 934X \neq 90 4, 09 0 \otimes 83 9 W 4 \neq 9 X0 4 99, X3 4CC 49W 1 \neq 77 4 \neq 804 X3 1 34 WO9X44WX \triangle 9 PO4C X1 0 \otimes 90 4 99 \neq 95

4ሃ Δ 3 Y3O W 4ቹ \mp XO 4 ጎሃ ሃO 6Oሃጎ 4 \uparrow \mp X \mp 4 \mp O 4 ጎሃ, X3OOጎ3 3 \mp X 6C ϵ ϵ 4 \mp ϵ 4 \mp 4 \pm 7 ϵ 7.

§ . ⊗4 4X ▼ ソ X ¾ 4 OY Y Y 4X O 4

§ .4((47)W WO)W(O4 4 804 X3 4 8)W 08 X3 Y 11 474 X3

 $\begin{array}{l} \mp X \ \mp \ \measuredangle\mp y \ \Delta, \ Y3 \ X3 \ \varLambda \ \mp OW3 \ \measuredangle y \ \measuredangle (\ \measuredangle 'yW) \ \mp O J \mp \mp X \mp \ Y \ X3 \ X3 \ \ y \ y \ \upartial \upartial$

30X Y30 =34((HOA1 Y3 X3 4 4 Y Y1 34 = 3 Y A X340) A (4Y80((2 O4 32 O) W 47 YA J YA YX Y4X OY 4WYYOYC AN F YO HOAN . F8 X3 40AL O8 X3 Y4X OY A WC44 X 3 4X X 3 Y 1 3 4 \ 8 0 4 \ X 4 3 \ \ 1 1 3 X 9 X X 4 9 0 \ \ 3 X 4 9 0 \ \ 3 X 4 1 0 \ \ 3 X 1 Δ 70₹ ¾ ¾ X ¾ ₹ ¾ ¥ ₹ H0₹X€₹ Δ0 X Y ¾ У X ¾ 4 ↑ 4 ΔУW ₹ ¼ 4 Υ €€ ⊗00УΔ Δ: ΔУД УО OX3 4 JOY 4 347 4 4 13X XO W 1704 X3 4 WO14OWX. 83 J 470146 4667 08 X3 F ツ ウへ OOへるX ウOX, Xる 4 ⊗O4 , XO 4手手 ᆍX る ツ 4へ4 ツᆍX Xる ツ4X Oツ YるO る4 ゚ ツ44 OŦ O⊗ X3 44 13X Y 4 JO₹ Y1 3 ": ⊗ 3 4XX "JX₹ X, 3 YHO4 ₹ X34X Y4X OY. . 804 ₹07704X 71 X3 ツX 4 ᆍX ᆍ ○8 4ツ ᆍ ᆍ ᆍ... Y30 344 9 ツ 804ツ*४ ८ C*२ 4 フ ○ ᆍ *ム タ*ጊ ×3 ツ4× ○ツ. 83 *ᆍ* 4ツ WOO')X 47 Δ WC44 Δ Y44 4^{*} 4^{*} YFX 3 % 4 \mp WO') Δ X % , 4X X 3 4 % YY Y % O \otimes X 3JA ₹ YX W YXO41, 4 W4O₹ X&4X JA YW 4WYYOY6 △↑ △ X& ₹OY O⊗ X& △ JO₹ △ ツロリイイW&, ロリム イ X & X X C O & イツ 車 車車車. 車り 4009X&OC W 4車 車, イリム Y & リ X ネ 9041 O 8 X3 Y4X OY 34 TYOX J40Y00YW 4, O4 34 TYOX J40Y00YW 4 84 *C1*, 4 TO 4 1Y OO13X $94XO44CC1XO \mp OJJO4X 494 4 8 94 49 4CC1: 494 <math>X \mp X3$ YX34X X3O(O)X441 (4Y O8)4X O) = FO = FX = 9 XY) A 88 4)X FX4X = 83 744X1 Y30 34 PJ CC Δ X3 Y Y1 Y4 YX4 Y X34X X3 π 34 A 13X OY X3 A \mp Δ : X3 ፈላ ፈንአፈላ : ፈንሲ ፈቹ X3 ጊ 34 ን0 WOንንOን HOΔላ OJOን ፈ4X3, X3 4 4 ንፈ ንቹ ን0 OX3 4 YO4 O8 4 W 4 Y1 X3 WOYX \(\overline{X} \times 34 \times 47 7141 74 804746 Y44.

§ . O3C \4X O) O⊗ 4 4 4C 4CC 4YW Y3 Y X3 4CC 4 Y Y\ ₹ 4 70 ₹ 4.

4/C 47W ₹ 74Δ Υ X3 4 ₹X4X, 47Δ YOX Y J44X WOC44 Y X3 4 Y Y1, ⊗O4 X3 Δ ⊗ YW O⊗ 3 ₹ J 4₹O). 49 466₹ OO\3X, 4OO4X6 ₹₹, XO 4 A Ø 9A A 4\4 9₹X 4₹ 99. *4*ጎ*4* ንቹX *4ጊ ⊗*O4 ጎን Oሪ ንW . *4* ን∆ ን *4* ጎ*4* ንቹX ል ቹ *4 9 CC* OOቹ ቹO*9*H WXቹ. ን Xል ₹4" "4") 1 4 4 7096 W 0013X XO 9 4 8 14 4 1₹ X3 1X 474 ₹ 08 01 Y30 OO13X XO 4 WOLL WX X34X 3 \mp X3 4LLL, 4YA YOX X3 \pm OA1, O8 X3 \pm X4X O4 X3 'Y4X O'Y. ₹8 X3 'Y4X O'Y 34₹ Δ JO₹ Δ 3 A Y Y1 Y 8OA", □ 8 X3 J OJC O8 4 A JO9C W 34 PJ $(C \triangle X)$ A Y41 $\mp X$ A4X $\mp X$ A4X $\mp X$ X3 Y $\mp C$ $\mp A$ X C A AXA, OA, X3 A PJA $\mp \mp C$ X O4 X4W X61, 4WYYOY6 A1 A X3 4OX3O4 X1 O8 4Y OFO47 4, $\overline{}$ XO O77OF X3 F 40" FX W 4 1064X 0"F, 04 X0 4 FJOX X3, 4 HOFX W 04 46 4 X1, Y0064 9 YX 4⊗ 4 Y1 Y X3 10 4YY YX 0⊗ X3 Y4X OY, 4Y4 40 Y1 3 4 4Y YHO4Z ₹ §\$, &W. 08 X3 \ 3009. 83 \ 4661 4 74 7\ X3 \ 4661 08 X3 \ \ XXX \ Y0XY X3\ XXY Y0 X7 Wa471 Xa4X a4 = a477 y 4 y X, a0Y 4. ⊗ Xa = Wa471 4 y 4 4 ∓ Xa 4((4) W OF (FF. 4471 400F. 04 4 F414 496 XO 3 7 3 F 4X 6 9 4X 7 XO 4 7007W X: 804. 3 Y X3 X34X Y4X OY, 344 \ \(\frac{1}{2} \) 3 Y OY4 A 3 A JA \(\frac{1}{2} \) Y X8 COA O O A YY YX.

80 $X3 \equiv W4 \equiv Y$ $\%4 \equiv 4 \ell \equiv 0$ $477\ell \equiv 1$ Y34XYY $34 \equiv 4 \triangleq 4 \Rightarrow 40$ $4 \equiv 7$ WX %YY $4 \equiv 7$ $4 \equiv$

²⁶⁷ Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

WOTH AW $4C \times 1 4 \times 1 7 244 \times 1 800$ WOLAA, $44 \times 1 8 \times 1 8$

- . W X3 ⊗4 YW3 3 \ XO4 4Y\=.
- . △ O4 4 CC × J4W ₹ C 4. . W4J. 比. § , X ₹ S.
- . "YO 3 4" "Y" A Y 4 4 "Y" L A WO "Y" YA A XO 3 ₹ A ₹ W 7 ८ ₹ X 3 O 9 ₹ A 4 Y W O 8 X A 4 X ₹. "
 OWY C 1 ₹ 3 ₹ X O 4 1 O 8 X 3 W 4 4 4 W Y ₹, O C. .
- . △ O4 9 CC X J 4W ₹, C 9. , W 4 7. 比 . § .
- . △ ↑ ₹X, ८ ∮. . X X. Þ . △ J¼WX ₹, ८ ↑. . § .
- . △ O4 9 CC × J4W ₹, C 9. . W47. 比 . § .
- . W HA47. X==. § , O⊗ X A = 4OOY.
- . CAY 08 74X04 AYA 74X 07F, 400Y, W. . § .

ዘ*ጓፈ*フ. X₹₹₹. ○**8 8**\$Ի **△**₹₩₩○८○**8**₹○**7** *ፈን***△ 4**ኮንኮΥ*ፈ*ሪ ○**8 8**4ኮ*ፈ***8**‡ኮ₩.

§ . H→7 44× 0) 08 4((4)W ₹ 944 804 4 (9×4×9.

y 4CC 4YW ∓ Δ ∓∓OC Δ 4X X3 ԻϽ 44X OY O⊗ X3 X 47 ⊗O4 Y3 W3 X 34Δ 9 Y WO)WCOA A. ⊗3 ₹ X 4♥ ₹ ₹ C♥ X ♥ ₹ Ø F A, 4₹, Y3 ♥ 40€ 47₩ ₹ ♥4A ⊗O4 4 W 4X4 7 7079 4 08 ₹ 44±; ₹07 X 7 ₹ X ₹ 07W 4X4 7, 4₹ 7.7 4₹0746 466 47W ₹. Y3O₹ 4O44X OY 4 J Y4₹ OY X3 (4 ₹ O8 X3 WOYX44WX Y1 JOY 4₹. 83 X 4") ₹ ∠ Y Y \(\bullet \) O\(\bullet \) A \(\bullet \) Y \(\bullet \) A \(\bullet \) Y \(\bullet \) A \(\b **▼○ツ フ**ϟイX WOCϟイ Oタト WX; ϟᆍ, ⊗Oイ ツᆍXՀツW , X&ズX O⊗ トフ CC ツヘ よ 冬Oイム O⊗ 94494400₹ 7 44 4₹ 8407 4 7 139004 71 WOO7X4L, TO8 4 7₹X4X 71 4 ₹O 4 17 O') 3 ₹ X34O') .&W. 83 4O44X O') 08 ₹OW3 4') 4((4')W 4 7 Y4 ₹ O') X3 WO") 7(X O') Y3 Y X3 \mp O 4 \(\gamma\) \mp 4 \mp X O4 \(\Delta\) 4\(\gamma\) \(\pi\) \(\Delta\) \(\D XO 4 X4 7 X3 O74 \(\frac{1}{2}\) A JO\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) O8 X, X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) A7W, Y3 W3 Y4\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) O8 X Y XO 3 \ A A XO 4 A X OY, \ A YOY 4 X 4 Y YA. 40 X, OY X 3 OX 3 A 3 4 YA. 8 X 3 — X3 YOY YX 3 ∓ 466 ∓ 44 WOY YW 4 O⊗ X3 YX 474 ₹ 740 OYFOWW ₹₹806, 770== 1 C X1 08 W4441 71 X 7X0 88 WX, X3 466 47W = 6 4 7 4 4 7 7 4 804 $X \equiv X$ $\forall XO A$ $\forall OOOYW$ AY OYA AXAY YY YY $YY X \equiv AWYYOYC$ AY A AY OYA7744WX W496.

§ .47 Y46 O8 X44X ₹.

⊗3 X4W X 4 Y Y46 O⊗ 4 X4 4X1 ₹ YOX XO 9 J4 ₹0" Δ OJOY ₹6 \3X \4OOYΔ₹: ⊗O4. 7141 7 7X = 08 =0 3 13 7704X47W 44 Y CC 7X XC 4 XO X3 80474C X1 08 47 トライ ᆍᆍ WOツᆍ ツX, ⊗氡 フイ ᆍO"JZX O"), X氦 4 ⊗O4 , O⊗ 4 X4W X 4 ") Y46 "YO\#X 9 ⊗OO") Δ Δ O') 4WX ₹ O\(\infty \ \infty ▲ 🛇 WOCXT, 其4 \mp ₹: ⊗O4, 其WWO4A が XO X3, W 4WOが₹XよがW ₹ よがム がよXO4, O⊗ X3 **∡WX**≢ り中の ∓X O), X3 孔 ツ∡孔 フ4O УOX3 У1 УO4 X3より ∡ ≡ ツフ८ WOУX УО∡X O) O4 X4 4X1 Y X3 4 1 474774 YW , Y30 \(\Box\) X0 \(\mathreal\) O0 \(\omega\) O0 \(\omega\) O4 \(\omega\) 1 \(\omega\) 4 \(\omega\) 1079 1 08 X1007 4X X3 A \(\frac{1}{2}\)O\(\frac{1}{2}\)A \(\frac{1}{2}\)O\(\frac{1}{2}\)A \(\frac{1}{2}\)O\(\frac{1}{2}\)A \(\frac{1}{2}\)O\(\frac{1}{2}\)A \(\frac{1}2\)A \(\frac{1}2\)A \(\frac{1}2\)A \(\frac{1}2\)A \(\frac{1}2\)A \(\frac{1}2\)A \(\ W4O₹ ₹ X3 ₹O♥ ₹X JOC4X 4 ⊗O4 O♥ 1 44 XO 9 J4 4: X3 4CC1 4 W ₹ X: X3O₹ X3 $X44X1 \equiv Y44X1 \times Y64X1 \times Y64X$ 4) Y A: 804 X3 X44) \(\frac{1}{2} \text{WX O) 08 X34X \(\frac{1}{2} \text{A4 A0 \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ NOX } \text{NOE AY 04X O) 08} \) 40 Y1 X3 F4" X3 Y1 804 X Y 44F FOWW FF (2. 40X, F0770F Y1 4 FO 4 1) 34F. y woy≢ fo yw 00 4y 4114 y yx y xa 4 y 1a9004 y1 ₹x4x , J4 4 a 4 4 y 66 0y 00 ツOタ 1 ⊗O4 フ イツ ᆍᆍ Oタ XO Y フ ¼ 1 ¼ 1 ₹ FOタ タ Oタ O8 ま 4 ₹ X 4 Oタ 1 ま OC 4 ₹ 4 O 4 ウ 1 X タ 7. 4'4F, [™] 8. 4'X X3 1"7 14'X O"9 O8 X34'X X 1"9, X3 ∓O 1 1"9, Y\\

7. 4'4F, [™] 8. 4'X X3 1"7 14'X O"9 O8 X34'X X 1"9, X3 ∓O 1 1"9, Y\\

7. 4'4F, [™] 8. 4'X X3 1"7 14'X O"9 O8 X34'X X 1"9, X3 ∓O 1 1"9, Y\\

7. 4'4F, [™] 8. 4'X X3 1"7 14'X O"9 O8 X34'X X 1"9, X3 ∓O 1 1"9, Y\\

7. 4'4F, [™] 8. 4'X X3 1"7 14'X O"9 O8 X34'X X 1"9, X3 1"9, X3 1"9, Y\\

7. 4'4F, [™] 8. 4'X X3 1"9, Y\\

7. 4'4'F, Y X3A44Y Y1 3 = 1444 =0Y, Y4Y = 3 = 4(C1 4 X YA 4 08 4Y0X3 4 Y (C 0Y, 4YA X3 C4XX A 4WW JX = X, X = XA 4XX = YX = W4 = X4W XCZ A YY A.

§ . 30Y 4 X 4 4X1 = 4 == 00 4, Y 3 y 004 X 4 51 0 y 08 X 3 W0 y X 4 4 W X y 1 7 4 4 X =.

088 YA A OA YHOA A Y X30\(\frac{7}{3}\) ZAAX WO \mathcal{L} AF Y3 W3 WOY\(\frac{7}{3}\) XOX X3 \mathcal{L} X\(\frac{7}{3}\) XA \mathcal{L} X\(\frac{7}\) XA \mathcal{L} X\(\frac{7}\) XA \mathcal{L} X\(\frac{7}\) XA \mathcal{L} X\(\frac{7

§ . ②3 O∠4X OY O⊗ X3 X4 4X1 4O ▼ YOX W4YW ∠ 4YOX3 4.

90X Y3 Y X3 4 1° ₹X 9 XY Y 466 ₹ XYO O4 704 X4 4X ₹, 4 88 4 7X 8407 474 YA J YA YX O8 4W3 OX3 1, X3 O(4X O) O8 O) O8 X3O₹ X1 4X ₹ 4O ₹ YOX Δ 4 WX/2 Δ = Y141 X3 YHO4 Δ J44X2 840 YX3 O9/ 14X OY 3 34 = WOYX 44WX Δ Y X 3 OX 3 4∓: ⊗O4, X 3 J4O " F ∓ WO " X X Y A Y X 3 ∓ AO " YOX A J " JA O " X 3 O ∓ YWCOA A Y X3 OC4X A X4 4XZ. 9OX X3 O88 YA A 4CCZ Y4Z. OY X3 94 4W3 O8 O) X4 4X1 97 X3 OX3 4 J44X1, X34 4X Y3 YY X3 4 4 YOYW 4X OY, OY3 \ OY9 744X, 08 466 X3 0X3 4 X4 4X ₹ 97 Y3 W3 X3 7 44 09 X 4, — 494 947 J0X 3 ₹ X34 4X = 7 P WOX O7 & X3 OX3 4 4 = 4 1444 X3 7. 804. 8 472 O7 Y4 = X = O4 Y X330(A= 840") "T. 4 \3X, = "J47." Y X3 = X4X 08 Y4X04. Y 04A 4 X0 09(\) る ツ XO 4O ツ HO₹X W , XO JOツ ₹る る ツ, O4 XO ツ4 ツツ &モ ツモキ (&, 4 J4 - る ツ 4/キO O& \mp O" O8 3 \mp 4 13 X \mp O4 \mp 5 4 34 4 X 4 3 X 3 3 X (C \mp 34 O4 X 4 3 A WO 37 C X ₹4X ₹⊗4WX OY. 4YA, ⊗ 4 WOO4₹ ₹ \$4A XO 44♥₹, У O4A 4 XO O9X4 У 97. FX 1 77 97 9 F 9 77. O8 466 X3 4 79X F Y3 W3 944 4WW4O 4 XO 9 7 8407 X9 △ 88 4 YX X4 4X ₹ ₹09₹ ₹X Y1 9 XY Y X3 Y: 4Y4 Y ₹3466 ₹ , Y X4 4X Y1 08 Y44, XA4X A Y4Z 4O XA FY XA HOFX W.

§ . 83 OC4X OY O8 OY 44X WC Y 4 X4 4X1 741 W47W CX3 Y3OC

WO" Y4 X 4₹ Y0064 ԻX ¼4 Y34X Y 34 H0₹X ₹4 4 X0 X3 4 88 4 ¾X 44X W6 ₹ 08 **| 手ば孔 ツへ Y OOへるX XO WOツff & 4 X3OF| | # | 4ばん ば4X Wん | # ばま | #O ツばツ孔 & FX ツWX** X4 4X ₹ WOYWCOA A 4X X3 ₹4" X ". 83 7 "4" YX4 ", X3 4 804 , X34X , 8 X3 4 08 X3 466 = OC4X = O) 44X W6 O8 X3 X4 4X1, X3 OX3 4 34 = 90X 79 44X 61 4 4 1 3 X X O W 4 Y W C X 3 Y X 4 X 4 4 X 1, 4 O X X 3 4 X 3 Y 4 1 X 3 4 4 8 O ₹ , Y 3 ₹ X O 4 Y , YAXX A AAA JAOM = AYXA A YXOXA OCXX AXAX WC, OA WOMJ CA = 4CCL XO8068 6 3 ₹ 7409 ₹ ₹ 8 X3 4 ₹ X 66 4 94 9₹ 4 70₹₹ 9 6 X1 08 8068 66 91 X3 9. 4 YOOYW X3 YX 4 X4 4X1. — 4 Y Y4W Y3 W3 3 Y41 C4Y8OCC1 JOX Y F WOX OY. 8 X
ightharpoonup A
iJ404 YW , YO4 44X OY, X\$ 60 08 J 4W , 4Y4 W\$44 XL YOO64 WOYYOY6L J4 \(\bar{\pi} \) XO Y4X OYF. Y3O Y CC Δ Y1. X3 F, 4YΔ Y4ΔC1. 4∓F 4X X34X FO 4 ΛYF 44 4CCOY Δ ⊗4 YΔ₹¾ Ͻ, ⊗Ο4 X¾ € ¼₹X ₹Ο∮⅓ WX O⊗ WOŸJĆፈ YX ∮OX X¾ ΦO ₹X OY ¾ 4 XO4У₹ OY X3 = Y76 4 13X, 474 Y0X 07 X3 Y 4704 = Y3 W3 44 X0 9 704F0 4 7 044 4 X0 O4X4 Y HOFX W : 4Y4 X3 J4 YW J6 OJOY Y3 W3 X3OF Y4 X 4F 1400Y4 X3 4 Δ W ∓ O), 477 44∓ XO " OXX 4ℓ1 ")Δ ⊗ ")∓ 9ℓ . Y W4")*OX WO")∓ Δ 4 X3 ∓ 44ℓ 44X WC = 08 X3 =4" X4 4X1 4= =0 "J4"11 A =X "WX 4"14 "JA J YA JX X4 4X =: 804, X30013 Y 40 YOX ₹ 4Y1 "Y 4 4X WOYY WX OY 9 XY Y ₹0" 08 X30 ₹ 44X W € ₹, O⊗ WOYJ Y=4X OY. = YOO64 J 434J= Y 4 34 WOY= YX 4 XO X3 = 44X W6. ⊗ YI

4CCL 344 YOX 14LYX 4 Y 4YOX3 4, Y3 W3 Y X FOYY Y4XO4 34F YO 4 C4X OY XO X.F. 4L X3 Y1, X3 4804, Y3 W3 F WOYD4 3 Y4 4 Y X3 F4Y X4 4XL, FO8 X3 F4Y 804W 4Y4 Y4XO4 4F4 4 W 740W4C 740Y F OYC FF Y3 4 4 804Y4C FW 7X OY F Y44 X0 X3 WOYX444L. 140X OF 4L 7407 4CL 09F4 F X34X 4L 4L 44X WC 08 4 X4 4XL W444 F Y X3 X 4 WOY4 X OY, 9L X3 Y0Y-7 4804Y4YW 08 Y3 W3 X3 X4 4XL F Y30CCL W4YW CC 4. 3 444F, X34X 4 WC40F F F0Y X YF YF 4X 4 X0 X3 80CCOY Y1 88 WX, S. X34X X3 OC4X OY 08 4YL OY 08 X3 44X WC F F34CC Y0X W4YW C X3 Y30C X4 4XL, Y 044 A X34X OY 08 X3 744X F Y4L Y0X 34, Y 4L FC 13X 088 YW, 4 74 X FX 804 A W 4 Y1 840Y 3 F Y141 Y YXF. 83 F 74 W40X OY F FX4 Y CL 7404 YX, 4Y4 A W 4Y4 A Y1 X3 A 4CC 4YW F 40449C.

実り X 3 手ばツ ツばりり 4 ¼手 ぱ フ 4手のりばく X 4 ば X 1 トフ 4 手 ば X X 3 な ば X 3 ○⊗ X 3 ツ りへ Y 3 ○ 34\ WOYX 44WX \(\lambda \) \ J 4 ₹3. ∮OX 46₹O ❷. ❷4OŸ 4Ÿ₹ ₩4O₹ Y34X₹O 4. X 6O₹ ₹ X₹ Y4X OY46 PO46 X₹ O4 X34X O8 4 JO6 X W46 474 Y4 J Y4 J X ∓OW X1. 830∓ Y3 Y 4 ∓X4X ∓ Δ ₹Χ401 Δ 47Δ X3 J 076 44 Δ ₹J 4₹ Δ, 04 Y3 Y X3 1 44 ₹09Δ0 Δ 91 4 WOYPO 404, 344 WOYX 14WX 4 X3 %. 40X X \mp 3 1 XO 4 O4 \mp 1 4, X34X X1 4X \mp O1 4CC 4YW \mp Y3 W3 7JOF 4 70X046 096 14X 07 X0 J 48047 W 4X4 7 4WXF, 474 Y30F 12 FX 7W WOYE FO YXCL A J YAF OY XA4X OO XA WOYXA4WX YA JOY AF, 4A YOX XO 9 WOY8OOYA A Y X3 X3O₹ WOYX44WX₹ 37. Y3 W3 4 7 148 WX 1 13X ₹ OYW 801 466 ¼₩₽O 4 Δ, 7 ¼ 7 ¼ 7 X O⊗ 47 ₹ 9 OXO46 7 4⊗O4747W O⊗ ₹O4₹ ₽O 7 X 4WX₹. ₹⊗, ⊗O4 Y=X4YW, 4 Y4X OY 34= 804 4 W 4 4 XO 4 Y 139004 Y1 74 YW X3 4 13X 08 804X4 ₹₹, X34X 74 YW 40 ₹ Y0X CO₹ 3 ₹ 4 13X₹. Y X30013 X3 Y4X OY 840Y Y3OY3 34F 4W 4 X3 Y 3477 YF XO 9 FO94O 4, O4 Y 4YL OX3 4 Y4YY 4 $\mp OJH$ WX Δ XO 4 804 \uparrow 1 Δ 0 \uparrow 1 O). \uparrow \uparrow 4 \uparrow 3 \uparrow 4 \uparrow 5 \uparrow 5 \uparrow 7 \downarrow 6 \uparrow 7 \uparrow 7 \downarrow 7 \uparrow 8 \uparrow 7 \uparrow 8 \uparrow 7 \uparrow 8 \uparrow 9 \uparrow 8 \uparrow 9 \uparrow 8 \uparrow 9 \uparrow 9 \uparrow 8 \uparrow 9 \uparrow 08 X34X Y4X OY: \(\frac{1}{2} \) 34\(\text{4} \) 4X \(\Delta \text{X3} \text{Y}: \(\Delta \text{Y4} \) X3 \(\Delta \text{VYPO 404} \) 47\(\Delta \text{Y3OY} \) \(\Text{F3} \) 34\(\Delta \text{X3} \) \(\Delta \text{Y4} \) X3 \(\Delta \text{VYPO 404} \) 47\(\Delta \text{Y3OY} \) \(\Text{F3} \) 34\(\Delta \text{Y4} \) \(\Delta \text{X3} \) \(\Delta \text{Y3OY} \) \(\Delta \text{Y3 △ 9X∓ 08 4 Y4X 0Y, 04 X30∓ 804 Y3 W3 X3 ∓0 4 1Y347 ™04X141 △ 4Y7 08 3 ∓ XOYY = O4 J4O YW =, 44 YOX W4YW ((A)1, WOYPO =X, 83 Y Y1 O8 J4O== 4, OY ∡₩₽O 4 ንጎ ₩ ረ ቹ ∡ ቃጊ ₩Οን₽O ቹX ፈንሏ ቃጊ X3 X4 ፈXጊ O⊗ ቃ4 ቹረ∡O, XOOሣ OJOን " Y AW34"X\I. IT &4WX, 3 I WOYPO IX IX YA A YO 80AX3 A X34"Y X3 AWPO IX OY O8 XAOF 4 1AX FYA WA XA AOOF OO 4OFX4 4 A 4 A JOFF FF A O 4 XA WOOYX 41: 4YA A WOOLA OYLL X4Y JOFF FF OY OO W L F 4, FOWA 4F A OOCYA X 4X XA X Y OO X3 WOYPO FX, Y X3 466 X F 4 13X F 474 466 X F 4014 Y F. 801 4 WOYPO 401 X O W4 \triangle XO4F, Y X3 Y30 \forall 3 \mp \forall 0X \angle X Y \angle 4.

§ . 4((4)) ♥ ○ 4 ▼ X 4 X X 3 4 X 3 4 X 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 7 0 X 3 4 X 6 0 Y 4 4 X 3 7 4 0 X 0 Y 0 8 4 Y 0 X 3 4.

W YW 4 Y4X OY O4 4 \mp X4X, O8 Y34X 4 Y Y4, W4YYOX Y4Y 4Y1 X4 4X1 WOYX441 XO X3O \mp 41 Y3 W3 \mp 3 \mp 4WXO4CC1 4OOY4 \S , \mp 3 W4YYOX JOX 3 4 \mp C8 OY4 4 X3 J4OX WX OY O8 4YOX3 4 \mp X4X, Y X3OOX 4 \mp 4 Y1 4CC 3 4 4CC 4YW \mp 4Y4 4CC

3 4 \vdash =X 3\ X4 4X = .804, X3 WOY 3X OY 3\ Y3 W3 4 = X4X 7\(\frac{7}{4}\W\) = 3 4\(\frac{7}{2}\Colon \) 0 \(\frac{7}{2}\Colon \) 0 \(\frac{7}{2}

&3 4CC 47W \mp 08 4 74X 07 44 X3 4 804 70X Δ \mp \mp 0C Δ Y3 7 \mp 3 70X \mp 3 4 \mp C8 07 Δ 4 X3 740X WX 07 08 470X3 4 \mp X4X , 07C \mp \mp X3 \pm 9 7W0774X 9C Y X3 X3 W07 Δ X 07 \mp 08 X34X 740X WX 07. 83 X \mp 9 \pm 1 Y3 W3 \mp 3 Y4 \mp 9007 Δ X0 3 4 8047 4 4CC \mp \mp X CC \mp 09 \mp \mp X, 47 Δ X30 \mp 4CC \mp \mp X CC 4 74 7 9007 Δ 9 Δ 7 X3 4 7047 7 7X X0 3 4, 4 \mp C070 4 4 \mp \mp 3 34 \mp 70X 70X X 00X 08 3 4 70Y 4 X0 80C8 C X3 4 7047 7 7X X0 X3 79.

 \otimes Y4(CL, 4\fi x4 4X \fi 44 \mathrm{Y4} \mathrm{Y2} \times \mathrm{Y3} \times \mathrm{Y3} \mathrm{N} \mathrm

W) 1 1 446, 140x 0=, 9. , W. ; 474 H3 XX2 = H07. C4Y. XO , XO , 474 . \pm 74 \pm 74 XX. 894 4X =.

. W YO/⊗ O∓, O∓ 1 7X. § .

. 140x 0₹. 4 04 \$ CC x 74W ₹. C \$. . W47. ₺ . § .

 \otimes 3 W4 \mp O \otimes WOXXO% . WOXXO% 4O \mp \mp 1 & %1%1%1 \oplus 7 \oplus 7 \oplus 8 \oplus 9 O7O%1 \oplus 9 O7O%1 \oplus 9 O7O%1 \oplus 9 O7O%2 \oplus 9 O7O%2 \oplus 9 O7O%3 \oplus 9 O7O%3 \oplus 9 O7O%4 \oplus 9 O7O%5 \oplus 9 O7O%5 \oplus 9 O7O%6 \oplus 9 O7O%7 \oplus 9 O7O%8 \oplus 9 O7O%9 O7O7%9 O7O%9 O7O%9 O7O%9 O7O7%9 O7O7%9

. *C 9*. . W47. 1.

ドミイフ. X▼.

○8 ○83ド4 フ○*9C*ᆍは は○ツ トン8ᆍ○ツW, ̄ ○8 83○Wト 83*4*8 *44*ト ツ*4*Δト *9*兄 W○*9*○4△ᆍツ*4*8ト フ○Yト4W, ̄ フ*4*48ᆍは○*C44C*兄 ○8 83ト *4*へイトトトツトツ8 は*4CC*トム ᆍツ *C4*8ᆍツ Wフ○ツWᆍ○, ̄ *4*ツ△ ○8 は○ツ トン8ᆍ○ツW ○8 W○ トーイトトᆍへツW Yᆍ83 フイᆍ *4*8ト フトー4W○ツW.

§ . HOY YX OYF Y44 51 FO 4 1/F.

§ . 830 ₹ 744 47 ₹04044 74X 70Y 4₹.

 $90X \times 3$ 4 44 $7096 W WOY YX OYF Y4<math>\Delta$ 91 F0904 Δ Y4X 70Y 4F, Y 4X0 X3 4 0X3 4Y4 F74 FF Y4Y4X8 Y5 F0 4 1, 04 0X8 X3 X6 A0X3 A0X4 A0X3 A0X3 A0X3 A0X4 A0X3 A0X4 A0X3 A0X4 A0X4 A0X4 A0X5 A

 \otimes 3 477 (C4X O) O8 78 4 O4 O4 \mp 0404 74X 70Y 4 \mp \mp 1 1 XO 704C W 7 4 \mp 09 Y30 12 4W \mp \mp 07 704X O) O8 X3 \mp 0 4 17C1 17X3 147 474 0)4 4 X3 40X304 X1 O8 X3 \mp 0 4 17: \mp 0W3 44 1741 \mp X44X \mp \mp X44C \mp 3 4 804 X3 447 1 \mp X44X 0) O8 H0 \mp X W 1 1 44C \mp 08 447 \mp 474 \mp 7 1 \mp 08 \mp X4X .

 $90X \ 709L \ W \ 74FO)$ $= 3L \ 4XO \ 08 \ X3 \ 4088 \ W, 0408 \ X3 \ WO)$ = FO) = O) = O)

§ . ⊗4 ¼X ₹ ₩ΟΫ₩¿ΟΔ Δ ƒL ¼ ϽΟ∮¿ ₩ Ͻ 4₹ΟΫ, Υ Χ\$ΟΟΧ Ο4Δ 4₹ ⊗4ΟΫ X\$ ₹Ο 4 ¹\ヅ, O4 Y X\$OOX ₹0⊗⊗ ₩ ЎX ϽΟΥ 4₹.

₹8 4 7096 W 7 4₹0%, 4% 4₩94₹₹4404, 04 4 1 % 146 08 4% 44₩1, № 4 % X X 9007A∓ 08 3 ∓ WO"7 ∓∓ 07. WO?WCOA ∓ 4 X4 4X1 04 4 WO? 7X 07 Y X300X 04A 4∓ 840" X3 ∓0 4 1", 04 Y X300X 4 "1" 40X304 ∓ Δ X0 Δ0 X 47. 4X0 08 3 ∓ W4770X ∮ WO" 46 △ Y X300X X3 1-74 ∓∓ O4 X4W X 44X ⊗ W4X O7 O⊗ X3 ∓O 4 17. 83 FJ4 ∓∓ 44X 8 W4X OY ∓ 4 Y4 XX Y4 A 97 Y3 W3 X3 ∓O 4 17 4JJ4O ∓ X3 X4 4X1. 494 9947 ₹ X0 09₹ 4 X. ⊗3 X4W X 44X ⊗ W4X 09 ₹ 976 4 91 W 4X4 9 #X J# Y3 W3 X3 #O 4 1 # HO #X € 1 J 4 #O # A XO X £ Y O Y € 1 J O 4 # O £ X 3 $XA \angle XI$, $\angle YA YA WA A WOOLA YOX <math>A = 0$ WO)WCOA A 47A 41A A OJOY. ⊗3OE, OY 4 X4 4X1 O⊗ J 4W 9 Y1 ₹ 17 A 91 JO9C W ツッ ¥X 4¥ Y3O 34 ">" PW Δ Δ X 3 O 4 Δ 4 ∓ O ⊗ X 3 4 ∓ O 4 1 1 ₹ . ⊗ O 9 O ⊗ X 3 **≢O 4 17 W40 = ■ X4007 = X0 74 = ■ 07 X3 800 X 71 08 84 74 = X340013 X3** X 44 XO4 ₹08 \$ ₹ 4 WOYW (△) "71. \$ X4W X(1. 44X 8) ₹ X\$ X4 4X1 08 J 4W . 40X ⊗. 41. 4 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) W(4\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\Omega\) \(\Sigma\) \(\Sigma\ 4 PO 4 A, $\vec{}$ \vec 274 Intellectual Property Copyright@2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States

may sign and ratify the same.

 $44\times \otimes W4\times OY$, $X \mp 49\mp OCOX CL 4 PO \mp X X34X X3 X44XL3 X30<math>\mp$ PJ4 \mp \mp CL $44\times \otimes A9 \otimes O4 X W4Y4WPO 4 X<math>\mp$ $\otimes OCC \otimes O4W$.

 \mathcal{F} L X3 (\mathcal{F} X) X \mathcal{F} Y \mathcal{F} D YF D, Y \mathcal{F} D \mathcal{F} AY \mathcal{F} Y A A \mathcal{F} Y Y A (\mathcal{F} X Y X O \mathcal{F} 80 A \mathcal{F} A \mathcal{F} Y X A \mathcal{F} A $\mathcal{F$

X3 OY X34X & 4FX 444 FXF OO4 4XX YX OY F X34X Y3 W3 Y4F WOYWCOA A 4X X3 804We H40 Δ Ye $^-$ X δ YO \mp X 84YOO \mp Y \mp X4YW OY 4 WO4 Δ , 4Y Δ OY X δ 4X δ 4 \mp 4 Y A FWOFF A 37L X3 YOFX W C 314X A Y1 X 1F. 83 WOYFOCF 8 XOF XO1 OF H4C YOF 474 WJO4 O∓ JO∓XO" O∓, Y X3 X3 4O"4" 44"1, 9 1 1 1WCO∓ Δ 1 X3 Δ ⊗ C ∓ O⊗ X3 804W& H4O4 Y&, Y X300X 307 08 \(\) \(Y X 3 X 3 W 4 7 7 X 7 7 8 O 4 7 7 X 3 7 8 O Y 4 X 3 4 X X 3 7 W O O C A Y O X 7 4 Y 4 4 4 C ⊗ W 4/2 ₹, 4୬∆ X3 W 4 ୭୦୬ ₹ WO୬₹ W44X ∆ 4₹, WO₹XO୭, ⊗3 W4♥୬ X ↑ ୬ 44/2 WO')X ')X △ 3 ")∓ ८8 Y X3 1°4WX ')^ 4 J4O") ∓ 84O" X3 WO')∓O∠∓ 4")△ J4 ')W J4८ 088 W 47 08 X3 4477. 474 096 7 77 X3 7 X0 46 43 7 7 F P 30744 4 30 7 X 47 7 F X 3 7 X O J J T T T O Y A X 3 L O Y , 3 A T T T T A X 3 7. O 3 T Y J X X , 3 O Y A, 4 O T A X O ¼₩₩ Δ XO X3 X4 ¼X1, ¯ Δ (4 Δ OJ X3O∓ Y3O 3¼Δ WO)₩(ΟΔ Δ X XO X3 W4"") X ₹, Y3O 4 8O₹ 4 XO 4 W X3 " # 4"44 X3 " X3OO \ 3 X3 " # 6 ₹ 840 " 466 096 74X 07, 474 FW4 7 4 8407 466 4 7404W3. 40X304F 34 7X 4X4 7 4 47 △ ⊗⊗ イ ツX ₹ ツX ツ ツX₹ O⊗ X氡 ₹ WOツ△OWX, WO" ∡₹₹ イX, X╕∡X, ⊗ イOঙ △ △ ツOX W300₹ X0 44X 81 X3 X4 4X1. ₹3 0013X X0 34 4764W 4 X3 91₹ 9 X3 ₹49 ₹ XOÁX OY X3 孔 Y 4 Y 9 804 X3 Á 14 Y YX, 91 ₹ YA Y1 94WY X3 Y306 Á 4Y1 XO OJOY. \mp WOY® $\mp\mp$ X34X \mp 4Y YOX YX 4 (3 ±4 X \mp 8 \triangle Y X3 X3 4 $4\mp$ 0Y Y1 \mp \mp 3480074 07 X3 〒 40 〒X 07, 7 7 40X304〒 Y30〒 プリリX 〒0フ 4 04 X1 〒 4プリ 0 X3 4

§ . 80 Y 3 4 X X 3 7 40 7 ₹04 ₹ 400 7 ∆ Y 3 7 X ₹ ∆ ₹ 4 0 Y ∆.

∠ X O\(\frac{1}{2}\) YOY \(\frac{1}{2}\) XO Y\(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) Y\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) Y\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}\) A\(\frac{1}2\) A\(\frac{1}2\) A\(\frac{1}2\) A\(\frac{1}2\) A\(\frac{1}2\) A\(\fr Δ ₹4 OY₹ X3 414 ♥ 9X. Y OO13X 9OX 3 4 XO Δ ΔOW OO4 4410♥ 9X₹ 840♥ X3 40/ ₹ Y3 W3 O9X4 Y9 XY Y74 4X Y4 4O4/₹ OY4 4 X3 /4Y O8 Y4XO4: 8O4, X3 74XO4 O⊗ X3 X3 Y1 ¥ Y PO ₹X OY, 4Y4 X3 ₹ XO4X OY O⊗ X3 WOYX44WX Y1 9 XY Y YA 404(F, 3 Y30 J04 (F, 4Y4 F Y)J(F, J40Y F F Y34X 4 J Y4F 0Y X3 Y (C O⊗ 470X3 4. Y X300X 4 71 40X304 Z 4 X0 747 ₹0W3 7407 ₹. ₹046 ↑ 4. ⊗ X3 OX3 4 \$\Delta \mathbf{\psi} 4\OY\mathbf{\psi} X3 \ X44\MMX OY, XO 4\WWO\MO\MO\mathbf{\psi} F\$ 3 \MMT F \& Y34X 3 34\mathbf{\psi} 740\MMT \mathbf{\psi} F\$. ッイル ⊗OCC WOツフッキイX O) XO X3 フィキO) Y X3 Y3O) 3 34F X4 4X 4, 4WWO44 りへ XO X\$ 44 OO\ W 4WO\ T\ X4\ YW \ T\ O\ X\ W4\ T\ .\ 3\ T\ J4O\ T\ T\ \ \ O\ Y\ A\ Y\ Y\ \ O\ A\ T\ X\ A\ T\ X\ A\ T\ X\ A\ T\ X\ A\ T\ A り りO OX3 4 C へ3X. 4OX X3 耳 耳 りOX X3 W4耳 Y X3 4 耳J WX XO 4 JO4C W J 4耳Oり, Y3O, Y X300X 40X304 X1, 3141 ₹ 804 X3 7 4804343W 08 3 ₹ ₹0 4 13.83 40 ₹X 03 Y ∓OWA W4∓ 4 C4X ∓ XO XA Y1∓ XA4X Y8 Y X C1 ∓O474∓∓ A ∓ 70Y 4 4Y4 4CC A ∓ 84WO(X ₹ T X 3 Y T T Y 3 W 3 3 W 4 Y Y X 3 4 F W O X 3 Y T (8 Y O 4 W 4 O ∓ X O 9 た WOX 4, 474 804 Y3 W3 3 W4770X 088 4 X3 4 47 中0 46 7X 04 4 W0プフ 7手4X 07 9471 Y = 44 PO4X : 3 = 90X 94X 694X 1 XO X X 971 Y 34X 3 34=J40♥ ₹ 4, Y X300X 40X304 X1: ⊗ Y4((1), X ₹ P04((1), 00X 08 3 ₹ J0Y 4 X0 4 \(\PiXO4\) X3 \(\Text{Y}\) \(\Text{Y}\) \(\Text{Y}\) \(\Text{X}\) \(W47YOX 1-7 WX 47L X3 Y1 O8 X3 ₹ Y4XO4 . ₹8 X3 74OY ₹04 34₹ 4 W 43 Y 9L **₹4₺ ツヘ % Y4₹ ₹08⊗ W ツXℓ₺ 40X%04 ₽ 4 0 % 34₹ 4 4 1%X XO JOŸ ₹% % 90X ⊗.** ∠ Υ ΧΑ 40949 WO9∓0∠₹ 4Χ ΧΑ 804Wæ Ν4ΟΔ 9æ, ΧΑ 7409 ₹04 Α4₹ 4WX Δ Υ ΧΑ ₹ YW 4 XZ, Y⊗O4" Y^ 3 "Y X34X 3 344 YOX 4 JOY 4 XO 9 Y4 X3 ₹X4X *9*Z 4 X4 4XZ, YOX3 YN CF WLY 9 74 FOY A, 90X X3LX X3 OX3 47LAXL YLF Y CC YN X0 40Y X3 4 ₹¥ O⊗ ツ¼Ÿ ウヘ ¼ X4 ¼X1 X¾¼X ൗO₹X タ WOൗ O △, ⊗ ゥOX 4¼X ⊗ △, ¯ ¾Oフ ゥヘ X¾¼X 4 1 1414 801 3 7 Y30 344 J107 = 4, 474 801 X3 30=X41 =, Y0064 740W X3 YX **△** W **₹ ३ ₹ 3 0 7 ₹**. 3 WLY OYLL ILLY 3 \mp OYY 7740 Δ YW LLY LA \pm 4 O \otimes O4XLY YA \pm 4 O \otimes O4XLY YA \pm 4 O \otimes O4XLY YA \pm 6 OY ∡₫ ፈንΧፈጎ OO₹ WOY₫ X OY₹. ፈን₫ X૭ X ਐJXፈX OY O⊗ ₹Oਐ J4 ₹ УХ ¼₫ ፈንХፈጎ ₹. ਐፈኒ 34 9 73 ₹ 07/1 740W 7 7X ₹ XO 749 ₹0 34541400 ₹ 47 471 7 7X. 83 ₹ Y4₹ HOA W OOF(1 O)F 4 A 11 X3 WOYFO(JOFXOY OF 3 YF (8, 48X 4 3 F 4 XO4Y XO 407. \(\) \ 474 X 3 0 = 0 & X 3 7 7 7 4 404(CL 10 (XL 0 & 7)7404 7W, -Y, 7 7W40X 00 = CL y O ∠ y \ O O 4 ₹ ∠ ₹ y ∡ Δ ∡ y \ 4 O O ₹ ₹ X O ¼ X O y ¬ X \$ 1, y ₹ O ⊗ Ø 4 y \ ∠ W X O 4 1 X O ₹₩47 X3 ७,08 Y3 W3 X3 94X04 08 X3 140094 14 X3 ७ 4 W 4X4 9X1; ₹X CC Δ ₹Χ 4Ο₹Χ ንጎ X3 4 ΟΥ ን 4Δ 4 ንΧ 4 ↑ ₹, 4 ንΔ 3 4 ₹ Χ ንጎ, 4 Χ 4 ን႑ J4 W , XO Δ ₹ 4 1 ን ን ን Y30 Y 4 4 ⊗O4" Δ496 Y3 6 X3 Z 34Δ 44" ₹ Y X3 A 34YA ₹ Y3Z A A X3 Z YOX

₹8 X3 *₹709₹04*34₹ 90X Þ74*₹₹€1.* 9141 4 X0 4 € 43 9₹ €8 07. 494 8 ₹X49€ ₹3 Δ WO₹XOŸ ΔO ₹ YOX €47 3 Ÿ OYΔ 4 4Y O9€ 14X OY XO ΔO ₹0, X YOO€Δ ₹ ツ X&4X & ₹ 900% XO YOX& Y\ 804X& 4 9L & ₹ 740% ₹ X&4Y &OY ₹XÆL XO YA 4 OO4. 97. 47. C4Y⊗OC Y 4YE. XO YAOW X3 ₹O 4 1Y XO 44X 87. Y34X 3 34E J4O" ₹ Δ: 4"Δ X3 4 W4")"OX Ի ₹X 4 ΔOOЭX ") X3 W4₹, J4O Δ Δ X3 X4 4X1 9 4X *4(l* ←0 ×4*9l* , *4* 4 4 4 × 4 00 € × 0 × 3 € × 4 × . 0 4 € 0 7 7 0 4 × 4 *4 l* . γ W 0 γ € 4 4 4 × 0 γ 0 8 X 3 ♥ ₹804X0♥ 840♥ Y 3 W 3 X 3 4 ₹ 7 4 ₹ 4 Δ 3 4. 40X, X 0 ₹ X 00X Y X 3 X 3 7X 7X 07 08 747 77 4 X4 4X1 X3 75X407 7X X0 Y444 088 4 4 4461 9607 8407 08 X ₹ 34 Y 19 Y WOYW COA A Y X 300 X 40 X 30 4 X 7 T FOW 3 4 J 10 W A Y 1 Y 00 CA 90X, Y34X ™0∓X X3 ↑ Y 446 40, Y30, Y 044 4 X0 ∓4 3 ∓ 44™1, 34∓ 9 У 804W 4 XO WOYWCOA 4 X4 4X1 X34X ₹ A X4 ♥ YX4C O4 A ₹30Y00449C X0 X3 ₹X4X "YO=X \$ 4Δ ₹ X\$ ₹O 4 ↑Y XO 44X &L X \$ Y CC WOYX YX \$ "Y∓ C Y X\$ C47 Y↑ OJ Y X3 YOX \mp O \otimes 3 \mp WOYAOWX, 4YA X3 Y W \mp \mp X1 X34X O θ C 1 A 3 Y XO X4 4X: 3 Y CC FROY, LF JOEXOY OF A A, XRLX R LCOY F JOOYA, LYA XRLX R WOYF YXF XO θ X340013 X3 4 0YY 80*(l*1, Y4\fi X3 1 Y 44*(4*00YA X0 Y804Y X3 Y X34X, Y 4*(l* 740949 (X1. 3 ₹ 740") ₹ ₹ Y0064 Y0X 9 44X 8 4 ₹X Y0064 9 X00 Y0W3 X0 4 TO 4 X3 ₹ 08 3 7, ₹7 ₹0W3 4 W4₹, X ₹ ₹088 W 7X X34X 3 40 ₹ 70X 770₹ 07 WO')X ')X ₹ 3 ♥ ₹ 6 ♥ Y X \$ ♥ 9 4 4 W ') \ X \$ O 4 X O 4 ₹ Y \$ W \$ X \$ ₺ ♥ 4 Y X O \$ ♥, Y X \$ O O X. O) 3 ₹ ₹ 4 , 30/4 У1 804X3 4У1 4 (O) ₹ 307 ₹ X0 4 WO1 X3 У УX0 4 X4 4X1. ₹X ₹

§ .80 Y34X X3 ₹0 4 17 ₹ 40074.

Y 34 \mp 30Y) X34X $4\mp$ X4X W49Y0X 9 900Y0 91 4Y1 4Y1 Y1X Y2 Y300X Y1 Y300X Y1 Y300X Y2 Y300X Y3 Y300X Y4 Y4 Y50Y Y70Y Y7

90X, ⊗ X3 414 "9 "X 34 ₹ 1 " 9 "Y0X3 "1 X0 X3 ₹ X4X Y3 W3 ₹ 3 4 4 "Y0X 9 ⊗04 JOŦŦ ŦŦ, ̄ ⊗, ¼Ŧ ツ X¾¼X O⊗ X¾ ⊗O4Wæ H¼OΔ Yæ, X¾ ¼∆ ¼YX¼^ ₮ ツJ%₺ WOYŦ ₹XŦ y a 4 ₹W47 ⊗40" 4" "7 ya ya a4ya 4, a 474 ₹ 44x 0" ⊗40" 4 xa4 4x y a c0₹₹. ¯ ₹0₩\$ && &YX&^\ ₮ & 900Y 0& &04X0Y, Y\$ W\$ ₮\$ Y&\ YHOZ Y X\$00X ₮₩40フ८, Y30 Y00/4 4 80∓ X0 9 ∓4 4 91 X3 80//1 08 3 ₹ 1 71 474 Y30 Y00/4 X3 71 3 7 ₹ C8 O9C ↑ A XO 7A 77 87 X34X 7 77 8O4 X3 4A 47X4↑ 3 34A ₹O88 4 A XO ₹₩47 ¾ Ŋ Y¾ Ŋ YO ⊗44O4 ¾4A ₺ Ŋ O₹ 4 XO Ŋ4OW ¾ Ŋ XO ⊗O4 へO X¾4X ∡A 47X41 ⊗3 W477X X ₹ J4 X 7A A, X34X, ⊗ X3 40747¥ Y006A 70X 44X ⊗1, X3 X4 4X1 744 91 X3 4 WOYFO(F, X3 1 OO(3X XO F Y4 94WY X3 4471 XO X3 804Wæ ₩404 Yæ, 4Y4 4 ₹X04 47. X3 Y1 X0 X = 804 Y 4 = X4X. 840 X4 30 Y = 08 X3 J OJC, Y3O 3444 J Y YX3 YOYJ 4 O8 X3 #JOYFO4 #, 4Y4 Y F3 4 XO 4 O 4 J Y1 44 47X41 08 WOYHOYWXO4 ₹, Y O44 4 XO1 (4Y XO X3, 407)47₹, 474 XO Y4 ₹X 840" X3 " 4 = 34" 806 X4 4X1. X3 1 44 = 0 "J404 "X 4 = X0 X4 4X Y X3 X3 #X4X. - X3 1 #088 4 X3 40747 4471 X0 #W47. 48X 4 34 71 WO 4 4 X3 7 Y X3 1847L - 414 F346C 10X X3 40747F X4Y 44 47X47 08 X3 80662 08 47 7 77 ₹○ ○ △ ○⊗ ↑ ツ 4○₹ X礼 ♥○₹X X為 礼 X為 4 44X ⊗礼 4 ₹34♥ ⊗○८ X4 4X礼 ○4 4 ₹X○4 W47 ₹0W3 4 4 W ₹ 07 9 80074 4 344 407 J407 ₹ 4 477 X3 71 X0 X3 W477 X ₹ 344 = 3 74 4 6 4 070 9 X 3 7 X 0 6 X 3 4 4 4 7 7 X 0. 7 4 00 = X 0 X 3 4 4 X 8 W 4 X 0 9 0 8 X347471X37444X3 WO7FOCFFF0FF A444W 4472X377 YWO7FFOYW08 X34X 414 7 7X, \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\fr ∓ 4 \triangle , 9 $W4O\mp$ ∓ 3 $YOOC\Delta$ 34 $ZO\mp\mp$ $\mp\mp$ Δ X Y X3OOX 4 X XC, OY Δ WC4A Y^{*} X3X4 4X1 YO(L. 9OX ∓3 34Δ YO ∓344 YX3 WOYΔOWX OØ 3 4 Y Y ∓: ∓3 Δ Δ YOX HO=X/1 X4Y 44 47X41 08 X, 4= 1 7 144/= 7 144 40 08 X3 7 = X4Y = 08 47 OY=Y <8O</br>
O770Y YX. WO770∓ 4 WOYPO 4O4 48X 4 34 Y1 WOYW</br> ₹300/Δ 3.4 X3 ""J40Δ "" X0 494"JΔ0" 4/(3 ₹ W0)PO ₹X₹ Y X300X Y4 X "\ 804 XO X4Y JO∓∓ ∓∓ OY O⊗ X3 Y 4A4 Y. Y W4∓ X3 X4 4X1 9 YOX 44X ⊗ △

 $\mp WOYO \mp \mp, 3OY \quad 4, 474 \otimes 4 \quad \mathcal{L} 4WYYOYC \Delta 1, X34X, \otimes X3 \quad Y 71 Y3O \mp 000 4 4 Y \\ YX 4 \quad 4471 XO \quad \mp W47 \quad OY X3 \quad 04 \quad X3 \quad O8 \quad 47 \quad 414 \quad Y YX \quad WOYWCOL \Delta Y X3 \quad X3 \quad 17 \quad 44C, \\ Y3O \quad \mp OY74O \quad \Delta \Delta Y X3 \quad \mp O80 \quad W \quad YX \quad 7OY \quad 47, 474 \quad 477 \quad 477$

 \otimes y4(CL, C X OF OFF A, X34X Y3 Y X3 Y8 A OA JOY A 34F, Y X300X OAA AF, 4YA Y X300X 40X30A X1, W0YWCOA A 4Y PO X49C 4YA 30YOOA49C XA 4X1, XO A FWO X3 FX4X \otimes 40% 4Y MY Y X A4Y1 A, \otimes X3 FO A 1Y 4 \otimes X AY4A4F, OY F Y1 3 MF C8 X30F A C A A, F300CA A \otimes OF X0 A4X \otimes 1 X3 XA 4X1, Y0X 9 W4OF 3 X3 YYF X 4 A F4A 4YX41 OOF OY, 90X, M A C1 X340013 4 Y F3 X0 4 0 A J 4 \otimes OA Y Y1 X30F W0YA X OYF Y3 W3 Y A 4YY P A 4F X3 JA W O\& 3 F A C A4YW, 3 Y0OCA W AX4 YC1 4WX Y OJJOF X OY X0 4CC X3 AOC F O\& 30Y0OA 4YA PO X1. \&3 F Y0OCA 9 4 W4F Y Y3 W3 Y M 13X 4JJC1 X3 M4P M, FOMMOM HOF, FOMMAW YHOA 4.

80 X3 F4776 Y 34 444Y 840 X3 40 4Y 3 \(\frac{1}{2} \) X O\(\frac{1}{2} X4Y 1 840" "OA " 3 FXO4L 83 WY FF, A FF4X F8 A Y X3 844"W, "X 4 A "XO 4" . 83 7 C4 A = 1 XO A HOY. C4 84 700 CC. Y30 WOT 474 A 90470701, 7 X3 7 44 y x 3 JC4W , ⊗ 44 y 1 x 34x 3 ₹300CΔ 9 0y49C x 0 ₹4 x x 4 4x Δ y x 3 x 3 wy ₹₹. 474. Υ X300X Y4 X Y1 801 4 W0"" ₹₹ 01 840" X3 У Y1. W01W604 Δ 47 414 У YX. △OW31 O8 ७८४७ ४७४ XO J41 X3 WY ₹₹. 91 ₹ XXC △ У₹X4CC७ УX₹. X3 ₹О७ О8 ₹ 1 309 Δ 1 Δ X300 \mp 49 Δ W10Y9 \mp : Y3 14 \mp X3 WY \mp \mp . O9 X3 1 \mp Δ . J109 \mp Δ 90X3 91 804X3 4 X347 X0 4 X047 307 X0 X3 4 0Y7 W007X4L - X30₹ 4 74 7 7 4X € 4 AX 1 XO 4XX4WY ⊗ 44YW 4\4 Y, ⊗ X3 1 X300\3X 7407 4. ⊗ 3 1 4 W X30013 X 344 \(\frac{1}{4}\) 4 A HOY, 474 A \(\frac{1}{4}\)WO 4 X3 Y Y1407 \(\Triangle 407\) 47 Y7 Y7 474 ¾A IPW A A X¾ JOY 4₹¾ A A A ⊗4O¾¾ ₹ WO¾¾ ₹₹ O¾, ₹J W 4CC1, ⅓J4O¾ ₹ ¼ $X \otimes A \times X \otimes Y Y \wedge T \otimes OO(A \wedge YOO)W \times A AOWALOO Y CAY. TX T JAOJAJC, YA A, XAAX$ $3 \mp O$ 1/2 Y Y = XO A A <math>3 1/2 1/O 44 4W3 11 10X 4X 01 X341 X0 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X1 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X2 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X1 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X2 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X2 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X5 \(\frac{1}2\) X5 \(\frac{1}2\) X5 \(\frac{1}2\) X5 \(\frac{ 44X 87 474 F WOX 4 X4 4X7 WOYWCOA A Y X300X 04A 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) A Y X300X 4ΟΧ3Ο4 X1: 47Δ. ⊗ X3 WY ₹₹ Y 4 Δ W Δ. X3 7 WOO(Δ Ο)(1. 9(4") X3 4 ΟΥ) XOY44A\ X3 \ Y X3 W4\ Y4004 4\ Y4 30\ Y \ X1. \ Y \ Y \ X3 \ Y \ O\ X3 \ Y \ O\ X3 **₹○タト WX O⊗ X3 ③○₹XᲙՂ ₹, タア、 Ղ ツՂ, ツ X3,ፈX W3,ፈ1,ፈWX イ, ツ ツ O⊗ X3 ツ Კツ ₹X イムツツ,** ツ=X 44 08 8004 08 X 3 70=X 4 =X 7へ0 = 3 4 W X Z 7年, 4 = 3 344 7407 = 4, -- X 3 WY ₹₹ YOOLA & 4 9 9 HO\X & 496 9 4 O\X O \Y 4\X O \Y 4\X Y X\X OOX O\9X4 9 9\X ₹4X ₹84WX OY 8O4 X34X 4WX O8 J 48 Δ₹. X3 4 9₹ X3 ₹044 YΔ 4 O8 3 Y Y3O Y4 x x 40x x 0 4 0 8 x 0 4 y ₹0 y 0 x x 4 y 4 y y 4.

§ .74 4X WOYX44WX ₹ 08 X ३ ₹ 0 4 1 1.

83 $740\% \mp \mp$, x3 WOY YX OYF, $4\ell\ell$ X3 74 4X WOYX44WX \mp O8 x3 \mp O 4 \text{ Y, 44 Y4XO44 $\ell\ell$ L \mp O9H WX XO X3 \mp 4% 40 ℓ \pm 4 \mp X3O \mp O8 74 4X 74 \mp O9F, \pm 8 4YL 4 88 WO ℓ X \pm 44 \mp OY X3 \pm O9H WX, 4 \pm 4 \pm 4 CO X3 \pm 60H WX, 4 \pm 4 \pm 6 OY X3 \pm 70H WX, 4 \pm 70H W3 OO\3X XO 47 \pm 74 WO ℓ 4 ℓ 4 WOY \pm 7 WOO\ \pm 7 X A X0 X4 X A ℓ 7 W4WL O8 \pm 7 Y3 W3 OO\3X XO 47 7 J44X WO ℓ 4 ℓ 4 WOY \pm 7 WOO\ \pm 7 X3 X4 \pm 90Y4 ℓ 4 O8 X3 \pm 7 X4 X0 X4 \pm 7 X3 X4 \pm 90Y4 ℓ 4 O8 X3 \pm 7 X4 X4 \pm 7 X4 X4 X4 X4 \text{ O AY A 9L \pm 7 XX ℓ 7 A ℓ 4 ℓ 4.

⊗a woy yx oy≢ ∡ya woyx 14wx≢ ya wa xa ≢o 1 ny, ya ≢ ≢o 1 ny wa∡14wx 1 474 7 X3 747 08 X3 ₹X4X, ⊗O47₹ Y X3 74 4X 74 4O46₹ 08 4 ⊗O4 17 74X 07. 84CC 07A 4 X3 4OC F Y 34 C4 A AOYYY X3 4 FJ WX XO JO3C W X4 4X F. FY 84WX, ¾ ¾ ¼ Y A O ⊗ X ¾ ₹ X ¼ X , Y ¾ X ¾ A X ¾ Y X ¾ ¼ X D 1 4 ¼ X D 7 A ₹ O Y, O A Y X ¾ ¼ X O Y O A ₹○ 4 ↑ツ, X╕ ₹ ₩ 4₩○ツ₹X₫ツ₩ Δ○ ₹ У○X フ4○Δ○₩ ₫Ÿ₹ Δ ⊗⊗ 4 У₩ У Х╕ ७₫УУ 4 ○⊗ Δ W Δ Y1 X3 WOYX4O 4₹ ₹ Y3 W3 Y47 44 ₹ ⊗40" X3 WOYX44WX. ⊗34X J4 4X フィᆍOツ, タ ツヘ ネ ᆍOタ₦ WX O⊗ X氦 ₮XネX 、 ₮ Oタヒ ヘ ム XO ₹Oタツ X 氖 ₮ フイ X ツŦ OツŦ XO X忥 FX 436 F3 A WOOAX F O⊗ HOFX W. FX F 4AA A 37 FO" YA X AF O" X3 F FOSH WX. X 3 4X X 3 ₹0 4 1 7 7 7 4 7 4 ₹W Y4 X 3 0 ₹ W0 Y X 4 4 W X ₹ . 🛇 X 3 7 7 4 0 7 7 7 W 4 C X 0 X 3 7096 W Y C⊗44. OYAOO9X ACZ 3 YAZ AO ₹0. 90X YOX OZOY AYZ ZA YW Z6 A A A 840" X3 7 WO(44 ")4XO4 O8 ∓OW3 WOYX44WX∓: - X "YO∓X 9 X3 4 O7O" X3 ∓4" 74 YW 76 Y3 W3 Y 46 A4X ₹ Y 4 7096 W X4 4X1 Y3 Y X ₹ 40 Y00₹ X0 X3 ₹X4X 474 YWOYF ∓X YX Y X3 X3 JO36 W ∓48 X1. □ O4 31. 4XO O8 X3 "Y YX 40"4" Y. 4 Y XO X3 WO"™O") = 48 X1. Y = 7 49 3 4 08 49 49 = 060X = 0 4 19. ■ X = 840™ X3 WOYEX XOX OY OO 4W3 EX4X X34X Y 44 XO 6 44Y Y3O 44 X3 J 4EOYE, 4Y4 YAXX ₹XA JOY 4, YX XC 4 XO WOYX 4 XWX Y XA YAY O⊗ XA ₹X XX , XO 1º 4W ₹ XA **≢074 " 40X304 X1. 4"4 X0 740"00" 0" Y34X X3 7096 W Y 6844 4 P0 4 ₹.**

§ . 83 7 44 4 74 77 07 X3 74-

§ . △ 4X ₹ 08 X ३ ₹ ○ 4 1 1 4 7 4 X 3 ₹ X 4 X .

 \otimes 3 WOYAOWXO4 O \otimes X3 Y4X OY Y47 34 \triangle 46 Y1 O \otimes 3 \mp OYY, 47A 74 4X \triangle 9X \mp : 47A 3 \mp 74 4X 74O7 4X1 46OY \mp 6 496 \otimes 04 X3 \triangle \mp W3441 O \otimes \mp OW3 \triangle 9X \mp . 9OX 6O47 \mp WOYX44WX \triangle 8O4 X3 \mp 4 W O \otimes X3 \mp X4X, \triangle 9X \mp 7WO44 \triangle 7 X3 4 \triangle 7 7 \mp X44X OY O \otimes 7O96 W 4 \otimes 84 4 \mp , 44 WOYX44WX \mp 7 466 X3 \mp X4 WX7 \mp 08 64Y, 47A O96 74XO41 OY X3 \mp X4X 47A X3 Y3O6 74X OY, Y3 W3 \mp 7A \mp 77 \pm 746 X3 P3 OYA XO \triangle \pm W3411 X3O \mp \triangle 9X \mp Y3 Y OYW X3 \pm 34 \triangle 7 Y WOYX44WX \triangle 97 C4Y8O6 4OX3O4 X1, X3 4 73X O \otimes X3 W4 \triangle XO4 \mp 7A \otimes 4 \mp 96. Y3 X3 4 X3 YOY1

 $\begin{array}{l} 4\mp \times 3 \quad \forall 4\times \\ \text{OY4$($\Delta$ 9} \times \mp \text{W4}") \\ \text{OY4$($\Delta$ 9} \times \mp \text{W4}") \\ \text{OY4$($\Delta$ 9} \times \pm \text{W0}") \\ \text{X4} \times \pm \text{W0} \times 4 \\ \text{Y} \quad \text{YX4} \times 4 \\ \text{YX5} \times 4$

§ . 4074X 07 08 X3 ₹0 4 17.

₹X.4X ₹3006Δ 4 ₹X04 X X0 3 7, 8 4X X3 X 7 08 X3 X447₹4WX 07, 3 W006Δ " YX 4X4" Y 4 4 4 ₹ 0 Y 4 9 € 7 1 ₹ 0 Y 7 X 3 4 X X Y 4 ₹ X 0 X 3 ₹ X 4 X 3 Y 4 ₹ 6 Y 4 Y 1 X . 90X, Y3 Y X3 ₹0 4 1Y 1 ₹ 4Y47 4Y1 08 X3 7407 4X1 08 X3 ₹X4X, T 4 744X OO X3 1/4X O1/4C 4O1/4Y, - 4 WO1/4 4 4/4C OO OO, - 3 4/4F YO 4 43X XO 1/4Y 4OW3 **↑.44°)X № JX Y X3 4 Y XO X3 JO96 W Y 6844,4₹4 4 Y444 804** ₹4 W ₹ 4 **Y4** 4 **A** XO X3 ₹X4X, O4 8O4 ₹O" OX3 4 4 4₹O"44C W4O₹, "Y Y3 W3 X3 "Y4X O" ₹ WOYW 47 Δ: ⊗ 3 3/4∓ 7/4 X3 407/4X 07 Y X300X 4 / 4∓07, 47/4 Y X300X 4 / 4Y⊗0/ WAOF, A SAF WAA X Y XSOOX AOXSOA XI, S F FOWW FFOA OA XS FXAX, WAI AX 477L X " 1 OY ≢OW3 4 \1417X; YO4 YOOLΔ X3 1 OW4X OY 9 4 Y14OY\ ΔΟΥ ΧΟ Χ3 <u> 144YX , ₹ YW X 40 ₹ YOX 4 J4 | & Y 08 4YI X3 Y1 Y3 W3 & WOOL4 H0₹XLI W4LL</u> 3 = OY). Y34X Y 3 4 44 47W 3064= X40 08 47 =0 4 17 Y307 X3 64Y 40 = 70X **≢O △¼ツヘ 4OO₹ ¼ 7OY 4 ₹ ツ 4 XO ∮ ⊗OOツ4 △ Oツ 74 ₹Oツ7X Oツ.**

. C 7. C 9. 1.

. △ O4 9 CC X J 4W ₹. C 9. . W 4 7. 比 . § .

. O₹ ¼X. X ↑ ¼X. ℓ ∮. . W ¼7. №. § .

. 10 WW 444 Y, 400Y F. W347. . - A Y4XX ((= 3 = X042 08 X3 3 (X W H0Y8 A 44W2, 744X . 7. , &W.

. W △ Y4XX CC = 3 = XO42 O⊗ X3 3 C X W HOY⊗ △ 44W2, J. .

§ . ⊗4 4X ₹ 44 ₹ 4W4 Δ 4 XY У У 4X ОУ₹.

Y30 W47 \triangle 009X X34X X4 \triangle X \equiv \triangle 4 \Rightarrow X3 \Rightarrow Y079 \Rightarrow 00 X30 \equiv X3 \Rightarrow X3 \Rightarrow X3 \Rightarrow X4 \Rightarrow X4 \Rightarrow X4 \Rightarrow X4 \Rightarrow X5 \Rightarrow Y0704X \Rightarrow X4 \Rightarrow X60 \Rightarrow X4 \Rightarrow X5 \Rightarrow X6 \Rightarrow X7 \Rightarrow Y7 \Rightarrow Y8 \Rightarrow Y7 \Rightarrow

§ . ⊗ 3 ⊗ 4 X 3 O ⊗ X 4 4 X ₹ ₹ ₹ 4 W 4 Δ.

§ . 3 Y3O O∠4X ₹ 3 ₹ X4 4X ₹, O∠4X ₹ X3 ∠4Y O❷ Y4X OY €.

 3 Y30 OC4X = 3 = X4 4X =, OC4X = 4X X3 = 4" X " X3 C4Y O8 Y4X OYE; 804, 3

 4 = 1 1444 = X3 84 X3 08 X4 4X =, X34X 84 X3 Y3 W3 X3 C4Y 08 Y4X OYE

 4 WC44 = = 4W4 4; 4Y4, =0 844 4 = 47 Y4 OY 3 ", 3 4 Y4 4 = X 4 Y 4Y4

 Y 88 WXO4C, 4009C1 10 CX1, 3 40 = 4" YHO41 X0 3 = 4CC1, 3 40 = 4" YHO41 X0

 4CC Y4X OYE, 4Y4 Y8C WX = 4 Y00Y4 OY X3 14 4X = OW X1 08 "4YY Y4. OY X3

 09 = 1 4 YW 4 Y4 PW0X OY 08 X4 4X =, = 4 4 4 = 7 WX49C = O

 4 X3 = W04 X1 Y3 W3 74 YW = 4 Y4 = X4X = 34 Y X3 4 = 7 WX X0 4W3 OX3 4: 4 Y4 Y0

 \triangle J YA YW WOOLA 3 YW 804Y44A 4 JL4W A Y 80XO4 WOY YX OYF 8 X3 F FX Y1 OY F Y 4 YOX XO 4 O4F 4 A.

¼₹ 4CC 7¼X O7F ¼4 7X 4 ₹X 4 7 7¼ 7X¼ 7 70 X3 8¼ X3 O8 X4 ¼X ₹, 4¾4 W4O₹ 70 HOFX & 496 7 8047 77 4 WOY& A 44WL 804 X3 JO4JOF 08 4 J4 FF 77 3 7 Y30 X \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2 X44"776 = X OYA 4 800X. WOWS 4 "Y4" = 4 7096 W 1 Y7 YSO =47 = XS 800744X 07F 08 X3 7 4W 474 W07707 F48 X1 08 74X 07F. 30X Y F30064 3 W44 ⊗OC YOX XO 1-X YA X3 ₹ Y41- Y XO X3 J4 HOA W O⊗ X34X C 9 4X1 4YA X4 4X \(\mathbb{T}, \text{O4 4 \text{ \Text{0}}} \mathbb{T} \mathbb{X} \text{O} \(\text{X} \text{ \Text{0}} \) \(\text{X} \mathbb{T}, \text{X} \mathbb{T} \mathbb{T} \) \(\text{X} \mathbb{T} \mathbb{T} \) \(\text{X} \mathbb{T} WOYE Δ 4 \mp X3 Y Δ \mp YJX1. Y Δ Y \mp , Δ Y Δ X3 Δ X 3 Δ \mp 4 Δ 4 Δ \mp X3 \otimes Δ X X3 O \otimes X4 Δ X \mp 5 3 747 34 1004 14∓07 801 x3 77 71 3 77 68 69 14 A 8407 3 ₹ 7141 7 7 7 X = 1 49Δ OX3 4 ₹O 4 19₹ 34 YOX 4 4 13X XO HOΔ1 3 Y. ₹X ₹ X3 ₹O 4 19 Y3O YOX YX3 YY X YO4X3 3 ₹ Y3 (XO 4((\ 4 Y1, J4 X YW Y34X \ 4, XO \ 4 WO/OO449/ $^{\prime}$ 0/OFF XO 3 F WOY4OWX, 4Y4 W4FX 4 $^{\prime}$ 0 A 3 F Y4YX O8 84 X3, $^{-}$ X $\mp \mp OWA 4 \mp O 4 7 7 7 8 0 4 \mp 4 \mp XO 9 X4 4 X 4 4 7 7 7 7 7 XO X 8 8 0 7 4 7 4 4 W .$

§ . ⊗3 C4Y O⊗ Y4X OY = OC4X A 51 X3 707 =.

₹1 X 4 4X 11 0⊗ 4 6 1 01. 11 X 3 ⊗ 4**₹**X 400¥ 0⊗ X 3 **₹** Y 0 4¥. Y W 0 0 6 4 0 X 4 0 4 XO 466 ₹X4X ₹, 474 ₹O∮ 4₹ 0⊗ X\$ 64Y 0⊗ 74X 07₹. W 446 707 ₹ \$4 OYA 4X4Y Y XO 94 4Y X3 X4 4X ₹ O⊗ ₹O 4 1YE; X3 7 W444 A X3 4 A44 Y1 4044W X1 ₹0 849 4₹ X0 96 4₹ 4 MOYX94WX Y1 JOY 9 8 ₹ Y141 7 YX₹, 4Y4 XO 49FOL 3 7 8407 X3 O4X3F 97 Y3 W3 3 344 WO78 47 4 X3 7. H F44 7. C 74X O⊗ JOJ ԻO↑ Y O∓ X3 ⊗OO4X3, Y ∓3 Y1 XO 94 4Y X3 X4 4X1 Y3 W3 OC4∆ ∓C4O∓. y 11 08 70/414 414 3011447, 344 WOYW/O4 4 Y X3 X3 ₹0/X41 47044X3, 7409009W Δ , $9 \times 3 707 \mp 949$, $X3 991 \mp 49700 \times 0984093 \mp 0400 = 710000 = 710000 = 710000 = 710000 = 710000 = 710000 = 710000 = 710000 = 7100000 = 7100000 = 7100000 = 7100000 = 7100000 = 7100000 = 7100000 = 7100000 = 71000000 = 7100$ X 🔰 🖡 O⊗ 🐧 O J A J O J C X A O O J A X X A 🎞 C 🗏 A 4((2. 40 O) A J A J O X A J A J O X X3 4 Ο4X3 \(\frac{4}{2} \) X3 \(\frac{4}{2} \) XX4 \(\frac{4}{2} \) XX \(\frac{7}{2} \) O4X3 = O8 41.9 % O244 = 240 = 4 % Y A <math>30 = X / X = 4 % A % = X X 8 O49 = 90 XX 3 4 X 7 A 7 W , Y O X 3 A A F 7 W X F Y O 4 X 3 L O 8 4 9 X X A 8 4 X , 7 4 A A 4 4 C L 8 O 4 J 48 △1. O4 44×3 4 8O4 3 ₹ ₹OJ 4₹X X OO₹ Y 499 ₹₹: 3 J 4 ₹3 △. Y X3 3 ₹ 4491. リ 4イ 4イソ4: ̄ 4 CO== Y3 W3 Y4= &4X4C XO H3イ =X Y4Oツ, 4Y4 9400へ3X OY 3 イ タモ

> 40%0 \angle 0 \angle 0 H4%1 \angle 4 \bigcirc 1, 10 A4%4%1 \angle 4 Y0X4 . \triangle 4%0 X , %04X4 \angle 0 \bigcirc 1, %3 Y \bigcirc 7 Z \bigcirc 7 X \bigcirc 8 W \bigcirc 8 H0 \bigcirc 7 \bigcirc 7 X 40%7 A 80 \triangle 0 \bigcirc 7, 10 Y \bigcirc 9 A4 X WWLX3 WO%7 Z \bigcirc 7 Y0 Y \bigcirc 9 A4 X WWLX3 WO%7 Z \bigcirc 7 Y0 Y \bigcirc 9 A4 X WWLX3 WO%7 Z \bigcirc 7 Y0 Y \bigcirc 8 A4 X WWLX3 WO%7 Z \bigcirc 7 Y0 Y \bigcirc 8 A4 X WWLX3 WO%7 Z \bigcirc 7 Y0 Y \bigcirc 8 A4 X WWLX3 WO%7 Z \bigcirc 7 Y0 Y \bigcirc 8 A4 X WWLX3 WO%7 Z \bigcirc 7 Y0 Y \bigcirc 8 A4 X WWLX3 WO%7 Z \bigcirc 7 Y0 Y \bigcirc 8 A4 X WWLX3 WO%7 Z \bigcirc 7 Y0 Y \bigcirc 8 A4 X WWLX3 WO%7 Z \bigcirc 7 Y0 Y \bigcirc 9 A4 X WWLX3 WO%7 Z \bigcirc 9 Y0 Y \bigcirc 9 X \bigcirc

707 ONY XFF. Δ WC44 Δ YOCC XN O4XN YN WN XN YD 404 COO F ON 94 44 4, 4YD N F WOYD X XO4 N 4 4 W ON 40FX4 4, N 4 YOXO4CCL X4Y YYN YN YN YD 404 F X XN C4XX 44X C 9 4XL. DN C7, Δ OY ON 904 OYDL, 494YDOY YO XN 4CC 4YW ON XN 285 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

ドジへと 手為, フイOWOイ ム ⊗イOツ X為 フロフ ፈツム X為 WOOツW C O⊗ タイキテ C イメ゙ン イメクキロOCOX Oタ ⊗イOツ □ 4×3. 4√4 4× 4× 9 43 9×3 4 46 0⊗ 6×3 4₹, 4√4 ×3 ₹×496 ₹39 9× 0⊗ ×3 4 80474X 07 = 3006 34 4 74 4 X 3 707 = 704 W 4W077 WX, X 3 6 74X H444884. YO44 4 XO Y4OW & Y47. FF. O8 844YW XO 4 4 YY46 O8 &OFX 6 X F. 344 X3 4044W X1 X0 49₹06 3 7, 7 , 8407 X3 04X3 3 344 744 X0 09₹ 4 X3 X4OW O8 4OW ((= 83 84")OOF J 4W O8 Y =XJ34(4 4 = 7(4= 7) X3 JOJ O7 "J4"71. 4WWOO")X\(\overline{A}\), \(\Delta\) **₹** 446 44X W6 **₹** 0**⊗** X**\$** X4 4X**1** 7066, 47, 746 4, 700 X00**₹**, 07H0**₹**X, W074 774. 4 74094X A. 84 OLOOF. O A O8 804W 47A 88 WX: 47A X84X Y090AZ Y4F 9007A XO 03F 4 X3 7 04 47L 08 X3 7 X30013 X3 L Y 4 W078 47 4 3L 04X3. 7 Y04 Y4F X30= - 474, Y - 4X3 & FF, 804 X3 - 14 4X 4 J4 W40X 0Y, 4Y4 4F Y0W3 4F Y 4 9, 8107X3 F47 70X 07F, Y70YC 41, 4 C 9 14X 07F, 474 7C 7 X04 08 70Y 1, Y WOYA "Y, A JAOJ4X, JA 4Y, 4YYOC, 4YA A JA 08 4 € 80AW 4YA 88 WX, X3 ₹4 A *∡AX WC ₹, ∡Y∆ ∡CC X*╕ *OX*╕ *A X*╕ *Y*1*₹ JA HO∆ W ∡C XO X╕ <i>∡9*O , &W. Y╕O △O ₹ YOX ₹ X 3 4X X 3 = 441 Y 4 4WX = 08 X 3 JOJ = Y 3 W 3 Y 4 801 Y 4CL 4L 81 PO YX, Y 1 O(4X O) = O⊗ X3 (4Y O⊗)4X O) =. 494 4 4 WX(1, X)4 4 XO 4 ≡ X4O1, 4((X3 **9**4ΥΔ∓ Χ34Χ WOO(Δ ΟΥ Χ "Υ4Ύ ΥΔ, 4ΎΔ ΧΟ ∓47 Χ3 ⊗ΟΟΥΔ4Χ ΟΥ Ε Ο⊗ Χ3 4 X44YPO ((X1. O4 XO 4 YA 4 X3 707 ₹0(449 X 4 08 X3 4 4884 4₹

§ . ⊗3 ₹ 440₹ 40X304 \(\delta\) 47. 74 \(\delta\) ₹.

90X Yao W4y $4 \mp X44$ ya \mp ya 1 yax Oy 4 X \mp ya X a \pm \pm X4 \pm ya \pm A50 \pm A60 \pm A70 \pm A70

§ . ○ ■ ○ ② 47 ○ 4×3 7 × 1 4× ■. ■ × 4○ ■ YOX WOY ■ X X X 3 ○ 96 へ 4× OY.

 \otimes 3 O4X3 Δ 0 \mp 90X X3 9 740 Δ 0W 4 9 Y O9C \uparrow 4X O9: X O9C \uparrow 7 \uparrow \mp 4 Δ 4 X O94C \otimes O4W XO X3 O9C \uparrow 4X O9 970 \mp Δ 97 X3 X4 4X1, 49 Δ 9 47 X3 9 \uparrow \mp 344 \mp X3 \mp 4% 84X Y X3 X. Y3 4 X3 X4 4X1 \mp 08 X \mp 0Y9 94X O4 4C Δ 49 Δ 09C \uparrow 4X O41, X3 O4X3 9 X \mp 6 Δ 4 \mp 07 4 40 \uparrow 4X O47 09C \uparrow 50X, Y3 4 X3 X4 4X1 \mp 0 Δ X3 O4X3 \mp 0 Δ 6 Δ 7 Δ 8 Δ 9 Y \mp 5.

§ . ₹X 40 ₹ YOX W34Y1 X3 Y4XO4 O8 O46 14X OYF.

 \otimes 3 O4X3 \mp 47 \neq 50 \pm 64 \pm 4WX: X W4Y X3 \neq 8O4 OY62 \neq 744 \pm 4 X3 7 \neq 7450 \otimes 3 Y Y3O \mp Y 44 \mp , Y3 X3 \neq 3 \mp Y 44 \mp 3 Y \mp 60, O4 \pm 70X \mp 470X3 \neq X0 \mp Y 44 Y3 \mp Y4Y . 3OY \neq 4, 4 \mp X3 \mp 4WX 40 \mp Y0X 74040W 4 Y Y O96 74X OY, X Y4Y \mp Y0 W34Y1 Y X3 Y4X04 O8 4 X4 4X2. \otimes 30 \mp , 4Y 466 4YW W0Y8 \neq 70 \oplus 70 O4X3 \mp 70 W0Y8 \neq 70 O762 Y X3 \neq 77 WX X0 3 Y Y3O 34 \mp 77 W0YX44WX \oplus X: 90X \otimes X \oplus 4 \oplus 466 466 4YW, X \mp 04 \mp 3 Y, 4Y4 74 \mp 77 \mp 70 \oplus 78 \mp 70 \oplus 79 \oplus 79 \oplus 70 \oplus 79 \oplus 7

§ . ₹X ₩4ΎУОХ ↑ ⊗O4₩ XO 4 X4 4X1 X34X ₹ У 46 Δ.

§ . 4₹₹ 44× 0½₹.

§ . 83 84 X3 O8 X44X ₹40 ₹ Y0X 4 7 Y4 OY X3 488 4 YW O8 46 C OY.

 4⊗X 4 Y¾4X Y ¾4
 ₹4 △ 490 § , X Y 4 O¾ W ₹₹44₹ XO O¾ 4X4Y ¾ X¾ ₹

 JC4W XO J4O X¾4X X¾ ⊗4 X¾ O⊗ X4 4X ₹ ¾4₹ ¾O 4 C4X O¾ XO X¾ △ ⊗⊗ 4 ¾W O⊗

 4 C O O¾, 4¾ W W4¾ OX ¾ ¼¼ ¾4¾ ¼¾ ¼¾ 0
 X O OX X Ø ¾0¾ X A OX X Ø

 ¾0 Ø4 X¾ ₹ XO ¾ YX X ¾ A X W₹, ¾ C¾X ØO C4¾ C4₹ A ₹ ₹ X ₹ ¾ 4 △ ¼¾ △ ₹ X ¾

 ¾4 ¼ ₹ O⊗ J4 X¾ ¼¼ X¾ ØO C4₹ O⊗ ₹OZ C4₹ X O¾

§ .74 W4OX OY = XO 4 X4Y Y Y YO44 Y1 X4 4X =.

§ . WO⁄3X 48O^ ₹ 7 X4 4X ₹.

WOJX 4801 = $94 \times 44 \times 14$ 400 ($\pm \pm 00$) ± 41 ± 00 ($\pm \pm 00$) ± 10 ± 10

83 40८ 章 X 3 4 X 章 X 4 2 C 章 3 4 C 4 Y 8 O C Y X 4 J 4 X 4 X 0 Y 0 8 X 4 4 X 章 4 4 章 0 8 8 W Y X C Y Y O A X Y X O Y Y 4 X 3 章 0 9 H W X 0 8 4 4 章 X Y W X W 3 4 J X 4 8 O 4 X 3 J 4 章 Y X C X 0 章 288 Intellectual Property Copyright © 2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

₹ ツJCŁ Oタ₹ 4 X&4X 4") Δ "XCŁ ⊗4C₹ "YX 4J4 X4X O") ₹ X& へ4O₹₹ ₹X "J4"\ "Y4"\ O(4X O) O⊗ X3 ⊗4 X3 O⊗ X4 4X ₹. 3 X34X 4 ₹O4X₹ XO ₹OW3 4) ₧७ Д УХ X3 4 WOY WX OY 08 X3 4 14 08 Y0446 X047 X04 4YYF 4 X0 X3 064X OY 08 X: 3 Y =3 = XO 4WX 4 4 =309 =X 744X, 494 1 X 74 = 4 X3 W3444WX 4 08 49 309 =X ツᲙツ: ╕ 〒 Კ フOイ XՀツ WՀሬ "ᲣフOᆍXOイ. Y╕O Კへへイム ᲙX 〒 ╕ 〒 Wイ ツ *ウ*Ⴂ X╕ ፈሏል X Oツ O⊗ " YX 474 X4X OY = 70X 070 YX4 4X =: ⊗3 764X 4Y = 34 Y 7 740 Y = 4 X 3 ⊗ 3 94 Y = X 0 4 ₹XO4 X3 4 J4 ₹O9 4₹, 4 ₹XO4 Δ X3 ♥ 4⊗X 4 X3 ₹ 34Δ JOX X3 ♥ XO Δ 4X3. XA A AAYT OAA AAACC XAOT XO 9 Y CCA YAO AAA AOY WCATJT XO XA A WCOAYT.∡ 40"∡" 1 7 1 4∠. 3∡ "1 4\4 4 Y X3 4"X OW3O= XO 4 =XO4 3 " 34८8 O8 3 = ⊗८ X, W4O∓ Δ 4W3 O8 X3 ∓3 J∓ XO 9 ∓4Y Δ 7 XYO. 466 X3 ∓ 7X 4J4 X4X O7 444 ¼₹ ⊗440Δ0ℓ УX ¼₹ X&4X O⊗ 4&4∆4" ₹XO₹, Y&O, ¼WWO4∆ У^\ XO ⊗4W XO₹ ₹ ¼₩₩ΟΟΊΧ, ¾¼ ΫʹʹΛ ₹ΥΟΊΥ ΧΟ Ϋ Χ¾Ί ΔἆΧ ₹ Χ¾ΪΧ ¾ ΥΟΟζΔ ΫΟΧ ΫΊΖζΟΊ∠ Χ¾ 1 ͿΟ ₹ΟΫ O4 X3 \mp X ℓ 4 \uparrow 4 \uparrow 7 \mp X 3 \forall , W4O \mp Δ 3 \forall XO θ \mp \forall 0X3 4 Δ 0 \forall Δ 4 ℓ 3 ℓ 7 0 \otimes W ℓ 0X3 \mp .

§ . 84 X3 X4W XCZ 76 41 4.

OO4 ⊗4 X3 "41 9 X4W X/1 7/ ∆1 ∆, 4∓ Y // 4∓ 1°74 ∓∓/1; X ∓ ∓O⊗⊗ W "X X34X X *ቃ ጋር* ልጎ ል, ሃ 04ል 4 X0 *ቃ* WOሣ *0ቃር* ጎፈXO4ෑ. X3 ሣፈሃሃ 4 Wፈሃ ሣፈሣ ሃ0 ል ⊗⊗ 4 ሃW _ ሃ X3 W4=. 83 X4W X 76 44 71 08 84 X3 = 80074 4 07 4 X4W X W07= 7X; 474 4 X4W X WOYF YX F X34X Y3 W3, F, 97, 84 A A AOWX OY, Y8 AA A 840Y OOA 4WX OYF. 830₹, 4₹ 140X 0₹ 09₹ 4 ₹, Y34X 4 ₹ YW604 4 YX3 Y4X04 08 W 4X4 Y 4WX₹ 88 WX XO X 44X WC ₹ 414 Δ 07, ₹ X4W XCL 1447X Δ. ₹8, 804 7₹X47W, 4 7407 ₹ ₹ 744 X0 4 30=X (44")L Y30 34 44 4")W 4 844 ")XO X3 WOO")X4L, X34X X3 L =34((9 4660Y △ XO 4 XO49 309 9 ₹48 XL. X ₹ 949 8 ₹X X34X X3 7 W4990X 9 4 80₹ △ 740 ₹ 09₹: 804 X 3 ₹ ₩4990X 4 XO49 Y X 300X X 3 ७, ₹9 X 3 ₹4°9 ७4°99 4, 9 Δ ¾¾¾Δ ¾Λ O4 ¼WW JX ¾Λ ¼¾ ¾X 4 Y. ⊗O((₹ WO4 X1 ₹ X¼W X(1 J4O)) ₹ Δ. (1 HOTX/I TAIT. X3AX X3 1A/CO-14 YT OCAX A X3 CAY O8 YAX OYT Y AXXAWY Y1 X3 WOYFOL YAYL OF 4X X3 X Y Y3 Y3 Y4F 474 Y1 X0 X3 7C4W O \otimes YX 4 Y XO Y3 W3 X3 Z 344 Y X 4 3 7. 83 77 404 46 4 47, 34 77 9 7 4 8 4X 4 9Z W4704, y 11 08 J 1₹ 4, ₹ 1X XO 3 7 XO ₹0 801 J 4W . W4701 4 WC41 4 X34X 3 Y ₹3 4 X0 X4 4X Y X3 X3 "77 4O4 "77 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) 474 46 4 47, 34 77 WOY\(\frac{1}{2}\) X A XO X3 "7X 4 Y Y X3OOX 477 FOFT W O7 O8 844O4, Y4F W444 4 O88 97 X3 7 48 4 OOF 7 77. Y3O W40 CXZ.

. A FXOAL ON TOCAYA, ALXA HA AC A A WOC LYAW, OC. . . A POOX \mp ACOLOFF, Y OLOAGO A, WAAY WY , A ABOAX, A NOCEX Y. &W.

. OY X \$\frac{\tau}{2} \text{\text{A}} \text{\text{Y}} \text{X} \text{\text{\text{A}}} \text{\text{Y}} \text{\text{A}} \text{\text{Y}} \text{

. 3 ₹XO4L 08 X3 84 4XL 08 Y ₹XJ346 4, 4L 84X3 A 4001 47X, 7 70. . . .

. H3O ₹1 ₹ 3 ₹XO41 08 H3446 ₹ . J. .

. \angle X \Rightarrow O \triangle YX \Rightarrow I X \Rightarrow I \Rightarrow I X \Rightarrow I \Rightarrow I AHO40 \Rightarrow I \Rightarrow I Y AZW \Rightarrow I \Rightarrow I O Y YX \Rightarrow I AZA WOYFO X. \Rightarrow I O Y YX \Rightarrow I AXOA, YAOW \Rightarrow I O I I I I AXOA ON \Rightarrow I O I I AXI A \Rightarrow I O I AXI A

. Δ O4 9 CC X 7 4 Δ ₹, C 9. . W 4 7. 比 . § .

. (X 44CCL, C4 D DOY) X3 4 40704 \(\frac{1}{2} \) (3 YW X3 7 48 D OO\(\frac{1}{2} \) (OY X3 YO4D 40), Y3 W3 W4YYOX 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) (C4 YD 4 D Y PY\(\frac{1}{2} \) (PY\(\frac{1}{2} \) (OY X3

. \P . \otimes 49 O \mp C49 O, 4WWO44 Y1 XO 4C 4 O \mp Y41 Y0 \mp ; C 1. Y4Y \mp Y0 Y YX OY O \otimes X3 X44Y \mp 4WX OY.

. 4774C. C 9. 1.

. *C 9*. . W47. ht . § .

. C 1, C 9. Htt . W47. Ht.

. ⊗3 (⊗ O⊗ 4(4 4 y) H4 4 ₹ 3 ₹ X O 4 T O ⊗ X 3 1 5 y J 4 O 4 T .

#347. X ₹. O& Wh4O4₹&*C*hW 1₹ hy &O4 &3h O4Wh4 474h O& &4h4®₹hW

§ . 104447X7.

HOY EVERA 32 OYS 4772 PT 4 YW . XS 4X XS 84 XS O8 X4 4X E. E4W4 A 4YA ツ OC49C 4₹ X OOへ3X XO 9 , 4O ₹ YOX 4CY4₹₹ 488O44 4 ₹088 W YX 4₹₹O44YW X 3 4 X X 3 1 ₹ 3 4 C C 9 JOYWXO 4 C C 1 O 9 ₹ 4 4 , T Y 4 Y Y Y 4 3 4 ₹ 5 O O 1 3 X 8 O 4 ₹ W O 4 X ₹ *本へよ* ツᆍX フ 4⊗ Δጚ. ̄ ⊗O4 ツ X╕OΔ톡. Y╕O톡 ⊗⊗ WよWጚ 罩╕OO6△ ツOX △ フ ツ△ Oツ X╕ 1004 84 X3 08 X3 W09X44WX 91 J44X ₹. 4 104449X£ ₹ 09 08 X3 ₹ 9 49₹. Y3 Y X3O₹ Y3O 74Y 4 X4 4X2 O8 J 4W, O4 472 OX3 4 X4 4X2, 44 YOX J 48 WXC2 ∡₹₹ Y X 3 4 ₹7 WX XO X₹ O∮₹ 4 ¼YW , X 3 ₹ 4 ₽O 4 X 3 ↑O¼4¼YX₹ O⊗ ¼ 7OY 4⊗Oℓ ₹○ 4 ↑٧. ⊗\$ 104447X 740♥ ₹ XO ७4 УX4 У X\$ WOY4 X OY ₹ O⊗ X\$ X44X1. 4Y4 XO W4OF X XO 9 O9F 1 A. 4F 3 74L 8 YA 3 7F 68 O96 1 A XO 74Y OF O8 8O4W ∡ヘム クᆍX Xst フムイXむ YstO 女XX プフXᆍ XO OC女X st まフ4Oツ まま. X まより ツへよへ ツッX X34X Y0 FO A 1Y 0013X X0 YX A YX0 (13X(1, 4Y4 Y X300X 1004 A 4F0Y. OJF 4 47W 08 X3 X4 4X1, 04 44 YAOW A J7, 744X WOC44 4 C4X OYF 08 ⊗4 YΔ∓3 J. ⊗3 ΛΟ444YX1 Y41 9 J4OY ₹ Δ ΦΟ4661 ΧΟ 466 Χ3 WOYX44WX YΛ 4CC 4YW, X34X X3 1 4CC 4 W J4OW4CC1 JC 41 X3 7 € C € XO 4W3 OX3 4 4 € 104447X = 804 X= 04= 447W. 83 104447X1 = 4 y 14 08 X44X1, 41 Y3 W3 ₹₹₹ ₹X4YW 4YA ₹OWOO4₹ 44 74O♥ ₹ Δ XO 4YŁ OY, Y W4₹ % &4₹ Y Δ O⊗ X% ♥, Y O4 Δ 4 XO WOYJ ℓ 4 \otimes 4 X3 ℓ == 4 $\ell\ell$ 1 XO \otimes 0 ℓ 8 ℓ 3 = 3 $^{\circ}$ 4 $^{\circ}$ 4 $^{\circ}$ 7 3X=.

§ . ₹X 1 ₹ X3 104447X 70 4 13X XO 7X 48 4 074₹У Δ 7 X3 1 WOX 07 08 4 X4 4X1.

§ . 74×04 08 ×3 046 14× 07 × 700 ₹ ₹.

 $4\mp 90 \text{ y4x Oy} \mp 096 \uparrow \Delta \text{ x0 a0 4yl x3 y1 } 804 4y0x3 4 \text{ y4x Oy, y3 w3 x34x Ox3 4} \\ \mp 3 4\mp 60 \text{ w47496 } 08 \text{ a0 y1, x y4x0446l} 8060y \mp x34x x3 \text{ t0444yx } \mp 90x \\ 900y\Delta \text{ x0 1} = 74\mp774y \text{ by 7x y3 4 x3 744xl x0 y30y 3 34} \text{ t44yx a 3} \\ 10444yxl \mp 08 3 \text{ yf } 60 \text{ Oy496 x0 O9x4 y h0} \text{ w}.$

§ . Ø3 104447X1 W47Y0X YJ4 4 X3 4 13X € 08 4 X3 44 J44X1.

YOY YO = X4YX4 = WOYJOY 4 CX =.

§ . 4044X OY 08 X3 10444YXZ.

4 yax oy yat jox foy oo a 4 joff ff one yxo xa aayaf oo ayoxa 4, 804 xa f wo4 xt oo a 4 jaoy ff a oo ayot and a jay for a final for a final final for a final final for a final final for a final final final final final for a final f

83 4 13X Y3 W3 X3 JO∓∓ ∓∓ 07 08 4 XOY7 04 J40 7W WO78 4∓ 0J07 3 7 Y30 30/Δ₹ X ツフ/ Δ↑. ԻX ツΔ₹ ツ0 ⊗04X3 4 X34Y X0 ₹ W04 X3 フ4₺♥ ツX O⊗ Y34X ₹ △O XO 3 ७. O4 X3 J 48O4७४७W O8 X3 J4O७ ₹ X3४X 3४₹ 9 ७ ७४△ XO 3 ७. ३ ७४२ X3 4 804 4 X4 Y X3 X0YY 04 X3 740 YW Y3 \mp 34YA\mp. X 66 3 \mp \mp4X \mp 40 X 3 34¥ YO 4 \3X XO Y4Y 4YL W34Y\ Y X; ⊗O4 X34X XOYY, O4 X34X WOOYX4L, 4O ¥ YOX 9 COYN XO 3 Y 47 JAOJA XOA. 3 W4YYOX Y YX 48 A YX3 NO AYYYX O8 X, 91094 Y34X ₹ 4 PO 4 4 804 3 ₹ 0Y9 ₹ WO4 X1, 096 ₹₹ X3 797 4, 04 X3 1° 4W ₹ O8 FO 4 11X1, 34 = 9 1 PJ4 FFCL Y44 O 4 XO 3 Y. 83 F C4 FX JO YX F YOX YO4X^4^ , X&4X X& WOOYX4₹ ₹70X YXO & ₹&4Y4₹4Y4 OY4 A & ₹70Y 4. 804x3 4, 3 ₹046 1 4, 6 ¥ 47. OX 3 47 4FOY Y3O 34F 4W 4 76 41, XO 74 F 4 X3 WOOYX 41 3 3064 \mp 4 \mp 4 \mp WO4 X1, 474, 474, 47 \pm 34 \mp 70 \mp 70 \pm 70 ₹0⊗⊗ 4 ୬ኅ ४୬升 Δ४७४ኅ O4 Δ ८४७ Δ4Χ O୬: ३ ₹ 4 ₹70୬₹ ៛८ ⊗O4 X; ४୬Δ ⊗ X३ 34YA = XO1 X3 4 Y X3 X3 WOOYX 47, X = 68, 3 OO13X XO 10 4Y X 4WWO4A Y1 XO $X \mp WOY \mp X \times OX OY 4YA 74 W \mp CL Y X3 \mp 47 74 74 74 74 74 74 70 8 X3$ WOOYXAL Y4∓ O16 1 A XO 10 AY X; ⊗OA X3 64XX A WOO6A OY6L J6 A1 3 ∓ 64Y⊗O6 4 13X.

§ . 30Y ₹3 ₹ 046 1 4 XO 4 ₹XO4 X.

 $4\mp \mp 00$) $4\mp \times 3$ $\Delta 9$ $\times \mp 7$ Δ , 04 $\times 3$ $\times 4$ $\Delta \times 1$ ± 80 (8 (C Δ , $\times 3$ $\times 4$) 08 $\times 3$ \mp WO4 $\times 1$ F7 4 \mp , 47 Δ 3 Y30 30($\Delta\mp$ 4 X0Y) 04 4 740 YW 97 $\times 3$ \mp X X(\mp 900) Δ XO 4 \mp XO4 \times 84 \times 380(CC1, YX3 \mp 47) \mp X4X YY3 W3 3 4 W Δ X, \mp 0 844 $4\mp$ X3 \mp Δ 7 Y $\Delta\mp$ 0 9 3 %.

§ . 30Y ₹3 747 4774074 4X X XO 3 4₹ 68.

83 300 \mp 08 W4 07 344 904x141 4 x3 W009x47 08 8404 x0 x3 W49x09 \mp 08 4 49 49041; 494 x30 \mp x40 W49x09 \mp , 8 94 91 x34x 90 7479 9x \mp y 4 944, 344 4 W004 \mp x0 449 \mp , 494 x009 70 \mp \mp \mp 09 08 x3 W009x47. 83 409 08 W4 07, 9 \mp x 44 08 99 4 4x 67 \mp 4x \pm 87 91 x3 4 h0 \mp x 4 9414 \mp , 0770 \mp 4 804W x0 804W, 494 14 x3 9 \mp x 66 804x3 4 140094 \mp 08 W09764 9x: y3 4 804 x3 W49x09 \mp , 8 94667 \mp 50W 9 \mp 8006 9 x3 W09x \pm x, 34 \mp 9W 4 x4 9 4 70 \mp 7 \pm 7 00 08 x34x 8 9 W009x47, 4 \mp 7 66 804 x3 7479 9x 08 x3 4 9x, 4 \mp 80 4 8447 x3 \pm 7 9 \mp 7 98 x3 y44, 494 x0 09x4 9 4 h0 \mp x 94 99 8 W4x 09.

 \otimes y4(C1, X3 A =, YX3 Y41 O\S = WO4 X1, 4YOX3 A J4 W4OX OY, O\S A1 4YW YX YEX XOX OY, 4YA YOW3 O\E A 4YOY1 Y4X OYE — Y3 W3 =, XO A PO A 3O\EX41 =.
 \&3 = 44 J A\EOY\EO\& WOY\EPO YW, \(\Delta \cdot \A \D J\L X3 J\LOY\EP Y1 J\LAXL, XO 3 Y Y X3 Y3OY 3 YX A\EPY YXO \LAY Y1\LAYL XY YYX, XO \(\Delta \cdot \A \LAYL X3 L\LAXX A OYX L X3 J\LAYL X3 L\LAXX A OYX L X3 J\LAYL X3 L\LAXX A OYX L X3 J\LAYL X4 \\Delta \cdot \A \LAYL \\Delta \cdot \A \DELTA \Cdot \A \LAYL \\Delta \cdot

 \otimes 3 =0 4 \naggregation 1900 AW = 30=x4\naggregation 1900 OX3 4 4 \naggregation 0 AX3 \naggregation X34\naggregation 2000 X3 \naggregation 1900 AX4\naggregation 1900 AX4\naggr

§ . ⊗3 4 6 9 4×1 4607 ₹ 76 4\ 4.

§ . Ya y xa 1 44 xo 4 ₹ yx 44wy.

§ . YA XA 4 XA Z 74Z 4 A X4 Y A OY 47Z OXA 4 4WWOOYX.

YOX 9 Y X3 JOY 4 08 X34X ₹0 4 1Y, YO4 ÞJO₹ 4 X0 9 ₹0 4₹ €1 ₹ 5 4; 4Y4 X34X X3 84 X3 08 FOW3 4 X4 4X1 40 F YOX 4((OY X3 FO 4 1) XO Y4Y 4Y1 OX3 4 OF O⊗ 3 ₹ 30₹X41 X34Y X34X ⊗O4 Y3 W3 3 Y4₹ YX Y4 4, O4 X4Y 44 4YX41 O⊗ 3 ₹ 740♥ ₹ 8068 CC 4. X3 30₹X41. 4₹ Y 34 HO₹X 09₹ 4 4. 0013X X0 9 4 ₹X04 4 XO 3 ₹ 804♥ 4 WOYA X OY. 80 X (L 3 ♥ X34X 3 ₹ 4 L 4₹ A 4₹ L 30₹XL4 \ . 90X Δ ΧΑ΄ Ί Δ ΑΈ Α΄ Ͻ૮ ΔΝ ΘΟΑ ΧΝ Ε WOA ΧΙ ΟΘ ΑΎΙ ΟΧΝ Α ΙΤΑ ΝΈ ΟΊ, ΥΟΟζΔ Α΄ ΧΑΎ ΙΝ ∡∆ ∡∀X∠↑ O⊗ 3 ₹ ₹ XO∠X O∀ ∠₹ ∠ 3O₹X∠↑, У Δ ∀X O∠∠X O∀ O⊗ X3 ₹J A X ∠∀∆ y xa ∠ xx 4 0⊗ xa woy yx oy. ∡wwo44 ya xo ya wa. ∡∓ ≢00y ∡∓ xa j40y ≠ ∓ $\angle WWO$ 77 $C \mp 3 \Delta$, $X3 30 \mp X \angle 1$ $\mp XO \cancel{9} 4 \mp XO \cancel{4} XO \cancel{3}$ $\forall \mp C \cancel{8} \angle 1$ $\angle 1$ 4Δ 3 4 YW XO X3 \mp 74 YW 7 ℓ , X YOO ℓ 4 YO ℓ 0 Y1 4 \neq \pm 48 XO 1 30 \mp X ℓ 1 \mp 1 \mp YW フ4 ツW 〒 ツ へるX, O) 4孔 OWW 4〒 O), 4〒 C孔 △ 〒 〒O ツ フ4 X ト-X ⊗O 4 △ X 4 ′ У ツへ X る ツ. *4C9* AX X3 Y ₹ , ΔΟΨ O⊗ 4O₹X A 4, ሣ4Ψ ሃ1 Y4A 414 Y₹X X3 W X1 O⊗ ZOA W3, Y X3 , X3 XYO J44X ₹ 4 ⊗ 44 ∆ X3 ∆ W ₹ O'Y O⊗ X3 4 ∆ ₹JOX ₹ XO 449 X44XO4₹, **Ϫ**ΊΔ SO4 W3 ΛϪ 3Ο∓ΧϪʹΛ ₹. ⊗3 Ϫʹ4*9* Χ1ϪΧΟ΄4₹ ΖΑΈ₹ Δ ϪΊ ΟΊΗΟ₹Χ ₹ ΊΧ ΊΨ. Δ WX4X Δ 37. J44X 46 X7. ΣΟ4 W3. Υ 4X3 6 ₹₹, 48X 4 34 ΥΛ Ύ4Δ 4 Υ 66-1400ΥΔ Δ WOŸJZĞ YX OY X3 ₹O∮H WX. △ X ℲŸ Y △ XO ₹O∮Ÿ X XO X3 Ⅎ △ W ₹ OY. ∮OX X3 △OŸ 804" 4 Y 7 7 4 X Y 7 OY 7, 4 Y 4 A X 4 Y 4 X 3 30 7 X 4 1 7 F. WOYX 4 4 4 7 X O X 3 8 4 X 3 O8 X3 WO"J4O" = . 4") \(\)

§ . 4 ₹09H WX W47YOX 4 80₹ XO 9 4 30₹X41.

Y30 $A34\mp470YAX0$ Y4Y XA4X $\mp0AW0Y$ YXOYF, Y4LA 4YAAW $30\mpX4A$ \mp 80AX3 \mp $A4\mp0Y$, Y0XOYLX3 ∓0 A AYA AYA

§ . 44′)У О⊗ X3 3○ ▼X4′\ ▼.

§ . 83 ₹ 0013× 90× ×0 949 ×3 4 ₹₩47.

§ . Y¾ X¾ A¼ ¾O∓X¼¹ Y¾O ¼ ▼ ▼ XO ∮ A J¼¼W Å.

§ . O⊗ ≤ ♥ Y≤O X4♥ = X≤ 764₩ O⊗ 4 ≤O=X4↑.

§ . 4 30=x41 =0ww 4 11 x0 x3 w40y1.

¥8 4 74 YW Y3O 34¥ 9 Y1 Y Y3O₹X41 ¥OWW 4¥ XO X3 W4OYY 3 OO13X XO 9 4 C 4 I A O Y X 3 A C 4 I O 8 4 Y O X 3 A F O 8 8 W Y X 3 O F X 4 1 , O A 4 Y O Y 9 A O 8 O X 3 A F , Y30 =34((X01 X3 4 W0)=X X0X 4) 411414X = W04 X1 40 4()X X0 X34X Y3 W3 3 3 7 (8 488044 4 Y3 Y 3 Y4 F 04 7 Y4((1) 7 Y. 83 F F 4 YX 8407 X3 X4 4X1 X= 60, Y3 W3 A A Y0X YJ04X X34X X3 Y Y1 =3006A 9 4 30=X41. 83 △ X 7X O7 O8 X3 ♥ 71 ₹ 7 4₹O7 97. 4 8O4 17 7OY 4 ₹ 4 X3 71 O8 XOO 7X 4 ₹X 71 ∡ ¼XO4 XO ¼Δ∜ X ¼ J4 ₹O∜JX O∜ X3¼X X3 ₹X¼X 3¼Δ УX ¼Δ Δ XO ┝JO₹ 3 4₹ ∠8 XO X3 WOYF PO YW F O⊗ FOW3 4Y YX. 1004 ⊗4 X3 0013X X0 J1 F 4 Y 466 WOY 'JX OYF: 474 X3 "J4Y ⊗ ∓X O4 HO∓X67 J4 ∓O" 4 'JX 'JX OY O⊗ X3 WOYX44WX Y1 744X ₹ OO13X XO ∮ 443 4 4 XO. ₹8 844YW ₹ ₹. 344 4 48X 4 34 Y1 1 Y 3 \mp \mp OY \mp 4 \mp 30 \mp X41 \mp , W 4X4 YCL X3 Δ 40J3 Y \mp 300C Δ 34 θ Y 4 C 4 ₹ A: 804, A A 4 A 4 Y A C 4 A O Y C T Y X A 4 Y O 8 4 ₹ X O 4 Y 1 X A Y Y 1 X O A ₹ Ψ Υ\ΔΟΨ; 47Δ, Θ X3 Ψ J 404 34Δ Δ X4 Y Δ 3 Ψ, X34X Y Y Y006Δ 34 9 Y \otimes 40 \mp X4 \pm X Δ , \mp YW X3 Y Y1 O \otimes \otimes 4 \pm YW YOO ζ D \mp X ζ C 3 ξ C \to Y ξ C W ξ Z . \mp X \mp Δ YX, X 3 4X, Y X 3 ₹ 4 4 ₹ 0 Y Y 1, ₹ 7 4 0 W \(\Delta \) O Y X 3 ₹ 0 7 7 0 ₹ X O Y X 3 4 X Y 0 \(\Delta \) C 4 X O Y O \(\Delta \) X 3 X4 4X1 34 X4 Y Y JC4W OY X3 J44X O8 X3 XX4X Y3 W3 34 X T 1 Y4 J4 YW Y $\$O\mp X4\uparrow$. $\mp y$ W4 \mp X\$4X $\mp X4X$ $\$4\Delta$ 440y y X \mp 740y \mp , 4 Δ 4yX4 \uparrow y $\uparrow \$X$ 474 3 ₹ 164 ₹ X3 YO4 YW ₹₹471.

83 \mp 0 A \uparrow 7 \uparrow 80 9A A $\!$ 9 \mp 8 \mp \uparrow 70 \uparrow 0 A $\!$ 40 $\!$ 8 $\!$ X A3 $\!$ A $\!$ 7 $\!$ Y \uparrow 1 \uparrow 80 \mp X $\!$ 4 $\!$ Y \uparrow 1 \uparrow 80 \uparrow 80 \uparrow 80 \uparrow 90 \uparrow 90

X\$ $4 \angle W + O = X O$ $0 \angle W + O = X$ $0 \angle A = X$ $0 \angle$

§ . ⊗3 ⊗4X O⊗ X3 3O∓X41 Y3 Y3 Y3O 34∓1 Y3 Y84 € Y3 ∓

 $4 \times \times 3$ you unit you in the contraction of the c

§ . 08 X3 4 13X 80074 4 07 WO\(\frac{1}{2}\)XO\(\frac{1}{2}\).

 \otimes 3 = 74 YW 76 O \otimes X3 64Y O \otimes Y4X OYE Y X3 = 4 =7 WX 74 W = 62 4776 = XO 10444YX = 1 Y 32 74 4X Y4 4046=. 344Y, & H4 = . . 40Y6 3 Y1. . . = H.

. O44 7 14X \(\beta \) 74X4, 7 3 6 707 444014X 447 \(\beta \). \(\beta \)

. \$ ₹XO47 08 X\$ 4 O(OX OY = O8 WY 4 Y.

- . ↑4OX OŦ. ℓ ⋬. . ₩4J. ÞÞ. § . ¬ YOL⊗ OŦ, OŦ ↑ УХ. § .
- . ⊗∓W3O4 . OC. . J .
- . ドX 40ツ4ツ フへツO手フ4W 手 ド & 4 4 手 XO 40ツX. & X. 6 . 6 夕。 . W4フ. ド .
- . 8 X. C . C 9. Pt . W47. Pt .
- . W 140x 0₹, € ∮. . W47. № . § , Y0x. .

H 3 4 7. X **羊**車. ○ ⊗ ⊗ 3 ト **羊 y ⊗**ト 4 7 **4 ト** ⊗ 4 ⊗ **章** ○ y ○ ⊗ 4 ト 4 ⊗ **章** ト W .

§ . Y W ∓∓ X1. O⊗ ∓X44ℓ ∓3 Y1 4Oℓ ₹ O⊗ YX 474 X4X OY.

X3 1-74 FF 01 08 X30F 4 4F X3 7 344 101 40X 7407 4 Y044F 10 X 47F 40X ₹OW3 4₹ Y 4 W6 44.74 W ₹. 474 ₹O₹W 7X 96 O76₹. O8 O7 ₹ 7₹. □ X3 4 YOO64 7 4 9 472 A 88 WOCXZ Y A FWO A YN X3 A Y 47 YN YX3 YOAAF 92 Y3 W3 X3 Z YX YA A XO PJ4 $\mp\mp$ X: YOX3 Y1 YO4 YOO(A + A) Y W $\mp\mp$ 447, X34Y XO OYA $A\mp$ X4YA X3 ∠4ΥΛΟΑΛ . ΦΟΧ, ΥΟΥΧΑ Ε ΕΟΣΣΟΕ Χ ΟΥ ΧΑ ΔΑΧ ΟΘ ΥΧ ΑΣΑ ΧΑΧ ΟΥ ΥΟΟΛΑ ΕΧ ΛΛ YOX 4 OF C FF. FY WOYW FF OYF, WOY YX OYF, 4YA XA 4X F. Y 4CC WOYXA4WXF, 4F Y CC 4₹ Y X3 C4Y₹. X ₹ YJO₹₹ 9C XO 8O4 ₹ 4Y4 JO YX OOX 4CC X3 J44X WOC44 rJ4 ₹₹ X3 ツ ツ ヘ ツ 446 X 4ツキ; 4ツム, X300^3 466 X3 rJ4 ₹₹ 0ツキ 0⊗ 4 X4 4X1 HO=X 4776 W4X 07 08 Y34X 34= 9 7 4 W4 4 7 4 46 7477 4. 40X X30= = 70X ∡(C: WOYN WXO4 ₹ ¼41, ¼YΔ J4OΔOW YYY YΔ₹ OØ W¼₹ ₹ X3¼X W¼YYOX 4 940013X Y X3 Y X3 X 17 08 X3 X1 4X1 01 X3 64Y, FW JX 97 78 4 YW \$ 414YY 840" X3 1 446 Y T O8 X3 WO" X A 4WX T J J 4 A X T O O O O X 3 6 1 T C 4 X O A . 9 X Y T ▲ 🛇 🛇 ↑ YX WC4O= ₹, X3 ↑ Y CC ∮ ⊗OOYA WOYX ↑ 44 WX OYE 4YA YWOYF ₹X YW ₹, 1 4 C O4 47744 7X; 474 X3 PO FX O7 F, XO 4 WO7W (FOW3 W640F F, 474 70 7X OOX X3 J4X3 XO ∮ JO4₹O Δ. ∮OX X3 W4₹ ₹ MOW3 YO4₹ ⊗ Y WOY₹ Δ 4 X34X ⊗44OΔ ₹ Y₹ XO X4Y 44 47X41740 A A Y X 3 4 74 X 7W 804 COA 71 X 3 7 0707 0WW 4 ₹ 07. ₹X ₹ X 3 4 804 Y W ==447 XO =X496 =3 406 = 80094 4 09 4 4=09, 494 40X304 Z 4 97 X3 64Y 08 Y4XO4, W47496 O⊗ 4 ⊗⊗OF Y1 6 13X O 4 Y34X ₹ O9FWO4, O⊗ 4 X 47 Y Y1 Y34X ₹ O)W 4X4 7, 474 O⊗ ⊗4O₹X44X 71 X3 Y₹ O⊗ 3 7 Y3O 4WX₹ Y X3 4OJ(W X1. 7) \otimes O4 \forall \forall 1 X3 WO \forall 7 \angle WX. \angle X O \mp $\cancel{9}$ 1 \forall Y X3 X3O \mp X3 \angle X X $\cancel{9}$ A 7 \angle 4X WO \angle 4 \angle 4 \angle 4 XO X3 \mp 「Y X3 X3O= ツイト ツŦ O8 HO=X W イシム 中O X1 Y3 W3 44 Wイ(WO(4X A XO 474 ∓ 84404 , $474 \times 074 \times 188 \times 1$

§ . ₹X ↑ ") 446 "》41" " : X ₹ "YOX 4660 Y446 XO "YX 474 X Y34"X 347 "YO " A O® "YX 474 X4X O".

§ . △ ↑ " 446 " 41" " . " X § 4 ○ 8 X § WO" X 44WX " ↑ 744X ▼ § 4∓ 4 ↑ 1 § X X O " X 474 X X § X 4 4X 1 4WWO 4 4 ↑ X O § ▼ OY " 84 3 W 1.

§ . Y OO\3X XO 4XX YA 44X3 1 XO X3 YO14 OO X3 7 1 1 1 OO 7 1 OO 7

9OX X ₹ 3 1 4₹¥ 4, Y3 W3 O8 X3 WOYX14WX Y1 744X ₹ OO13X XO 34 3 ₹ トフイ ₹₹ OツŦ WOツŦ ム イ ム ¼Ŧ X氦 ツOイ ム W ₹ . Y X氦 イ ₹フ WX XO X氦 X4O ツ ¼ツ ツヘ O⊗ X3 WOYX44WX. — Y3 X3 4Y \$30064 647 4 74 4X 4 \$X 4 \$\ 4 \$\ 7 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ Y30 749 = X3 7407 = , X347 07 X30 = 08 X3 744X1 Y30 = X 7064X = 804 X = フ 4⊗ WX フ4Oツ ₹ . ̄ ムツム X氦 フ イ₹Oツ Y氦O ツムツ ₹ X氦 フ4Oツ ₹ ₹ YO ⊗O4X氦 4 Yヘムヘ ム X 3 4 7 3 ₹ Y CC ₹ ₹088 W 7 X C 7 4 W C 4 1 4 . _ X ₹ 4 7 W 4 X 4 7 X 3 4 X X 7 O 1 4 A X O Δ ₹WO 1 X3 X4O ") 4") "\ O⊗ X3 WO")X14WX. 4XX ")X O") OO\3X J1 ")W J4((1 X O 9 J4 4 XO X3 YO44₹ 08 X3 J40♥ ₹ ¼ 744X1. 804, 3 O(0)X44 (1 4) ¾4₹ 3 ♥ ₹ (8 ﴾1. △ WC4A △. ❷3 ₹ PO ₹X O7 ₹ "Ø₹ XO 34 OA ↑ 74X △ ❷4O" X3 "7477 A 7 Y3 W3 WOY YX OY = 44 ∓OY X Y = Y44 : X3 OY J44X1 O⊗⊗ 4 = X3 WOY4 X OY = , 4Y4 X3 OX3 $A \angle WW JX \mp X3 \forall : X3 \angle X \mp X0 \mp \angle 1, X3 \otimes OA \forall A JAOJO \mp \mp Y3 \angle X 3 A PO A \mp$ O£ 14X OY > YXO Y > W > 3 4 466 1 YX 4 = ₹8 X > YO4 4 = 0 > 3 Y Y > 4 X X X Y O 4 A = 0 > 3 Y Y > 0 4 W W J X = X > 1 WOYA X OYF 9 44 1 C4X OY XO X3 YO 1 A F O⊗ 3 Y Y3O O⊗ 8 1 F X3 Y. X ₹ W 1 X4 YCL X4O X\$\(\delta\) X O O1\$\(\delta\) X O C\(\delta\) OO4 J4 \(\mathref{y}\) J\(\delta\) \(\opi\) X\$\(\opi\) FJ4 \(\opi\) O\(\opi\) X\$\(\opi\) 4 7 4X 71 X3 7 7 O 4 4 X 0 8 0 4 7 3 7 7 4 7 X 0 6 4 X 0 7 4 X 0 4 X 0 4 X 0 8 0 4 7 X 0 4 X 0 7 4 X 0 7 4 X 0 4 X 0 8 0 4 X 0 7 4 X 0 XOYYF Y47 3 4 \mp 4 O \mp 804 4Y F4YJ ℓ . 83 4 \mp 4 4X7 44X7 44DJO \mp \mp X3 WOYA X OY≢ OY Y3 W3 3 ₹ Y CC Y1 XO ₹044 Y4 4 X3 7C4W : X3 9 ₹ 1 4 4WW 7X₹ X 3 > X 3 -&44 4₹ ¾ 4407X₹ X¾ 7. ¾ Y¾0 4WW 7X₹ X¾ WOY4 X OYF ₹ 7 4 46 X1 X¾ J4O♥ ₹ ७७ J44X1: 4७० X ₹ ७ ३ ₹ YO4Q ₹ X34X Y OO13X XO ₹ ♥ 8O4 X3 X4O "" 4" "" O⊗ X3 4" AX WC ₹, Y3 X3 4 3 34₹ 3 "\₹ C⊗ W3O₹ " 4" A ⊗O4" A 3 ₹ 1°74 ₹₹ 0°1₹, 04 ¼407X 4 X30₹ 08 X3 0X3 47¼4X1, 97, 48 44 3°1 X0 X3 7 3 3 ₹ 7409 = . 40x =x ((Y) 90=x 4 44 9 9 94 x3 941 9 440 (4 4 40Y). S., x34x Y34x 1-764 7 71= 68 704 744X WO64467 OY X3 7 709H WX.

§ . X3 1 7 446 741 75: X3 7X 474 X4X 07 0013X X0 9 744 4WW044 71 X0 W 4X4 7 406 \(\overline{4} \).

 ♥O=X & 4
 >1860
 >W & 8
 ♥ 3
 ¥ 4WW JX 4 7W . F
 47. A
 4, X \$ 4 \$ 004 , 4 7 4
 47.
 47. A
 47. A

§ . ⊗¾ ⊗¼ X¾ O⊗ X4 ¼X ₹ ८¼¼₹ ¼Y O¾ ८ ¬¼X OУ XO ⊗○(¿○Y X¾ ₹ 40∠ ₹.

JOX, J = 0 J = J = 0

§ . 1 7 444 406 08 7X 474 X4X 07.

∠ X O¥ YOY YX 4 YXO X3 J44X WO∠44 4O∠ ¥ OY Y3 W3 X3 YX 4J4 X4X OY OO¹3X XO 9 ⊗O4" A, Y O4A 4 XO 9 HO∓X 4"YA ⊗4 4. W YW X3 ∓OL O9H WX O⊗ X3 (4"Y⊗OL YX 474 X4X OY 08 4 4 4 0013X XO 9 X3 4 FWO 47 08 X3 X30013X 08 X3 40x304 04 40x304 08 x34x 4 4, Y3 y 4 y y x y x3 4y1 03 FW04 x1 y x, y 44 XO WOYF A 4 Y 3 4 X J 4 O 9 4 9 C 7 Y A X 3 A 4 F O 8 X 3 O F Y 3 O A 4 Y O J X 3 A A, 4 Y A XO YX 474 X X 4WWO44 Y167. ⊗\$ ₹ ₹ X\$ 1 Y 446 406 ⊗04 466 YX 474 X4X OYF. **≢**X *J*44X WO*L*44*C***1 ≢** 4 **≢** XO *4***≢**W 4X4 y X**3** y 4y y**1** 0**8** *J*44X WO*L*44 r·J4 **≢≢** Oy**≢ ₹**\$○○८△ X⊀Ÿ X\$○₹ ₱74 ₹₹ ○Ÿ₹ Ÿ X\$ 4 ○XŸ○₹X ८⊀X X○△ Y\$ Ÿ X ₹ Ÿ₹ 74○*9*⊀*9*€ XAXX XA J AFOY FJ XY YA AXA Y WOYX YJZXX OY AL XA YA YA WA, Y XAXX FX 7F F 7F, X3 7 44 W47496 O8 4 F 774X 77: 474, O7 X3 OX3 4 3474, Y OO73X XO 4 ₹X4 WX X3 4 ♥ 4 ♥ 1 ♥ 1 ♥ X3 4 O X3 O 4 4 J J 4 4 ₹ XO 3 4 WO 9 ® 9 4 3 ₹ 4 4 XO $3O\mp j4$ 7 Δ $34\mp j$ Φ 0 4X3 Δ XO 3 \mp Y \otimes 4CC 3 \mp 707 π . \mp X \mp 4 Φ 0 4 Δ XO Y70Y Y3 X3 4 X3 = 1-74 == 09 9 49= 0962 3 = 4 442 909 2. 04 Y3 X3 4 X 1-X 945 46=0 XO X 3 4 X Y 3 W 3 ₹ 6 Y X OOX, 4 Y 4 ₹ 40 OY Y OX ₹ 4 Y 4 OX 3 4 ₹ W 0 4 X ₹ ₹ 8 X 3 Y 8 ⊗ ∓3 Y4∓ 9 CO \(\Delta\) 9\(\text{Z}\) 3 A 3\(\O\Text{3}\)4\(\D\)4\(\D\)3\(\D\)4\(\O\Text{3}\)4\(\O\Text{3 9 YWOYF A 449C, 4YA X3 4CO OO X3 OX3 A JAOJ AX1 1A 4XC1 FOJ A OA XO 4 W3, - 8 X3 4 900 9 X 3 4 4 4 1 7 W 9 4 AL WO 9 A 4 4 9 C, 4 9 4 X 3 90 9 L 40 Λ4 4X61 ԻW Δ¥ y 460 466 X3 0X3 4 J40J 4X1. — X3 J40949 6 X1 ¥. X34X X3 $30\mp947\Delta$ Y 47X XO 9 PO 4X3 XO 3 \mp Y \otimes 3 \mp 4 4 Δ 2 YOY 2 OYC2.

97. X3 \\ \frac{4}{4}\\ \quad \qquad \quad \qquad \qqq \qqq \qq \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \q ₹X4 WX 47∆ 4774074 4X "9 4") "1^ 0⊗ X3 Y04△₹ Y 66 4△") X, ⊗ X 477 44₹ X3.4X X3 40X304 344 Y Y 47 X3 Y1 Y3 W3 X34X \(\frac{1}{2}\)X4 4774074 4X Y 4Y Y1 WO 9774 $\stackrel{?}{\circ}$ $\stackrel{?}{\circ$ 7409496 X34X X3 40X304 08 X3 W640\ 4 4 70X 7 47 X0 FX 74 X X0 804 7\fix4\fix)\, \dagger 8\dagger 3, \quad \text{3.0 \text{3.4} \dagger 0)\langle 1, \quad \text{3.0 \text{3.4} \dagger 0)\langle 1, \quad \text{4.0 \text{3.4} \dagger 0, \quad \dagger 4.0 \text{3.4} \dagger 0.0 \dagger 4.0 \dagger 3.0 \dagger 4.0 \dagger 3.0 \dagger 4.0 \dagger 3.0 \dagger 4.0 \dagger 3.0 \dagger 3 ጻ ቹ ⊗4 ሃΔ *4CC* ጻ ቹ ዘ ሃ *CE*. ጻ ጻፈቹ ፈ ቹYO4Δ ሃ4 Wጻ Δ Y Xጻ Δ ፈሣOሃΔቹ. ጎ ሃ ጻ ሣ *ዓ*ጊ ፈ **≢O 4 1974 9W. ≢9 X3 ≢ W4∓ X ≢ W 4X4 9€2. 47. 9740949€ X34X X3 X ≢X4XO4** \mp O4)4")X Δ , "O \mp X β \vdash W JX Δ \otimes 4O" X3 C Δ 4WL, 4" Δ X3 " 4") "1 O \otimes X3 Υ O4 Δ \mp β \$ # OY) Y4", 4Y4 9 PO 4X\$# \$ # J40J 4X1 XO 4 #X44Y1 4, X\$ 4 # Y0 4 4#0) XO ∠ ♥ X X ★ ↑ ↑ ⊗ W4X ○ ↑ ○ Ø X A X 4♥=: X A 1 ★ A ○ ○ C A A X 4♥ ↑ ↑ X A A Ø ○ C C ♥ D ○ 4X,

49Δ 3OY ₹34CC X3 7 474 9 X3 ₹ 9₹X49W . ⊗ X3 7 ΔO 9OX J 4⊗ WXC7 OYA 4 = X 4 V A OX A Y X A OX X 3 = X A A WOYX 4 WX Y (6) YO 9 XX 4 X A 4 X A 4 Y A ツOWY 41 O4 4 〒ツ44 . 〒8. X3 ツ. X3 1 OOへ3X XO 〒フ 4ツ ツ 〒OW3 4 ツ4ツツ イ 4〒 XO 9 014 1=X004. X = 1 W ==411 X34X X3 1 =30064 77601 X3 Y014 1 1 X3 1 1107 1 ₹ 19 ⊗ W4X Oy. "Y4" O ▼ O ⊗ . ⊗ \$ 1. "YO ▼ X YO X , Δ ▼ 1 Y Δ(1. 4 Y Δ Y X \$ O O X "Y Y X O Y Y 1 X , Δ 4 X ⊗ 4 O "Y X3 WO""O" O=4" 4"A X3 4JJ4OJ4 4X " 4" 1" O8 YO4A=: 4"A X = J4 =0" A X 3 4X X 3 1 3 4 WOY⊗O 4 " 4 XO ∓X 4 9 € F 3 4 WO F X O " Y X 3 F 7 4 4 X WO € 4 4 E € CO Y 1 ∡₹ YO WO1 YX 4 ∡₹ΟΥ₹ W∡Y 9 ∡ΔΔΟW Δ XO ΔΟΧ3Ο4 Σ ∡ J4 ₹ΟΥJX ΟΥ XO X3 WOYX 1411: ⊗O1, X3 71 ∓OY7X OY ₹, Y1 Y146, X34X X3 Y1 ₹ 34 9 Y 40Y 4₹ X3 1 ツX 474 X4X 0ツ 0⊗ X4 4X 手, W0ツ74WX手, 4ツ4 740ツ 手手, Y 001 \$X Y0X X0 4 4X 8407X3 WOYYOY O₹ O8 X3 C4Y1041, O7C ₹₹ Y 34 47 =X4071 4 4=07= 804 X. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 466 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 4884 \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\) 475060X \(\W\) 4X4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X\(\Triangle\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\)X\(\Triangle\) 4884 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X\(\Triangle\) 49\(\frac{1}{2}\)X\(\Triangle\)X\ OOX X3 Y47. Y "O\(\frac{1}{2}\)X X4Y 740444 (X1. 804 004 10 \(\Delta\) .\(\Frac{1}{2}\)Y0\(\Frac{1}{2}\)X W4\(\Frac{1}{2}\)E. X \(\Frac{1}{2}\) rx4 y c1 J4O949ε x34x x3 J44x = 34 rJ4 = 4 x3 y=ε = W0y8O4y49ε1 x0 74 ₹0Ÿ7X 0Ÿ, Y3 W3 W4ŸY0X 9 O 4406 A 90X 97. 4 ₹X 66 ₹X40Y1 4 74 ₹0Ÿ7X 0Y X0 X3 WOYX 14^411 . 14^494 y 1 = 0= 4 X 1 4X1. Y Y 3 W 3 X = 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 X 3 4X X 3 X4 4X1 =3466 9 74 W = 61 094 4=X004 4WW044 91 X0 X3 804W 494 4774074 4X \mp 1) \otimes W4X O) 0 \otimes X3 X 19 \mp . 4 \otimes X 1 \mp 0W3 4 W640 \mp , Y W4990X, O)4 1 47 \mp J1 X 9W, Y CC O⊗ X3 WOYX 44WX Y1 J44X ₹ 9 Y1 X3 4 91 804 Y4 CC 1 A WC44 A Y X3 YO ₹ X OY479 1000 ₹ 7477 4.

§ . ₹УХ 474 Х4Х ОУ О⊗ 4УW УХ Х4 4Х ₹.

§ . O⊗ +O 44€ ₹ OY YO44₹.

§ . 4 40℃ OY X3 = =04H WX.

466 X3 ₹ 7 X 806 ₹09X6 X ₹ 44 0 4X340YY 97 X3 ₹ 0Y 44 Y1 406:

§ . " " " X 4 C 4 ₹ 4 4 X O " ₹ 1.

§ . ₹УХ 474 Х4Х ОУ О⊗ X ₩3У ₩46 X 4У₹.

 \otimes Way Wal \times Aye, of \times Aye y Wol at \times Oxa above \times Yu en yw e ootax woyyoul \times Oy Aye along a yworl at \times Oy Aye above \times Ada above \times Aye above \times Aye.

§ . O⊗ X 4♥ Y¾ O ▼ ▼ 1 Y ⊗ W4X O Y 44♥ X ▼ 0⊗ 4 14 ▼.

₹Ø, ゑOY 4, Xゑ X Wゑŷ W¼८ O4 OXゑ 4 X 4♥₹ 4 ८¼X XO Xゑ タウ\₹ Xゑ¼X ¼Д♥ X OØ △ 88 4 YX △ 14 ₹ Y 0013X Y0X ₹₩4070/00₹/1 X0 4△3 4 X0 △ 8 Y X 0Y₹, 40X 44X3 4 XO X4Y X3 X 47F 74 F 7F 474 496 XO X3 WO7X FX: 804 4 4 70644 ▲ 🛇 ツ X Oツ A ₹W A 9 ₹ ¼ X 3 ツ Ղ ツ X ₹ ♥O₹X J A⊗ WX ₹X ¼ X : ¼ Y A ጊ X X ₹ W A X ¼ Y X 3 4 X Y 4 O 9 O X 4 C Y 4 L E 9 4 9 X 9 X 3 4 X E X 4 X O 8 X E O X 9 O E X J 4 8 W X O 9 Y 3 9 4 Y \$\text{ } 4\text{ } 0\text{ } \text{ Y CC O⊗ X3 WOYX 44WX Y1 744X ₹ § :XO 4W3 X 47, X3 4 8O4, Y ₹30064 488 F X34X 7 47 77 Y3 W3 X3 744X1 Y30F Y044FY 7X 474 X 74094961 344 7 WO')X "JZ'4X O'). ⊗3O∓, Y3 ') X3 J4'4X ₹ ') 4 X4 4X1 34 4'14 4 X0 ₹04" X X3 4 74 X Y TO Y TO X A W TO Y OS XYO O4 X A 4 46 W 6 4 Y T. X YOO 6 A 9 4 A WO 6 OO T XO YA 4 OO4 XO COA X3 WOYJ4OY ₹ OYA 4 X3 J4 X YW X34X Y W4Y 8 YA YO 466 Y30 40 Y0X PO46 HOH4T O1 140X OT. Y0064 3 Y30 344 TX 7064X 4 804 X3 ¼∓∓ ₹Χ¼Ϋ₩ Ο⊗ X Ϋ X3OO∓¼ΫΔ ↑ΟΟΔ X4OOJ∓, ¾¼ ¼Ϋ孔 1 ¼∓ΟΫ XO Ϋ∓ ₹X OJOΫ **▼O/A 4手 0⊗ Y30ツ X3 4孔 Y04手X 手300/A 9 W0ツフよ4よ9/ X0 X3 X 4よツ手 0⊗ 0/ 0手** He=#44 474 8 474 7W 344 7407 # 4 3 # 4667 4 1004 1 7 446, 70 # X 3 # 74 3 7 YOY 40X 4 74464040013 04 4 804 YY

§ . O⊗ ⊗ 1044X 1-74 ∓∓ O)≠.

§ . O⊗ ←O OW46 1-74 ∓∓ OУ∓.

 \otimes 3 4 \mp $90\times$ 7 4347 \mp 471 647 647 $74\times$ 40 \mp $90\times$ 46 \pm $60\times$ 46 \pm $60\times$ $40\times$ $40\times$

§ . ⊗3 406 ⊗04 X3 ₹ XYO W4₹ ₹.

83 80(COY Y1 ₹ X3 40(X34X 0013X X0 4 4 WX X3 YX 474 X4X 0Y Y X3 ₹ 4₹ Y CC 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) X\(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}4\) \(\frac{1}4\) \(\frac{1}4\) \(\frac{1}4\) \(\frac{1}4\) \ X40 YX 474 X4X 0Y, Y YA 4 004 X0 A ₹WO 4 X3 X30013X₹ 08 X3 7 4₹0Y₹ ₹フ ₫ツ ツヘ, O4 O⊗ X氡 WOツX4₫WX ツヘ フ₫4X ₹ ツ ₫ X4 ₫X₹, ツOY, X OO^氦X XO ₫ J4 ₹0♥ 4 X 3 4X 3 Y 30 3 4₹ ♥JCOL 4 4 Y 0 44 Y 3 W 3 ₹ ₹0₹W JX 9C 08 ♥4₺L △ 88 4 7X ₹ 17 8 W4X 07₹, 34₹ X4¥ 7 X 7 X34X Y3 W3 414 ₹ Y X3 3 ₹ ₹04H WX. 74074X0774 = 3 = X30013X= 74 = 7X X3 74 = X0 3 = 74 74 = X0 14 = 14 14 = 14 14 = 14 14 = 14 14 = 1YO4A WOOLA X3 4 8O4 OYL7. J4 ₹ 7X X ₹ L8 7 X3 ₹ 74 J4OJ 4 X0 1°J4 ₹ ₹ X3 **₹O∮H WX. ₹X YOO**CA ∮ 4 ⊗ ∮C O∮H WX OЎ XO X3 ₹, XO 4CC ↑ X34X 4 Ў4Ў ₹OЎ X Ў ₹ $\Delta \mp \Upsilon$) ΔCL %7/OL $\mp \Phi$ 0 OWAC P74 $\mp \mp O$ 9 \mp , Υ X3 A Y OØ 3O(Δ 9 Υ OOX Δ A7 $\mp \Phi$ 0 X△ 88 4 7X 840 3 ₹ 4 46 X300 3 X ₹ 4 30 X3 4X. 7 ₹0 W3 W4 ₹ X3 ₹ 7 ₹ Y3 W3 ∡~~ ₹ Y X X X X ₹09H WX ₹ YOX X 3 ¼X Y 3 W 3 W 0 4 4 ₹ 7 O Y ∆ ₹ Y X X X X X X Y X O Y O Ø X3 J 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(OO13X XO 74Y Y70Y 3 F 7X 7X O7 Y 4FFO7 8O1 X4O 414 7FX 3 7 Y34X 3 34F . 474 4₹ 1004 84 X3 0013X X0 J4 ₹ 4 Y W0Y YX OYF. **≢0⊗⊗ W YX/1 ∆ W/44 ∆** § O⊗ X\$ W (447, O4 X\$ ₹74W O⊗ XY 7X1-8004 \$004\$. Y\$ 7 X ₹ O₹ 4 74 WOY YX OY XO JO YX OOX 4 ∓J4W O⊗ X Y, X3 ∓O9H WX X∓ (⊗ Y4Y ⊗ ∓X(1, ∓3OY∓ X 3 4X X 3 7 44X F 7 47 X 3 W 6 441, O 4 X 3 X 47 O 8 X Y 7 X 1 - 8 O O 4 3 O O 4 F. FX Y 4 F X \$ 4 \$ O 4 \$ J X \$ O 6 \$ O 9 X 4 \$ O 1 , O 4 4 \$ X \$ 4 \$ Y O X O 4 O O ₹ J 4 8 \$ A 1 , Y H 6 O Y Y ₹ , Y3 7, 34 71 WOYWCOA A 4 X4OW O8 FO" A47.FY X3 X3 7 O7C O8 441.OF, 47A 8 YA YA X3 W 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) DOY X3 X3 4A Y A3X, Y 4 6 4 YW OY X3 84 X3 08 X3 X4 4X\(\frac{1}{4}\). 3 Y CX A 4 J44X O8 X3 4 YOY9 4, 4YA Y4A X3 4 ₹X J4 ₹OY 4₹, 4CC 1 Y1 X34X X3 ツ ^3X₹ Y 4 ツOX WOツJ4 3 ツム ム ツ X3 X4OW . ⊗3 YO4ム *₹X (* ツムモ タ Oツム イ₹XOOム O⊗ X3 "X4C X= C8. O4 O8 W 4X4" " " " " " " " Y4 O8 X: " " Y4 WO" " " X O" Y3 W3 $\mp X$ JOC4X \mp X34X X3 9 71 ∓ 3 4CC C47 A OY9 X3 A $\mp X$ C, X A 9XC7, Y 49 \mp X3 AY 4707 Y Y A 4804, J 4 W(F, Y X & 1 4 7 7 C 4 C4 X & 490 § , 14 4 8440406 YX Y X3 47X OW3O∓; ⊗O4, 4 ∓O 4 17 Y3O ∓X 70(4X ∓ X34X X3 34(⊗ 0⊗ 3 ∓ ⊗(X O4 O8 3 ま まま とままるよくと 9 4 まXO4 4 XO 3 ツ, Oツ4OOタX 4Cも ツ 4ツま X34X X3 OX3 4 744X1 ₹3466 4 ₹XO4 XO 3 7 ₹₹ 6₹ Y3 W3 3 W47 749 O₹ OØ, 474 YOX X3 3468 O⊗ 4W3 ₹₹ (Y3 Y ₹4Y Δ YXO XYO. J 4 W(₹ 4YΔ ⊗49 O₹ 44 4(₹0 WOYΔ "Y) Δ 97L

X3 40 ℓ =X49 ℓ =3 Δ 490 ℓ , Y3 W3 8049 Δ = 0 \mp X0 Y4 =X X3 = ℓ = 08 X3 Y04 Δ = W09X4447 X0 X3 Δ 9X 9X 9X 09 08 X3 W09X44WX 91 744X =.

§ . Y OO13X XO 4 H WX 47L 7X 474 X4X O7 X34X 6 44 X XO 47 49 X O4 X X L.

r 47. YX 474 X4X OY X34X C 44 \$\frac{7}{4}\$ OX3 4 YO4AF, Y \ \ F3OO6A YOX \ \ XO 4YFL J \ W 4 "J 4") Y\ &4O" Y3 W3 4"YFL 49FO4A WOY= PO YW = YOO∠4 ⊗O૮૮ΟY, ∮OX YO=X YX 474 X X Y =OW3 4 Y4YY 4 4 = XO 4 O 4 49∓044 X1. 4∓ X ∓ Y0X X0 9 74 ∓0" 4 X34X 4"10" " 4"1∓ Y34X ∓ 49∓044. X $W4770X 9 \mp 0770\mp 4 X34X X3 7 4\mp 07 \mp 7 47 7X 74 4 X34X 3 \mp Y044 \mp 730024$ 9 OYA 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)OOA 9 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)Y 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\)Y 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 5 \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\) 5 \(\frac{1}\) 5 \(\frac{1}\) 5 \(\frac{1}\) 5 \(\frac{1}\) 5 \(\frac{1} $4CCOY49C \times O J4 \mp O \% \times 34 \times 3 \% 4 \% \times XO \% 4 O C \% 4 \mp JO4 \times C \times 34 \% 4 \mp 4 O O \mp 4 4$ 804 Y34X = =347 806 474 0764Y806 = 70X X0 9 74 =07 4. Y W466 49=044 70X OYCL YAXX \mp J3L \mp WXCCL %JO \mp F \pm C, \pm OX YAXX \mp %OAXCL \mp O, \mp XAXX \mp XO \mp XL. YA4X $\mp \mp$ O WOYX444L XO 4 $4\mp$ OY XA4X X W4YYOX 9 4XX4 9OX \triangle XO 4 Y4Y Y A \mp 4 13X ₹ 9₹ ₹. 830₹ 8494X W Y₹ Y30 ₹₩4076 4 X0 4 8 94 X3 9₹ 6 ₹ Y3 9 X3 ሃ ሃጊ ፈXXፈWY Δ X3 ሃ OY X3 WፈታታፈX3 Δፈጊ. ጎፈ ፈሃ ፈታ≢O4Δ ሃX 4J4 XፈX OY XO X3 8004X3 W0"ንፈንሷ" ንX. Y3L Δ Δ X3 L Y0X ፈረ≢0 ፈን≣Xፈ ን 840" Δ4 ₹₹ ንጎ. Yፈረሣ ንጎ. 9 ₹09H WX XO X3 7 Y4CX1 O8 X3 C4Y Y3 W3 8O49 Δ₹ Y4441 Y1 XYO. 83 ₹ ₹ W 4WO™FJ WX OY O⊗ X3 1-Y1C ∓3, Y3O Y CC YOX 4CCOY X3 1=74CC ∓X △ J44XO4 840" X3 (XX 4 ") X3 477(W4X 0") 08 X3 (4Y. 834X Y ₹ 4") 4 84 7 07(34 X00 9444 4 474 ₹ WO4 A & YW , Y3 Y OYW X3 1 F WOX JOY 4 ₹ 4660Y A XO YX 4J4 X X3 " 4X 76 4=04. 40X =04 67 X3 7 40 Y0X " 4Y X34X X3 6 XX 4 08 X3 64Y ₹300/△ 07 477 0WW4₹ 07 9 ₹X44 7 △ X0 4 ₹ 7₹ X34X ₹ 747 Ø ₹X/7 49₹04△.

§ . 474 X34X Y3 W3 4 74 4F X3 4WX YOCC 474 Y 88 W YX

FX F YOX XO 9 J4 FOY A X34X F YF 9ℓ J AFOYF, Y X4 4X Y1 XO1 X3 4, O4 X44Y=4WX Y1 4Y1 OX3 4 = 4 OO = 9O = Y = = , Y 4YX X34X X3 4 = O(X O8 X3 4 YOOCA 4 YA 4 X X 4 X X X Y YOCC 4 YA Y 88 W YX. W 4 Y Y OX A A Y Y 4 W OY \$ A 4 $X \ge 40C$ 4 = 4944yws 08 $X \ge 74$ W 4 yn. 804. X = 4 y y 4 08 49 = 044 X1 X0**₹**0770**₹** X**3**4X X**3** 4**7** X 4**7₹** 0**8** 4 4 4 **₹**30064 4 40**₩** X XO **7** 4**7 7**0X**3 11**, **₹**X OO13XXO4 YX 474X 4 Y FOW3 4 Y4YY 4 4F X34X X Y47 34 XF 88 WX, 4Y4 YOX J4O 4 Y 4Y4 YO14XO42: 4Y4 Y X3 ₹ YX 4J4 X4X OY Y J4OW 4 4WWO44 Y1 XO X3 YO4 70 YX 4 OOX Y X3 ⊗O4 10 Y1 ₹ WX OY. ₹Y 90X3 W4₹ ₹, 4₹ Y 466 'YX 474 X4X O'YE, X3 PO EX O'Y E, X0 1 X3 YO44E X34X E YE Y3 W3 OO13X XO *9* ▲ 🛇 🛇 ↑ YX YX ↑ J↑ ↑ X↓X ○ YF J↑ ₹ YX X 3 YF (₹, ∮L Y 3 W 3 Y W↓Y WOY Y YX€L ↓ O ▲ WOY₹X40 Y1 X3 △ △ YX0 4 Y0CC X1 O4 4Y 49₹O4△ X1, Y 44 X0 J4 ⊗ 4 X34X Y3 W3 477 44\ X3 MO\X 414 A46 X0 X3 MX MX ON OO X3O\ Y3O O44M A X3 △ A: X3 744X WOC44 W 4WO™=X4™ = O⊗ X3 W4=, 4 △ △ 97 OX3 4 4OC = O⊗ "YX 474 X4X O", Y CC ₹ 4 XO 7O "YX X OOX. ⊗3OWZA A ₹ 4 C4X ₹, X34X X3 ∡X3 Y ∠Y=, ∠⊗X A 3∠ Y1 JAO" ₹ Δ XO A X A ⊗AO" X3 X AA XOA ₹ O⊗ X3 ∮ OX ∠Y=: Δ)XCL 34 θ) WO)=X40 Δ XO % 49 4CC X34X Y4= WO%74 = Δ Y X3 % X3 4 804♥ 4 900٧△44 ₹, Y X300X ₧₩ JX ७७ Y34X X3 У ७२ 34△ ₹ ¼ 404 ७७ X3 Y44.

§ . Oᢖ≡WO4 1-74 ∓= OУ= УХ 474 X & ᢖL OX3 4= УО4 WC 44 У X3 =4"У 40X3O4.

プイソソ イ X 3 イX X 3 え ツイえ イヘイ Y X 3 X 3 O 手 WC イイ イソム O Y PO OW イC X イツ F Y 3 W 3 3 *A L̄ T̄ YA A Ō A, XA A YXA ŦĂ" A A, OA OY ŦO" OXA A Ŧ " CĂA OWWĂŦ OY.* ŦY &4WX, Y3 € Y 34 YO J4OO& X34X 4 Y4Y 34 # W34Y1 4 3 # Y Y4 O4 Y4YY 4 O8 OWW4 TO 7 TO X 3 4 X, \otimes 3 3 4 T 4 YLY3 4 WC 4 4 CL T 3 OYY 3 T YX OYY X 3 4 \(\bar{F}\) WX XO \(\delta\) W 4X\(\delta\) X3 \(\gamma\). Y OO\3X XO \(\delta\) \(\bar{F}\) X3 \(\bar{F}\) \(\gamma\) \(\delta\) \(\gamma\) XO \(\delta\) \(\delta\) X3 \(\delta\) \(\delta\) ∠₹ Y3 4 O∮₹WO4 ∠₹ ₹¼ Δ OŸ X3 ₹¼" ₹O∮N WX. ∠ X O₹ ₹OJJO₹ ⊗O4 У₹X¼УW. X3¼X XYO 4CC ₹ 34 A W JAOW4CCL JAO™ ₹ 4 AW3 OX3 A. Y W4 ₹ OØ Y W ₹ ₹ XL. X3 ¼₹₹ ₹Χ₫Ϋ₩ Ο⊗ X Ϋ X3OO₹₫ΫΔ ⊗OOX ₹ΟζΔ | 4₹, Y3O ₫4 | XO ∮ | ₹OJJO4X Δ ₫X X3 PJ Y₹ O⊗ X3 J44X1 X34X ₹ Y4₹ X3 Y, 4Y4 X34X, 41 4 JO₹X 4 O4 X4 4X1. X3 1 414 X34X X3 Y079 4 08 X3 40r (447 X4007 ₹ ₹34((9 8 8X Y X300 ₹4)4. リX╕ 〒 ¼4X W૮ Ο⊗ X╕ リΥ X4 ¼X孔, 〒 Δ ᆍ〒 フ¼X Δ タ廴 X╕ W૮ ¼4 ¼YΔ トーフ4 ᆍᆍ ₹X JOC4X OY WOYX4 Y 4 Y X3 ⊗O4Y 4 OY . 4₹ X3 4CC ₹ 4O YOX 1 4Y1 Y4 W4X OY 40r (412 X1007F, Y 41 Y0X X0 71 F0") 472 F0W3 W34Y1; 4Y4 X30F 🛭 🖼 X X300\\\ \dagger \dagg X4 4X1. 83 F47 3064F 1004, 474 Y X3 Y0W3 FX4071 4 4 4F07, Y3 7 X3 4 F PO ₹X 07 08 XYO 44X W(₹ 08 X3 ₹47 X4 4X1. TY3 7, 804 ₹477 . 4 74 7W フ40ツ 丰 丰 XO 804ツ 丰 3 X ソ X 3 O O 手 4 Y A グ A グ A グ A グ A グ A グ A 本 X A 丰 O Y ツ ト・フ ツ ま 、

§ . \(\frac{\pi}{2}\)X 474 X4X 0\(\frac{\pi}{2}\) \(\OO\) \(\Delta\) \(\OO\) \(\X\) \(\OO\) \(\OO\) \(\X\) \(\OO\) \(\OO\) \(\X\) \(\OO\) \(\OO\) \(\OO\) \(\X\) \(\OO\) \(\OO\) \(\OO\) \(\X\) \(\OO\) \(\OO\

\S . FYX 474 X4X OY \triangle 44YY \bigcirc 4OY X \bigcirc 3 WOYY WX OY 4Y \triangle 4 C4X OY \bigcirc 0 X \bigcirc 3 X \bigcirc 3 YT X \bigcirc 5 YT \bigcirc 6 X \bigcirc 7 X \bigcirc 7 X \bigcirc 8 YT \bigcirc 8 X \bigcirc 9 X \bigcirc 7 X \bigcirc 8 YT \bigcirc 8 X \bigcirc 9 X

 \otimes 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ WOYY WX OY 474 4 (4X OY O\infty X 3 X\infty TO \(\frac{1}{2}\) OY 3 (7 4(\(\frac{1}{2}\) O \(0) \(\frac{1}{2}\) WO 4 474 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X\in A 74 X\(\frac{1}{2}\) Y\in A 74 Y\in A 74

90X 44X3 4 X34X X3 7. YX YA A XO 1°7C4 Y OY X3 Y1 97. 4Y0X3 4. — 4YA. Y 4 Y04A. X 3 4X O 9 4 4 4 X 3 F 4 7 F 7 A X A 7 Y F X 3 4 O O 7 3 O O X X 3 F 4 7 7 1 O A O W X O Y O A X 3 ≢ፈሣ ×4 ፈ×1. ८ × ○≢ 4 ሃሏ 4 ×3 ≢ ሣO4 *ጋርፈ* ሃ *ቃ*ጊ ፈሃ ዮፈሣጋሪ . ፈ ×4 ፈ×ጊ O8 *ፈርረ* ፈሃW Δ WC41 ₹, X34X, Y W4₹ OY O⊗ X3 4CC ₹ 9 4XX4WY Δ, 4W3 O⊗ X3 OX3 1₹ ₹34CC ἄቹቹ ₹X 3 ΫΥ X3 ¼ 40Δ₹ 08 X Ϋ X300₹4ΫΔ 800X, 7¼ Δ 4ΫΔ ₹07704X Δ: 4ΫΔ Ϋ 490X3 4 44X Wℓ . X ₹ ₹ 4 Δ X34X X3 4ℓℓ₹ Y30 ₹ 4XX4WY Δ ₹34ℓℓ 9 4X ℓ 9 4X₹ XO Δ "ΊΔ")Δ X3 J4O" = Δ Δ∓∓ ∓XΔ")W ") WΔ Δ(ΔΤ. 4ΔX3 4 X3Δ") ") ")ØΔ")X 4T. 3 4 Y ₹ , X3,4X, YX3 ⊗ 4\(\) 44X WC , X3 4CC \(\) 34 \(\) X A YY Y \(\) X3 \(\) PO4YXOY O⊗ X3 **≢OWWOOA, 474 X**₹ *46*0, — X34X O8 X 7 X300₹474 800X; 474, 7 X3 *6*4XX 4 44X WC, Y X300X 477 44 91 X0 9X 94 497 44 4X 09 9 X3 460 04 9099 4. X3 7 ∠4 X3 Y4XO4 OØ X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)OWWOO4\(\frac{1}{2}\)X3 W3O W OØ X3 J44X\(\frac{1}{2}\)Y4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4Y\(\frac{1}{2}\)Y4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4Y\(\frac{1}{2}\)Y4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4Y\(\frac{1}{2}\)Y4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4Y\(\frac{1}{2}\)Y4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4Y\(\frac{1}{2}\)Y4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4Y\(\frac{1}{2}\)Y4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4Y\(\frac{1}{2}\)Y4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4Y\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}\)TX4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TX4\(\frac{1}\)TX4\(\frac{1}\)TX4\(\frac{1}\)TX4\(\frac{1}\)TX4\(\frac{1}\)TX4\(\frac{1}\)TX4\(\frac{1}\)TX4\(\frac{1}\)TX4\(\frac{1}\)TX4\ リ Δ OO X 3 ツ, 〒0, X 3 4 OO 1 , X 3 4 CCL Y 3 O 〒 4 X X 4 W Y Δ W 4 CC 〒 O J O Y X 3 O X 3 イ F 801 W4 4611, X3 1 Y 66 1 3 7, 4WW014 71 X0 X3 ₹X496 ₹3 4 740701X 07, 47 PO 46 7X XO X 7 X3OO₹474 8OOX. 4OX 8 X 477 44₹ X34X X3 7X 7X O7 O8 X3 407 y 7 x x y y x y y 9 4XX4WY 4 97 47 7 77 08 WOYF 4 449CT FOT 4 04 FX4 71X3, 474 704 JOY 480C Y W4 46AL, X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1} ─ X 4JJ 44 X 34X, Y X 3 = W4 = , X 3 J4O ッ = 4 4 = = = X 4 y W OO 1 3 X X O 9 X y X300₹4Y4 304₹.

§ . \(\frac{\pi}{x}\) \(\frac{

 $3 \mp Y44\mp$, $\mp YOX 9OOYA XO <math>1$ $3 \% 4YL 4\mp\mp \mp X4YW <math>\otimes$ X3 %444 41 $40 \mp YOX X4Y 7/24W.$

 $\mp \otimes$ X3 J W YPO \mp X OY \mp Y X \mp $\angle \otimes$ O $\cancel{9}$ \mp WO4, - \otimes , YO4 \triangle 4 XO \triangle \mp WO 4 X \mp Y $\cancel{4}$ Y Y1. Y 34 YO OX3 1 1 ₹001W X34Y X3 Y ₹X 14X 0Y 08 X3 40X301 ₹ Y₹. 01 X3 ツOX ₹08 X3 Δ Δ, ¬ Y ツム₺ X3 ツ 3¼ 4 WOO4₹ X0 WOツĦ WXO4 . ₡₰₵ , У Д 84 OCX O& 49=OCOX W 4X4 YX1, 44OJX 4= X3 X4O Y 4Y Y1, X34X Y3 W3 34= X3 Y X3OOX Y W $\mp \mp$ X1, Y \mp 44W3 O8 YOX \mp 474 OYW 4X4 Y Y \mp , Y O44 4 XO Y4 \mp X, 49Δ W444 ₹ 90 49₹04Δ X1 09 X3 ⊗4W 0⊗ X. WOW3 4 J40W Δ04 ₹ 4 OC4X O9 OO XSLAX YWOYX \mp XLAYC YLL Y, -XSLAX X \mp YOX LCCOYLYC XO YX L7L X YSLAX SL \mp YO Y 4 08 YX 474 X4X OY § , "OWA (₹₹ 44 Y 4660Y A, " YA Y XA 40XAO4 O& 4 3 ♥ FO♥ F W4 X 4 4 FO 9, Y3 W3 ♥41 40 X304 Z O = 9 1 1 91 47 9X 474 X4X O 9 4 701747X XO X3 74X0446 7 47 71 08 X3 F74 == 07=. F 7 X30013 3 =30064 90 (A OO4)X 474 X4X O), 474 YOX O70) X3O∓ Y3 W3 X3 40X3O4 34∓ Y0X r-フイ 手手 ム: ̄ Y 〈チ=〒〇ツ , 〈チ × 4O , 〈インイン手× 3 ツ , Y 3 〈× 3 る 〈チ ∓ ○⊗⊗ W ソ× C え Δ W C 〈 4 A △

84 PO YX/1 3477 Y X X X ¥ 446 YOX ₹ WOYWO4 XO 4 X 47 Y X X Y 66 O8 X X 744X1 Y30 ₹7 4Y₹ Y 4 C4Y O4 4 740♥ ₹. 7 4347₹ X3 WO♥9 Y 4 Y8CO YW O8 4CC X3OF YOX FY4FYW FF44L YO44 4 XO 4 X 4YY 3 FY 66: T J 4347F 4W3 OY O8 X3 8049 4 W4= . 8 Y 44 J 48 WXCL W 4X4 Y X34X X Y4= 07CL Y WOY= 4 44X OY OØ = 14L WOYWO11 YX 1 LFOYF LYA YOX F X 3 LX X 3 L 1 FLLXO1 O1 X 3 WOYX 14WX Y1 J4AX F WOYF YX A XO X3 C4Y O1 X3 WOYX 14WX, X3 YX 171 X4X OY *4YA 477C W4X OY OO*13*X XO 9 "Y4A" Y 4 "Y4YY 1 411 49C XO 4CC X*3*O*₹ WOYWO41 YX 1 ¼∓OY∓, ¼Y¼ YOY 0⊗ X3 Y YO∓X 1 O 1600Y 4, 10X Y X3 64XX 1 WAT YAYX F AYXXAAX AWAOOXA AAFOYFYAWAAA WOYWOAAA Y △ X 4") Y1 X3 Y CC Y4∓ ∓088 W YX X0 J40△0W X34X 88 WX. ∓0 X34X X3 40X30408X3 J W Y PO FX OY YOO(A, 3L 4W3 08 X3 4 4FOYF F J444X (L WOYF A A A. A X Y Y YAOW A XO OOAY XA FXY A X AY YXX OY YA WA A AXF 80474 0707466 X3 4 4 \(\text{Y} = \text{Y} = \text{Y} \) \(\text{Y} = \text{Y} = \text{Y} = \text{Y} \) \(\text{Y} = \text{Y} = \text{Y} = \text{Y} \) YX 474 X 4 4Y4 477€ 4. 4₹ XO Y4Y X3 Y 4WWO44 Y X3 4W3 08 X30₹ 4 4₹0Y₹ $X\cancel{4}y$ y y $AO\cancel{4}\cancel{C}\cancel{1}$. WOJJO \mp A JA yW $A\cancel{4}\mp$ JAO y \mp AW AX x Y $\cancel{4}A$ $\cancel{4}$ YX $\cancel{4}$ Y \mp XO $\cancel{4}\cancel{C}$ C 804 ↑7740X ₹X47X₹ 474 44X ₹47₹ Y30 Y (/ WO") 474 ₹ XX/ 73 ₹ ₹X4X ₹: 8 X 3 4 X 7 4 YW = Y YO Y 4 YX O 8 = O 9 H WX = 9 O X O 8 4 4 X = 4 Y = O Y 6 1 . — 4 Y 4 8 . O Y X 3 OX3 4 3474. X 477 44 X34X 3 40 F YOX W3OOF XO 34 477 OX3 4 FO4H WXF X 3 ÅY J 4 O X ₹ X ÅY X ₹ . T 3 ₹ J 4 O Y ₹ Y O ₹ X 4 J 4 X Δ . Å ₹ X O 4 C Å X O Y C 1 X O

§ . Y¾4X WOY≡X XOX ≡ 4 ≡0⊗⊗ W YX 1 4≡0Y ⊗O1 4Y 4WX 0⊗ X¾ Y 66.

80 \$\(\text{A} \times \text{A} \times \text{OPF} \(\text{A} \times \text{OPF} \) W AWO \(\text{OWO} \times \text{OY}, \text{Y} \) \(\text{F} \times \text{A} \times \text

§ . H+X Y= YX 474 X4X OY 800YA A OY X3 44=0Y 08 X3 4WX.

83 WOY = A 44X OY O8 X3 4 4∓OY O8 4 C4Y O4 74OY = YOX OYC1 = 4 = XO 1-7C4 Y X3 OJEWO4 O4 479 1000E PJ4 EE OYE Y3 W3 OWWO4 Y X3 J W JOX 46EO X0 ドX YA OA A ∓XA WX X ▼ ▼ A4C JAO ▼ OY ▼ YA J YA YXC 1 O⊗ X 3 ドフA ▼ ▼ OY ▼ A YA Y WOY8O4" X₹ XO X\$ YX YX OY 4Y4 Y ₹ O8 X\$ (↑ ₹/4XO4 O4 X\$ WOYX44WX Y↑ 744X ₹ 44X\$ 4 X\$47 XO X\$ 4 YO4∆₹. ⊗O4. 4WWO4∆ 71 XO X\$ 4 79449 O& H W 4O. X3 (4)1041,))X 4 XO 1-7(4) X3 Y (6, 0013X)0X XO 3 14 4 X 88 WX. Y3) J 18 WXCI W 1X4 Y 4YA Y CC OYA 1=XOOA. Y FX YA X34X J10 = OY XO W4= = XO Y3 W3 X3 F4" 1 4F0" F 4776 W496, 46X30013 X3 7 9 YOX WO"71 F A Y X3 Y X3 ₹ 1 7 8 W4X O 7 0 8 X 3 X 4 7 7 ₹ 8 3 ₹ ₹ Y 3 4 X ₹ W4CC Δ 1 7 X 7 ₹ WO""O"/C1 ∓4 ∆. X34X Y OO13X XO 443 4 44X3 4 XO X3 ₹J 4 X X34" XO X3 ∠XX 4. ⊗30=. X3 ™034™™ ∆4¼= H0=X(1. I+X ¼4 X3 J403 4 X 0) 08 Y Y . Y X3 YO 147, XO 466 7XOF W4X 77 6 FOO 17: X34X 4477 100 F FO 46 X 2 9 77 X 3 O 762 4 ¼∓O) X3¼X WOO∠A ¼AOW X3 4 € ↑ ₹€¼XO4 XO J4O3 9 X X3 O∓ O⊗ Y) . ⊗3O∓, 4C≡O, ⊗, 4X X3 X " Y3 " X3 A Y A "YO OX3 A ⊗OAX ⊗ W4X O" X34" Y4CC≡, X Y4≡ ∡¹14 Δ ¹0X XO ¹1W(O∓ 4 W 4X4 1 XOY1 Y X3 Y4(C∓, X Y0O(Δ 10X 9 4(COY49(XO 804X 81 X Y X3 80₹₹ ₹ 4¾ 44™J44X₹. ₹ ¾₩ X3 0¾1 Y 08 X3 X4 4X1 Δ YXC1 Y4≡, XO J4 YX X≡ 9 Y1 WOY 4X Δ YXO 4 ⊗O4X ⊗ Δ JC4W.

90X Y ∓ 300 / Δ $\stackrel{?}{3}$ $\stackrel{?}{4}$ X $\stackrel{?}{4}$ $\stackrel{?}{4}$ W $\stackrel{?}{4}$ OX OY $\stackrel{?}{4}$ 90 $\stackrel{?}{4}$ WO $\stackrel{?}{4}$ 9 $\stackrel{?}{4}$ 9 X $\stackrel{?}{4}$ 9 OY X $\stackrel{?}{4}$ 4 X $\stackrel{?}{4}$ 9 OY X $\stackrel{?}{4}$ 4 X $\stackrel{?}{4}$ 9 C4X XOA Y $\stackrel{?}{4}$ 8 W $\stackrel{?}{4}$ 9 OFX $\stackrel{?}{4}$ 7 YXO X YO4A 4 XO Y4Y X 4 4W 3 313 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

§ . ⊗4404 ∓ X 74 71 XO CO4 C4Y ∓ O4 740 7 ∓ ₹.

⊗\$ 40€ HO∓X €4 A AOY♥ ₹ 4 ₹ 4€₹0 XO A ⊗ 4X X\$ J4 X FX₹ 4₹A J X ⊗O€ 4₹ O♥₹ 08 X30₹ Y30 Y4 4 004 X0 C04 C4Y₹ 04 X4 4X ₹. 1004 84 X3 443 4 ₹ X0 X3 "> 1X 1X O1: ⊗44O4 17 = X = O1 X 3 X 4" = Y 3 1 X X 3 19 = X 3 4 X X 3 1 W 4 1 ⊗ O 4 1 = 3 4 WCO4¥ 804 X ₹ 74 44 W4X OY ₹. 83 ₹C O8 73440 ₹ Y 44 4C F4Y 44 4 Y 4 ₹. Y X 3 OX3 $4 \mp \ell 4$ 70 ± 1 70 ± 1 70 ± 1 70 X3 ± 1 30 X3 ± 1 30 X3 ± 1 40 X X ± 1 30 X X OLC WXO4 ± 1 30 X X ± 1 30 X X OLC WXO4 ± 1 30 X X OLC WXO4 ± 1 30 X OLC WXO4 X OLC W XO C 1 X3 X4 9OX , X3 4O 9 O8 1 C 1 Z X 3 7 8O 4 ₹O9 X 9 4X 3 4 WOO 4X, 47. JOFF 96 1- 4X OY XO HO Y J344OF XO X3 7/4 Y 6474 97. O = 11 1 X 3 7 47 Y 3 C "Y 4Y= 08 "YOL =: 48X A Y3 W3 =3 (4013 A 4X X3 A30A 4Y=, 4YA = YX X3 "Y 4 'ሣ ŦŦፈኂ , 'ሃX 'ሃፈX 'ሃኂ X&ፈX | X Yፈ∓ | *4*ጊ Oሃብ ፈ∓Oሃፈ*4€* | 'ሃ X& 'ሣ XO Jብ X 'ሃሷ XO ℓ ጊ Oሃ X3 74 7 C474 4 X4 90X Y3 W3 X3 Z 344 Y0 X XC X0 4 7474 FW JX 8407 X3 **₹८४७**△₹. ⊗३ 4 ► ₹X △ *4 ८4*♀ Ү३ ₩३ ⊗○494△ X३ Ħ○4 ७X३ ४७₹ X○ 1 Y¼₹ ¼Y トフ ¼ "X YO4X¾1 O⊗ ⊗ ∮ 4 O∓: WO₹XO" "YOX フ 4" XX Y1 ¾ "XO W4O∓ ¼ 41 Y XO 4 \ \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\fr △4013X 4 08 W H4Y0∓, 4Y4 X3 Y X0 ∓X44Y1(3 4. 80 064X X3 ∓J 4 X 08 X3 CAY YS C Y JA X YA XO A \(\bar{A} \) WX XS C XX A. \(\bar{A} \) \(\Bar{A} \) A YO C \(\bar{A} \) \(\bar{A} \) \(\bar{A} \) \(\bar{A} \) A YO C \(\bar{A} \) \(\bar{A} \) \(\bar{A} \) A YO C \(\bar{A} \) \(\bar{A} \) \(\bar{A} \) \(\bar{A} \) A YO C \(\bar{A} \) \(\bar{A} \) \(\bar{A} \) A YO C \(\bar{A} \) 474 OYCZ YW ₹ 4 704 44X80C 474 4 C 9 44X CC47Z Y X3 J 4₹07 Y30 ₹ 10 CXZ 08 X.

§ . 4 ₹ X 4 W X Y X 4 7 4 X 4 X O Y.

YX 474 X4X OY Y3 W3 ₹ X3 4 4₹ 0⊗ *ԻX Y*₹ 80094 4 09 X3 ₹4"9 74 9W 7C. 4₹ Y 1+X 94 4 WC40₹ X0 X30₹ W4₹ ₹. Y3 W3. X30013 YOX WO"J 7 手 4 Y X3 Y X3 Y 4Y Y1 08 X3 X 4"手, 44 Y 4X3 6 手手 WO774 $\mp \Delta$ 7 X 3 YX OY O8 X3 \pm X W6 \pm O7 \pm \pm YW6O Δ Δ 7 X 3 A \pm FO7 \mp X3 \pm X ∠ X 4¼८ ₹ ¬Ŋ ⊗ W¼X OŊ O⊗ X¾ X 4ሣ₹, ¬ OO4 ĦO△¬Ŋ ŊX Ŋ Ŋ¬ △ 4 WX △ Ӈ҄ X¾ A ¼¥OŊ OO XAXX CAY OA XAXX JAOY F: XAXX F XO FAT. O A WAF OWWOAF XO YA WA XA Y (C YYOYY 1 4 FOY 08 4 C4Y 01 J10" F FOXX 1CL Y4JJC W43C, X34X W4F 0013X XO 9 FW JX 4, 4(X = 001 = , & Y Y 4 944 (= XO WO) = 4 4 X = y 4y y 1 0 & X = X 4y = . X ₹30064 ₹ ♥ X0 &466 Y X3 ♥ X3 Z04 Y 08 X3 64Y 04 Z40♥ ₹. ₹X ₹ ♥Z0₹₹ 96 XO X & YY O & 47 X3 Y1, X0 ⊗04 ₹ 41. X3 Y1, 4Y4 XO 1-74 ₹₹ 41. X3 Y1: X ₹ ₹0⊗⊗ W YX XO YOOYW W 4X4 Y X3 Y1∓ Y ₹0W3 4 Y4YY 4 4∓ X0 Y4Y YY0YY 004 X30013X = W01W 41 11 X3 11 = 08 Y3 W3 Y 40 10X =7 49: 414, 4 = W 1 W4 X3 43 XO4 W 49 ₹4₹₹ X3 4 44 № JX O9₹ ₹0 W6 44 X34X X ₹ O99 W ₹₹4₹ XO **丰名***삼८*८ Y フOソ **丰名 名 ツ Y名O 名***4*年 **丰名***4*ツ ソ *4*ツ *ム* **ま**× *4* OW り 名 **〒 ⊗***4*× 名 *1*, × O *1* W O *1* 名 ツ 314 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

§ . ₹X₹ O₹ , Ŋ O44 4 XO 4 O 4 ❷4(ℓ Ŋ¹\ ŊXO 49₹O44 X ₹, O4 ŊXO Y\$4X ₹ OŊℓ4Y❷Oℓ.

§ . O4 Y¾4X ▼ XOO ▼ 4 474 4044 7 ▼ O7.

Y3 Y 4 W 4 = 4 4 = = Y Y 3 W 3 X Y O O (0 4 X O O) = 4 4 Y 4 X O O J 4 H O 4 W 4 (X O 4 Y 1 O Y XO YX 474 X 4 C4Y O4 4 740" ₹ 4WWO44 Y1 XO X3 4 1004 08 X3 X 4" ₹, 4 4 ₹X4 WX YX 474 X4X OY = X3 Y 4€= O = 4, 4Y4 Y FW 7X X3 W4= Y FO = X OY. ∡√1 49€ XO X3 7X 7X 07 08 X3 € ↑ ₹€4XO1, 01 08 3 7 Y30 744 X3 7407 ₹: 804×3 ($1 \pm 24 \times 04$)x ya ± 0 yc ± 1 ya $\pm 24 \times 4$ $\pm 10 \pm 24 \times 4$ 40 $\pm 24 \times 4$ xa, y woyx $44 \times 4 \times 4$ YO OY W4Y YX 4 YXO ₹OW\$ Y\4\ "YX¥ Y &4 OO4 O& 4YOX\$ 4. 4\ ₹\$\$\\ 4\(\) FF YX 4CCL FOJ 4F △ X3 △OXL 3 OY F XO 3 YF C8. FX F X3 YJ4 FOY △ Y X3 $44 \equiv 0$, $x \approx 4 \times 9$ \times 4×9 \times 4XO 1-X YA X3 4 4 1064X O)= XO W4= = 08 X3 = Y4X04, 4YA X34X X3 1 X3 Y= (=. & J 4₹0¾46€1 J4 ₹ ¼X, Y006△ ÞW JX X3 ¾, 4 J4 ¾W ₹ ¾0 60¾へ 4 096 へ △ X0 ₹ ¼△ **≢OWWOO**∕1**₹** XO ゑ **₹** 4CC **₹**. Yゑ yゑ ゑ ツ**₹** C⊗ **₹** 4XX4Wy Δ. 4yΔ ゑ4**₹** y Δ O⊗ 4CC ゑ **₹** 804₩ ₹ 804 ¾ ₹ 0YY Δ 8 YW . ¾ "J47. 4/₹0, Y X¾00X X¾ ₹/ ¬¾X ₹X "J0X4X 0Y 08 J 4⊗ 41, 4947407 47 4CC 47W , Y3 7, X340013 X3 CC ₹0WW ₹₹ 0⊗ X3 Y44, 3 ₹ ₹ A = ∓X4X XA4 4X Y A Y XA 77 YA 70 Y A AO F YOX 77 A 4X € XA 4X Y XA W4 O1, 800ya 3 7 C8 0ya 4 x3 7 W FF x1 08 F 7444x 77 8407 3 F 466 F, 474 08 3% CAY \otimes 40% \otimes 44%W, XO A O A COF 3% A F FXAX F. \otimes A Y 3%, A F FOY YOOCA ; 40X OJA (A 34 344 1004 1 4 ∓07 X X HO ∓X 81 4 ∓ 7414X 7 4W 7 X 3 1 44 97. 3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) WOO447. 474 47 Y4X 4 97. HO\(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\frac{1}{2}\)X 0 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X 0 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X 0 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X 3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X 1 \(\frac{1}\)X 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X 1 \(\frac{1}\)X 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X 1 \(\frac{1} ↑ ツ 400₹ 4 ₹060X 0ツ X0 ₹X40↑↑6 ┟७४ ७₹X ┟७ ┞X4 ツ X1 Y3 W3 ツ ↑3X 3┟ $\Delta \mp J \forall \mp \Delta Y X \land \land \mp J \not \rightarrow \mp X \forall \land \forall \land \exists \exists \forall \land A \land \forall \forall X \mp .$

§ . 30Y ¼ W3¼Y¹\ 3¼7J Y Y¹\ Y X3 ₹X¼X 08 X3 Y¹\₹ "¾₹L 804" ¾Y № JX 0Y.

※3 ※OCCOY ソヘヤ〇 ▼X OY 34〒 4 ソフイロフロ ム 4ツム ム 44X ム: Y3 X3 イフイロッ 単 ま りWCOA ∡ X¼W X WOYA X OY O⊗ X3 ₹X¼X O⊗ ∡⊗⊗¼ 4₹ WOYX YO Y1 X3 ₹¼" , □ O4 Y3 X3 4 740♥ ₹ ♥0₹X ₹0′ X3 ₦0 ₹X 0♥. ₹Ø X ∮ W 4X¼ ♥ ¼∀¼ ♥¼∀ Ø ₹X X3¼X X3 WOYF A AAX OY OO X A JA F YX FXAX OO X A YA F YA F OY OO X A A A FOYF Y A WA OWW4FOYAXA J407F. XA4XXA J407F Y4F 74A YWOYFA 44X OY O4 Y X 3 Y 1 = Y X 3 = AY = X X X . O Y X = YW X 3 D Y O Y E Y A E Y A O Y C A O D O Y X 3 4 X ₹ 0 7 7 0 ₹ X 0 Y 1 X 3 4 8 0 4 X 3 4 X ₹ X 4 X 0 8 X 3 Y 1 ₹ Y 3 W 3 Y 4 ₹ ₹ ₹ Y X 4 C X 0 X3 J40" \= , 4"\Q Y X300X Y3 W3 X W 4X4 Y(1) Y00(Q Y0X 34 9 Y Y4Q , 3477 Y\= XO 9 W&4') Λ Δ, X& J4O" = &4(C= XO X& Λ4OO)Δ Y& Y X= &OO)Δ4X OY &4 C=. 4')Δ **リフよイX WOCよイ Wよ手 ξ, Yst イ Xst Уへ手 W よ手 ⊗O4 よ X ヴ XO タ ヴ Xst ᆍXよX XstよX stよ手** 74040W 4 04 W09W044 4 X0 74040W X3 7409 = 49 FW 7X 09 = X0 9 944 X0 X.49 C WX 74 9W . 9 9Λ Y X3OOX ₹₹O . 34₹ 7409 ₹ Δ XO 49 466₹ X34X 3 Y 66 740W04 % ₹ 4770 "X" "X XO X% ₹0WW ₹₹ 0". % %4₹ 4 ₹0" 904": Y%0 W4" 4009X X 3 4 X X 3 7 4 O V F F V 4 A O A 9 7 X 3 F V X 3 Y 3 O V 4 X V O 8 7 4 W 3 4 F 7 4 O V F A 47. 8049 4496 70Y 4. 84\(\frac{1}{2}\) A 8409 3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 47.09 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 08 84 X3806 494 XO O3X4 y 4 y 133004 y1 \\ \text{X} 4X \\ 3\text{L} \(\text{WX} \) O9 O4 3\text{J} \\ \text{V444 41 : \text{L} X X \(\text{X} \) \\ \text{V} \(\text{E} \) \(\text{L} \) 34 HO=X \1007A=804 180= 1\ 3 7 X 3 =7466 = X 4 A 04 =07704X, 47A 7 YOX 4 Y Y CC 4 4X COXZ Y, W444 Y4C 4 H M X C O, Y S O S 44 WOYWCO4 4 4Y 4CC 4YW ∡ŦŦ ₹X Δ ╗ ሣ Y X╕ ሣOツ ₺, YOOℓΔ フ イ╕ムフŦ ╕ϟ ⊗OOツΔ ╕ ሣŦ ℓ⊗ Oቃℓ ↑ Δ XO X4ϟ /4₹ ¼₹ΧΟΥ ₹3 ΥΛ 740Λ4 ₹₹, ¼ΥΔ ΧΟ ₹07704Χ 3 ₹ 30٣96 Δ Υ Ψ ₹. ⊗3 ₹Χ.4Χ ₹~Λ Υ 446 O⊗ X3 OY X 4 74O YW ∓ WOY4OWX 4 X3 YF (∓ OY X3 ∓ 74 YW 76 ∓ Y . . ₹Y ⊗4 OO4 08 WIL Y3 W3 9 804 344 9 YX3 4 MO4X46 Y ML X3 L 804 A X3 X4 J6

 9444 4 XO W3 WY X3 74014 ₹₹ 08 4 70Y 4 Y3 W3 X34 4X Y 4 XO Y0Y44X 4Y4

 0 4Y3 (Y) 4(C 9 804 X.

90X Y 0013X X0 9 41 W40X 00 = 474 704 = 44X 70 X3 = 4776 W4X = 0700 X3 = 74 = 70 X4 = 7006 X4 = 7007 X4 = X4X = X4X

§ . ₹7X 474 X4X 07 08 4 4 4 7 07804 ₹ 7 W4₹ ₹.

FY OY⊗O4 F Y WXF F X34X F XO FXL Y3 Y X3 FXXX O⊗ X3 Y1 F 3477 YF XO 9 **≢OW3 Δ∓ X3 ΔΟΧ304 08 Δ Δ Δ 3Δ∓ YΟΧ 804 ∓ Υ, ΔΥΔ WOO(Δ YΟΧ 3Δ Χ30013Χ** 08. Y #30064 44X3 49 10 4 4 97. 3 # YX YX OY X34Y 97. 3 # Y044#. 4Y4 YX 474 X X3 YFX40" YX 4F 3 3 YF 68 YOO64 YX 474 X X 8 3 Y 4 0Y X3 F70X. 04 WOY804744C1 XO Y34X 3 Y00C4 34 407 8 3 344 804 ₹ 7 X3 W 4WO777X47W ₹ Y3 W3 44 4X J4 ₹ 7X YYOYY. 83 ₹ 406 ₹ 08 14 4X O₹ X0 HO41 ₹, 4Y4 X0 466 X3O₹ Y ₹OW X1 Y3O 44 4770 YX 4 XO W4441 YXO 88 WX X3 X ₹X4" YX441 4 1064X OYF 08 X3 W X Z YF. 4 84X3 4 4770 YXF 47. Y 66 4 10444 47 804 3 F W3 (△4 7) Y3O 44 O7△ 4 41 . 48X 43 ₹ △4X3 X3 7941 ₹X44X ⊗ 7△₹ X34X X3 10444 47 % & 44 YOW Y4X 4 F 47 1-X44 4747X J4086 74X, Y X300X J40J 4X1 04 WOYAOWX: ③ X3 1 ⊗O1 △ ₹♥ ₹₹ ₹ 3 ♥, ᠘YΔ ᠘JJO YX₹ ᠘YOX3 1, ᠘WWO1△ Y1 XO X3 40%4% C4YE. 44% 4 % XO X% % XX OX OX OX XX \(\pi X4XO4, 4%4 \(\pi XO XO \) \(\pi \) \(\pi A) \(\pi XO XO \) \(\pi \) \(\pi XO XO \) \(\pi \) \(\pi XO XO \) \(\pi \) \(\pi XO XO \) 804 X ₹ 90X 4 4₹07446 X0 ₹0770₹, T 474 Y 44 X0 74 ₹07 X 4₹ 4 84WX, T X34X X3 &4X3 4 7 4 7X 74 4 XO 1 3 # W3 (44 7 4 10444 47 Y30 #300(4 40 7 X3 7, 474 X34X 3 Y0064 34 Y07 Y4X 4 470X3 4, 344 3 Y70Y7 X3 W F 08 X3 フ 4手Oy & 4フフO YX 4.

§ . 4 4 = 91 840 x x 70 = 4 C x 1, 4 1 A YOX x 3 P = X YW 08 4 X 3 Y 1.

§ . トナナフイ 手手 〇岁年.

YOX 4CY4孔= フ 4⊗ WX*C*孔 Δ X 4ツ Y4X . ⊗ 3 4 ₹. ΔOO*9*XC ₹₹. YO C4Y1O41 Y Y 3 W 3 O4 (== 1-X)= = 1 1 8 W4X O). "4"17 4 YO44 = PO4((1 477) W49(XO X3 1 YO= ∓ 74440 Y. &W.: Y3 %Y ∓ 74 Y \bigcirc 8 304 ∓ 7 4 \bigcirc 4 Y X3 \bigcirc 4 Y X0 X3 \mp 4 W \mp X3 \bigcirc 4 4 ሃ Δ 4 XO ካፈካሣ ሃ Δ , ካፈብ ቹ \mathcal{L} (ቹO \mathcal{L} 4 WOካJ4 α ሃ Δ Oሃ Δ 4 X α 4X ሃ \mathcal{L} 7 . ቹ γ X W α 7 W \mathcal{L} 6 $O(\Lambda 44)$ OF: X3 YO44 4 4X3, 47071 W (47) F, F \(\Delta \) \(\Delta \) TOX OY(2, \(\Delta \) XXO44(\(\Delta \) 4X3. 90X 46₹0 W 6 A 4X3: 490%, Y X3 64X Y \14Y%44, ₹ \Y 8 ₹ 0Y6₹ X34X J44X 08 49, 90X YWOYYOY O₹, X ₹ 1Y Ø ₹ 4YL YO44 Y 1 Y 44C. **≢**J WA W*4CL* △ XA 84 PO 7X(1), 4(₹0, X3, ₹4") 7344₹ "77(₹ 704 X3, 71₹ 07, 07, 07, 07, 474 8 Y 4 OY 470X3 4, 4WWO4∆ 71 XO X3 74XO4 O⊗ X3 ₹O4H WX O4 74XX 4: X3O₹, Y3 7 Y X4CY OO = 74 71 FOWWOOAF, FOY X Y F Y OYA 4FX4YA 4 90AL OO 4Or 6 44L 90△1 Y3O∓ ÞJ ツ∓ ∓ 44 XO 9 "X A €1 △ ⊗441 △ 91 X3 J44X1 Y3O A W ∓ X3 "J. ∓X ₹ X 3 4 ⊗ O 4 7 W ₹₹*X* 47 X O ₹ X *X* 47 C ₹ 3 4 O C ₹ ⊗ O 4 X 3 7 X 4 7 4 X *X* X O 7 O 8 X 3 O ₹ ツム X Aツ ツイX 「トフイ ᆍᆍ Oソᆍ、ツ Oイム イ XO イメᆍW イXイ ソ X3 Wイキᆍ ᆍ ツ Y3 W3 X3 む イメイ XO タ OYA 4\frac{1}{2}XOOA Y X3 YO4 PX Y\frac{1}{2}X\frac 4 ₹X4 WX 4 XO X3 4 704 6 7 X 4 7 47 77. 7471 08 X3 406 ₹ Y 34 464 441 7 7 747 ₹ 4 804 X3 ₹ 70470₹.

§ . O⊗ X¾ У¼ ₩ Ø4 OO4496, 4У4 X¾ У¼ ♥ O4 OO ■.

90X X ₹ X0 X3 ₹ 3 44 X34X X3 84 900 ₹ 4 ₹ X 9WX 09. 9 XY 9 X3 90 ₹ 08 4 84 OO1416 474 X30₹ O8 47 O4 OO₹74XO1, 744X WO64161 9 CO71₹. WO7 Y1 X 1₹ 34 4 H WX 4 X3 4 FX YWX OY, 4003X6 FF 804 Y4YX 08 J40J 467 OY4 4FX4Y4 Y1 X. \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\text{A} \text{WX}, \(\text{X} \) \(\text{A} \text{B} \) \(\text{Y} \) \(\text{Y} \) \(\text{A} \text{A} \) \(\text{Y} \) \(\ ₹ *O4 OO₹*, 44 YOX ⊗O*CC*₹ ₹X ₹⊗4WXO4₹, YO4 *4₹ C₹ 477C A.* 4⊗X 4 34 Y1 "J4XO4*C*L WOYF & 4 & Y34X X3 "YOFX HO& W OOF 4OX3O4F 34" Y4 XX Y OY X3 **≢O***9*H WX, **₹** WOYW X3 Y3OL O⊗ X3 PO ₹X OY XO 9 1 4OW 9L XO X3 ⊗OLLOY Y1 JO≣ X OY≣, Y3 W3 WOY 1. 4 HO≣X 4. 4 O⊗ X34X ⊗4™OO≣ 4. ₹X YWX OY. Y3 Y X3 J4O ₹ O)₹ O⊗ ¼ C¼Y O4 ¼ WO) 'JX O) ¼4 JC¼ 'J, WC ¼4, Δ X 4") 'J¼X , ¼'JΔ ¼XX 'JΔ Δ Y X3 YO 4009X O1 4 88 WOCXI Y X3 4776 W4X OY, X3 1 = YO 1007 801 471 . ⊗\$ 74 W ₹ 70 YX 08 X\$ Y (C 08 X\$ (1 ₹(4X04 7X 474 X4X 07 04 W077 7X § O4 X3 WO7X44WX 77 744X #, # Y34X Y Y0#X 443 4 XO. 40X & X3 4 1-74 ## 07# ¼4 ¼4 X 4™ ¼XX, ¼NO, O4 ₹O₹W JX ½6 O8 ¼ ™O4 O4 € ₹₹ ₱X ₡₹ ₹ ₡₹. □ ⊗ X\$... ₩ X4X J4 W = JO YX O8 X3 4 YX YX OY W4YYOX, Y X3 J44X WO644 W4= Y 4O =X OY, 9

4WWO4 Δ 3 Δ XO X3 C4Y \mp O \otimes 4 A \mp O3 A3 Δ PO X1: A3 Δ \otimes O4 X3 \mp JO4JO \mp . X \mp ツ W ₹₹ፈብኒ XO Jፈጊ ፈXX ツX Oツ XO X3 У¼XO4 O⊗ X3 X3 УՂ₹ XO Y3 W3 X3 ĤO ₹X Oツ 4 C4X ₹. ⊗3 4 44 W 4X4 y X3 y^1 ₹ 08 Y3 W3 PO X1 4Ay X ₹ X3 PX Y ₹ 09. 44X3 4 XAAY XA A FXA WX OY: XAAX F XO FAA. XAAX Y XA A FJ WX XO XAOF XA YAF. XA J4 W ₹ JO YX O⊗ X3 Y (L'YOX 4 Y\ A ₹WO 4 A Y X3 1-J4 ₹₹ OY₹ O⊗ X3 (L'Y O4 X3 WOYX4£WX X ₹ ₹£Ø 4 £YØ YO4 WOY₹ ₹X YX Y X\$ PO X£ XO ₹OJJO₹ £YØ & Þ X 3 Δ X JO YX Y X 3 MO4 Γ X Y Σ X 3 Δ Y Y X Δ Σ Y Σ O O X 3 X 4 M Σ X O O ∡ ሪፈX XOΔ XO X3 ሣ ፈን ሃጎ O8 X3 Իጋብ ₹₹ Oን₹, X3ፈን XO ብ ₹Xብ WX X, 83 ₹ ፈብ X3 X3 Y1 W4((4 84 OO44)(, O4 OOF X3 Y1 OY X3 OX3 4 34Y4, 44 X3OF. O8 Y3 W3 X3 4 \X4 WX O) X Y4\ Y04 W 4X4 Y6\ XO PO X1 X34) X3 PX Y\ O\ O\. C X O\ ⊗ 104 X0 004₹ ℓ ₹ X3 УX УX 0У 04 X3 Y ℓℓ 08 X3 ℓ 1 ₹ℓ4X04 04 X3 ⊗ X 9 WC 44C1 YYOYY; ⊗ OYW 4X4 Y, Y ₹300C4 4X C 4₹X Y4 4 004 X0 **∡**フフイΟメ₩೩ X. ₮ツ X೩ ツヘ₮ ❷メ OOイメタヒ , X ₮ タ XX イ XO フメ₮₮ タ ᠯ。೦ツム X೩メX フO ツX, $X \otimes A Y Y O X X O A A W \otimes X$; $Y X \otimes Y \cap F O A O O F$, $X F A X X A Y O X X O A A W \otimes X$, $X \otimes A Y X O$ フ*本*手手 タ **え**〇ツム X.

§ . Y¾4X X Y¼₹ XO X¾ WOŸŸOŸ ¼¼ ⁴ŸX⁴¹, ⁴¾4 XO ₱O¾6 X1, ₹ ¼4 OO¼⁴¾6; X¾ WOYX¼⁴¼ ₹ O4 OO₹.

 ¥X Y CL YOX YOY 9 △ 808 WOLX XO ₹30Y, Y 1 Y 14L, Y34X X3 Y1¥ 41 84 00149L,
 47Δ Y34X 44 *O*Δ *OO*₹. ₹7 X3 ⊗ 4₹X 7८4₩ , 47. X3 Y1 X34X X Y4 ₹ X0 X3 W0YY0Y 44 47X41 YWOY YX OYF OA X34X 34F 4 X YA YWT XO JC4W X3 WOYXA4WX Y1 744X = 07 4 800X 71 08 404L XZ, = 84 00449L. 83 0 W 08 40 XZ, 474 X3 ↑ ୬ 446 406 08 WO୬x 44WX¥, 4 PO 4 X34X X3 WO୬A X O୬¥ 9 XY ୬ X3 J44X ¥ ₹30064 9 PO46. Y 44 YOX XO 74 ₹0", Y X300X 41 ₹X40Y1 4 4₹0YE, X34X 0Y O⊗ X3 WOYX44WX Y1 J44X ₹ YX Y4 4 XO ⊗4 OO4 X3 OX3 4 XO 3 ₹ OYY J4 HO4 W: 90X X3 4 ₹ 70 Δ471 4 7 1× 74 71 Y34X ₹ 804 X3 W07707 44 47X41. ₹8. X3 4 804 , X 3477 YF X34X X3 WOYX44WX Y1 744X F 34 Y0X Y44 YY0YY X3 4 Y CC Y X3 ₹088 W 7X WC 447 ₹₹. 474 Y X3 4CC X3 7 W ₹₹447 74 W ₹ 07. X ₹ W 4X4 7/1 7004 W078001749/ XO PO X1 XO ₹ Y 8004 X34X Y // 7 X3 ₹ 7 70 7 X 84 OO4496 XO PO46X7 474 X3 WO77O7 44 47X41, X347 XO ₹OJJO₹ X 7 X3 WOYX 1411 ₹ Y₹ . ⊗O1 X3 ₹4" 14 ₹50", 17 X3 Y1 X34X ₹ Y0X 801 X3 W0""0" <u> ∡A ∡YX∡A . 47 X3 Y1 X34X X YA∓ X0 A ₹X407 X3 404C X7 08 ∡ WOYX44WX.</u> 47. X3 Y1 X34X OY 44X \(\) OYU 1. OY O8 X3 744X \(\) O4 X34X OY 44X \(\) X3 OY 904 X34YX3 OX3 4. ₹ O4 OO₹. ₹Y 4 X4 4X1 O8 ₹X4 WX 84 Y4₹3 J. OY OY. 4Y4 47. X3 Y1 Y3 W3, Y X300X 9 Y1 9044 YFO" X0 4Y7. 08 X3 J44X F. X YA = XO X3 WOYYOY 44 4YX41 O8 X3 WOY8 4 44W7. 4Y4 X0 444Y X3 90Y4 = 08 OY OY WLOF 4, $\mp \otimes 4$ OO 4490. ∓ 7 OY PO40 X4 ± 7 X ∓ 7 X ± 7 X \pm 466 47W ₹, 466 X3 W64O₹ ₹ O⊗ Y PO46 X1, 4Y4 J4 YW J4661 X3O₹ X34X OY 44X \otimes OO)A A X \otimes AX Y (X- \otimes Y)OY) 40C = \otimes YWO \otimes YOAA XAYX \otimes \otimes C O4 \otimes OAY WO \otimes YOAA JOX YX # #X W4O#4. - X3 J44X1 Y30 Y4 4 004# X0 4 0 4 4 (0## 34# 4 9 XX 4 W4OF XO FOJJOAX XA4YA YAO 4 " F 4X OAX4 Y YA 4Y 44 4Y X41.

 $4\ell\ell\ell$ $\times 3$ $0 \mp \times 3$ $\times 1 \mp Y = W = Y \times 3$ $\times 3$ $\times 4$ \times

§ . Y¾4X 4 WOYX4 7 ≠ 4 7 Y4CX1, ₹ O4 OO ∓.

 $\begin{smallmatrix} F & 47. & \times 3 & 17. & \times 3 & 42. & \times 0 & \times 0 & \times 1 & \times 1 \\ \hline O & 17.$

§ . Y¾4X 4 X Y¼∓ XO W¾4Y¹ X¾ 74 ∓ YX ∓X4X OØ X¾ Y¹¬₽. ∓ O¼ OO₱; X¾

§ . ⊗¾ У¼¥ ○⊗ ¼ У № ¼ У¼X○4.

8 Y4667, X3 4 44 X3 Y1 F Y3 W3 44 4X OYW O8 4 84 OO4496 O4 47 O4 OO F △ 4014X ₹ 840" X4 4X ₹, 04 W34"1 ₹ X3 ₹X4X 08 X3 11₹, ₹ 04 00₹; £0X 8 X ₹ WOYAOW XO J 4W , X ₹, Y X34X J44X WO644, 84 OO4496 , 4 A 14 O8 OA O" 4(Y47= 4xx4W3 = x0) y4(x = x3 1 y41, 30Y 4, 9 Y 4 y 4 84 00449((13x O') X 3 ○ ▼ O W 4 ▼ O Y ▼ Y 3 Y X 3 7. 4 4 7 J 4 4 X W O 6 4 4 6 7 Y W ▼ ▼ 4 4 1 8 O 4 X 3 ▼ 4 8 X 1 O 8 **≢OW X1. Y3 7 X3 4 ■ PO ■X O7 O8 7X 474 X 71 X3 71 O8 X3 ■ 74XO4. Y OO13X** XO WOYF \triangle 4 Y3 X3 4 Y34X \mp 84 OO4496 Y X3 Y 14 \pm X67. FW \triangle F Y34X \pm 77 \pm 44F OA OOF. \Box Y3 X3 4 X3 \measuredangle A \measuredangle YX \measuredangle A X X4 \bigstar A \mp \mp 840% X3 \pm A Y1 \top PX YA A X0 X3 OX YO = X C 4 X X O A O 8 Y 3 W 3 X 3 X A Y = X 4 F O = W J X 9C, Y CC Y 4 X 4 4 C C L O O X Y 1 3 ንWOንቹ ል *ብፈቃር* W&ፈንንへ ን X& ₹XፈX O⊗ X& ንጎቹ, O4 ን WOን ንX Oንቹ, ₮ 4 WሦOን ል ፈቹ $\texttt{YOXA} \ \texttt{YA}, \ \texttt{YA} \ \texttt{Y} \ \texttt{X} \ \texttt{J4OWO4} \mp \texttt{XA} \quad \texttt{Y} \mp \texttt{X} \ \texttt{Y44C} \ \textit{4C} \mp \mp \texttt{YA} \mp \texttt{O} \texttt{D} \ \textit{4W} \ . \ \mp \texttt{Y} \ \texttt{XA} \ \mp \texttt{4} \ \texttt{Y} \ \texttt{Y4YY} \ \textit{4},$ フ*ツፈር ሪፈ*ϓቹ *ツፈጊ ቃ* ୬x 4フ4 x ል ୬ x३ 4 ሣO≢x Ⴡx ୬ቹ 🤍 ፈን ୬ኂ, Oን W4 x W*ፈር* O⊗ X3 ₹X4X. H W 4O W4O₹ 4 X3 4WWOYJC W ₹ O⊗ H4X C Y XO 4 1 WOX 4 41 4XO Y4 X X CC X 3 7 ₹300C4 9 WOY4 YY 4 97 X 3 7 O7C . 90X Y 3 4 X 3 4 ₹ Y0X ₹0 7 4 4X ∡ 4 ₹J4OJO4X OY Y X 3 ₩¼₹ , ∡YA Y 3 4 X 3 Y 1 ₹ 4 Y OX 3 4 4 ₹J WX ₹ PO46, 84 OO4 YWL Y = XO X34X = 4 O8 X3 PO =X OY Y3 W3 J4 = YX = YOX3 Y1 O4 OO =: -X 3 4X = XO = 47. Y OO 1 3X XO 4 9 = X Y 8 40 Y X 3 Y 1 = 08 4 Y 0 A OO = Y 4 X O 1 . O Y C = = WO'N 46 X ⊗40" Y. ₹⊗ X \$ 4 \$ 477 477 444"W, \$0Y 4 ₹"\\$466, 0\\$ 4"\\$0 6 \$4 0\\$ 9 XY 7 X3 O4 OO ₹ 474 X3 84 OO 4496 7 O7 O8 X3O ₹ X3 71 ₹ O8 4 7 1 4 74 XO 4 . X = 1419 A 7 X3 W647FF 08 04 00F X3 71F. 47. 4 74X0146 W07F PO 7W A1477 840" X3 J4 YW J6 OY Y3 W3 Y 34 800Y4 4 X3 4 \(\bar{x}\) YWX OY 9 XY Y X3 Y1\(\bar{x}\) O8 4 84 004496 474 X3 71 € 08 47 04 00 € 74X04 § , *∮* ₩¼O∓ , 🤊 ₩¼∓ O⊗ ΔOO*∮*X, Y ₹3006A, YJ4 ⊗ 4 YW, JO4∓O X34X 6 Y O⊗ WOYAOWX 97. Y3 W3 Y 44 6 4∓X ÞJO∓ A XO A 4X ⊗40" X3 J4 "W J6 ₹ 08 40 X1.

§ . ₹УХ 474 Х4Х ОУ О⊗ ⊗4 ОО444€ ХЗ УЧ₹.

. YA Y XA $PO \neq X$ OY $A C \neq X$ $A \neq X$ O XA Y $A \neq X$ O OA $A \neq X$ OO OA X O

. ⊗O4 X 4™OOYX∓ XO X3 ∓4™ X3 Y1 Y ⊗⊗ WX, XO 44 4 7 4∓OY ⊗ 4O™ 3 ∓
Y3 4 X4™, O4 ⊗O4W 9€₹ XO 74 YX 3 ™ ⊗4O™ YX 4 Y1 O7OY X; 4¾4, Y 9OX3 W4∓ ₹,
X3 ₹4™ 4 4∓OY № ₹X₹ ⊗O4 7OXX Y1 3 ™ Y 7O₹₹ ₹₹ OY.

 $. 90X Y OO13X YOX, &40\% X3 \mp y1C 44\mp0Y X34X 4X3 y1 \mp &4 OO449C, X0 X4Y X3 X 4\% Y YJ40J 4 \mp 1Y & W4X 0Y: X3 \mp 70X 4CC0Y49C, PW JX Y3 Y Y W ##44L Y O44 4X0 4 O 4 49#044 XL, YH0#X W, O4 X3 YOCC X2, O& X3 Y#X40\% YX, 4\pi \pi J44WX W 4 O Y 4\pi \pi 09H WX \cdot \cdot$

. \otimes 30013 &X3 \forall 1 &77 &47 \equiv 8&4 004&46 \bigvee Y3 \bigvee Y4 \bigvee Y0 \bigvee 7 \bigvee 74X \bigvee 80 \bigvee 46 \bigvee 74 \bigvee 71 08 X3 \bigvee 74 \bigvee 74 \bigvee 74 \bigvee 700 \bigvee 74 \bigvee 74

 $. \otimes \text{O4} \times \$ \neq \texttt{X} \text{M} = \texttt{A} \neq \text{O7}, \ \textit{ALX} = \text{OO13} \ \textit{Y} \times \$ = \texttt{A} \neq \texttt{JO4} \ \textit{YHO} \neq \texttt{X} \ \textit{W} = \texttt{JHO} \neq \texttt{X} \Rightarrow \texttt{JHO} = \texttt{J} \times \texttt{JHO} = \texttt{JHO} =$

 $\mp \otimes$ 472 OY \Rightarrow 4 \mp WC 44C2 474 \otimes O474CC2 40OY4 \Rightarrow 7 \mp C \otimes XO 4O44 7 \mp O77 WOY4 X OY \mp 3 \Rightarrow 4 \mp 77OY Y1C2 474 Y CC Y1C2 40Y X, 474 W47YOX 4 \otimes X 4Y444 \mp 4 447 XX 4 XO 477 4C XO 40 X2.

§ . ₹УХ 474 Х4Х ОУ ОӨ ОД ОО₹ ХЯ У¹Т.

W YW OA OO∓ X3 Y1∓ 44 X3O∓ Y3O∓ 4 ∓X4 WX OY X YA∓ YO4 W 4X4 Y€L XO PO XL XALY XA 4 FX Y OY, LYA F YW Y OONAX XO JOHFO XALX (Y YA WA F YOFX WOY8O4744C XO PO X1, Y3 Y X3 Y CC O8 X3 C ↑ ₹C4XO4 O4 O8 X3 WOYX44WX Y1 $744X \equiv 70X + 4WX + 4WX + 4WY + 4WY$ YXO 4 W 4X4 Y 4 14 4407X 4 8 1044X "Y 4Y Y1, Y 044 4 XO 4 4X X 3 OJJ4 ₹₹ WOYF #O YW ₹ OØ X3 J4OJ 4 Ø Y4 (X 44(₹ Y₹, O4 4Y1, X3 Y1 OØ 4Y 04 00= y4x01, Y3 W3 X Y00/4 y 0/ :801 Y 41 X0 84 001 P0 X1, 4y4 X0 40 41X3 71 O4 OOF, 47 844 47 X34X W47 9 4WWO776 73 4, Y X3OOX 10 71 7 △ 1 WX OJJO∓ X OY XO X3 X YO1 O8 X3 YEX1OY YX, O1 E 162 Y1 EX Y1 X3 X 1×X. Y X3 4 W 4X4 Y YOM9 4 O8 X4OOJ= 4X 3 = OYY 1-7 YE . 4Y4 X34X X3 (4XX 4 = 34() 804) #3 X3 #4" Y0"9 4 08 40r 6 447 X4007# 4X X3 r7 Y# 08 X3 744X1 X0 Y30" X3 7 44 ₹ "X", X3 4 ₹ ₹0" X3 "Y O4 OO₹ "J X3 "Y \4" "Y X O8 X3 804" 4 4CC7, = YW & = =09H WX XO 4 11 4X 1 9014 Y X34Y X3 OX3 1: 90X X3 X 17 9 9 71 WC 44 474 1-74 FF, X3 4 F 70 4007 804 471 4 FX4 WX 7X 474 X4X OY. 4OX ⊗ X Y 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\Delta\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\Triangle\) \(\Delta\) \(\Triangle\) \(\Delta\) \(\Triangle\) \(\Delta\) X Y X3OO∓4Y4 Y Y, 4Y4 X3 OX3 4 OY61 O⊗ ⊗ X3OO∓4Y4, Y X3OOX Y YX OY Y1 X3 rフ ツᆍ,X OOへ為X XO タ Oツム イキXOOム X為¼X X為 メOト ℓ メ゙イチレ XイOOフキ キネネメイヒ タ **▼OJJO4X Δ 4X X3 トフツᆍ ○⊗ X3 4/ピレ X0 Y3○ᆍ 4莘華 ₹X4ツW X3 む 44 単ツX: X3 単** $\forall X \ 474 \ X4X \ O \forall 9 \ \forall \uparrow \uparrow V W \mp \mp 441$, $\forall O 4 \Delta 4 X 34X X 3 \ \forall \Phi O 4 \mathcal{C} X 1 9 X Y \ \forall X 3$ WO)X44WX 11 JOY 4₹ 74₹ 10X 9 W444 4 XOO 844, 83O₹, X3 W ₹₹ 01 08 4 4 13X. O4 O8 4 J4O YW , Y44 XO 4 WOYPO 4O4 Y O44 4 XO O4X4 Y J 4W , \(\frac{1}{2}\) YX 4J4 X 4 Y X\(\pi\) WO\(\Omega\) \(\Delta\) \(\pi\) \(\p O')W 4X4 7, 474 X34X X3 84 7W3 Y 4 X3 (4Y80(70== ==04= 08 X, X34X 74X 07 Y CC 4 HOFX & A 7 74 7X4 7 77 X34X X3 A W FF O7 O8 4W4A 4 XO X3 127C F3. 17. X3 X4 4X1 08 0X4 W3X, 4 4 70X FX 74 9 1074 X3 74440Y \(\frac{1}{2} \) X\(\frac{1}{2} \) O8 X34X 740 YW.

 \otimes 3 \mp 4" WOYAOWX "O \mp X \neq O \neq F \neq A Y X3 \neq F7 WX XO Y34X "AF \neq Y A A A AY AWX O A AYA Y X3OOX \otimes 8 WX. \otimes 3O \mp , Y3 Y X \mp 4 \quad 4 A X34X X3 X4 AXF \mp 34CC \neq A \mp FOC A Y3 Y \neq OY O8 X3 WOYX \neq 4WX Y1 \neq 7A Y \neq 8A C \mp Y X3 O \neq F \neq A YYU O8 AYF \neq 4AX WC O8 X, X YOOCA \neq AX OYW \neq OX3 OY4 A \mp FOYA \neq C AYA WOYX \neq AAX \neq X OX3 YA \neq AOOTA AYY Y1 X4 AX \neq X X0 \neq X X3AX WCAO \mp XO X3 \neq C 13X \neq X \otimes 4OCX \mp , AYA XO WA \mp F Y Y3 W3 X3 A \otimes 4OCX \neq WAYY ACC 1 Y CC 14OOYA A \neq WO \mp F.

§ . ht• 47976 ₹.

140x O= J40J0= = x3 80660Y 11 40 =x O1 - Y3 x3 4 1 4 x4 4x1 Y3 W3 114y = X " Y3 " X3 X4 4X1 Y4∓ " Y44 . O4 4(C X3 4(C ₹ J4 ₹ ")X 4")A ⊗OXO4 ∡ቹ ፈን ን≣Xፈን₩ . X¾XX ¼4X Wሪ O⊗ X¾ X4 ፈXĮ WOንWሪO∆ ∆ 9 XY ን X¾ 4Oጛፈንቹ ፈን∆ H44X341 7 47=, 48X 4 X3 Y44 O8 W W C1, - X34X, 7 X3 4 O8 X3 XYO 74X O7= ₹30064 40 471 7HO41 XO X3 466 ₹ 08 X3 0X3 4. ₹7 044 4 X0 074 4₹X474 X3 ₹ J44X O⊗ X3 X4 4X1, X ₹ Y W ₹₹41L XO W466 XO Y Y4 X3 944944OO₹ 64Y O⊗ Y4X OYF O4F 4 & 47 X3OF 4YW YX 7 O7C. &3 7 X3OO^3X X3 YF C F 4OX3O4 S & XO 4XX4WY, 474 XO X4 4X 4F 7 7 F, 466 Y X3 Y307 X3 L Y 4 70X 07 X 4 12 472 466 47W . ⊗3 44X W6 X3 4 ⊗O4 ₹ \1 ⊗ ₹. X34X O7 9OX3 ₹ 4 ₹ X3 ₺ ₹3OO64 X4 4X ¼₹ ⊗4 YΔ₹ X¾ 466 ₹ O⊗ X¾ 446€₹, 4YΔ 49₹X4 Y ⊗4OY YO6 ₹X Y1 O4 Y 4Δ Y1 X3 \forall : OJOY X3 \mp 800X \forall 1 X \mp Y 466 A \mp 7 WX \mp \mp 0 84 004496, \mp 0 W0Y80A \forall 496 X0 30"4" X1, 4"4 X0 X3 = "X " "X = Y3 W3 OO 13X XO O" X XYO 466 = X34X X ₹300/4, Y X300X 3 ₹ X4X 0Y, 9 FX Y4 4 X0 4(/ X3 4(/ ₹, 74 ₹ YX 4Y4 80X04, 83 W(4O= W4)YOX 4 =4 4 XO Y O(4YL X3 Y) O8 4Y O4 OO= Y4XO4 4= W44"J Y1 X3 84 40" 08 4 FO 4 11 FX4X, 04 X 14 17 XO 4 FFOC 4" 4"CC 4"1W: 804, 97. 9141 91 90x x0 9404 x3 466 ₹08 490x3 4 70Y 4 Y 40 90x 4 74 004₹6 ₹08 X3 (4 4X1 XO 74Y Y44 O) X3 7 8 X3 1 1 OF HOFX W4OF 8O4 3OFX (X F. 474 Y3 Y 4 WC4OF F HOFX 4Y4 A 4F0Y49C, X 40 F Y0X 9 WOY O4 OOF 840Y X3 F Y1C W 4WO™=X¼YW X&¼X X *™¼T.* J 4&¼J = "YXO*¼CL.* OWW¼ = OY ¼ 4OJXO4 O⊗ X& 4CC 4YW . Y A X&4X XO 9 X& W4〒. X& A WOOCA 9 YO WC4O手 Y&4X A X&4X ツへ&X YOX 4 Δ Y Δ OΔ OOF. 83 〒 4 4〒Oツ, Y3 Wa Y a4 ХООWa Δ OフOツ ツ Хa フ4 W Δ ツへ ₹ WX OY 474 Y \$, 30/4∓ 1004 OY/1 Y 4009X&0/ W4∓ #; Y X3 W4∓ 9 &04 OF, 804 7₹X47W, X 0013X XO 34 74 7X A XOO 34₹X1 4 A W ₹ 07 X34X X3 H44X341 Y47 344 W44 € ₹₹€₹ 4XX4WY 4 47 4€€₹ 08 X3 40747 83 H44X341 7 47 X3 4 804 , 7 13X, Y X300X 47 OC4X 07 08 X3 X4 4X1, 4XX4WY W4107X07. ⊗ X3 1 344 (4Y80(140074 804 FOW3 47 4XX4WY. 04 7 4X0 08 X3 O(0)X447 (4Y 08)4X 0)= y 47744 yx 04 ₹7 w 00₹ 1400y4₹ 74 6 y. § 40%4YE; 4Y4 X3 40%4YE % \3X 4/\(\)EO, Y X3OOX 94 4% Y\ X3 X4 4X\(\)EO D Z 4W . 34 WOY⊗ Y △ X 3 ™ ₹ ८ ▼ X O X 3 ▼OWWOOA Y \ O O O W 4 \ O Y X O Y . 4 X J A ▼ Y X , X A 4 X ▼ YWLOA X3 4LL ₹ OY 9OX3 ₹ A ₹: 9OX X3 ₹ AO ₹ YOX YJLA X34X OY O⊗ X3 WO)X44WX 11 JOY 4₹ 1141 10X 1149 Y44 O) X3 466 ₹ 08 X3 OX3 4 8 X3 1 1 X 3 7, 4W 3 O 8 X 3 WO 9 X 4 4W X 9 7 J 4 4 X ₹ 4 ₹ 4 ₹ X O 3 7 ₹ 6 8 4 J O Y 4 O 8 4 ₹ ₹ ₹ X 9 1 まずの4 47W 7X 4(CL: 474、7 X 3 = ま7年、X 3 80X 04 4(C ま44 70X 7W CO4 4 7 X 3 X4 4X2.

§ . 30Y Y 0013X XO YX 474 X 4 4 08 704 6 4 446 X1.

§ . HO((₹ 0) 08 (4Y ₹ 04 X4 4X ₹.

 4^4 yex 466 yex 4y yex 40 yex 40 yex 4 yex

§ . ⊗ 4∓X 4Oℓ У W4∓ ₹ O⊗ WOℓℓO∓ OУ.

§ . 440C.

§ . 406.

. 4(L W AWOY) X 4 Y X OX 3 AY X PO4L, X3 (4Y OA X3 XA 4X1 Y3 W3 OAA 4 YF. 1 ₹ Y4Z XO X3 C4Y O1 X3 X1 4XZ Y3 W3 8O19 4₹ ₹ ₹4Z, 4CC W 1WO7FX47W ₹ 9 Y1 OX3 4Y ₹ PO46: 8O4 Y4Y1 OX3 4 4 4∓OYF Y41 OWWO4. Y3 W3 Y 66 40×304 ∑ X3 FW JX OY 9 Y1 Y44 X0 X3 J403 9 X042 C4Y 04 X4 4X2. ⊗3 40C ₹ 44 1 1 146: 4W3 4 64X = XO 49 49=X44WX 4 4. 494 =30Y= Y34X 8060Y= 8409 4 7X X34X, 7 1 7 446, 8 Y W4770X O4 7 47 7HO7WX 64Y Y X3OOX O64X 71 4 J4O3 9 X O) ₹ 49₹OCOX 9 X₹ C8, Y3 4 4₹ 47. J4 W JX, 47. 9HO9WX O9, ₹ 9 X₹ OY) 14XO4 WO14 X O146, 414 FOJJOF F X3 JOY 4, O4 4 84 OO4496 OJJO4XO1 X1. O8 \triangle O Y1 Y34X \mp J4 \mp W4 \pm \triangle . Y0Y Y3 Y X34X W4YY0X \pm 4WWOYJ \in \pm 3 Δ Y X300X WOYX44 Y Y1 4 7403 4 X OY, X3 O7704XOY X1, ₹ Y4YX Y1, 4Y4 X3 ₹ WO66 ₹ OY O8 C4YF J4O4OW F 4 MO44C MJOFF 9 C X 1 O8 4WX MM: 804 Y 34X F J4 FW4 9 4 M \land \lor $A \not= C$ \lor $A \not= C$ 47 4WX O7 X34X ₹ 8049 AA 7. O7O7 X3 ₹ 74007A 4 ₹X₹ X3 7 7 446C1 4 W A *¼ (¼0¼¼)(¼¼, ¼ ¼∓, ⊗04 ¼∓¼¼)*₩ , ⅓ ∓X *¼(⅓へ Y X ¾ Y X Q へ ¼(∀)∓, ∮0X X ∓* XO Y3 W3 X3 1 9 446 7403 9 X O9 \$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times XO 47 49 = O(OX OY: X3 4 44, 30Y 4, 747 7403 9 X OY = XO Y3 W3 W 4WO™=X4YW ₹ ⊗O4™ 4Y 1°W 7X OY. OO4 ™ 4Y YN Y CC 9 9 XX 4 1°7C4 Y A 97L 4Y ドイツフ८ . ▼X ▼ ドフイ ₹₹*C*1 ⊗O49 △△ ツ, ⊗O4 A 4₹Oツ₹ XO ツ OツツツOYツ, XO フ4₹₹ X34OOへ3 ∡ W AX∡ ን JCՀW OንΔ A Հንጊ JA X ንW Y3ՀX₹O A. ₹ Հツ OAΔ A Δ XO WՀAAL Հ ツ ₹₹Հኅ ; 74₹₹41 O 4 X34X 140094 Y3 W3 ₹ ₹0 ₹X4 WX*C*1 ⊗049 44 9. 90X ⊗ X3 326 Intellectual Property Copyright@2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

 $7403.9 \times 0.9 \times 0.94 \mp 9.09$ 740.4×9.94 9.09×9.49 9.09×9.34 9.09×9.04 9.09×9.04

§ . X3 406.

. 83 $\triangle 4 \times \mp 0 \otimes (4 \vee \mp 0 + 4 \times \mp 0 \otimes 0 + 4 \times \mp 0 \otimes 0 + 4 \times 4 \otimes 0 + 4 \otimes$

§ . X3 406.

§ . X3 406.

§ . X3 406.

. YA YXYO 40X = =X4Y4 YWOYJ X X OY XA4X OY YA WA = XA YO4 WOYF 4 4496. *J4 ⊗ 4* yw. ⊗3 ₹ 40ℓ 34₹ yo y Δ 0⊗ J400⊗. 90x 4₹ x 4 ℓ4x ₹ xo Δox ₹ x34x 44 PO4(CI Y OO4 JOY 4, 4YA, 4∓ X Y 4, 4X OO4 OJX OY, Y ₹300(A W44 80(CI 1044A ∡ኅ∡ ን≢x xል 440ን 00≢ ፈጋጋሪ Wፈx Oን 0⊗ x xo xyo Δox ≢ yà Wà Δo ንox 4 ፈርርጊ **₹**X*4*Y*∆* Y WOYD X X OY, *9*OX O⊗ Y3 W3 X3 OY *49*₹O*C*OX *C*₹ D4 W*C*O*∆* ₹ X3 OX3 4. OO4 O96 74X O7 XO ⊗O68 6 X3 ⊗O47 4 Y3O67 4 J4 77 O₹ O⊗ X3 6 9 4X1 XO YAX OY AAA YEX AY OYHOEX AAAA EEOA, XAAY XO AEE EX AYOXA A Y AY O88 YE Y44. 40X, 8 X3 (4XX 4 4 X3 Y04 4YW YX 4(CL, Y 44 Y0X 4X (4 4XL X0 4 80) yOX, $\mp XAWXC$ $\mp ZAYY$ YA, $AYAWOYZXXOYAXYYXXX <math>\mp XYOAOX$ $\mp XXXAVX$ ∡X OO4 OJX OY: X3 J4 O4 Y1√1 Y YX 4 YΔ 4₹ X3 ₹ WOYΔ ΔΟΧ1. ⊗O4 X3 J4 ₹ YX.

§ . X3 406.

 $. \not\equiv \emptyset \ Y \ W47700X \ \mathcal{A}WPO \ X \ OOd \not\equiv \mathcal{L} \ \mathcal{Z}X \ X \not\equiv \mathcal{Z}H \ X \ \mathcal{D} \ O\otimes XYO \ X \not\equiv 11400 \not\equiv 2 \ XO \ X \not\equiv 2400 \ \mathcal{Z}A \ \mathcal{Z}A$

§ . X3 406.

. W YW X3 \mp X4091 4 096 14X 09 W64 \forall \mp 4 74 \otimes 4 9W 0 4 X3 Y 4Y 4, \neg 8 4 X4 4X1 X34X 34 \mp 9 9 W098 4 \forall 4 91 A90 AX3 3477 \forall \mp X0 W64 \mp 3 Y X3 490X3 4 X4 4X1 X34X 34 \mp 90X 9 9 \mp Y0A9 X0, \neg 466 W 4W0 \forall \mp X49W \mp 9 91 9 0X3 4 4 \mp 7 WX \mp 4046, X3 748 A9 4 9W \mp X0 9 1 9 X0 X3 804 \forall 4, 9 W40 \mp X3 04X3 444 \mp 7 Y 804W X0 X3 096 14X 09. 90X 4 \mp X \forall 4Y \mp 90 W34Y1 9 X3 94X04 08

§ . X3 406.

§ . 1 1 446 4 744 O1 X3 7471 4 O8 O3 4 1 71 466 X3 74 W 4 71 406 F.

W ⊗O4X3 4 ¼₹ XO X3 WO9₹X4OWX O9 O⊗ X4 ¼X ₹, 70₹X, 9, ₹, ₦3, ₹₹₹. § . OPX. OPX OPXPO ₹X OY₹ 4 ₹7 WX Y1 X3 WOY₹X4OWX OY OØ 74 4X WOYX44WX₹. ₹X4XOX ₹. &W.. 4₹ Y CC 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\Otimes\) \(\Otime 44 YOX Y 1 Y 446 4 4 WX67 41 X4X 4 Y 4YL YOY W J46 WOO4X 08 64Y 04 PO XL O8 14 4X 94 X4 7, 4X 6 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)X 4\(\frac{1}\)X 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)X 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)X 4\(\frac{1 ₹X.4X 47Δ ₹O∮N WX₹ O⊗ X3 W4OYY O⊗ \4 4X ∮4 X4 Y, 4WX Y\ 4₹ 4Y YΔ J YΔ YX ₹X.4X OYA 1 X3 JOY 1₹ 114YX A 97. W3.41X 1 4YA 4WX 08 J416 4" YX, 41 YOX 4 **₹0∮k WX O8 YOY W J**¼C kO4 ₹4 WX OY: X3 4 8O4, ¼ ∮ CC 8OOY4 4 OY ₹OW3 X4 ¼X ₹ 97. X3 74909 08 44W0X 474 7FX X3 1°4FX F70 4 H077477, Y4F △ F70 FF △. 74909 08 H44Y4X W . F4=X = Y A 4 H0 YJ4Y4, = H0Y. ; 4YA = Y A Y A4C, A CC . A 4A40Y, W ". & WXO. : 4WO €, 4 J. : 4O ₹ ₹. 4 J. -: WOYO 47 77 X3 1 7 446 406. 40X ∡Δ" XX "1 X3 HO4 ₹Δ WX O" O ⊗ ¼ WOO4X O ⊗ PO X1. Y3 4 X3 4 3¼₹ 4 ") ¼ X40₹X. 9ΟΧ. WOCC4X 44CC1. WOO4X₹ Ο⊗ C4Y 41 ⊗4 ΦΟ ΥΧC1 ¾4 ΧΟ Δ ₹WO₹₹ 47Δ ΧΟ **⊗⊗** WX XO X4 4X ₹. 4₹ 4 1444₹ X3 74 4X 4 13X₹ 0⊗ WOY∓X4O 474 1 ₹OタĦ WXŦ: ムツム、 ¼⊗X ┦ ¼₹₩ ┦X¼ ツ ツヘ X氡 フ¼┦X WOC¼┦ OタĦ WX O⊗ X氦 X┦ ¼X₺, Xゑ WOOdx ∓ x 3 y Woy ∓ x 40 x y 446 ₹ 51 x 3 ₹ 4 y 406 ₹ 4 ₹ 4 8 8 W X Woy x 4 4 W X ₹ 5 X Y y 74 4X YA AO46\(\frac{1}{4}\), 7 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\), 8. \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{4}\)4XX \(\frac{1}{4}\)C\(\frac{1}{4}\)O\(\frac{1}{4}\). X4 4X1 0⊗ J 4W X34X X3 WO" 4W 46 ⊗4 Y461 YX 4WOO4 € 0⊗ X3

X4 4X \(\Pi, \Pi) 4 (44) \(\Delta\) O7 \(\O\) O7 \(\O\) X\(\Righta\) \(\Pi) \(\Righta\) X\(\Righta\) \(\Righta\) \(\Righta\) \(\Pi) \(\Pi) \(\Li\) \(\O\) \(\Righta\) \(\Righ X44X = 9 yn y X34Y4X04 = 100 Y4X04 = 100 Y4X4 = 1₹X4 WX*C*1 ₹J 4'Y 'Y^, X3 *C4*Y O8 'Y4X O')₹, *9*1 J44X WO*C*44 ₹X JOC4X O')₹, 44 XO *9* 4410 4 0709 X3 800X 91 08 4((04(14X 09) Y3 W3 44 ₹ 8409 W09X44WX. rJA 手手 4 OA XÁW X, Y3 X3 A POÁF r WOYX AÁWXO, OA Y W 手手4A C孔 YJC 4 分し OJC 14X O) JOE Y3 W3 = X3 C4Y 4AY XX A JL 4CC Y4X OYF Y1-040J, JL 70=X Y X3 4 40" FX W 4"4 97. 466 ") ") 4"X 0") 46 PO FX 0"F, ") 0FX 9 4660Y 4 X0 449 X44X ") ∡ሃ∆ 4 ፈ≢O) ሃጎቹ ፈቹ Y3 ሃ ፈጋጋሪ ∆ XO ፈሃጊ OX3 4 WO)X4ፈWX O8 J4 ፈX ८ ⊗ . YO4∆ቹ O4 W3444WX 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\O\Frac{1}{4}\) \(\O\Frac{1}\) \(\O\Frac{1}\) \(\O\Frac{1}\) \(\O\Frac{1}{ WOY= YX, 4Y4 XO J4 = 4 X3 " "O41 O8 WO"J4WX=: YOY, X3 "Y4 J Y1 X3O= JA YW J4C ℓ L XO g WOY \mp Δ A Δ , Δ Y Δ X α YY Δ Y \mp g Y γ A γ Δ A Δ OY ℓ L Δ F Δ W ℓ AA Δ X O⊗ X3 Y4. ⊗ 47 477 OX3 4 7 47 X347 47 ∓X4 WX YO44 4 WOYX44WX ₹ 77 6 4. $X \equiv OYAOO9X$ ACL ACA YA Y ACA YX 474 X \angle X OYF O \otimes F \land YF. \angle Y \angle WYYOY \angle C \wedge A WOYF YX. \angle YA PO X \angle 2 \angle C \otimes OOYA \angle X OYF WOYX4#WX. W 4 #♥ ₹ ♥#44 OXX ₹ OJ У OY OY X \$ 404#X OY O& X \$ &4 #X ₹ O& 7 OX 446 XZ 7 リ H A 4 C ツ A 耳 H O C C W X , O ⊗ O フ ソ O ツ Ŧ . O C . , . **8**3 4 **8**04. X3 406 = 08 WO=XO"441 WO"X44WX= 9 XY ") 74 4X ") 4 4046= "41 ") 1 46 9 W4CC △ 7 4 △. 30Y 4, 7 △ 94X 7 47 PO =X 07 0707 X4 4X = 44 = 7 4 9 XY 7 ₹X.4X 474 WO74 X O7 O8 X3 WO7X44WX 71 JOY 4₹. 8407 Y3 7W X3 44107 7X₹ O⊗ JOJC W CYY WYY OYCL J AAYYY Y X3 YYL HOFX A W F OY. H34C" A F HOC. OJ. FX 34F 46FO 9 Y WOYF A 1 A X34X 4 7 Y 146 WOYY 14W 46 X1 4X1, YOX 6 Y X A 97 $X \mp X \stackrel{\text{\tiny AM}}{=} XO \stackrel{\text{\tiny A}}{=} J \stackrel{\text{\tiny A}}{=$ 4 XO47 OO 7 4W , X Y CC X4W XC2 4 **分し ツフと W**4× Oツ, Oツと 羊羊 × ミ イ タ 4ツ トフイ 羊羊 Δ W(444X O) XO X3 WO)X4447. H34(") 4 ₹ HO(. O). - . ₹) X3 14 4X W4₹ O8 494 X3 O) X 4 WX4X ₹, У 14O1 У X3 ԻԻW3 ₽O 1 H34"99 1, Ի7-11, H3. ., 4⊗X 1 OJE 4 Y1 X34X 4 X4 4X1 \pm 3006 4 W0YEX40 4 6 4 46<math>6 6 6 7 8 Y2 Y3 WOOAX ₹ 08 ८४Y, ४८X 3 0013 YOX X 3 1500 Y 4 4 08 4 X 4 4 X 1, 1 X Y 3 Y X ₹ 940013X 074 4 X3 4 W07F 4 44X 07 YW 4 YX4CCL, X3 L YOFX F4L 30Y X3 $X44X1 \mp X090947X00049XY YX3744X \mp X0X34WX 07.474 YA0Y1$ Y3 W3, X3 L 34 30X 07 406 37 Y3 W3 X0 70 47 X3 7 E F. Y 44 X0 W07 X40 X3 = X4 4X1 4= Y YOO64 WOY=X4O 4Y1 OX3 4 Y=X40" YX, JO36 W O4 J4 4X ; Y 44 XO WOLL WX ⊗40" X3 "4XO4 O⊗ X3 ₹09H WX, ⊗40" X3 YO44₹ 4"4 X3 WOYX ԻX, X3 X4O YX YX 4Y4 Y 4Y Y1 O⊗ X3 WOYX 44WX Y1 J44X ₹, Y3 X3 4 X3 £ ፈ4 ፈ. ፈንል ቃ., O4 ልፈጋጋ ነ XO ቃ XYO ነል ጋ ነል ነX ₹XፈX ቹ. ጋ 4 ኮጊ4 , ዘል. ., ነ *ካፈ44ብጊፈXX* . Y CŦO", 9OŦ. & JOC. - . ►Ø\$ O" X A WX 4X ₹ . 444 AO"AO X 4C., J X 4₹ W.Ħ. 4 J.

FW (C)X 40(₹ (4 △ 40Y)) X3 WO)X FX, 97 YOU 400 ₹ 7 ₹ X 4 YW ₹, 8 ()1 X3 4 X X3 4 XX YJX Y 13 X 4 4 X3 4 YWO Y 4 X3 4 Y YJ40 X3 ₹ △ X O). ☐ H.

. WX 47407 077 90 \mp X \mp , \pm 0. \pm 2 \pm 3 \pm 4 \pm 4 \pm 5 \pm 400407 747 \otimes 5 \pm 80 \pm 805 \pm 80 \pm 90 \pm 80 \pm 8

. 3 ₹XO41 08 PO 11 544 X3.

. W $O\otimes\otimes$ yao4 \otimes = C4Y o \otimes y4xo4 4ya y4x oy=, 900y . Wa4z. F . § . C4 H40 F y a = a = x. 0 \otimes \otimes yo49 W, 900y . Wa4z. F . = z 4y= 0 \otimes xa = w40 Cx1 0 \otimes \otimes yo49 W, 04 \otimes 4y 4C4y , xoy44a= 44y y4y ao4= y y, 90x =41= y0xa y1 0 \otimes xa z 4 \otimes 42 Ya Wa 0xa 4= 4xx4 90x xo a y.

. ⊗440₹ ツ ツ 4△₹X4 ツՂ X, ツ ツ △ ₹₹OC X Ͻ 4HO4 Oツ. △ O⊗⊗ W. C 9. W3.47. ԻԻԻ .

. 🛇 3 🛇 4 7 W 3 1 P 7 4 = = O 7, OO 4 O 7 Ø 4 4 7. Y 3 W 3 = 4 7 4 4 4 4 4 4 7 CO X, C X 4 4 C C 1 = 1 1 8 = 1, XO C 4 1 X 3 Y 4 4 7 O 8 4 Y 4. = Ø 4 4 7 4 4 7 O 4 4 O 7.

. 7088 74048, 6 4. . W47. F . § .

. *C 9*. . W4フ. トーW .

. △ ↑ ₹X, ८ 9. . X X. . △ ८ ↑ 90₹, ८ ↑. .

. Φ O Δ $A_{\mathcal{J}} = \mp 4 \times \mp 30 \text{W}$ $\pm 40 \times 00^{\circ}$ $\pm 4 \times 00^{\circ}$ $\pm 00^{\circ}$ $\pm 10^{\circ}$ ± 10

. JO⊗⊗ Y4O4⊗, C J. . W4J. ト , § . 3 POOX ₹ 4")" 4YO₹ "Y44W CC YO₹, C J. トト . W4J. ト .

. 84W X. 4774*C. C 9*. . .

- . C J. . A WC47. Pt. .
- . W 9449 144W ₹ 4 744Y ₹ 07 140X 0₹ 474 7088 74048.
- . ₱O YX ८८ ४Y, ₹Y₹X X. O44X. ८ 4. . . W47. . .
- . 044X. 740 Haw y4, W47. Ht.
- . △ ↑ ₹X. ८ 9. 比 . X X. 比 . △ X 4474X4, ८ ↑ ↑. X .
- . *と 4*. . W 4 フ. ド *C*. § .
- . 4040 000₹ 477 47. 4 9 660 707 WO.

. WOWS \mp XS Δ W \mp OY OS XS 4OY \pm Y 2ZY. \pm 4 OC YO \mp \mp Z \pm Z \pm : 4Y S W OY YJ 4ZXO4 \mp PO4Y 7C Y \mp \mp Y YX 474 XZ4 Δ 4YO \mp : 4Y Δ S 1 \pm XS \pm 4Z \pm OY SO4 X: POO Δ Z Δ YZ HO \mp Y Δ OC1 YX Δ 74OS W \mp W Δ XO4. \pm Δ 1 \mp X, C A. . Δ HOY \mp X X. 74 YW. C 1. .

. \otimes 3 J403 $\cancel{9}$ X047 $\cancel{C4}$ Y W4 $\cancel{4}$ X \equiv , $\cancel{9}$ X3 $\cancel{4}$ X D $\cancel{4}$ 4X W0 $\cancel{C4}$ 4 $\cancel{9}$ \equiv X $\cancel{4}$ YW, $\cancel{4}$ Y FW JX OY X0 X3 YHOYWX $\cancel{C4}$ Y. $\cancel{4}$ Y0 OX4 $\cancel{4}$ C F HO $\cancel{9}$ $\cancel{4}$ X, OX4 $\cancel{4}$ X X. Y $\cancel{4}$ Y \equiv $\cancel{6}$ Z $\cancel{4}$ YO $\cancel{6}$ Z $\cancel{6}$ Z $\cancel{6}$ Y YX OY, \cancel{C} $\cancel{9}$ Z. $\cancel{9}$ Z $\cancel{9}$ Z

. O₹ 1 7X. 6 9. . W47. 1. § .

. 74 909 \land X04 ℓ \land \ddagger 0704X X W09X Y4 4, W09 \ddagger 4 44940 0X44 ℓ \vdash 44 94 \ddagger 404 \ddagger , 30W \ddagger X, 44 0X ℓ 04 \ddagger , 44 309 \ddagger X 04 \ddagger , 4W 94 \land \ddagger 9 W \ddagger \ddagger 44 \neq 4 \ddagger 7 4 \ddagger 7 4X, \vdash 1 \vdash 400 W098 ℓ WX04 0X, \ddagger 6 ℓ 7 400 \notin 8, 40X \ddagger 7 7 ℓ 704 \ddagger 8, 40X \doteqdot 900X \notin 900X \notin 90X 409X, W09 \ddagger 7 44 90Y 70 \ddagger 7 4X 94 \notin 9 W09 \ddagger 7 4X 94 \notin 90X X04, \notin 90 \notin 90X 40X X04, \notin 90X 40X 4 \notin 90X 40X 4 \notin 90X 40X 4 \notin 90X 4 \notin

は347. X 手手手. ○8 831- ツロムト ○8 81- イツ手ツ48手ツヘ ム手Wフロ81-W *9*1-871-トツ ツ48手ロツW.

§ . ↑) 446 △ 4 WX O) O) X3 ₹ ₹09H WX.

⊗ልኩ Δ ቹፓΟΧ \mp X& \pm X \pm 4 \mp \pm XY ንን \pm X Οን \mp O4 X& \pm 4 40 \pm 4 \mp , O4 \pm 70 \pm X X& 4 \oplus 4Οን WOንX \mp X Δ 4 ጎጻX \mp O4 \oplus 4Οን ንክO4 \mp 4 W Δ . Δ ን \pm X Oን OO ጎጻX XO 74 \mp 4 X& 4 ጎጻX \mp Y& W& \pm \pm COን \ XO & 4; \pm Y\Delta X& W\Delta 4 O\Delta A OY) \mp A\Delta X\Delta A \Delta A \De

3 4 XO \mp 04" X XO YHO4 \mp . 40X Y 80C8 CC Y1 X3 Δ 0X1 Y3 W3 \mp 3 OY \mp XO 3 4 \mp C8, \mp 3 "07" X Y0X 8041 X 3 4 Δ 0X \mp XO 0X3 4 \mp . 83 \mp XY0 Y \mp , W0"4 Y Δ XO1 X3 4, Y CC 804Y \mp 3 X3 "4" " \mp 08 X3 C4Y 08 Y4X 0Y \mp 4 \mp 7 WX Y1 X3 "Y0 Δ 08 X 4" Y4X Y1 Δ \mp 70X \mp 4 XY Y Δ 88 4 YX \mp X4X \mp .

\S . If AL Y4X OY \mp 400Y4 XO 1 \mp 4X \mp 84WX OY A \mp 7 WX Y1 X3 H0 \mp X W0Y764 YX \mp 08 4Y0X3 A.

Y34X Y 34 \mp 4 Δ Y H347, \mp ., \mp . 47 Δ . 08 X3 \mp 9009, Δ \mp 7 Y \mp \mp Y X3 004740 Y1 3 4, X34X 4 Y4X 0Y 0013X X0 Δ 0 H0 \mp X W X0 466 0X3 4 \mp Y X3 4 \mp 7 WX X0 X3 4 74 X Y \mp 07 \mp 7, 47 Δ X0 4 Y0 466 X3 4 H0 \mp X \mp 09H WX \mp 08 W07764 YX. W3 \mp X3 4 804 9007 Δ X0 4 Y Δ 4 X0 4W3 Y4X 0Y Y34X \mp 3 4 Δ 0, - X0 6 4 4 4 Y X3 7 4W 496 YH0 Δ 7 YX 08 3 4 4 13X \mp 7 X0 4 74 4 474 Δ 4 474 X34X \mp 3 3 4 \mp 68 Y41 34 W40 \mp 4 Δ 04 H004X YH04L \mp 3 Y41 34 Δ 07, -X0 1 4 Δ 4 P04X \mp 4X \mp 884WX 0Y 804 \mp 0W3 YH04L \mp 3 W47Y0X 9 4 74 4 Δ 4, 4Y Δ 4 4 Δ 70Y496 \mp 4 W104L Y3 W3 \mp 3 34 \mp 1 Y W40 \mp X0 4774 Y41 YH04L Y3 W3 \mp 3 34 \mp 1 Y W40 \mp X0 4774 Y41 Y41 X3 Δ 4 X34X Δ 374 X34X H0 \mp X W Y3 W3 Y4X 0Y \mp 4 \pm 7 Y4 X3 C4Y 08 Y4X04, 900Y Δ X0 09 \mp 4 .

§ . 30Y Y4X OYF Y47 494Y40Y X3 4 4 13XF 4Y4 H0FX W0Y764 YXF.

P 41. OY ₹ 4x € 9 4x1. XO 4 W Δ 84OY 3 ₹ 4 13x, XO 4 € 94O ₹3 4 HO₹X ₹O9H WX O⊗ WOYJC4 YX, 4Y4 XO ⊗O41 X 4Y YHO47. 9OX X3 4OC 4 O⊗ 4 Y4X OY ₹ YOX, Y O W O⊗ ↑ 9 40₹ XI; 494, 9 49 48⊗4 4 Y3 W3 WO9W 49₹ 909 90X 3 9₹ 6⊗ 4609, 3 "Y47. Y40(1 Y X 3 7) (4∓04 Y 3 W 3 3 4 4 ∓ ⊗40 Y 4 0 Y 1 1004, 4 Y 4 14 4 X ⊗7. 3 ∓ CO O⊗ J ¼W ¼Y∆ PO X. ⊗\$ 4 J4 ₹ YX ¼X O⊗ ¼ Y¼X OY, X\$ ₹O 4 ¹\', YO₹X YOX WOY\\ O(X \times \times O(Y) \(14X \times \times W4X \times O'\), O\(1 \times 0 \times \times A \times \times A \time ୬₩૮ ୬¼X Οንቹ. *ፈርረ* ╕ ቹ ፈ₩X Οንቹ ሣOቹX ୬ ል イ ₩X ል XO X╕ ጎብ ፈX ቹX ፈል ፈንXፈጎ O⊗ ⊗ 47/L XO F WOX, Y34X 4 ₹ 7/O∓X ₹4/OX44L XO X3 ₹X4X, 7/O∓X WO7/8/O47/4/2/ WOYFOLX HOFX W. TO XI. 30747 XI. FOOYA JOC WI 47A JAOA 7W. 83 A 13XF OA X3 Y4X OY 44 4 J4OJ 4X1 O⊗ Y3 W3 X3 ₹O 4 17 ₹ O%1 X3 X4O₹X : 474 3 OOへ3X YOX XO 4 ₹70₹ O⊗ X3 ♥ Y 4Y1 OX3 4 ♥4YY 4 X34Y 3 34₹ 4 4₹OY XO 74 ₹0" X3 1/4X 01 3 4₹ 68 Y0064 4 ₹70₹ 08 X3 7. 414. 4₹ X0 1/404 ₹. X ₹ O⊗X y C4O449C y 4 w x 5 y 1 y 4OO∓C1 xO J444Oy x 3 y: 3 C ₹ Oy4 4 x 3 J4OX WX O) O⊗ X3 (4Y=: X3) 4\ ₹X44X ₹ 44 W4J49(O⊗ 4 ⊗)4)\ O4 4)\)\ \exists \forall $4 \land 4$ $\forall \mp X$ $X \ni O \mp$ $O \forall \land A \not A X$ $O \land O \land O \lor D \land A Y \land A Y \land A X \lor A X$ ツ へるX УWOO4よへ XOよ 4 フ X X OУ O⊗ X3 O⊗⊗ УW . よ УよX OУ 3よ¥ УОХ X3 ₮よツ ₹ WOA XZ: X ₹ ₹ 640% ₹48 804 \$ 4 X0 0 4600% O4 8041 4% %HO4Z, 0% ₹₹ ₹\$ △ YX*C*1, JO∓∓ ∓∓ ₹0⊗⊗ W YX JOY 4 XO W4O₹3 X3 44₹3 4114 ₹₹04 Y3O 34₹ △41 △ XO O⊗⊗ Y△ ③ 1. ₹Y ₹OW③ 4 W4₹ , Y△ △, X Y CC 1 ⊗C WX 1/CO11 OY ③ 1 XO J4440Y X30F Y30 4WYY0YL A1 X3 4 840LXF, 7

744W 4 ₹09H WX ₹. X & 9 CC44 ₹07 490₹:

474 手気 ツイモ 40 X Y X 3 手 48 X 1. 40 X 9 X Y ソフロソ 4手 X 3 4 X 4 4 ソ 4 4 (元 中 0 4 C, X 3 ソムロイインW 0 8 4 ソ ソトロイモ Y X 3 0 0 X ツギ 手 X ソ ロッ W 0 ツフ C X 手 4 X 手 8 4 W X ロッ 8 0 4 X 、 手 333 Intellectual Property Copyright 2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

§ . " 4" = FO11 = X & 4L X3 (4Y 08)4X04, 804

§ . . HOŸJ4OŸ ₹.



§ . . " 4 4x 0".

83 $\forall \Delta \angle XOA = YOX \land O\angle A\angle YX$ 804 $X3 XA \angle XA Y3 W3 3 3\pm W0Y\DOWX \Delta, OYC \equiv 3 3\pm F\DA \equiv 7\pm T\D\Delta \Q Y\DO\Delta \Q Y\Delta \Q Y\DO\Delta \Q Y\Delta \$

§ . . 444 X44X OY.

⊗3 4 ₹ 90 4 ₹₹09 X0 ₹JJ4 3 94, X3 ₹X, 97. ₹COY 97 X3 J ₹4X ₹ ₹ € 9 4X7. 08 4 ⊗OF Y1 XO FO9" X XO 4 "J4" ⊗ FXCL OYHOFX 4"J4 OY1 4FOY496 ₹ YX YW . Y **丰300ℓ4 4 74 4 444 X 44X 07 0∓ ℓ ∓∓: 004 4 W ∓ 07 ∓ 47, 70 7 47∓ 4 70ヘ747X X0 X3** 74XO4 O⊗ 4 WO^7 ₹47W ₹ O4 449 X44X O7 44X W6 ₹. ⊗3 4 W47 9 70 Q ⊗8 WO6X7 リX3 4⊗⊗4 4. トW JX りW4∓ O⊗ X3 J44X ₹34 ツヘ ₹ ヘり Δ 4へO 4ツΔ O% ") X Δ 44X W(₹, 7) Y3 W3 X3 7, 34 Y0X J4 W ₹ (7, ₹) W ⊗ 4 X3 ₹09H WX 0⊗ X3 4 ₹J0X. O4 7444 A X3 4007A O8 X3 4 0770 X 74 X 75 075, X 747 X3 7 3477 7, 45 7 X3 ԻΑΎΤΙ ΝΟΞΧ Α΄Ι΄ ↑ Δ. ΧΘΑΎΧ ΧΘΙ Α΄19 ΧΛΑΎΧΟΛΕ Υ Ι΄Ι ԻΨ Δ ΧΘΙ Α΄ ΤΟΥ Α΄ ΑΎΔ J40Y00YW OY Y&4X &4∓ YOX ∮ Y 4 4((1, ₹0∮Y) XX △ XO X& 4 △ W ∓ OY. ∮ Y\ W4((△ У X O ∆ X A♥ У Y 3 4X ₹4X ₹8 4WX OУ 4 ₹X4X OO 7 3X XO ♥4♥ 8OA 4Y O88 YW . X 3 ₺ "J47L WOYA "Y) 3 4 XO 4 WO" ∓O4H WX XO X3 ∓X4X ∓3 34∓ 088 YA A. 40X ∓3 9 YA Y1. FY OAA A XO O9 XX XCC A 88 WOCXZ, XYA WOX O88 AZ JA X LX O8 Y3 W3 ₹30064 J4 W ₹ 67 ₹J W &7 X3 ₹09H WX Y 4 ₹J0X, X3 4 ₹X4 WX 4Y4 0JJ0₹ X 74 X Y OY O X X 744X F. X X A Y 4 Y A F O X X O Y . A Y A X X X O Y F O X X X ∡44 X44XO4=; ∡74 X ₹ OJOY X3 ₹ JO YX₹ 46OY X34X X3 J44X ₹ J4OY ₹ XO 49 A 97 X3 4 HOA17 7X. ₹8, X3 7, X3 4 ₹ 7X 7W 9 WO78 7 A Y X3 7 X3 ₹ 74 W ₹

900) $\Delta \mp$, $\times 3$ $\Delta \mp$ 70 \times 4 \times 4

 $449 \times 44 \times OY = 4 \quad 47 \quad 44 = OY496 \quad YOA \quad 4YA OY \times 34 \times = 7 \quad 48 \quad WX67 \quad WOY80 \quad 4Y46 \times OX3 \quad 64 Y O8 \quad Y4 \times O4 \quad 800 \quad 4X \quad 4 = 700 \times Y3 \quad W3 \quad 40 = Y00 \times 4 \quad 4 \quad WX67 \quad Y3 \quad 47 \times X3 \quad 449 \times 44 \times O47 \quad 83000 \quad X3 \quad W64 \quad Y008 \quad H0 = X \quad W \quad Y47 \quad 9 \quad Y47 \quad Y67 \quad$

§ . HOY⊗ 4 YW ∓ 4Y4 WOY14 ∓∓ ∓.

§ . 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(

 $\mp 9 \text{ OAA } 4 \cancel{\text{A}} \times 74 \mp 9 \times \text{XO } \cancel{\text{A}} \mp \text{W } 4 \cancel{\text{A}} \cancel{\text{A}}$

§ . OØ ₹₹ УХ 46 4 ↑\$X₹, 4УΔ X\$O₹ OØ 6₹₹ УЈО4Х4УW.

FYX3 A FJOX F X34X 44 F 9 XY Y FO 4 1 YF, X F YO4 O 4 Y W FF447 XO Y4Y 4 J4OJ 4 ∆ ₹X YWX OY 9 XY Y *₹₹ YX ¼(* 4 \3X ¼Y∆ 4 \13*X₹ O⊗ Y⊗ 4 O4 "JJO4X*¼YW: 804 4WW044 71 X0 X3 4 88 4 7W 7 X3 XY0 W4 = 4 4 88 4 7X (7 08 W0740WX \mp XO $\cancel{9}$ 704 \mp 0 $\cancel{0}$. $\cancel{4}$ Y4X OY \mp OYA 4 Y4YL O $\cancel{0}$ 6 $\cancel{0}$ 6 AOXL XOY44 $\cancel{0}$ 7 $\cancel{0}$ 8 AOXL XOY44 $\cancel{0}$ 7 $\cancel{0}$ 8 AOXL XOY44 $\cancel{0}$ 9 AOXL XOY4 XOY44A\ OX\ 4\ Y4X\ OY\ 4\ AOY44A\ X\ AOY44A\ X\ AOY\ 4\ AOY\ X \$ 4 X X \$ 4 O X F Y O Y X O O O 4 F 6 F 4 4 1 1 1 4 4 6 6 F 7 4 9 7 1 7 1 4 4 4 9 O O Y X X O X \$ O F Y OY XO OX3 4\frac{4}{2} 9OX X3 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} XO \frac{1}{2} OYA 4\frac{1}{2} XOOA OYAL OV \frac{1}{2} OV \frac{1}{2} AOX \frac{1}{2} AF \frac{1}{2} AA **≢O"** J4OJO4X O" XO ¼W3 OX3 4. Y W¼""OX 4 ⊗O∓. ") **≢O"** △ ^4 . XO ⊗O4^ X OOAŦ (Ŧ Y X \$ A Ŧ J W X X O Y X A Ŧ X Ŧ X \$ 4 X Y A Y O X Ŧ Ŧ Y X 4 C 4 Y A X O Y 4 Y ▼ O Y ₹4W4 ⊗ W ₹. Y O4A 4 XO 4₹₹ ₹X OX\$ 4 J 4₹OY₹. 4YA ₹J W 4CC1 ⊗O4 X\$ 14 4X 4 9 1 ⊗ X 0⊗ 30 3 4 1 ∓ 0 W X1: 4 1 4 0 C X O ₹ 1 9 4 7 4 4 4 7 X A 9 1 00 4 0 Y 1 44 47×41 91 004 0Y7 ₹48 X1 X0 749 X3 ₹ 1 7 400 ₹ ₹4W4 8 W ₹; 804 X3 J4 4X 1004 08 4W3 ₹ 9X 94X €1 W099 WX 4 Y X3 X3 1 9 44€ 34JJ 9 ₹₹. Y34X △ ¼ ₹300/△ Y 7X 4X4 Y 08 4 74 YW 04 4 Y4X 0Y Y30 Y00/△ 4 80 ₹ X0 1 07 X3 ₹७४८८ ₹X ४△ ४७X४७ ⊗O4 X¾ ₹४७ O⊗ 740WO4 ७७ XO X¾ YO4८△ X¾ У ₹X ७४७८ 30"4" FOW X1, X0 F30Y 3 "F (8 07) X0 47 "O4 08 WOYW (4X 0),) 40 FX 0)F 4 C4X Y1 X0 YX 1 ₹X₹ Y3 W3 44 Y X3 1 ₹₹ YX 4C Y01 08 11 4X YJ01X4YW. ₹8 3 トフOキ キ ネ ツキ ሬ⊗ XO Xネ ሬOキキ O⊗ キOツ Xネ ツヘ タネ ムツ ムWWOツツOムムX Oソ. タネレ ム WO"J10" ₹. O1 97. 4") 419 X14X O". 3 OO\3X XO 9 ₹ ")₹ 96. Y34X 41. X3 Δ4")\ 1₹. $C= X \otimes W + C \otimes W + C$ **₹**7466 **₹**4₩4 **⊗** ₩ .

OY4 ₹460₹ - YO664♥ ₹7 444 ₹460x ♥:

 $\mp y \triangle OOJX \otimes OC \ W \triangle OF \ \mp Y \otimes W \otimes \triangle O \ YOX \ YOC \ \mp \mp Y X \ AC \ 7O \ YX \mp, \ \otimes OY \ O\otimes X \otimes \ 7 \ ACX \ \mp Y \ ACC \ YOX \ AWW \ \Delta \qquad X \otimes A \ XOC \ A \ WOYS \ A \ YW \ AY \ AWWO YYO \ ACX \ OY, \ A \ WOYT \ ACY \ ACY$

90X (X OF) 1 (OF F 13X O8 Y34X 4)4X O) OY F XO 3 1 OY) F WO1 X1, 101 O8 X 3 4 X J 4 O Q 1 W Y Q T Y 3 W 3 F 3 O O O O O Y EX 4 Y X (2 X O) Q A O W X Q . 8 O A O X 3 O O Y WO')₩ (¼XO41 ") ¼∓O4 ∮ ⊗ 4∓X ÞJ4 ∓∓(1, 4 H WX Δ: X ∓ ∓O⊗⊗ W ')X X3,4X ∓3 3,4 47.44 ± 0.000 ± 0.000 ₹ YW 4 XZ, ¬ X&4X X& Z WOOLΔ YOX 9 94001&X XO X 47 Y4X Y 4 &4JJZ 4 ₹0LX, 1 494 X34X X3 9X 4 991 4 647 YOO64 O967 1°70₹ 3 4 XO 4 14 4X 4 4491 4 O8 ∮ ツヘ O イフOY イ Δ、⊗ϡ キ ツイト・ ツ キ ツWOツX キXメチタヒ ; タOX Xキ メイフフヒ WメX Oツ ツ フイメWX W キ 47. A C WAX . A FO A 77 Y30 Y00CA 70X 9 W07F A A A AF A A FX0A9 A 08 X3 7096 W J 4W . Y 66 YOX 9 YAOW A 4940JX67 XO 4XX4WY 3 Y Y3O 347 YOX 4 807 A XO 4WW A XO J4W Ø W Y 4FO4 F, OYC FF 3 4 49C XO HOFX Ø L 3 F WOYAOWX YX3 X4Y Y\ 3 Y 97 ∓O474 ∓ . ⊗O Y4Y 3 ∓ 944 ∓O∓7 W OYF ∓ 4 4∓ ∓O⊗⊗ W YX 40X304 X1 804 FOW3 4 FX J. Y00/4 9 F4JJ Y1 41 800Y44X 0Y 0Y Y3 W3 4 FXF X3 ₹ WO4 X1 OØ Y4X OYF.

§ . O∠O')X447. ∠4Y O⊗ Y4X O') = O') X3 = =O4H WX.

∆ፈሃጎ 400₹ 804 \$ 4 X0 ፈXX ሣJX JፈW 8 W ሣ ፈቹ04 ₹, ₹\$ ₩ፈሃ 8 ሃሏ *ፈ∮*0ሃሏፈሃW 08 J4 X ԻX∓ XO ↑ 4 WOCOO4 O⊗ HO∓X W XO ゑ 4 J4 W J X4X Oツ ツ ゑ4 ツ↑ 4 WOO4∓ XO ∡ብሣቹ. ፈሃል ፈቹ, ሃ 4XO O⊗ X3 ሃ4XO4ፈር ር ቃ 4X1, O⊗ ሃ4X Oソቹ, ፈ₩3 Oソ ቹ ⊗4 XO HOAT Y & 4 OYY WOYEW YW AOY EX OOTAX XO 4WX, 4YA &4E 4 4 TAX XO Y4Y & 4 OY) HO47 9X X3 ₹06 10 4 08 3 1 WO)40WX Y X3 1 ₹7 WX X0 3 1 40X ₹ 9 47 X3 Y1 X34X = Y0X 4 X 17 Y 4 97 X3 7 18 WX 1 13X 08 4Y0X3 1 71 6 7. 8 *∮ (*○)'\₹ X○ ¼W¾ ¼X ○)' X○ H○△\ Y¾ X¾ ┦¾ ┦₹ X○¼X ○)' Y *((¼*△)'' X ○⊗ J¼W ⊗ W ") 4\forall = 9 &O4 \forall 3 &4\forall 4 WOO4\forall XO 44\forall = 100Y, 4\forall X\forall 0\column O/X\column 4\forall = X\forall O/COYX\column 4\forall \column \c Y4X OYF O444 YF, X34X, 804 X3 F 4 4FOYF, Y F30064 FX Y 64Y806 Y34X 4 4 Y4X OY X3 YY ₹ 7407 4 X0 40 Y 4X0 08 3 4 Y4X044669 4X1 746 Y, § , 91 X34X ŦĹŸ ΟΛΟΥΧΑΊΤ ΛΑΥ, ΎΑΧ ΟΥΕ ΑΊ ΙΟΟΥΔ ΧΟ WΟΥΕ ΔΙΙΑΕΛΑΥΘΟΛ ΧΑ WΟΥΔΟWΧ ΟΘ X 3 4 X 7 OY 4 Y 3 O F O A A Y C T X 4 Y F O 7 4 4 Y F Y 4 A O O 9 X 8 O C W 4 O F , 4 Y A 4 X X Y 7 X F X O 80AW 3 ₹ 1 77 XO WO7 XO X A77 Y X3OOX 34 77 7A OOFC XA 4 74W 8 W " # # O 4 ₹ . C O O ₹ X ₹ . Y 4 ₹ 9 X \$ \$ 4 4 X O Ø X \$ 9 X \$ 4 C 4 9 A ₹ 9 Ø O 4 X Y 4 ₹ 9 9 O Y 9 9 Y 4 1 3 X 0 ⊗ X 3 PO Y 3 ₹ Y ⊗ . ⊗ 3 Y Y 1 0 ⊗ J 40 ₹ ₹ 4. Y . JO4(₹3 △ 3 ₹ 7/47 🛭 ₹XO y W ∠ ∓ ℒ ϪΧ Χ Ϡ ϪΔ Ο⊗ ≢ ԻΧ૨ Χ ϠΟΟ∓ ϪΫ Υ , ⊗ ϠΟ∓ Ͻ Α YW ∓ ሣ ヘ ϠΧ ϠϪ Υ ∓ ϪΫΔ OLOYX412 L4Y 08 Y4X OYF. 40X 4 X3 Y1 Y3 W3 X34X L4Y XOL 14X F X310013 ツW ₹₹ X₺, ツム₺ ୬ ⊗OOツム イ₺ Oツ₦O₹X ツ X₹ ८⊗: ムツム ム フイ ツW Y३O JOX₹ X ツ 47. OYHOFX XOY44AF & YYAOY & 4XX4WYF, XAOOA & FYOX 4WWOOYX496 8O4 Y3 W3 X3 7 44 90094 X0 09₹ 4 X0Y444₹ 4W3 0X3 4.90X ⊗ 3 490₹ ₹ X3 ₹ XO WOY8 4 44X 474 YFX 3 7; 474 X30F, Y3 (3 X3 YYF 3 F J4070X Y1 3 F YX 4 ₹X ₹, \$ ₹O ♥ X ♥ ₹ 44 X4 49CL 40 ♥ ₹ X \$ ♥.

 4 ∓ 0 4 $\uparrow \uparrow 0$ 00 $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \chi$, $\uparrow \downarrow \ell \ell$ $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \chi$ $\downarrow \ell \uparrow \chi$ $\downarrow \chi$

§ . 30Y 47444X 0Y 08 4Y YHO47 ▼ XO 4 ▼ XO 5 ▼

₹8 X3 ₹09H WX O8 X3 △ ₹70X 9 4Y YHO4L 4 W △, X3 O88 Y4 △ 744XL OO13X XO &OCCOY X3 4OC = Y 34 HO=X =X49C =3 A. 3 = OY) 4A 47X41, 47A X34X O8 30"4" FOW XI, 4 PO 4, X34X, J4 OOF XO X4" "Y1 OJ 44" F, 3 F3006 X4T 74W & W YOA O& O4X4 Y Y1 X3 14 17414X OY O8 X3 YHO11, O1 4 HOFX ∓ 4 X ∓ 8 4WX OY, OYC $\mp \mp$ X3 A A \mp \mp OJ \mp X4YX 4C A 4 \mp OJ \mp XO A \mp Z J \mp Y X3 3 \mp 4 WO44 7W XO ₹OW\$ 7 4 ₹O4 ₹ § . ⊗ ₹ ♥OΔ 44X OУ, X ₹ ₩ 4WOŸŦJ WX OУ, ₹ X \$ ツO4 9 WOツ ソヘ、4ツム ソ ヘ ソ 44′ ソ ソム \ T フ \ T \ 49′ 、 4 \ X \ 4 \ X \ 3 \ 4 W X O Y Y \ X \ X \ Y \ COOY O J O Y 4 ∓ 4) yho41 40 \mp yox 4CY41 \mp 740w 4 \otimes 40 % 4 Δ \mp 1 y xo 0 \otimes y 4 0 \mp , 4 y 4 \mp **≢Oツ X ツ ₹ イイX氡 イ イ ツ ₹XイY X氡イシ イン イWX O⊗ ツイイ W . ₹X ン ⊗イ ヤO ンXイース 氡イフフ ンキ** X34X X3 1HO47 ₹ 401 47 180 4 04 7 4F01F, Y X300X X3 4 F0 4 11 34 11 417. 4 80= O= 4 HO=X =4X =84WX O", Y3 ") =O" J XX1 O88 W 4=, "OX 60" 1 = "W", OC4X A X3 X 44 XO4L O8 W4 OL Y O4A 4 XO W444L O88 840Y X3 YW 4 YOX A ₹७०२*२८ ७*२ ₩३ ⊗, Х३ У ७२ ०७ ₩४४४ ७ ४ ₩४०₹ ४ ३ ₹ ₩०७७८४ ७Х₹ Х० *७ ८४ ४ ७* ७०४ X3 WOO4X O8 8447W; 474 COO = X. X3OO13X X 70 4 4014X O7 XO 3 = 14 4X7 == X 3 4 X O C Y W . ⊗ 3 O ₹ 4 Y 4 8 ⊗ 4 4 O ⊗ ₹ O Δ C W 4 X 4 Y 4 X O 4 Y 4 ₹ X 4 Y Y 4 X Δ Y 4 7477 4 40466 307004496 XO X3 XYO Y 717.

§ .4 x46 4x 09.

347 4 1 13X XO 40 3 17 68 HOFX W . 40X 4 801 F3 4 WC41 F Y41 08 Y3 W3 Y Y4X OYF. Y3 W3 4 Y4 Y XO 9 X4 4X 4 O8 3 4 . 4 YOY1 X3OF Y X3O4F O8 O9X4 Y Y1 **₹**4X **₹**84WX OY, **3**4**₹ 9 Y 4 WYOY 4 Y3**4X **₹ W**4CC **4 X 3 C4Y O**8 **4 X**4C **4X OY**, ∡₩₩Ο٩Δ ንጎ XO Y3 ₩3 Y "ንፈሣ ፈንOX3 4 ∓O⊗⊗ 4 J4 W ∓*ርጊ ፈ*∓ "YOW3 *ር ፈ*∓ 3 3ፈ∓ Δ OY, \forall 4 \forall 1, 34 \vdash \times OCC Δ \times 3 $4<math>\times$ C4Y, 4 \mp 9 \forall 1, \otimes OOY Δ Δ \forall 1, \times 3, \mp 2, 4 W1, \mp 2, 4 O \mp 2, W1, Ξ 3, Ξ 4, Ξ 4, Ξ 5, Ξ 6, Ξ 7, Ξ 8, Ξ 8, Ξ 8, Ξ 8, Ξ 9, Ξ 9, 49Δ W49 Y 9 ₹04J4 ₹ Δ 4X X3 4 34 97 J4OJO₹ Δ X X0 J4 9W ₹. ₹ 9W X3 ₺ 34 74 **₹**0♥ 4 X0 ♥4♥ X 4 40€ CAY O⊗ 43444"XX3O∓. ⊗3 4 4 ∓ Y3OCCL 4 4 4 ⊗4O" X3 O9∓WO4 AY4 ⊗4C∓ YOX OY Y3 W3 4 J4 \(YX\) \(\lambda \) \(\Tau \) \(\ 08 JOY ₹3 Y1: Y3 YW Y 34 A 40W 4 X3 X40 4Y4 H0₹X J40J04X OY 08 J Y4/X ₹ **400 ₹**. § . C X O= =47, X3 Y, X34X 4 Y4X OY Y47 JOY =3 4YOX3 4 Y3 W3 34= 40) 3 4 4) 14047, 4 Y 34 F30Y) 430 F H347, F, 414 F, 08 X3 F 300Y, 8 rx ya xa j y46x1 110ya ya4x a 10yy ₹48 x1 1 po 1 ₹. 1 x46 4x 0y ya wa ₹ O'HO \mp X \neq XY \forall J \neq AX \neq J \neq FO \forall F. YOO(Δ \neq \forall OW3 \forall OA \neq O \neq XY \forall Y \neq XX O \forall F. \neq W \neq O \neq X YOOLA. YX3 CXXX A WXF. A A 88 WOLX XO YXY X3 JOY F3 Y YX 84LL OY X3OF Y30 344 407 X3 7H047. Y34X 4 13X 34 7.00 X0 W0X 088 X3 707 474 W44F 08 X3 47947=74004 08 4 944944 47 Y30 344 X4 4X 4 7004 47947=74004 7 O⊗ 4 X4C 4X O), X3 1 44 HO∓X ⊗ △ O) OX3 4 J4 YW JC ∓; 4Y△ Y ∓34CC ∓J 4Y O⊗

X3 %) X3 4 J4OJ 4 JC4W . \otimes 3 OYC1 X4OX3 % X3 \mp Δ Δ O \otimes 4 X4C Δ X O% \mp , X3 Δ X, Δ CC W Δ WO%=X Δ YW \pm Δ Y OX3 Δ 4 Δ 4 Δ Y OY DX3 Δ 4 Δ 4 Δ Y OYXO X3 Δ 4 Δ 4 Δ 4 Δ 4 OYXO X3 Δ 5 Δ 6 Δ 7 Δ 8 Δ 9 OYA Δ 4 OYO O \otimes 7 OY \otimes 7 OYX Δ 7 Δ 9 OYX Δ 9

§ . 4 XO4X OY.

§ . 474 **₹**4€**₹**.

§ . OJOY YAXX 88 WX # 44 4 J4 #46 Y44.

§ . 83 ₹X4X OO13X XO WOYJ Y₹4X X3O₹ Y3O ₹088 4 51. 4 J4 ₹4€₹.

3 Y30 %4% = 474 \mp 4(\mp 4%4 %7 \mp X 4 %4X 09 09 X3 7407 4X1 08 X \mp % %9 4 \mp %9 4X C1, W4990X 9 X4 \pm 4 4 X3 \mp 5 90 X3 7407 4X1 08 49 990W 9X 7 4 \mp 09 804 X3 Δ 9X 08 490X3 4: 804, 9 X3 \mp W4 \mp , X3 \pm 0 4 19 \mp X0 W0%7 9 \mp 4X X30 \mp 08 3 \mp \mp 09 Y30% X3 474 \mp 4(\mp 8) 84(C; X \mp 4 Δ 9X 08 X3 \mp X4X 04 94X 09, 08 Y3 W3 4W3 W X 5 9 0013X 09(1 X0 741 3 \mp 400X4.

§ . 474 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 4\(\frac{1}{2} \) 4\(\f

Y %47 %49 474 ∓46 ±474 % ∓ 4 %4 $\times 0$ %0 $\times 0$ %0 $\times 0$ $\times 0$

§ . 40x yox y 84 004 08 804 19 4.

90X XO \147X 4 74 ₹46₹ 4\4 7₹X 4 74X 07 7 84 004 08 804 \7 4₹. ₹ XO ₹ X $3 \% \pm (8 O) 4 \pm 4 HOA
4 XY
7 X 3 4 X
7 4 X
7 0 7 4 7 A X 3 O <math>\mp$ 8 O 4 1 7 4 \mp 7 3 W 3 7 O ₹Ο 4 **19 34** ₹ 4 **13 X XO ΔO. 83 W4O** ₹ **08 4 J4** ₹ **4 C** ₹ **00 13 X XO 9 H0** ₹ X **3** ₹ 0013X 7XO 4 140074 4 07 4 4 7 46 08 HO\(\Pi\)X W, \(\Pi\)X 3 4 47 4WXO46 4 7 46, 04 OY YA WA XA 4 # 1004 4 4 # OY XO 4774 A YA 8 . YOY, Y34X 4 13X 34 Y XO HOA1 Y3 X3 4 X3 WO"JC4 YX O8 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \text{X} 1 \text{A'Y } \(\frac{1}{2} \text{X} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \text{Y} \) \(\fr HOFX. 8 3 34F 44CCL 9 7 4 7 4 HOFX W F8 X 9 O9H WX 4. X34X Y 74L FJOOF ∡ŦŦ ₹X Ϡ Ϥ ϪΫΔ - Ϋ XO ΟΫ X - Y X Ϡ Ϡ Ϥ - T X Ϡ WϪŦ - ▼ Δ ⊗⊗ Ϥ ΫX, ŦΫ ʹ ϤϪΫΧ Ϋʹͺ **▼OWWOOA** 本へよ ソキメ よ ソよメ Oソ, Y △O ソOメ △ Xよ ソ ゑ 4 フ 4Oフ 4Xえ O4 ゑ 4 フ Oフℓ XゑよX 3477 Y XO 9 Y X3 Y OO4 X 44 XO4 ₹ OY4 4 X3 7096 W &4 X3; 4Y4 Y 4 WC44 Y \ Y44 ∡¼¼ У₹X ¾ ¼ Y ₹0⊗⊗ ¼ ¾ ¼ X O Y X¾¼¼Y ¾ ¼ ₹09H WX₹ ¼УД ¾ ¼ ⊗⊗ WX₹, ¼₹ Y CC ል ብ ∡⊗X ብ ∡ጋጋ ፈብ. ቹን Xል Wፈቹ O⊗ ብ ጋብ ቹፈ*ር*ቹ ጎብፈንX Δ XO OOብ OYን ቹO*9*H WXቹ, ፈ 74X O7 W477OX WO77C4 7 X34X Y OC4X X3 7O9C W &4 X3 7 \ X 7 O7 3 47 O7C O4 \$ 4 7407 4X1; 4 W4O₹ Y 44 OYA 4 YO OX\$ 4 OH 14X OY XO 144YX ₹ WO4 X1 XO **≢OJJO**≢ X OY X&XX X& 4 YXX OY Y CC YOX. Y X& ⊗ 4₹X Y₹XXYW . OCXX . Y X& 4 \(\pi\) WX XO O\(\pi\) O4 OO4 \(\pi\)O4 \(\pi\) WX\(\pi\), X\(\pi\) 4O\(\pi\) \(\pi\) O\(\pi\) HO\(\pi\)X\(\pi\) Y\(\pi\) O\(\pi\) X\(\pi\) OJ∓ 4 XOY414∓ 4W3 OX3 4. ₹8 ₹3 OC4X X3 7. Y 34 4 4 13X XO OJX4 7. **▼4X 〒⊗4WX 09: 494 X3 904 08 4フ4 ▼4/5 ▼ 904 4〒1. 〒48 . 494 9 /4. X349** X \$ 4X O & Y 44. Y W 4 7 9 O X O A X \$ \$ 4 7 O 7 9 X \$ 7 H O \$ X & W 4 X O 7 O & A 7 A \$ 4 C \$ 044 4 4 7 8 4 00 4 08 80 4 17 4 7 80 4 X 3 7 WO 4 X 1 Y OY X 0 X 3 7 D 9 H WX 1 08 4 343 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

804 \land 9 Joy 4 \triangle 0 \mp 90x \triangle J ya, 4 \mp 4 Woya x Oy, Oy x3 \mp Wo4 x1 y3 W3 x34x Joy 4 \mp 3 4(C \land 449x x0 4(C Ox3 4 y4x Oy \mp , x0 J OJC y30 \triangle 0 90x 4 C09 \land x0 O \mp , 49a 4 90x Oya 4 OO4 J40x Wx Oy. \vdash 9 \land 4 Y1, y , \land 449x \triangle 4 J4 \mp 4C \mp 4 \land 4 Y \mp x x3 Oy x \triangle J40 yW \mp 9 84 OO4 O8 x3 y9 \land 3x \mp 08 y4Cx4, x3 \mp x4x \mp 08 30CC49a 4 \mp 7 x3 \land 700 4 4 \mp 70y, x34x, 4WWO4a y \land 70 x3 C4Y O8 y4x Oy \mp 7, 4 J4 \mp 4C \mp 7 W4y OyC1 4 \land 449x \triangle 7 x0 y4 yx4 y x3 4 \land 3x \mp 08 x3 \mp x4x, 4ya y0x 804 4 y 4884 4 y 43 W3 x3 y4x Oy 34 \mp 7 y0 W0yW 4y.

§ . YA4X 747 4 A 7 A 4 4 80 F46 XO AO HOFX W.

X&4X Y OO\&X YOX XO Y4Y 474 \F46\F, FW 7X Y& Y Y 44 OY496 Y 34 ₹4 4 § XO O $\mathcal{J}X\mathcal{J}$ YHO $\mathcal{J}X$ W . YOY, HO $\mathcal{J}X$ W \mathcal{J} A \mathcal{J} A \mathcal{J} Y \mathcal{J} A \mathcal{J} \mathcal{J} A \mathcal{J} 08 HO∓X W , J40J 4(1 ₹0 W4((4, O4 31 4 4 80∓4(XO 3 44 1004 WO)))/4 YX∓ O4 X3O₹ O⊗ 7OO4 ₹O9H WX₹, O4 XO 4A♥X X3 ♥ XO ₹X49C ₹3 X3 4 4 13X 9 ®O4 X3 044 7441 X4 907467. W WOYACI, 97 FXOA A A C47. 804 Y3 W3 Y0 700A 4 4F0YF W4Y 9 ↑ Y = 4 C47 = PO 4C YX XO 4 1 ⊗0 = 4C, O1 = X CC YO1 10 YO0 = . ⊗3 14C1. 91 4') Δ YXCI OYHOFX 4Y Δ J44X 4C Δ W \mp OY. 9OX X \mp Y W \mp \mp 47L X34X X3 \mp ツHO\X W \X \X O\LA 9 "YLY & \X LYA JLCJL49C . \XY LC WL\X \X \X \X O\X O\X ACO9X. L \mp O 4 19 0013X 90X XO ℓ \mp X 9 XO X3 WO97 ℓ 4 9X \mp 08 3 \mp \mp 09H WX \mp 414 9 \mp X 4 804 17 X4 40746. YO4 X0 4XX YJX X0 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) X \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) X \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1} フ4手手 Δ り ΔO ⊗O 4ツ: ⊗O 4 X 3 4X YOO *C* Δ *9* X 3 ツ 4ツ手 O⊗ ԻW X ツへ WO ツ X ツ *A* V → YO X V X40096 \(\) & \(\) C4Y O\(\) \(\ X 3 4 X Y Y A O 8 A 8 A Y W X O 4 W 3 O X 3 A F H O A F A W X O Y, 8 O A X 3 F A Y A 4 F O Y 4 F X3 W CCAYOAAAYF, Y X3 Y X3 FXAX, X3AX ALA 8 Y X F YX YW, JAFF A Y AO804", ₹3*4CC ∮* ₹X " ¼ HO₹X. *∮* XY ") ¼X O) ¼Y¼ Y¼X O) X3 O*∮C* ¼X O) ₹ ") X3 4 \mp O +7+7 \mp YO+7 \mp : \pm 9+0 Y \pm : \pm 9+0 Y \pm 4 XO X3 47 4W 474 WO7804746/ XO X3 4 40X \(\pi\) XOY444\(\pi\) 30747\(\pi\) \(\pi\) O3C \ X\(A\) = 03H\ WX\(E\), \(Y\) $\(ACC \) \(ACC \) \(ACC \) <math>= 0$ C\ W\(AE\) \(E\), \(AYA \), \(OYC \) \(EE\) \(Y\) \(A\) \(X4 90747 9 804 Y3 W3 X3 4 W40 = = 34 9 7 X4 4. W 490 . §

§ . WO∮H WX∓ ¼⁴⁴ ∓X △ ∮L Y⁴₹ ○⊗ ⁴ フ⁴ ₹⁴८₹.

90x x3 ₹0 4 17 ₹ 40x304 Z 4 x0 7000 \$04W 96 7 47 47 47 X30₹ Y30 4 ₹ ₹X ゑ ツ ツ Xゑ ┡ 4X OŸ O⊗ ゑ ₹ 4 ^ゑX. ∡Ÿ& XO JO4₹O ₹OWゑ ツ ∡Ÿ₹ ¼₹ ⊗¼4 ¼₹ ₹ YW ₹₹44L XO O 4WOY X& 4 OYHO₹X 4 ₹ ₹X4YW . ₹X ₹ X& 4 8O4 64Y8O6 XO 4 J 6 X30= Y30 074 4X4Y X0 0770= X3 74Y 71 08 H0=X 4 74 =46=: 474 8, 804 X34X JO4JO₹, X 4 Y W ₹₹441 XO J4OW Δ Y ₹O ⊗44 4₹ XO JOX X 3 Y XO Δ 4X 3, X 3 YAOL JLAY O⊗ XAAX Y ₹80AXOY ₹ YJOXAJC XO XA A OYHO₹X AYA YWOY₹ A AAX 4 = =x4yw, =y =0wa 4 w4= , \40x o= yoo6a a4 o= 44xa 4 49=x4 y 840y y4y y1 4 J 4 ₹4/₹. ∮ XY Ŋ J 4 4X J 4₹0Ŋ₹. 4Ŋ∆ ⊗O4 X3 Ŋ^₹ X34X 44 ŊOX O⊗ X3 3 ^3 ₹X ">JOAX4YW, X ₹ W AX4 YCL YOAX3L, YOX OYCL O⊗ 4 H3A ₹X 4Y, 4OX Y 1 Y A4C, O⊗ 47L 7/47 08 74 7W 7C , 44×3 4 ×0 4947407 3 ₹ 4 13× ×347 ×0 9 CC ×3 7 4₹07 Y30 O'NHO\(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\) F \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}2\) A \(4 (4OA49() X ₹ (8: 9OX X \$ WOYAOWXO4 ₹ 08 Y4X OY ₹ OO^ X X O J 4 4 W X ₹ X 3 4 X O ₹ O 8 4 4 O 7 € O 8 4 T O 7 € O 8 5 T O 8 T X3 47 076.

§ . O\(\Pi\times 4\)74\(\Pi\times 4\)0\(\Pi\times 4\)9\(\Pi\times 4\)9\(\Pi\ti

§ . 30Y Y OO13X XO WO78 Y OO4 \mp ℓ \mp XO 4 74 \mp ℓ ℓ \mp , O4 ℓ X ℓ Y1X3 740W ℓ XO 30 \mp X ℓ X \mp .

∡¾∆ ¼₹ X¾ (¼Y O⊗ ¾O¾¾) X₹ Δ 4 WX₹ ¼X O¾₹ ¼₹ Y ((¼₹ ¼Δ ΔΟ¼(₹ 4 XO J4 ⊗ 4 X3 ~ YX6 \ X Y 4\ \ X A \ X X A \ X ₹O 4 ^Y W4Y, 97. X3 YO4 O8 4 J4 ₹4८₹, J4OWO4 4 HO₹X Y4 YY 8 W4X OY O4 4 ₹O X49ℓ ₹4X ₹⊗4WX OY, 3 OO13X XO WOY⊗ Y 3 ™₹ℓ⊗ XO X3 ₹ ™ X3O4, Y3 W3 ₹ ∠ ₹₹ OC YX 4YA C ₹₹ Ø4X4C X¾4Y Y44. OY X¾ ₹ ₹OЭH WX, ₹ W4YYOX 4 O A YOX W Y¹ 74 YW , & 4 YN 4 4 FOY XO WOY764 YOO FOY YHOFX W O4 FOY 4WXF OO \$OFX 6 X1. 474 YOX ⊗ Y4 Y1 3 ₹ 44 4₹41. 4 ₹70₹ 4 XO 1 3 Y ₹4X ₹84WX OY, 4 X 4Y Y ₹ XO Y 08 Y4 4 004 Y1 X0 W0YJ (3 Y X0 (₹X Y X0 X 3 O W O⊗ HO∓X W 1 ⊗O4 & J4OW 4 ∓ XO 4 y OJ y 40JXO4, - ⊗, Y X&OOX 4 4 WC444X Oy O\text{ Y44, $3 \mp S \mp O$ $9 \Rightarrow WX \mp$, $3 \mp \mp 3$ 77 $9 \Rightarrow Y4$, 4 $9 \Rightarrow X4$ $9 \mp X3$ 9 4 ∓ 76 $4 \Rightarrow 7$ $4 \Rightarrow 76$ 3 44 W 4X4 y y y W41 OOX X34X X3 ₹ ₹ 4O99 41. ₹8 X34X J4 yW 344 4X OyW Δ W/44 Δ Y44, X3 ₹ Y00/Δ Y0X 34 ₹4 Δ 4 Y04Δ; X3 ₹ Y00/Δ J 434J₹ 34 J44 ₹ Δ ¬ = WOYAOWX, WX44YY ⊗O4Y X⊗O6Y = = O⊗ 4 4 = OY, 4YA O⊗ 47, = OOYA 74 YW 76 YOO/A Y YOX, 4X X3 \(\xi \) 4X YJX A X0 \(\xi \)OJJO\(\xi \) X34X Y4X OY\(\xi \) 4 900YA X0 OJ=4 X3 CJ=00 W3 JCJ=00 W3 JCJ=00Δ W Δ X3 4 PO444 (₹ (Ψ 4 74 4 08 ΔΟΟΛ3X1 W34") ΤΟΥΕ ΥΛ4Λ Δ Υ 4 ΛΟ(44 フ OJC , 474 XO O4X4 7 HO=X W *4*孔 4孔 *C*4Y⊗OC 7 47 = = \(\frac{1}{2}\) XO C 4, J4 ⊗ 44 71 ツO△ O⊗ 4 J 4 ₹ 4 C ₹ O⊗ Y 3 W 3 Y 4 4 ₹ J 4 Y Y 1 , ₹ Y 8 Y X C ₹ Y O 4 1 Y X C 4 Y △ C ₹ ₹ &4X4C X34Y X34X O⊗ Y44. 4OX ₹ 7W . 4 XY 7 7OY 4₹ Y3O₹ ₹X4 71X3 ₹ 7 44CL ΨΟ*4C*, 4 J 4 ₹*4C* ₹ O⊗X Y *C 4*Δ XO Y *4*4, X 3 ₹ OO \ 3 X Y OX X O *9 4* X X Y J X Δ, ԻW J X Y X3 C4=X 1-X4 "X1. =") =OW3 W 4WO"=X4"W = X3 J4 "W Y3O 34= 4 WOO4= XO X34X 1-7 A 1/X, 1/4X 4/4 0/8 740W A 1/1 XO 4/1 07 1 407X04, \$\vec{4}\$ 0/4 004X A(7.4) YX XC 4 XO J44 ₹ 804 3 ₹ YO4 44X OY 4Y4 J404 YW.

 \otimes 30\fi Y30 40\fi X0 \(\delta4\fi Y X300\X \) W \(\fi \times \delta \delta \delta \delta \delta \overline{\text{OO}\fi} \) O\(\delta \de

90X &, 8407 J44X WO644 WOYHOYWXO4 \(\frac{1}{2}, \text{4YA} \\ 8407 X\(\frac{1}{2} \) A\(\frac{1}

 \otimes 3 \mp X 70C4X O3 \mp 9 XY 9 74 4X 744X9 4 \mp 474 0X 0X3 4 \mp 9 470 XY W 74X 0Y 08 99 4 700 \mp 91 42 43 440 440 440 450 4

. ≢ツ

. ヺッ .

 $W \otimes O4X3 = 4.4 \pm XO = 4.74 \pm 4.6 \pm 4.74 = 0.8 = 0.44 \pm 0.4 = 0.4 \pm 0.4 = 0.4 \pm 0.4 = 0.4$

⊗¾ ¾YW YX ८¼Y O⊗ Y¼X OYF J 4¾¼JF Y¼F FO; *¼XXO4Y 1* -1 Y 4¼€ . Y △ Y, フ4イツ = イフ. ; 4OX = フO=X, 4OOツ . W34フ. . § , フ. , 4= XO X3 W34ツへ ツ 744WX W . W ⊗O4X3 4. H3 XX7 ₹ HO77 4W 46 64Y. r⊗a 41ax ∓ OYAOO3X A. Ø3 1-70COO₹, ~4CC. 47. - ₹ X3 40X3O4 X ₹, 47 4 W47 47A 804 17, W X A 37L WXO47L, ., 47A 3 ₹ 4 7/449₹ 07 X3 07 7 07 08 4XX 6.7 30X ₹0W3 4'YW 'YX (4'Y O⊗ Y4'X OYF, Y X3 A FJ WX XO WOY⊗ FW4'X OY 4'YΔ A JA F4(F, 34'F Y ツO4 ツO4 4) X ツ ₹ タ ツ Ղ4 ¼X*C*૨ 4 ८¼۴ ム, ¼Yム Yム ム X4 ¼X ₹ O₹O¼C€૨ J4O ム X¾¼X, y W ¼ ∓ O⊗ Y ¼ ⁴, X Ϡ J ⁴OJ ⁴X ₹ O⊗ J ↑ ¼ X У Δ Δ O ¼ ℓ ∓ O⊗ ↓ W Ϡ ∓ X ¼ X ∓ Ϡ ¼ ℓ ℓ ∮ 740x WX 4, 474 4776 X 7 804 X 4 4 70 46 9 4660Y 4, 40X 74 7 74 7X6L 08 **≢OW**3 1-74 **₹₹** X4 4X **₹**, 474 91. X3 1 7 446 704 47 68 74X 07**₹**, X3 1 13X X0 △ 9X = 474 W3O = = 7 4WX OY = = 70X 8048 X 4 91 Y41 08 4 74 ₹46 04 0X3 4Y = 0) X3 94 4Y 11 00X 08 Y44, 90X 7 4 CL X3 4 7 AL 04 4 13X X0 1804W J4L7 1X *₹ ₹○₹フ ツ∆ ∆* △○イ ツヘ Xゑ Y¼イ, ४७△ イ *₹ ४* ↑¼ ♥ ○ツ Xゑ ← X○イツ ○⊗ フ ¼W . ← 4○*∮*. ← 1. : 409. 4 J. . . htt J 44x 9 0== 74y 4. ₹. . . *804×440 . 4041 4₹. 4*0₹. & 70८. *∡ухо у , уод ∓*3 *уд*. ⊗∡оух, , *эд∡удоу , нод⊘у*1, Ի∡∓х, , Իу 4 10*у*, ос, , *ז*. **⊗**\$ **O**\$ X **A W**X **A**X **E**, HA**A**\$ W\$. . . Y **W ⊗** O A X \$ 4, Y O L ⊗ . O P \$ O C Y . Y **A** O C & **W** C Y . Y3 4 47 044 747W 7 4 7744Y 804 WOY8 FW4X 71 74 4X 4 4X 474 7407 4X1 Y4= 3 CD =CC 74C 47D 74C D. - H.

. OY X3 \mp OJH WX O8 + J4 \mp 4 $(\mp$, X \mp Y W \mp \mp 4 $(\mp$, X O O) \pm + 4, X34X Y3 YY 44OJX X34X + J + J + Y X, 4 \mp J Y X 4 \ YXC + YO4 O8 J4OW + Y X X34Y X34X O8 Y44, X3 + J4 \mp 4 $(\mp$ OO)3X YOX XO J 1 Y 44C. 83 \(\text{A4Y4} \) J \(\mathref{T} \) OY44\(\text{A} \) A \(\mathref{Y} \) X A \(\mathref{Y} \) A \(\mathref{Y} \mathref{Y} \) A \(\

4 XO Δ W \mp OY \mp OY ℓ XX 4 \mp O \otimes Y ℓ 4 4 O \otimes Y ℓ 4 H \otimes XXL \mp HOYY 4 W 4 ℓ ℓ ℓ ℓ H \otimes XXL \mp ℓ . H \otimes XXL \mp ℓ . H \otimes XXL \mp ℓ .

. OY X&4X FO9H WX, X& ~14YA J YF OY41L A Y XX Y1OX 4F 80CCOYF: 70X& Y1 W4Y 9 ™O4 49∓O44 X&4Y X&4X \44YX O8 4 J4 ∓4€=: 8O4 XO ∓4€ YOX& Y\ O8 X∓ 740W & 11 8407 4 90444 08 447 446xl, 430 34 170 704 4 x0 1447x x y x300x 184 11 11 01 X3 ₹0 4 11 40X304 X1 08 X3 474 1W, X ₹ 4 1X X34X 10 **≢O** 4 ↑ Y W 4 Y ↑ 4 4 Y X O 4 Y 4 Y 4 7 4 ₹ 4 € ₹ , 比W J X ⊗ O 4 X \$ 4 ⊗ Y W O 4 Y 4 Y Y ⊗ W 4 X O Y O⊗ 3 ₹ OYY ₹O∮H WX₹, Y3OY 3 ₹, Y X3 ₹ 13X O⊗ 104, ∮OOY4 XO J4OX WX; ∮OX 3 y 4 W4y 144yx 4 74 ₹46₹ y 84 004 08 4y1 804 1y 4 Y30 ₹ y0x 0y4 4 3 ₹ 740x WX 0½ 4¼4 Y X3 Y30₹ ₹0 4 1 1 3 34₹ 10x 4½ 1 1141 5 1X X0 X34X 88 WX. <u>ドフズWXO (841.9車4</u>車、X 車 W 4Xズ ツ X 3 ズ X 4 フ 4 車 4 C 車 OOへ 3 X ツOX XO 9 へ 4 ズ ツ X 3 ズ X FW JX Y W4 \mp O8 49 OJ Y 47 O8 HO \mp X W . 8 Y4CC1. X \mp 4C7O \pm 47X, X34X. W4₹ O8 4 4 7 46 O8 HO₹X W , \$ W477OX 7JOY 4 \$ ₹ ₹09H WX₹ XO 74Y 4 J4 ₹46₹, OYX (3 34F 47 4X ACT A MAYA A HOFX W 804 X3 M, AYA AAA A, X34X, M X3 08 4 1 80=46, 3 Y 66 9 096 1 4 XO 1449X X3 9 6 XX 1= 08 941PO 494 171 =46. 840" X3 47FY 4F 08 ". 404 C. X 477 44F X34X X3 F W0740WX 08 X3 44 X ₹3 ∡ላግ 4ፈ(አኒ ለፈ± ±አረ0)ላ(ኒ WO)ላ ግን ላ ንጊ አል WOO4X O⊗ ⊗4ፈንW . ⊗ል ሧ ንላ O⊗ ry\(\alpha\dagge\) x ₹x ⊗ Δ \$ ₹ Δ ₹\dagge\) 77409\dagge\ X \dagge\) 0\\ Δ \dagge\ A \$ \dagge\) 4\(\alpha\dagge\) 0\\ Δ \dagge\) 0\\ Δ \dagge\) 4\(\alpha\dagge\) 0\\ Δ \dagge\) 4\(\alpha\dagge\) 1\(\alpha\dagge\) 1\(\alpha\dagg X3 ΔΟΧW3 == C= Y3O= = ΣΟ4 34Δ 9 YJ 4" XX Δ 9L X3 Y4L O8 4 J4 =4C. - μΔ X.

- . W 37.79 4730 97 HOYZ X YX OA1 O8 FY347774047, W347. F .
- . 40470174. ₹ 504 08 7 7.
- . △ YO∓X¾ Y ₹, O44X. 4△ . 44 ₹XOW44X
- . ↑40× O ₹ 4 O 4 \$ C C × J 4 W ₹, C \$. . W 4 J. § .
- . W *9*OOツ **手**手手. W **3** *4* フ. . .











OY O⊗ X3 7 O76.

Wetl-edward

OY O⊗ X3 7 O76,



sam-guman

// 43-r H 4- r- 44- 8h-r rHr8 H 4

4 WO44 4XX 4 WO44 & C YOW9 4





088 W 46 W 46

alice concins











BOOK III. OF WAR

CHAP. I. OF WAR, — ITS DIFFERENT KINDS — AND THE RIGHT OF MAKING WAR.

§ 1. Definition of war. (136)

WAR is *that state in which we prosecute our right by force*. We also understand, by this term, the act itself, or the manner of prosecuting our right by force: but it is more conformable to general usage, and more proper in a treatise on the law of war, to understand this term in the sense we have annexed to it.

§ 2. Public war. (136)



Public war is that which takes place between nations or sovereigns, and which is carried on in the name of the public power, and by its order. This is the war we are here to consider: — *private war*, or that which is carried on between private individuals, belongs to the law of nature properly so called.

§ 3. Right of making war. (136)

In treating of the right to security (Book II. Chap. IV.), we have shown that nature gives men a right to employ force, when it is necessary for their defence, and for the preservation of their rights. This principle is generally acknowledged: reason demonstrates it; and nature herself has engraved it on the heart of man. Some fanatics indeed, taking in a literal sense the moderation recommended in the gospel, have adopted the strange fancy of suffering themselves to be massacred or plundered, rather than oppose force to violence. But we need not fear that this error will make any great progress. The generality of mankind will, of themselves, guard against its contagion — happy, if they as well knew how to keep within the just bounds which nature has set to a right that is granted only through necessity! To mark those just bounds, — and, by the rules of justice, equity, and humanity, to moderate the exercise of that harsh, though too often necessary right — is the intention of this third book.

§ 4. It belongs only to the sovereign power. (137)

As nature has given men no right to employ force, unless when it becomes necessary for self defence and the preservation of their rights (Book II. § 49, &c.), the inference is manifest, that, since the establishment of political societies, a right, so dangerous in its exercise, no longer remains with private persons except in those encounters where society cannot protect or defend them. In the bosom of society, the public authority decides all the disputes of the citizens, represses violence, and checks every attempt to do ourselves justice with our own hands. If a private person intends to prosecute his right against the subject of a foreign power, he may apply to the sovereign of his adversary, or to the magistrates invested with the public authority: and if he is denied justice by them, he must have recourse to his own sovereign, who is obliged to protect him. It would be too dangerous to allow every citizen the liberty of doing himself justice against foreigners; as, in that case, there would not be a single member of the state who might not involve it in war. And how could peace be preserved between nations, if it were in the power of every private individual to disturb it? A right of so momentous a nature, — the right of judging whether the nation has real grounds of complaint, whether she is authorized to employ force, and justifiable in taking up arms, whether prudence will admit of such a step, and whether the welfare of the state requires it, — that right, I say, can belong only to the body of the nation, or to the sovereign, her representative. It is doubtless one of those rights, without which there can be no salutary government, and which are therefore called rights of majesty (Book I. § 45).

Thus the sovereign power alone is possessed of authority to make war. But, as the different rights which constitute this power, originally resident in the body of the nation, may be separated or limited according to the will of the nation (Book I. § 31 and 45), it is from the particular constitution of each state, that we are to learn where the power resides, that is authorized to make war in the name of the society at large. The kings of England, whose power is in other respects so limited, have the right of making war and peace. Those of Sweden have lost it. The brilliant but ruinous exploits of Charles XII. sufficiently warranted the states of that kingdom to reserve to themselves a right of such importance to their safety.

§ 5. Defensive and offensive war.

War is either *defensive* or *offensive*. He who takes up arms to repel the attack of an enemy, carries on a defensive war. He who is foremost in taking up arms, and attacks a nation that lived in peace with him, wages offensive war. The object of a defensive war is very simple; it is no other than self defence: in that of offensive war there is as great a variety as in the multifarious concerns of nations; but, in general, it relates either to the prosecution of some rights, or to safety. We attack a nation with a view either to obtain something to which we lay claim, to punish her for an injury she has done us, or to prevent one which she is preparing to do, and thus avert a danger with which she seems to threaten us. I do not here speak of the justice of war: — that shall make the subject of a particular chapter; — all I here propose is to indicate, in general, the various objects for which a nation takes up arms — objects which may furnish lawful reasons, or unjust pretences, but which are at least susceptible of a colour of right. I do not, therefore, among the objects of offensive war, set down conquest, or the desire of invading the property of others: views of that nature, destitute even of any reasonable pretext to countenance

them, do not constitute the object of regular warfare, but of robbery, which we shall consider in its proper place.

- (136) See definition of war and of the king's sole right to declare it, as regards England, per Sir Wm. Scott, *The Hoop* 1 Rob. R. 196; *Nayade*, 4 Rob. Rep. 252; Bro. Ab. tit. Denizen, pl. 20. and Chitty's L.N. 28, 29, 30. C.
- (137) The right of declaring war is, by his prerogative, vested in the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Bro. Ab. tit. Denizen, pl. 20. The ship *Hoop*, per Sir W. Scott, 1 Rob. R. 196, post, 432. C. {And, by the Constitution of the United States, in Congress. Art. 1 § 8.}
- 1. I here speak of the right considered in itself. But as a king of England cannot, without the concurrence of parliament, either raise money or compel his subjects to take up arms, his right of making war is, in fact, but a slender prerogative, unless the parliament second him with supplies. Ed. 1797.

CHAP. II.

OF THE INSTRUMENTS OF WAR, — THE RAISING OF TROOPS, &C., — THEIR COMMANDERS, OR THE SUBORDINATE POWERS IN WAR.

§ 6. Instruments of war. (138)

THE sovereign is the real author of war, which is carried on in his name, and by his order. The troops, officers, soldiers, and, in general, all those by whose agency the sovereign makes war, are only instruments in his hands. They execute his will and not their own. The arms, and all the apparatus of things used in war, are instruments of an inferior order. For the decision of questions that will occur in the sequel, it is of importance to determine precisely what are the things which belong to war. Without entering here into a minute detail, we shall only observe that whatever is peculiarly used in waging war, is to be classed among the instruments of war; and things which are equally used at all times, such as provisions, belong to peace, unless it be in certain particular junctures, when those things appear to be specially destined for the support of war. Arms of all kinds, artillery, gun-powder, salt-petre and sulphur of which it is composed, ladders, gabions, tools and all other implements for sieges, materials for building ships of war, tents, soldiers' clothes, &c.: these always belong to war.

§ 7. Right of levying troops. (139)

As war cannot be carried on without soldiers, it is evident that whoever has the right of making war, has also naturally that of raising troops. The latter, therefore, belongs likewise to the sovereign (§ 4), and is one of the prerogatives of majesty (Book I. § 45). The power of levying troops, or raising an army, is of too great consequence in a state, to be intrusted to any other than the sovereign. The subordinate authorities are not invested with it; they exercise it only by order or commission from the sovereign. But it is not always necessary that they should have an express order for the purpose. On those urgent exigencies which do not allow time to wait for the supreme order, the governor of a province, or the commandant of a town, may raise troops for the defence of the town or province committed to their care: and this they do by virtue of the power tacitly given them by their commission in cases of this nature.

I say that this important power is the appendage of sovereignty; it makes a part of the supreme authority. But we have already seen that those rights which together constitute the sovereign power, may be divided (Book I. §§ 31, 45), if such be the will of the nation. It may then happen that a nation does not intrust her chief with a right so dangerous to her liberty as that of raising and supporting troops, or at least that she limits the exercise of it, by making it depend on the consent of her representatives. The king of England, who has the right of making war, has also, indeed that of granting commissions for raising troops; but *he cannot compel any person to enlist*, nor, without the concurrence of parliament, keep an army on foot. (140)

§ 8. Obligation of the citizens or subjects. (140)

Every citizen is bound to serve and defend the state as far as he is capable. (140) Society cannot otherwise be maintained; and this concurrence for the common defence is one of the principal objects of every political association. Every man capable of carrying arms should take them up at the first order of him who has the power of making war.

§ 9. Enlisting or raising of troops.

In former times, and especially in small states, immediately on a declaration of war, every man became a soldier; the whole community took up arms, and engaged in the war. Soon after, a choice was made, and armies were formed of picked men, — the remainder of the people pursuing their usual occupations. At present, the use of regular troops is almost everywhere adopted, especially in powerful states. The public authority raises soldiers, distributes them into different bodies under the command of generals and other officers, and keeps them on foot as long as it thinks necessary. As every citizen or subject is bound to serve the state, the sovereign has a right to enlist whom he pleases. But he ought to choose such only as are fit for the occupation of war; and it is highly proper that he should, as far as possible, confine his choice to volunteers who enlist without compulsion.

§ 10. Whether there be any exemptions from carrying arms.

No person is naturally exempt from taking up arms in defence of the state, — the obligation of every member of society being the same. Those alone are excepted, who are incapable of handling arms, or supporting the fatigues of war. This is the reason why old men, children, and women are exempted. Although there be some women who are equal to men in strength and courage, such instances are not usual; and rules must necessarily be general, and derived from the ordinary course of things. Besides, women are necessary for other services in society; and, in short, the mixture of both sexes in armies would be attended with too many inconveniences.

A good government should, as far as possible, so employ all the citizens, and distribute posts and employments in such manner, that the state may be most effectually served in all its affairs. Therefore, when not urged by necessity, it should exempt from military service all those who are employed in stations useful or necessary to society. Upon this ground, magistrates are usually exempted, — their whole time not being too much for the administration of justice and the maintenance of order.

The clergy cannot naturally, and, as matter of right, arrogate to themselves any peculiar exemption. To defend one's country is an action not unworthy of the most sacred hands. That article of the canon law which forbids ecclesiastics to shed blood, is a convenient device to exempt from personal danger those men who are often so zealous to fan the flame of discord and excite bloody wars. Indeed, for the same reasons which we have above alleged in favour of magistrates, an exemption from bearing arms should be allowed to such of the clergy as really useful, — to those who are employed in teaching religion, governing the church, and celebrating the public worship.

Torogate

*

But those immense multitudes of useless monks and friars, — those drones, who, under pretence of dedicating themselves to God, dedicate themselves in fact to sloth and effeminacy; — by what right do they pretend to a prerogative that is ruinous to the state? And if the prince exempts them from military service, is he not guilty of injustice to the other members, on whom he thus throws the whole burthen? I do not here mean to advise a sovereign to fill his armies with monks, but gradually to diminish a useless class of men, by depriving them of injurious and ill-founded privileges. History mentions a martial bishop² whose weapon was a club, with which he knocked down the enemy, to avoid incurring the censure of the canon law by shedding their blood, it would be much more reasonable, when monks are exempted from carrying arms, that they should be employed in the work as pioneers, and thus made to alleviate the toil of the soldiers. They have, on many occasions, zealously undertaken the task in cases of necessity. I could mention more than one famous siege where monks have usefully served in defence of their country. When the Turks besieged Malta, the ecclesiastics, the women, the very children, all, according to their respective strength or capacity, contributed to that glorious defence, which baffled the utmost efforts of the Ottoman empire.

There is another class of idle drones, whose exemption is a still more glaring abuse, — I mean those swarms of useless footmen who crowd the dwellings of the great and the wealthy, — and

who, by the very nature of their employment, are themselves corrupted in displaying the luxury of their masters.

§ 11. Soldiers' pay and quarters.

Among the Romans, while every citizen took his turn to serve in the army, their service was gratuitous. But when a choice is made, and standing armies are kept on foot, the state is bound to pay them, as no individual is under an obligation to perform more than his quota of the public service: and if the ordinary revenues are not sufficient for the purpose, the deficiency must be provided for by taxation. It is but reasonable that those who do not serve should pay their defenders.

When the soldier is not in the field, he must necessarily be provided with quarters. The burthen, in such case, naturally falls on housekeepers: but as that is attended with many inconveniences, and proves very distressing to the citizens, it becomes a good prince, or a wise and equitable government, to ease them of it as far as possible. In this particular, the king of France has made magnificent and ample provision in many towns, by the erection of barracks for the accommodation of the garrison.

§ 12. Hospitals for invalids.

The asylums prepared for indigent soldiers and officers who are grown gray in the service, and whom toil or the enemy's sword has rendered incapable of providing for their own subsistence, may be considered as part of the military pay. In France and England, magnificent establishments have been made in favour of invalids, which, while they discharge a debt of a sacred nature, do honour to the sovereign and the nation. The care of those unfortunate victims of war is the indispensable duty of every state, in proportion to its ability. It is repugnant, not only to humanity, but to the strictest justice that generous citizens, heroes who have shed their blood for the safety of their country, should be left to perish with want, or unworthily forced to beg their bread. The honourable maintenance of such persons might very properly be imposed upon rich convents and large ecclesiastical benefices. Nothing can be more just than that those citizens who avoid all the dangers of war, should bestow part of their riches for the relief of their valiant defenders.

§ 13. Mercenary soldiers.

Mercenary soldiers are foreigners voluntarily engaging to serve the state for money, or a stipulated pay. As they owe no service to a sovereign whose subjects they are not, the advantages he offers them are their sole motive. By enlisting, they incur the obligation to serve him; and the prince, on his part, promises them certain conditions, which are settled in the articles of enlistment. Those articles, being the rule and measure of the respective obligations and rights of the contracting parties, are to be religiously observed. The complaints of some French historians against the Swiss troops, who on several occasions formerly refused to march against the enemy,

and even withdrew from the service, because they were not paid, — those complaints, I say, are equally ridiculous and unjust. Why should the articles of enlistment be more strongly binding on one of the parties than on the other? Whenever the prince fails to perform what he has promised, the foreign soldiers are discharged from any further duty to him. I own it would be ungenerous to forsake a prince who, without any fault on his own part, is by accident alone rendered for a while unable to make good his payments. There may even be occasions when such an inflexibility on the part of the soldier would be, if not contrary to strict justice, at least very repugnant to equity. But this was never the case with the Switzers: they never were known to quit the service on the first failure of payment; and when they perceived the good intentions of a sovereign labouring under a real inability to satisfy them, their patience and zeal always supported them under such difficulties. Henry the Fourth owed them immense sums: yet they did not, in his greatest necessities, abandon him; and that hero found the nation equally generous as brave, I here speak of the Switzers, because, in fact, those above alluded to were often mere mercenaries. But a distinction is to be made between troops of this kind and those Switzers who at present serve different powers, and with the permission of their sovereign, and in virtue of alliances subsisting between those powers and the Helvetic body, or some particular canton. The latter are real auxiliaries, though paid by the sovereign whom they serve.

Much has been said on the question — Whether the profession of a mercenary soldier be lawful or not? Whether individuals may, for money or any other reward, engage to serve a foreign prince in his wars? This question does not to me appear very difficult to be solved. Those who enter into such engagements without the express or tacit consent of their sovereign, offend against their duty as citizens. But if their sovereign leaves them at liberty to follow their inclination for a military life, they are perfectly free in that respect. Now, every free man may join whatever society he pleases, according as he finds it most to his advantage. He may make its cause his own, and espouse its quarrels. He becomes in some measure, at least for a time, a member of the state in whose service he engages: and as an officer is commonly at liberty to quit the service when he thinks proper, and the private soldier at the expiration of his engagement, if that state embark in a war which is evidently unjust, the foreigner may quit its service. And the mercenary soldier, having now learned the art of war, has rendered himself more capable of serving his country, if ever she require his assistance. This last consideration will furnish us with an answer to a question proposed on this head — Whether the sovereign can with propriety permit his subjects to serve foreign powers indiscriminately for money? He can for this simple reason — that his subject will thus learn an art, of which a thorough knowledge is both useful and necessary. The tranquillity, the profound peace which Switzerland has so long enjoyed in the midst of all the commotions and wars which have agitated Europe, — that long repose would soon become fatal to her, did not her citizens, by serving foreign princes, qualify themselves for the operations of war, and keep alive their martial spirit.

§ 14. What is to be ob-

Mercenary soldiers enlist voluntarily. The sovereign has no right to compel foreigners: he must not even employ stratagem or artifice, in order to induce them to engage in a contract, which like all others, should be founded on candour and good faith.

§ 15. Enlisting in foreign countries.

As the right of levying soldiers belongs solely to the nation or the sovereign (§ 7), no person must attempt to enlist soldiers, in a foreign country, without the permission of the sovereign; and, even with that permission, none but volunteers are to be enlisted; for the service of their country is out of the question here; and no sovereign has a right to give or sell his subjects to another.

The man who undertakes to enlist soldiers in a foreign country, without the sovereign's permission, — and, in general, whoever entices away the subjects of another state, violates one of the most sacred rights of the prince and the nation. This crime is distinguished by the name of kidnapping, or man-stealing, and is punished with the utmost severity in every well-regulated state. Foreign recruiters are hanged without mercy, and with great justice. It is not presumed that their sovereign has ordered them to commit a crime; and, supposing even that they had received such an order, they ought not to have obeyed it, — their sovereign having no right to command what is contrary to the law of nature. It is not, I say, presumed that these recruiters act by order of their sovereign; and with respect to such of them as have practised seduction only, it is generally thought sufficient to punish them when they can be detected and caught: if they have used violence, and made their escape, it is usual to demand a surrender of the delinquents, and to claim the persons they have carried off. But if it appears that they acted by order, such a proceeding in a foreign sovereign is justly considered as an injury, and as a sufficient cause for declaring war against him, unless he makes suitable reparation.

§ 16. Obligation of soldiers.

All soldiers, natives or foreigners, are to take an oath to serve faithfully, and not desert the service. This is no more than what they are already obliged to, the former as subjects, the latter by their engagement; but their fidelity is of so great importance to the state, that too many precautions cannot be taken for rendering it secure. Deserters merit severe and exemplary punishment; and the sovereign may, if he thinks it necessary, annex the penalty of death to desertion. The emissaries who solicit them to desert are far more guilty than the recruiters mentioned in the preceding section.

§ 17. Military laws.

Good order and subordination, so useful in all places, are nowhere so necessary as in the army. The sovereign should exactly specify and determine the functions, duties, and rights of military men, — of soldiers, officers, commanders of corps, and generals. He should regulate and fix the authority of commanders in all the gradations of rank, — the punishments to be inflicted on

offenders, — the form of trials, &c. The laws and ordinances relative to these several particulars form the military code.

§ 18. Military discipline.

Those regulations, whose particular tendency is to maintain order among the troops, and to enable them to perform their military service with advantage to the state, constitute what is called military discipline. This is of the highest importance. The Switzers were the first among the modern nations that revived it in its ancient vigour. It was a good discipline, added to the valour of a free people, that produced, even in the infancy of their republic, those brilliant achievements which astonished all Europe. Machiavel says that the Switzers are the masters of all Europe in the art of war.³ In our times, the Prussians have shown what may be expected from good discipline and assiduous exercise: soldiers, collected from all quarters, have, by the force of habit, and the influence of command, performed all that could be expected from the most zealous and loyal subjects.

§ 19. Subordinate powers in war.

Every military officer, from the ensign to the general, enjoys the rights and authority assigned him by the sovereign; and the will of the sovereign, in this respect, is known by his express declarations, contained either in the commissions he confers or in the military code, — or is, by fair deduction, inferred from the nature of the functions assigned to each officer; for every man who is intrusted with an employment is presumed to be invested with all the powers necessary to enable him to fill his station with propriety, and successfully discharge the several functions of his office.

Thus, the commission of a commander in chief, when it is simple and unlimited, gives him an absolute power over the army — a right to march it whither he thinks proper, to undertake such operations as he finds conducive to the service of the state, &c. It is true, indeed, that the powers of a general are often limited; but the example of Marshal Turenne sufficiently shows, that, when the sovereign is certain of having made a good choice, the best thing he can do in this respect is to give the general an unlimited power. Had the operations of the Duke of Marlborough depended on the directions of the cabinet, there is little probability that all his campaigns would have been crowned with such distinguished success.

When a governor is besieged in the place where he commands, and all communication with his sovereign is cut off, that very circumstance confers on him the whole authority of the state, so far as respects the defence of the town and the safety of the garrison.

These particulars merit the utmost attention, as they furnish a principle for determining what the several commanders, who are the subordinate or inferior powers in war, may execute with sufficient authority. Exclusive of the consequences which may be deduced from the very nature of their employments, we are likewise to consider the general practice and established usage in

this respect. If it be a known fact, that, in the service of a particular nation, officers of a certain rank have been uniformly invested with such or such powers, it may reasonably be presumed that the person we are engaged with is furnished with the same powers.

§ 20. How their promises bind the sovereign.

Every promise made by any of the subordinate powers, by any commander within his department, in conformity to the terms of his commission and to the authority which he naturally derives from his office and the functions intrusted to his care, — every such promise, I say, is, for the reasons above alleged, made in the name and by the authority of the sovereign, and equally obligatory on him as if he had himself personally made it. Thus, a governor capitulates for the town which he commands, and for the garrison; and what he has promised, the sovereign cannot invalidate. In the last war, the general who commanded the French at Lintz, engaged to march back his troops on this side of the Rhine. Governors of towns have often promised that, for a limited time, their garrisons should not carry arms against the enemy with whom they capitulated: and these capitulations have always been faithfully observed

§ 21. In what cases their promises bind only themselves.

But, if a subordinate power allows himself a greater latitude, and exceeds the authority annexed to his office, his promise becomes no more than a private engagement, or what is called *sponsio*, of which we have already treated, (Book II. Chap. XIV.) This was the case with the Roman consuls at the Furcæ Caudinæ. They might, indeed, agree to deliver hostages, and that their army should pass under the yoke, &c., but they were not authorized to conclude a peace, as they took care to signify to the Samnites.

§ 22. Their assumption of an authority which they do not possess.

If a subordinate power assumes an authority which he does not possess, and thus deceives the party treating with him, though an enemy, — he is naturally responsible for the damage caused by his deception, and bound to make reparation. I say "though an enemy:" for the faith of treaties is to be observed between enemies, as all men of principle agree, and as we shall prove in the sequel. The sovereign of that fraudulent officer ought to punish him, and oblige him to repair his fault: it is a duty which the prince owes to justice, and to his own character.

§ 23. How they bind their inferiors.

Promises made by a subordinate power are obligatory on those who are subject to his control, and bind them in every particular in which he is authorized and accustomed to command their obedience: for, with respect to such particulars, he is vested with the sovereign authority, which his inferiors are bound to respect in his person. Thus, in a capitulation, the governor of a town stipulates and promises for his garrison, and even for the magistrates and citizens.

- (138) What are instruments of war, or contraband, and of the prohibitions respecting them, as regards neutral commerce, see Chitty's L.N. 119 to 128; 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 445 to 449. L'art de la guerre n'est pas ainsi qu'on le croit vulgairement, l'art de *detreure* mais l'art de *paralyser* des forces de l'ennemi. Cours le Droit Public. Paris, 1830; tom 2, pages 85, 86, & Id 406. C.
- (139) But semble, that anciently the king might press men to serve on land as soldiers. Barrington's Observations on Ancient Statutes, 334. The right of pressing men to serve in the *Navy* constitutes an exception. Its legality cannot now be effectually disputed, per Lord Mansfield, *King v. Jubbs*, Cowp. 517; per Lord Kenyon, 5 Term R. 276; 9 East, 466; 5 East, 477; 14 East, 346; 2 Camp. 320, and see Barrington's Observations on Ancient Statutes, 334, 5 edit.; 1 Bla. Com. 420 n. 13. It should seem that every passenger on board a merchant ship is bound to assist in her defence; and if he refuse, he may be confined until all danger from the attack has subsided. *Boyce v. Bailiff*, 1 Campb. 60. C.

(140) See note (139) ante.

- 1. Formerly bishops went to war in virtue of their fiefs, and led with them their vassals. The Danish bishops were not inattentive to a function which pleased them better than the peaceful cares of episcopacy. The famous Absalom, bishop of Roschild, and afterwards archbishop of Lunden, was the principal general of king Waldemarl. And since the use of regular troops has superseded that feudal service, there have not been wanting some martial prelates who eagerly courted the command of armies. The cardinal De la Valette, and Sourdis, archbishop of Bordeaux, appeared in arms under the ministry of cardinal Richelieu, who also acted himself in a military capacity at the attack of the pass of Susa. This is an abuse which the church very justly opposes. A bishop makes a better appearance in his proper station, in his diocese, than in the army; and, at present, sovereigns are in no want of generals and officers, who will perform more useful services than can be expected from churchmen. In short, let every person keep to his vocation. All I dispute with the clergy, is their exemption as matter of right and in cases of necessity. Ed. 1797.
- 2. A bishop of Beauvais, under Philip Augustus. He fought at the battle of Bouvines.
- 3. Disc. on Livy.

CHAP. III. OF THE JUST CAUSES OF WAR. (141)

§ 24. War never to be undertaken without very cogent reasons.

WHOEVER entertains a true idea of war, — whoever considers its terrible effects, its destructive and unhappy consequences, will readily agree that it should never be undertaken without the most cogent reasons. Humanity revolts against a sovereign, who, without necessity or without very powerful reasons, lavished the blood of his most faithful subjects, and exposes his people to the calamities of war, when he has it in his power to maintain them in the enjoyment of an honourable and salutary peace. And if to this imprudence, this want of love for his people, he moreover adds injustice towards those he attacks, — of how great a crime, or rather, of what a frightful scries of crimes, does he not become guilty! Responsible for all the misfortunes which ho draws down on his own subjects, he is moreover loaded with the guilt of all those which he inflicts on an innocent nation. The slaughter of men, the pillage of cities, the devastation of provinces, — such is the black catalogue of his enormities. He is responsible to God, and accountable to human nature, for every individual that is killed, for every hut that is burned down. The violences, the crimes, the disorders of every kind, attendant on the tumult and licentiousness of war, pollute his conscience, and are set down to his account, as he is the original author of them all. Unquestionable truths! alarming ideas!! which ought to affect the rulers of nations, and, in all their military enterprises, inspire them with a degree of circumspection proportionate to the importance of the subject!

§ 25. Justificatory reasons, and motives for making war.

Were men always reasonable, they would terminate their contests by the arms of reason only; natural justice and equity would be their rule, or their judge. Force is a wretched and melancholy expedient against those who spurn at justice, and refuse to listen to the remonstrances of reason: but, in short, it becomes necessary to adopt that mode, when every other proves ineffectual. It is only in extremities that a just and wise nation, or a good prince, has recourse to it, as we have shown in the concluding chapter of the second book. The reasons which may determine him to take such a step are of two classes. Those of the one class show that he has a right to make war, — that he has just grounds for undertaking it: — these are called *justificatory* reasons. The others, founded on fitness and utility, determine whether it be expedient for the sovereign to undertake a war, — these are called *motives*.

§ 26. What is in general a just cause of war.

The right of employing force, or making war, belongs to nations no farther than is necessary for their own defence, and for the maintenance of their rights (§ 3). Now, if any one attacks a nation, or violates her perfect rights, he does her an injury. Then, and not till then, that nation has a right to repel the aggressor, and reduce him to reason. Further, she has a right to prevent the intended injury, when she sees herself threatened with it (Book II. § 50). Let us then say in general, that the foundation, or cause of every just war is injury, either already done or threatened. The justificatory reasons for war show that an injury has been received, or so far threatened as to authorize a prevention of it by arms. It is evident, however, that here the question regards the principal in the war, and not those who join in it as auxiliaries. When, therefore, we would judge whether a war be just, we must consider whether he who undertakes it has in fact received an

injury, or whether he be really threatened with one. And, in order to determine what is to be considered as an injury, we must be acquainted with a nation's rights, properly so called, — that is to say, her perfect *rights*. These are of various kinds, and very numerous, but may all be referred to the general heads of which we have already treated, and shall further treat in the course of this work. Whatever strikes at these rights is an injury, and a just cause of war.

§ 27. What war is unjust.

The immediate consequence of the premises is, that if a nation takes up arms when she has received no injury, nor is threatened with any, she undertakes an unjust war. Those alone, to whom an injury is done or intended, have a right to make war.

§ 28. The object of war.

From the same principle we shall likewise deduce the just and lawful object of every war, which is, to avenge or prevent injury. To avenge signifies here to prosecute the reparation of an injury, if it be of a nature to be repaired, — or, if the evil be irreparable, to obtain a just satisfaction, — and also to punish the offender, if requisite, with a view of providing for our future safety. The right to security authorizes us to do all this (Book II. §§ 49-52). We may therefore distinctly point out, as objects of a lawful war, the three following: — 1. To recover what belongs, or is due to us. 2. To provide for our future safety by punishing the aggressor or offender. 3. To defend ourselves, or to protect ourselves from injury, by repelling unjust violence. The two first are the objects of an offensive, the third of a defensive war. Camillus, when on the point of attacking the Gauls, concisely set forth to his soldiers all the subjects on which war can be grounded or justified — omnia, quæ defendi, repetique, et ulcisci fas sit.¹

§ 29. Both justificatory reasons and proper motives requisite in undertaking a war.

As the nation, or her ruler, ought, in every undertaking, not only to respect justice, but also to keep in view the advantage of the state, it is necessary that proper and commendable motives should concur with the justificatory reasons, to induce a determination to embark in a war. These reasons show that the sovereign has a right to take up arms, that he has just cause to do so. The proper motives show, that in the present case it is advisable and expedient to make use of his right. These latter relate to prudence, as the justificatory reasons come under the head of justice.

§ 30. Proper motives.

I call *proper and commendable motives* those derived from the good of the state, from the safety and common advantage of the citizens. They are inseparable from the justificatory reasons, — a breach of justice being never truly advantageous. Though an unjust war may for a time enrich a state, and extend her frontiers, it renders her odious to other nations, and exposes her to the danger of being crushed by them. Besides, do opulence and extent of dominion always constitute the happiness of states? Amidst the multitude of examples which might here be quoted, let us

confine our view to that of the Romans. The Roman republic ruined herself by her triumphs, by the excess of her conquests and power. Rome, when mistress of the world, but enslaved by tyrants and oppressed by a military government, had reason to deplore the success of her arms, and to look back with regret on those happy times when her power did not extend beyond the bounds of Italy, or even when her dominion was almost confined within the circuit of her walls.

Vicious motives are those which have not for their object the good of the state, and which, instead of being drawn from that pure source, are suggested by the violence of the passions. Such are the arrogant desire of command, the ostentation of power, the thirst of riches, the avidity of conquest, hatred, and revenge.

§ 31. War undertaken upon just grounds, but from vicious motives.

The whole right of the nation, and consequently of the sovereign, is derived from the welfare of the state; and by this rule it is to be measured. The obligation to promote and maintain the true welfare of the society or state gives the nation a right to take up arms against him who threatens or attacks that valuable enjoyment. But if a nation, on an injury done to her, is induced to take up arms, not by the necessity of procuring a just reparation, but by a vicious motive, she abuses her right. The viciousness of the motive tarnishes the lustre of her arms, which might otherwise have shone in the cause of justice: — the war is not undertaken for the lawful cause which the nation had to engage in it: that cause is now no more than a pretext. As to the sovereign in particular, the ruler of the nation — what right has he to expose the safety of the state, with the lives and fortunes of the citizens, to gratify his passions? It is only for the good of the nation that the supreme power is intrusted to him; and it is with that view that he ought to exert it: that is the object prescribed to him even in his least important measures: and shall he undertake the most important and the most dangerous, from motives foreign or contrary to that great end? Yet nothing is more common that such a destructive inversion of views; and it is remarkable, that, on this account, the judicious Polybius gives the name of causes² to the motives on which war is undertaken, — and of pretexts³ to the justificatory reasons alleged in defence of it. Thus he informs us that the cause of the war which Greece undertook against the Persians was the experience she had had of their weakness, and that the pretext alleged by Philip, or by Alexander after him, was the desire of avenging the injuries which the Greeks had so often suffered, and of providing for their future safety.

§ 32. Pretexts.

Let us, however, entertain a better opinion of nations and their rulers. There are just causes of war, real justificatory reasons; and why should there not be sovereigns who sincerely consider them as their warrant, then they have besides reasonable motives for taking up arms? We shall therefore give the name of *pretexts* to those reasons alleged as justificatory, but which are so only in appearance, or which are even absolutely destitute of all foundation. The name of pretexts may likewise be applied to reasons which are, in themselves, true and well-founded, but, not being of sufficient importance for undertaking a war, are made use of only to cover

ambitious views, or some other vicious motive. Such was the complaint of the czar Peter I. that sufficient honours had not been paid him on his passage through Riga. His other reasons for declaring war against Sweden I here omit.

Pretexts are at least a homage which unjust men pay to justice. He who screens himself with them shows that he still retains some sense of shame. He does not openly trample on what is most sacred in human society: he tacitly acknowledges that a flagrant injustice merits the indignation of all mankind.

§ 33. War undertaken merely for advantage.

Whoever, without justificatory reasons, undertakes a war merely from motives of advantage, acts without any right, and his war is unjust. And he, who, having in reality just grounds for taking up arms, is nevertheless solely actuated by interested views in resorting to hostilities, cannot indeed be charged with injustice, but he betrays a vicious disposition: his conduct is reprehensible, and sullied by the badness of his motives. War is so dreadful a scourge, that nothing less than manifest justice, joined to a kind of necessity, can authorize it, render it commendable, or at least exempt it from reproach,

§ 34. Na-

Nations that are always ready to take up arms on any prospect of advantage, are lawless robbers: but those who seem to delight in the ravages of war, who spread it on all sides, without reasons or pretexts, and even without any other motive than their own ferocity, are monsters, unworthy the name of men. They should be considered as enemies to the human race, in the same manner as, in civil society, professed assassins and incendiaries are guilty, not only towards the particular victims of their nefarious deeds, but also towards the state, which therefore proclaims them public enemies. All nations have a right to join in a confederacy for the purpose of punishing and even exterminating those savage nations. Such were several German tribes mentioned by Tacitus — such those barbarians who destroyed the Roman empire: nor was it till long after their conversion to Christianity that this ferocity wore off. Such have been the Turks and other Tartars — Genghis Khan, Timur Bec or Tamerlane, who, like Attila, were scourges employed by the wrath of Heaven, and who made war only for the pleasure of making it. Such are, in polished ages and among the most civilized nations, those supposed heroes, whose supreme delight is a battle, and who make war from inclination purely, and not from love to their country.

§ 35. How defensive war is just or unjust.

Defensive war is just when made against an unjust aggressor. This requires no proof. Self-defence against unjust violence is not only the right, but the duty of a nation, and one of her most sacred duties. But if the enemy who wages offensive war has justice on his side, we have no right to make forcible opposition; and the defensive war then becomes unjust: for that enemy only

exerts his lawful right: — he took arms only to obtain justice which was refused to him; and it is an act of injustice to resist any one in the exertion of his right.

§ 36. How it may become just against an offensive war which at first was just.

All that remains to be done in such a case is, to offer the invader a just satisfaction. If he will not be content with this, a nation gains one great advantage — that of having turned the balance of justice on her own side; and his hostilities, now becoming unjust, as having no longer any foundation, may very justly be opposed.

The Samnites, instigated by the ambition of their chiefs, had ravaged the lands of the allies of Rome. When they became sensible of their misconduct, they offered full reparation for the damages, with every reasonable satisfaction: but all their submissions could not appease the Romans; whereupon Caius Pontius, general of the Samnites, said to his men, "Since the Romans are absolutely determined on war, necessity justifies it on our side; an appeal to arms becomes lawful on the part of those who are deprived of every other resource." — *Justum est bellum*, *quibus necessarium; et pia arma, quibus nulla nisi in armis relinquitur spes.* ⁴

§ 37. How an offensive war is just in an evident cause.

In order to estimate the justice of an offensive war, the nature of the subject for which a nation takes up arms must be first considered. We should be thoroughly assured of our right, before we proceed to assert it in so dreadful a manner. If, therefore, the question relates to a thing which is evidently just, as the recovery of our property, the assertion of a clear and incontestable right, or the attainment of just satisfaction for a manifest injury, and if we cannot obtain justice otherwise than by force of arms, offensive war becomes lawful. Two things are therefore necessary to render it just: 1, some right which is to be asserted — that is to say, that we be authorized to demand something of another nation: 2, that we be unable to obtain it otherwise than by force of arms, Necessity alone warrants the use of force. It is a dangerous and terrible resource. Nature, the common parent of mankind, allows of it only in cases of the last extremity, and when all other means fail. It is doing wrong to a nation, to make use of violence against her, before we know whether she be disposed to do us justice, or to refuse it.

Those who without trying pacific measures, run to arms on every trifling occasion, sufficiently show that justificatory reasons are, in their mouths, mere pretexts: they eagerly seize the opportunity of indulging their passions and gratifying their ambition under some colour of right.

§ 38. In a doubtful cause.

In a doubtful cause, where the rights are uncertain, obscure and disputable, all that can be reasonably required is, that the question be discussed (Book II. § 331), and that, if it be impossible fully to clear it up, the contest be terminated by an equitable compromise. If, therefore, one of the parties should refuse to accede to such conciliatory measures, the other is

justifiable in taking up arms to compel him to an accommodation. And we must observe, that war does not decide the question: victory only compels the vanquished to subscribe to the treaty which terminates the difference. It is an error, no less absurd than pernicious, to say that war is to decide controversies between those who acknowledge no superior judge — as is the case with nations. Victory usually favours the cause of strength and prudence, rather than that of right and justice. It would be a bad rule of decision; but it is an effectual mode of compelling him who refuses to accede to such measures as are consonant to justice; and it becomes just in the hands of a prince who uses it seasonably, and for a lawful cause.

§ 39. War cannot be just on both sides.

War cannot be just on both sides. One party claims a right; the other disputes it: the one complains of an injury: the other denies having done it. They may be considered as two individuals disputing on the truth of a proposition; and it is impossible that two contrary sentiments should be true at the same time.

§ 40. Some-

It may however happen that both the contending parties are candid and sincere in their intentions; and, in a doubtful cause, it is still uncertain which side is in the right. Wherefore, since nations are equal and independent (Book II. § 36, and Prelim. §§ 18, 19), and cannot claim a right of judgment over each other, it follows, that in every case susceptible of doubt, the arms of the two parties at war are to be accounted equally lawful, at least as to external effects, and until the decision of the cause. But neither does that circumstance deprive other nations of the liberty of forming their own judgment on the case, in order to determine how they are to act, and to assist that party who shall appear to have right on his side; nor does that effect of the independence of nations operate in exculpation of the author of an unjust war, who certainly incurs a high degree of guilt. But if he acts in consequence of invincible ignorance or error, the injustice of his arms is not imputable to him.

§ 41. War undertaken to punish a nation.

When offensive war has for its object the punishment of a nation, it ought, like every other war, to be founded on right and necessity. 1. On right: — an injury must have been actually received. Injury alone being a just cause of war (§ 26), the reparation of it may be lawfully prosecuted: or if, in its nature, it be irreparable (the only case in which we are allowed to punish), we are authorized to provide for our own safety, and even for that of all other nations, by inflicting on the offender a punishment capable of correcting him, and serving as an example to others. 2. A war of this kind must have necessity to justify it; that is to say, that, to be lawful, it must be the only remaining mode to obtain a just satisfaction; which implies a reasonable security for the time to come. If that complete satisfaction, be offered, or if it may be obtained without a war, the injury is done away, and the right to security no longer authorizes us to seek vengeance for it. — (See Book II. §§ 49, 52.)

The nation in fault is bound to submit to a punishment which she has deserved, and to suffer it by way atonement: but she is not obliged to give herself up to the discretion of an incensed enemy. Therefore, when attacked she ought to make a tender of satisfaction, and ask what penalty is required; and if no explicit answer be given, or the adversary attempts to impose a disproportionate penalty, she then acquires a right to resist, and her defence becomes lawful.

On the whole, however, it is evident that the offended party alone has a right to punish independent persons. We shall not here repeat what we have said elsewhere (Book II. § 7) of the dangerous mistake, or extravagant pretensions, of those who assume a right of punishing an independent nation for faults which do not concern them — who, madly setting themselves up as defenders of the cause of God, take upon them to punish the moral depravity, or irreligion, of a people not committed to their superintendency.

§ 42. Whether the aggrandizement of a neighbouring power can authorize a war against him.

Here a very celebrated question, and of the highest importance, presents itself. It is asked, whether the aggrandizement of a neighbouring power, by whom a nation fears she may one day be crushed, be a sufficient reason for making war against him — whether she be justifiable in taking up arms to oppose his aggrandizement, or to weaken him, with the sole view of securing herself from those dangers which the weaker states have almost always reason to apprehend from an overgrown power. To the majority of politicians this question is no problem: it is more difficult of solution to those who wish to see justice and prudence ever inseparably united.

On the one hand, a state that increases her power by all the arts of good government, does no more than what is commendable — she fulfils her duties towards herself without violating those which she owes to other nations. The sovereign, who, by inheritance, by free election, or by any other just and honourable means, enlarges his dominions by the addition of new provinces or entire kingdoms, only makes use of his right, without injuring any person. How then should it be lawful to attack a state which, for its aggrandizement, makes use only of lawful means? We must either have actually suffered an injury or be visibly threatened with one, before we are authorized to take up arms, or have just grounds for making war (§§ 26, 27). On the other hand, it is but too well known, from sad and uniform experience, that predominating powers seldom fail to molest their neighbours, to oppress them, and even totally subjugate them, whenever an opportunity occurs, and they can do it with impunity. Europe was on the point of falling into servitude for want of a timely opposition to the growing fortune of Charles V. Is the danger to be waited for? Is the storm, which might be dispersed at its rising, to be permitted to increase? Are we to allow of the aggrandizement of a neighbour, and quietly wait till he makes his preparations to enslave us? Will it be a time to defend ourselves when we are deprived of the means? Prudence is a duty incumbent on all men, and most pointedly so on the heads of nations, as being commissioned to watch over the safety of a whole people. Let us endeavour to solve this momentous question, agreeably to the sacred principles of the law of nature and of nations. We shall find that they do

not lead to weak scruples, and that it is an invariable truth that justice is inseparable from sound policy.

§ 43. Alone and of itself, it cannot give a right to attack him.

And first, let us observe, that prudence, which is, no doubt, a virtue highly necessary in sovereigns, can never recommend the use of unlawful means for the attainment of a just and laudable end. Let not the safety of the people, that supreme law of the state, be alleged here in objection; for the very safety of the people itself, and the common safety of nations, prohibit the use of means which are repugnant to justice and probity. Why are certain means unlawful? If we closely consider the point, if we trace it to its first principles, we shall see that it is purely because the introduction of them would be pernicious to human society, and productive of fatal consequences to all nations.

See particularly what we have said concerning the observance of justice (Book II. Chap. V.). For the interest, therefore, and even the safety of nations, we ought to hold it as a sacred maxim, that the end does not sanctify the means. And since war is not justifiable on any other ground than that of avenging an injury received, or preserving ourselves from one with which we are threatened (§ 26), it is a sacred principle of the law of nations, that an increase of power cannot, alone and of itself, give any one a right to take up arms in order to oppose it.

§ 44. How the appearances of danger give that right.

No injury has been received from that power (so the question supposes); we must, therefore, have good grounds to think ourselves threatened by him, before we can lawfully have recourse to arms. Now power alone does not threaten an injury: — it must be accompanied by the will. It is, indeed, very unfortunate for mankind, that the will and inclination to oppress may be almost always supposed, where there is a power of oppressing with impunity. But these two things are not necessarily inseparable: and the only right which we derive from the circumstance of their being generally or frequently united, is, that of taking the first appearances for a sufficient indication. When once a state has given proofs of injustice, rapacity, pride, ambition, or an imperious thirst of rule, she becomes an object of suspicion to her neighbours, whose duty it is to stand on their guard against her. They may come upon her at the moment when she is on the point of acquiring a formidable accession of power, — may demand securities, — and if she hesitates to give them, may prevent her designs by force of arms. The interests of nations are, in point of importance, widely different from those of individuals: the sovereign must not be remiss in his attention to them, nor suffer his generosity and greatness of soul to supersede his suspicions. A nation that has a neighbour at once powerful and ambitious has her all at stake. As men are under a necessity of regulating their conduct in most cases by probabilities, those probabilities claim their attention in proportion to the importance of the subject: and (to make use of a geometrical expression) their right to obviate a danger is in a compound ratio of the degree of probability and the greatness of the evil threatened. If the evil in question be of a supportable nature, — if it be only some slight loss, — matters are not to be precipitated: there is

no great danger in delaying our opposition to it till there be a certainty of our being threatened. But if the safety of the state lies at stake, our precaution and foresight cannot be extended too far. Must we delay to avert our ruin till it is become inevitable? If the appearances are so easily credited, it is the fault of that neighbour who has betrayed his ambition by several indications. If Charles the Second, King of Spain, instead of settling the succession on the Duke of Anjou, had appointed for his heir Louis XIV. himself — to have tamely suffered the union of the monarchy of Spain with that of France, would, according to all the rules of human foresight, have been nothing less than delivering up all Europe to servitude, or at least reducing it to the most critical and precarious situation. But then, if two independent nations think fit to unite, so as afterwards to form one joint empire, have they not a right to do it? And who is authorized to oppose them? I answer, they have a right to form such a union, provided the views by which they are actuated be not prejudicial to other states. Now, if each of the two nations in question be, separately and without assistance, able to govern and support herself, and to defend herself from insult and oppression, it may be reasonably presumed that the object of their coalition is to domineer over their neighbours. And, on occasions where it is impossible or too dangerous to wait for an absolute certainty, we may justly act on a reasonable presumption. If a stranger levels a musket at me in the middle of a forest, I am not yet certain that he intends to kill me; but shall I, in order to be convinced of his design, allow him time to fire? What reasonable casuist will deny me the right to anticipate him? But presumption becomes nearly equivalent to certainty, if the prince who is on the point of rising to an enormous power has already given proofs of imperious pride and insatiable ambition. In the preceding supposition, who could have advised the powers of Europe to suffer such a formidable accession to the power of Louis the Fourteenth? Too certain of the use he would have made of it, they would have joined in opposing it: and in this their safety warranted them. To say that they should have allowed him time to establish his dominion over Spain, and consolidate the union of the two monarchies, — and that, for fear of doing him an injury, they should have quietly waited till he crushed them all, — would not this be, in fact, depriving mankind of the right to regulate their conduct by the dictates of prudence, and to act on the ground of probability? Would it not be robbing them of the liberty to provide for their own safety, as long as they have not mathematical demonstration of its being in danger? It would have been in vain to have preached such a doctrine. The principal sovereigns of Europe, habituated, by the administration of Louvois, to dread the views and power of Louis XIV., carried their mistrust so far, that they would not even suffer a prince of the house of France to sit on the throne of Spain, though invited to it by the nation, whose approbation had sanctioned the will of her former sovereign. He ascended it, however, notwithstanding the efforts of those who so strongly dreaded his elevation; and it has since appeared that their policy was too suspicious.

§ 45. Another case more evident.

It is still easier to prove, that, should that formidable power betray an unjust and ambitious disposition, by doing the least injustice to another, all nations may avail themselves of the occasion, and, by joining the injured party, thus form a coalition of strength, in order to humble that ambitious potentate, and disable him from so easily oppressing his neighbours, or keeping them in continual awe and fear. For an injury gives us a right to provide for our future safety, by

depriving the unjust aggressor of the means of injuring us; and it is lawful and even praiseworthy to assist those who are oppressed, or unjustly attacked.

Enough has been said on this subject, to set the minds of politicians at case, and relieve them from all apprehension that a strict and punctilious observance of justice in this particular would pave the way to slavery. It is perhaps wholly unprecedented that a state should receive any remarkable accession of power, without giving other states just causes of complaint. Let the other nations be watchful and alert in repressing that growing power, and they will have nothing to fear. The emperor Charles V. laid hold on the pretext of religion, in order to oppress the princes of the empire, and subject them to his absolute authority. If, by following up his victory over the elector of Saxony, he had accomplished that vast design, the liberties of all Europe would have been endangered. It was therefore with good reason that France assisted the protestants of Germany: — the care of her own safety authorized and urged her to the measure. When the same prince seized on the duchy of Milan, the sovereigns of Europe ought to have assisted France in contending with him for the possession of it, and to have taken advantage of the circumstance, in order to reduce his power within just bounds. Had they prudently availed themselves of the just causes which he soon gave them to form a league against him, they would have saved themselves the subsequent anxieties for their tottering liberty.

§ 46. Other allowable means of defence against a formidable power.

But, suppose that powerful state, by the justice and circumspection of her conduct, affords us no room to take exception to her proceedings, are we to view her progress with an eye of indifference? Are we to remain quiet spectators of the rapid increase of her power, and imprudently expose ourselves to such designs as it may inspire her with? — No, beyond all doubt. In a matter of so high importance, imprudent supineness would be unpardonable. The example of the Romans is a good lesson for all sovereigns. Had the potentates of those times concerted together to keep a watchful eye on the enterprises of Rome, and to check her incroachments, they would not have successively fallen into servitude. But force of arms is not the only expedient by which we may guard against a formidable power. There are other means, of a gentler nature, and which are at all times lawful. The most effectual is a confederacy of the less powerful sovereigns, who, by this coalition of strength, become able to hold the balance against that potentate whose power excites their alarms. Let them be firm and faithful in their alliance; and their union will prove the safety of each.

They may also mutually favour each other, to the exclusion of him whom they fear; and by reciprocally allowing various advantages to the subjects of the allies, especially in trade, and refusing them to those of that dangerous potentate, they will augment their own strength, and diminish his, without affording him any just cause of complaint, since every one is at liberty to grant favours and indulgences at his own pleasure.

§ 47. Political equilibrium.

Europe forms a political system, an integral body, closely connected by the relations and different interests of the nations inhabiting this part of the world. It is not, as formerly, a confused heap of detached pieces, each of which though herself very little concerned in the fate of the others, and seldom regarded things which did not immediately concern her. The continual attention of sovereigns to every occurrence, the constant residence of ministers, and the perpetual negotiations, make of modern Europe a kind of republic, of which the members — each independent, but all linked together by the ties of common interest — unite for the maintenance of order and liberty. Hence arose that famous scheme of the political balance, or the equilibrium of power; by which is understood such a disposition of things, as that no one potentate be able absolutely to predominate, and prescribe laws to the others.

§ 48. Ways of maintaining it.

The surest means of preserving that equilibrium would be, that no power should be much superior to the others, that all, or at least the greater part, should be nearly equal in force. Such a project has been attributed to Henry the Fourth: but it would have been impossible to carry it into execution without injustice and violence. Besides, suppose such equality once established, how could it always be maintained by lawful means? Commerce, industry, military preeminence, would soon put an end to it. The right of inheritance, vesting even in women and their descendants, — a rule, which it was so absurd to establish in the case of sovereignties, but which nevertheless is established, — would completely overturn the whole system.

It is a more simple, an easier, and a more equitable plan, to have recourse to the method just mentioned, of forming confederacies in order to oppose the more powerful potentate, and prevent him from giving law to his neighbours. Such is the mode at present pursued by the sovereigns of Europe. They consider the two principal powers, which, on that very account, are naturally rivals, as destined to be checks on each other; and they unite with the weaker, like so many weights thrown into the lighter scale, in order to keep it in equilibrium with the other. The house of Austria has long been the preponderating power: at present France is so in her turn. England, whose opulence and formidable fleets have a powerful influence, without alarming any state on the score of its liberty, because that nation seems cured of the rage for conquest, — England, I say, has the glory of holding the political balance. She is attentive to preserve it in equilibrium: — a system of policy, which is in itself highly just and wise, and will ever entitle her to praise, as long as she continues to pursue it only by means of alliances, confederacies, and other methods equally lawful.

§ 49. How he who destroys the equilibrium may be restrained, or even weakened.

Confederacies would be a sure mode of preserving the equilibrium, and thus maintaining the liberty of nations, did all princes thoroughly understand their true interests, and make the welfare of the state serve as the rule in all their proceedings. Great potentates, however, are but too successful in gaining over partisans and allies, who blindly adopt all their views. Dazzled by the glare of a present advantage, seduced by their avarice, deceived by faithless ministers — how

many princes become the tools of a power which will one day swallow up either themselves or their successors! The safest plan, therefore, is to seize the first favourable opportunity, when we can, consistently with justice, weaken the potentate who destroys the equilibrium (§ 45) — or to employ every honourable means to prevent his acquiring too formidable a degree of power. For the purpose, all the other nations should be particularly attentive not to suffer him to aggrandize himself by arms: and this they may at all times do with justice. For, if this prince makes an unjust war, every one has a right to succour the oppressed party. If he makes a just war, the neutral nations may interfere as mediators for an accommodation — they may induce the weaker state to propose reasonable terms and offer a fair satisfaction, and may save her from falling under the yoke of a conqueror. On the offer of equitable conditions to the prince who wages even the most justifiable war, he has all that he can demand. The justice of his cause, as we shall soon see, never gives him a right to subjugate his enemy, unless when that extremity becomes necessary to his own safety, or when he has no other mode of obtaining indemnification for the injury he has received. Now, that is not the case here, as the interposing nations can by other means procure him a just indemnification, and an assurance of safety.

In fine, there cannot exist a doubt, that, if that formidable potentate certainly entertain designs of oppression and conquest, — if he betray his views by his preparations and other proceedings, — the other states have a right to anticipate him; and if the fate or war declares in their favour, they are justifiable in taking advantage of this happy opportunity to weaken and reduce a power too contrary to the equilibrium, and dangerous to the common liberty.

This right of nations is still more evident against a sovereign, who, from an habitual propensity to take up arms without reasons, or even so much as plausible pretexts, is continually disturbing the public tranquillity.

§ 50. Behaviour allowable towards a neighbour preparing for war.

This leads us to a particular question, nearly allied to the preceding. When a neighbour, in the midst of a profound peace, erects fortresses on our frontier, equips a fleet, augments his troops, assembles a powerful army, fills his magazines, — in a word when he makes preparations for war, — are we allowed to attack him, with a view to prevent the danger with which we think ourselves threatened? The answer greatly depends on the manner and character of that neighbour. We must inquire into the reasons of those preparations, and bring him to an explanation: — such is the mode of proceeding in Europe: and if his sincerity be justly suspected, securities may be required of him. His refusal in this case, would furnish ample indication of sinister designs, and a sufficient reason to justify us in anticipating them. But if that sovereign has never betrayed any symptoms of baseness and perfidy, and especially if at that time there is no dispute subsisting between him and us, why should we not quietly rest on his word, only taking such precautions as prudence renders indispensable? We ought not, without sufficient cause, to presume him capable of exposing himself to infamy by adding perfidy to violence. As long as he has not rendered his sincerity questionable, we have no right to require any other security from him.

It is true, however, that, if a sovereign continues to keep up a powerful army in profound peace, his neighbours must not suffer their vigilance to be entirely lulled to sleep by his bare word; and prudence requires that they should keep themselves on their guard. However certain they may be of the good faith of that prince, unforeseen differences may intervene; and shall they leave him the advantage of being provided, at that juncture, with a numerous and well disciplined army, while they themselves will have only new levies to oppose it? Unquestionably no. This would be leaving themselves almost wholly at his discretion. They are, therefore, under the necessity of following his example, and keeping, as he does, a numerous army on foot: and what a burden is this to a state! Formerly, and without going any further back than the last century, it was pretty generally made an article in every treaty of peace, that the belligerent powers should disarm on both sides — that they should disband their troops. If, in a time of profound peace, a prince was disposed to keep up any considerable number of forces, his neighbours took their measures accordingly, formed leagues against him, and obliged him to disarm. Why has not that salutary custom been preserved? The constant maintenance of numerous armies deprives the soil of its cultivators, checks the progress of population, and can only serve to destroy the liberties of the nation by whom they are maintained. Happy England! whose situation exempts it from any considerable charge in supporting the instruments of despotism. Happy Switzerland! if, continuing carefully to exercise her militia, she keeps herself in a condition to repel any foreign enemies, without feeding a host of idle soldiers, who might one day crush the liberties of the people, and even bid defiance to the lawful authority of the sovereign. Of this the Roman legions furnish a signal instance, This happy method of a free republic, — the custom of training up all her citizens to the art of war, — renders the state respectable abroad, and saves it from a very pernicious defect at home. It would have been everywhere imitated, had the public good been everywhere the only object in view.

Sufficient has now been said on the general principles for estimating the justice of a war. Those who are thoroughly acquainted with the principles, and have just ideas of the various rights of nations, will easily apply the rules to particular cases.

⁽¹⁴¹⁾ See further, as to what are, or are not, just causes for rescinding a treaty of peace, and which seem also to be here applicable, *post*. B. 4, ch. 4, § 41, 45, p. 49.

^{1.} Livy, lib. v. cap. 49.

^{2.} Aitial. Histor. lib. iii. cap. 6.

^{3.} Prophaseis

^{4.} Livy, lib. ix. init.

^{5.} Of France.

²⁴ Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

CHAP. IV. OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR — AND OF WAR IN DUE FORM.

§ 51. Declaration of war. (142)

THE right of making war belongs to nations only as a remedy against injustice: it is the offspring of unhappy necessity. This remedy is so dreadful in its effects, so destructive to mankind, so grievous even to the party who has recourse to it, that unquestionably the law of nature allows of it only in the last extremity, — that is to say, when every other expedient proves ineffectual for the maintenance of justice. It is demonstrated in the foregoing chapter, that, in order to be justifiable in taking up arms it is necessary — 1. That we have a just cause of complaint. 2. That a reasonable satisfaction have been denied us. 3. The ruler of the nation, as we have observed, ought maturely to

consider whether it be for the advantage of the state to prosecute his right by force of arms. But all this is not sufficient. As it is possible that the present fear of our arms may make an impression on the mind of our adversary, and induce him to do us justice, — we owe this further regard to humanity, and especially to the lives and peace of the subjects, to declare to that unjust nation, or its chief, that we are at length going to have recourse to the last remedy, and make use of open force, for the purpose of bringing him to reason. This is called *declaring war*. All this is included in the Roman manner of proceeding, regulated in their fecial law. They first sent the chief of the feciales, or heralds, called pater patratus, to demand satisfaction of the nation who had offended them; and if, within the space of thirty-three days, that nation did not return a satisfactory answer, the herald called the gods to be witnesses of the injustice, and came away, saying that the Romans would consider what measures they should adopt. The king, and in after times the consul, hereupon asked the senate's opinion: and when war was resolved on, the herald was sent back to the frontier, where he declared it. It is surprising to find among the Romans such justice, such moderation and prudence, at a time too when, apparently, nothing but courage and ferocity was to be expected from them. By such scrupulous delicacy in the conduct of her wars, Rome laid a most solid foundation for her subsequent greatness.

§ 52. What it is to contain.

A declaration of war being necessary, as a further effort to terminate the difference without the effusion of blood, by making use of the principle of fear, in order to bring the enemy to more equitable sentiments, — it ought, at the same time that it announces our settled resolution of making war, to set forth the reasons which have induced us to take up arms. This is, at present, the constant practice among the powers of Europe.

§ 53. It is simple or conditional.

After a fruitless application for justice, a nation may proceed to a declaration of war, which is then *pure* and *simple*. But, to include the whole business in a single act, instead of two separate ones, the demand of justice (called by the Romans *rerum repetitio*) may, if we think proper, be accompanied by a *conditional declaration* of war, notifying that we will commence hostilities unless we obtain immediate satisfaction on such or such subject, in this case there is no necessity for adding a *pure* and *simple* declaration of war, — the *conditional* one sufficing, if the enemy delays giving satisfaction.

§ 54. The right to make war ceases on

If the enemy, on either declaration of war, offers equitable conditions of peace, we are bound to refrain from hostilities: for as soon as justice is done to us, that immediately supersedes all right to employ force, which we are not allowed to use unless for the necessary maintenance of our rights. To these offers, however, are to be added securities; for we are under no obligation to suffer ourselves to be amused by empty proposals. The word of a sovereign is a sufficient security, as long as he has not disgraced his credit by any act of perfidy: and we should be contented with it. As to the conditions themselves, — besides the principal subject, we have a right to demand a reimbursement of the expenses incurred in our preparations for war.

§ 55. Formalities of a declaration of war. (143)

It is necessary that the declaration of war be known to the state against whom it is made. This is all which the natural law of nations requires. Nevertheless, if custom has introduced certain formalities in the business, those nations who, by adopting the custom, have given their tacit consent to such formalities, are under an obligation of observing them, as long as they have not set them aside by a public renunciation (Prelim. § 26). Formerly, the powers of Europe used to send heralds, or ambassadors to declare war; at present, they content themselves with publishing the declaration in the capital, in the principal towns, or on the frontiers: manifestoes are issued; and, through the easy and expeditious channels of communication which the establishment of posts now affords, the intelligence is soon spread on every side.

§ 56. Other reasons for the necessity of its publication. (143)

Besides the foregoing reasons, it is necessary for a nation to publish the declaration of war for the instruction and direction of her own subjects, in order to fix the date of the rights which belong to them from the moment of this declaration, and in relation to certain effects which the voluntary law of nations attributes to a war in form. Without such a public declaration of war, it would, in a treaty of peace, be too difficult to determine those acts which are to be considered as the effects of war, and those that each nation may set down as injuries of which she means to demand reparation. In the last treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, between France and Spain on the one side, and England on the other, it was agreed that all the prizes taken before the declaration of war should be restored.

§ 57. Defensive war requires no declarations.

He who is attacked and only wages defensive war, needs not to make any hostile declaration, — the state of warfare being sufficiently ascertained by the enemy's declaration, or open hostilities. In modern times, however, the sovereign who is attacked, seldom omits to declare war in his turn, whether from an idea of dignity, or for the direction of his subjects.

§ 58. When it may be omitted in an offensive war.

If the nation on whom we have determined to make war will not admit any minister or herald to declare it, — whatever the custom may otherwise be, we may content ourselves with publishing the declaration of hostilities within our own territories, or on the frontier; and if the declaration does not come to the knowledge of that nation before hostilities are commenced, she can only blame herself. The Turks imprison and maltreat even the ambassadors of those powers with whom they are determined to come to a rupture: it would be a perilous undertaking for a herald to go and declare war against them in their own country. Their savage disposition therefore, supersedes the necessity of sending one.

§ 59. It is not to be omitted by way of retaliation.

But no person being exempted from his duty for the sole reason that another has been wanting in *his*, we are not to omit declaring war against a nation, previous to commencement of hostilities, because that nation has, on a former occasion, attacked us without any declaration. That nation, in so doing, has violated the law of nature (§ 51); and her fault does not authorise us to commit a similar one.

§ 60. Time of the declaration.

The law of nations does not impose the obligation of declaring war, with a view to give the enemy time to prepare for an unjust defence. The declaration, therefore, need not be made till the army has reached the frontiers; it is even lawful to delay it till we have entered the enemy's territories, and there possessed ourselves of an advantageous post: it must, however, necessarily precede the commission of any act of hostility, For thus we provide for our own safety, and equally attain the object of a declaration of war, which is, to give an unjust adversary the opportunity of seriously considering his past conduct, and avoiding the horrors of war, by doing justice. Such was the conduct of that generous prince, Henry the Fourth, towards Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy; who had wearied his patience by vain and fraudulent negotiations.²

§ 61. Duty of the inhabitants on a foreign army's entering a country before a declaration of war.

If he, who enters a country with an army kept under strict discipline, declares to the inhabitants that he does not come as an enemy, that he will commit no violence, and will acquaint the

sovereign with the cause of his coming, — the inhabitants are not to attack him; and should they dare to attempt it, he has a right to chastise them. But they are not to admit him into any strongholds, nor can he demand admission. It is not the business of subjects to commence hostilities without orders from their sovereign: but if they are brave and loyal, they will, in the mean time, seize on all the advantageous posts, and defend themselves against any attempt made to dislodge them.

§ 62. Commencement of hostilities.

After a declaration of war on the part of the sovereign who has thus invaded the country, if equitable conditions are not offered him without delay, he may commence his operations; for, I repeat it, he is under no obligation to suffer himself to be amused. But, at the same time, we are never to lose sight of the principles before laid down (§§ 26 and 51) concerning the only legitimate causes of war. To march an army into a neighbouring country by which we are not threatened, and without having endeavoured to obtain, by reason and justice, an equitable reparation for the wrongs of which we complain, would be introducing a mode pregnant with evils to mankind, and sapping the foundations of the safety and tranquillity of states. If this mode of proceeding be not exploded and proscribed by the public indignation and the concurrence of every civilized people, it will become necessary to continue always in a military posture, and to keep ourselves constantly on our guard, no less in times of profound peace, than during the existence of declared and open war.

\S 63. Conduct to be observed towards the subjects of an enemy, who are in the country at the time of the declaration of war. (144)

The sovereign declaring war can neither detain the persons nor the property of those subjects of the enemy who are within his dominions at the time of the declaration. They came into his country under the public faith. By permitting them to enter and reside in his territories, he tacitly promised them full liberty and security for their return. He is therefore bound to allow them a reasonable time for withdrawing with their effects; and, if they stay beyond the term prescribed, he has a right to treat them as enemies, — as unarmed enemies, however. But, if they are detained by an insurmountable impediment, as by sickness, he must necessarily, and for the same reasons, grant them a sufficient extension of the time. At present, so far from being wanting in this duty, sovereigns carry their attention to humanity still farther, so that foreigners, who are subjects of the state against which war is declared, are very frequently allowed full time for the settlement of their affairs. This is observed in a particular manner with regard to merchants; and the case is moreover carefully provided for in commercial treaties. The king of England has done more than this. In his last declaration of war against France, he ordained that all French subjects who were in his dominions should be at liberty to remain, and be perfectly secure in their persons and effects, "provided they demeaned themselves properly,"

§ 64. Publication of the war, and manifestoes.

We have said (§ 56), that a sovereign is to make the declaration of war public within his dominions, for the information and direction of his subjects. He is also to make known his declaration of war to the neutral powers, in order to acquaint them with the justificatory reasons which authorize it, — the cause which obliges him to take up arms, — and to notify to them that such or such a nation is his enemy, that they may conduct themselves accordingly. We shall even see that this is necessary in order to obviate all difficulty, when we come to treat of the right to seize certain things which neutral persons are carrying to the enemy, and of what termed *contraband*, in time of war. This *publication* of the war may be called *declaration*, and that which is notified directly to the enemy, *denunciation*; and indeed the Latin term is *denunciatio belli*.

War is at present published and declared by manifestoes. These pieces never fail to contain the justificatory reasons, good or bad, on which the party grounds his right to take up arms. The least scrupulous sovereign would wish to be thought just, equitable, and a lover of peace: he is sensible that a contrary reputation might be detrimental to him. The manifestoe implying a declaration of war, or the declaration itself, printed, published, and circulated throughout the whole state, contains also the sovereign's general orders to his subjects, relative to their conduct in the war.³

§ 65. Decorum and moderation to be observed in the manifestoes.

In so civilized an age, it may be unnecessary to observe, that, in those pieces which are published on the subject of war, it is proper to abstain from every opprobrious expression indicative of hatred, animosity, and rage, and only calculated to excite similar sentiments in the bosom of the enemy. A prince ought to preserve the most dignified decorum, both in his words and in his writings. He ought to respect himself in the person of his equals: and, though it is his misfortune to be at variance with a nation, shall he inflame the quarrel by offensive expressions, and thus deprive himself even of the hopes of a sincere reconciliation? Homer's heroes call each other "dog" and "drunkard": but this was perfectly in character, since, in their enmity, they knew no bounds. Frederic Barbarossa, and other emperors, and the popes their enemies, treated each other with as little delicacy. Let us congratulate our age on the superior gentleness of its manners, and not give the name of unmeaning politeness to those attentions which are productive of real and substantial effects.

§ 66. What is lawful war in due force.

Those formalities, of which the necessity is deducible from the principles and the very nature of war, are the characteristics of a lawful war in due form (*justum bellum*). Grotius says. that, according to the law of nations, two things are requisite to constitute a solemn or formal war — first, that it be on both sides, made by the sovereign authority, — secondly, that it be accompanied by certain formalities. These formalities consist in the demand of a just satisfaction (*rerum repetitio*), and in the declaration of war, at least on the part of him who attacks: — for defensive war requires no declaration (§ 57), nor even, on urgent occasions an express order

from the sovereign. In effect, these two conditions are necessarily required in every war which shall, according to the law of nations, be a legitimate one, that is to say, such a war as nations have a right to wage. The right of making war belongs only to the sovereign (§ 4); and it is only after satisfaction has been refused to him (§ 37), and even after he has made a declaration of war (§ 51), that he has a right to take up arms. (145)

A war in due form is also called a regular war, because certain rules, either prescribed by the law of nature, or adopted by custom, are observed in it. (146)

§ 67. It is to be distinguished from informal and unlawful war.

Legitimate and formal warfare must be carefully distinguished from those illegitimate and informal wars, or rather predatory expeditions, undertaken either without lawful authority or without apparent cause, as likewise without the usual formalities, and solely with a view to plunder. Grotius relates several instances of the latter. Such were the enterprises of the grandes *compagnies* which had assembled in France during the wars with the English, — armies of banditti, who ranged about Europe, purely for spoil and plunder: such were the cruises of the *buccaneers*, without commission, and in time of peace; and such in general are the depredations of pirates. To the same class belong almost all the expeditions of the Barbary corsairs: though authorized by a sovereign, they are undertaken without any apparent cause, and from no other motive than the lust of plunder. These two species of war, I say, — the lawful and the illegitimate, — are to be carefully distinguished, as the effects and the rights arising from each are very different.

§ 68. Grounds of this distinction.

In order fully to conceive the grounds of this distinction, it is necessary to recollect the nature and object of lawful war. It is only as the last remedy against obstinate injustice that the law of nature allows of war. Hence arise the rights which it gives, as we shall explain in the sequel: hence, likewise, the rules to be observed in it. Since it is equally possible that either of the parties may have right on his side, — and since, in consequence of the independence of nations, that point is not to be decided by others (§ 40), — the condition of the two enemies is the same, while the war lasts. Thus, when a nation, or a sovereign, has declared war against another sovereign on account of a difference arisen between them, their war is what among nations is called a lawful and formal war; and its effects are, by the voluntary law of nations, the same on both sides, independently of the justice of the cause, as we shall more fully show in the sequel. Nothing of this kind is the case in an informal and illegitimate war, which is more properly called depredation. Undertaken without any right, without even an apparent cause, it can be productive of no lawful effect, nor give any right to the author of it. A nation attacked by such sort of enemies is not under any obligation to observe towards them the rules prescribed in formal warfare. She may treat them as robbers, (146a) The inhabitants of Geneva, after defeating the famous attempt to take their city by escalade, ⁷ caused all the prisoners whom they took from the Savoyards on that occasion to be hanged up as robbers, who had come to attack them without

cause and without a declaration of war. Nor were the Genevese censured for this proceeding, which would have been detested in a formal war.

- (142) See in general, Grotius, B. iii. c. iv. s. 8: and 1 Chitty's Com. Law, 378. C.
- 1. Livy, lib. i. cap. 31.
- (143) But there seems to be no absolute necessity for a formal declaration of war to render it legal. See observations of *Sir William Scott*, in *Nayede*, 4 Rob. Rep. 252; Chitty's Law Nat. 29, 3. But in England the king must have assented to a war to render it strictly legal. Brooke's Abrid. tit. "Denizen," pl. 26; *The Hoop*, 1 Rob. Rep, 196. C. {The late war between the United States and Great Britain was declared by Act of Congress, June 18th, 1812. (Laws U.S. 1812, p. 227.) But war had existed, in fact, from March 4th until May 13th, 1846, between Mexico and the United States, without any formal declaration. The act of Congress of 13th May, 1846, declares that, "by the act of the Republic of Mexico," war existed between the countries. (Laws U. States, 1846, p. 14.)}
- 2. See Sully's Memoirs.
- (144) See in general 1 Chitty's Com. L. 414. C.
- 3. It is remarked as a very singular circumstance, that Charles the Second, king of Great Britain, in his declaration of war against France, dated February 9, 1668, promised security to French subjects who should "demean themselves properly," and, moreover, his protection and favour to such of them as might choose to emigrate to his dominions.
- 4. De Jure Belli et Pacis, lib. i. cap. iii. § 4.
- (145) Ante, the notes to the same sections. C.
- (146) It has been laid down, that whenever the king's courts are open in a given country, it is time of peace in judgment of law; but, when by hostile measures such courts are shut up or interrupted, then it is said to he time of war. *Earl Lancaster's* case. Hale's Pleas Crown, Part I. c. 26, p. 344; Co. Litt. 249 b. cited, and other points as to what is war; *Elphinstone v. Bedreechund*, Knapp's Rep. 316. But at present, when in *courts of justice*, whether of Common Law, Equity, Admiralty, or Prize Court, it becomes necessary to ascertain what is, or not, evidence of a war, or a *peace* or *neutrality*, the same is now usually determined by distinct acts of the *state*. Upon this question, the following cases are material: *Sir Wm. Grant* (in case of *Pelham Burke*, 1 Edward's Rep. Appendix D; 3 Camp. 62; *Blackburne v. Thompson*, 15 East, 90, S.P.) observed, that, in order to ascertain whether or not a war or state of amity or neutrality subsists, it always belongs to the *Government* of the country to determine in what relation any other country stands
- 31 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

towards it; and that is a point upon which courts of justice cannot decide; (i.e. without evidence *aliunde* as to the declarations or resolutions of Government;) and the most potent *evidence* upon such a subject is the declaration of the state. And if the state recognises any place as being or as not being in the relation of hostility to this country, that is obligatory on courts of justice. Per Lord *Ellenborough*, 3 Camp. 66; and see other instances and authorities, 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 393-4. — C. (See, also, *The U. States v. Palmer*, 3 Wheat. Rep. 634, 635.)

- 5. Lib. iii. cap, iv.
- 6. See chap. xii. of this book.
- {(146a) Pirates may be lawfully captured by the public or private armed ships of any nation, in peace or war; for they are *hostes humani generie*. The *Mariana Flora*, 11 Wheat. Rep, 1.}[This note was numbered (1) by Chitty.]
- 7. In the year 1602.

CHAP. V. OF THE ENEMY, AND OF THINGS BELONGING TO THE ENEMY.

§ 69. Who is an enemy. (147)

THE enemy is he with whom a nation is at open war. The Latins had a particular term (*Hostis*) to denote a public enemy, and distinguished him from a private enemy (*Inimicus*). Our language affords but one word for these two classes of persons, who ought, nevertheless to be carefully distinguished. A private enemy is one who seeks to hurt us, and takes pleasure in the evil that befalls us. A public enemy forms claims against us, or rejects ours, and maintains his real or pretended rights by force of arms. The former is never innocent; he fosters rancour and hatred in his heart. It is possible that the public enemy may be free from such odious sentiments, that he does not wish us ill, and only seeks to maintain his rights. This observation is necessary in order to regulate the dispositions of our heart towards a public enemy.

§ 70. All the subjects of the two states at war are enemies.

When the sovereign or ruler of the state declares war against another sovereign, it is understood that the whole nation declares war against another nation; for the sovereign represents the nation, and acts in the name of the whole society (Book I. §§ 40, 41;) and it is only in a body, and in her national character, that one nation has to do with another. Hence, these two nations are enemies, and all the subjects of the one are enemies to all the subjects of the other. In this particular, custom and principle are in accord.

§ 71. and continue to be enemies in all places.

Enemies continue such wherever they happen to be. The place of abode is of no consequence here. It is the political ties which determine the character. Whilst a man continues a citizen of his own country, he is the enemy of all those with whom his nation is at war. But we must not hence conclude that these enemies may treat each other as such, wherever they happen to meet. Every one being master in his respective country, a neutral prince will not allow them to use any violence in his territories.

§ 72. Whether women and children are to be accounted enemies.

Since women and children are subjects of the state, and members of the nation, they are to be ranked in the class of enemies. But it does not thence follow that we are justifiable in treating them like men who bear arms, or are capable of bearing them. It will appear in the sequel, that we have not the same rights against all classes of enemies.

§ 73. Things belonging to the enemy.

When once we have precisely determined who our enemies are, it is easy to know what are the things belonging to the enemy (*res hostiles*). We have shown that not only the sovereign with whom we are at war is an enemy, but also his whole nation, even the very women and children. Every thing, therefore, which belongs to that nation, — to the state, to the sovereign, to the subjects, of whatever age or sex, — everything of that kind, I say, falls under the description of things belonging to the enemy.

§ 74. continue such everywhere.

And, with respect to things, the case is the same as with respect to persons: — things belonging to the enemy continue such, wherever they are. (147a) But we are not hence to conclude, any more than in the case of persons (§ 71), that we everywhere possess a right to treat those things as things belonging to the enemy.

§ 75. Neutral things found with an enemy.

Since it is not the place where a thing is, which determines the nature of that thing, but the character of the person to whom it belongs, — things *belonging to neutral persons*, *which happen to be in an enemy's country, or on board an enemy's ships*, are to be distinguished from those which belong to the enemy. But it is the owner's business to adduce evident proof that they are his property: for, in default of such proof, a thing is naturally presumed to belong to the nation in whose possession it is found. (148)

§ 76. Lands possessed by foreigners in an enemy's country.

The preceding section relates to movable property: but the rule is different with respect to immovable possessions, such as landed estates. Since all these do in some measure belong to the nation, are part of its domain, of its territory, and under its government (Book I, §§ 204, 235, Book ii. § 114) — and since the owner is still a subject of the country as possessor of a landed estate, — property of this kind does not cease to be enemy's property (*res hostiles*), though possessed by a neutral foreigner. Nevertheless, war being now carried on with so much moderation and indulgence, protections are granted for houses and lands possessed by foreigners in an enemy's country. For the same reason, he who declares war does not confiscate the immovable property possessed in his country by his enemy's subjects. By permitting them to purchase and possess such property, he has in that respect admitted them into the number of his subjects. But the income may be sequestrated, in order to prevent its being remitted to the enemy's country.

§ 77. Things due to the enemy by a third party.

Among the things belonging to the enemy, are likewise incorporeal things, — all his rights, claims, and debts, excepting, however, those kind of rights granted by a third party, and in which the grantor is so far concerned, that it is not a matter of indifference to him, in what hands they are vested. Such, for instance, are the rights of commerce. But as debts are not of this number, war gives us the same rights over any sums of money due by neutral nations to our enemy, as it can give over his other property. (149)

When Alexander, by conquest, became absolute master of Thebes, he remitted to the Thessalians a hundred talents which they owed to the Thebans. The sovereign has naturally the same right over what his subjects may owe to enemies, he may therefore confiscate debts of this nature, if the term of payment happen in the time of war; or at least he may prohibit his subjects from paying while the war continues. But, at present, a regard to the advantage and safety of commerce has induced all the sovereigns of Europe to act with less rigour in this point.(150) And as the custom has been generally received, he who should act contrary to it would violate the public faith; for strangers trusted his subjects only from a firm persuasion that the general custom would be observed. The state does not so much as touch the sums which it owes to the enemy: money lent to the public is everywhere exempt from confiscation and seizure in case of war.

(147) As to the *definition* of an *alien* enemy, and of what is less than a *general* enemy, and merely an *hostile character*, or *hostile residence*, or *hostile trade*, and of the modern decisions on the diversities; see *Boedes Lust*, 5 Rob. Rep. 233; 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 394 to 412, Id. Index, tit, *Hostile Character*, and Chitty L. Nat. 30 to 64.

In some cases, the generous and beneficial conduct of an enemy will *obliterate* his hostile character, and preclude his property from becoming subject to seizure, as was beautifully Illustrated by Sir W. *Scott*'s decision in *Jonge J. Baumannn*, where an English frigate, with her

officers and crew, having been saved from shipwreck by a foreign (neutral) vessel and crew, the former ingratefully carried the latter into port as prize; {asserting she had *French* property on board;} but a restoration was decreed, on the ground that such a service had blotted out and obliterated the character of an enemy, {if it had ever existed, which was not the fact.} 1 Rob. Rep. 245; and *see* §§ 176, *post*, pp. 374-5.

Of the illegality of commerce between subjects of belligerent states. — Vattel is very succinct upon this, in modern times, the most important consequence of war. In general it is illegal for the private subjects of belligerents to have any commercial transactions or dealings between each other, in expectation of or pending the war; for otherwise assistance might be rendered to the enemy, enabling them to protract the war, and under colour of commerce, secret communications might be made injurious to the states of each country; and therefore there is no such thing as a war for arms, and a peace for commerce. The rule and the principle upon which it is founded, are fully commented upon in the case of *The Hoop*, 1 Rob. Rep. 196; *Potts v. Bell*, 8 Term Rep. 546; *Mennet v. Bonham*, 15 East, 489; *William v. Patteson.* 7 Taunt. 439; Grotius, B. 3, c. 4, s. 8; Binkershoek, B. 1, c. 3; Chitty's L. Nat. 1 to 27. The exceptions to that rule are sometimes by express treaty; (see 2 Ward's Law of Nat. 358); and in Great Britain have been permitted by temporary acts, or by orders in council, authorizing the privy council to grant licenses. (See Phillimore on Licenses, 5.) The case of prisoners at war contracting for necessaries, constitutes an exception. *Antoine v. Morshead*, 6 Taunt. 237-447; 1 Marsh. Rep. 558; *Danby v. Morshead*, 6 Taunt. 332; Vattel, *post*, § 264, p. 414.

Questions sometimes arise, whether a commercial transaction between parties in different countries, afterwards at war with each other, as for instance, Great Britain and America, pending war, or on the eve of war, between these countries, was *pactum illicitum*. If it be pending war, or in contemplation of it, and against its spirit, and not expressly licensed by the Government, then it is illegal, See the rule in the case of *McGaven v. Stewart*, in the House of Lords, (14 July, 1830), 4 Wlls. & Shaw, 193-4. An alien carrying on trade in an enemy's country, though resident there also in the character of consul of a neutral state, has been considered an alien enemy, and as such disabled to sue, and liable to confiscation. *Albrecht v. Sussmann*, 2 Ves. & Beames, 323.

But these rules prohibiting commerce between the subjects of belligerent states, do not affect *neutrals*: (excepting, indeed the liability to visitation and search); and therefore, actions may be sustained in England by a neutral on a promissory note given to him by a British subject in an enemy's country, for goods sold by the neutral to the latter there. Cowp. 363; *Hourret v. Morris*, 3 Camp. 303. And it has even been held, that an Englishman domiciled in a foreign state *in amity* with this country may lawfully exercise the privileges of a subject of the place where he is resident, *to trade* with a nation in hostility with England, 1 Maule & Selwyn 726, *sed quæ re*. {See *Livingston v. The Maryland Ins. Co.* 7 Cranch, 506.} But in general he who maintains an establishment or house of commerce in a *hostile* country, is to be considered as impressed with a hostile character, with reference at least to so much of his commerce as may be connected with that establishment; and this, whether he maintains that establishment as a partner, or as a sole trade, *The Citto*, 3 Rob. 38; *The Portland*, Id. 41 to 44. — C.

{(147a)See *Johnson et al. v. Twenty-one Bales*, &c. Van Ness, Prize Causes, p. 7.}[This note was numbered (1) by Chitty.]

(148) As to protection to neutrals' property and modern decisions, see 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 385-440; Id. Index, tit. *Neutrals*; 1 Chitty's L. Nat. 34, 54, 110-113, 183; Id. Index, tit. *Neutrals*. — C.

(149) This was the ancient law of nations. *Att. Gen. v. Weedon*, Parker Rep. 267, though certainly denied by *Rolle, J.* At all events it is now altered; see authorities, *ante*, 284, n. (134) 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 423; 1 Chitty's L. Nat. 82 to 86. — C. {But see *Fairfax v. Hunter*, 5 Cranch, 19.}

1. Grotius, De Jure Belli et Pacis, lib. iii. cap. viii § 4.

CHAP. VI. OF THE ENEMY'S ALLIES — OF WARLIKE ASSOCIATIONS — OF AUXILIARIES AND SUBSIDIES.

§ 78. Treaties relative to war.



WE have sufficiently spoken of treaties in general, and shall here touch on this subject only in its particular relations to war. Treaties relating to war are of several kinds, and vary in their objects and clauses, according to the will of those who make them. Besides applying to them all that we have said of treaties in general (Book II. Ch. XII. &c.), they may also be divided into treaties real and personal, equal and unequal, &c. But they have also their specific differences, viz. those which relate to their particular object, war.

§ 79. Defensive and offensive alliances.

Under this relation, alliances made for warlike purposes are divided in general into *defensive* and *offensive* alliances. In the former, the nation engages only to defend her ally in case he be attacked: in the latter, she unites with him for the purpose of making an attack, — of jointly waging war against another nation. Some alliances are both offensive and defensive; and there seldom is an offensive alliance which is not also a defensive one. But it is very usual for alliances to be purely defensive: and these are in general the most natural and lawful. It would be a tedious and even a useless task to enumerate in detail all the varieties incident to such alliances. Some are made, without restriction, against all opponents: in others, certain states are excepted: others again are formed against such or such a nation expressly mentioned by name.

§ 80. Difference between warlike associations and auxiliary treaties.

But a difference of great importance to be observed, especially in defensive alliances, is that between an intimate and complete alliance, in which we agree to a union of interests, — and another, in which we only promise a stated succour. The alliance in which we agree to a union of interests is a warlike *association*: each of the parties acts with his whole force; all the allies become principals in the war, they have the same friends and the same enemies. But an alliance of this nature is more particularly termed a *warlike association*, when it is offensive.

§ 81. Auxiliary troops.

When a sovereign, without directly taking part in the war made by another sovereign, only sends him succours of troops or ships, these are called *auxiliaries*.

The auxiliary troops serve the prince to whom they are sent, according to their sovereign's orders. If they are purely and simply sent without restriction, they are to serve equally on the offensive and the defensive; and for the particulars of their operations, they are to obey the directions of the prince to whose assistance they come. Yet this prince has not the free and entire disposal of them, as of his own subjects: they are granted to him only for his own wars; and he has no right to transfer them, as auxiliaries, to a third power.

§ 82. Subsidies.

Sometimes, this succour from a potentate who does not directly take part in the war, consists in money; and then it is called a *subsidy*. This term is now often taken in another sense, and signifies a sum of money annually paid by one sovereign to another, in return for a body of troops which the latter furnishes to the other to carry on his wars, or keeps in readiness for his service. The treaties for procuring such a resource are called *subsidiary treaties*. France and England have at present such treaties existing with several of the northern powers and princes in Germany, and continue them even in times of peace.

§ 83. When a nation is allowed to assist another.

In order, now, to judge of the morality of these several treaties or alliances, — of their legitimacy according to the law of nations, we must, in the first place, lay down this incontrovertible principle, that *It is lawful and commendable to succour and assist, by all possible means, a nation engaged in a just war; and it is even a duty incumbent on every nation, to give such assistance, when she can give it without injury to herself. But no assistance whatever is to be afforded to him who is engaged in an unjust war. There is nothing in this which is not demonstrated by what we have said of the common duties of nations towards each other. (Book II. Ch. I.) To support the cause of justice when we are able, is always commendable: but, in assisting the unjust, we partake of his crime, and become, like him, guilty of injustice.*

§ 84. and to make alliances for war.

If, to the principle we have now laid down, you add the consideration of what a nation owes to her own safety, and of the care which it is so natural and so fit that she should take to put herself in a condition to resist her enemies, you will the more readily perceive how clear a right a nation has to make warlike alliances, and especially defensive alliances, whose sole tendency is to maintain all parties in the quiet and secure possession of their property.

But great circumspection is to be used in forming such alliances. Engagements by which a nation maybe drawn into a war at a moment when she least expects it, ought not to be contracted without very important reasons, and a direct view to the welfare of the state. We here speak of alliances made in time of peace, and by way of precaution against future contingencies.

§ 85. Alliances made with a nation actually engaged in war.

If there be question of contracting an alliance with a nation already engaged in a war, or on the point of engaging in one, two things are to be considered: 1. The justice of that nation's quarrel. 2. The welfare of the state. If the war which a prince wages, or is preparing to wage, be unjust, it is not allowable to form an alliance with him; for injustice is not to be supported. If he is justifiable in taking up arms, it still remains to be considered whether the welfare of the state allows or requires us to embark in his quarrel: for it is only with a view to the welfare of the state that the sovereign ought to use his authority: to that all his measures should tend, and especially those of the most important nature. What other consideration can authorise him to expose his people to the calamities of war?

§ 86. Tacit clause in every warlike alliance.

As it is only for the support of a just war that we are allowed to give assistance or contract alliances, — every alliance, every warlike association, every auxiliary treaty, contracted by way of anticipation in time of peace, and with no view to any particular war, necessarily and of itself includes this tacit clause — that the treaty shall not be obligatory except in case of a just war. On any other footing, the alliance could not be validly contracted. (Book II. §§ 161, 168.)

But care must be taken that treaties of alliance be not thereby reduced to empty and delusive formalities. The tacit restriction is to be understood only of a war which is evidently unjust; for otherwise a pretence for eluding treaties would never be wanting. Is there question of contracting an alliance with a power actually at war? It behooves you most religiously to weigh the justice of his cause: the judgment depends solely on you, since you owe him no assistance any further than as his quarrel is just, and your own circumstances make it convenient for you to embark in it. But when once engaged, nothing less than the manifest injustice of his cause can excuse you from assisting him. In a doubtful case, you are to presume that your ally has justice on his side; that being his concern.

But if you entertain strong doubts, you may very fairly and commendably interpose to effect an accommodation. Thus you may bring the justice of the cause to the test of evidence, by discovering which of the contending parties refuses to accede to equitable conditions.

§ 87. To refuse succours for an unjust war is no breach of alliance.

As every alliance implies the tacit clause above mentioned, he who refuses to succour his ally in a war that is manifestly unjust is not chargeable with a breach of alliance.

§ 88. What the casus fæderis is.

When alliances have thus been contracted beforehand, the question is, to determine, in the course of events, those cases in which our engagements come in force, and we are bound to act in consequence of the alliance. This is what is called *casus fæderis*, or case of the alliance, and is to be discovered in the concurrence of the circumstances for which the treaty has been made, whether those circumstances have been expressly specified in it, or tacitly supposed. Whatever has been promised in the treaty of alliance is due in the *casus fæderis*, and not otherwise.

§ 89. It never takes place in an unjust war.

As the most solemn treaties cannot oblige any one to favour an unjust quarrel (§ 86): the *casus* $f \alpha der is$ never takes place in a war that is manifestly unjust.

§ 90. How it exists in a defensive war.

In a defensive alliance, the *casus fæderis* does not exist immediately on our ally being attacked. It is still our duty to examine whether he has not given his enemy just cause to make war against him: for we cannot have engaged to undertake his defence with the view of enabling him to insult others, or to refuse them justice. If he is in the wrong, we must induce him to offer a reasonable satisfaction; and if his enemy will not be contented with it, then, and not till then, the obligation of defending him commences.

§ 91. and in a treaty of guarantee.

But if the defensive alliance contains a guarantee of all the territories at that time possessed by the ally, the *casus fæderis* immediately takes place whenever those territories are invaded or threatened with an invasion. If they are attacked for a just cause, we must prevail on our ally to give satisfaction; but we may on good grounds oppose his being deprived of his possessions, as it is generally with a view to our own security that we undertake to guaranty them. On the whole, the rules of interpretation, which we have given in an express chapter, are to be consulted, in order to determine, on particular occasions, the existence of the *casus fæderis*.

§ 92. The succour is not due under an inability to

If the state that has promised succours finds herself unable to furnish them, her inability alone is sufficient to dispense with the obligation; and if she cannot give her assistance without exposing herself to evident danger, this circumstance also dispenses with it.

This would be one of those cases in which a treaty becomes pernicious to the state, and therefore not obligatory (Book II. § 160). But we here speak of an imminent danger, threatening the very existence of the state. The case of such a danger is tacitly and necessarily reserved in every treaty. As to remote dangers, or those of no extraordinary magnitude, — since they are inseparable from every military alliance, it would be absurd to pretend that they should create an exception; and the sovereign may expose the nation to them in consideration of the advantages which she reaps from the alliance.

In virtue of these principles, we are absolved from the obligation of sending assistance to an ally while we are ourselves engaged in a war which requires our whole strength. If we are able to oppose our own enemies and to assist our ally at the same time, no reason can be pleaded for such dispensation. But, in such cases, it rests with ourselves to determine what our circumstances and strength will allow. It is the same with other things which may have been promised, as, for instance, provisions. There is no obligation to furnish an ally with them when we want them for our own use.

§ 93. Other cases.

We forbear to repeat in this place what we have said of various other cases, in discoursing of treaties in general, as, for example, of the preference due to the more ancient ally (Book II. § 167), and to a protector (ibid. § 204), of the meaning to be annexed to the term "allies," in a treaty in which they are reserved (ibid. § 309). Let us only add, on this last question, that, in a warlike alliance made against all opponents, the allies excepted, this exception is to be understood only of the present allies. Otherwise, it would afterwards be easy to elude the former treaty by new alliances; and it would be impossible for us to know either what we are doing in concluding such a treaty, or what we gain by it.

A case which we have not spoken of is this: — Three powers have entered into a treaty of defensive alliance: two of them quarrel, and make war on each other: — how is the third to act? The treaty does not bind him to assist either the one or the other; for it would be absurd to say that he has promised his assistance to each against the other, or to one of the two in prejudice of the other. The only obligation, therefore, which the treaty imposes on him, is to endeavour, by the interposition of his good offices, to effect a reconciliation between his allies; and if his mediation proves unsuccessful, he remains at liberty to assist the party who appears to have justice on his side.

§ 94. Refusal of the succours due in vir-

To refuse an ally the succours due to him, without having any just cause to allege for such refusal, is doing him an injury, since it is a violation of the perfect right which we gave him by a formal engagement. I speak of evident cases, it being then only that the right is perfect; for, in those of a doubtful nature, it rests with each party to judge what he is able to do (§ 92): but he is to judge maturely and impartially, and to act with candour. And as it is an obligation naturally incumbent on us, to repair any damage caused by our fault, and especially by our injustice, we are bound to indemnify an ally for all the losses he may have sustained in consequence of our unjust refusal. How much circumspection, therefore, is to be used in forming engagements, which we cannot refuse to fulfil without material injury to our affairs or our honour, and which, on the other hand, if complied with, may be productive of the most serious consequences.

§ 95. The enemy's associates.

An engagement, which may draw us into a war, is of great moment: in it the very existence of the state is at stake. He who in an alliance promises a subsidy or a body of auxiliaries, sometimes imagines that he only risks a sum of money or a certain number of soldiers; whereas he often exposes himself to war and all its calamities. The nation against whom he furnishes assistance will look upon him as her enemy; and should her arms prove successful, she will carry the war into his country. But it remains to be determined whether she can do this with justice, and on what occasions. Some authors² decide in general, that whoever joins our enemy, or assists him against us with money, troops, or in any other manner whatever, becomes thereby our enemy, and gives us a right to make war against him: — a cruel decision, and highly inimical to the peace of nations! It cannot be supported by principles; and happily the practice of Europe stands in opposition to it.

It is true, indeed, that every associate of my enemy is himself my enemy. It is of little consequence whether any one makes war on me directly, and in his own name, or under the auspices of another. Whatever rights war gives me against my principal enemy, the like it gives me against all his associates: for I derive those rights from the right to security, — from the care of my own defence; and I am equally attacked by the one and the other party. But the question is, to know whom I may lawfully account my enemy's associate, united against me in war.

§ 96. Those who make a common cause with the enemy are his associates

First, in that class I shall rank all those who are really united in a warlike association with my enemy, and who make a common cause with him, though it is only in the name of that principal enemy that the war is carried on. There is no need of proving this. In the ordinary and open warlike associations, the war is carried on in the name of all the allies, who are equally enemies (§ 80).

§ 97. And those who

In the second place, I account as associates of my enemy, those who assist him in his war without being obliged to it by any treaty. Since they freely and voluntarily declare against me, they, of their own accord, choose to become my enemies. If they go no farther than furnishing a determined succour, allowing some troops to be raised, or advancing money, — and, in other respects, preserve towards me the accustomed relations of friendship and neutrality, — I may overlook that ground of complaint; but still I have a right to call them to account for it. This prudent caution of not always coming to an open rupture with those who give such assistance to our enemy, that we may not force them to join him with all their strength, — this forbearance, I say, has gradually introduced the custom of not looking on such assistance as an act of hostility, especially when it consists only in the permission to enlist volunteers. How often have the Switzers granted levies to France, at the same time that they refused such an indulgence to the house of Austria, though both powers were in alliance with them! How often have they allowed one prince to levy troops in their country, and refused the same permission to his enemy, when they were not in alliance with either! They granted or denied that favour according as they judged it most expedient for themselves; and no power has ever dared to attack them on that account. But if prudence dissuades us from making use of all our right, it does not thereby destroy that right, A cautious nation chooses rather to overlook certain points, than unnecessarily to increase the number of her enemies.

§ 98. Or who are in an offensive alliance with him.

Thirdly, those, who, being united with my enemy by an offensive alliance, actively assist him in the war which he declares against me, — those, I say, concur in the injury intended against me. They show themselves my enemies, and I have a right to treat them as such. Accordingly, the Switzers, whose example we have above quoted, seldom grant troops except for defensive war. To those in the service of France, it has ever been a standing order from their sovereigns, not to carry arms against the empire, or against the states of the house of Austria in Germany. In 1644, the captains of the Neufchatel regiment of Guy, on information that they were destined to serve under Marshal Turenne, in Germany, declared that they would rather die than disobey their sovereign and violate the alliances of the Helvetic body. Since France has been mistress of Alsace, the Switzers who serve in her armies never pass the Rhine to attack the empire. The gallant Daxelhoffer, captain of a Berne company in the French service, consisting of 200 men, and of which his four sons formed the first rank, seeing the general would oblige him to pass the Rhine, broke his espontoon, and marched back with his company to Berne.

§ 99. How a defensive alliance as-

Even a defensive alliance made expressly against me, or (which amounts to the same thing) concluded with my enemy during the war, or on the certain prospect of its speedy declaration, is an act of association against me; and if followed by effects, I may look on the party who has contracted it as my enemy. The case is here precisely the same as that of a nation assisting my enemy without being under any obligation to do so, and choosing of her own accord to become my enemy. (See § 97).

§ 100. Another case.

A defensive alliance, though of a general nature, and made before any appearance of the present war, produces also the same effect, if it stipulates the assistance of the whole strength of the allies: for in this case it is a real league, or warlike association; and, besides, it were absurd that I should be debarred from making war on a nation who opposes me with all her might, and thus exhausting the source of those succours with which she furnishes my enemy. In what light am I to consider an auxiliary who comes to make war on me at the head of all his forces? It would be mockery on his part, to pretend that he is not my enemy. What more could he do, were he openly to declare himself such? He shows no tenderness for me on the occasion: he only wishes that a tender regard should be paid to himself. And shall I suffer him to preserve his provinces in peace, and secure from all danger, whilst he is doing me all the mischief in his power? No! the law of nature, the law of nations, obliges us to be just: but does not condemn us to be dupes.

§ 101. In what case it does not produce the same effect.

But, if a defensive alliance has not been made against me in particular, nor concluded at the time when I was openly preparing for war, or had already begun it, — and if the allies have only stipulated in it that each of them shall furnish a stated succour to him who shall be attacked, — I cannot require that they should neglect to fulfil a solemn treaty, which they had an unquestionable right to conclude without any injury to me. In furnishing my enemy with assistance, they only acquit themselves of a debt: they do me no wrong in discharging it; and, consequently, they afford me no just grounds for making war on them (§ 26). Neither can I say that my safety obliges me to attack them; for I should thereby only increase the number of my enemies, and, instead of a slender succour which they furnish against me, should draw on myself the whole power of those nations. It is, therefore, only the troops which they send as auxiliaries, that I am to consider as enemies. These are actually united with my enemies and fighting against me.

The contrary principles would tend to multiply wars, and spread them beyond all bounds, to the common ruin of nations. It is happy for Europe, that, in this instance, the established custom is in accord with the true principles. A prince seldom presumes to complain of a nation's contributing to the defence of her ally by furnishing him with succours which were promised in former treaties, — in treaties that were not made against that prince in particular. In the last war, the United Provinces long continued to supply the queen of Hungary with subsidies, and even with troops; and France never complained of these proceedings till those troops marched into Alsace to attack the French frontier. Switzerland, in virtue of her alliance with France, furnishes that crown with numerous bodies of troops, and, nevertheless, lives in peace with all Europe.

There is one case, however, which might form an exception to the general rule; it is that of a defensive war which is evidently unjust. For in such case there no longer exists any obligation to assist an ally (§§ 86, 87, 89). If you undertake to do it without necessity, and in violation of your duty, you do an injury to the enemy, and declare against him out of mere wantoness. But this is a

case that very rarely occurs between nations. There are few defensive wars without at least some apparent reason to warrant their justice or necessity. Now, on any dubious occasion, each state is sole judge of the justice of her own cause; and the presumption is in favour of your ally (§ 86). Besides, it belongs to you alone to determine what conduct on your part will be conformable to your duties and to your engagements; and consequently nothing less than the most palpable evidence can authorize the enemy of your ally to charge you with supporting an unjust war, contrary to the conviction of your own conscience. In fine, the voluntary law of nations ordains, that, in every case susceptible of doubt, the arms of both parties shall, with regard to external effects, be accounted equally lawful (§ 40).

§ 102. Whether it be necessary to declare war against the enemy's associates.

The real associates of my enemy being my enemies, I have against them the same rights as against the principal enemy (§ 95). And as their own conduct proclaims them my enemies, and they take up arms against me in the first instance, I may make war on them without any declaration: the war being sufficiently declared by their own act. This is especially the case of those who in any manner whatever concur to make an offensive war against me; and it is likewise the case of all those whom we have mentioned in §§ 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

But it is not thus with those nations which assist my enemy in a defensive war: I cannot consider them as his associates (§ 101). If I am entitled to complain of their furnishing him with succours, this is a new ground of quarrel between me and them. I may expostulate with them, and, on not receiving satisfaction, prosecute my right, and make war on them. But in this case there must be a previous declaration (§ 51). The example of Manlius, who made war on the Galatians for having supplied Antiochus with troops, is not a case in point. Grotius³ censures the Roman general for having begun that war without a declaration. The Galatians, in furnishing troops for an offensive war against the Romans, had declared themselves enemies to Rome. It would appear, indeed, that, on peace being concluded with Antiochus, Manlius ought to have waited for orders from Rome before he attacked the Galatians; and then, if that expedition was considered as a fresh war, he should have not only issued a declaration, but also made a demand of satisfaction, previous to the commencement of hostilities (§ 51). But the treaty with the king of Syria had not yet received its consummation: and it concerned that monarch alone, without making any mention of his adherents. Therefore Manlius undertook the expedition against the Galatians, as a consequence or a remnant of the war with Antiochus, This is what he himself very well observed in his speech to the senate;⁴ and he even added, that his first measure was to try whether he could bring the Galatians to reasonable terms. Grotius more appositely quotes the example of Ulysses and his followers, — blaming them for having, without any declaration of war, attacked the Ciconians, who had sent succours to Priam during the siege of Troy.⁵

(150) See supra, n. (149).

- 1. Book II. chap. xvii.
- 2. See Wolf, Jus Gentium. §§ 730 and 737.
- 3. De Jure Belli et Pacis, lib. iii. cap. iii. § 10.
- 4. Livy, lib. xxxviii.
- 5. Grotius, ubi supra, not. 3.

CHAP. VII. OF NEUTRALITY — AND THE PASSAGE OF TROOPS THROUGH A NEUTRAL COUNTRY.

§ 103. Neutral nations. (151)

NEUTRAL nations are those who, in time of war, do not take any part in the contest, but remain common friends to both parties, without favouring the arms of the one to the prejudice of the other. Here we are to consider the obligations and rights flowing from neutrality.

§ 104. Conduct to be observed by a neutral nation.

In order rightly to understand this question, we must avoid confounding what may lawfully be done by a nation that is free from all engagements, with what she may do if she expects to be treated as perfectly neutral in a war. As long as a neutral nation wishes securely to enjoy the advantages of her neutrality, she must in all things show a strict impartiality towards the *belligerent powers*: for, should she favour one of the parties to the prejudice of the other, she cannot complain of being treated by him as an adherent and confederate of his enemy. Her neutrality would be a fraudulent neutrality, of which no nation will consent to be the dupe. It is sometimes suffered to pass unnoticed, merely for want of ability to resent it; we choose to connive at it, rather than excite a more powerful opposition against us. But the present question is, to determine what may lawfully be done, not what prudence may dictate according to circumstances. Let us therefore examine, in what consists that impartiality which a neutral nation ought to observe.

It solely relates to *war*, and includes two articles, — 1. To give *no assistance* when there is no obligation to give it, — nor voluntarily to furnish troops, arms, ammunition, or any thing of direct use in war. I do not say, "to give assistance equally," but "to give no assistance:" for it would be absurd that a state should at one and the same time assist two nations at war with each other; and, besides, it would be impossible to do it with equality. The same things, the like number of troops, the like quantity of arms, of stores, &c., furnished in different circumstances, 45 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

are no longer equivalent succours. 2. In whatever does not relate to war, a neutral and impartial nation must not refuse to one of the parties, on account of his present quarrel, what she grants to the other. This does not deprive her of the liberty to make the advantage of the state still serve as her rule of conduct in her negotiations, her friendly connections, and her commerce. When this reason induces her to give preferences in things which are ever at the free disposal of the possessor, she only makes use of her right, and is not chargeable with partiality. But to refuse any of those things to one of the parties purely because he is at war with the other, and because she wishes to favour the latter, would be departing from the line of strict neutrality.

§ 105. An ally may furnish the succour due from him, and remain neuter.

I have said that a neutral state ought to give no assistance to either of the parties, when "under no obligation to give it." This restriction is necessary. We have already seen, that when a sovereign furnishes the moderate succour due in virtue of a former defensive alliance, he does not become an associate in the war (§ 101). He may, therefore, fulfil his engagement, and yet observe a strict neutrality. Of this, Europe affords frequent instances.

§ 106. Right of remaining neuter.

When a war breaks out between two nations, all other states that are not bound by treaties are free to remain neuter; and, if either of the belligerent powers attempted to force them to a junction with him, he would do them an injury, inasmuch as he would be guilty of an infringement on their independency in a very essential point. To themselves alone it belongs to determine whether any reason exists to induce them to join in the contest; and there are two points which claim their consideration: 1. The justice of the cause. If that be evident, injustice is not to be countenanced: on the contrary, it is generous and praiseworthy to succour oppressed innocence, when we possess the ability. If the case be dubious, the other nations may suspend their judgment, and not engage in a foreign quarrel. 2. When convinced which party has justice on his side, they have still to consider whether it be for the advantage of the state to concern themselves in this affair, and to embark in the war.

§ 107. Treaties of neutrality.

A nation making war, or preparing to make it, often proposes a treaty of neutrality to a state of which she entertains suspicions. It is prudent to learn betimes what she has to expect, and not to run the risk of a neighbour's suddenly joining with the enemy in the heat of the war. In every case where neutrality is allowable, it is also allowable to bind ourselves to it by treaty.

Sometimes even necessity renders this justifiable. Thus, although it be the duty of all nations to assist oppressed innocence (Book II. § 4), yet, if an unjust conqueror, ready to invade his neighbour's possessions, makes me an offer of neutrality when he is able to crush me, what can I do better than to accept it? I yield to necessity; and my inability discharges me from a natural obligation. The same inability would even excuse me from a perfect obligation contracted by an

alliance. The enemy of my ally threatens me with a vast superiority of force: my fate is in his hand: he requires me to renounce the liberty of furnishing any assistance against him. Necessity, and the care of my own safety, absolve me from my engagements. Thus it was that Louis the Fourteenth compelled Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, to quit the party of the allies. But, then, the necessity must be very urgent. It is only the cowardly, or the perfidious, who avail themselves of the slightest grounds of alarm, to violate their promises and desert their duty. In the late war, the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, and the king of Sardinia, firmly held out against the unfortunate course of events, and, to their great honour, could not be brought to treat without the concurrence of their allies.

§ 108. Additional reason for making these treaties.

Another reason renders these treaties of neutrality useful, and even necessary. A nation that wishes to secure her own peace, when the flames of war are kindling in her neighbourhood, cannot more successfully attain that object than by concluding treaties with both parties, expressly agreeing what each may do or require in virtue of the neutrality. This is a sure mode to preserve herself in peace, and to obviate all disputes and cavils.

§ 109. Foundation of the rules of neutrality.

Without such treaties, it is to be feared that disputes will often arise respecting what neutrality does or does not allow. This subject presents many questions which authors have discussed with great heat, and which have given rise to the most dangerous quarrels between nations. Yet the law of nature and of nations has its invariable principles, and affords rules on this head, as well as on the others. Some things also have grown into custom among civilized nations, and are to be conformed to by those who would not incur the reproach of unjustly breaking the peace. As to the rules of the natural law of nations, they result from a just combination of the laws of war, with the liberty, the safety, the advantages, the commerce, and the other rights of neutral nations. It is on this principle that we shall lay down the following rules: —

§ 110. How levies may be allowed, money lent, and every kind of things sold, without a breach of neutrality.

First, no act on the part of a nation, which falls within the exercise of her rights, and is done solely with a view to her own good, without partiality, without a design of favouring one power to the prejudice of another, — no act of that kind, I say, can in general be considered as contrary to neutrality; nor does it become such, except on particular occasions, when it cannot take place without injury to one of the parties, who has then a particular right to oppose it. Thus, the besieger has a right to prohibit access to the place besieged (see § 117 in the sequel). Except in cases of this nature, shall the quarrels of others deprive me of the free exercise of my rights in the pursuit of measures which I judge advantageous to my people? Therefore, when it is the custom of a nation, for the purpose of employing and training her subjects, to permit levies of troops in favour of a particular power to whom she thinks proper to intrust them, — the enemy of that

power cannot look upon such permissions as acts of hostility, unless they are given with a view to the invasion of his territories, or the support of an odious and evidently unjust cause. He cannot even demand, as matter of right, that the like favour be granted to him, — because that nation may have reasons for refusing him, which do not hold good with regard to his adversary; and it belongs to that nation alone to judge of what best suits her circumstances. The Switzers, as we have already observed, grant levies of troops to whom they please; and no power has hitherto thought fit to quarrel with them on that head. It must, however, be owned, that, if those levies were considerable, and constituted the principal strength of my enemy, while, without any substantial reason being alleged, I were absolutely refused all levies whatever, — I should have just cause to consider that nation as leagued with my enemy; and, in this case, the care of my own safety would authorise me to treat her as such.

The case is the same with respect to money which a nation may have been accustomed to lend out at interest. If the sovereign, or his subjects, lend money to my enemy on that footing, and refuse it to me because they have not the same confidence in me, this is no breach of neutrality. They lodge their property where they think it safest. If such preference be not founded on good reasons, I may impute it to ill-will against me, or to a predilection for my enemy. Yet if I should make it a pretence for declaring war, both the true principles of the law of nations, and the general custom happily established in Europe, would join in condemning me. While it appears that this nation lends out her money purely for the sake of gaining an interest upon it, she is at liberty to dispose of it according to her own discretion; and I have no right to complain.

But if the loan were evidently granted for the purpose of enabling an enemy to attack me, this would be concurring in the war against me.

If the troops, above alluded to, were furnished to my enemy by the state herself, and at her own expense, or the money in like manner lent by the state, without interest, it would no longer be a doubtful question whether such assistance were incompatible with neutrality.

Further, it may be affirmed on the same principles, that if a nation trades in arms, timber for ship-building, vessels, and warlike stores, — I cannot take it amiss that she sells such things to my enemy, provided she does not refuse to sell them to me also at a reasonable price. She carries on her trade without any design to injure me; and by continuing it in the same manner as if I were not engaged in war, she gives me no just cause of complaint.

§ 111. Trade of neutral nations with those which are at war.

In what I have said above, it is supposed that my enemy goes himself to a neutral country to make his purchases. Let us now discuss another case, — that of neutral nations resorting to my enemy's country for commercial purposes. It is certain, that, as they have no part in my quarrel, they are under no obligation to renounce their commerce for the sake of avoiding to supply my enemy with the means of carrying on the war against me. Should they affect to refuse selling me a single article, while at the same time they take pains to convey an abundant supply to my

enemy, with an evident intention to favour him, such partial conduct would exclude them from the neutrality they enjoyed. But if they only continue their customary trade, they do not thereby declare themselves against my interest: they only exercise a right which they are under no obligation of sacrificing to me. (152)

Provinces having agreed, in the treaty of Whitehall, signed on the 22d of August, 1689, to notify to all states not at war with France, that they would attack every ship bound to or coming from any port of that kingdom, and that they beforehand declared every such ship to be a lawful prize, — Sweden and Denmark, from whom some ships had been taken, entered into a counter-treaty on the 17th of March, 1693, for the purpose of maintaining their rights and procuring just satisfaction. And the two maritime powers, being convinced that the complaints of the two crowns were well founded, did them justice.²

Commodities particularly *useful* in war, and the importation of which to an enemy is prohibited, are called *contraband goods*. Such are *arms*, *ammunition*, *timber for ship-building*, *every kind of naval stores*, *horses*, — and even provisions, in certain junctures, when we have hopes of reducing the enemy by famine. ³⁽¹⁵³⁾

§ 113. Whether such goods may be confiscated.

But, in order to hinder the transportation of *contraband* goods to an enemy, are we only to stop and seize them, paying the value to the owner, — or have we a right to confiscate them? Barely to stop those goods would in general prove an ineffectual mode, especially at sea, where there is no possibility of entirely cutting off all access to the enemy's harbours. Recourse is therefore had to the expedient of confiscating all contraband goods that we can seize on, in order that the fear of loss may operate as a check on the avidity of gain, and deter the merchants of neutral countries from supplying the enemy with such commodities. And, indeed, it is an object of such high importance to a nation at war to prevent, as far as possible, the enemy's being supplied with such articles as will add to his strength and render him more dangerous, that necessity and the care of her own welfare and safety authorize her to take effectual methods for that purpose, and to declare that all commodities of that nature, destined for the enemy, shall be considered as lawful prize. On this account she notifies to the neutral states her declaration of war (§ 63); whereupon, the letter usually give orders to their subjects to refrain from all contraband commerce with the nations at war, declaring, that if they are captured in carrying on such trade, the sovereign will not protect them. This rule is the point where the general custom of Europe seems at present fixed, after a number of variations as will appear from the note of Grotius, which we have just quoted, and particularly from the ordinances of the kings of France, in the years 1543 and 1584, which only allow the French to seize contraband goods, and to keep them on paying the value. The modern usage is certainly the most agreeable to the mutual duties of nations, and the best calculated to reconcile their respective rights. The nation at war is highly interested in depriving the enemy of all foreign assistance; and this circumstance gives her a right to consider all those, if not absolutely as enemies, at least as people that feel very little scruple to injure her, who carry to her enemy the articles of which he stands in need for the

support of the war. She, therefore, punishes them by the confiscation of their goods. Should their sovereign undertake to protect them, such conduct would be tantamount to his furnishing the enemy with those succours himself: — a measure which were undoubtedly inconsistent with neutrality. When a nation, without any other motive than the prospect of gain, is employed in strengthening my enemy, and regardless of the irreparable evil which she may thereby entail upon me, she is certainly not my friend, and gives me a right to consider and treat her as an associate of my enemy. In order, therefore, to avoid perpetual subjects of complaint and rupture, it has in perfect conformity to sound principles, been agreed that the belligerent powers may seize and confiscate all contraband goods which neutral persons shall attempt to carry to their enemy, without any complaint from the sovereign of those merchants; as, on the other hand, the power at war does not impute to the neutral sovereigns these practices of their subjects. Care is even taken to settle every particular of this kind in treaties of commerce and navigation.

§ 114. Searching

We cannot prevent the conveyance of contraband goods, without *searching neutral vessels* that we meet at sea: we have *therefore* a right to *search them*. Some powerful nations have indeed, at different times, refused to submit to this search. "After the peace of Vervins, Queen Elizabeth, continuing the war against Spain, requested permission of the king of France to cause all French ships bound for Spain to be searched, in order to discover whether they secretly carried any military stores to that country: but this was refused, as an injury to trade, and a favourable occasion for pillage." *At present a neutral ship refusing to be searched, would from that proceeding alone be condemned as a lawful prize.* (154) But, to avoid inconveniences, oppression, and every other abuse, the manner of the search is settled in the treaties of navigation and commerce. It is the established custom at present to give full credit to the certificates, bills of lading, &c., produced by the master of the ship, unless any fraud appear in them, or there be good reasons for suspecting it. (155)

§ 115. Enemy's property on

If we find an enemy's effects on board a neutral ship, we seize them by the rights of war: $^{(156)}$ but we are naturally bound to pay the freight to the master of the vessel, who is not to suffer by such seizure. $^{6(157)}$

§ 116. Neutral property on board an enemy's ship.

The *effects of neutrals, found in an enemy's ships*, are to be restored to the owners, against whom there is no right of confiscation; but without any allowance for detainer, decay, &c. The loss sustained by the neutrals on this occasion is an accident to which they exposed themselves by embarking their property in an enemy's ship; and the captor, in exercising the rights of war, is not responsible for the accidents which may thence result, any more than if his cannon kills a neutral passenger who happens unfortunately to be on board an enemy's vessel. (158)

§ 117. Trade with a besieged town. (159)

Hitherto we have considered the commerce of neutral nations with the territories of the enemy in general. There is a particular case in which the rights of war extend still farther. All commerce with a besieged town is absolutely prohibited. If I lay siege to a place, or even *simply blockade* it, I have a right to hinder any one from entering, and to treat as an enemy whoever attempts to enter the place, or carry any thing to the besieged, without my leave; for he opposes my undertaking, and may contribute to the miscarriage of it, and thus involve me in all the misfortunes of an unsuccessful war.

King Demetrius hanged up the master and pilot of a vessel carrying provisions to Athens at a time when he was on the point of reducing that city by famine. In the long and bloody war carried on by the United Provinces against Spain for the recovery of their liberties they would not suffer the English to carry goods to Dunkirk, before which the Dutch fleet lay.

§ 118. Impartial offices of neutrals.

A neutral nation preserves, towards both the belligerent powers, the several relations which nature has instituted between nations. She ought to show herself ready to render them every office of humanity reciprocally due from one nation to another: she ought, in every thing not directly relating to war, to give them all the assistance in her power, and of which they may stand in need. Such assistance, however, must be given with impartiality; that is to say, she must not refuse any thing to one of the parties on account of his being at war with the other (§ 104). But this is no reason why a neutral state, under particular connections of friendship and good neighbourhood with one of the belligerent powers, may not, in every thing that is unconnected with war, grant him all those preferences which are due to friends: much less does she afford any grounds of exception to her conduct, if in commerce, for instance, she continues to allow him such indulgences as have been stipulated in her treaties with him. She ought, therefore, as far as the public welfare will permit, equally to allow the subjects of both parties to visit her territories on business, and there to purchase provisions, horses, and, in general, every thing they stand in need of, — unless she has by a treaty of neutrality promised to refuse to both parties such articles as are used in war. Amidst all the wars which disturb Europe, the Switzers preserve their territories in a state of neutrality. Every nation indiscriminately is allowed free access for the purchase of provisions, if the country has a surplus, and for that of horses, ammunition, and

§ 119. Passage of troops through a neutral country.

An innocent passage is due to all nations with whom a state is at peace (Book II. § 123); and this duty extends to troops as well as to individuals. But it rests with the sovereign of the country to judge whether the passage be innocent; and it is very difficult for that of an army to be entirely so. In the late wars of Italy the territories of the republic of Venice and those of the pope sustained very great damage by the passage of armies, and often became the theatre of the war.

§ 120. Passage to be asked.

Since, therefore, the passage of troops, and especially that of a whole army, is by no means a matter of indifference, he who desires to march his troops through a neutral country, must apply for the sovereign's permission. To enter his territory without his consent, is a violation of his rights of sovereignty and supreme dominion, by virtue of which, that country is not to be disposed of for any use whatever, without his express or tacit permission. Now a tacit permission for the entrance of a body of troops is not to be presumed, since their entrance may be productive of the most serious consequences.

§ 121. It may be refused for good reasons.

If the neutral sovereign has good reasons for refusing a passage, he is not obliged to grant it,—the passage in that case being no longer innocent.

§ 122. In what case it may be forced.

In all doubtful cases we must submit to the judgment of the proprietor respecting the innocence of the use we desire to make of things belonging to another (Book II. §§ 128, 130), and must acquiesce in his refusal, even though we think it unjust. If the refusal be evidently unjust, — if the use, and, in the case now before us, the passage be unquestionably innocent, — a nation may do herself justice, and take by force what is unjustly denied to her. But we have already observed, that it is very difficult for the passage of an army to be absolutely innocent, and much more so for the innocence to be very evident. So various are the evils it may occasion, and the dangers that may attend it, — so complicated are they in their nature, and so numerous are the circumstances with which they are connected, — that, to foresee and provide for every thing, is next to impossible. Besides, self-interest has so powerful an influence on the judgments of men, that if he who requires the passage is to be the judge of its innocence, he will admit none of the reasons brought against it; and thus a door is opened to continual quarrels and hostilities. The tranquillity, therefore, and the common safety of nations require that each should be mistress of her own territory, and at liberty to refuse every foreign army an entrance, when she has not departed from her natural liberties in that respect, by treaties. From this rule, however, let us except those very uncommon cases which admit of the most evident demonstration that the passage required is wholly unattended with inconvenience or danger. If, on such an occasion, a passage be forced, he who forces it will not be so much blamed as the nation that has indiscreetly subjected herself to this violence. Another case, which carries its own exception on the very face of it, and admits not of the smallest doubt, is that of extreme necessity. Urgent and absolute necessity suspends all the rights of property (Book II. §§ 119, 123): and if the proprietor be not under the same pressure of necessity as you, it is allowable for you, even against his will, to make use of what belongs to him. When, therefore, an army find themselves exposed to imminent destruction, or unable to return to their own country, unless they pass through neutral territories, they have a right to pass in spite of the sovereign, and to force their way, sword in hand. But they ought first to request a passage, to offer securities, and pay for whatever damages

they may occasion. Such was the mode pursued by the Greeks on their return from Asia, under the conduct of Agesilaus.⁹

Extreme necessity may even authorize the temporary seizure of a neutral town, and the pulling a garrison therein, with a view to cover ourselves from the enemy, or to prevent the execution of his designs against that town, when the sovereign is not able to defend it. But when the danger is over, we must immediately restore the place, and pay all the charges, inconveniences, and damages, which we have occasioned by seizing it.

§ 123. The fear of danger authorizes a refusal.

When the passage is not of absolute necessity, the bare danger which attends the admission of a powerful army into our territory, may authorize us to refuse them permission to enter. We may have reason to apprehend that they will be tempted to take possession of the country, or at least to act as masters while they are in it, and to live at discretion. Let it not be said, with Grotius, that he who requires the passage is not to be deprived of his right on account of our unjust fears, A probable fear, founded on good reasons, gives us a right to avoid whatever may realize it; and the conduct of nations affords but too just grounds for the fear in question. Besides, the right of passage is not a perfect right, unless in a case of urgent necessity, or when we have the most perfect evidence that the passage is innocent.

§ 124. or a demand of every reasonable security

But, in the preceding section, I suppose it impracticable to obtain sufficient security which shall leave us no cause to apprehend any hostile attempts or violent proceedings on the part of those who ask permission to pass. If any such security can be obtained, (and the safest one is, to allow them to pass only in small bodies, and upon delivering up their arms, as has been sometimes required), the reason arising from fear no longer exists. But those who wish to pass should consent to give every reasonable security required of them, and consequently submit to pass by divisions and deliver up their arms, if the passage be denied them on any other terms. The choice of the security they are to give does not rest with them. Hostages, or a bond, would often prove very slender securities. Of what advantage will it be to me to hold hostages from one who will render himself master over me? And as to a bond, it is of very little avail against a prince of much superior power.

§ 125. Whether always necessary to give every kind of security required.

But, is it always incumbent on us to give every security a nation may require, when we wish to pass through her territories? — In the first place, we are to make a distinction between the different reasons that may exist for our passing through the country; and we are next to consider the manners of the people whose permission we ask. If the passage be not essentially necessary, and can be obtained only on suspicious or disagreeable conditions, we must relinquish all idea of it, as in the case of a refusal (§ 122). But, if necessity authorizes me to pass, the conditions on

which the passage will be granted may be accepted or rejected, according to the manners of the people I am treating with. Suppose I am to cross the country of a barbarous, savage, and perfidious nation, — shall I leave myself at their discretion, by giving up my arms and causing my troops to march in divisions? No one, I presume, will condemn me to take so dangerous a step. Since necessity authorizes me to pass, a kind of new necessity arises for my passing in such a posture as will secure me from any ambuscade or violence. I will offer every security that can be given without foolishly exposing myself; and if the offer is rejected, I must be guided by necessity and prudence, — and, let me add, by the most scrupulous moderation, in order to avoid exceeding the bounds of that right which I derive from necessity.

§ 126. Equality to be observed towards both parties as to the passage.

If the neutral state grants or refuses a passage to one of the parties at war, she ought, in like manner to grant or refuse it to the other, unless a change of circumstances affords her substantial reasons for acting otherwise. Without such reasons, to grant to one party what she refuses to the other, would be a partial distinction, and a departure from the line of strict neutrality.

§ 127. No complaint lies against a neutral state for granting a passage.

When I have no reason to refuse a passage, the party against whom it is granted has no right to complain of my conduct, much less to make it the ground of a hostile attack upon me, since I have done no more than what the law of nations enjoins (§ 119). Neither has he any right to require that I should deny the passage; for he must not pretend to hinder me from doing what I think agreeable to my duty. And even on those occasions when I might with justice refuse permission to pass, I am at liberty to abstain from the exertion of my right. But especially when I should be obliged to support my refusal by the sword, who will take upon him to complain of my having permitted the war to be carried into his country, rather than draw it on myself? No sovereign can require that I should take up arms in his favour, unless obliged to it by treaty. But nations, more attentive to their own interests than to the observance of strict justice, are often very loud on this pretended subject of complaint. In war, especially, they stick at no measures; and if by their threats they can induce a neighbouring state to refuse a passage to their enemy, the generality of their rulers consider this conduct only as a stroke of good policy.

§ 128. This state may refuse it from a fear of the resentment of the opposite party.

A powerful state will despise these unjust menaces: firm and unshaken in what she thinks due to justice and to her own reputation, she will not suffer herself to be diverted by the fear of a groundless resentment: she will not even bear the menace. But a weak nation, unable to support her rights, will be under a necessity of consulting her own safety; and this important concern will authorize her to refuse a passage, which would expose her to dangers too powerful for her to repel.

§ 129. And lest her country should become the theatre of war.

Another fear may also warrant her in refusing a passage, namely, that of involving her country in the disorders and calamities of war. For, even if the party against whom a passage is requested, should observe such moderation as not to employ menaces for the purpose of intimidating the neutral nation into a refusal, he will hardly fail to demand a passage for himself also: he will march to meet his enemy; and thus the neutral country will become the theatre of war. The infinite evils of such a situation are an unexceptionable reason for refusing the passage. In all these cases, he who attempts to force a passage, does an injury to the neutral nation, and gives her most just cause to unite her arms with those of his adversary. The Switzers, in their alliances with France, have promised not to grant a passage to her enemies. They ever refuse it to all sovereigns at war, in order to secure their frontiers from that calamity; and they take care that their territory shall be respected. But they grant a passage to recruits, who march in small bodies, and without arms.

§ 130. What is included in the grant of passage.

The grant of permission to pass includes a grant of every thing which is naturally connected with the passage of troops, and without which the passage would be impracticable; such as the liberty of carrying with them whatever may be necessary for an army, — that of exercising military discipline on the soldiers and officers, and of purchasing, at a fair price, every thing the army may want, unless, through fear of scarcity, a particular exception has been made, to oblige them to carry with them their own provisions.

§ 131. Safety of the passage.

He who grants the passage is bound to render it safe, as far as depends on him. Good faith requires this; and to act otherwise would be ensnaring those to whom the passage is granted.

§ 132. No hostility to be committed in a neutral country.

For this reason, and because foreigners can do nothing in a territory against the will of the sovereign, it is unlawful to attack an enemy in a neutral country, or to commit in it any other act of hostility. The Dutch East-India fleet having put into Bergen, in Norway, in 1666, to avoid the English, the British admiral had the temerity to attack them there. But the governor of Bergen fired on the assailants; and the court of Denmark complained, though perhaps too faintly, of an attempt so injurious to her rights and dignity. ¹²⁽¹⁶⁰⁾

To conduct prisoners, to convey spoil to a place of safety, are acts of war, consequently not to be done in a neutral country; and whoever should permit them, would depart from the line of neutrality, by favouring one of the parties. But I here speak of prisoners and spoil not yet perfectly in the enemy's power, and whose capture is, as it were, not yet fully completed. A flying party, for instance, cannot make use of a neighbouring and neutral country as a place of deposit to secure their prisoners and spoil. To permit this, would be giving countenance and support to their hostilities. When the capture is completed, and the booty absolutely in the

enemy's power, no inquiry is made how he came by such effects, and he may dispose of them in a neutral country. A privateer carries his prize into a neutral port, and there freely sells it; but he cannot land his prisoners there, for the purpose of keeping them in confinement, because the detention and custody of prisoners of war is a continuation of hostilities.

§ 133. Neutral country not to afford a retreat to troops, that they may again attack their enemies

On the other hand, it is certain that, if my neighbour affords a retreat to my enemies, when defeated and too much weakened to escape me, and allows them time to recover, and watch a favourable opportunity of making a second attack on my territories, this conduct, so prejudicial to my safety and interests, would be incompatible with neutrality. If, therefore, my enemies, on suffering a discomfiture, retreat into his country, although charity will not allow him to refuse them permission to pass in security, he is bound to make them continue their march beyond his frontiers as soon as possible, and not suffer them to remain in his territories on the watch for a convenient opportunity to attack me anew; otherwise he gives me a right to enter his country in pursuit of them. Such treatment is often experienced by nations that are unable to command respect. Their territories soon become the theatre of war; armies march, encamp, and fight in it, as in a country open to all comers.

§ 134. Conduct to be observed by

Troops to whom a passage is granted are not to occasion the least damage in the country; they are to keep to the public roads, and not enter the possessions of private persons, — to observe the most exact discipline, and punctually pay for everything with which the inhabitants supply them. And if the licentiousness of the soldiers, or the necessity of certain operations, as encamping or intrenching, has caused any damage, their commander or their sovereign is bound to make reparation. All this requires no proof. What right have an army to injure a country, when the most they could require was an innocent passage through it?

There can be no reason why the neutral state should not stipulate for a sum of money, as an indemnification for certain damages which it would be difficult to estimate, and for the inconveniences naturally resulting from the passage of an army. But it would be scandalous to sell the very grant of passage, — nay, even unjust, if the passage be attended with no damage, since, in that case, the permission is due. As to the rest, the sovereign of the country is to take care that the compensation be paid to the parties who have suffered the damage; for no right authorizes him to reserve for his own use what is given for their indemnification. It is, indeed, too often the case, that the weak sustain the loss, and the powerful receive the compensation.

§ 135. A passage may be refused for a war evidently unjust.

Finally, as we are not bound to grant even an innocent passage, except for just causes, we may refuse it to him who requires it for a war that is evidently unjust, — as, for instance, to invade a

country without any reason, or even colourable pretext. Thus Julius Cæsar denied a passage to the Helvetii, who were quitting their country in order to conquer a better. I conceive, indeed, that policy had a greater share in his refusal than the love of justice; but, in short, justice authorised him on that occasion to obey the dictates or prudence. A sovereign who is in a condition to refuse without fear, should doubtless refuse in the case we now speak of. But if it would be dangerous for him to give a refusal, he is not obliged to draw down the impending evil on his own head for the sake of averting it from that of his neighbour: nay, rashly to hazard the quiet and welfare of his people, would be a very great breach of his duty.

(151) The modern illustrating decisions upon neutrals, and neutrality, will be found collected in 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 43-64, 383-490; Id. Index, tit. *Neutrals*, and in Chitty's L. Nat. 14, 34-54, 153; and Id. Index, tit. *Neutrals*. — C.

1. The following is an instance: — It was determined by the Dutch, that, on a vessel's entering a neutral port, after having taken any of the enemies of her nation prisoners on the high seas, she should be obliged to set those prisoners at liberty, because they were then fallen into the power of a nation that was in neutrality with the belligerent parties. — The same rule had been observed by England in the war between Spain and the United Provinces.

(152) It must be a continuance only of such *customary* trade. See Home on Captures, 215-233; *De Tastet v. Taylor*, 4 Taunt. 238; *Bell v. Reid*, 1 Maule & Selw. 727; and an able speech of Lord Erskine, 8th March, 1808, upon the orders in Council; 10 Cobbett's Parl. Deb. 935. It has even been holden that a British-born subject, while domiciled in a neutral country, may legally trade from that country with a state at war with this country. *Bell v. Reid*, 1 Maule & Selwyn, 727. — C.

- 2. See other instances in Grotius, De Jure Belli et Pacis, lib. iii. cap. i. § 5, not. 6.
- 3. The Pensionary De Witt, in a letter of January 14, 1654, acknowledges that it would be contrary to the law of nations to prevent neutrals from carrying corn to an enemy's country; but he says that we may lawfully prevent them from supplying the enemy with *cordage and other materials for the riffing and equipment of ships of war*.

In 1597, queen Elizabeth would not allow the Poles and Danes to furnish Spain with provisions, much less with arms, alleging that, "according to the rules of war, it is lawful to reduce an enemy even by famine, with the view of obliging him to sue for peace," The United Provinces, finding it necessary to observe a greater degree of circumspection, did not prevent neutral nations from carrying on every kind of commerce with Spain. It is true, indeed, that, while their own subjects sold both arms and provisions to the Spaniards, they could not with propriety have attempted to forbid neutral nations to carry on a similar trade. (Grotius, His. of the Disturbances in the Low Countries, book vi.) Nevertheless, in 1646, the United Provinces published an edict prohibiting

their own subjects in general, and even neutral nations, to carry either provisions or any other merchandise to Spain, because the Spaniards, "after having, under the appearance of commerce, allured foreign vessels to their ports, detained them, and made use of them as ships of war." And for this reason, the same edict declared that "the confederates, when blocking up their enemies' ports, would seize upon every vessel they saw steering towards those places." — Ibid. book xv. p. 572 — Ed. A.D. 1797.

- (153) What are *contraband goods*, see 1 Chitty's Comml. L. 444-449, and Chitty's L. Nat. 119-128. C.
- 4. In our time, the king of Spain prohibited all Hamburgh ships from entering his harbours, because that city had engaged to furnish the Algerines with military stores; and thus he obliged the Hamburghers to cancel their treaty with the Barbarians. Ed. A.D. 1797.
- 5. Grotius, ubi supra.
- (154) As to the right of visiting and searching neutral ships, see the celebrated letter of the Duke of Newcastle to the Prussian Secretary, A.D. 1752; 1 Collect. Jurid. 138; and Halliday's Life of Lord Mansfield; Elements of General History, vol. iii. p. 222, Marshall on Insurance, book i. ch. 8, sect. 5; *Garrels v. Kensington*, 8 Term Rep. 230; Lord Erskine's Speech upon Orders in council, 8 March 1808; 10 Cobbett's Parl. Deb. 955; Baring upon Orders in Council, p. 102. Clearly at this day the right of search exists practically as well as theoretically.

The right of search, and of the consequence of resistance, and of the papers and documents that ought to be found on board the neutral vessels, are most clearly established by the best modern decision; see Barker v. Blakes, 9 East Rep. 283, and numerous other cases, collected in 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 482-489; Chitty's L. Nat. 190-199. The international law upon the subject will be found admirably summed up by Sir Wm. Scott, in his Judgment in the case of the Maria, 1 Rob. Rep. 346, and 1 Edward's Rep. 208, confirming the authority of Vattel, and on which he thus concludes: "I stand with confidence upon all fair principles of reason, — upon the distinct authority of Vattel, and upon the institutes of other great maritime countries, as well as those of our own country, when I venture to lay it down that, by the law of nations, as now understood, a deliberate and continued resistance of search, on the part of a neutral vessel, to a lawful cruiser, is followed by the legal consequences of confiscation." And see Dispatch, 3 Rob, Rep. 278; Elsabe, 4 Rob. Rep. 408; Pennsylvania, 1 Acton's Rep. 33; Saint Juan Baptista, 5 Rob. Rep. 33; Maria, 1 Rob. Rep. 340; Mentor. 1 Edward, 2668; Catherina Elisabeth, 5 Rob. Rep. 232. See the modern French view of the right of visitation and search, Cours de Droits Public, tom. i. p. 84. Paris: A.D. 1830. — C. {And the American, *The Eleanor*, 2 Wheat. Rep. 345; *The U. states v.* LaJeune Eugenie, 2 Mass. Rep. 409; The Marianna Flora, 3 Mass. Rep. 116; Maley v. Shattuck, 3 Cranch, 458.}

(155) As to papers and documents that ought to be on board, see 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 487-489, and Chitty's L. Nat. 196-199, and authorities there collected. The owner of the neutral

vessel has no remedy for loss of voyage, or other injury occasioned by the reasonable exercise of the right of search (*infra* note), but he may insure against the risk; *Barker v. Blakes*, 9 East. 283. — C. — {See *Maley v. Shattuck*, 3 Cranch, 458.}

- (156) Particular states have relaxed the rigour of this rule, and, by express treaty, granted immunity, by establishing a maxim, "Free ships, free goods;" see instances, 5 Rob. Rep. 52; 6 Rob. Rep. 24, 41-358. C.
- 6. {See the rule as recognised by the United States. *The Nereide*, 9 Cranch, 110.} "I have obtained," said the ambassador Boreel, in a letter to the Grand Pensionary, De Witt, "the abrogation of that pretended French law, that *enemies' property involves in confiscation the property of friends*; so that, if henceforward any effects belonging to the enemies of France be found in a free Dutch vessel, those effects alone shall be liable to confiscation; and the vessel shall be released, together with all the other property onboard. But I find it impossible to obtain the object of the twenty-fourth article of my instructions, which says, that *the immunity of the vessel shall extend to the cargo, even if enemies' property*," De Witt's Letters and Negotiations, vol i. p. 80, Such a law as the latter would be more natural than the former. Edit. A.D. 1797.
- (157) (*Schwartz v. The Ins. Co. of North America*, 3 Wash. C. C. Rep. 117.) But, in these cases, the freight to be paid is not necessarily to be measured by the terms of the charter party, 1 Molloy, 1-18; and *Twilling Ruet*, 5 Rob. Rep. 82. C.
- (158) 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 440; Grotius, b. iii. c. vi. § vi; Marshall on Insurance, b. i. c, viii. § v. The loss of voyage and damage may be insured against; *Barker v. Blakes*, 9 East, Rep. 283. C.
- (159) As to violation of blockade in general, see the modern decisions, 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 449 and 460-492; Chitty's L. Nat. 129-144, and 259; and see, as to the distinction between a military and *commercial* blockade, and their effect, 1 Acton's Rep. 128. On a question of violation of blockade, Sir W. Scott said, "three things must be proved 1st, the existence of an actual blockade; 2dly, the knowledge of the party supposed to have offended; and 3dly, some act of violation, either by going in or coming out with a cargo laden after the commencement of the blockade." In case of *Betsy*, 1 Rob. Rep. 92, and *Nancy*, 1 Acton's Rep. 59. C. {*Fitzsimmons v. The Newport Ins. Co.*, 4 Cranch, 185.}
- 7. Plutarch, in Demetrio.
- 8. Grotius, ubi supra.
- 9. Plutarch's Life of Agesilaus.
- 10. Book ii. chap. ii. § 13, note 5.
- 59 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 11. By the Eleans, and the ancient inhabitants of Cologne. See Grotius, ibid.
- 12. The author of the "Present State of Denmark," written in English, pretends that the Danes had engaged to deliver up the Dutch fleet, but that some seasonable presents, made to the court of Copenhagen, saved it. Chap. x.

(160) At present, by the general law of nations, the whole space of the sea, within cannon-shot of the coast, in considered as making a part of the territory; and, for that reason, a vessel taken under the cannon of a neutral fortress, is not a lawful prize. *Ante*, book i. chap. xxxiii. s. 289, p. 129; Marten's L.N. b. viii. chap. vi. s. 6; and see 1 Molloy, b. i. chap. iii. s. 7; and chap. i. s. 16. (The *Ann*. 1 Gall. Rep. 62.) And Professor Marten observes, that when two vessels, the enemies of each other, meet in a neutral port, or where one pursues the other into such port, not only must they refrain from all hostilities while they remain there, but should one set sail, the other must not sail in less than twenty-four hours after Marten's L. Nat. b. viii. c. vi. s. 6. Sir W. Scott, in the *Twee Gebroeders*. 3 Rob. Rep. 162-336; and the *Anna*, 5 Rob. Rep. 373, observes, that no proximate acts of war are in any manner to be allowed to originate on neutral ground, and explains and elucidates what preparatory acts of warfare there ought, or ought not, to be tolerated; and see 1 Chitty's Com L. 441 to 444. So we have seen that even a sentence of condemnation of ship or goods as prize cannot legally lake place in a neutral country. *Ante*, and *Flad Oyen*, 1 Rob. Rep. 115; 8 T.R. 270; Atcheson's Rep. 8, note 9; and see *Haveloch v. Pockwood*, Atcheson's Rep. 33, 43. — C

CHAP. VIII.

OF THE RIGHTS OF NATIONS IN WAR, — AND, FIRST, OF WHAT WE HAVE A RIGHT TO DO, AND WHAT WE ARE ALLOWED TO DO TO THE ENEMY'S PERSON, IN A JUST WAR.

§ 136. General principles of the rights against an enemy in a just war. (161)

WHAT we have hitherto said, concerns the right of making war: — let us now proceed to those rights which are to be respected during the war itself, and to the rules which nations should reciprocally observe, even when deciding their differences by arms. Let us begin by laying down the rights of a nation engaged in a just war; let us see what she is allowed to do to her enemy. The whole is to be deduced from one single principle, — from the object of a just war: for, when the end is lawful, he who has a right to pursue that end, has of course, a right to employ all the means which are necessary for its attainment. The end of a just war is to *avenge or prevent injury* (§ 28) — that is to say, to obtain justice by force, when not obtainable by any other method, — to compel an unjust adversary to repair an injury already done, or give us securities against any wrong with which we are threatened by him. As soon, therefore, as we have declared war, we have a right to do against the enemy whatever we find necessary for the attainment of that end, — for the purpose of bringing him to reason, and obtaining justice and security from him.

60 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

§ 137. Difference between what we have a right to do and what is barely allowed to be done with impunity between enemies.

The lawfulness of the end does not give us a real right to any thing further than barely the means necessary for the attainment of that end. Whatever we do beyond that, is reprobated by the law of nature, is faulty, and condemnable at the tribunal of conscience. Hence it is that the right to such or such acts of hostility varies according to circumstances. What is just and perfectly innocent in war, in one particular situation, is not always so on other occasions. Right goes hand in hand with necessity and the exigency of the case, but never exceeds them.

But as it is very difficult always to form a precise judgment of what the present case requires, and as, moreover, it belongs to each nation to judge of what her own particular situation authorizes her to do (Prelim. § 16) — it becomes absolutely necessary that nations should reciprocally conform to general rules on this subject. Accordingly, whenever it is certain and evident that such a measure, such an act of hostility, is necessary, in general, for overpowering the enemy's resistance, and attaining the end of a lawful war, — that measure, thus viewed in a general light, is, by the law of nations, deemed lawful in war, and consistent with propriety, although he who unnecessarily adopts it, when he might attain his end by gentler methods, is not innocent before God and his own conscience. In this lies the difference between what is just, equitable, irreprehensible in war, and what is only allowed between nations, and suffered to pass with impunity. The sovereign who would preserve a pure conscience, and punctually discharge the duties of humanity, ought never to lose sight of what we already have more than once observed, — that nature gives him no right to make war on his fellow-men, except in cases of necessity, and as a remedy, ever disagreeable, though often necessary, against obstinate injustice or violence. If his mind is duly impressed with this great truth, he will never extend the application of the remedy beyond its due limits, and will be very careful not to render it more harsh in its operation, and more fatal to mankind, than is requisite for his own security and the defence of his rights.

§ 138. The right to weaken an enemy by every justifiable method.

Since the object of a just war is to repress injustice and violence, and forcibly to compel him who is deaf to the voice of justice, we have a right to put in practice, against the enemy, every measure that is necessary in order to weaken him, and disable him from resisting us and supporting his injustice; and we may choose such methods as are the most efficacious and best calculated to attain the end in view, provided they be not of an odious kind, nor unjustifiable in themselves, and prohibited by the law of nature.

§ 139. The right over the enemy's person.

The enemy who attacks me unjustly, gives me an undoubted right to repel his violence; and he who takes up arms to oppose me when I demand only my right, becomes himself the real aggressor by his unjust resistance: he is the first author of the violence, and obliges me to employ

forcible means in order to secure myself against the wrong which he intends to do me either in my person or my property. If the forcible means I employ produce such effect as even to take away his life, he alone must bear the whole blame of that misfortune: for, if I were obliged to submit to the wrong rather than hurt him, good men would soon become the prey of the wicked. Such is the origin of the right to kill our enemies in a just war. When we find gentler methods insufficient to conquer their resistance and bring them to terms, we have a right to put them to death. Under the name of enemies, as we have already shown, are to be comprehended, not only the first author of the war, but likewise all those who join him, and who fight in support of his cause.

§ 140. Limits of this right.

But the very manner in which the right to kill our enemies is proved, points out the limits of that right. On an enemy's submitting and laying down his arms, we cannot with justice take away his life. Thus, in a battle, quarter is to be given to those who lay down their arms; and, in a siege, a garrison offering to capitulate are never to be refused their lives. The humanity with which most nations in Europe carry on their wars at present cannot be too much commended. If, sometimes, in the heat of action, the soldier refuses to give quarter, it is always contrary to the inclination of the officers, who eagerly interpose to save the lives of such enemies as have laid down their arms.¹

§ 141. A particular case, in which quarter may be refused.

There is, however, one case in which we may refuse to spare the life of an enemy who surrenders, or to allow any capitulation to a town reduced to the last extremity. It is, when that enemy has been guilty of some enormous breach of the law of nations, and particularly when he has violated the laws of war. This refusal of quarter is no natural consequence of the war, but a punishment for his crime, — a punishment which the injured party has a right to inflict. But, in order that it be justly inflicted, it must fall on the guilty. When we are at war with a savage nation, who observe no rules, and never give quarter, we may punish them in the persons of any of their people whom we take, (these belonging to the number of the guilty.) and endeavour, by this rigorous proceeding, to force them to respect the laws of humanity. But, wherever severity is not absolutely necessary, clemency becomes a duty. Corinth was utterly destroyed for having violated the law of nations in the person of the Roman ambassadors. That severity, however, was reprobated by Cicero and other great men. He who has even the most just cause to punish a sovereign with whom he is in enmity, will ever incur the reproach of cruelty, if he causes the punishment to fall on his innocent subjects. There are other methods of chastising the sovereign, — such as depriving him of some of his rights, taking from him towns and provinces. The evil which thence results to the nation at large, is the consequence of that participation which cannot possibly be avoided by those who unite in political society.

§ 142. Reprisals⁽¹⁶²⁾

This leads us to speak of a kind of retaliation sometimes practised in war, under the name of reprisals. If the hostile general has, without any just reason, caused some prisoners to be hanged, we hang an equal number of his people, and of the same rank, — notifying to him that we will continue thus to retaliate, for the purpose of obliging him to observe the laws of war. It is a dreadful extremity thus to condemn a prisoner to atone, by a miserable death, for his general's crime; and if we had previously promised to spare the life of that prisoner, we cannot, without injustice, make him the subject of our reprisals.² Nevertheless, as a prince, or his general, has a right to sacrifice his enemy's lives to his own safety and that of his men, — it appears that, if he has to do with an inhuman enemy, who frequently commits such enormities, he is authorized to refuse quarter to some of the prisoners he takes, and to treat them as his people have been treated. But Scipio's generosity is rather to be imitated; — that great man, having reduced some Spanish princes, who had revolted against the Romans, declared to them that, on a breach of their faith, he would not call the innocent hostages to an account, but themselves; and that he would not avenge it on an unarmed enemy, but on those who should be found in arms.⁴ Alexander the Great, having cause of complaint against Darius for some malpractices, sent him word, that if he continued to make war in such a manner, he would proceed to every extremity against him, and give him no quarter. It is thus an enemy who violates the laws of war is to be checked, and not by causing the penalty due to his crime to fall on innocent victims.

§ 143. Whether a governor of a town can be punished with death for an obstinate defence.

How could it be conceived, in an enlightened age, that it is lawful to punish with death a governor who has defended his town to the last extremity, or who, in a weak place, has had the courage to hold out against a royal army? In the last century, this notion still prevailed; it was looked upon as one of the laws of war, and is not, even at present, totally exploded. What an idea! to punish a brave man for having performed his duty! Very different were the principles or Alexander the Great, when he gave orders for sparing some Milesians, on account of their courage and fidelity. * "As Phyton was led to execution, by order of Dionysius the tyrant, for having obstinately defended the town of Rhegium, of which he was governor, he cried out, that he was unjustly condemned to die for having refused to betray the town, and that heaven would soon avenge his death." Diodorus Siculus terms this "an unjust punishment." It is vain to object, that an obstinate defence, especially in a weak place, against a royal army, only causes a fruitless effusion of blood. Such a defence may save the state, by delaying the enemy some days longer; and besides, courage supplies the defects of the fortifications. The chevalier Bayard having thrown himself into Mezieres, defended it with his usual intrepidity, and proved that a brave man is sometimes capable of saving a place which another would not think tenable. The history of the famous siege of Malta is another instance how far men of spirit may defend themselves, when thoroughly determined. How many places have surrendered, which might still have arrested the enemy's progress for a considerable time, obliged him to consume his strength and waste the remainder of the campaign, and even finally saved themselves, by a better-supported and more vigorous defence! In the last war, whilst the strongest places in the Netherlands opened their gates in a few days, the valiant general Leutrum was seen to defend Coni against the utmost efforts of two powerful armies, — to hold out, in so indifferent a post, forty days from the

opening of the trenches, — and, finally, to save the town, and, together with it, all Piemont. If it be urged, that, by threatening a commandant with death, you may shorten a bloody siege, spare your troops, and make a valuable saving of time, — my answer is, that a brave man will despise your menace, or, incensed by such ignominious treatment, will sell his life as dearly as he can, — will bury himself under the ruins of his fort, and make you pay for your injustice. But, whatever advantage you might promise yourself from an unlawful proceeding, that will not warrant you in the use of it. The menace of an unjust punishment is unjust in itself; it is an insult and an injury. But, above all, it would be horrible and barbarous to put it in execution; and, if you allow that the threatened consequences must not be realized, the threat is vain and ridiculous. Just and honourable means may be employed to dissuade a governor from ineffectually persevering to the last extremity; and such is the present practice of all prudent and humane generals. At a proper stage of the business, they summon a governor to surrender; they offer him honourable and advantageous terms of capitulation, — accompanied by a threat, that, if he delays too long, he will only be admitted to surrender as a prisoner of war, and at discretion. If he persists, and is at length forced to surrender at discretion, — they may then treat both himself and his troops with all the severity of the law of war. But that law can never extend so far as to give a right to take away the life of an enemy who lays down his arms (§ 140), unless he has been guilty of some crime against the conqueror (§ 141).

Resistance carried to extremity does not become punishable in a subaltern, except on those occasions only when it is evidently fruitless. It is then obstinacy, and not firmness or valour: — true valor has always a reasonable object in view. Let us, for, instance, suppose that a state has entirely submitted to the conqueror's arms, except one single fortress, — that no succour is to be expected from without, — no neighbour, no ally, concerns himself about saving the remainder of that conquered state: — on such an occasion, the governor is to be made acquainted with the situation of affairs, and summoned to surrender; and he may be threatened with death in case of his persisting in a defence which is absolutely fruitless, and which can only lend to the effusion of human blood. Should this make no impression on him, he deserves to suffer the punishment with which he has been justly threatened. I suppose the justice of the war to be problematical, and that it is not an insupportable oppression which he opposes: for if this governor maintains a cause that is evidently just, — if he fights to save his country from slavery, — his misfortune will be pitied; and every man of spirit will applaud him for gallantly persevering to the last extremity, and determining to die free.

§ 144. Fugitives and deserters.

Fugitives and deserters, found by the victor among his enemies, are guilty of a crime against him; and he has undoubtedly a right to put them to death. But they are not properly considered as enemies: they are rather perfidious citizens traitors to their country; and their enlistment with the enemy cannot obliterate that character, or exempt them from the punishment they have deserved. At present, however, desertion being unhappily too common, the number of the delinquents renders it in some measure necessary to show clemency; and, in capitulations, it is usual to

indulge the evacuating garrison with a certain number of covered wagons, in which they save the deserters.

§ 145. Women, children, the aged, and sick.

Women, children, feeble old men, and sick persons, come under the description of enemies (§§ 70-72); and we have certain rights over them, inasmuch as they belong to the nation with whom we are at war, and as, between nation and nation, all rights and pretensions affect the body of the society, together with all its members (Book II. §§ s81, 82-344). But these are enemies who make no resistance; and consequently we have no right to maltreat their persons or use any violence against them, much less to take away their lives (§ 140). This is so plain a maxim of justice and humanity, that at present every nation in the least degree civilized, acquiesces in it. If, sometimes, the furious and ungovernable soldier carries his brutality so far as to violate female chastity, or to massacre women, children, and old men, the officers lament those excesses; they exert their utmost efforts to put a stop to them; and a prudent and humane general even punishes them whenever he can. But, if the women wish to be spared altogether, they must confine themselves to the occupations peculiar to their own sex, and not meddle with those of men, by taking up arms. Accordingly, the military law of the Switzers, which forbids the soldier to maltreat women, formally excepts those females who have committed any acts of hostility. ¹¹

§ 146. Clergy, men of letters, &c.

The like may be said of the public ministers of religion, of men of letters, and other persons whose mode of life is very remote from military affairs: — not that these people, nor even the ministers of the altar, are, necessarily, and by virtue of their functions, invested with any character of inviolability, or that the civil law can confer it on them with respect to the enemy: but, as they do not use force or violence to oppose him, they do not give him a right to use it against them. Among the ancient Romans, the priests carried arms: Julius Cæsar himself was sovereign pontiff: — and among the Christians, it has been no rare thing to see prelates, bishops, and cardinals buckle on their armor, and take the command of armies. From the instant of their doing so, they subjected themselves to the common fate of military men. While dealing out their blows in the field of battle, they did not, it is to be presumed, lay claim to inviolability.

§ 147. Peasants, and,

Formerly, every one capable of carrying arms became a soldier when his nation was at war, and especially when it was attacked. Grotius, however, ¹² produces instances of several nations and eminent commanders, ¹³ who spared the peasantry, in consideration of the immediate usefulness of their labours. ¹⁴ At present, war is carried on by regular troops: the people, the peasants, the citizens, take no part in it, and generally have nothing to fear from the sword of the enemy. Provided the inhabitants submit to him who is master of the country, pay the contributions imposed, and refrain from all hostilities, they live in as perfect safety as if they were friends: they even continue in possession of what belongs to them: the country people come freely to the camp

to sell their provisions, and are protected, as far as possible, from the calamities of war. A laudable custom, truly worthy of those nations who value themselves on their humanity, and advantageous even to the enemy who acts with such moderation. By protecting the unarmed inhabitants, keeping the soldiery under strict discipline, and preserving the country, a general procures an easy subsistence for his army, and avoids many evils and dangers. If he has any reason to mistrust the peasantry and the inhabitants of the towns, he has a right to disarm them, and to require hostages from them: and those who wish to avoid the calamities of war, must submit to the laws which the enemy thinks proper to impose on them.

§ 148. The right of making prisoners of war.

But all those enemies thus subdued or disarmed, whom the principles of humanity oblige him to spare, — all those persons belonging to the opposite party, (even the women and children,) he may lawfully secure and make prisoners, either with a view to prevent them from taking up arms again, or for the purpose of weakening the enemy (§ 138), or, finally, in hopes that, by getting into his power some woman or child for whom the sovereign has an affection, he may induce him to accede to equitable conditions of peace, for the sake of redeeming those valuable pledges. At present, indeed, this last mentioned expedient is seldom put in practice by the polished nations of Europe: women and children are suffered to enjoy perfect security, and allowed permission to withdraw wherever they please. But this moderation, this politeness, though undoubtedly commendable, is not in itself absolutely obligatory; and if a general thinks fit to supersede it, he cannot be justly accused of violating the laws of war. He is at liberty to adopt such measures, in this respect, as he thinks most conducive to the success of his affairs. If without reason, and from mere caprice, he refuses to indulge women with this liberty, he will be taxed with harshness and brutality, — he will be censured for not conforming to a custom established by humanity: but he may have good reasons for disregarding, in this particular, the rules of politeness, and even the suggestions of pity. If there are hopes of reducing by famine a strong place, of which it is very important to gain possession, the useless mouths are not permitted to come out. And in this there is nothing which is not authorized by the laws of war. Some great men, however, have, on occasions of this nature, carried their compassion so far as to postpone their interests to the motions of humanity. We have already mentioned, in another place, how Henry the Great acted during the siege of Paris. To such a noble example let us add that of Titus at the siege of Jerusalem: at first he was inclined to drive back into the city great numbers of starving wretches, who came out of it; but he could not withstand the compassion which such a sight raised in him; and he suffered the sentiments of humanity and generosity to prevail over the maxims of war.

§ 149. A prisoner of war not to be put to death.

As soon as your enemy has laid down his arms and surrendered his person, you have no longer any right over his life (§ 140), unless he should give you such right by some new attempt, or had before committed against you a crime deserving death (§ 141). It was therefore a dreadful error of antiquity, a most unjust and savage claim, to assume a right of putting prisoners of war to

death, and even by the hand of the executioner. More just and humane principles, however, have long since been adopted. Charles I., king of Naples, having defeated and taken prisoner Conradin, his competitor, caused him to be publicly beheaded at Naples, together with Frederic of Austria, his fellow-prisoner. This barbarity raised a universal horror; and Peter III., king of Arragon, reproached Charles with it as a detestable crime, and till then unheard of among Christian princes. The case, however, was that of a dangerous rival, who contended with him for the throne. But supposing even the claims of that rival were unjust, Charles might have kept him in prison till he had renounced them, and given security for his future behaviour.

§ 150. How prisoners of war are to be treated.

Prisoners may be secured; and for this purpose they may be put into confinement, and even fettered, if there be reason to apprehend that they will rise on their captors, or make their escape. But they are not to be treated harshly, unless personally guilty of some crime against him who has them in his power. In this case, he is at liberty to punish them: otherwise, he should remember that they are men, and unfortunate. A man of exalted soul no longer feels any emotions but those of compassion towards a conquered enemy who has submitted to his arms. Let us, in this particular, bestow on the European nations the praise to which they are justly entitled. Prisoners of war are seldom ill-treated among them. We extol the English and French; we feel our bosoms glow with love for them, when we hear the accounts of the treatment which prisoners of war, on both sides, have experienced from those generous nations. And what is more, by a custom which equally displays the honour and humanity of the Europeans, an officer, taken prisoner in war, is released on his parole, and enjoys the comfort of passing the time of his captivity in his own country, in the midst of his family; and the party who have thus released him rest as perfectly sure of him as if they had him confined in irons.

§ 151. Whether prisoners, who cannot be kept or fed, may be put to death.

Formerly, a question of an embarrassing nature might have been proposed. When we have so great a number of prisoners that we find it impossible to feed them, or to keep them with safety, have we a right to put them to death? or shall we send them back to the enemy, — thus increasing his strength, and exposing ourselves to the hazard of being overpowered by him on a subsequent occasion? At present, the case is attended with no difficulty. Such prisoners are dismissed on their parole, — bound by promise not to carry arms for a certain time, or during the continuance of the war. And as every commander necessarily has a power of agreeing to the conditions on which the enemy admits his surrender, the engagements entered into by him for saving his life or his liberty, with that of his men, are valid, as being made within the limits of his powers (§§ 19, &c.); and his sovereign cannot annul them. Of this, many instances occurred during the last war: — several Dutch garrisons submitted to the condition of not serving against France or her allies for one or two years: a body of French troops being invested in Lintz, were by capitulation sent back across the Rhine, under a restriction not to carry arms against the queen of Hungary for a stated time; and the sovereigns of those troops respected the engagements formed by them. But conventions of this kind have their limits, which consist in not infringing

the rights of the sovereign over his subjects. Thus the enemy, in releasing prisoners, may impose on them the condition of not carrying arms against him till the conclusion of the war; since he might justly keep them in confinement till that period: but he cannot require that they shall for ever renounce the liberty of fighting for their country; because, on the termination of the war, he has no longer any reason for detaining them; and they, on their part, cannot enter into an engagement absolutely inconsistent with their character of citizens or subjects. If their country abandons them, they become free in that respect, and have in their turn a right to renounce their country.

But if we have to do with a nation that is at once savage, perfidious, and formidable, shall we send her back a number of soldiers who will perhaps enable her to destroy us? — When our own safety is incompatible with that of an enemy — even of an enemy who has submitted — the question admits not of a doubt. But to justify us in coolly and deliberately putting to death a great number of prisoners, the following conditions are indispensably necessary: — 1. That no promise have been made to spare their lives; and, 2. That we be perfectly assured that our own safety demands such a sacrifice. If it is at all consistent with prudence either to trust to their parole, or to disregard their perfidy, a generous enemy will rather listen to the voice of humanity than to that of a timid circumspection. Charles XII., being encumbered with his prisoners after the battle of Narva, only disarmed them and set them at liberty: but his enemy, still impressed with the apprehensions which his warlike and formidable opponents had excited in his mind, sent into Siberia all the prisoners he took at Pultowa, The Swedish hero confided too much in his own generosity; the sagacious monarch of Russia united, perhaps, too great a degree of severity with his prudence; but necessity furnishes an apology for severity, or rather throws a veil over it altogether. When Admiral Anson look the rich Acapulco galleon, near Manilla, he found that the prisoners outnumbered his whole ship's company: he was therefore under a necessity of confining them in the hold, where they suffered cruel distress. ¹⁷ But had he exposed himself to the risk of being carried away a prisoner, with his prize and his own ship together, would the humanity of his conduct have justified the imprudence of it? Henry V., king of England, after his victory in the battle of Agincourt, was reduced, or thought himself reduced, to the cruel necessity of sacrificing the prisoners to his own safety. "In this universal rout," says Father Daniel, "a fresh misfortune happened, which cost the lives of a great number of French. A remainder of their van was retreating in some order, and many of the stragglers was retreating in some order, and many of the stragglers rallied and joined it. The king of England, observing their motions from an eminence, supposed it was their intention to return to the charge. At the same moment, he received information of an attack being made on his camp, where the baggage was deposited. In fact, some noblemen of Picardy, having armed about six hundred peasants, had fallen upon the English camp. Thus circumstanced, that prince, apprehensive of some disastrous reverse, despatched his aides-de-camp to the different divisions of the army, with orders for putting all the prisoners to the sword, lest, in case of a renewal of the battle, the care of guarding them should prove an impediment to his soldiers, or the prisoners should escape and join their countrymen. The order was immediately carried into execution, and all the prisoners were put to the sword." Nothing short of the greatest necessity can justify so terrible an execution; and the general whose situation requires it, is greatly to be pitied.

§ 152. Whether prisoners of war may be made slaves.

Is it lawful to condemn prisoners of war to slavery? Yes, in cases which give a right to kill them, — when they have rendered themselves personally guilty of some crime deserving of death. The ancients used to sell their prisoners of war for slaves. They, indeed, thought they had a right to put them to death. In every circumstance, when I cannot innocently take away my prisoner's life, I have no right to make him a slave. If I spare his life, and condemn him to a state so contrary to the nature of man, I still continue with him the state of war. He lies under no obligation to me: for, what is life without freedom? If any one counts life a favour when the grant of it is attended with chains, — be it so: let him accept the kindness, submit to the destiny which awaits him, and fulfil the duties annexed to it. But he must apply to some other writer to teach him those duties: there have been authors enough who have amply treated of them. I shall dwell no longer on the subject; and, indeed, that disgrace to humanity is happily banished from Europe.

§ 153. Exchange and ransom of prisoners.

Prisoners of war, then, are detained, either to prevent their returning to join the enemy again, or with a view to obtain from their sovereign a just satisfaction, as the price of their liberty. There is no obligation to release those who are detained with the latter view, till after satisfaction is obtained. As to the former, whoever makes a just war has a right, if he thinks proper, to detain his prisoners till the end of the war: and whenever he releases them, he may justly require a ransom, either as a compensation at the conclusion of a peace, or, if during the continuance of the war, for the purpose of at least weakening his enemy's finances at the same time that he restores him a number of soldiers. The European nations, who are ever to be commended for their care in alleviating the evils of war, have, with regard to prisoners, introduced humane and salutary customs. They are exchanged or ransomed, even during the war: and this point is generally settled beforehand by cartel. However, if a nation finds a considerable advantage in leaving her soldiers prisoners with the enemy during the war rather than exchanging them, she may certainly, unless bound by cartel, act in that respect as is most conducive to her interest. Such would be the case of a state abounding in men, and at war with a nation more formidable by the courage than the number of her soldiers. It would have ill suited the interests of the czar, Peter the Great, to restore his prisoners to the Swedes for an equal number of Russians.

§ 154. The state is bound to procure their release.

But the state is bound to procure, at her own expense, the release other citizens and soldiers who are prisoners of war, as soon as she has the means of accomplishing it, and can do it without danger. It was only by acting in her service and supporting her cause that they were involved in their present misfortune. For the same reason, it is her duty to provide for their support during the time of their captivity. Formerly, prisoners of war were obliged to redeem themselves: but then the ransom of all those whom the officers or soldiers might take, was the perquisite of the individual captors. The modern custom is more agreeable to reason and justice. If prisoners cannot be delivered during the course of the war, at least their liberty must, if possible, make an

article in the treaty of peace. This is a care which the state owes to those who have exposed themselves in her defence. It must, nevertheless, be allowed, that a nation may, after the example of the Romans, and for the purpose of stimulating her soldiers to the most vigorous resistance, enact a law to prohibit prisoners of war from ever being ransomed. When this is agreed to by the whole society, nobody can complain. But such a law is very severe, and could scarce suit any but those ambitious heroes who were determined on sacrificing every thing in order to make themselves master of the world.

§ 155. Whether an enemy may lawfully be assassinated or poisoned.

Since the present chapter treats of the rights which war gives us over the person of the enemy, this is the proper place to discuss a celebrated question, on which authors have been much divided, — and that is, whether we may lawfully employ all sorts of means to take away an enemy's life? whether we be justifiable in procuring his death by assassination or poison? Some writers have asserted, that, where we have a right to take away life, the manner is indifferent. A strange maxim! but happily exploded by the bare ideas of honour, confused and indefinite as they are. In civil society, I have a right to punish a slanderer, — to cause my property to be restored by him who unjustly detains it: but shall the manner be indifferent? Nations may do themselves justice sword in hand, when otherwise refused to them: shall it be indifferent to human society that they employ odious means capable of spreading desolation over the whole face of the earth, and against which the most just and equitable of sovereigns, even though supported by the majority of other princes, cannot guard himself?

But, in order to discuss this question on solid grounds, assassination is by all means to be distinguished from surprises, which are, doubtless, very allowable in war. Should a resolute soldier steal into the enemy's camp by night, — should he penetrate to the general's tent, and stab him, — in such conduct there is nothing contrary to the natural laws of war, — nothing even but what is perfectly commendable in a just and necessary war. Mutius Scævola has been praised by all the great men of antiquity; and Persenna himself, whom he intended to kill, could not but commend his courage. 19 Pepin, father of Charlemagne, having crossed the Rhine with one of his guards, went and killed his enemy in his chamber. ²⁰ If any one has absolutely condemned such bold strokes, his censure only proceeded from a desire to flatter those among the great, who would wish to leave all the dangerous part of war to the soldiery and inferior officers. It is true, indeed, that the agents in such attempts are usually punished with some painful death, But that is, because the prince or general who is thus attacked exercises his own rights in turn, — has an eye to his own safety, and endeavours, by the dread of a cruel punishment, to deter his enemies from attacking him otherwise than by open force. He may proportion his severity towards an enemy according as his own safety requires. Indeed, it would be more commendable on both sides to renounce every kind of hostility which lays the enemy under a necessity of employing cruel punishments, in order to secure himself against it. This might be made an established custom, a conventional law of war. The generous warriors of the present age dislike such attempts, and would never willingly undertake them, except on those extraordinary occasions, when they become necessary to the very safety and being of their country. As to the six hundred

Lacedæmonians, who, under the conduct of Leonidas, broke into the enemy's camp, and made their way directly to the Persian monarch's tent, ²¹ their expedition was justifiable by the common rules of war, and did not authorize the king to treat them more rigorously than any other enemies. In order to defeat all such attempts, it is sufficient to keep a strict watch; and it would be unjust to have recourse to cruel punishments for that purpose: accordingly, such punishments are reserved for those only who gain admittance by stealth alone, or in very small number, and especially if under cover of a disguise.

I give, then, the name of assassination to a treacherous murder, whether the perpetrators of the deed be subjects of the party whom we cause to be assassinated, or of our own sovereign, — or that it be executed by the hand of any other emissary, introducing himself as a supplicant, a refugee, a deserter, or, in fine, as a stranger; and such an attempt I say, is infamous and execrable, both in him who executes and in him who commands it. Why do we judge an act to be criminal, and contrary to the law of nature, but because such act is pernicious to human society, and that the practice of it would be destructive to mankind? Now, what could be more terrible than the custom of hiring a traitor to assassinate our enemy? Besides, were such a liberty once introduced, the purest virtue, the friendship of the majority of the reigning sovereigns, would no longer be sufficient to insure a prince's safety. Had Titus lived in the time of the old man of the mountain, —; though the happiness of mankind centered in him, — though punctual in the observance of peace and equity, he was respected and adored by all potentates, — yet, the very first time that the prince of Assassins might have thought proper to quarrel with him, that universal affection would have proved insufficient to save him; and mankind would have lost their "darling." Let it not here be replied, that it is only in favour of the cause of justice that such extraordinary measures are allowable: for all parties, in their wars, maintain that they have justice on their side. Whoever, by setting the example, contributes to the introduction of so destructive a practice, declares himself the enemy of mankind, and deserves the execration of all ages.²² The assassination of William, prince of Orange, was regarded with universal detestation, though the Spaniards had declared that prince a rebel. And the same nation denied, as an atrocious calumny, the charge of having had the least concern in that of Henry the Great, who was preparing for a war against them, which might have shaken their monarchy to its very foundations.

In treacherously administering poison there is something still more odious than in assassination: it would be more difficult to guard against the consequences of such an attempt; and the practice would be more dreadful; accordingly, it has been more generally detested. Of this Grotius has accumulated many instances.²³ The consuls Caius Fabricius and Quintus Æmilius rejected with horror the proposal of Pyrrhus's physician, who made an offer of poisoning his master; they even cautioned that prince to be on his guard against the traitor, — haughtily adding: "It is not to ingratiate ourselves with you that we give this information, but to avoid the obloquy to which your death would expose us." And they justly observe, in the same letter, that it is for the common interest of all nations not to set such examples. It was a maxim of the Roman Senate, that war was to be carried on with arms, and not with poison. Even under Tiberius, the proposal of the prince of the Catti was rejected, who offered to destroy Arminius, if poison were sent him

for that purpose: and he received for answer, that "it was the practice of the Romans to take vengeance on their enemies by open force, and not by treachery and secret machinations;" 27

Tiberius thus making it his glory to imitate the virtue of the ancient Roman commanders. This instance is the more remarkable, as Arminius had treacherously cut off Varus, together with three Roman legions. The senate, and even Tiberius himself, thought it unlawful to adopt the use of poison, even against a perfidious enemy, and as a kind of retaliation or reprisals.

Assassination and poisoning are therefore contrary to the laws of war, and equally condemned by the law of nature and the consent of all civilized nations. The sovereign who has recourse to such execrable means should be regarded as the enemy of the human race; and the common safety of mankind calls on all nations to unite against him and join their forces to punish him. His conduct particularly authorizes the enemy, whom he has attacked by such odious means, to refuse him any quarter. Alexander declared, that "he was determined to proceed to the utmost extremities against Darius, and no longer to consider him as a fair enemy, but as a poisoner and an assassin." ²⁸

The interest and safety of men in high command require, that, so far from countenancing the introduction of such practices, they should use all possible care to prevent it, It was wisely said by Eumenes, that "he did not think any general wished to obtain a victory in such manner as should set a pernicious example which might recoil on himself." And it was on the same principle that Alexander formed his judgment of Bessus, who had assassinated Darius. 30

§ 156. Whether poisoned weapons may be used in war.

The use of poisoned weapons may be excused or defended with a little more plausibility. At least, there is no treachery in the case, no clandestine machination. But the practice is nevertheless prohibited by the law of nature, which does not allow us to multiply the evils of war beyond all bounds. You must of course strike your enemy in order to get the better of his efforts: but if he is once disabled, is it necessary that he should inevitably die of his wounds? Besides, if you poison your weapons, the enemy will follow your example; and thus, without gaining any advantage on your side for the decision of the contest, you have only added to the cruelty and calamities of war. It is necessity alone that can at all justify nations in making war: they ought universally to abstain from every thing that has a tendency to render it more destructive: it is even a duty incumbent on them to oppose such practices. It is therefore with good reason, and in conformity to their duty, that civilized nations have classed among the laws of war the maxim which prohibits the poisoning of weapons; and they are all warranted by their common safety to repress and punish the first who should offer to break through that law.

§ 157. Whether springs may be poisoned.

A still more general unanimity prevails in condemning the practice of poisoning waters, wells, and springs, because (say some authors) we may thereby destroy innocent persons, — we may

destroy other people as well as our enemies. This is indeed an additional reason: but it is not the only nor even the true one; for we do not scruple to fire on an enemy's ship, although there be neutral passengers on board. But though poison is not to be used, it is very allowable to divert the water, — to cut off the springs, — or by any other means to render them useless, that the enemy may be reduced to surrender. This is a milder way than that of arms. (163)

§ 158. Dispositions to

I cannot conclude this subject, of what we have a right to do against the person of the enemy, without speaking a few words concerning the dispositions we ought to preserve towards him. They may already be deduced from what I have hitherto said, and especially in the first chapter of the second book. Let us never forget that our enemies are men. Though reduced to the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting our right by force of arms, let us not divest ourselves of that charity which connects us with all mankind. Thus shall we courageously defend our country's rights without violating those of human nature.³³ Let our valour preserve itself from every stain of cruelty, and the lustre of victory will not be tarnished by inhuman and brutal actions. Marius and Attila are now detested; whereas we cannot forbear admiring and loving Cæsar; his generosity and clemency almost tempt us to overlook the injustice of his undertaking. Moderation and generosity redound more to the glory of a victor than his courage; they are more certain marks of an exalted soul. Besides the honour which infallibly accompanies those virtues, humanity towards an enemy has been often attended with immediate and real advantages. Leopold, duke of Austria, besieging Soleure, in the year 1318, threw a bridge over the Aar, and posted on it a large body of troops. Soon after, the river having, by an extraordinary swell of its waters, carried away the bridge together with those who were stationed on it, — the besieged hastened to the relief of those unfortunate men, and saved the greatest part of them. Leopold, relenting at this act of generosity, raised the siege and made peace with the city.³⁴ The duke of Cumberland, after his victory at Dettingen, 35 appears to me still greater than in the heat of battle. As he was under the surgeon's hands, a French officer, much more dangerously wounded than himself, being brought that way, the duke immediately ordered his surgeon to quit him, and assist that wounded enemy. If men in exalted stations did but conceive how great a degree of affection and respect attends such actions, they would study to imitate them, even when not prompted to the practice by native elevation of sentiment. At present, the European nations generally carry on their wars with great moderation and generosity. These dispositions have given rise to several customs which are highly commendable, and frequently carried to the extreme of politeness.³⁶ Sometimes refreshments are sent to the governor of a besieged town; and it is usual to avoid firing on the king's or the general's quarters. We are sure to gain by this moderation, when we have to do with a generous enemy; but we are not bound to observe it any further than can be done without injuring the cause we defend; and it is clear that a prudent general will, in this respect, regulate his conduct by the circumstances of the case, by an attention to the safety of the army and of the state, by the magnitude of the danger, and by the character and behaviour of the enemy. Should a weak nation or town be attacked by a furious conqueror who threatens to destroy it, are the defenders to forbear firing on his quarters: Far from it: that is the very place to which, if possible, every shot should be directed.

§ 159. Tenderness for the person of a king who is in arms against us.

Formerly, he who killed the king or general of the enemy was commended and greatly rewarded: the honours annexed the *spoila opima* are well known. Nothing was more natural: in former times, the belligerent nations had, almost in every instance, their safety and very existence at stake; and the death of the leader often put an end to the war. In our days, a soldier would not dare to boast of having killed the enemy's king. Thus sovereigns tacitly agree to secure their own persons. It must be owned, that, in a war which is carried on with no great animosity, and where the safety and regard for regal majesty is perfectly commendable, and even consonant to the reciprocal duties of nations. In such a war, to take away the life of the enemy's sovereign, when it might be spared, is perhaps doing that nation a greater degree of harm than is necessary for bringing the contest to a happy issue. But it is not one of the laws of war that we should on every occasion spare the person of the hostile king: we are not bound to observe that moderation except where we have a fair opportunity of making him prisoner.³⁷

(161) See, in general, the Rights of War; Grotius, ch. vi.; and 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 377 to 437; and Chitty's Law of Nations, per tot. — C.

1. From several passages of Grotius's History of the Disturbances in the low Countries, it appears that the war between the Dutch and Spaniards was carried on with unrelenting cruelty at sea, although the parties had agreed to observe the usual rules of moderation on land. Intelligence being received by the confederate states, that the Spaniards had, by the advice of Spinola, embarked at Lisbon a body of troops destined for Flanders, they dispatched a squadron to wait for them in the strait of Calais, with orders to drown without mercy every soldier that was taken; and the order was punctually executed. — Book xiv. p. 550. — Edit A.D. 1797.

(162) As to reprisals and letters of marque in general, see *ante* b??ri. ch. xviii. § 334. — C. [Yes, b??ri is in the original.]

- 2. In the French; we here find (apparently very much out of place) a verbatim repetition of the long note which has already appeared in page 286 Edit. A.D. 1797.
- 3. Lysander, having captured the Athenian fleet, put the prisoners to death, on account of various cruelties practised by the Athenians during the course of the war, but principally on account of the barbarous resolution which they were known to have adopted, of cutting off the right hand or every prisoner, in case of victory declaring on their side. He spared Adeimantus alone, who had opposed that infamous resolution. Xenoph. Hist. Græc. lib. ii. cap. i. Edit. A.D. 1797.
- 4. Neque se in obsides innoxios, sed in ipsos, si defecerint, sæviturum; nec ab inermi, sed ab armato hoste, pænas expetiturum. Tit. Liv. lib. xxviii.

- 5. Quint. Curt. lib. iv. cap. i. and ii.
- 6. Arrian. de Exped. Alexand. lib. i. cap. xx.
- 7. Lib. xiv. cap. cxiii., quoted by Grotius, lib. iii. cap. ii. § xvi. n. v.
- 8. The false maxim which formerly prevailed on this subject, is noticed in the relation of the battle of Musselburgh (De Thou, vol. i. p. 287). "The general (the duke of Somerset), the regent of England, was on this occasion much admired for his clemency, which induced him to spare the lives of the besieged (the garrison of a castle in Scotland.) notwithstanding that ancient maxim in war, which declares that a weak garrison forfeit all claim to mercy on the part of the conqueror, when, with more courage than prudence, they obstinately persevere in defending an ill-fortified place against a royal army and when, refusing to accept of reasonable conditions offered to them, they undertake to arrest the progress of a power which they are unable to resist." Pursuant to that maxim, Cæsar answered the Aduatici that he would spare their town, if they surrendered before the battering-ram touched their walls; and the duke of Alva strongly blamed prosper Colonna for having granted terms of capitulation to the garrison of a castle, who had refused to treat of a surrender until the cannon had been employed against them. Edit. A.D. 1797.

9. See his life.

- 10. But it is not lawful to employ menaces of every kind in order to induce the governor or commandant of a town to surrender. There are some, against which nature revolts with horror. Louis the Eleventh, being engaged in the siege of St. Omer, and incensed at the long resistance he experienced, informed the governor, Philip, son of Antony, the Bastard of Burgundy, that if he did not surrender the place, his father (who was a prisoner in Louis's hands) should be put to death in his sight. Philip replied that he would feel the most poignant regret to lose his father, but that his honour was still dearer to him, and that he was too well acquainted with the king's disposition, to apprehend that he would disgrace himself by the perpetration of so barbarous a deed. Hist. of Louis XI. book viii Edit. A.D. 1797.
- 11. See Simler, de Repub. Helvet.
- 12. Book iii. ch. xi. § xi.
- 13. Cyrus, Belisarius, &c.
- 14. Cyrus proposed to the king of Assyria, that both parties should reciprocally spare the cultivators of the soil, and make war only against those who appeared in arms: and the proposal was agreed to. Xenoph. Cyrop. lib. v. cap. 4.
- 15. Epist. Pet. Arrag. apud Petr. de Vineis.
- 75 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 16. In 1593, the council of the Netherlands, at the persuasion of the count de Fuentes, resolved no longer to observe towards the United Provinces that moderation which humanity renders so necessary in war. They gave orders for putting to death every man who should be made prisoner, and, under the same penalty, prohibited the payment of any contributions to the enemy. But the complaints of the nobility and clergy, and still more the murmurs of the military, who saw themselves exposed to an infamous death in case of falling into the enemy's hands, obliged the Spaniards to re-establish those indispensable usages, which in the words of Virgil {Ain. x. 532}, are called *belli commercia*, the ransom or exchange of prisoners, and the payment of contributions to avert pillage and devastation. The ransom of each prisoner was then settled at a month's pay. Grotius, Hist. of Netherlands, book iii.
- 17. See Anson's Voyage round the World. {P. 382, 383. Lond, Ed. 4 to 1756.}
- 18. Hist. of France, Reign of Charles VI.
- 19. See Livy, lib, ii. cap. xii, Cicero, pro P. Sextio. Valer, Max. lib. iii. cap. iii. Plutarch, in Poplicol.
- 20. Grotius, lib. iii. cap. 4, § xv ii. n. i.
- 21. Justin, lib. ii. cap, xi.
- 22. See the dialogue between Julius Cæsar and Cicero, in the Mélanges de Litérature et Poésies. Farrudge, sultan of Egypt, sent to Timur-bec an ambassador, accompanied by two villains, who were to assassinate that conqueror during the audience. This infamous plot being discovered, "It is not," said Timur, "the maxim of kings to put ambassadors to death: but as to this wretch, who under the sacred barb of religion, is a monster of perfidy and corruption, it would be a crime to suffer him and his accomplices to live." Pursuant, therefore, to that passage of the Koran which says that "treachery falls on the traitor's own head," he ordered him to be dispatched with the same poniard with which he had intended to perpetrate the abominable deed. The body of the traitor was then committed to the flames, as an example to others. The two assassins were only condemned to suffer the amputation of their noses and ears; Timur contenting himself with this punishment, and forbearing to put them to death, because he wished to send them back with a letter to the sultan. {Petis de la Croix.} Hist, of Timur-bec, book v. chap. xxiv. {p. 313 Ed. Edif. 1723}
- 23. Book iii. chap. iv. § xv.
- 24. Oude gar tauta se chiritti menuomen, all d pos me toson pathos emin diabolen enegke Plut. in Pyrr.
- 25. Sed communis exempli et fidei ergo visum est, uti te salvum velimus; ut esset, quem armis vincere possemus. Aun Gell. Noct Attic lib. iii. cap. viii.
- 76 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 26. Armis belia, non venenis, geri debere. Valer. Maxim. lib. vi. ch. v. num. i.
- 27. Non fraude, neque occultis, sed palam, et armatum, populum Romanum hostes suos ulcisci. Tacit. Annal. lib. ii. cap. lxxxviii.
- 28. Quint. Curt. lib, iv. cap. xi. num. xviii.
- 29. Nec Antigonum, nec quemquam ducum, sic velle vincere, ut ipse in se exemplum pessimum statuat. Justin. lib. xiv. cap. i. num. xii.
- 30. Quem quidem [Bessum] cruci adfixum videre festino, omnibus regibus gentibusque fidel, quam violavit, meritas pœnas solventum. Q. Curt. lib. vi. ch. iii. num. xiv.
- 31. Grotius, book iii. ch. iv. § xvi.
- 32. Grotius, ibid. § xvii.
- (163) But, in modern warfare, whatever may be the necessary practice in starving the besieged fortress into a surrender, we have instanced the English supplying the French army with medicine, to prevent the progress of a destructive disorder, although, If a petty policy were allowed to prevail, such an indulgence of humane feeling might appear injudicious (*ante*). C.
- 33. The laws of justice and equity are not to be less respected even in time of war. The following I quote as a remarkable instance; Alcibiades, at the head of an Athenian army, was engaged in the siege of Byzantium, then occupied by a Lacedæmonian garrison; and finding that he could not reduce the city by force, he gained over some of the inhabitants, who put him in possession of it. One of the persons concerned in this transaction was Anaxilaus, a citizen of Byzantium, who, being afterwards brought to trial for it at Lacedæmon, pleaded in his defence, that, in surrendering the city, he had not acted through ill-will to the Lacedæmonians, or under the influence of a bribe, but with a view to save the women and children, whom he saw perishing with famine; for Clearchus, who commanded the garrison, had given to the soldiers all the corn that was found in the city. The Lacedæmonians, with a noble regard to justice, and such as seldom prevails on similar occasions, acquitted the culprit, observing that he had not betrayed, but saved the city, and particularly attending to the circumstance of his being a Byzantine, not a Lacedæmonian. Xenoph. His. Græc. lib. i. cap. iii. Edit. A.D. 1797.
- 34. Watteville's Hist. of the Helvetic Confederacy, vol. i. p. 126.
- 35. In the year 1743.
- 36. Timur-bec made war on Joseph Sofy, king of Carezem, and subdued his kingdom. During the course of the war, that great man proved himself to be possessed of all that moderation and politeness which is thought peculiar to our modern warriors. Some melons being brought to him
- 77 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

whilst he was besieging Joseph in the city of Eskiskus, he resolved to send a part of them to his enemy, thinking it would be a breach of civility not to share those new fruits with that prince when so near him: and accordingly he ordered them to be put into a gold basin, and carried to him. The king of Carezem received this instance of politeness in a brutal manner; He ordered the melons to be thrown into the fossé, and gave the basin to the city gate-keeper. — La Croix. His. of Timur-bec, book v. ch. xxvii. — Edit. A.D. 1797.

37. On this subject, let us notice a trait of Charles XII. of Sweden, in which sound reason and the most exalted courage are equally conspicuous. That prince, being engaged in the siege of Thorn in Poland, and frequently walking round the city, was easily distinguished by the cannoneers, who regularly fired upon him as soon as they saw him make his appearance. The principal officers of his army, greatly alarmed at their sovereign's danger, wished to have information sent to the governor, that, if the practice was continued, no quarter should be granted either to him or to the garrison. But the Swedish monarch would never permit such a step to be taken, telling his officers that the governor and the Saxon cannoneers were perfectly right in acting as they did, that it was himself who made the attack upon them, and that the war would be at an end if they could kill him; whereas they would reap very little advantage even from killing the principal officers of his army. — Histoire du Nord, p. 26. Edit. A.D. 1797.

CHAP. IX. OF THE RIGHT OF WAR, WITH REGARD TO THINGS BELONGING TO THE ENEMY.

§ 160. Principles of the right over things belonging to the enemy. (164)

A STATE taking up arms in a just cause has a double right against her enemy, — 1. a right to obtain possession of her property withheld by the enemy; to which must be added the expenses incurred in the pursuit of that object, the charges of the war, and the reparation of damages: for, were she obliged to bear those expenses and losses, she would not fully recover her property, or obtain her due. 2. She has a right to weaken her enemy, in order to render him incapable of supporting his unjust violence (§ 138) — a right to deprive him of the means of resistance. Hence, as from their source, originate all the rights which war gives us over things belonging to the enemy. I speak of ordinary cases, and of what particularly relates to the enemy's property. On certain occasions, the right of punishing him produces new rights over the things which belong to him, as it also does over his person. These we shall presently consider.

§ 161. The right of seizing on them.

We have a right to deprive our enemy of his possessions, of every thing which may augment his strength and enable him to make war. This every one endeavours to accomplish in the manner most suitable to him. Whenever we have an opportunity, we seize on the enemy's property, and 78 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

convert it to our own use: and thus, besides diminishing the enemy's power, we augment our own, and obtain at least a partial indemnification or equivalent, either for what constitutes the subject of the war, or for the expenses and losses incurred in its prosecution: — in a word, we do ourselves justice.

§ 162. What is taken front the enemy by way of penalty.

The right to security often authorizes us to punish injustice or violence. It is an additional plea for depriving an enemy of some part of his possessions. This manner of chastising a nation is more humane than making the penalty to fall on the persons of the citizens. With that view, things of value may be taken from her, such as rights, cities, provinces. But all wars do not afford just grounds for inflicting punishment. A nation that has with upright intentions supported a bad cause, and observed moderation in the prosecution of it, is entitled rather to compassion than resentment from a generous conqueror: and in a doubtful cause we are to suppose that the enemy sincerely thinks himself in the right. (Prelim. § 21); Book III. § 40.) The only circumstance, therefore, which gives an enemy the right to punish his adversaries, is their evident injustice, unsupported even by any plausible pretext, or some heinous outrage in their proceedings: and, on every occasion, he ought to confine the punishment to what his own security and the safety of nations require. As far as consistent with prudence, it is glorious to obey the voice of clemency: that amiable virtue seldom fails of being more useful to the party who exerts it, than inflexible rigour. The clemency of Henry the Great was of singular advantage in co-operating with his valour, when that good prince found himself compelled to conquer his own kingdom. Those who would have continued his enemies if only subdued by arms, were won by his goodness, and became affectionate subjects.

§ 163. What is withheld from him, in order to oblige him to give just satisfaction.

In fine, we seize on the enemy's property, his towns, his provinces, in order to bring him to reasonable conditions, and compel him to accept of an equitable and solid peace. Thus much more is taken from him than he owes, more than is claimed of him: but this is done with a design of restoring the surplus by a treaty of peace. The king of France¹ was, in the last war, known to declare that he aimed at nothing for himself: and by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, he actually restored all his conquests.

§ 164. Booty.

As the towns and lands taken from the enemy are called *conquests*, all movable property taken from him comes under the denomination of *booty*. This *booty* naturally belongs to the *sovereign* making war, no less than the conquests; for he alone has such claims against the hostile nation as warrant him to seize on her property and convert it *to his own use*. (165) His soldiers, and even his auxiliaries, are only instruments which he employs in asserting his right. He maintains and pays them, Whatever they do is in his name, and for him. Thus, there is no difficulty, even with regard to the auxiliaries. If they are not associates in the war, it is not carried on for their benefit; and

they have no more right to the booty than to the conquests. But the sovereign may grant the troops what share of the booty he pleases. At present most nations allow them whatever they can make on certain occasions when the general allows of plundering, — such as the spoil of enemies fallen in the field of battle, the pillage of a camp which has been forced, and sometimes that of a town taken by assault. In several services, the soldier has also the property of what he can take from the enemy's troops when he is out on a party, or in a detachment, excepting artillery, military stores, magazines, and convoys of provisions and forage, which are applied to the wants and use of the army. This custom being once admitted in an army, it would be injustice to exclude the auxiliaries from the right allowed to the national troops. Among the Romans, the soldier was obliged to bring in to the public stock all the booty he had taken. This the general caused to be sold; and, after distributing a part of the produce among the soldiers, according to rank, he consigned the residue to the public treasury.

§ 165. Contributions.

Instead of the custom of pillaging the open country and defenceless places, another mode has been substituted, which is at once more humane, and more advantageous to the belligerent sovereign — I mean that of *contributions*. Whoever carries on a just war has a right to make the enemy's country contribute to the support of his army, and towards defraying all the charges of the war. Thus, he obtains a part of what is due to him; and the enemy's subjects, by consenting to pay the sum demanded, have their property secured from pillage, and the country is preserved. But a general who wishes to enjoy an unsullied reputation, must be moderate in his demand of contributions, and proportion them to the abilities of those on whom they are imposed. An excess in this point does not escape the reproach of cruelty and inhumanity: although there is not so great an appearance of ferocity in it as in ravage and destruction, it displays a greater degree of avarice or greediness. Instances of humanity and moderation cannot be too often quoted. A very commendable one occurred during those long wars which France carried on in the reign of Louis XIV. The sovereigns, seeing it was their mutual interest as well as duty to prevent ravage, made it a practice, on the commencement of hostilities, to enter into treaties for regulating the contributions on a supportable footing: they determined the extent of hostile territory in which each might demand contributions, the amount of them, and the manner in which the parties sent to levy them were to behave. In these treaties it was expressed, that no body of men under a certain number should advance into the enemy's country beyond the limits agreed on, under the penalty of being treated as freebooters. By such steps they prevented a multitude of disorders and enormities, which entail ruin on the people, and generally without the least advantage to the belligerent sovereigns. Whence comes it that so noble an example is not universally imitated?

§ 166. Waste and destruction.

If it is lawful to take away the property of an unjust enemy in order to weaken or punish him, (§§ 161, 162), the same motives justify us in destroying what we cannot conveniently carry away. Thus, we waste a country, and destroy the provisions and forage, that the enemy may not find a subsistence there: we sink his ships when we cannot take them or bring them off. All this tends

to promote the main object of the war: but such measures are only to be pursued with moderation, and according to the exigency of the case. Those who tear up the vines and cut down the fruit-trees are looked upon as savage barbarians, unless when they do it with a view to punish the enemy for some gross violation of the law of nations. They desolate a country for many years to come, and beyond what their own safety requires. Such conduct is not dictated by prudence, but by hatred and fury.

§ 167. Ravaging and burning.

On certain occasions, however, matters are carried still farther: a country is totally ravaged, towns and villages are sacked, and delivered up a prey to fire and sword. Dreadful extremities, even when we are forced into them! Savage and monstrous excesses, when committed without necessity! There are two reasons, however, which may authorize them, — 1. the necessity of chastising an unjust and barbarous nation, of checking her brutality, and preserving ourselves from her depredations. Who can doubt that the king of Spain and the powers of Italy have a very good right utterly to destroy those maritime towns of Africa, those nests of pirates, that are continually molesting their commerce and ruining their subjects? But what nation will proceed to such extremities merely for the sake of punishing the hostile sovereign? It is but indirectly that he will feel the punishment: and how great the cruelty, to ruin an innocent people in order to reach him! The same prince whose firmness and just resentment was commended in the bombardment of Algiers, was, after that of Genoa, accused of pride and inhumanity. 2. We ravage a country and render it uninhabitable, in order to make it serve us as a barrier, and to cover our frontier against an enemy whose incursions we are unable to check by any other means. A cruel expedient, it is true: but why should we not be allowed to adopt it at the expense of the enemy, since, with the same view, we readily submit to lay waste our own provinces?

The czar Peter the Great, in his flight before the formidable Charles the Twelfth, ravaged an extent of above fourscore leagues of his own empire, in order to check the impetuosity of a torrent which he was unable to withstand. Thus, the Swedes were worn down with want and fatigue; and the Russian monarch reaped at Pultowa the fruits of his circumspection and sacrifices. But violent remedies are to be sparingly applied: there must be reasons of suitable importance to justify the use of them. A prince who should, without necessity, imitate the czar's conduct, would be guilty of a crime against his people: and he who does the like in an enemy's country, when impelled to it by no necessity, or induced by feeble reasons, becomes the scourge of mankind. In the last century, the French ravaged and burnt the Palatinate. All Europe resounded with invectives against such a mode of waging war. It was in vain that the court attempted to palliate their conduct, by alleging that this was done only with a view to cover their own frontier: — that was an end to which the ravaging of the Palatinate contributed but little: and the whole proceeding exhibited nothing to the eyes of mankind but the revenge and cruelty of a haughty and unfeeling minister.

§ 168. What things are to be spared.

For whatever cause a country is ravaged, we ought to spare those edifices which do honour to human society, and do not contribute to increase the enemy's strength, — such as temples, tombs, public buildings, and all works of remarkable beauty. What advantage is obtained by destroying them? It is declaring one's self an enemy to mankind, thus wantonly to deprive them of these monuments of art and models of taste; and in that light Belisarius represented the matter to Tittila, king of the Goths. We still detest those barbarians who destroyed so many wonders of art, when they overran the Roman empire. However just the resentment with which the great Gustavus was animated against Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, he rejected with indignation the advice of those who wished him to demolish the stately palace of Munich, and took particular care to preserve that admirable structure.

Nevertheless, if we find it necessary to destroy edifices of that nature in order to carry on the operations of war, or to advance the works in a siege, we have an undoubted right to take such a step. The sovereign of the country, or his general, makes no scruple to destroy them, when necessity or the maxims of war require it. The governor of a besieged town sets fire to the suburbs, that they may not afford a lodgment to the besiegers. Nobody presumes to blame a general who lays waste gardens, vineyards, or orchards, for the purpose of encamping on the ground, and throwing up an entrenchment. If any beautiful production of art be thereby destroyed, it is an accident, an unhappy consequence of the war; and the general will not be blamed, except in those cases when he might have pitched his camp elsewhere without the smallest inconvenience to himself.

§ 169. Bombarding towns.

In bombarding towns, it is difficult to spare the finest edifices. At present we generally content ourselves with battering the ramparts and defences of a place. To destroy a town with bombs and red-hot balls, is an extremity to which we do not proceed without cogent reasons. But it is nevertheless warranted by the laws of war, when we are unable by any other mode to reduce an important post, on which the success of the war may depend, or which enables the enemy to annoy us in a dangerous manner. It is also sometimes practised when we have no other means of forcing an enemy to make war with humanity, or punishing him for some instance of outrageous conduct. But it is only in cases of the last extremity, and with reluctance, that good princes exert a right of so rigorous a nature. In the year 1694, the English bombarded several maritime towns of France, on account of the great injury done to the British trade by their privateers. But the virtuous and noble-minded consort of William the Third did not receive the news of these exploits with real satisfaction. She expressed a sensible concern that war should render such acts of hostility necessary, — adding that she hoped such operations would be viewed in so odious a light, as to induce both parties to desist from them in future.

§ 170. Demolition of fortresses.

Fortresses, ramparts, and every kind of fortification are solely appropriated to the purposes of war: and in a just war, nothing is more natural, nothing more justifiable, than to demolish those

which we do not intend to retain in our own possession. We so far weaken the enemy, and do not involve an innocent multitude in the losses which we cause him. This was the grand advantage that France derived from her victories in a war in which she did not aim at making conquests.

§ 171. Safe guards.

Safe-guards are granted to lands and houses intended to be spared, whether from pure favour, or with the proviso of a contribution. These consist of soldiers, who protect them against parties, by producing the general's orders. The persons of these soldiers must be considered by the enemy as sacred: he cannot commit any hostilities against them, since they have taken their station there as benefactors, and for the safety of his subjects. They are to be respected in the same manner as an escort appointed to a garrison, or to prisoners of war, on their return to their own country.

§ 172. General rule of moderation respecting the evil which may be done to an enemy.

What we have advanced is sufficient to give an idea of the moderation which we ought to observe, even in the most just war, in exerting our right to pillage and ravage the enemy's country. Except the single case in which there is question of punishing an enemy, the whole is reducible to this general rule, — All damage done to the enemy unnecessarily, every act of hostility which does not tend to procure victory and bring the war to a conclusion, is a licentiousness condemned by the law of nature...eral

§ 173. Rule of the voluntary law of nations on the same subject.

But this licentiousness is unavoidably suffered to pass with impunity, and to a certain degree, tolerated, between nation and nation. How then shall we, in particular cases, determine with precision to what lengths it was necessary to carry hostilities, in order to bring the war to a happy conclusion? And even if the point could be exactly ascertained, nations acknowledge no common judge: each forms her own judgment of the conduct she is to pursue in fulfilling her duties. If you once open a door for continual accusations of outrageous excess in hostilities, you will only augment the number of complaints, and inflame the minds of the contending parties with increasing animosity; fresh injuries will be perpetually springing up; and the sword will never be sheathed till one of the parties be utterly destroyed. The whole, therefore, should, between nation and nation, be confined to general rules, independent of circumstances, and sure and easy in the application. Now the rules cannot answer this description, unless they teach us to view things in an absolute sense, — to consider them in themselves and in their own nature. As, therefore, with respect to hostilities against the enemy's person, the voluntary law of nations only prohibits those measures which are in themselves unlawful and odious, such as poisoning, assassination, treachery, the massacre of an enemy who has surrendered and from whom we have nothing to fear; — so the same law, in the question now before us, condemns every act of hostility which, of its own nature, and independently of circumstances, contributes nothing to the success of our arms, and does not increase our strength or weaken that of the enemy; and, on the other hand, it permits or tolerates every act which in itself is naturally adapted to promote the object of the war,

without considering whether such act of hostility was unnecessary, useless, or superfluous, in that particular instance, unless there be the clearest evidence to prove that an exception ought to have been made in the case in question: for where there is positive evidence, the freedom of judgment no longer exists. Hence, the pillaging of a country, or ravaging it with fire, is not, in a general view of the matter, a violation of the laws of war: but if an enemy of much superior strength treats in this manner a town or province which he might easily keep in his possession as a means of obtaining an equitable and advantageous peace, he is universally accused of making war like a furious barbarian. Thus the wanton destruction of public monuments, temples, tombs, statues, paintings, &c., is absolutely condemned, even by the voluntary law of nations, as never being conducive to the lawful object of war. The pillage and destruction of towns, the devastation of the open country, ravaging, setting fire to houses, are measures no less odious and detestable on every occasion when they are evidently put in practice without absolute necessity, or at least very cogent reasons. But as the perpetrators of such outrageous deeds might attempt to palliate them under pretext of deservedly punishing the enemy, — be it here observed, that the natural and voluntary law of nations does not allow us to inflict such punishments, except for enormous offences against the law of nations: and even then, it is glorious to listen to the voice of humanity and clemency, when rigour is not absolutely necessary. Cicero condemns the conduct of his countrymen in destroying Corinth to avenge the unworthy treatment offered to the Roman ambassadors, because Rome was able to assert the dignity of her ministers without proceeding to such extreme rigour.

(164) See, in general, Grotius, ch. 5; Home on Captures; Marten's L. Nat. 287; and the modern decisions, 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 377-437; and Chitty's Law of Nations, per tot. And as to the legal right of embargo and capture, as it affects *commerce*, and exceptions, as respects small *fishing vessels*, 1 Chitty's C.L. 426. But, that exemption is matter of forbearance, rather than of right, and seems analogous to husbandmen and cultivators of land being usually spared, see Vattel § 147, *ante* 352; and see *Young*, *Jacob*, and *Johorea*, 1 Rob. Rep. 19. as to fishing-boats and fishermen, per Sir W. Scott.

Questions respecting captures and prices, or even imprisonment of the person incident to the seizure as prize, cannot in general become the subject of litigation, *directly*, in any of the municipal courts of this country, but must be investigated in a *prize court*, which, in this country, is holden under a distinct authority from that of the court of Admiralty, viz. under a special commission from the king, who would otherwise preside in person over prize questions: and from such commission there is usually an appeal to the king in council; see cases in note (165), *post*, 365. — C.

1. The peace was become absolutely necessary to him; and he had, in return for his few conquests, Louisbourg, with all its dependencies, which were of more importance to him. [Note by the former translator.]

(165) That they belong to the king., unless delegated to a subject, see further, post, § 202, page 391. But to the king for the benefit of the *community*, and not as his own private property. Id. Ibid. In case a territory of a foreign sovereign, or a part of it, be captured, the sovereign of the conquering state is entitled to all the property there of the conquered sovereign; Advocate General v. Amerchuynd, Knapp's Rep. of Cases before the Privy Council, 329; and the same case establishes that there is no distinction, in this respect, between the public and private property of an absolute monarch; and that, therefore, money in the hands of the banker of a prince, whose territories have been conquered by the British, may be recovered on an information by the English attorney-general from the banker. Decided in Privy Council, reversing the judgment of the court below at Bombay. See Holt's case, Ni. Pri. 113; Lindo v. Rodney, Douglas, 313; Cauxx v. Eden, Douglas, 594; Elphinstone v. Bedreechund, Knapp's Rep. 316; Chitty's Gen. Practice, 2. n. (b), 16 n. (e), Id. 818. But to this rule there is an exception, as regards any trust which may be enforced in a court of equity; Pearson v. Belcher, 4 Ves. 627; Chaloner v. Samson, 1 Bro. pl. 149; and see Hill v. Reardon, 2 Russell's Rep. 608, qualifying 2 Sim. & Stu. Rep. 437-451; Chitty's Gen. Practice, 818. When the property seized is under £100, the claim may be settled in the prize court, summarily, and without a formal suit; but not so, if it be even a trifle above that amount. The Mercurius, 5 Rob. 127.

In the case of *Elphinstone v. Bedreechund*, Knapp's Rep. 316, where the members of the provisional government of a recently conquered country had seized the property of a native, who had been refused the benefit of the articles of capitulation of a fortress, of which he was the governor, but who had been permitted to reside under military surveillance in his own house in the city, in which the seizure was made, and which was at a distance from the scene of actual hostilities, it was held that such seizure must be regarded in the light of a *hostile seizure*, and that, therefore, a *municipal court* had no jurisdiction on the subject. And it was further considered, in the same case, that the circumstance that, at the time of the seizure, the city where it was made had been, for some months previously, in the undisturbed possession of the provisional government, and that courts of justice, under the authority of that government, were sitting in it for the administration of justice, did not alter the character of the transaction; and that, consequently, whatever might be the legality of the capture, or hostile seizure, still the party had mistaken his remedy in prosecuting it in the supreme court of Bombay. — C.

- 2. In 1674, and a second time, much more dreadfully, in 1689.
- 3. See his letter in Procopius. It is quoted by Grotius, lib. iii. cap. xxii. § ii. note xi.
- 4. Histoire de Guillaume III. liv. vi. tom. ii. p. 66.

CHAP. X.

OF FAITH BETWEEN ENEMIES, — OF STRATAGEMS, ARTIFICES IN WAR, SPIES, AND SOME OTHER PRACTICES.

§ 174. Faith to be sacred between enemies.

THE faith of promises and treaties is the basis of the peace of nations, as we have shown in an express chapter (Book II. Ch. XV.) It is sacred among men, and absolutely essential to their common safety. Are we then dispensed from it towards an enemy? To imagine that between two nations at war every duty ceases, every tie of humanity is broken, would be an error equally gross and destructive. Men, although reduced to the necessity of taking up arms for their own defence, and in support of their rights, do not therefore cease to be men. They are still subject to the same laws of nature: — otherwise there would be no laws of war. Even he who wages an unjust war against us is still a man: we still owe him whatever that quality requires of us. But a conflict arises between our duties towards ourselves, and those which connect us with other men. The light to security authorises us to put in practice, against this unjust enemy, every thing necessary for repelling him, or bringing him to reason. But all those duties, the exercise of which is not necessarily suspended by this conflict, subsist in their full force: they are still obligatory on us, both with respect to the enemy and to all the rest of mankind. Now, the obligation of keeping faith is so far from ceasing in time of war by virtue of the preference which the duties towards ourselves are entitled to, that it then becomes more necessary than ever. There are a thousand occasion, even in the course of the war, when, in order to check its rage, and alleviate the calamities which follow in its train, the mutual interest and safety of both the contending parties requires that they should agree on certain points. What would become of prisoners of war, capitulating garrisons, and towns that surrender, if the word of an enemy were not to be relied on? War would degenerate into an unbridled and cruel licentiousness: its evils would be restrained by no bounds; and how could we ever bring it to a conclusion and re-establish peace? If faith be banished from among enemies, a war can never be terminated with any degree of safety, otherwise than by the total destruction of one of the parties. The slightest difference, the least quarrel, would produce a war similar to that of Hannibal against the Romans, in which the parties fought, not for this or that province, not for sovereignty or for glory, but for the very existence of their respective nations. Thus it is certain that the faith of promises and treaties is to be held sacred in war as well as in peace, between enemies as well as between friends. (166)

§ 175. What treaties are to be observed between enemies.

The conventions, the treaties made with a nation, are broken or annulled by a war arising between the contracting parties, either because those compacts are grounded on a tacit supposition of the continuance of peace, or because each of the parties, being authorized to deprive his enemy of what belongs to him, takes from him those rights which he had conferred on him by treaty. Yet here we must except those treaties by which certain things are stipulated in case of a rupture, — as, for instance, the length of time to be allowed on each side for the subjects of the other nation to quit the country, — the neutrality of a town or province, insured by mutual consent, &c. Since, by treaties of this nature, we mean to provide for what shall be observed in case of a rupture, we renounce the right of cancelling them by a declaration of war.

For the same reason, all promises made to an enemy in the course of a war are obligatory. For when once we treat with him whilst the sword is unsheathed, we tacitly but necessarily renounce all power of breaking the compact by way of compensation or on account of the war, as we cancel antecedent treaties, otherwise it would be doing nothing, and there would be an absurdity in treating with the enemy at all.

§ 176. On what occasions they may be broken.

But conventions made during a war are like all other compacts and treaties, of which the reciprocal observance is a tacit condition (Book II. § 202): we are no longer bound to observe them towards an enemy who has himself been the first to violate them. And even where this is a question of two separate conventions which are wholly unconnected with each other, — although we are never justifiable in using perfidy on the plea of our having to do with an enemy who has broken his word on a former occasion, we may nevertheless suspend the effect of a promise in order to compel him to repair his breach of faith; and what we have promised him may be detained by way of security, till he has given satisfaction for his perfidy. Thus, at the taking of Namur, in 1695, the King of England caused Marshal Boufflers to be put under arrest, and, notwithstanding the capitulation, detained him prisoner, for the purpose of obliging France to make reparation for the infractions of the capitulations of Dixmude and Deinse.²

§ 177. Of lies.

Good-faith consists not only in the observance of our promises, but also in not deceiving on such occasions as lay us under any sort of obligation to speak the truth. From this subject arises a question which has been warmly debated in former days, and which appeared not a little intricate at a time when people did not entertain just or accurate ideas respecting the nature of a lie. Several writers, and especially divines, have made truth a kind of deity, to which, for its own sake, and independently of its consequences, we owe a certain inviolable respect. They have absolutely condemned every speech that is contrary to the speaker's thoughts: they have pronounced it to be our duty, on every occasion when we cannot be silent, to speak the truth according to the best of our knowledge, and to sacrifice to their divinity our dearest interests rather than be deficient in respect to her. But philoterests, of more accurate ideas and more profound penetration have cleared up that notion, so confused, and so false in its consequences. They have acknowledged that truth in general is to be respected, as being the soul of human society, the basis of all confidence in the mutual intercourse of men, — and, consequently, that a man ought not to speak an untruth, even in matters of indifference, lest he weaken the respect due to truth in general, and injure himself by rendering his veracity questionable even when he speaks seriously. But in thus grounding the respect due to truth on its effects, they took the right road, and soon found it easy to distinguish between the occasions when we are obliged to speak the truth, or declare our thoughts, and those when there exists no such obligation. The appellation of lies is given only to the words of a man who speaks contrary to his thoughts, on occasions when he is under an obligation to speak the truth. Another name (in Latin, falsiloquium³) is

applied to any false discourse to persons who have no right to insist on our telling them the truth in the particular case in question.

These principles being laid down, it is not difficult to ascertain the lawful use of truth or falsehood towards an enemy on particular occasions. Whenever we have expressly or tacitly engaged to speak truth, we are indispensably obliged to it by that faith of which we have proved the inviolability. Such is the case of conventions and treaties: — it is indispensably necessary that they should imply a tacit engagement to speak the truth; for it would be absurd to allege that we do not enter into any obligation of not deceiving the enemy under colour of treating with him: — it would be downright mockery, — it would be doing nothing. We are also bound to speak the truth to an enemy on all occasions when we are naturally obliged to it by the laws of humanity, — that is to say, whenever the success of our arms, and the duties we owe to ourselves, do not clash with the common duties of humanity, so as to suspend their force in the present case, and dispense with our performance of them. Thus, when we dismiss prisoners, either on ransom or exchange, it would be infamous to point out the worst road for their march, or to put them in a dangerous one; and should the hostile prince or general inquire after a woman or child who is dear to him, it would be scandalous to deceive him.

§ 178. Stratagems and artifices in war.

But when, by leading the enemy into an error, either by words in which we are not obliged to speak truth, or by some feint, we can gain an advantage in the war, which it would be lawful to seek by open force, it cannot be doubted that such a proceeding is perfectly justifiable. Nay, since humanity obliges us to prefer the gentlest methods in the prosecution of our rights — if, by a stratagem, by a feint void of perfidy, we can make ourselves masters of a strong place, surprise the enemy, and overcome him, it is much better, it is really more commendable, to succeed in this manner, than by a bloody siege or the carnage of a battle. But the desire to spare the effusion of blood will by no means authorize us to employ perfidy, the introduction of which would be attended with consequences of too dreadful a nature, and would deprive sovereigns, once embarked in war, of all means of treating together, or restoring peace (§ 174).

Deceptions practised on an enemy, either by words or actions, but without perfidy, — snares laid for him consistent with the rights of war, — are *stratagems*, the use of which has always been acknowledged as lawful, and had often a great share in the glory of celebrated commanders. The king of England (William III) having discovered that one of his secretaries regularly sent intelligence of every thing to the hostile general, caused the traitor to be secretly put under arrest, and made him write to the duke of Luxembourg that the next day the allies would make a general forage, supported by a large body of infantry with cannon: and this artifice he employed for the purpose of surprising the French army at Steinkirk. But, through the activity of the French general, and the courage of his troops, though the measures were so artfully contrived, the success was not answerable.⁵

In the use of stratagems, we should respect not only the faith due to an enemy, but also the rights of humanity, and carefully avoid doing things the introduction of which would be pernicious to mankind. Since the commencement of hostilities between France and England, an English frigate is said to have appeared off Calais, and made signals of distress, with a view of decoying out some vessel, and actually seized a boat and some sailers who generously came to her assistance. (167) If the fact be true, that unworthy stratagem deserves a severe punishment. It tends to damp a benevolent charity, which should be held so sacred in the eyes of mankind, and which is so laudable even between enemies. Besides, making signals of distress is asking assistance, and, by that very action, promising perfect security to those who give the friendly succour. Therefore the action attributed to that frigate implies an odious perfidy.

Some nations (even the Romans) for a long time professed to despise every kind of artifice, surprise, or stratagem in war; and others went so far as to send notice of the time and place they had chosen for giving battle. In this conduct there was more generosity than prudence, Such behaviour would, indeed, be very laudable, if, as in the frenzy of duels, the only business was to display personal courage. But in war, the object is to defend our country, and by force to prosecute our rights which are unjustly withheld from us: and the surest means of obtaining our end are also the most commendable, provided they be not unlawful and odious in themselves. The contempt of artifice, stratagem, and surprise, proceeds often, as in the case of Achilles, from a noble confidence in personal valour and strength; and it must be owned that when we can defeat an enemy by open force, in a pitched battle, we may entertain a better-grounded belief that we have subdued him and compelled him to sue for peace, than if we had gained the advantage over him by surprise, — as Livy§ makes those generous senators say, who did not approve of the insincere mode of proceeding which had been adopted towards Persius, Therefore, when plain and open courage can secure the victory, there are occasions when it is preferable to artifice, because it procures to the state a greater and more permanent advantage.

§ 179. Spies.

The employment of spies is a kind of clandestine practice or deceit in war. These find means to insinuate themselves among the enemy, in order to discover the state of his affairs, to pry into his designs, and then give intelligence to their employer. Spies are generally condemned to capital punishment, and with great justice, since we have scarcely any other means of guarding against the mischief they may do us (§ 155). For this reason, a man of honour, who is unwilling to expose himself to an ignominious death from the hand of a common executioner, ever declines serving as a spy; and, moreover, he looks upon the office as unworthy of him, because it cannot be performed without some degree of treachery The sovereign, therefore, has no right to require such a service of his subjects, unless, perhaps, in some singular case, and that of the highest importance. It remains for him to hold out the temptation of a reward, as an inducement to mercenary souls to engage in the business. If those whom he employs make a voluntary tender of their services, or if they be neither subject to, nor in any wise connected with the enemy, he may unquestionably take advantage of their exertions, without any violation of justice or honour. But

is it lawful, is it honourable, to solicit the enemy's subjects to act as spies and betray him? To this question the following section will furnish an answer.

§ 180. Clandestine seduction of the enemy's people.

It is asked, in general, whether it be lawful to seduce the enemy's men, for the purpose of engaging them to transgress their duty by an infamous treachery? Here a distinction must be made between what is due to the enemy, notwithstanding the state of warfare, and what is required by the internal laws of conscience and the rules of propriety. We may lawfully endeavour to weaken the enemy by all possible means (§ 138), provided they do not affect the common safety of human society, as do poison and assassination (§ 155). Now, in seducing a subject to turn spy, or the governor of a town to deliver it up to us, we do not strike at the foundation of the common safety and welfare of mankind. Subjects acting as spies to an enemy, do not cause a fatal and unavoidable evil: it is possible to guard against them to a certain degree; and as to the security of fortresses, it is the sovereign's business to be careful in the choice of the governors to whom he intrusts them. Those measures, therefore, are not contrary to the external law of nations; nor can the enemy complain of them as odious proceedings. Accordingly, they are practised in all wars. But are they honourable, and compatible with the laws of a pure conscience? Certainly no; and of this the generals themselves are sensible, as they are never heard to boast of having practised them. Seducing a subject to betray his country, engaging a traitor to set fire to a magazine, tampering with the fidelity of a governor, enticing him, persuading him to deliver up the town intrusted to his charge, is prompting such persons to commit detestable crimes. Is it honourable to corrupt our most inveterate enemy, and tempt him to the commission of a crime? If such practices are at all excusable, it can be only in a very just war, and when the immediate object is to save our country, when threatened with ruin by a lawless conqueror. On such an occasion (as it should seem) the guilt of the subject or general who should betray his sovereign when engaged in an evidently unjust cause, would not be of so very odious a nature. He who himself tramples upon justice and probity, deserves in his turn to feel the effects of wickedness and perfidy. And if ever it is excusable to depart from the strict rules of honour, it is against such an enemy and in such an extremity. The Romans, whose ideas concerning the rights of war were in general so pure and elevated, did not approve of such clandestine practices. They made no account of the consul Cæpio's victory over Viriatus, because it had been obtained by means of bribery. Valerius Maximus asserts that it was stained with a double perfidy; and another historian says that the senate did not approve of it. 10

§ 181. Whether the offers of a traitor may be accepted.

It is a different thing merely to accept of the offers of a traitor, we do not seduce him; and we may take advantage of his crime, while at the same time we detest it. Fugitives and deserters commit a crime against their sovereign; yet we receive and harbour them *by the rights of war*, as the civil law expresses it. If a governor sells himself, and offers for a sum of money to deliver up his town, shall we scruple to take advantage of his crime, and to obtain without danger what we have a right to take by force? But, when we feel ourselves able to succeed without the

assistance of traitors, it is noble to reject their offers with detestation. The Romans, in their heroic ages, in those times when they used to display such illustrious examples of magnanimity and virtue, constantly rejected with indignation every advantage presented to them by the treachery of any of the enemy's subjects. They not only acquainted Pyrrhus with the atrocious design of his physician, but also refused to take advantage of a less heinous crime, and sent back to the Falisci, bound and fettered, a traitor who had offered to deliver up the king's children. ¹²

But when intestine divisions prevail among the enemy, we may without scruple hold a correspondence with one of the parties, and avail ourselves of the right which they think they have to injure the opposite party. Thus, we promote our own interests, without seducing any person, or being in anywise partakers of his guilt. If we take advantage of his error, this is doubtless allowable against an enemy.

§ 182. Deceitful intelligence.

Deceitful intelligence is that of a man who feigns to betray his own party, with a view of drawing the enemy into a snare. If he does this deliberately, and has himself made the first overtures, it is treachery, and an infamous procedure: but an officer, or the governor of a town, when tampered with by the enemy, may, on certain occasions, lawfully feign acquiescence to the proposal with a view to deceive the seducer: an insult is offered to him in tempting his fidelity; and to draw the tempter into the snare, is no more than a just vengeance. By this conduct he neither violates the faith of promises nor impairs the happiness of mankind: for criminal engagements are absolutely void, and ought never to be fulfilled; and it would be a fortunate circumstance if the promises of traitors could never be relied on, but were on all sides surrounded with uncertainties and dangers. Therefore a superior, on information that the enemy is tempting the fidelity of an officer or soldier, makes no scruple of ordering that subaltern to feign himself gained over, and to arrange his pretended treachery so as to draw the enemy into an ambuscade. The subaltern is obliged to obey. But when a direct attempt is made to seduce the commander-in-chief, a man of honour generally prefers, and ought to prefer, the alternative of explicitly and indignantly rejecting so disgraceful a proposal. ¹³

1. De salute ceriatum est.

(166) To this doctrine, the prohibition of subjects of belligerent states having commercial contracts with each other, and the prohibition in Great Britain of contracts of *ransom*, constitute exceptions, *post*. 403-4 4. C.

- 2. Histoire de Guillaume III tom. ii. p.
- 3. Falsiloquium, false speaking, untruth, falsehood.

- 4. There was a time when those who were taken in attempting to surprise a town, were put to death. In 1597, prince Maurice attempted to take Venloo by surprise: the attempt failed; and some of his men, being made prisoners on the occasion, "were condemned to death, the mutual consent of the parties having introduced that new rule, in order to obviate dangers of this kind." (Grotius Hist. of the Disturb, in the Netherlands.) Since that time, the rule has been changed: at present, military men who attempt to surprise a town in time of open war, are not, in case of being taken, treated in a different manner from other prisoners: and this custom is more consonant to reason and humanity. Nevertheless, if they were in disguise, or had employed treachery, they would be treated as spies; and this is, perhaps, what Grotius means; for I do not, in any other instance, find that such severity was used towards troops who were simply come to surprise a town in the silence of the night. It would be quite another affair, if such an attempt were made in time of profound peace; and the Savoyards, who were taken in the escalade of Geneva, deserved the punishment of death which was inflicted on them. [See page 321.]
- 5. Mémoires de Feuquléres, tom. iii. p. 87.
- (167) See an instance of similar baseness, Baumann, 1 Rob. Rep. 245; ante, § 69, page 321. C.
- 6. This was the practice of the ancient Gauls. See Livy. It is said of Achilles, that he was for fighting openly, and not of a disposition to conceal himself in the famous wooden horse, which proved fatal to the Trojans: Ille non, inclosus equo Minervæ Sacra mentito, male feriatos Troas, et lætam Priami choreis Falleret aulam; Sed palam captis gravis. Hor. lib. iv. od. 6
- 7. Virg. Æn. ii. 390. § Tit Liv. lib. xlii. cap. 47
- 8. Xenophon very properly expresses the reasons which render treachery detestable, and which authorize us to repress it by other means than open force. "Treachery," says he, "is more dreadful than open war, in proportion as it is more difficult to guard against clandestine plots than against an open attack: it is also more odious, because men engaged in overt hostilities may again treat together, and come to a sincere reconciliation; whereas nobody can venture to treat with or repose any confidence in a man whom he has once found guilty of treachery." Hist. Graw. lib. ii. cap. 3.
- 9. Viriati etiam cædes duplicem perdiæ accusationem recepit, in amicis, quod eorum manibus interemptus est, in Q. Servilio Caepione consule, qula is sceleris hujus, auctor, impunita te promissa, full, victoriamque non meruit sed emit. Lib. ix. cap. 6. Although this instance seems to belong to another head (that of assassination), I nevertheless quote it here, because it does not appear, from other authors, that Cæpio had induced Viratus's soldiers to assassinate him. Among others, see Eutropius, lib. vi. cap. 8.
- 10. Quæ victoria, qula empta erat, a senatu non probata. Auctor de Viris Illust. cap. 71.
- 92 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

- 11. Transfugam jure belli recipimus. Digest 1. xli. tit. 1, de adquir. Rer. Dom. leg. 51.
- 12. Eâdem fide indicatum Pyrrho regi medicum vitæ ejus insidiantem; eâdem Faliscis vinctum traditum proditorem liberorum regis. Tit. Liv. lib. xlii. cap. 47
- 13. When the duke of Parma was engaged in the siege of Bergen-op-zoom, two Spanish prisoners, who were confined in a fort near the town, attempted to gain over a tavern-keeper, and an English soldier, to betray that fort to the duke. These men, having acquainted the governor with the circumstance, received orders from him to feign acquiescence; and, accordingly, having made all their arrangements with the duke of Parma for the surprisal of the fort, they gave notice of every particular to the governor. He, in consequence, kept himself prepared to give a proper reception to the Spaniards, who fell into the snare, and lost near three thousand men on the occasion. Grotius, Hist, of the disturb, in the Netherlands, book i.

CHAP. XI. OF THE SOVEREIGN WHO WAGES AN UNJUST WAR.

§ 183. An unjust war gives no right whatever.

HE who is engaged in war derives all his right from the justice of his cause. The unjust adversary who attacks or threatens him, — who withholds what belongs to him, — in a word, who does him an injury, — lays him under the necessity of defending himself, or of doing himself justice, by force of arms; he authorizes him in all the acts of hostility necessary for obtaining complete satisfaction. Whoever therefore takes up arms without a lawful cause, can absolutely have no right whatever: every act of hostility that he commits is an act of injustice.

§ 184. Great guilt of the sovereign who undertakes it.

He is chargeable with all the evils, all the horrors of the war: all the effusion of blood, the desolation of families, the rapine, the acts of violence, the ravages, the conflagrations, are his works and his crimes. He is guilty of a crime against the enemy, whom he attacks, oppresses, and massacres without cause: he is guilty of a crime against his people, whom he forces into acts of injustice, and exposes to danger, without reason or necessity, — against those of his subjects who are ruined or distressed by the war, — who lose their lives, their property, or their health, in consequence of it: finally, he is guilty of a crime against mankind in general, whose peace he disturbs, and to whom he sets a pernicious example. Shocking catalogue of miseries and crimes! dreadful account to be given to the King of kings, to the common Father of men! May this slight sketch strike the eyes of the rulers of nations, — of princes and their ministers! Why may not we expect some benefit from it? Are we to suppose that the great are wholly lost to all sentiments of honour, of humanity, of duty, and of religion? And, should our weak voice, throughout the whole

succession of ages, prevent even one single war, how gloriously would our studies and our labour be rewarded!

§ 185. His obligations.

He who does an injury is bound to repair the damage, or to make adequate satisfaction if the evil be irreparable, and even to submit to punishment, if the punishment be necessary, either as an example, or for the safety of the party offended, and for that of human society. In this predicament stands a prince who is the author of an unjust war. He is under an obligation to restore whatever he has taken, — to send back the prisoners at his own expense, — to make compensation to the enemy for the calamities and losses he has brought on him, — to reinstate ruined families, — to repair, if it were possible, the loss of a father, a son, a husband.

§ 186. Difficulty of repairing the injury he has done.

But how can he repair so many evils? Many are in their own nature irreparable. And as to those which maybe compensated by an equivalent, where shall the unjust warrior find means to furnish an indemnification for all his acts of violence? The prince's private property will not be sufficient to answer the demands. Shall he give away that of his subjects? — It does not belong to him. Shall he sacrifice the national lands, a part of the state? — But the state is not his patrimony (Book I. § 93): he cannot dispose of it at will. And, although the nation be, to a certain degree, responsible for the acts of her ruler, — yet (exclusive of the injustice of punishing her directly for faults of which she is not guilty), if she is responsible for her sovereign's acts, that responsibility only regards other nations, who look to her for redress (Book I. § 40, Book II. §§ 81, 82): but the sovereign cannot throw upon her the punishment due to his unjust deeds, nor despoil her in order to make reparation for them. And, were it even in his power, would this wash away his guilt and leave him a clear conscience? Though acquitted in the eyes of the enemy, would he be so in the eyes of his people? It is a strange kind of justice which prompts a man to make reparation for his own misdeeds at the expense of a third person: this is no more than changing the object of his injustice. Weigh all these things, ye rulers of nations! and, when clearly convinced that an unjust war draws you into a multitude of iniquities which all your power cannot repair, perhaps you will be less hasty to engage in it.

§ 187. Whether the nation and the military are bound to any thing.

The restitution of conquests, of prisoners, and of all property that still exists in a recoverable state, admits of no doubt when the injustice of the war is acknowledged. The nation in her aggregate capacity, and each individual particularly concerned, being convinced of the injustice of their possession, are bound to relinquish it, and to restore every thing which they have wrongfully acquired. But, as to the reparation of any damage, are the military, the generals, officers and soldiers, obliged in conscience to repair the injuries which they have done, not of their own will, but as instruments in the hands of their sovereign? I am surprised that the judicious Grotius should, without distinction, hold the affirmative.

1 It is a decision which cannot

be supported, except in the case of a war so palpably and indisputably unjust, as not to admit a presumption of any secret reason of state that is capable of justifying it, — a case in politics which is nearly impossible. On all occasions susceptible of doubt, the whole nation, the individuals, and especially the military, are to submit their judgment to those who hold the reins of government, — to the sovereign: this they are bound to do by the essential principles of political society, and of government.

What would be the consequence, if, at every step of the sovereign, the subjects were at liberty to weigh the justice of his reasons, and refuse to march to a war which might to them appear unjust? It often happens that prudence will not permit a sovereign to disclose all his reasons. It is the duty of subjects to suppose them just and wise, until clear and absolute evidence tells them the contrary. When, therefore, under the impression of such an idea, they have lent their assistance in a war which is afterwards found to be unjust, the sovereign alone is guilty: he alone is bound to repair the injuries. The subjects, and in particular the military, are innocent: they have acted only from a necessary obedience. They are bound, however, to deliver up what they have acquired in such a war, because they have no lawful title to possess it. This I believe to be the almost unanimous opinion of all honest men, and of those officers who are most distinguished for honour and probity. Their case, in the present instance, is the same as that of all those who are the executors of the sovereign's orders. Government would be impracticable if every one of its instruments was to weigh its commands, and thoroughly canvass their justice before he obeyed them. But, if they are bound by a regard for the welfare of the state to suppose the sovereign's orders just, they are not responsible for them.

1. De Jure Belli et Pacis, lib. iii. cap. x.

CHAP. XII. OF THE VOLUNTARY LAW OF NATIONS, AS IT REGARDS THE EFFECTS OF REGULAR WARFARE, INDEPENDENTLY OF THE JUSTICE OF THE CAUSE.

§ 188. Nations not rigidly to enforce the law of nature against each other

ALL the doctrines we have laid down in the preceding chapter are evidently deduced from sound principles, — from the eternal rules of justice: they are so many separate articles of that sacred law, which nature, or the Divine Author of nature, has prescribed to nations. He alone whom justice and necessity have armed, has a right to make war; he alone is empowered to attack his enemy, to deprive him of life, and wrest from him his goods and possessions. Such is the decision of the *necessary law of nations*, or of the law of nature, which nations are strictly bound to observe. (Prelim § 7): it is the inviolable rule that each ought conscientiously to follow. But, in 95 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

the contests of nations and sovereigns who live together in a state of nature, how can this rule be enforced? They acknowledge no superior. Who then shall be judge between them, to assign to each his rights and obligations, — to say to the one, "You have a right to take up arms, to attack your enemy, and subdue him by force;" — and to the other, "Every act of hostility that you commit will be an act of injustice; your victories will be so many murders, your conquests rapines and robberies?" Every free and sovereign state has a right to determine, according to the dictates of her own conscience, what her duties require of her, and what she can or cannot do with justice (Prelim. § 16). If other nations take upon themselves to judge of her conduct, they invade her liberty, and infringe her most valuable rights (Prelim. § 15); and, moreover, each party, asserting that they have justice on their own side, will arrogate to themselves all the rights of war, and maintain that their enemy has none, that his hostilities are so many acts of robbery, so many infractions of the law of nations, in the punishment of which all states should unite. The decision of the controversy, and of the justice of the cause, is so far from being forwarded by it, that the quarrel will become more bloody, more calamitous in its effects, and also more difficult to terminate. Nor is this all: the neutral nations themselves will be drawn into the dispute, and involved in the quarrel. If an unjust war cannot, in its effect, confer any right, no certain possession can be obtained of any thing taken in war, until some acknowledged judge (and there is none such between nations) shall have definitively pronounced concerning the justice of the cause: and things so acquired will ever remain liable to be claimed, as property carried off by robbers.

§ 189. Why they ought to admit the voluntary law of nations.

Let us then leave the strictness of the necessary law of nature to the conscience of sovereigns; undoubtedly they are never allowed to deviate from it. But, as to the external effects of the law among men, we must necessarily have recourse to rules that shall be more certain and easy in the application, and this for the very safety and advantage of the great society of mankind. These are the rules of the voluntary law of nations (Prelim. § 21). The law of nature, whose object it is to promote the welfare of human society, and to protect the liberties of all nations, — which requires that the affairs of sovereigns should be brought to an issue, and their quarrels determined and carried to a speedy conclusion, — that law, I say, recommends the observance of the voluntary law of nations, for the common advantage of states, in the same manner as it approves of the alterations which the civil law makes in the rules of the law of nature, with a view to render them more suitable to the state of political society, and more easy and certain in their application. Let us, therefore, apply to the particular subject of war the general observation made in our Preliminaries (§ 28) — a nation, a sovereign, when deliberating on the measures he is to pursue in order to fulfil his duty, ought never to lose sight of the necessary law, whose obligation on the conscience is inviolable: but in examining what he may require of other states, he ought to pay a deference to the voluntary law of nations, and restrict even his just claims by the rules of that law, whose maxims have for their object the happiness and advantage of the universal society of nations. Though the *necessary* law be the rule which he in variably observes in his own conduct, he should allow others to avail themselves of the *voluntary* law of nations.

§ 190. Regular war, as to its effects, is to be accounted just on both sides.

The first rule of that law, respecting the subject under consideration, is, that *regular war, as to its effects, is to be accounted just on both sides*. This is absolutely necessary, as we have just shown, if people wish to introduce any order, any regularity, into so violent an operation as that of arms, or to set any bounds to the calamities of which it is productive, and leave a door constantly open for the return of peace. It is even impossible to point out any other rule of conduct to be observed between nations, since they acknowledge no superior judge.

Thus, the rights founded on the state of war, the lawfulness of its effects, the validity of the acquisitions made by arms, do not, externally and between mankind, depend on the justice of the cause, but on the legality of the means in themselves, — that is, on everything requisite to constitute a *regular war*. If the enemy observes all the rules of regular warfare (see Chap, III. of this Book), we are not entitled to complain of him as a violator of the law of nations. He has the same pretensions to justice as we ourselves have; and all our resource lies in victory or an accommodation.

§ 191. Whatever is permitted to one party, is so to the other.

Second rule. — The justice of the cause being reputed equal between two enemies, whatever is permitted to the one in virtue of the state of war, is also permitted to the other. Accordingly, no nation, under pretence of having justice on her side, ever complains of the hostilities of her enemy, while he confines them within the limits prescribed by the common laws of war. We have, in the preceding chapters, treated of what is allowable in a just war. It is precisely that, and no more, which the voluntary law equally authorizes in both parties. That law puts things between both on a parity, but allows to neither what is in itself unlawful: it can never countenance unbridled licentiousness. If, therefore, nations transgress those bounds, — if they carry hostilities beyond what the internal and necessary law permits in general for the support of a just cause, — far be it from us to attribute these excesses to the voluntary law of nations: they are solely imputable to a depravation of manners, which produces an unjust and barbarous custom. Such are those horrid enormities sometimes committed by the soldiery in a town taken by storm.

§ 192. The voluntary law gives no more than

3. We must never forget that this voluntary law of nations, which is admitted only through necessity, and with a view to avoid greater evils (§§ 188, 189), does not, to him who takes up arms in an unjust cause, give any real right that is capable of justifying his conduct and acquitting his conscience, but merely entitles him to the benefit of the external effect of the law, and to impunity among mankind. This sufficiently appears from what we have said in establishing the voluntary law of nations. The sovereign, therefore, whose arms are not sanctioned by justice, is not the less unjust, or less guilty of violating the sacred law of nature, although that law itself (with a view to avoid aggravating the evils of human society by an

attempt to prevent them) requires that he be allowed to enjoy the same external rights as justly belong to his enemy. In the same manner, the civil law authorizes a debtor to refuse payment of his debts in a case of prescription: but he then violates his duty: he takes advantage of a law which was enacted with a view to prevent the endless increase of lawsuits; but his conduct is not justifiable upon any grounds of genuine right.

From the unanimity that in fact prevails between states in observing the rules which we refer to the voluntary law of nations, Grotius assumes for their foundation an actual consent on the part of mankind, and refers them to the arbitrary law of nations. But, exclusive of the difficulty which would often occur in proving such agreement, it would be of no validity except against those who had formerly entered into it. If such an engagement existed, it would belong to the conventional law of nations, which must be proved by history, not by argument, and is founded on facts, not on principles. In this work we lay down the natural principles of the law of nations. We deduce them from nature itself; and what we call the voluntary law of nations consists in rules of conduct and of external right, to which nations are, by the law of nature, bound to consent; so that we are authorized to presume their consent, without seeking for a record of it in the annals of the world; because, even if they had not given it, the law of nature supplies their omission, and gives it for them. In this particular, nations have not the option of giving or withholding their consent at pleasure: the refusal to give it would be an infringement of the common rights of nations (Prelim. § 21).

This voluntary law of nations, thus established, is of very extensive use, and is far from being a chimera, an arbitrary or groundless fiction. It flows from the same source, and is founded on the same principles, with the *natural* and *necessary law*. For what other reason does nature prescribe such and such rules of conduct to men, except because those rules are necessary to the safety and welfare of mankind? But the maxims of the necessary law of nations are founded immediately on the nature of things, and particularly on that of man, and of political society. The voluntary law of nations supposes an additional principle, — the nature of the great society of nations, and of their mutual intercourse. The necessary law enjoins to nations what is absolutely indispensable, and what naturally tends to their perfection and common happiness. The voluntary law tolerates what cannot be avoided without introducing greater evils.

CHAP. XIII. OF ACQUISITIONS BY WAR, AND PARTICULARLY OF CONQUESTS.

§ 193. How war is a method of acquisition.

If it be lawful to carry off things belonging to an enemy, with a view of weakening him (§ 160), and sometimes of punishing him (§ 162), it is no less lawful in a just war to appropriate them to our own use, by way of compensation, which the civilians term *expletio juris* (§ 161). They are retained as equivalent for what is due by the enemy, for the expenses and damages which he has occasioned, and even (when there is cause to punish him) as a commutation for the punishment he has deserved. For, when I cannot obtain the individual thing which belongs or is due to me, I

have a right to an equivalent, which, by the rules of *expletive justice*, and in moral estimation, is considered as the thing itself. Thus, according to the law of nature, which constitutes the necessary law of nations, war, founded on justice, is a lawful mode of acquisition.

§ 194. Measure of the right it gives.

But that sacred law does not authorize even the acquisitions made in a just war, any farther than as they are approved by justice, — that is to say, no farther than is requisite to obtain complete satisfaction in the degree necessary for accomplishing the lawful ends we have just mentioned. An equitable conqueror, deaf to the suggestions of ambition and avarice, will make a just estimate of what is due to him, — that is to say, of the thing which has been the subject of the war (if the thing itself is no longer recoverable), and of the damages and expenses of the war, — and will retain no more of the enemy's property than what is precisely sufficient to furnish the equivalent. But if he lias to do with a perfidious, restless, and dangerous enemy, he will, by way of punishment, deprive him of some of his towns or provinces, and keep them to serve as a barrier to his own dominions. Nothing is more allowable than to weaken an enemy who has rendered himself suspected and formidable. The lawful end of punishment is future security. The conditions necessary for rendering an acquisition, made by arms, just and irreproachable before God and our own conscience, are these, — justice in the cause, and equity in the measure of the satisfaction.

§ 195. Rules of the voluntary law of nations.

But nations cannot, in their dealings with each other, insist on this rigid justice. By the rules of the voluntary law of nations, every regular war is on both sides accounted just, as to its effects (§ 190); and no one has a right to judge a nation respecting the unreasonableness of her claims, or what she thinks necessary for her own safety (Prelim. § 23). Every acquisition, therefore, which has been made in regular warfare, is valid according to the voluntary law of nations, independently of the justice of the cause and the reasons which may have induced the conqueror to assume the property of what he has taken. Accordingly, nations have ever esteemed conquest a lawful title; and that title has seldom been disputed, unless where it was derived from a war not only unjust in itself, but even destitute of any plausible pretext.

§ 196. Acquisition of movable property. (168)

The property of movable effects is vested in the enemy from the moment they come into his power; and if he sells them to neutral nations, the former proprietor is not entitled to claim them. But such things must be actually and truly in the enemy's power, and carried to a place of safety. Suppose a foreigner, coming into our country, buys a portion of the booty which a party of enemies have just taken from us: our men, who are in pursuit of this party, may very justly seize on the booty which that foreigner was over precipitate in buying. On this head, Grotius quotes from De Thou the instance of the town of Lierre in Brabant, which having been captured and recaptured on the same day, the booty taken from the inhabitants was restored to them, because it

had not been twenty-four hours in the enemy's hands. This space of *twenty-four hours*, together with the practice observed at sea, is an institution of the law of nations established by agreement or custom, and is even a civil law in some states. The natural reason of the conduct adopted towards the inhabitants of Lierre is, that the enemy being taken as it were in the fact, and before they had carried off the booty, it was not looked upon as having absolutely become their property, or been lost to the inhabitants. Thus, at sea, a ship taken by the enemy may be retaken and delivered by other ships of her own party, as long as she has not been carried into some port, or into the midst of a fleet: her fate is not decided, nor is the owner's property irrecoverably lost, until the ship be in a place of safety with regard to the enemy who has taken her, and entirely in his power. But the ordinances of every state may make different regulations on this head between the citizens, with a view either to prevent disputes, or to encourage armed vessels to retake merchant ships that have fallen into the enemy's hands.

The justice or injustice of the cause does not here become an object of consideration. There would be no stability in the affairs of mankind, no safety in trading with nations engaged in war, if we were allowed to draw a distinction between a just and an unjust war, so as to attribute lawful effects to the one which we denied to the other. It would be opening a door to endless discussions and quarrels. This reason is of such weight, that, on account of it, the effects of a public war, at least with regard to movables, have been allowed to expeditions which deserved no other name than that of predatory enterprises, though carried on by regular armies. When, after the wars of the English in France, the grandes Compagnies ranged about Europe, sacking and pillaging wherever they came, none of the sufferers was ever known to claim the booty which those plunderers had carried off and sold. At present, it would be in vain to claim a ship taken by the Barbary corsairs, and sold to a third party, or retaken from the captors; though it is very improperly that the piracies of those barbarians can be considered as acts of regular war. We here speak of the external right: the internal right and the obligations of conscience undoubtedly require, that we should restore to a third party the property we recover from an enemy who had despoiled him of it in an unjust war, — provided he can recognise that property, and will defray the expenses we have incurred in recovering it. Grotius quotes many instances of sovereigns and commanders who have generously restored such booty, even without requiring any thing for their trouble or expense. ⁴ But such conduct is pursued only in cases where the booty has been recently taken. It would be an impracticable task, scrupulously to seek out the proprietors of what has been captured a long time back; and moreover they have, no doubt, relinquished all their right to things which they had no longer any hope of recovering. Such is the usual mode of thinking with respect to captures in war, which are soon given up as irrecoverably lost.

§ 197. Acquisition of immovables, — or conquest. (169)

Immovable possessions, lands, towns, provinces, &c., become the property of the enemy who makes himself master of them: but it is only by the treaty of peace, or the entire submission and extinction of the state to which those towns and provinces belonged, that the acquisition is completed, and the property becomes stable and perfect.

§ 198. How to transfer them validly.

Thus, a third party cannot safely purchase a conquered town or province, till the sovereign from whom it was taken has renounced it by a treaty of peace, or has been irretrievably subdued, and has lost his sovereignty: for, while the war continues, — while the sovereign has still hopes of recovering his possessions by arms, — is a neutral prince to come and deprive him of the opportunity by purchasing that town or province from the conqueror? The original proprietor cannot forfeit his rights by the act of a third person; and if the purchaser be determined to maintain his purchase, he will find himself involved in the war. Thus, the king of Prussia became a party with the enemies of Sweden, by receiving Stettin from the hands of the king of Poland and the czar, under the title of sequestration. But, when a sovereign has, by a definitive treaty of peace, ceded a country to the conqueror, he has relinquished all the right he had to it; and it were absurd that he should be allowed to demand the restitution of the country by a subsequent conqueror, who wrests it from the former, or by any other prince, who has purchased it, or received it in exchange, or acquired it by any title whatever.

§ 199. Conditions on which a conquered town is acquired.

The conqueror, who takes a town or province from his enemy, cannot justly acquire over it any other rights than such as belonged to the sovereign against whom he has taken up arms. War authorizes him to possess himself of what belongs to his enemy: if he deprives him of the sovereignty of that town or province, he acquires it such as it is, with all its limitations and modifications. Accordingly, care is usually taken to stipulate, both in particular capitulations and in treaties of peace, that the towns and countries ceded shall *retain all their liberties, privileges, and immunities*. And why should they be deprived of them by the conqueror, on account of his quarrel with their sovereign? Nevertheless, if the inhabitants have been personally guilty of any crime against him, he may, by way of punishment, deprive them of their rights and privileges. This he may also do if the inhabitants have taken up arms against him, and have thus directly become his enemies. In that case, he owes them no more than what is due from a humane and equitable conqueror to his vanquished foes. Should he purely and simply incorporate them with his former states, they will have no cause of complaint.

Hitherto I evidently speak of a city or a country which is not simply an integrant part of a nation, or which does not fully belong to a sovereign, but over which that nation or that sovereign has certain rights. If the conquered town or province fully and perfectly constituted a part of the domain of a nation or sovereign, it passes on the same footing into the power of the conqueror. Thenceforward united with the new state to which it belongs, — if it be a loser by the change, that is a misfortune which it must wholly impute to the chance of war. Thus if a town which made part of a republic or a limited monarchy, and enjoyed a right of sending deputies to the supreme council or the general assembly of the states, be justly conquered by an absolute monarch, she must never more think of such privileges: they are what the constitution of the new state to which she is annexed does not permit.

§ 200. Lands of private persons.

In the conquests of ancient times, even individuals lost their lands. Nor is it matter of surprise that in the first ages of Rome such a custom should have prevailed. The wars of that era were carried on between popular republics and communities. The state possessed very little, and the quarrel was in reality the common cause of all the citizens. But at present war is less dreadful in its consequences to the subject: matters are conducted with more humanity: one sovereign makes war against another sovereign, and not against the unarmed citizens. The conqueror seizes on the possessions of the state, the public property, while private individuals are permitted to retain theirs. They suffer but indirectly by the war; and the conquest only subjects them to a new master.

§ 201. Conquest of the whole state. (170)

But if the entire state be conquered, if the nation be subdued, *in what manner can the victor treat it*, without transgressing the bounds of justice? What are his rights over the conquered country? Some have dared to advance this monstrous principle, that the conqueror is — that he may dispose of it as his property, — that he may treat it as he pleases, according to the common expression of *treating a state as a conquered country*; and hence they derive one of the sources of despotic government. But, disregarding such writers, who reduce men to the state of transferable goods or beasts of burthen, — who deliver them up as the property of patrimony of another man, — let us argue on principles countenanced by reason and conformable to humanity.

The whole right of the conqueror is derived from justifiable self-defence (§§ 3, 26, 28), which comprehends the support and prosecution of his rights. When, therefore, he has totally subdued a hostile nation, he undoubtedly may, in the first place, do himself justice respecting the object which had given rise to the war, and indemnify himself for the expenses and damages he has sustained by it: he may, according to the exigency of the case, subject the nation to punishment, by way of example; he may even, if prudence so require, *render her incapable of doing mischief with the same ease in future*. But, for the attainment of these different objects, he is to prefer the gentlest methods, — still bearing in mind that the doing of harm to an enemy is no further authorized by the law of nature, than in the precise degree which is necessary for justifiable self-defence, and reasonable security for the time to come. Some princes have contented themselves with imposing a tribute on the conquered nation, — others, with depriving her of some of her rights, taking from her a province, or erecting fortresses to keep her in awe: others, again, confining their quarrel to the sovereign alone, have left the nation in the full enjoyment *of all their rights*, — only setting over her a *new* sovereign of their own appointment.

But if the conqueror thinks proper to retain the sovereignly of the conquered state, and has a right to retain it, the same principles must also determine the manner in which he is to treat that state. If it is against the sovereign alone that he has just cause of complaint, reason plainly evinces that he acquires no other rights by his conquest than such as belonged to the sovereign whom he has

dispossessed: and, on the submission of the people, he is bound to *govern than according to the laws of the state*. If the people do not voluntarily submit, the state of war still subsists.

A conqueror who has taken up arms, not only against the sovereign, but against the nation herself, and whose intention it was to subdue a fierce and savage people, and once for all to reduce an obstinate enemy, — such a conqueror may with justice lay burthens on the conquered nation, both as a compensation for the expenses of the war, and as a punishment. He may, according to the degree of indocility apparent in their disposition, govern them with a tighter rein, so as to curb and subdue their impetuous spirit: he may even, if necessary, keep them for some time in a kind or slavery. But this forced condition ought to cease from the moment the danger is over, — the moment the conquered people are become citizens: for then the right of conquest is at an end, so far as relates to the pursuit of those rigorous measures, since the conqueror no longer finds it necessary to use extraordinary precautions for his own defence and safety. Then at length every thing is to be rendered conformable to the rules of a wise government and the duties of a good prince.

When a sovereign, arrogating to himself the absolute disposal of a people whom he has conquered, attempts to reduce them to slavery, he perpetuates the state of warfare between that nation and himself. The Scythians said to Alexander the Great, "There is never any friendship between the master and slave: in the midst of peace the rights of war still subsist." Should it be said, that in such a case there may be peace, and a kind of compact by which the conqueror consents to spare the lives of the vanquished, on condition that they acknowledge themselves his slaves, — he who makes such an assertion, is ignorant that war gives no right to take away the life of an enemy who has laid down his arms and submitted (§ 140). But let us not dispute the point: let the man who holds such principles of jurisprudence, keep them for his own use and benefit: he well deserves to be subject to such a law. But men of spirit, to whom life is nothing, less than nothing, unless sweetened with liberty, will always conceive themselves at war with that oppressor, though actual hostilities are suspended on their part through want of ability. We may, therefore, safely venture to add, that if the conquered country is to be really subject to the conqueror as to its lawful sovereign, he must rule it according to the ends for which civil government has been established. It is generally the prince alone who occasions the war, and consequently the conquest. Surely it is enough that an innocent people suffer the calamities of war: must even peace itself become fatal to them? A generous conqueror will study to relieve his new subjects, and mitigate their condition: he will think it his indispensable duty. "Conquest (says an excellent man) ever leaves behind it an immense debt, the discharge of which is absolutely necessary to acquit the conqueror in the eye of humanity."⁷

It fortunately happens, that, in this particular as in every thing else, sound policy and humanity are in perfect accord. What fidelity, what assistance, can you expect from an oppressed people? Do you wish that your conquest may prove a real addition to your strength, and be well affected to you? — treat it as a father, as a true sovereign. I am charmed with the generous answer recorded of an ambassador from Privernum. Being introduced to the Roman senate, he was asked by the consul — "if we show you clemency, what dependence can we have on the peace you are

come to sue for?" "If (replied the ambassador) you grant it on reasonable conditions, it will be safe and permanent: otherwise, it will not last long." Some took offence at the boldness of this speech; but the more sensible part of the senate approved of the Privernian's answer, deeming it the proper language of a man and a freeman. "Can it be imagined (said those wise senators) that any nation, or even any individual, will longer continue in an irksome and disagreeable condition, than while compelled to submit to it? If those to whom you give peace receive it voluntarily, it may be relied on: what fidelity can you expect from those whom you wish to reduce to slavery?" "The most secure dominion," said Camillus, "is that which is acceptable to those over whom it is exercised."

Such are the rights which the law of nature gives to the conqueror, and the duties which it imposes on him. The manner of exerting the one, and fulfilling the other, varies according to circumstances. In general, he ought to consult the true interests of his own state, and by sound policy to reconcile them, as far as possible, with those of the conquered country. He may, in imitation of the kings of France, unite and incorporate it with his own dominions. Such was the practice of the Romans: but they did this in different modes according to cases and conjunctures. At a time when Rome stood in need of an increase of population, she destroyed the town of Alba, which she feared to have as a rival: but she received all its inhabitants within her walls, and thereby gained so many new citizens. In after times the conquered cities were left standing, and the freedom of Rome was given to the vanquished inhabitants. Victory could not have proved so advantageous to those people as their defeat.

The conqueror may likewise simply put himself in the place of the sovereign whom he has dispossessed. Thus the Tartars have acted in China: the empire was suffered to subsist in its former condition, except that it fell under to dominion of a new race of sovereigns.

Lastly, the conqueror may rule his conquest as a separate state, and permit it to retain *its own* form of government. But this method is dangerous: it produces no real union of strength; it weakens the conquered country, without making any considerable addition to the power of the victorious state.

§ 202. To whom the conquest belongs. (171)

It is asked, to whom the conquest belongs, — to the prince who has made it, or to the state? This question ought never to have been heard of. Can the prince, in his character of sovereign, act for any other end than the good of the state? Whose are the forces which he employs in his wars? Even if he made the conquest at his own expense, out of his own revenue or his private and patrimonial estates, does he not make use of the personal exertions of his subjects in achieving it? Docs he not shed their blood in the contest? But, supposing even that he were to employ foreign or mercenary troops, does he not expose his nation to the enemy's resentment? Does he not involve her in the war? And shall he alone reap all the advantages of it? Is it not for the cause of the state, and of the nation, that he takes up arms? The *nation*, therefore, has a just claim to all the rights to which such war gives birth.

If the sovereign embarks in a war, of which his own personal interests are the sole ground, — as, for instance, to assert his right of succession to a foreign sovereignty, — the question then assumes a new face. In this affair the state is wholly unconcerned: but then the nation should be at liberty either to refuse engaging in it, or to assist her prince, at her own option. If he is empowered to employ the national force in support of his personal rights, he should, in such case, make no distinction between these rights and those of the state. The French law, which annexes to *the crown* all acquisitions made by the king, should be the law of all nations. (171)

§ 203. Whether we are to set at liberty a people whom the enemy had unjustly conquered.

It has been observed (§ 196) that we may be obliged, if not externally, yet in conscience, and by the laws of equity, to restore to a third party the booty we have recovered out of the hands of an enemy who had taken it from him in an unjust war. The obligation is more certain and more extensive, with regard to a people whom our enemy had unjustly oppressed. For a people thus spoiled of their liberty, never renounce the hope of recovering it. If they have not voluntarily incorporated themselves with the state by which they have been subdued, — if they have not freely aided her in the war against us, — we certainly ought so to use our victory, as not merely to give them a new master, but to break their chains. To deliver an oppressed people is a noble fruit of victory: it is a valuable advantage gained, thus to acquire a faithful friend. The canton of Schweitz, having wrested the country of Glaris from the house of Austria, restored the inhabitants to their former liberties; and Glaris, admitted into the Helvetic confederacy, formed the sixth canton.

10 (172)

(168) See further, as to the effect of capture, as to *movables* and *immovables*, and the doctrine of postliminium, and the *principle* on which it is in general founded, *post*. 392, §§ 204, 205; and the other authorities and modern decisions, Marten's L.N. 290-293; 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 414-435; and Id. Index, tit. *Postliminium*.

As to *removables* captured in a *land war*, some writers on the law of nations state it to be merely requisite that the property shall have been *twenty-four hours* in the enemy's power, after which they contend, that the right of postliminium is completely divested, so that immediately after the expiration of that time, they may be alienated to neutrals, as indefeasible property. Others contend, that the property must have been brought *infra Præsidia*, that is, within the camps, towns, ports, or fleets of the enemy; and others have drawn lines of an arbitrary nature. Marten's L.N. 290-1; 2 Wooddeson's Vin. L. 444, § 34.

With respect to *maritime captures*, a more absolute and certain species of possession has been required. In the case of *Flad Oyen*. 1 Rob. Rep. 134; Atcheson's Rep. 8, n. 9; and 8 Term Rep. 270, in notes. Sir *Wm Scott* said, "By the general practice of the law of nations, a *sentence of condemnation* is at present deemed generally necessary; and a neutral purchaser in Europe, during war, does look to the legal sentence of condemnation as one of the title-deeds of the ship,

if he buys a prize-vessel. I believe there is no instance in which a man, having purchased a prize-vessel of a belligerent, has thought himself secure in making that purchase, merely because that ship had been in the enemy's possession twenty-four hours, or carried *infra præsidia*. At any rate, the rule of condemnation is the general rule applied by England." So that, by the *general* law of nations, if a vessel be retaken *before condemnation*, by any ship of the nation of which the original owner is a subject, although even four years after the capture he has a right to have the same restored to him, subject to his paying certain salvage to the re-captor. See *Goss* and *Withers*, 2 Burr. 683; *Constant Mary*, 3 Rob. Rep. 97; The *Huldah* Id. 235 *Assivedeo v*. *Cambridge*, 10 Mod. 79. And such sentence of condemnation must also have been pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction, and in the country either of the enemy himself, or of some ally, and not in a neutral country. *Flad Oyen*, 1 Rob. Rep. 134; *Havelock v. Rockwood*, Atchesons Rep. 8, n. 9.

But if, after the time of the enemy's transferring his prize to a neutral, a peace be concluded between that enemy and the state from whose subject the prize was taken, then the transfer to the neutral becomes valid and perfect even though there was no legal condemnation, for, *as* observed by Vattel the right of postliminium no longer exists after the conclusion of peace. And see Sir W. Scott's decision on that point, in Schooner *Sophie*, 6 Rob. Rep. 142.

In cases arising between British subjects with one another, and also in cases arising between such subjects and those of her allies, peculiar modifications of the general law of nations were introduced or acknowledged by Great Britain. Thus, it was established by several acts of parliament (13 Goo. 2, c. 4; 17 Geo. 2, c. 34; 19 Geo, 2, c. 34; 43 Geo. 3, c. 160. and see *Hamilton v. Mendes*, 2 Burr. 1198; 1 Bla. Rep 27), that the maritime right of postliminium shall subsist even to the end of the war; and, therefore, the ships or goods of the subjects of this country, taken *at sea* by an enemy, and afterwards retaken, even at any indefinite period of time, and whether before or after sentence of condemnation, are in general to be restored to the original proprietors, but subject to certain specified exceptions, and, in general, also subject to the payment of salvage to the re-captor. 1 Chitty's Com L. 434-6; and *see Franklin*. 4 Rob. Rep. 147; 1 Edward's Rep, 279, the *Two Friends*, 1 Rob. Rep. 271; *Cornu v. Blackburne*, Dougl. 648. [*Muller v. The Resolution*, 2 Dall. Rep. 1.]

In the absence of express stipulations with allies. Sir *Wm. Scott* observed, "I understand that the actual rule of the English maritime law is this: — viz., that the maritime law of England having adopted a most liberal rule of restitution with respect to the re-captured property of its own subjects, gives the benefit of that rule to its allies, till it appears that they act towards British property on a less liberal principle. In such a case it adopts their rule, and treats them according to their own measure of justice." — *Santa Cruz*, 1 Rob. Rep. 49. — C.

- 1. Grotius, de Jure Belli et Pacis, lib. iii. cap. vi. § iii. n. vii.
- 2. See Grotius, ibid, and in the text.

- 3. Grotius, ibid.
- 4. Grotius, lib. iii. cap. xvi.
- (169) See further as to postliminium, *post*, chap. xiv; and the case of *Bredes Lust*, 5 Rob. Rep. 233-251. C.
- 5. By the treaty of Schwedt, October 6, 1713.
- (170) When a country has been conquered by the British, or any other arms, and having become a dominion of the king in right of his crown, the conquered inhabitants, once received by the conqueror, become his subjects, and are universally to be regarded in that light, and not as enemies or aliens. *Elphinstone v. Bedreechund*, Knapp's Re, 338; *Campbell v. Hall*, 23 State Trials, p. 322; and Cowper, 205; and *Fabrigas v. Moslyn*, Cowp. Rep. 165.

But statutes previously passed do not in general extend to a *conquered* country: see 2 Merivale's Rep. 156; 4 Modern Rep. 222; 1 Chitty's Com. L. 639, 640; 1 Bla. Com. 102-3. As to the application of the laws of England to her foreign possessions, see *Gardiner v. Pell*, 1 Jac. & Walk. 27; and Id. 30, n. (a) — C.

- 6. Inter dominum et servum nulla amicitia est: etiam in pace, belli tamen jura servantur. Q Curt. lib. vii. cap. viii.
- 7. Montesquieu, in his Spirit of Laws.
- 8. Quid, si pœnam (inquit consul) remittimus vobis, qualem nos pacem vobiscum habituros speremus? Si bonam dederitis, inquit, et fidam et perpetuam; si malam, haud diuturnam. Tum vero minari, nec id ambigue Privernatem, quidam, et illis vocibus ad rebellandum incitari pacatos populos. Pars melior senatus ad meliora responsa trahere, et dicere viri et liberi vocem auditam: an credi posse ullum populum, aut hominem denique, in ea conditione cujus eum pœniteat, diutius quam necesse sit, mansurum? Ibi pacem esse fidam, ubi voluntarii pacati sint; neque eo loco, ubi servitutem esse velint, fidem sperandam esse. Tit. Liv. lib viii. cap. xxi.
- 9. Certe id firmissimum longe imperium est, quo obdedientes gaudent. Tit. Liv. lib. viii. cap. xiii.
- (171) Ante, 365, s. 1664, and note (165).
- 10. Histoire de la Confederation Helvetique, par M. de Watteville, liv. iii. under the year 1351.
- (172) As nations are independent of each other, and acknowledge no superior (*ante*, in several places), there is, unfortunately, no sovereign power among nations to uphold or enforce the international law; no tribunal to which the oppressed can appeal, as of right against the
- 107 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

oppressor; and consequently, if either nation refuse to give effect to the established principles of international law, the only redress is by resorting to arms, and enforcing the performance of the national obligation and this is the principle of just war. So, there is no regular international or even municipal court to adjudicate upon questions of lawful capture or prize. And in Great Britain, no municipal court, whether of common law or equity, can take cognizance of any questions arising out of hostile seizure; nor can any question respecting the infraction of treaties be directly agitated before courts of law, any more than questions respecting booty acquired in a continental inland war. In general, in all states, this is a jurisdiction assumed only by the sovereign in whom the right or power of declaring war and peace, and modifying their terms, is vested, excepting in some cases of particular facts, where the king has thought fit to act with the concurrence of his nation at large, instead of proceeding only upon his prerogative. In Great Britain, the king usually, by a special commission, delegates his power to decide upon question of capture and prize to the chief judge of the Admiralty Court, but quite separate from his ordinary jurisdiction, with an appeal to the Privy Council; and before that tribunal alone con any question of capture or prize be discussed; (Elphinstone v. Bedreechund, Knapp's Rep. Privy Council, 316 to 361; Le Caux v. Eden, Dougl. 594; Hill v. Reardon, 2 Russell's Rep. 608;) and not in an action at law or court of equity, excepting in the case of a trust. *Id. ibid*; and *Faith v*. Pearson, Holt's Cas. Ni. Pri. 113. Therefore, where the members of the provisional government of a recently *conquered country* seized the property of a native of it, who had been refused the benefit of the articles of capitulation of a fortress of which he had been the governor, but had been permitted to reside, under military surveillance, in his own house in the city in which the seizure was made, and which was at a considerable distance from the scene of actual hostilities; it was held by the House of Lords, in England, that the seizure having been made flagrante et nondum cessante bello, must be regarded in the light of a hostile seizure, and that a municipal court had no jurisdiction on the subject; (Elphinstone v. Bedreechund, Knapp's Rep. 316 to 361; and see Hill v. Reardon, 2 Sim. & Stu. 431; but which on one point, respecting a trust, was afterwards overruled in Chancery; *Id.* 2 Russ. 608;) and *per* Lord *Tentereden*—; We think the proper character of the transaction was that of a hostile seizure, made, if not *flagrante*, yet nondum cessante bello, regard being had both to the time, the place, and the person; and, consequently, that the municipal court had no jurisdiction to adjudge upon the subject: but that, if any thing was done amiss, — recourse could only be had to the government for redress. We shall therefore recommend it to his majesty to reverse the judgment of the Supreme Court of Bombay." — id. page 360-1. — Again, it has been held that the circumstances that a recently conquered city, where a seizure of the property of a native is made by the members of a provisional government during time of war, had been some months previously in the undisturbed possession of that government, and that courts for the administration of justice were then sitting in it, under the authority of that government, do not alter the character of the transaction, so as to make it a subject of cognisance by a municipal court." — id, 316. — And there is no distinction, in this respect, between the *public* and *private* property of an absolute monarch; and, therefore, money in the hands of the banker of an absolute monarch, whose territory has been conquered by the British, may be recovered from the banker, on an information, on behalf of the crown. Advocate-General of Bombay v. Amerchand, Knapp's Rep. 329, note; Elphinstone v. Bedreechund, Knapp's Rep. 357.

As the capture, in general, belongs to the sovereign of the state (although, by municipal regulations, the actual captors may acquire some subordinate rights), it also follows that no British subject can maintain an action against the captor. *Caux v. Eden*, 2 Dougl. 573. In a state resulting from a state of war, if property be seized under an erroneous supposition that it belongs to the enemy, it may be liberated by the proper authorities; but no action can be maintained against the party who has taken it, in a court of law. *Caux v. Eden*, 2 Dougl. 573; *Elphinstone v. Bedreechund*, Knapp's Rep. 357. If an English naval commander seize any movable as enemies' property, that turns out clearly to be British property, he forfeits his prize to the Prize Court (sometimes confounded with the Court of Admiralty), and that court awards the return of it to the party from whom it was taken, The Court of Admiralty is the proper tribunal for the trial of questions of prize or no prize, and it exercises this jurisdiction as a court of prize, under a commission from his majesty: and if it makes an unsatisfactory determination, an appeal lies to his majesty in council; for, the king reserves the ultimate right to decide on such questions by his own authority, and does not commit their determination to any municipal court of justice.

Booty taken under the colour of military authority, falls under the same rule. If property be taken by an officer under the supposition that it is the property of a hostile state, or of individuals, which ought to be confiscated, no municipal court can judge of the propriety or impropriety of the seizure: it can be judged of only by an authority delegated by his majesty, and by his majesty, ultimately, assisted by the lords in council. There are no direct decisions on such questions, because, as was stated by Lord Mansfield, in *Lindo v. Rodney*, they are cases of rare occurrence. *Elphinstone v. Bedreechund*, Knapp's Rep. 340, 357-8; *Caux v. Eden.* Dougl. 592; *Lindo v. Rodney*, Id. 313.

For these reasons, it is usual, when questions of importance between two sovereigns, or their subjects, arise, by particular treaty, to constitute a tribunal for that special purpose; and municipal statutes have been passed in England in aid of such treaty. Thus, by additional articles of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and France, of the 30th May 1814, certain conventions were made for indemnifying British subjects for the confiscation of their property by the French revolutionary government, and certain commissioners were appointed between the two countries, to examine and decide upon such British claims; and the statute 59 Geo., 3, c. 51, was passed with the same object; and such claims were adjudicated upon between the two countries. It was held, however, that these conventions and treaties and the act for carrying the same into effect, did not exclude the jurisdiction of a court of equity to examine and enforce equities attaching upon the compensation in the hands of the person in whose favour the award of the commissioners had been made; (Hill v. Reardon, 2 Russell's Rep. 609, overruling S.C. in 2 Sim. & Stu. 437;) and it was holden that, where a person, in whose favour an adjudication under such conventions has been made by the commissioners or by the Privy Council is affected by a trust or by fraud, a court of equity has jurisdiction to enforce the trust or relieve against the fraud (id. ibid.); and the same principle would, no doubt, be extended to cases of capture or prize. — C.

CHAP. XIV. OF THE RIGHT OF POSTLIMINIUM.

\S 204. Definition of the right of postliminium $^{(173)}$

THE right of postliminium is that in virtue of which persons and things taken by the enemy are restored to their former state, on coming again into the power of the nation to which they belonged. (174)

§ 205. Foundation of this right.

The sovereign is bound to protect the persons and property of his subjects, and to defend them against the enemy. When, therefore, a subject, or any part of his property, has fallen into the enemy's possession, should any fortunate event bring them again into the sovereign's power, it is undoubtedly his duty to restore them to their former condition, — to re-establish the persons in all their rights and obligations, to give back the effects to the owners, — in a word, to replace every thing on the same footing on which it stood previous to the enemy's capture.

The justice or injustice of the war makes no difference in this case, — not only because, according to the voluntary law of nations, the war, as to its effects, is reputed just on both sides, but likewise because war, whether just or not, is a national concern; and, if the subjects who fight or suffer in the national cause, should, after they have, either in their persons or their property, fallen into the enemy's power, be, by some fortunate incident, restored to the hands of their own people, there is no reason why they should not be restored to their former condition. It is the same as if they had never been taken. If the war be just on the part of their nation, they were unjustly captured by the enemy; and thus nothing is more natural than to restore them as soon as it becomes possible. If the war be unjust, they are under no greater obligation to suffer in atonement for its injustice than the rest of the nation. Fortune brings down the evil on their heads when they are taken: she delivers them from it when they escape. Here, again, it is the same as if they never had been captured. Neither their own sovereign, nor the enemy, has any particular right over them. The enemy has lost by one accident what he had gained by another.

§ 206. How it takes effect.

Persons return, and things are recovered, by the right of postliminium, when, after having been taken by the enemy, they come again into the power of their own nation (§ 204). This right, therefore, takes effect as soon as such persons or things captured by the enemy fall into the hands of soldiers belonging to their own nation, or are brought back to the army, the camp, the territories of their sovereign, or the places under his command.

§ 207. Whether it takes effect among the allies.

Those who unite with us to carry on a war are joint parties with us: we are engaged in a common cause; our right is one and the same; and they are considered as making but one body with us. Therefore, when persons or things captured by the enemy are retaken by our allies or auxiliaries, or in any other manner fall into their hands, this, so far as relates to the effect of the right, is precisely the same thing as if they were come again into our own power; since, in the cause in which we are jointly embarked, our power and that of our allies is but one and the same. The right of postliminium therefore takes effect among those who carry on the war in conjunction with us; and the persons and things recovered by them from the enemy are to be restored to their former condition. (175)

But, does this right take place in the territories of our allies? Here a distinction arises. If those allies make a common cause with us, — if they are associates in the war, — we are necessarily entitled to the right of postliminium in their territories as well as in our own: for, their state is united with ours, and together with it, continues but one party in the war we carry on. But if, as in our times is frequently the practice, an ally only gives us a stated succour stipulated by treaty, and does not himself come to a rupture with our enemy, between whose state and his own, in their immediate relations, peace continues to be observed, — in this case, only the auxiliaries whom he sends to our assistance are partakers and associates in the war; and his dominions remain in a state of neutrality.

§ 208. Of no validity in neutral nations.

Now, the right of postliminium does not take effect in neutral countries: for, when a nation chooses to remain neuter in a war, she is bound to consider it as equally just on both sides, so far as relates to its effects, — and, consequently, to look upon every capture made by either party as a lawful acquisition. To allow one of the parties, in prejudice to the other, to enjoy in her dominions the right of claiming things taken by the latter, or the right of postliminium, would be declaring in favour of the former, and departing from the line of neutrality.

§ 209. What things are recoverable by this right. (176)

Naturally, every kind of property might be recovered by the right of postliminium; and there is no intrinsic reason why movables should be excepted in this case, provided they can be certainly recognised and identified. Accordingly, the ancients, on recovering such things from the enemy, frequently restored them to their former owners. But the difficulty of recognising things of this nature, and the endless disputes which would arise from the prosecution of the owners' claims to them, have been deemed motives of sufficient weight for the general establishment of a contrary practice. To these considerations we may add, that, from the little hope entertained of recovering effects taken by the enemy and once carried to a *place of safety*, a reasonable presumption arises that the former owners have relinquished their property. It is therefore with reason that *movables or booty* are excepted from the right of postliminium, unless retaken from the enemy immediately after his capture of them; in which case, the proprietor neither finds a difficulty in recognising his effects, nor is presumed to have relinquished them. And, as the custom has once

been admitted, and is now well established, there would be an injustice in violating it (Prelim, § 26). Among the Romans, indeed, slaves were not treated like other movable property: they, by the right of postliminium, were restored to their masters, even when the rest of the booty was detained. The reason of this is evident: for, as it was at all times easy to recognise a slave, and ascertain to whom he belonged, the owner, still entertaining hopes of recovering him, was not supposed to have relinquished his right.

§ 210. Of those persons who cannot return by the right of postliminium. (177).

Prisoners of war, who have given their parole, — territories and towns which have submitted to the enemy, and have sworn or promised allegiance to him, — cannot of themselves return to their former condition by the right of postliminium: for, faith is to be kept even with enemies (§ 174).

§ 211. They enjoy this right when retaken.

But if the sovereign retakes those towns, countries, or prisoners, who had surrendered to the enemy, he recovers all his former rights over them, and is bound to re-establish them in their *pristine condition* (§ 205). In this case, they enjoy the right of postliminium without any breach of their word, any violation of their plighted faith. The enemy loses by the chance of war a right which the chance of war had before given him. But, concerning prisoners of war, a distinction is to be made. If they were entirely free on their parole, the single circumstance of their coming again into the power of their own nation does not release them, — since, even if they had returned home, they would still have continued prisoners. The consent of the enemy who had captured them, or his total subjugation, can alone discharge them. But, if they have only promised not to effect their escape, — a promise which prisoners frequently make in order to avoid the inconveniences of a jail, — the only obligation incumbent on them is, that they shall not, of themselves, quit the enemy's country, or the place assigned for their residence. And if the troops of their party should gain possession of the place where they reside, the consequence is, that, by the right of war, they recover their liberty, are restored to their own nation, and reinstated in their former condition. (178)

§ 212. Whether this right extends to their property alienated by the enemy.

When a town, reduced by the enemy's arms, is retaken by those of her own sovereign, she is, as we have above seen, restored to her former condition, and reinstated in the possession of all her rights. It is asked whether she thus recovers such part of her property as had been alienated by the enemy while he kept her in subjection. In the first place, we are to make a distinction between *movable* property not recoverable by the right of postliminium (§ 202), and immovables. The former belongs to the enemy who gets it into his hands, and he may irrecoverably alienate it. As to immovables, let it be remembered that the acquisition of a town taken in war is not *fully consummated till confirmed by a treaty of peace*, or by the entire submission or *destruction of the state to which it belonged* (§ 197). Till then, the sovereign of

that town has hopes of retaking it, or of recovering it by a peace. And from the moment it returns into his power, he restores it to all its rights (§ 205), and consequently it recovers all its possessions, as far as in their nature they are recoverable. It therefore resumes its immovable possessions from the hands of those persons who have been so prematurely forward to purchase them. In buying them of *one who had not* an absolute right to dispose of them, the purchasers made a hazardous bargain; and if they prove losers by the transaction, it is a consequence to which they deliberately exposed themselves. But if that town had been *ceded to the enemy by a treaty* of peace, or was completely fallen into his power by the submission of the whole state, she has no longer any claim to the right of postliminium; and the alienation of any of her possessions by the conqueror is valid and irreversible; nor can she lay claim to them, or, in me sequel, some fortunate revolution should liberate her from the yoke of the conqueror. When Alexander made a present to the Thessalians of the sum due from them to the Thebans (see § 77), he was so absolutely master of the republic of Thebes, that he destroyed the city and sold the inhabitants.

The same decisions hold good with regard to the immovable property of individuals, prisoners or not, which has been alienated by the enemy while he was master of the country. Grotius proposes the question with respect to immovable property possessed in a neutral country by a prisoner of war. But, according to the principles we have laid down, this question is groundless: for, the sovereign who makes a prisoner in war, has no other right over him than that of detaining his person until the conclusion of the war, or until he be ransomed (§§ 148, &c.); but he acquires no right to the prisoner's property, unless he can seize on it. It is impossible to produce any natural reason why the captor should have a right to dispose of his prisoner's property, unless the prisoner has it about him.

\S 213. Whether a nation that has been entirely subdued can enjoy the right of postliminium.

When a nation, a people, a state, has been entirely subdued, it is asked whether a revolution can entitle them to the right of postliminium. In order justly to answer this question, there must again be a distinction of cases, If that conquered state has not yet acquiesced in her new subjection, has not voluntarily submitted, and has only ceased to resist from inability, — if her victor has not laid aside the sword of conquest and taken up the sceptre of peace and equity, — such a people are not really subdued: they are only defeated and oppressed; and, on being delivered by the arms of an ally, they doubtless return to their former situation (§ 207). Their ally cannot become their conqueror; he is their deliverer; and all the obligation of the party delivered is to reward him. If the subsequent conqueror, not being an ally to the state of which we speak, intends to keep it under his own jurisdiction as the reward of his victory, he puts himself in the place of the former conqueror, and becomes the enemy of the state which the other had oppressed: that state may lawfully resist him, and avail herself of a favourable opportunity to recover her liberty. If she had been unjustly oppressed, he who rescues her from the yoke of the oppressor ought generously to reinstate her in the possession of all her rights (§ 203).

The question changes with regard to a state which has voluntarily submitted to the conqueror. If the people, no longer treated as enemies, but as actual subjects, have submitted to a lawful government, they are thenceforward dependent on a new sovereign; or, being incorporated with the victorious nation, they become a part of it, and share its fate. Their former state is absolutely destroyed; all its relations, all its alliances are extinguished (Book II. § 203). Whoever, then, the new conqueror may be, that afterwards subdues the state to which these people are united, they share the destiny of that state, as a part shares the fate of the whole. This has been the practice of nations in all ages, — I say, even of just and equitable nations, — especially with regard to an ancient conquest. The most moderate conqueror confines his generosity in this particular to the restoration of the liberties of a people who have been but recently subdued, and whom he does not consider as perfectly incorporated, or well cemented by inclination, with the state which he has conquered.

If the people in question shake off the yoke and recover their liberty by their own exertions, they regain all their rights; they return to their former situation; and foreign nations have no right to determine whether they have shaken off the yoke of lawful authority, or burst the chains of slavery. Thus, the kingdom of Portugal, — which had been seized on by Philip II. king of Spain, under pretence of an hereditary right, but in reality by force and the terror of his arms, — reestablished the independency of her crown, and recovered her former rights, when she drove out the Spaniards, and placed the duke of Braganza on the throne.

§ 214. Right of postliminium for what is restored at the peace.

Provinces, town, and lands, which the enemy *restores by* the treaty of peace, are *certainly entitled to the right of postliminium:* for the sovereign, in whatever manner he recovers them, is bound *to restore them* to their former condition, as soon as he regains *possession of them* (§ 205). The enemy, in giving back a town at the peace, renounces the right he had acquired by arms. It is just the same as if he had never taken it; and the transaction furnishes no reason which can justify the sovereign in refusing to reinstate such town in the possession of all her rights, and restore her to her former condition.

§ 215. and for things ceded to the enemy.

But whatever is *ceded* to the enemy by a treaty of peace, is truly and completely alienated. It has no longer any claim to the right of postliminium, unless the treaty of peace be broken and cancelled.

§ 216. The right of postliminium does not exist after a peace.

And as things not mentioned in the treaty of peace remain in the condition in which they happen to be at the time when the treaty is concluded, and are, on both sides, tacitly ceded to the present possessor, it may be said, in general, that the right of postliminium no longer exists after the conclusion of the peace. That right entirely relates to the states of war.

§ 217. Why always in force for prisoners.

Nevertheless, and for this very reason, there is an exception to be made here in favour of prisoners of war. Their sovereign is bound to release them at the peace (§ 154). But, if he cannot accomplish this, — if the fate of war compels him to accept of hard and unjust conditions, — the enemy, who ought to set the prisoners at liberty when the war is terminated, and he has no longer any thing to fear from them (§§ 150, 153), continues the state of war with respect to them, if he still detains them in captivity, and especially if he reduces them to slavery (§ 152). They have therefore a right to effect their escape from him, if they have an opportunity, and to return to their own country, equally as in war time; since, with regard to them, the war still continues. And in that case, the sovereign, from his obligation to protect them, is bound to restore them to their former condition (§ 205).

§ 218. They are free even by escaping into a neutral country.

Further, those prisoners who are, without any lawful reason, detained after the conclusion of peace, become immediately free, when, once escaped from captivity, they have even reached a neutral country: for, enemies are not to be pursued and seized on neutral ground (§ 132); and whoever detains an innocent prisoner after the peace, continues to be his enemy. This rule should and actually does obtain among nations who do not admit and authorize the practice of enslaving prisoners of war.

§ 219. How the rights and obligations of prisoners subsist.

It is sufficiently evident from the premises, that prisoners are to be considered as citizens who may one day return to their country: and, when they do return, it is the duty of the sovereign to re-establish them in their former condition. Hence it clearly follows, that the rights of every one of those prisoners, together with his obligations (or the rights of others over him), still subsist undiminished, — only the exertion of them is, for the most part, suspended during the time of his captivity.

§ 220. Testament of a prisoner of war.

The prisoner of war therefore retains a right to dispose of his property, particularly in case of death: and, as there is nothing in the state of captivity which can in this latter respect deprive him of the exercise of his right, the testament of a prisoner of war ought to be valid in his own country, unless rendered void by some inherent defect.

§ 221. Marriage.

With nations which have established the indissolubility of the marriage ties, or have ordained that they should continue for life unless dissolved by the judgment of a court, those ties still

subsist, notwithstanding the captivity of one of the parties, who, on his return home, is, by postliminium, again entitled to all his matrimonial rights.

§ 222. Regulations respecting postliminium, established by treaty or custom.

We do not here enter into a detail of what the civil laws of particular nations have ordained with respect to the right of postliminium: we content ourselves with observing that such local regulations are obligatory on the subjects of the state alone, and do not affect foreigners. Neither do we here examine what has been settled on the head by treaties: those particular compacts establish merely a conventional right, which relates only to the contracting parties. Customs confirmed by long and constant use are obligatory on those nations who have given a tacit consent to them; and they are to be respected, when not contrary to the law of nature: but those which involve an infringement of that sacred law are faulty and invalid; and, instead of conforming to such customs, every nation is bound to use her endeavours to effect their abolition. Among the Romans the right of postliminium, was in force, even in times of profound peace, with respect to nations with which Rome had neither connections of friendship, lights of hospitality, nor alliance. This was because those nations were, as we have already observed, considered in some measure as enemies. The prevalence of milder manners has almost everywhere abolished that remnant of barbarism.

- (173) See, in general, 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 430 to 435; Id. Index, tit. *Postliminium*. C.
- (174) See *ante*, s. 196, page 385, note (168), as to *movables* and *ships*. C.
- (175) As to the general rule in the absence of treaty, see *Santa Cruz*, 1 Rob. Rep. 49; *ante*, 385, n. (168). But, in general, the precise rule is fixed by treaty between allies. *Id ibid* C.
- (176) As to movables and ships, ante, 384, n. C.
- 1. See several instances in Grotius, book iii, ch. xvi § 2.
- (177) In general, as regards countries of persons taken by a belligerent state, who were not the subjects of that state during any preceding part of the same war, a different rule prevails than that laid down by Vattel, sect, 211; for, the law of postliminium implies that the party claiming it returns to his previous character. And he who, during the whole war, has been the subject of the enemy alone, must be considered, when he falls into the hands of the rival state, not as *returning* to a previous character, but as acquiring a character absolutely new. Upon this principle was decided an important question in the case of *Boedes Lust*, 5 Rob. Rep. 233; and on the same principle it was established that, if a neutral have but just set his foot on the colony of an enemy for a few hours before its capture; but if it be proved *that he went there for the purpose of*
- 116 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

settling, then his property will be subject to condemnation, as if he were a native enemy. And see the *Dianna*. 5 Rob. Rep. 60. — C.

(178) See note (177) ante.

- 2. Lib. iii. cap. ix. § vi.
- 3. Digest, lib. xlix. de Capt. et Postlim. leg. v. § ii.

CHAP. XV. OF THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE PERSONS IN WAR.

§ 223. Subjects cannot commit hostilities without the sovereign's order.

THE right of making war, as we have shown in the first chapter of this book, solely belongs to the sovereign power, which not only decides whether it be proper to undertake the war, and to declare it, but likewise directs all its operations, as circumstances of the utmost importance to the safety of the state. Subjects, therefore, cannot of themselves take any steps in this affair; nor are they allowed to commit any act of hostility without orders from their sovereign. Be it understood, however, that under the head of "hostilities," we do not mean to include self-defence. A subject may repel the violence of a fellow-citizen when the magistrate's assistance is not at hand; and with much greater reason may he defend himself against the unexpected attacks of foreigners.

§ 224. That order may be general or particular.

The sovereign's order, which commands acts of hostility, and gives a right to commit them, is either general or particular. The declaration of war, which enjoins the subjects at large to attack the enemy's subjects, implies a general order. The generals, officers, soldiers, privateers-men, and partisans, being all commissioned by the sovereign, make war by virtue of a particular order.

§ 225. Source of the necessity of such an order.

But, though an order from the sovereign be necessary to authorize the subjects to make war, that necessity wholly results from the laws essential to every political society, and not from any obligation relative to the enemy. For, when one nation takes up arms against another, she from that moment declares herself an enemy to all the individuals of the latter, and authorizes them to treat her as such. What right could she have in that case to complain of any acts of hostility committed against her by private persons without orders from their superiors? The rule, therefore, of which we here speak, relates rather to public law in general, than to the law of nations properly so called, or to the principles of the reciprocal obligations of nations.

§ 226. Why the law of nations should have adopted this rule.

If we confine our views to the law of nations, considered in itself, — when once two nations are engaged in war, all the subjects of the one may commit hostilities against those of the other, and do them all the mischief authorized by the state of war. But, should two nations thus encounter each other with the collective weight of their whole force, the war would become much more bloody and destructive, and could hardly be terminated otherwise than by the utter extinction of one of the parties. The examples of ancient wars abundantly prove the truth of this assertion to any man who will for a moment recall to mind the first wars waged by Rome against the popular republics by which she was surrounded. It is therefore with good reason that the contrary practice has grown into a custom with the nations of Europe, — at least with those that keep up regular standing armies or bodies of militia. The troops alone carry on the war, while the rest of the nation remain in peace. And the necessity of a special order to act is so thoroughly established, that, even after a declaration of war between two nations, if the peasants of themselves commit any hostilities, the enemy shows them no mercy, but hangs them up as he would so many robbers or banditti. The crews of private ships of war stand in the same predicament: a commission from their sovereign or admiral can alone, in case they are captured, insure them such treatment as is given to prisoners taken in regular warfare.

§ 227. Precise meaning of the order.

In declarations of war, however, the ancient form is still retained, by which the subjects in general are ordered, not only to break off all intercourse with the enemy, (179) but also to *attack* him. Custom interprets this general order. It authorizes, indeed, and even obliges every subject, of whatever rank, to secure the persons and things belonging to the enemy, when they fall into his hands; but it does not invite the subjects to undertake any offensive expedition without a commission or particular order.

§ 228. What private persons may undertake, presuming on the sovereign's will.

There are occasions, however, when the subjects may reasonably suppose the sovereign's will, and act in consequence of his tacit command. Thus, although the operations of war are by custom generally confined to the troops, if the inhabitants of a strong place, taken by the enemy, have not promised or sworn submission to him, and should find a favourable opportunity of surprising the garrison, and recovering the place for their sovereign, they may confidently presume that the prince will approve of this spirited enterprise. And where is the man that shall dare to censure it? It is true, indeed, that, if the townsmen miscarry in the attempt, they will experience very severe treatment from the enemy. But this does not prove the enterprise to be unjust, or contrary to the laws of war. The enemy makes use of his right, of the right of arms, which authorizes him to call in the aid of terror to a certain degree, in order that the subjects of the sovereign

with whom he is at war may not be willing to venture on such bold undertakings, the success of which might prove fatal to him. During the last war, the inhabitants of Genoa suddenly took up

arms of their own accord, and drove the Austrians from the city: and the republic celebrates an annual commemoration of that event by which she recovered her liberty.

§ 229. Privateers.

Persons fitting out private ships to cruise against the enemy acquire the property of whatever captures they make, as a compensation for their disbursements, and for the risks they run: but they acquire it by grant from the sovereign, who issues out commissions to them. The sovereign allows them either the whole or a part of the capture: this entirely depends on the nature of the contract he has made with them.

As the subjects are not under an obligation of scrupulously weighing the justice of the war, which indeed they have not always an opportunity of being thoroughly acquainted with, and respecting which they are bound, in case of doubt, to rely on the sovereign's judgment (§ 187), — they unquestionably may with a safe conscience serve their country by fitting out privateers, unless the war be evidently unjust. But, on the other hand, it is an infamous proceeding on the part of foreigners, to take out commissions from a prince, in order to commit piratical depredations on a nation which is perfectly innocent with respect to them. The thirst of gold is their only inducement;

nor can the commission they have received efface the infamy of their conduct, though it screens them from punishment. Those alone are excusable, who thus assist a nation whose cause is undoubtedly just, and that has taken up arms with no other view than that of defending herself from oppression. They would even deserve praise for their exertions in such a cause, if the hatred of oppression, and the love of justice, rather than the desire of riches, stimulated them to generous efforts, and induced them to expose their lives or fortunes to the hazards of war.

§ 230. Volunteers.

The noble view of gaining instruction in the art of war, and thus acquiring a greater degree of ability to render useful services to their country, has introduced the custom of serving as volunteers even in foreign armies; and the practice is undoubtedly justified by the sublimity of the motive. At present, volunteers, when taken by the enemy, are treated as if they belonged to the army in which they fight. Nothing can be more reasonable: they in fact join that army, and unite with it in supporting the same cause; and it makes little difference in the case, whether they do this in compliance with any obligation, or at the spontaneous impulse of their own free choice.

§ 231. What soldiers and subalterns may do.

Soldiers can undertake nothing without the express or tacit command of their officers. To obey and execute, is their province, — not to act at their own discretion: they are only instruments in the hands of their commanders. Let it be remembered here, that, by a tacit order, I mean one

which is necessarily included in an express order, or in the functions with which a person is intrusted by his superior. What is said of soldiers must also in a proper degree be understood of officers, and of all who have any subordinate command, wherefore, with respect to things which are not intrusted to their charge, they may both be considered as private individuals, who are not to undertake any thing without orders. The obligation of the military is even more strict, as the martial law expressly forbids acting without orders; and this discipline is so necessary that it scarcely leaves any room for presumption. In war, an enterprise which wears a very advantageous appearance, and promises almost certain success, may nevertheless be attended with fatal consequences. It would be dangerous, in such a case, to leave the decision to the judgment of men in subordinate stations, who are not acquainted with all the views of their general, and who do not possess an equal degree of knowledge and experience; it is therefore not to be presumed that he intends to let them act at their own discretion. Fighting without orders is almost always considered, in a military man, as fighting contrary to orders, or contrary to prohibition. There is, therefore, hardly any case, except that of self-defence, in which the soldiers and inferior officers may act without orders. In that one case, the orders may safely be presumed; or rather, the right of self-defence naturally belongs to every one, and requires no permission. During the siege of Prague, in the last war, a party of French grenadiers made a sally without orders and without officers, — possessed themselves of a battery, spiked a part of the cannon, and brought away the remainder into the city. The Roman severity would have punished those men with death. The famous example of the consul Manlius is well known, who, notwithstanding the victory gained by his son, caused capital punishment to be inflicted on him for having engaged the enemy without orders. But the difference of times and manners obliges a general to moderate such severity. The mareschal Bellisle publicly reprimanded those brave grenadiers, but secretly caused money to be distributed among them, as a reward for their courage and alacrity. At another famous siege in the same war, that of Coni, the private men of some battalions that were stationed in the fosses, made, of their own accord, during the absence of their officers, a vigorous sortie, which was attended with success. Baron Leutrum was obliged to pardon their transgression, lest he should damp an ardour on which the safety of the place entirely depended. Such inordinate impetuosity should nevertheless be checked as far as possible; since it may eventually be productive of fatal consequences. Avidius Cassius inflicted capital punishment on some officers of his army, who had, without orders, marched forth at the head of a handful of men, to surprise a body of three thousand enemies, and had succeeded in cutting them to pieces. This rigour he justified, by saying that there might have been an ambuscade, — dicens, evenire potiusse ut essent insidiæ, &c.²

\S 232. Whether the state is bound to indemnify the subjects for damages sustained in war. $^{(180)}$

Is the state bound to indemnify individuals for the damages they have sustained in war? We may learn from Grotius that authors are divided on this question.³ The damages under consideration are to be distinguished into two kinds, — those done by the state itself or the sovereign, and those done by the enemy. Of the first kind, some are done deliberately and by way of precaution, as, when a field, a house, or a garden, belonging to a private person, is taken for the purpose of

erecting on the spot a town rampart, or any other piece of fortification, — or when his standing corn or his storehouses are destroyed, to prevent their being of use to the enemy. Such damages are to be made good to the individual, who should bear only his quota of the loss. (181) But there are other damages, caused by inevitable necessity, as, for instance, the destruction caused by the artillery in retaking a town from the enemy. These are merely accidents, — they are misfortunes which chance deals out to the proprietors on whom they happen to fall. The sovereign, indeed, ought to show an equitable regard for the sufferers, if the situation of his affairs will admit of it: but no action lies against the state for misfortunes of this nature, — for losses which she has occasioned, not wilfully, but through necessity and by mere accident, in the exertion of her rights. The same may be said of damages caused by the enemy. All the subjects are exposed to such damages: and woe to him on whom they fall! The members of a society may well encounter such risk of property, since they encounter a similar risk of life itself. Were the state strictly to indemnify all those whose property is injured in this manner, the public finances would soon be exhausted; and every individual in the state would be obliged to contribute his share in due proportion, — a thing utterly impracticable. Besides, these indemnifications would be liable to a thousand abuses, and there would be no end of the particulars. It is therefore to be presume that no such thing was ever intended by those who united to form a society.

But it is perfectly consonant to the duties of the state and the sovereign, and, of course, perfectly equitable, and even strictly just, to relieve, as far as possible, those unhappy sufferers who have been ruined by the ravages of war, (182) as likewise to take care of a family whose head and support has lost his life in the service of the state, There are many debts which are considered as sacred by the man who knows his duty, although they do not afford any ground of action against him. 4

(179) Hence it is illegal to have any commercial intercourse with an enemy, or even to pay him a just debt, during war. Grotius, b. iii. c. iv. § 8; Bynkershoek, b. i. c. iii.; Dr. Phillimore on Licenses, 5; *The Hoop*, 1 Rob. Rep. 198; *Potts v. Bell*, 8 Term Rep. 548; *Wilson v. Patteson*, 7 Taunt. 439; 3 Merlv. R. 469; 2 Ves. & Bea. 323; {*Scholefield v. Eichelberger*. 7 Pet. S.C. Rep. 586.} To this general rule there are sometimes exceptions. {*The U. States v. Barker*, Paine's C.C. Rep. 157}. Thus Great Britain permitted commercial intercourse with some of her plantations, whilst under capture by the French, because she expected to recover them back. See observations in *The Hoop*, 1 Rob. Rep. 209; but these exceptions are in general carried on under orders in council and licenses. — C. (See *The William Penn*, 3 Wash. C.C. Rep. 4848.)

^{1.} Til. Liv. lib. viii. cap. vii.

^{2.} Volcatius Gallicanus, quoted by Grotius, book HI, chap. xviii. § i. n. 6.

⁽¹⁸⁰⁾ On the conclusion of the late war between Great Britain and France, it was stipulated that the latter should make compensation for the amount of the confiscations of British property,

¹²¹ Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

subject to certain qualifications; and commissioners were appointed by each state to examine and adjudicate upon the claims, and as regarded Great Britain, the regulating act, 59 G. 3, c. xxxi. was passed. See discussion in *Hill v. Reardon*, 2 Russell's Rep. 608. — C.

- 3. Lib. iii. cap. xx. § viii.
- (181) It is legal to take possession of these for the benefit of the community, and no action lies for compensation, nor is any recoverable, unless given by act of parliament. 4 Term Rep. 382. C.
- (182) See note (180), p. 402.
- 4. It is in general the indispensable duty of every sovereign to adopt the most efficacious measures for the protection of his subjects engaged in war, in order that they may suffer by it as little as possible, instead of voluntarily exposing them to greater evils. During the wars in the Netherlands, Philip the Second prohibited the release or exchange of prisoners of war. He forbade the peasants, under pain of death, to pay any contributions with a view to purchase an immunity from pillage and conflagration; and, under the same penalty, prohibited the use of safeguards and protections. In opposition to this barbarous ordinance, the states-general adopted measures fraught with consummate wisdom. They published an edict, in which, after having described the destructive consequences of the Spanish barbarity, they exhorted the Flemings to attend to their own preservation, and threatened to retaliate on all who should obey the cruel ordinance of Philip. By such conduct they put an end to the dreadful proceedings to which it had given birth. Edit. A.D. 1797
- (183) Our enactments against ransoming ships or property taken by an enemy are in the same spirit; (22 Geo. 2, c. 25); 43 Geo. 3, c. 165); Geo. 3, c. 72) Marshall on Insurance, 431; but exceptions in cases of extreme necessity may be allowed by the court of Admiralty. *Id. Ibid.*

CHAP. XVI. OF VARIOUS CONVENTIONS MADE DURING THE COURSE OF THE WAR.

§ 233. Truce and suspension of arms.

WAR would become too cruel and destructive, were all intercourse between enemies absolutely broken off. According to the observation of Grotius, there still subsists a friendly intercourse in war, as Virgil² and Tacitus³ have expressed it. The occurrences and events of war lay enemies under the necessity of entering into various conventions. As we have already treated in general of the observance of faith between enemies, it is unnecessary for us in this place to prove the obligation of faithfully acting up to those conventions made in war: it therefore only remains to 122 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

explain the nature of them. Sometimes it is agreed to suspend hostilities for a certain time; and, if this convention be made but for a very short period, or only regards some particular place, it is called a cessation or suspension of arms. Such are those conventions made for the purpose of burying the dead after an assault or a battle, and for a parley, or a conference between the generals of the hostile armies. If the agreement be for a more considerable length of time, and especially if general, it is more particularly distinguished by the appellation of a truce. Many people use both expressions indiscriminately.

§ 234. Does not terminate the war.

The truce of suspension of arms does not terminate the war; it only suspends its operations.

§ 235. A truce is either partial or general.

A truce is either partial or general. By the former, hostilities are suspended only in certain places, as between a town and the army besieging it. By the latter, they are to cease generally, and in all places, between the belligerent powers. Partial truces may also admit of a distinction with respect to acts of hostility, or to persons; that is to say, the parties may agree to abstain from certain acts of hostility during a limited time, or two armies may mutually conclude a truce or suspension of arms without regard to any particular place.

§ 236. General truce for many years.



A general truce, made for many years, differs from a peace in little else than in leaving the question which was the original ground of the war still undecided. When two nations are weary of hostilities, and yet cannot agree on the point which constitutes the subject of their dispute, they generally have recourse to this kind of agreement. Thus, instead of peace, long truces only have usually been made between the Christians and the Turks, — sometimes from a false spirit of religion; at other times, because neither party were willing to acknowledge the other as lawful owners of their respective possessions.

§ 237. By whom theae agreements may be concluded.

It is necessary to the validity of an agreement, that it be made by one who possesses competent powers. Every thing done in war is done by the authority of the sovereign, who alone has the right of both of undertaking the war, and directing its operations, (§ 4) But, from the impossibility of executing every thing by himself he must necessarily communicate part of his power to his ministers and officers. The question, therefore, is, to determine what are the things of which the sovereign reserves the management in his own hands, and what those are which he is naturally presumed to intrust to the ministers of his will, to the generals and other officers employed in military operations. We have above (Book II. § 207) laid down and explained the principle which is to serve as a general rule on this subject. If the sovereign has not given any special mandate, the person commanding in his name is held to be invested with all the powers

necessary for the reasonable and salutary exercise of his functions, — for every thing which naturally follows from his commission. Every thing beyond that is reserved to the sovereign, who is not supposed to have delegated a greater portion of his power than is necessary for the good of his affairs. According to this rule, a general truce can only be concluded by the sovereign himself, or by some person on whom he has expressly conferred a power for that purpose. For, it is by no means necessary to the success of the war, that a general should be invested with such an extensive authority: it would exceed the limits of his functions, which consist in directing the military operations in the place where he has the command, and not in regulating the general interests of the state. The conclusion of a general truce is a matter of so high importance, that the sovereign is always presumed to have reserved it in his own hands. So extensive a power suits only the viceroy or governor of a distant country, for the territories under him; and even in this case, if the truce be for a number of years, it is natural to suppose the sovereign's ratification necessary. The Roman consuls, and other commanders, had a power to grant general truces for the term of their commission; but, if that term was considerable, or the truce made for a longer time, it required the ratification of the senate and people. Even a partial truce, when for a long time, seems also to exceed the ordinary powers of a general; and he can only conclude it under a reservation of its being ratified by the sovereign authority.

But, as to partial truces for a short period, it is often necessary, and almost always proper, that the general should have a power to conclude them: — it is necessary, when he cannot wait for the sovereign's consent; it is proper on those occasions when the truce can only tend to spare the effusion of blood, and to promote the mutual advantage of the contracting parties. With such a power, therefore, the general or commander in chief is naturally supposed to be invested. Thus, the governor of a town, and the general besieging it, may agree on a cessation of arms, for the purpose of burying the dead, or of coming to a parley: they may even settle a truce for some months on condition that the town, if not relieved within that time, shall surrender, &c. Conventions of this kind only tend to mitigate the evils of war, and are not likely to prove detrimental to any one.

§ 238. The sovereign's faith engaged in them.

All these truces and suspensions of arms are concluded by the authority of the sovereign, who consents to some of them in his own person, and to others through the ministry of his generals and officers. His faith is pledged by such agreements, and he is bound to enforce their observance.

§ 239. When the truce

The truce binds the contracting parties from the moment of its being concluded, but cannot have the force of a law, with regard to the subjects on both sides, till it has been solemnly proclaimed: and, as an unknown law imposes no obligation, the truce does not become binding on the subjects until duly notified to them. Hence, if, before they can have obtained certain information of its being concluded, they commit any act contrary to it — any act of hostility — they are not

punishable. But, as the sovereign is bound to fulfil his promises, it is incumbent on him to cause restitution to be made of all prizes taken subsequent to the period when the truce should have commenced. The subjects, who, through ignorance of its existence, have failed to observe it, are not obliged to offer any indemnification, any more than their sovereign, who was unable to notify it to them sooner; the non-observance of the truce, in this case, is merely an accident, not imputable to any fault on his part or on theirs. A ship being out at sea at the time when the truce is published, meets with a ship belonging to the enemy, and sinks her: as there is no guilt in this case, she is not liable to pay any damage. If she has made a capture of the vessel, all the obligation she lies under is to restore the prize, as she must not retain it in violation of the truce. But those who should, through their own fault, remain ignorant of the publication of the truce, would be bound to repair any damage they had caused, contrary to its tenor. The simple commission of a fault, and especially of a slight one, may, to a certain degree, be suffered to pass with impunity; and it certainly does not deserve to be punished with equal severity as a premeditated transgression: but it furnishes no plea against the obligation to repair the damages accruing. In order, as far as possible, to obviate every difficulty, it is usual with sovereigns, in their truces as well as in their treaties of peace, to assign different periods for the cessation of hostilities, according to the situation and distance of places.

§ 240. Publication of the truce.

Since a truce cannot be obligatory on the subjects unless known to them, it must be solemnly published in all the places where it is intended that it should be observed.

§ 241. Subjects contravening the truce.

If any of the subjects, whether military men or private citizens, offend against the truce, this is no violation of the public faith; nor is the truce thereby broken. But the delinquents should be compelled to make ample compensation for the damage, and severely punished. Should their sovereign refuse to do justice, on the complaints of the party injured, he thereby becomes accessory to the trespass, and violates the truce.

§ 242. Violation of the truce.

Now, if one of the contracting parties, or any person by his order, or even with his simple consent, commits any act contrary to the truce, it is an injury to the other contracting party: the truce is dissolved; and the injured party is entitled immediately to take up arms, not only for the purpose of renewing the operations of the war, but also of avenging the recent injury offered to him.

§ 243. Stipulation of a penalty against the infractor.

Sometimes a penalty on the infractor of the truce is reciprocally stipulated; and then the truce is not immediately broken on the first infraction. If the party offending submits to the penalty, and

repairs the damage, the truce still subsists, and the offended party has nothing further to claim. But, if an alternative has been agreed on, viz. that, in case of an infraction, the delinquent shall suffer a certain penalty, or the truce shall be broken, it is the injured party who has the choice of insisting on the penalty or taking advantage of his right to recommence hostilities: for, if this were left at the option of the infractor, the stipulation of the alternative would be nugatory, since, by refusing to submit to the penalty simply stipulated, he would break the compact, and thereby give the injured party a right to take up arms again. Besides, in cautionary clauses of this kind, the alternative is not supposed to be introduced in favour of him who fails in his engagements; and it would be absurd to suppose that he reserves to himself the advantage of breaking them by his infraction rather than undergo the penalty. He might as well break them at once openly. The only object of the penal clause is to secure the truce from being so easily broken; and there can be no other reason for introducing it with an alternative, than that of leaving to the injured party a right, if he thinks fit, to dissolve a compact from which the behaviour of the enemy shows him he has little security to expect.

§ 244. Time of the truce.

It is necessary that the time of the truce be accurately specified, in order to prevent all doubt or dispute respecting the period of its commencement, and that of its expiration. The French language, extremely clear and precise, for those who know how to use it with propriety, furnishes expressions which bid defiance to the most subtle chicanery. The words "inclusively" and "exclusively" banish all ambiguity which may happen to be in the convention, with regard to the two terms of the truce — its beginning and end. For instance, if it be said that "the truce shall last from the first of March inclusively, until the fifteenth of April, also inclusively," there can remain no doubt; whereas, if the words had simply been, "from the first of March until the 15th of April," it might be disputed whether those two days, mentioned as the initial and final terms of the truce, were comprehended in the treaty or not: and indeed authors are divided on this question. As to the former of those two days, it seems, beyond all question, to be comprised in the truce: for, if it be agreed, that there shall be a truce from the first of March, this naturally means that hostilities shall cease on the first of March. As to the latter day, there is something more of doubt, — the expression "until" seeming to separate it from the time of the armistice. However, as we often say "until" such a day "inclusively," the word "until" is not necessarily exclusive, according to the genius of the language. And as a truce which spares the effusion of human blood, is no doubt a thing of a favourable nature, perhaps the safest way is to include in it the very day of the term. Circumstances may also help to ascertain the meaning: but it is very wrong not to remove all ambiguity, when it may be done by the addition of a single word.

In national compacts, the word "day" is to be understood of a natural day, since it is in this meaning that a day is the common measure of time among nations. The computation by civil days owes its origin to the civil law of each nation, and varies in different countries. The natural day begins at sunrise, and lasts twenty-four hours, or one diurnal revolution of the sun. If, therefore, a truce of a hundred days be agreed on, to being on the first of March, the truce begins at sunrise on the first of March, and is to continue a hundred days of twenty-four hours each.

But, as the sun does not rise at the same hour throughout the whole year, the parties, in order to avoid an overstrained nicety, and a degree of chicanery unbecoming that candour which should prevail in conventions of this kind, ought certainly to understand that the truce expires, as it began, at the rising of the sun. The term of a day is meant from one sun to the other, without quibbling or disputing about the difference of a few minutes in the time of his rising. He who, having made a truce for a hundred days, beginning on the twenty-first of June, when the sun rises about four o'clock, should, on the day the truce is to end, take up arms at the same hour, and surprise his enemy before sunrise, would certainly be considered as guilty of a mean and perfidious chicanery.

If no term has been specified for the commencement of the truce, the contracting parties, being bound by it immediately on its conclusion (§ 239), ought to have it published without delay, in order that it may be punctually observed: for, it becomes binding on the subjects only from the time when it is duly published with respect to them (Ibid.); and it begins to take effect only from the moment of the first publication, unless otherwise settled by the terms of the agreement.

§ 245. Effects of a truce, what is allowed, or not, during its continuance. 1st Rule: — Each party may do at home what they have a

The general effect of a truce is that every act of hostility shall absolutely cease. And, in order to obviate all dispute respecting the acts which may be termed hostile, the general rule is, that, during the truce, each party may, within his own territories, and in the places where he is master, do whatever he would have a right to do in time of profound peace. Thus, a truce does not deprive a sovereign of the liberty of levying soldiers, assembling an army in his own dominions, marching troops within the country, and even calling in auxiliaries, or repairing the fortifications of a town which is not actually besieged. As he has a right to do all these things in time of peace, the truce does not tie up his hands. Can it be supposed that, by such a compact, he meant to debar himself from executing things which the continuation of hostilities could not prevent him from doing?

§ 246. 2d Rule: — Not to take advantage of the truce in doing what hostilities would have prevented.

But to take advantage of the cessation of arms in order to execute without danger certain things which are prejudicial to the enemy, and which could not have been safety undertaken during the continuance of hostilities, is circumventing and deceiving the enemy with whom the compact has been made; it is a breach of the truce. By this second general rule we may solve several particular cases.

247. For instance, continuing the works of a siege, or repairing breaches.

The truce concluded between the governor of a town and the general besieging it, deprives both of the liberty of continuing their works. With regard to the latter, this is manifest, — his works

being acts of hostility. But neither can the governor, on his part, avail himself of the armistice, for the purpose of repairing the breaches or erecting new fortifications. The artillery of the besiegers does not allow him to carry on such works with impunity during the continuance of hostilities: it would therefore be detrimental to them that he should employ the truce in this manner: and they are under no obligation of submitting to be so far imposed upon: they will with good reason consider such an attempt as an infraction of the truce. But the suspension of arms does not hinder the governor from continuing within his town such works as were not liable to be impeded by the attacks or fire of the enemy. At the last siege of Tournay, after the surrender of the town, an armistice was agreed on; during the continuance of which, the governor permitted the French to make all the necessary preparations for attacking the citadel, to carry on their works, and erect their batteries, — because the governor, on his part, was in the mean time busily employed within, in clearing away the rubbish with which the blowing up of a magazine had filled the citadel, and was erecting batteries on the ramparts. But all this he might have performed with little or no danger, even if the operations of the siege had commenced; whereas the French could not have carried on their works with such expedition, or made their approaches and erected their batteries without losing a great number of men. There was therefore no equality in the case; and, on that footing, the truce was entirety in favour of the besiegers: and, in consequence of it, the capture of the citadel took place sooner, probably by a fortnight, than it would otherwise have happened.

§ 248. or introducing succours.

If the truce be concluded either for the purpose of settling the terms of the capitulation or of waiting for the orders of the respective sovereigns, the besieged governor cannot make use of it as a convenient opportunity to introduce succours or ammunition into the town: for, this would be taking an undue advantage of the armistice for the purpose of deceiving the enemy — a conduct which is inconsistent with candour and honesty. The spirit of such a compact evidently imports that alt things shall remain as they were at the moment of its conclusion.

§ 249. Distinction of a particular case.

But this is not to be extended to a suspension of arms agreed on for some particular circumstance, as, for instance, burying the dead. In this case, the truce is to be interpreted, with a view to its immediate object. Accordingly, the firing ceases, either in all quarters, or only in a single point of attack, pursuant to agreement, that each party may freely carry off their dead: and during this intermission of the cannonade, it is not allowable to carry on any works which the firing would have impeded. This would be taking an undue advantage of the armistice, and consequently a violation of it. But it is perfectly justifiable in the governor, during such a cessation of hostilities, silently to introduce a reinforcement in some quarter remote from the point of attack. If the besieger, lulled by such an armistice, abates in his vigilance, he must abide the consequences. The armistice of itself does not facilitate the entrance of that reinforcement.

§ 250. Retreat of an army during a suspension of hostilities.

Likewise, if an army in a bad position proposes and concludes an armistice for the purpose of burying the dead after a battle, it cannot pretend, during the suspension of arms, to extricate itself from its disadvantageous situation, and to march off unmolested, in sight of the enemy. This would be availing itself of the compact in order to effect a purpose which it could not otherwise have accomplished. This would be laying a snare; and conventions must not be converted into snares. The enemy, therefore, may justly obstruct the motions of that army the moment it attempts to quit its station: but, if it silently files off in the rear, and thus reaches a safer position, it will not be guilty of a breach of faith; since nothing more is implied by a suspension of arms for the burial of the dead, than that neither party shall attack the other whilst this office of humanity is performing. The enemy, therefore, can only blame his own remissness: — he ought to have stipulated, that, during the cessation of hostilities, neither party should quit their post: or it was his business vigilantly to watch the motions of the hostile army and on perceiving their design, he was at liberty to oppose it. It is a very justifiable stratagem to propose a cessation of arms for a particular object, with a view of lulling the enemy's vigilance, and covering a design of retreating.

But, if the truce be not made for any particular object alone, we cannot honourably avail ourselves of it in order to gain an advantage, as, for instance, to secure an important post, or to advance into the enemy's country, The latter step would indeed be a violation of the truce; for, every advance into the enemy's country is an act of hostility.

§ 251. 3d Rule: — Nothing to be attempted in contested places, but every thing to be left as it was.

Now, as a truce suspends hostilities without putting an end to the war, every thing must, during the continuance of the truce, be suffered to remain in its existing state, in all places of which the possession is contested: nor is it lawful, in such places, to attempt any thing to the prejudice of the enemy. This is a third general rule.

§ 252. Places quitted or neglected by the enemy.

When the enemy withdraws his troops from a place, and absolutely quits it, his conduct sufficiently shows that he does not intend to occupy it any longer: and in this case we may lawfully take possession of it during the truce. But if, by any indication, it appears that a post, an open town, or a village, is not relinquished by the enemy, and that, though he neglects to keep it guarded, he still maintains his rights and claims to it, the truce forbids us to seize upon it. To take away from the enemy what he is disposed to retain, is an act of hostility.

§ 253. Subjects inclined to revolt against their prince not to be received during the truce.

It is also an undoubted act of hostility to receive towns or provinces inclined to withdraw from the sovereignty of the enemy, and give themselves up to us. We therefore cannot receive them during the continuance of the truce, which wholly suspends all hostile proceedings.

§ 254. much less to be solicited to treason.

Far more unlawful it is, during that period, to instigate the subjects of the enemy to revolt, or to tamper with the fidelity of his governors and garrisons. These are not only hostile proceedings, but odious acts of hostility (§ 180). As to deserters and fugitives, they may be received during the truce, since they are received even in time of peace, when there is no treaty to the contrary. And, even if such a treaty did exist, its effect is annulled, or at least suspended, by the war which has since taken place.

§ 255. Persons or effects of enemies not to be seized during the truce.

To seize persons or things belonging to the enemy, when he has not, by any particular fault on his side, afforded us grounds for such seizure, is an act of hostility, and consequently not allowable during a truce.

§ 256. Right of postliminium during the truce.

Since the right of postliminium is founded only on the state of war (Chap. XIV. of this Book), it cannot take effect during the truce, which suspends all the acts of war, and leaves every thing in its existing state (§ 251). Even prisoners cannot during that season withdraw from the power of the enemy, in order to recover their former condition: for the enemy has a right to detain them while the war continues; and it is only on its conclusion that his right over their liberty expires (§ 148).

§ 257. Intercourse allowed during a truce.

During the truce, especially if made for a long period, it is naturally allowable for enemies to pass and repass to and from each other's country, in the same manner as it is allowed in time of peace, since all hostilities are now suspended. But each of the sovereigns is at liberty, as he would be in time of peace, to adopt every precaution which may be necessary to prevent this intercourse from becoming prejudicial to him. He has just grounds of suspicion against people with whom he is soon to recommence hostilities. He may even declare, at the time of making the truce, that he will admit none of the enemy into any place under his jurisdiction.

§ 258. Persons detained by unsurmountable obstacles after the expiration of the truce.

Those who, having entered the enemy's territories during the truce, are detained there by sickness or any other unsurmountable obstacle, and thus happen to remain in the country after the expiration of the armistice, may in strict justice be kept prisoners: it is an accident which they might have foreseen, and to which they have of their own accord exposed themselves; but humanity and generosity commonly require that they should be allowed a sufficient term for their departure.

§ 259. Particular conditions added to truces.

If the articles of truce contain any conditions either more extensive or more narrowly restrictive than what we have here laid down, the transaction becomes a particular convention. It is obligatory on the contracting parties, who are bound to observe what they have promised in due form: and the obligations thence resulting constitute a conventional right, the detail of which is foreign to the plan of this work.

§ 260. At the expiration of the truce, the war is renewed without any fresh declaration.

As the truce only suspends the effects of war (§ 233), the moment it expires, hostilities may be renewed without any fresh declaration of war; for every one previously knows that from that instant the war will resume its course; and the reasons for the necessity of a declaration are not applicable to this case (§ 51).

But a truce of many years very much resembles a peace, and only differs from it in leaving the subject of the war still undecided. Now, as a considerable lapse of time may have effected a material alteration in the circumstances and dispositions of both the parties, — the love of peace, so becoming in sovereigns, the care they should take to spare their subjects' blood, and even that of her enemies, — these dispositions, I say, seem to require that princes should not take up arms again at the expiration of a truce in which all military preparatives had been totally laid aside and forgotten, without making some declaration which may invite the enemy to prevent the effusion of blood. The Romans have given us an example of this commendable moderation, They had only made a truce with the city of Veii; and the enemy even renewed hostilities before the stipulated time was elapsed. Nevertheless, at the expiration of the term, the college of the feciales gave it as their opinion that the Romans should send to make a formal demand of satisfaction, previous to their taking up arms again.⁴

§ 261. Capitulations; and by whom they may be concluded.

The capitulations on the surrender of towns are among the principal conventions made between enemies during the course of war. They are usually settled between the general of the besieging army and the governor of the besieged town, both acting in virtue of the authority annexed to their respective posts or commissions.

We have elsewhere (Book II. Chap. XIV.) laid down the principles of that authority which is vested in the subordinate powers, together with general rules to aid in forming a decision respecting it. All this has recently been recapitulated in a few words, and particularly applied to generals and other military commanders in chief (§ 237). Since the general of an army, and the governor of a town, must naturally be invested with all the powers necessary for the exercise of their respective functions, we have a right to presume that they possess those powers: and that of concluding a capitulation is certainly one of the number, especially when they cannot wait for the

sovereign's order. A treaty made by them on that subject is therefore valid, and binds the sovereigns in whose name and by whose authority the respective commanders have acted.

§ 262. Clauses contained in them.

But let it be observed, that, if those officers do not mean to exceed their powers, they should scrupulously confine themselves within the limits of their functions, and forbear to meddle with things which have not been committed to their charge. In the attack and the defence, in the capture or the surrender of a town, the possession alone is the point in question, and not the property and right: the fate of the garrison is also involved in the transaction. Accordingly, the commanders may come to an agreement respecting the manner in which the capitulating town shall be possessed: the besieging general may promise that the inhabitants shall be spared, and permitted to enjoy their religion, franchises, and privileges: and, as to the garrison, he may allow them to march out with their arms and baggage, with all the honours of war, — to be escorted and conducted to a place of safety, &c. The governor of the town may deliver it up at discretion, if reduced to that extremity by the situation of affairs: he may surrender himself and his garrison prisoners of war, or engage, that, for a stipulated time, or even to the end of the war, they shall not carry arms against the same enemy, or against his allies: and the governor's promise is valid and obligatory on all under his command, who are bound to obey him while he keeps within the limits of his functions (§ 23).

But, should the besieging general take on him to promise that his sovereign shall never annex the conquered town to his own dominions, or shall, after a certain time, be obliged to restore if, he would exceed the bounds of his authority, in entering into a contract respecting matters which are not intrusted to his management. And the like may be said of a governor who in the capitulation should proceed to such lengths as for ever to alienate the town which he commands, and to deprive his sovereign of the right to retake it, — or who should

promise that his garrison shall never carry arms, not even in another war. His functions do not give him so extensive a power. If, therefore, in the conferences for a capitulation, either of the hostile commanders should insist on conditions which the other does not flunk himself empowered to grant, they have still one expedient left, which is, to agree to an armistice, during which every thing shall continue in its present state, until they have received orders from higher authority.

§ 263. Observance of capitulations, and its utility.

At the beginning of this chapter we have given the reasons why we thought it unnecessary to prove in this place that all these conventions made during the course of the war, are to be inviolably adhered to. We shall therefore only observe, with respect to capitulations in particular, that, as it is unjust and scandalous to violate them, so the consequences of such an act of perfidy often prove detrimental to the party who has been guilty of it. What confidence can thenceforward be placed in him? The towns which he attacks will endure the most dreadful

extremities, rather than place any dependence on his word. He strengthens his enemies by compelling them to make a desperate defence; and every siege that he is obliged to undertake will become terrible. On the contrary, fidelity attracts confidence and affection; it facilitates enterprises, removes obstacles, and paves the way to glorious successes. Of this, history furnishes us a fine example in the conduct of George Basle, general of the imperialists in 1602, against Battory and the Turks, The insurgents of Battory's party having gained possession of Bistrith, otherwise called Nissa, Baste recovered the town by a capitulation, which in his absence was violated by some German soldiers, but, being informed of the transaction on his return, he immediately hanged up all the soldiers concerned, and out of his own purse paid the inhabitants all the damages they had sustained. This action had so powerful an influence on the minds of the rebels, that they all submitted to the emperor, without demanding any other surely than the word of General Baste.⁵

§ 264. Promises made to the enemy by individuals.

Individuals, whether belonging to the army or not, who happen singly to fall in with the enemy, are, by the urgent necessity of the circumstance, left to their own discretion, and may, so far as concerns their own persons, do every thing which a commander might do with respect to himself and the troops under his command. If, therefore, in consequence of the situation in which they are involved, they make any promise, such promise (provided it do not extend to matters which can never lie within the sphere of a private individual) is valid and obligatory, as being made with competent powers. For, when a subject can neither receive his sovereign's orders nor enjoy his protection, he assumes his natural rights, and is to provide for his own safety by any just and honourable means in his power. Hence, if that individual has promised a sum for his *ransom*, the sovereign, so far from having a power to discharge him from his promise, should oblige him to fulfil it. The good of the state requires that faith should be kept on such occasions, and that subjects should have this mode of saving their lives or recovering their liberty. (185)

Thus, a prisoner who is released on his parole, is bound to observe it with scrupulous punctuality; nor has the sovereign a right to oppose such observance of his engagement: for, had not the prisoner thus given his parole, he would not have been released.

Thus, also, the country people, the inhabitants of villages or defenceless towns, are bound to pay the contributions which they have promised in order to save themselves from pillage. (186)

Nay, more, a subject would even have a right to renounce his country, if the enemy, being master of his person, refused to spare his life on any other condition: for, when once the society to which he belongs is unable to protect and defend him, he resumes his natural rights. And besides, should he obstinately refuse compliance, what advantage would the state derive from his death? Undoubtedly, while any hope remains, while we have yet any means of serving our country, it is our duty to expose ourselves and to brave every danger for her sake. I here suppose that we have no alternative but that of renouncing our country, or perishing without any advantage to her. If by our death we can serve her, it is noble to imitate the heroic generosity of the Decii. But an

engagement to serve against our country, were it the only means of saving our life, is dishonourable, and a man of spirit would submit to a thousand deaths, rather than make so disgraceful a promise.

If a soldier, meeting an enemy in a by-place, makes him prisoner, but promises him his life or liberty on condition of his paying a certain ransom, this agreement is to be respected by the superiors: for, it does not appear that the soldier, left entirely to himself on that occasion, has in any particular exceeded his powers. He might, on the other hand, have thought it imprudent to attack that enemy, and, under that idea, have suffered him to escape. Under the direction of his superiors, he is bound to obey: when alone, he is left to his own discretion. Procopius relates the adventure of two soldiers, the one a Goth and the other a Roman, who, being fallen together into a pit, mutually promised each other that their lives should be spared: and this agreement was approved by the Goths. ⁶

- 1. Lib. iii. cap. xxi. § i.
- 2. Belli commercia Turnus Sustulit ista prior. — Æn. x. 532.
- 3. Ann. lib. xiv. cap. xxxiii.
- Post office
- 4. Tit. Liv. lib. iv. cap. 30.
- 5. Sully's Memoirs, by M. de l'Ecluse, vol. iv. p. 179.

(184) In general, all contracts in favour of alien enemies are, in Great Britain, void, both at law and in equity; (Williamson v. Patterson, 7 Taunton's Rep. 439, 1 J.B. Moore, 333 S.C.; 2 Ves. & B. 332; ante, 321, n (a),); unless the enemy come into this country sub salvo conductu, or live here by the king's license; (Cowp. 163; 6 Term Rep. 23; 2 Ves. & Beam 332.) And a bill drawn abroad by an alien enemy on a British subject here, and endorsed during war to a British subject voluntarily resident in the hostile country, cannot be enforced by the latter after peace has been restored, because it was illegal in its concoction; Williamson v. Patterson, ubi supra; 3 Bos. & Pul. 113; 3 Maule & Sel. 533.} But, upon the principle above laid down by Vattel, it was decided that where two British subjects were declared prisoners in France, and one of them drew a bill in favour of the other on a third British subject, resident in England, and such payee endorsed the same in France to an alien enemy — it was held that the transaction was legal, and that the alien's right of action was only suspended during the war; and that, on the return of peace, he might recover the amount from the acceptor; for, otherwise, such persons would sustain great privations during their detention: and, for the same reason, it is no objection to an action on such bill, that it is brought as to part in trust for an alien enemy. Antoine v. Moorshead, 6 Taunt. 237, 447, 1 Marsh. Rep. 558, S.C. *Danbug v. Moorshead*, 6 Taunt, 332. — C.

(185) See the same principle and reasoning, ante § 174, p. 371-2. This doctrine, as to ransom, and ransom-bills, is recognised as part of the law of nations, in 4 Bla. Com. 67; 1 Chitty's Com L., 32, 4428. But the ransoming of any ships, or merchandise on board the same, and taken by an enemy of Great Britain, is absolutely prohibited by the English statutes, (22 Geo. 3, c. 25; 43 Geo. c, c. 150; 45 Geo. 3, c. 72;) except in cases of extreme necessity, continuing to be allowed by the Court of Admiralty; and all contracts for ransom, contrary to those statutes, are declared void, and subjected to a penalty of £500. See Marshall on Insurances, 431. These ransom acts are to be considered as remedial laws, and must be construed liberally to met the mischief. *Havelock* v. Rockwood, 6 Term. Rep. 277: Anthon v. Fisher, 2 Dougl. 649, n.; Woodward v. Larkins, 3 Esp. R. 266. And see decisions, Corme v. Blackburne, 2 Dougl. 641; Webb v. Brooks, 3 Taunt. 6; Yeats v. Hall, and Kelly v. Grant, 1 Term. Rep. 73,76. And where the master of a British ship, captured by an American, induced the latter to release the vessel, on the former drawing a blll on England for £1000, by way of ransom, and the payment of which he countermanded in time, he was even allowed to recover from his owners compensation in the nature of salvage, for his services — morally speaking, constituting a perfidious breach of faith, Ship London, 2 Dodson's Rep. 74. — C.

(186) Same point, *ante*, 403, in note — C.

6. Hist. Goth. lib. ii. cap. I. quoted by Puffendorf, book viii. chap. vii. 14.



CHAP. XVII.

OF SAFE-CONDUCTS AND PASSPORTS, — WITH QUESTIONS ON THE RANSOM OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

§ 265. Nature of safe-conducts and passports. (187)

SAFE-CONDUCTS and passports are a kind of privilege insuring safety to persons in passing and repassing, or to certain things during their conveyance from one place to another. From the usage and genius of the (*French*) language, it appears that the term "*passport*" is used, on ordinary occasions, when speaking of persons who lie under no particular exception as to passing and repassing in safety, and to whom it is only granted for greater security, and in order to prevent all debate, or to exempt them from some general prohibition. A *safe-conduct* is given to those who otherwise could not safely pass through the places where he who grants it is master, — as, for instance, to a person charged with some misdemeanour, or to an enemy. It is of the latter that we are here to treat.

§ 266. From what authority they emanate.

All safe-conducts, like every other act of supreme command, emanate from the sovereign authority: but the prince may delegate to his officers the power of granting safe-conducts; and 135 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

they are invested with that power either by an express commission, or by a natural consequence of the nature of their functions. A general of an army, from the very nature of his post, can grant safe-conducts: and, as they are derived, through mediately, from the sovereign authority, the other generals or officers of the same prince are bound to respect them.

§ 267. Not transferable from one person to another.

The person named in the safe-conduct cannot transfer his privilege to another: for he does not know whether it be a matter of indifference to the grantor of the safe-conduct that another person should use it in his stead: and, so far from presuming that to be the case, he is even bound to presume the contrary, on account of the abuses which might thence result; and he cannot assume to himself any further privilege than was intended for him. If the safe-conduct is granted, not for persons, but for certain effects, those effects may be removed by others besides the owner. The choice of those who remove them is indifferent, provided there do not lie against them any personal exception sufficient to render them objects of just suspicion in the eye of him who grants the safe-conduct, or to exclude them from the privilege of entering his territories.

§ 268. Extent of the promised security.

He who promises security by a safe-conduct, promises to afford it wherever he has the command, — not only in his own territories, but likewise in every place where any of his troops may happen to be: and he is bound, not only to forbear violating that security either by himself or his people, but also to protect and defend the person to whom he has promised it, to punish any of his subjects who have offered him violence, and oblige them to make good the damage. ¹

§ 269. How to judge of the right derived from a safe-conduct.

As the right arising from a safe-conduct proceeds entirely from the will of him who grants it, that will is the standard by which the extent of the right is to be measured; and the will is discoverable in the object for which the safe-conduct was granted. Consequently, a person who has barely obtained permission to go away, does not thence derive a right to come back again; and a safe-conduct, granted for the simple passage through a country, does not entitle the bearer to repass through it on his return. When the safe-conduct is granted for a particular business, it must continue in force until that business is concluded, and the person has had time to depart: if it is specified to be granted for a journey, it will also serve for the person's return, since both passage and return are included in a journey. As this privilege consists in the liberty of going and coming in safety, it differs from a permission to settle in any particular place, and consequently cannot give a right to stop anywhere for a length of time, unless on some special business, in consideration of which the safe-conduct was asked and granted.

§ 270. Whether it includes baggage and domestics.

A safe-conduct given to a traveller, naturally includes his baggage, or his clothes, and other things necessary for his journey, with even one or two domestics, or more, according to the rank of the person. But, in all these respects, as well as in the others which we have just noticed above, the safest mode, especially when we have to do with enemies or other suspected persons, is, to specify and distinctly enumerate the particulars, in order to obviate every difficulty. Accordingly, such is the practice which at present prevails; and, in granting safe-conducts, it is the custom expressly to include the baggage and domestics.

§ 271. Safe-conduct granted to the father does not include his family.

Though a permission to settle anywhere, granted to the father of a family, naturally includes his wife and children, it is otherwise with a safe-conduct; because it seldom happens that a man settles in a place without having his family with him; whereas, on a journey, it is more usual to travel without them.

§ 272. Safe-conduct given in general, to any one and his retinue.

A safe-conduct, granted to a person for *himself and his retinue*, cannot give him a right of bringing with him persons justly suspected by the state, or who have been banished, or have fled from the country on account of any crime; nor can it serve as a protection to such men: for, the sovereign who grants a safe-conduct in those general terms, does not suppose that it will be presumptuously abused for the purpose of bringing persons into his territories who have been guilty of crimes, or have particularly offended him.

§ 273. Term of the safe-conduct.

A safe-conduct, given for a stated term, expires at the end of the term specified therein; and the bearer, if he does not retire before that time, may be arrested, and even punished, according to circumstances, especially if he has given room for suspicion by an affected delay.

§ 274. A person forcibly detained beyond the term.

But, if forcibly detained, as by sickness so as to be unable to depart in time, a proper respite should be allowed him; for a promise of security has been made to him: and, though it was made only for a limited time, it is not by any fault of his own that he has been prevented from departing within the term. The case is different from that of an enemy coming into our country during a truce: to the latter we have made no particular promise; he, at his own peril, takes advantage of a general liberty allowed by the suspension of hostilities. All we have promised to the enemy is to forbear hostilities for a certain time; and, at the expiration of that term, it is a matter of importance to us that we be at liberty to let the war freely take its course, without being impeded by a variety of excuses and pretexts.

§ 275. The Safe-conduct does not expire at the death of him who gave it.

The safe-conduct does not expire at the decease or deposition of him who granted it; for it was given in virtue of the sovereign authority, which never dies, and whose efficacy exists independent of the person intrusted with the exercise of it. It is with this act as with other ordinances of the public power; their validity or duration does not depend on the life of him who enacted them, unless, by their very nature, or by express declaration, they are personally confined to him.

§ 276. How it may be revoked.

The successor, nevertheless, may revoke a safe-conduct, if he has good reasons for the revocation. Even he who has granted it may, in like case, revoke it: nor is he always obliged to make known his reasons. Every privilege, when it becomes detrimental to the state, may be revoked, — a gratuitous privilege, purely and simply, — a purchased privilege, on giving an indemnification to the parties concerned. Suppose a prince or his general is preparing for a secret expedition; — must he suffer any person, under cover of a safe-conduct, antecedently obtained, to come and pry into his preparatives, and give the enemy intelligence of them? But a safe-conduct is not to be converted into a snare; if it be revoked, the bearer must be allowed time and liberty to depart in safety. If he, like any other traveller, be detained for some time, in order to prevent his carrying intelligence to the enemy, no ill-treatment is to be offered him; nor is he to be kept longer than while the reasons for his detainder subsist.

§ 277. Safe-conduct with the clause, for such time as

If a safe-conduct contains this clause — "For such time as we shall think fit," it gives only a precarious right, and is revocable every moment: but, until it has been expressly revoked, it remains valid. It expires on the death of him who gave it, who, from that moment, ceases to will the continuation of the privilege. But it must always be understood that, when a safe-conduct expires in this manner, the bearer is to be allowed a proper time for his safe departure.

§ 278. Conventions relating to the ransom of prisoners.

After having discussed the right of making prisoners of war, — the obligation of the captor to release them at the peace, by exchange or ransom, — and that of their sovereign to obtain their liberty, — it remains to consider the nature of those conventions whose object is the deliverance of these unfortunate sufferers. If the belligerent sovereigns have agreed on a cartel for the exchange or ransom of prisoners, they are bound to observe it with equal fidelity as any other convention. But if (as was frequently the practice in former times) the state leaves to each prisoner, at least during the continuance of the war, the care of redeeming himself — such private conventions present a number of questions, of which we shall only touch on the principal ones

§ 279. The right of demanding a ransom may be transferred.

He who has acquired a lawful right to demand a ransom from his prisoner, may transfer his right to a third person. This was practised in the last ages. It was frequent for military men to resign their prisoners, and transfer all the lights they had over them into other hands. But as the person who takes a prisoner is bound to treat him with justice and humanity (§ 150), he must not, if he wishes that his conduct should be free from censure, transfer his right, in an unlimited manner, to one who might make an improper use of it: when he has agreed with his prisoner concerning the price of his ransom, he may transfer to whom he pleases the right to demand the stipulated sum.

§ 280. What may annul the convention made for the rate of the ransom.

When once the agreement is made with a prisoner for the price of his ransom, it becomes a perfect contract, and cannot be rescinded under pretence that the prisoner is discovered to be richer than was imagined: for it is by no means necessary that the rate should be proportioned to the wealth of the prisoner, since that is not the scale by which we measure the right to detain a prisoner of war (§§ 148, 153). But it is natural to proportion the price of the ransom to the prisoner's rank in the hostile army, because the liberty of an officer of distinction is of greater consequence than that of a private soldier or an inferior officer, if the prisoner has not only concealed, but disguised his rank, it is a fraud on his part, which gives the captor a right to annul the compact.

§ 281. A prisoner dying before payment of ransom.

If a prisoner, having agreed on the price of his ransom, dies before payment, it is asked whether the stipulated sum be due, and whether the heirs are bound to pay it? They undoubtedly are, if the prisoner died on the possession of his liberty: for, from the moment of his release, in consideration of which he had promised a sum, that sum becomes due, and does not at all belong to his heirs. But if he had not yet obtained his liberty, the price which was to have been paid for it is not a debt on him or his heirs, unless he had made his agreement in a different manner; and he is not reputed to have received his liberty until the moment when he is perfectly free to depart at pleasure, — when neither the person who held him prisoner, nor that person's sovereign, opposes his release and departure.

If he has only been permitted to lake a journey, for the purpose of prevailing on his friends or his sovereign to furnish him with the means of ransoming himself, and dies before he is possessed of his full liberty, before he is finally discharged from his parole, nothing is due for his ransom.

If, after having agreed on the price, he is detained in prison till the time of payment, and there dies in the interim, his heirs are not bound to pay the ransom — such an agreement, being on the part of the person who held him prisoner, no more than a promise of giving him his liberty on the actual payment of a certain sum. A promise of buying and selling does not bind the supposed purchaser to pay the price of the article in question, if it happens to perish before the completion of the purchase. But if the contract of sale be perfect, the purchaser must pay the price of the thing sold, though it should happen to perish before delivery, provided there was no fault or

delay on the part of the vendor. For this reason, if the prisoner has absolutely concluded the agreement for his ransom, acknowledging himself, from that moment, debtor for the stipulated sum, — and is, nevertheless, still detained, no longer indeed as a prisoner, but a surety for the payment, — the price of the ransom is due, notwithstanding the circumstance of his dying in the interim.

If the agreement says that the ransom shall be paid on a certain day, and the prisoner happens to die before that day, the heirs are bound to pay the sum agreed on: for the ransom was due; and the appointed day was assigned merely as the term of payment.

§ 282. Prisoner released on condition of procuring the release of another.

From a rigid application of the same principles, it follows that a prisoner, who has been released on condition of procuring the release of another, should return to prison, in case the latter happens to die before he has been able to procure him his liberty. But certainly such an unfortunate case is entitled to lenity; and equity seems to require that this prisoner should be allowed to continue in the enjoyment of that liberty which has been granted to him, provided he pays a fair equivalent for it, since he is now unable to purchase it precisely at the price agreed on.

§ 283. Prisoner retaken before he has paid his former ransom.

If a prisoner, who has been fully set at liberty, after having promised but not paid his ransom, happens to be taken a second time, it is evident that, without being exempted from the payment of his former ransom, he will have to pay a second, if he wishes to recover his liberty.

§ 284. Prisoner rescued before he has received his liberty.

On the other hand, though the prisoner has agreed for the price of his ransom, if, before the execution of the compact, — before he is set at liberty in virtue of it, — he be retaken and delivered by his own party, he owes nothing. I here evidently suppose that the contract for his ransom was not completed, and that the prisoner had not acknowledged himself debtor for the sum agreed on. The person who held him prisoner had, as it were, only made him a promise of selling, and he had promised to purchase; but the purchase and sale had not actually passed into effect; the property was not actually transferred.

§ 285. Whether the things which a prisoner has found means to conceal, belong to him.

The property of a prisoner's effects is not vested in the captor, except so far as he seizes on those effects at the time of his capture. Of this there is no doubt, in these modern times, when prisoners of war are not reduced to slavery. And, even by the law of nature, the property of a slave's goods does not, without some other reason, pass to the master of the slave. There is nothing in the nature of slavery which can of itself produce that effect. Though a man obtains certain rights over the liberty of another, does it thence follow that he shall have a right over his property also?

When, therefore, the enemy has not plundered his prisoner, or when the latter has found means to conceal something from the captor's search, whatever he has thus saved still continues to be his own property, and he may employ it towards the payment of his ransom. At present, even the plundering of prisoners is not always practised: the greedy soldier sometimes proceeds to such lengths: but an officer would think it an indelible slain on his character, to have deprived them of the smallest article. A party of private French troopers, who had captured a British general at the battle of Rocoux, claimed no right to any thing belonging to their prisoner, except his arms alone.

§ 286. Hostages given lot the release of a prisoner.

The death of the prisoner extinguishes the captor's right. Wherefore, if any person is given as a hostage in order to procure a prisoner's enlargement, he ought to be released the moment the prisoner dies; and, on the other hand, if the hostage dies, his death does not reinstate the prisoner in the possession of his liberty. The reverse of this is true, if the one, instead of being simply a hostage for the other, had been substituted in his stead.

(187) As to these, and Mediterranean passes and licenses in general, see 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 492 — C.

1. At the famous interview at Peronne, Charles duke of Burgundy, exasperated to find that Louis XI. had engaged the people of Liege to take up arms against him, paid no respect to the safe conduct which he had granted to that prince. If Louis had plotted and negotiated their defection while he was at Peronne, Charles would have been justifiable in disregarding a safe-conduct of which an improper use had been made. But the French monarch had dispatched agents to Ghent for that purpose, before there was any question of the meeting at Peronne; and Charles, in the transports of blind resentment, excited by the disagreeable and unexpected intelligence, committed a flagrant breach of the law of nations.

CHAP. XVIII. OF CIVIL WAR.

§ 287 Foundation of the sovereign's rights against the rebels.

It is a question very much debated, whether a sovereign is bound to observe the common laws of war towards rebellious subjects who have openly taken up arms against him? A flatterer, or a prince of a cruel and arbitrary disposition, will immediately pronounce that the laws of war were not made for rebels, for whom no punishment can be loo severe. Let us proceed more soberly, and reason from the incontestable principles above laid down. In order clearly to discover what 141 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

conduct the sovereign ought to pursue towards revolted subjects, we must, in the first place, recollect that all the sovereign's rights are derived from those of the state or of civil society, from the trust reposed in him, from the obligation he lies under of watching over the welfare of the nation, of procuring her greatest happiness, of maintaining order, justice, and peace within her boundaries (Book I. Chap. IV). Secondly, we must distinguish the nature and degree of the different disorders which may disturb the state, and oblige the sovereign to take up arms, or substitute forcible measures instead of the milder influence of authority.

§ 288. Who are rebels.

The name of *rebels* is given to all subjects who unjustly take up arms against the ruler of the society, whether their view be to deprive him of the supreme authority, or to resist his commands in some particular instance, and to impose conditions on him.

§ 289. Popular commotion, insurrection. sedition.

A popular commotion is a concourse of people who assemble in a tumultuous manner, and refuse to listen to the voice of their superiors, whether the design of the assembled multitude be levelled against the superiors themselves, or only against some private individuals. Violent commotions of this kind take place when the people think themselves aggrieved: and there is no order of men who so frequently give rise to them as the tax-gatherers. If the rage of the malcontents be particularly levelled at the magistrates, or others vested with the public authority, and they proceed to a formal disobedience or acts of open violence, this is called a *sedition*. When the evil spreads, — when it infects the majority of the inhabitants of a city or province, and gains such strength that even the sovereign himself is no longer obeyed, — it is more usual more particularly to distinguish such a disorder by the name of *insurrection*.

§ 290. How the sove-

All these violences disturb the public order, and are state crimes, even when arising from just causes of complaint. For violent measures are forbidden in civil society: the injured individuals should apply to the magistrate for redress, and if they do not obtain justice from that quarter, they may lay their complaints at the foot of the throne. Every citizen should even patiently endure evils, which are not insupportable, rather than disturb the public peace. A denial of justice on the part of the sovereign, or affected delays can alone excuse the furious transports of a people whose patience has been exhausted, — and even justify them, if the evils be intolerable, and the oppression great and manifest. But what conduct shall the sovereign observe towards the insurgents? I answer, in general, — such conduct as shall at the same time be the most consonant to justice, and the most salutary to the state. Although it be his duty to repress those who unnecessarily disturb the public peace, he is bound to show clemency towards unfortunate persons, to whom just causes of complaint have been given, and whose sole crime consists in the attempt to do themselves justice: they have been deficient in patience rather than fidelity. Subjects who rise against their prince without cause deserve severe punishment: yet, even in this

case, on account of the number of the delinquents, clemency becomes a duty in the sovereign. Shall he depopulate a city, or desolate a province, in order to punish her rebellion? Any punishment, however just in itself, which embraces loo great a number of persons, becomes an act of downright cruelty. Had the insurrection of the Netherlands against Spain been totally unwarrantable, universal detestation would still attend the memory of the duke of Alva, who made it his boast that he had caused twenty thousand heads to be struck off by the hands of the common executioner. Let not his sanguinary imitators expect to justify their enormities by the plea of necessity. What prince ever suffered more outrageous indignities from his subjects than Henry the Great, of France? Yet, his victories were ever accompanied by a uniform clemency; and that excellent prince at length obtained the success he deserved: he gained a nation of faithful subjects; whereas the duke of Alva caused his master to lose the United Provinces. Crimes, in which a number of persons are involved, are to be punished by penalties which shall equally fall on all the parties concerned: the sovereign may deprive a town of her privileges, at least, till she has fully acknowledged her fault; as to corporal punishment, let that be reserved for the authors of the disturbances, — for those incendiaries who incite the people to revolt. But tyrants alone will treat, as seditious, those brave and resolute citizens who exhort the people to preserve themselves from oppression, and to vindicate their rights and privileges: a good prince will commend such virtuous patriots, provided their zeal be tempered with moderation and prudence. If he has justice and his duty at heart, — if he aspires to that immortal and unsullied glory of being the father of his people, let him mistrust the selfish suggestions of that minister who represents to him as rebels all those citizens who do not stretch out their necks to the yoke of slavery, — who refuse tamely to crouch under the rod of arbitrary power.

§ 291. He is bound to perform the promises he has made to the rebels.

In many cases, the safest, and at the same time the most just method of appearing seditions, is to give the people satisfaction. And if there existed no reasons to justify the insurrection (a circumstance which, perhaps, never happens), even in such case, it becomes necessary, as we have above observed, to grant an amnesty where the offenders are numerous. When the amnesty is once published and accepted, all the past must be buried in oblivion; nor must any one be called to account for what has been done during the disturbances: and, in general, the sovereign, whose word ought ever to be sacred, is bound to the faithful observance of every promise he has made, even to rebels, — I mean, to such of his subjects as have revolted without reason or necessity. If his promises are not inviolable, the rebels will have no security in treating with him: when they have once drawn the sword, they must throw away the scabbard, as one of the ancients expresses it; and the prince, destitute of the more gentle and salutary means of appeasing the revolt, will have no other remaining expedient than that of utterly exterminating the insurgents. These will become formidable through despair; compassion will bestow succours on them; their party will increase, and the state will be in danger. What would have become of France, if the leaguers had thought it unsafe to rely on the promises of Henry the Great? The same reasons which should render the faith of promises inviolable and sacred between individual and individual, between sovereign and sovereign, between enemy and enemy (Book II. §§ 163, 218, &c. and Book III. § 174), subsist in all their force between the sovereign and his insurgent

or rebellious subjects. However, if they have extorted from him odious conditions, which are inimical to the happiness of the nation, or the welfare of the state, — as he has no right to do or grant any thing contrary to that grand rule of his conduct, which is at the same time the measure of his power, he may justly revoke any pernicious concessions which he has been obliged to make, provided the revocation be sanctioned by the consent of the nation, whose opinion he must take on the subject, in the manner and forms pointed out to him by the constitution of the state. But this remedy is to be used with great reserve, and only in matters of high importance, lest the faith of promises should be weakened and brought into disrepute. I

When a party is formed in a state, who no longer obey the sovereign, and are possessed of sufficient strength to oppose him, — or when, in a republic, the nation is divided into two opposite factions, and both sides take up arms, — this is called a civil war. Some writers confine this term to a just insurrection of the subjects against their sovereign, to distinguish that lawful resistance from *rebellion*, which is an open and unjust resistance. But what appellation will they give to a war which arises in a republic torn by two factions, — or in a monarchy, between two competitors for the crown? Custom appropriates the term of "civil war" to every war between the members of one and the same political society. If it be between part of the citizens on the one side, and the sovereign, with those who continue in obedience to him, on the other, — provided the malcontents have any reason for taking up arms, nothing further is required to entitle such disturbance to the name of civil war, and not that of rebellion. this latter term is applied only to such an insurrection against lawful authority as is void of all appearance of justice. the sovereign, indeed, never fails to bestow the appellation of *rebels* on all such of his subjects as openly resist him: but, when the latter have acquired sufficient strength to give him effectual opposition, and to oblige him to carry on the war against them according to the established rules, he must necessarily submit to the use of the term "civil war."

§ 293. A civil war produces two independent parties.

It is foreign to our purpose in this place to weigh the reasons which may authorize and justify a civil war: we have elsewhere treated of the cases wherein subjects may resist the sovereign (Book I. Chap IV). Setting, therefore, the justice of the cause wholly out of the question, it only remains for us to consider the maxims which ought to be observed in a civil war, and to examine whether the sovereign in particular is, on such an occasion, bound to conform to the established laws of war.

A civil war breaks the bands of society and government, or, at least, suspends their force and effect: it produces in the nation two independent parties, who consider each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge. Those two parties, therefore, must necessarily be considered as thenceforward constituting, at least for a time, two separate bodies, two distinct societies. Though one of the parties may have been to blame in breaking the unity of the state and resisting the lawful authority, they are not the less divided in fact. Besides, who shall judge them? who shall pronounce on which side the right or the wrong lies? On earth they have no

common superior. They stand therefore in precisely the same predicament as two nations, who engage in a contest and, being unable to come to an agreement, have recourse to arms.

§ 294. They are to observe the common laws of war.

This being the case, it is very evident that the common laws of war, — those maxims of humanity, moderation, and honour, which we have already detailed in the course of this work, ought to be observed by both parties in every civil war. For the same reasons which render the observance of those maxims a matter of obligation between state and state, it becomes equally and even more necessary in the unhappy circumstance of two incensed parties lacerating their common country. Should the sovereign conceive he has a right to hang up his prisoners as rebels, the opposite party will make reprisals:² — if he does not religiously observe the capitulations, and all other conventions made with his enemies, they will no longer rely on his word: — should he burn and ravage, they will follow his example; the war will become cruel, horrible, and every day more destructive to the nation. The duke de Montpensier's infamous and barbarous excesses against the reformed party in France are too well known: the men were delivered up to the executioner, and the women to the brutality of the soldiers. What was the consequence? the Protestants became exasperated; they look vengeance of such inhuman practices; and the war, before sufficiently cruel as a civil and religious war, became more bloody and destructive. Who could without horror read of the savage cruelties committed by the Baron Des Adrets? By turns a Catholic and a Protestant, he distinguished himself by his barbarity on both sides. At length it became necessary to relinquish those pretensions to judicial authority over men who proved themselves capable of supporting their cause by force of arms, and to treat them, not as criminals but as enemies. Even the troops have often refused to serve in a war wherein the prince exposed them to cruel reprisals. Officers who had the highest sense of honour, though ready to shed their blood in the field of battle for his service, have not thought it any part of their duty to run the hazard of an ignominious death. Whenever, therefore, a numerous body of men think they have a right to resist the sovereign, and feel themselves in a condition to appeal to the sword, the war ought to be carried on by the contending parties in the same manner as by two different nations: and they ought to leave open the same means for preventing its being carried to outrageous extremities, and for the restoration of peace.

When the sovereign has subdued the opposite party, and reduced them to submit and sue for peace, he may except from the amnesty the authors of the disturbances, — the heads of the party: he may bring them to a legal trial, and punish them, if they be found guilty. He may act in this manner particularly on occasion of those disturbances in which the interests of the people are not so much the object in view as the private aims of some powerful individuals, and which rather deserve the appellation of *revolt* than of *civil war*. Such was the case of the unfortunate duke of Montmorency: — he took up arms against the king, in support of the duke of Orleans; and being defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Castelnaudari, he lost his life on a scaffold, by the sentence of the parliament of Toulouse. If he was generally pitied by all men of worth and sentiment, it was because they viewed him rather as an opponent to the exorbitant power of an

imperious minister, than as a rebel against his sovereign, — and that his heroic virtues seemed to warrant the purity of his intentions.³

§ 295. The effects of civil war distinguished according to cases.

When subjects take up arms without ceasing to acknowledge the sovereign, and only for the purpose of obtaining a redress of their grievances, there are two reasons for observing the common laws of war towards them: — First, an apprehension lest the civil war should become more cruel and destructive by the insurgents making retaliation, which, as we have already observed, they will not fail to do, in return for the severities exercised by the sovereign. 2. The danger of committing great injustice by hastily punishing those who are accounted rebels. The flames of discord and civil war are not favourable to the proceedings of pure and sacred justice: more quiet times are to be waited for. It will be wise in the prince to keep his prisoners, till, having restored tranquillity, he is able to bring them to a legal trial.

As to the other effects which the law of nations attributes to public war, see Chap. XII. of this Book, and particularly the acquisition of things taken in war, — subjects who take up arms against their sovereign without ceasing to acknowledge him, cannot lay claim to the benefit of those effects. The booty alone, the movable property carried off by the enemy, is considered as lost to the owners; but this is only on account of the difficulty of recognising it, and the numberless inconveniences which would arise from the attempt to recover it. All this is usually settled in the edict of pacification, or the act of amnesty.

But, when a nation becomes divided into two parties absolutely independent, and no longer acknowledging a common superior, the state is dissolved, and the war between the two parties stands on the same ground, in every respect, as a public war between two different nations. Whether a republic be split into two factions, each maintaining that it alone constitutes the body of the state, — or a kingdom be divided between two competitors for the crown, — the nation is severed into two parties, who will mutually term each other rebels. Thus there exist in the state two separate bodies, who pretend to absolute independence, and between whom there is no judge (§ 293). They decide their quarrel by arms, as two different nations would do. The obligation to observe the common laws of war towards each other is therefore absolute, — indispensably binding on both parties, and the same which the law of nature imposes on all nations in transactions between state and state.

§ 296. Conduct to be observed by foreign nations.

Foreign nations are not to interfere in the internal government of an independent state. (Book II. § 54, &c.) It belongs not to them to judge between the citizens whom discord has roused to arms, nor between the prince and his subjects: both parties are equally foreigners to them, and equally independent of their authority. They may, however, interpose their good offices for the restoration of peace; and this the law of nature prescribes to them. (Book II. Ch. I.) But, if their mediation proves fruitless, such of them as are not bound by any treaty, may, with the view of

regulating their own conduct, take the merits of the cause into consideration, and assist the party which they shall judge to have right on its side, in case that party requests their assistance or accepts the offer of it: they are equally at liberty, I say, to do this, as to espouse the quarrel of one nation embarking in a war against another. As to the allies of the state thus distracted by civil war, they will find a rule for their conduct in the nature of their engagements, combined with the existing circumstances. Of this we have treated elsewhere. (See Book n. Chap. XII and particularly §§ 196 and 197.)

- 1. An instance of this occurs in the transactions which took place after the insurrection at Madrid, in 1766. At the requisition of the Cortes, the king revoked the concessions which he had been obliged to make to the insurgent populace, but he suffered the amnesty to remain in force.
- 2. The prince of Condé, commander of Louis XIII.'s forces against the reformed party, having hanged sixty-four officers whom he had made prisoners during the civil war, the Protestants resolved upon retaliation; and the duke de Rohan, who commanded them, caused an equal number of Catholic officers to he hanged. See Memoires de Rohan. The duke of Alva made it a practice to condemn to death every prisoner he took from the confederates in the Netherlands, They, on their part, retaliated, and at length compelled him to respect the law of nations and the rules of war in his conduct toward them. Grotius, Ann. lib. ii.
- 3. See the historians of the reign of Louis XIII.











INSTRUMENT OF SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE LAW OF NATION, BOOK I, BOOK II, BOOK III, BOOK IV AND THE TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The assembly of the The United States of America and of the reign of the heavens hereby sign, ratify, accept and acknowledge Book I, Book II, Book IV and the Table of Contents of the Law of Nations on the second day of August, 2013.

Furthermore, The United States of America and the reign of the heavens stand firm in their claim that all Nations and States that claim sovereignty will be acknowledged as being a sovereign Nation by the reign of the heavens if these four books and table of contents of the Law of Nations are actually signed, ratified, accepted and acknowledged,

One of the people,

Vettl-Edward

One of the people,

The Registrar for the Government of The United States of America

I, Alice Ceniceros, certify under penalty of bearing false witness under the laws of The United States of America that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief. The Office of the Registrar accepts and acknowledges the assembly minutes 08-02-2013 and is recorded on:

8/2/2013 RH-4E22C12B-129E-4BB9-95FE-E39ECEF75C1A

Record Date Record File Number





week com

(Official Seal)











900♥ **∓∓∓**. 0**⊗** Y**4**4

§ . 4 8 7 X 07 08 Y44.

§ . 7096 W Y44.

709CWY44 = X34XY3W3X4Y = 7C4W9XY > Y4X OYF O4 FO 4 NYF, 4Y4 Y3 W3 F W444 Δ OY Y X3 Y4Y O8 X3 709CW70Y4, 4Y4 97LX = 044 4. 83 F F X3 Y44 Y 44 3 4 X0 WOYF Δ 4: 77LX4, O4 X34X Y3 W3 F W444 Δ OY 9 XY Y74 4X Y4 Δ O4CF, 9 COYN = X0 X3 C4Y O8 Y4XO4 7407 4CF FO W4CC Δ .

§ . 4 1 ax 0 8 7 4 7 1 7 4 4.

§ . ₹X 4 COYN∓ OYCL XO X3 ₹O 4 17 JOY 4.

ツW\mp\mpᲙイチレ⊗Oイ ₹ ८⊗ ム ⊗ ツW Კツム X氡 フイ ₹ イ ᲙX Oツ O⊗ X氡 イ イ ՂℨX₹ ૭OOሦ ₹₹. § ˌ ₹OW X ₹. ¼ 4 ↑3X. ₹O Δ¼У↑ 400₹ У X₹ № 4₩ ₹. УО ζΟУ↑ 4 4 УД У₹ Y X3 J4 ДX フ イᆍOツᆍ トーW フx ゙ツ XゑOᆍ 「ツWOOツX イᆍ Yゑ イ ▼OW X钇 W┵ツツOX フイOX WX Oイ ム ❷ ツム X3 7. #7 X3 40#O" OO #OW X1. X3 7046 W 40X304 X1. A W 4 # 466 X3 4 #70X # HO=X W Y X3 OO4 OY" 34"A=. =8 4 74 4X 7 4=0" "X YA= XO 740= WOX 3 = 4 13X ∡¼¼ У₹X X3 ₹09H WX 08 ¼ 804 ↑У 70Y 4, 3 У¼₺ 477€₺ X0 X3 ₹0 4 ↑У 08 3 ₹ ∡A 4₹¼AL, O4 X0 X3 ७¼٦ ₹X44X ₹ ७ ₹X A Y X3 X3 JO96 W 40X3O4 X1: 49A ⊗ 3 **₹ ∆ y ∆ HO₹X W** *9***1.** X 3 ", 3 "O**₹**X 3 ¼ A WOO 4**₹** X O 3 **₹** O Y) **₹**O A 1, Y 3 O **₹** O£L ↑ △ XO J4OX WX ¾ ♥. ₹X YOOL△ £ XOO △£У↑ 400₹ XO £LLOY 4LWXZYX3 ረ ቃ 4X1 00 40 ነጎ ል ሣቹ ረ8 HOŦX W ፈጎፈ ሃቹX 804 ጎሃ 4ቹ; ፈቹ, ሃ X&ፈX Wፈቹ, X& 4 YOOLA YOX 9 4 = Y1L 7 79 4 08 X3 = X4X Y3O 7 13X Y0X Y 0L X Y Y44. 4Y4 30Y WOO/47 4W 9 74 1 4 4 9 XY 9 94X 091. 8 X Y 4 9 X3 70Y 4 08 41 74 4X YA AO46 XO A ₹XO49 X 4 4 13X 08 ₹0 ™0™ YXOO₹ 4 Y4XO4, — X3 4 13X 08 40x304 Z 4 XO 77COL 804W , 474 HO\(\Pi\) X 49C 7 X 4Y 71 OJ 447F, Y3 X3 4 J4OA YW Y 66 4AY X O⊗ ≢OW3 4 ∓X J. 4YA Y3 X3 4 X3 Y 6844 O⊗ X3 ∓X4X 4 PO 4 ₹ X. T X34X 4 13X. ₹ ₹41. W4Y 9 COY1 OYC1 XO X3 9041 08 X3 Y4X OY. O4 XO X3 ₹O 4 ^Y, 3 4 4 7 4 ₹ YX 4X . ₹X ₹ 400 4X 6 ₹₹ OY O⊗ X3O₹ 4 ^3X₹, Y X3OOX

804) ∓ 3 (4Y80) 4 4 ∓ 0) \mp , 04 0) ± 0 0 7 X) W \mp , 90X Y 3 W 3 44 4X (4 \mp X ∓ 0 0 W 7X 96 08 4 W06004 08 4 13X. ∓ 40 90X, x 3 4 804, 4909 1 X 3 09 H WX ∓ 0 8 08 9 \mp Y44, \mp X 40Y) W090 \mp X, 04 X 3 4 \mp 4 08 9 44 91 X 3 7407 4X 108 0X 3 4 \mp 1 08 X 34X 94X04, \pm 4 X X0X 9 08 497 4 4 ∓ 0 094 70 X 14 Y X X0 W009X 949W X 3 9, 40 90X W09 \mp X X0X X 3 09 H WX 08 4 10644 Y44844, 90X 08 4099 47, Y 3 W 3 Y ∓ 3 466 W09 ∓ 4 4 9 X ∓ 7 407 4 764W.

 \otimes 3 4 13X 08 Δ W(44)1 Y44 \mp , $\cancel{3}$ 1 3 \mp 74 4014X , \mp X Δ) X3 \oplus 31 08 X3 09 X Δ 9 31 Δ 00 08 14 4X $\cancel{3}$ 4 X4 3 $\cancel{4}$ 30 \mp 4 (430, $\cancel{3}$ 40, $\cancel{4}$ 5, X X, Δ 3 Z 3, 76. . \otimes 3 \mp 3 7 3007, 74 W 4 Y, WW0XX, 40 $\cancel{3}$ 6, 70 \mp X, . $^{-}$ H, F430, $\cancel{3}$ 7, X3 H03 \mp X X0X 03 08 X3 03 X Δ WX4X \mp , 3 H0314 \mp \mp , 44X. \S .3

. \mp 3 \dashv \mp 7 \not 4 \forall 0 \otimes X3 \dashv 13X WOY \mp Δ \dashv Δ \forall X \mp (\otimes) . \not 9OX \not 4 \mp \not 4 \forall Y1 O \otimes FY1C \not 4 \forall 4 WAYYOX, Y X3OOX X3 WOYWO4 \dashv YW O \otimes 7 \not 4 \dashv 4 \forall 4 YX, X3 \not 4 \not 4 \forall 5 YX, X3 \not 4 \not 4 \forall 7 YX, X3 \not 4 \not 7 YX \not 7 YX \not 8 \not 9OX \not 4 \not 9OX \not 4 \not 9OX \not 9

は347. 辛季.

O⊗ ⊗¾r ₹シ₩⊗┦Oヅrシ⊗₩ O⊗ Y¼┦, ¯ ⊗¾r ┦¼₹₩₹シጎ O⊗ ⊗┦OOフ₩, &;h., ¯ ⊗¾r∓┦ HOヅヅϟシሏr┦W, O┦ ⊗¾r ₩OタO┦ሏ₹シム⁰r フOYr┦W ₹シ Y¼┦.

§ . **₹/₹X40/// //X₹ 0// 0// 1/X₹ 0// 0// 1/X₹**

§ . 4 13X 08 € 1 71 X4007=.

§ . O4/ √4× O) O⊗ × ≤ W × ∑) ∓ O4 ∓O4 ⋈ × ∓.

§ . Ի ሃሪ ∓X ሃへ O4 44 ∓ ሃへ O8 X4OOJ∓.

7407 4 X34X 3 \mp 300 ℓ 4, 4 \mp 844 4 \mp 70 \mp \mp 9 ℓ , W078 7 3 \mp W30 W X0 0 ℓ 07X 4 \mp Y30 7 ℓ 7 X300X W0770 ℓ 7 07.

§ . Ya xa 4 xa 4 4 477 ► "77X O"/ 840" W4447 "1" 44" = .

90 J 4\flux 0 y 6 x 3 \flux 840" x 4y y 1 0 J 44" y 1 0 8 y 0 0 8 x 3 \flux 4x , T x 3 04C 14x 0y 08 4L y y 4 08 \flux x 1 y 1 x 3 \flux 44". 830 \flux 4C0 \flux 41 \flux 4 \flu

83 WC 4 1 L W4790X 94X044CCL, 494, 4\frac{1}{2} \\
47\L 7 WOC 44 \\
\text{P}TX OY. 80 \(\Delta \) 87\(\Delta \) \$\\
X3 \\
\text{MOFX} \\
\text{F}WH \(\Delta \) 347\(\Delta \) 834X 44X WC \(\OS \) X3 \\
\text{W4YOY} C4Y Y3 \\
\text{W3} \(\OS \) 4004 \(\Delta \) 4\\
\text{WWC} \\
\text{F} \(\Text{F}X \) \\
\text{WF} \(XO \) \\
\text{F} \(\Delta \) 4\(\OS \) \\
\text{F} \(\Delta \) \\
\text{VOO} \\
\text{F} \\
\text{VF} \(XO \) \\
\text{VF} \\

90X X30₹ """)F ""06X X04 ₹ 08 0₹ 6 ₹₹ ""0")Y₹ 4"40 84 4"4₹. " X30₹ 440") ₹. Y30. OYA 4 7 4 X YW OO A A WAX YA X3 YF (F XO AOA, A A WAX X3 YF (F Y OAWX X0 [–] *9*Z Y34X 4 13X 40 X3 Z J4 X Y4 X0 *X* J4 4014X X34X **₹**COX**\$** 4Y**\$** 88 Y Y4W1: ⁻ ₹ 40 YOO₹ XO X3 ₹X4X 4Y4 & X3 74 YW 1 Y7X₹ X3 Y &40Y Y 6 X441 ₹ 4 W . ₹ 3 YOX 10 CX1 08 YHOFX W XO X3 OX3 4 Y Y9 4F. OY Y3OY 3 X3OF X34OYF X3 Y3OL 3O4X3 Y ₹40 Y0X 3 4 Y 4Y X0 44 ₹ 4 ₹0 4 1Y X0 8 CL 3 ₹ 41Y ₹ Y X3 ツOツy手、 タOX ヘイよムOよCCL XO ム ツ ツ 手3 よ O手 C 手手 WCよ手手 OO ツ ツ, タモ ム フイ ツヘ X3 ツ OO ツHO4 OO= 4YA *CC*−⊗OOYA A J4 (ヘ ∓. 3 ∓XO47 ♥ YX OYF 4 ♥44X 4*C 9* ∓30J Y3O= Y 470) Y4= 4 W601, Y X3 Y3 W3 3 YY0WY 4 40YY X3 Y Y1, X0 4 0 4 YW044 Y1 X3 W Y=O4 O8 X3 W4YOY C4Y 97. =3 AA Y1 X3 4 9COOA. X YOOCA 9 YOW3 YO4 **▼OCA 4手. ⊗3 む 34 、O) ツイツむ OWW4手 Oツ手, S 4COO手Cむ Oツム 4X4ツ ツ X 3 X4手ツ ツ W4手 手** O⊗ y W ∓∓ X1. ∓ WOO/4 " YX OY "OA X34"Y OY ⊗4"OO ₹ ₹ 1 Y3 4 "YOY ¥ 34" O= ⊗OCCL = 1 △ ¼ ⊗ ¼ O⊗ X3 1 WOO¼X1L. Y3 ¼ X3 ⊗O1⅓= 1 = 1 △ ¼ CX 4, X3 WWL = 4=X W=. X3 YO" "). X3 47 W3 (A4 "). 4(L. 4WWO4A ")^ XO X3 4 4 = 7 WX

 ₹X4 У¹X3 O4 W⁴J¼W X1, WOYX4 90X A XO X3¼X ¹¿O4 OO₹ A Ø YW , Y3 W3 9¼ØØℓ A

 X3 OXYO₹X ØØO4X₹ OØ X3 OXXOŸ⁴Y ŸJ 4 .

§ . WO∠A 4₹ 74₹ 4¾A ₱○44X 4₹.

§ . " 4W " 144" ∓OCA 4∓.

X 3 1 YWO 1 X 3 O 96 (14X O Y X O ₹ 1 / 3 7); 4Y 4 X 3 J 1 YW , O Y 3 ₹ J 4 1 X , J 1 O Y ₹ ₹ X 3 7 W 4X4 7 WO74 X O7F, Y3 W3 44 ₹ XX6 4 7 X3 44X W6 ₹ O8 76 ₹X7 7X. 83O₹ ∡4X WC ∓, ቃ ንጎ X3 4OC ∡ንΔ ሣ ∡∓O4 O⊗ X3 4 ∓J WX OቃC ጎፈX Oንቹ ∡ንΔ 4 ጎ3X∓ O⊗ X3 WOYX44WX Y1 J44X \(\frac{1}{2}\) 44 XO \(\frac{1}{2}\) 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) OO\(\frac{1}{2}\) O\(\frac{1}{2}\) O\(\frac{1}{2}\) O\(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\) O\(\frac{1}{2}\) O\(\frac{1}2\) O\(\fr ⊗4 YW3 3 ₹XO4 4YF 4A4 YFX X3 WY FF X4OOJF, Y3O OY F 446 OWW4F OYF ⊗O4♥ 4ℓ₹ 4 ⊗O₹ Δ XO ♥¼4₩3 ¼¼¼ У₹X X3 У ♥₹, ¼УД У Y X3Д4 Y ⊗4O♥ X3 ₹ 4 ₩. 9 W4O= X3 1 Y 1 YOX J4 4. X3O= WOYJ64 YX=. = =41. 41 PO4661 1 4 WO6OO= 474 OYHOFX. YAL FAOOLA XA 44X WL F OØ YL FXY YX θ YO4 FX40Y1 ℓ L θ YA Y1 OY O') O⊗ X3 J44X ₹ X34" O') X3 OX3 4 Y3 ") 4 X3 J4 "W ⊗4 € X0 J 4⊗O4" Y34X 3 34F J107 F 4. X3 801 17 F064 1F 41 4 FW3411 4 8107 47L 801X3 1 40XL XO & Y. F OYY X YOOLA & OYL Y 400 XO 804 XY & 74 YW YSO, Y XSOOX 4YL 840(X O) 3 \(\begin{align} \text{OY} \) \(\dagger) \(\dagger) \\dagger \dagger 1004 3 ₹ 74₺♥ 9X₹. 83 4 ♥4₺ 9 9 0WW4₹ 09₹ Y3 9 ₹0W3 49 98८ № 4 € X₺ 09 X3 J44X O⊗ X3 ₹O6A 4 YOO6A 9, ⊗ YOX WOYX444L XO ₹X4 WX HO₹X W, 4X 6 4₹X 4L 4 701747X XO PO X1. 40X X3 = Y4= 7 A X3 W4= Y X3 X3 WY XZ 4=: X3 1 7 A Y A YYOY'Y XO PO X X3 ₹ 4 ₩ OY X3 & 4₹X & 4 CO4 O& J4₺" YX; 4Y4 Y3 Y X3 ₺ J 4W A X 3 100A YX YX OYF 08 4 FO 4 17 C49004 Y1 OYA 4 4 4 4C Y49 C X 7 X 0 **₹**4X **₹**8**1** X 3 [™], X 3 4 J4X [™] 4 Y4 Z 4C 4CY4**1** ₹ **₹**0JJ04X 4 X 3 [™] 0 Y4 4 ₹ 0 W3 △ 88 WOLX ₹. 3 747 X3 8004X3 OY △ X3 7 77 77 ₹EO77 7 X X3 7 △ 4 70X. 7 3 ₹ **↑.4 &X \=X Y W \=\ X \=. &49&Y&OY & Y: &Y& X&&X & 40 ⊗OOY& X& Y&X OY PO&((?)** ↑ ୭ 400

944 .

3 4 ## 28 08 X3 WY XZ 4

9 W40

1 9 8 4 WX. X30

490

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

4(COΔ Δ XO Y 4 O⊗X) ") 4 ") 4W)44 ∓. 9OX 4 Δ ∓X)WX O) ∓ XO 9 ")4Δ 9 XY) X4OOJ = O⊗ X 3 ₹ Y Y ∆ 4Y ∆ X 3 O ₹ W Y X Z 4 ₹ Y 3 O 4 X J 4 ₹ Y X ₹ 4 \ ∆ ⊗ ⊗ 4 Y X J O Y 4 ₹. 474 Y X3 X3 J 47 ₹₹ 07 08 X3 4 ₹0 4 17.474 7 4X0 08 466 47W ₹ ₹04₹ ₹X 71 9 XY 9 X3O₹ JOY 4₹ 494 X3 3 (X W 9047, O4 ₹09 J44X W0(44 W49XO), ⊗3 C4XX 4 44 4 46 40 16 44 ₹. X300 13 74 4 37. X3 ₹0 4 19 Y30 9 X3 7. ₹ 4 .

ツOW3 34₹∮ ツ ₹4 △ Oツ X3 中O ₹X Oツ ¬ Y3 X3 4 X3 フ4O8 ₹₹ Oツ O8 4 ツ 4W ツ44₺ **≢O/A 49 /4Y⊗O/ O4 YOX Y3 X3 4 YA AO4/≡ Y41. ⊗O4 YOY 1 O4 4Y1 OX3 4** 4 Y 4 4 4 0 5 4 4 8 0 4 1 7 7 4 7 W 7 3 7 Y 4 4 7 8 3 7 4 0 477 44 47 A ⊗⊗ WOCX XO 9 ₹OC A. ⊗3O₹ Y3O YX 4 YXO ₹OW3 Y141 Y YXF △OX1. 4₹ W X Z 7₹. 9OX ⊗ X3 4 ₹O 4 17/6 4 ₹ X3 7 4X 6 9 4X1 X0 ⊗O660Y X3 4 YWL Y4X OY ⊗O4 4 Y L X447 L ⊗ . X3 7 44 J 4⊗ WXL7 ⊗4 Y X34X 4 ₹J WX. YOY. 42 84 747 742 HO Y Y 34X 4 FOW X 2 3 76 4 F F, 4WWO 4 A Y 1 4 F 3 8 Y 4 F X ₹ 4 W % У\4\ ₹: 4Y4 4₹ 4Y 088 W 4 ₹ WOYYOYC7 4X C 9 4X1 XO PO X X% ₹ 4 W Y 3 Y 3 X 3 YY ₹ 7407 4. 4Y 4 X 3 74 4X ₹064 4 4X X 3 17 44X 0Y 08 3 ₹ ୬ጎ.4ጎ ୭ ୬X. □ ⊗ X&.4X ₹X.4X ୭.449 ୭ 4 Y.44 Y& W& ₹ Δ ୬X.4. Ο 9HO ₹X. X& 804 174 747 40 X X ₹ ₹ 4 W . 474 X 3 7 4W 7447 ₹064 4, 34 71 70Y 6 447 4 X 3 44X 08 Y44, 34= 4 Y4 4 4 3 Y= 68 Y04 W47496 08 = 4 Y1 3 = W00YX47, 8 4 = 4 $4 \text{ PO } 4 \text{ } 3 \text{ } 4 \text{ } 4 \text{ } 7 \text{ } 7 \text{ } 8 \text{ } 8 \text{ } 8 \text{ } 8 \text{ } 1 \text{ } 2 \text{ } 7 \text{ } 7 \text{ } 8 \text{ } 8 \text{ } 1 \text{$ XO ¼ ₱O ₹X OY J4OJO₹ ¼ OY X3 ₹ 3 ¼¼ T Y3 X3 4 X3 ₹O 4 1 Y W4YY X3 J4OJ4 X1 フ イツ X ╕ ቹ ₹Oタト WXቹ XO ቹ イ ⊗Oイ へり フOY イቹ ツム ₹Wイ ツ ツイX €₹ ⊗Oイ ツOツ ₹ ╕ Wイツ 804 X3 ₹ ₹ "776 4 4 ₹ 07 T X3 4 X 3 ₹ ₹ 0 9 H W X Y 66 X 3 0 ₹ 6 4 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 4 X . 0 8 Y 3 W 3 4 X3040013 YY0YL 41 = 90X3 OF 80L 4Y4 Y W FF44L. 83 X44YPO LL XL, X3 740800947 £W Y3 W3 WY XZ 46494 3£ ₹0 6091 740£ 4 7 X3 7 4₹X 08 £66 X3 WO""OX OYF 474 Y44F Y3 W3 34 47 X4X 4 FO4OJ. - X34X 6071 4 JOF Y0064 **₹○○ツ∮₩○ツ ⊗イメメチヒメ○╡イ。ムムツ○メ╡イWメ∑ツテ。タチレティィツへ⊗○イ ヘツフイツWテ。** 155 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

ዋO*4C* ⊗1 X3 ሣቹ C ቹ ⊗O4 X3 OJ 44X Oሣቹ O⊗ Y44, 4ሣΔ ሣ J 4C X3 4 ሣ44X 4C ቹJ 4 X.

§ . Y¾4X ₹ XO 4 O4-

§ . ► > / = X > 1 > 0 < 1 > WOO > X 4 = .

≢O 4 11 **₹** 3 ንፈX Oን. ⊗3 ቹ W4 ማ ቹ ል ቹX ንへ0 ቹ3 ል *9*ጊ X3 ንፈማ O⊗ ሧ ልን*ፈ*ጋጋ ንへ, O4 ማፈን−ቹX *ፈሪ* ንへ, 474 = 707 = 3 4 Y X 3 X 3 0 X Y O = X = 4 X 1 Y 41 Y (C = 4 10 C 4 X 4 = X 4 X . 80 4 1 Y 4 W4O X 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) & 4\(\frac{1}{3}\) & Y X\(\frac{1}{3}\) OX \(\frac{1}{3}\) A\(\frac{1}{3}\) A\(\fra フイ ≢Oツ Δ X 3 4 X X 3 4 ₹O 4 へ Y 3 4 ₹ O 4 Δ 4 A X 3 ツ X O W O ツ ツ X 4 W 4 ツ ; 4 Y A , **▼OJJO∓ Y1 Y X34X X3 1 344 1 W 4 ∓OW3 4Y 044 1, X3 1 0013X Y0X X0 34** X3 C4Y 08 Y4X04. \(\pi\) X \(\pi\) X3 C4Y X3 \(\pi\) A X34X X3 \(\pi\) A W40 X 4\(\pi\) AWX 9\(\pi\) O4∆ 4 O⊗ X3 4 ₹O 4 1.4 X3 4 ₹J WX XO ₹OW3 O⊗ X3 7 4₹ 34 J44WX ₹ ∆ ₹ ΔΟWX Ο) Ο)/€₹, X ₹ ↑) 44/6€₹ X30013X ₹0⊗⊗ W)X X0 J0) ₹3 X3 ") Y3) X3 € W47 9 △ X WX △ 47△ W4O\3X: ⊗ X3 ₹ 34 O ₹ △ OC 7W , 47△ 774 X3 A ₹ ₩47 , X ₹ O₹O46 XO Δ ७4७Δ 4 ₹O44 ७Δ 4 O8 X3 Δ 6 ७₽O УX₹, 4७Д XO W64 ७ X3 ┚ 4₹O9₹ X3 1 34 W444 4 088. 40X 8 X 477 44F X34X X3 1 4WX 4 91 044 1 FOW3 4 740W & Y1 Y 4 804 1Y ₹0 4 1Y ₹ HO₹X/1 WOYF & 4 & 4₹ 4Y YHO41, 4Y& 4₹ 4 **▼○⊗⊗ W ツX W4○▼ ⊗○4 4 W644 ツヘ Y44 4へ4 ツ∓X 3 ツ. Oツ6 苹羊 3 ツ4ツ 単 ▼○ X496** 4 7444X 09.

§ . O*∮*ℓ **↑***₄*× O**ÿ** O**⊗ ₹**Oℓ**△** *4***₹**.

466 \mp 060 \pm 17 \pm 140 \pm 17 \pm 19 \pm 19 \pm 19 \pm 29 \pm 29

§ . ♥ ८ × 4 41 ८ 4 Y ₹.

§ . ♥ C X 4 4 7 A ∓W 7 C Y .

§ . WO4O44 Y4X JOY 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) Y44.

F 41. % X 441. O88 W 4, 840 % X3 % Y X0 X3 % Y 446, % HOLE X3 % A % X3 % A X41. WOA, % O4 % A X4 A A AOWX O9, % 84 A A 840 % X3 % X4XO4 O8 X3 % O9WX O9% A X5 % A X6 % W3 O88 W 4; 804 A X6 % Y49 Y30 % YX40 % X3 % YX3 % YX60 % YX % YX3 % YX60 % YX3 % YX60 % YX3 % YX7 A YX3 % YX7 % YX7 % YX8 % YX7 % YX8 % YX8 % YX9 % YX9 % YX8 % YX9 % YX8 % YX9 % YX9 % YX8 % YX9 YX9 % YX9 YX9 % YX9 % YX9

§ . 30Y X3 4740♥ ▼ ₹ 4 YA X3 ▼ ○ 4 1Y.

F 47 7409 \mp 74 Δ 37 471 08 X \$ \$0304 Δ 74X 70Y 4 \mp , 37 471 W09747 Δ 4Y X \$ 7 \$ \mp Δ 744X 7X, 7 W078047 X X O X \$ X 47 \mp 08 \$ \mp W077 \$ \mp 07 47 Δ XO X \$ 40X \$ 04 X 1 Y \$ W \$ \$ 74X 04466 \$ \Delta 4 \$ 8407 \$ \$ 088 \$ W 470 X \$ 807WX 07\$ \$ 7X 40\$ X \$ X 0 \$ \pi W44, \$ 41\$ \$ \pi W47 \$ \

§ . \mp Y Y \pm X W \pm X \pm X \pm X A J \pm OY \pm X \pm Y \pm OY C \pm X \pm V \pm C \pm C

90X, \otimes 4 \mp 0904 Δ 74X 70Y 4 \angle (COY \mp 3 % \mp (\otimes 4 4 4X 4 (\angle 4X XO Δ , 4% Δ PW Δ \mp X3 \angle 40X304 X1 \angle 4%1 P Δ X0 3 \mp 0 \otimes 8 W, 3 \mp 740% \mp 9 W0% \mp 90 %04 X3 \angle 4%74 \angle 74 \angle 74 \angle 74 \angle 75 \angle 774 \angle

§ . 83 4 477077X 07 08 47 40X304 X1 Y3 W3 X3 1 40 70X 7077 77.

 47443 ± 8406 X: X ± 440 X1 Y3 W3 X3 74 YW OY \pm XO HO \pm X W, 4Y4 XO 3 \pm OY Y W3444WX 4.

§ . 30Y X3 1 4 74 X3 4 78 4 04年.

W YOX 4YX.

. 4 夕 〒30フ 08 夕 40 4 〒, 0ツ4 イフ3 6 フ 40へ0〒X0〒. 3 800へ3X 4X X3 *9*4XX6 08 900 ツ 車.

. A FW. OY C 1.

#347. **‡‡‡**. O⊗ ⊗3r OW⊗ H4OWrW O⊗ Y44.

§ . Y44 y 4 x0 4 Oya 4x4y y y x 300x 42 wo1 yx 4 470 y 7.

Y30rr4 7X 4X4 7 4 X40 4408 Y44, - Y30 4 WOY 4 4 X X X 44 96 88 WX = X = A = X +ነ ብቃ ΟነΔ ብአ*ፈ*ሣ ነ Y X3OOX X3 ሣO∓X WOՂ ነX ብ ፈ∓Οነ∓. 3Oሣፊነ X孔 ብ OሪX∓ ፈՂፈ ነ∓X 4 FO 4 17, Y30, Y X300X 7 W FF X1 04 Y X300X 41 JOY 4806 4 4 FO 7 E. 64 F3 A X3 9COO4 O8 3 = YO=X 84 X38OC =O9H WX=, 474 1-70= = 3 = 7 O7C XO X3 W464" X ₹ 08 Y44 Y3 Y3 34∓ X Y3 ₹ JOY 4 X0 "94 YX4" Y X3 " Y X3 " YHOL" YX O⊗ 47 30700449ℓ 474 ∓4ℓ0x447. 7 4W . 474 ⊗ XO X3 ₹ 77404 7W . X3 ₹ Y47X O⊗ CO ⊗OA \$ ₹ J OJC , \$ ™OA O A ¼∆∆₹ ŊHO₹X W XOY¼A∆₹ X\$O₹ \$ ¼XX¼WУ₹, □ O⊗ 30Y 14 4X 4 W4 7, 04 44X3 4, 08 Y34X 4 84 13X806 FW4 F 08 W4 7 F, 40 F 3 0) 3 = 0 0 1 = 0 4 WX = 3 = 90 4 0 4 CO 4 4 4 Y X 3 X 3 10 CX 0 8 4 CC X 3 0 = Y 3 W 3 3 Y&C WX = OY 4Y YYOW YX Y4X OY. ⊗3 ₹C4O13X 4 O⊗ Y Y, X3 J CC41 O⊗ W X ₹, X3 △ 4₹X4X OY O⊗ J4O YW ₹, T ₹OW\$ ₹ X\$ 964WY W4X46O1O O⊗ \$ ₹ YO4Y X ₹. \$ ₹ 4 \$709\$ 96 XO 104, 494 4WWO09X496 XO 30949 94XO4, 804 47 94 4046 X34X = y ((4, 804 47, 30X X34X = 904) 4 40Y). 83 O()W =, X3 W4 " =, X3 JOCCOX $A \equiv WOYEW YW, 4YA 4A <math>\equiv X AOYY XO A \equiv 4WWOOYX, 4 \equiv A \equiv XA OA 1 YAC$ 40x304 08 x3 y 466. Oyfo fx 0y496 x40x3f 4644y y1 4 4f y3 w3 0013x x0 4⊗⊗ WX X3 4OC 4₹ O⊗ 94X O9₹, 494, 9 4CC X3 4 9 C X44L 9X 474 ₹ ₹, 9₹7 4 X3 9 Y X 3 4 4 1 1 08 W 4W0" FJ WX 0" J40J04X 0" 4X X0 X 3 "JJ04X4" W 08 X 3 **≢O∌H WX**

§ . Y¾4X ▼ Y Y Y 446 4 HO ▼ W 4O ▼ O ■ Y 44.

83 4 13X 08 77/07 71 804W, 04 74Y 71 Y44, 9 CO71 XO 74X O7F 70 844X3 4 X 3 4 7 = 7 W = = 4 4 7 8 0 4 X 3 4 0 Y 7 4 8 7 W , 4 7 4 8 0 4 X 3 7 4 7 X 7 4 7 W 0 8 X 3 4 4 1 3 X ₹ § . YOY, ⊗ 4 Y ₹ OY 4 X X 4 W Y ₹ 4 Y 4 X OY, O4 OC 4 X ₹ 3 4 7 4 ⊗ W X 4 1 3 X ₹. 3 △○ 〒 ╕ ┦ ፈሃ ツH○イマL ❷╕ ツ, ፈሃ△ YOX X CC X╕ ツ, X╕ፈX YℐX Oツ ╕ፈᆍ ఢ ┦ へ╕X XO ┦ フ C X3 4774 FFO4 474 4 40W 3 7 XO 4 4FO7, 804X3 4 F3 34F 4 4 73X XO 24 7X X3 Y = 47. Y 1 446. X3 4X X3 800 Y 44X 0Y, O 4 W 40 = 08 47. HO = X 44 = Y HO 47. X3 4 464 441 407 04 X34 4X 74. 83 HOFX 8 W4X041 4 4F07F 804 Y44 F30Y X 3 4 X 4 Y YHO 4 1 3 4 1 9 Y 4 W A, O 1 1 0 8 4 4 X 3 1 4 X Y A 4 1 X O 4 C X 3 O 1 I X JA YX OY O⊗ X JA 4AY≡. ₹X ₹ Δ YX, 3OY A X34X 3 A X3 PO ₹X OY A 14A4 X3 74 YW 746 Y X3 Y44, 4Y4 YOX X3OF Y3O HO Y Y X 4F 4OH 6 44 F. Y3 Y X3 4 8O4. Y YOOLA HOAN YA XA AAYAAAA HOFX, Y "YOFX WOYF AAYA XA AAYAOYA 4X4Y = X 34 = Y 84WX 4 W A 4Y YHO47. O4 Y3 X3 4 3 4 4 4CC7. X34 4X Y A Y X3 07, 474, 7044 4 X0 4 X 477 Y Y34X \$\frac{1}{2}\$ XO 9 WOY\frac{1}{2}\$ 4 4 4\frac{1}{2}\$ Y\text{HO41.} Y $\forall O \mp X \neq A \Psi + O A \forall X \neq Y + X \Rightarrow A Y +$ 4CC 9 1 ⊗ 11 Δ XO X3 1 9 14C 3 4Δ₹ 0⊗ Y3 W3 Y 34 4C1 4Δ₹ X1 4X Δ. 49Δ ₹34CC 804X3 4 X4 4X 7 X3 WOO4₹ 08 X3 ₹ Y049. Y34X 4 ₹X4 9 ₹ 4X X3 ₹ 4 13X₹ ₹ 47 7HO42, 474 4 HOFX W4OF 08 Y44.

§ . Y¾4X Y44 ■ OYHO ■ X.

§ . 83 03H WX 08 Y44.

\S . 40x3 h0\fix & W4x04\frac{1}{4} 4\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac

§ . **7407 4 70X** ₹.

WOOF "OX F 44 X30F Y3 W3 34 "OX 804 X3 4 09H WX X3 1004 08 X3 FX4X, 474 Y3 W3, 7FX 44 08 9 71 444Y 840" X34X J04 F004W, 44 F011 FX 4 91 X3 06 7W 08 X3 J4FF 07F. WOW3 44 X3 4440147X 4 F 4 08 W0" 7474, X3 0FX 7X4X 07 08 J0Y 4, X3 X3 4FX 08 4 W3 F, X3 4 4 X1 08 W0" PO FX, 34X4 4, 474 4 71.

§ . Y44 OYA 4X4Y Y OZOY HO\X \ \400YA\X, 40X &40\Y \ W OO\X \ \X.

83 Y306 4 \3X 08 X3 Y4X 07, 474 WOY = PO YX61 08 X3 ₹0 4 \7, ₹44 4 840" XO J4O[™]OX 4[™]A [™]A [™]XA [™]XA X4O Y (⊗44 O⊗ XA ∓OW X1 O4 ∓X4X 1 ∓ XA ''' YAX O''' A '' AX XO XA'Y OJ A'A'YF A''A' YFX A 'Y YAO XAA AX YF OA AXXAWYF XAAX 4(O4)()HOLY YX. 90X & 4 Y4X OY. OY 4Y YHO1L 4OY XO 3 1. \(\) Y4OW 4 XO X4Y OJ 4477 YOX 97 X3 YW FF X1 O8 J40WO4 Y1 4 HOFX 4 J444X OY, 90X 97 4 W OOŦ "OX , ₹3 440₹ ₹ 3 4 4 \3X. ⊗3 W OO₹) ₹₹ O⊗ X3 "OX X44" ₹3 ₹ X3 CO∓X4 O⊗ 3 4 447, Y3 W3 7 13X OX3 4Y ₹ 34 ₹307 7 X3 W4O₹ O⊗ HO₹X W: -X3 Y44 \(\frac{1}{2}\) Y0X OYA 4X4Y Y0O4 X3 (4Y0O) W4O\(\frac{1}{2}\) Y3 W3 X3 Y4X OY 34A XO ୬ጎ.4ጎ ୬ X: X&4X W4O∓ ∓ ୬୦Y ୬୦ ୭୦4 X&49 4 J4 X №X. 4∓ XO X& ∓O 4 ጎ୬ ୬ 744X WOL44, X3 4OL 4 O8 X3 Y4X OY T Y34X 4 13X 34 3 XO 1-70 3 X3 \$48 X1 J4∓∓ OYF ∓X ∓ OY61 ⊗O4 X3 1004 O8 X3 Y4X OY X34X X3 ∓0J4 Y JOY 4 ∓ OAH WX JA \mp WA \Rightarrow \triangle XO \Rightarrow \forall \forall \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \in \angle FX \forall JOAX \angle YX \forall \angle FOA \Rightarrow : \angle Y \triangle \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \angle CC \Rightarrow 162 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

OYA 4×4 y $\times 3$ MOFX $\text{MJO4} \times 4$ y $\times 4$ y $\times 3$ MOFX A4y $\times 4$ 00f, $\otimes 4$ 0y MOy $\times 3$ 4 \times 70 $\times 3$ 4 \times 70 $\times 4$ 50 $\times 4$ 70 $\times 4$ 4 \times 70 $\times 4$ 50 $\times 4$ 70 $\times 4$ 50 $\times 4$ 70 $\times 4$ 50 $\times 4$ 70 $\times 4$ 70

§ . 74 X PX手.

 $(X O \mp, 3 O Y 4, 7 X 4 X 4 7 4 9 X X 4 O 7 7 O 7 O 8 7 4 X O 7 5 4 7 4 X 3 4 4 0 C 4 <math>\mp$ 8 3 4 4 4 HO \mp X W \angle O \mp F O 8 Y \angle A 4 C HO \mp X 8 W \angle X O 4 A 4 \mp O 7 \mp Y 3 O \mp 7 N HO \Rightarrow 5 N HO \Rightarrow 6 A 1 Y \Rightarrow 7 Y 3 O \Rightarrow 7 N HO \Rightarrow 8 N A 2 X 8 M \Rightarrow 7 X 3 A 4 A 4 Y 4 A 4 X 8 M \Rightarrow 7 X 3 A 4 A 4 Y 4 A 4 X 8 M \Rightarrow 7 X 3 X 3 A 3 A 4 A 4 \Rightarrow 8 N A 4 A 5 O X 3 O \Rightarrow 7 A 4 A 7 N X 8 M A 4 A 7 A 4 \Rightarrow 7 X O X 3 O \Rightarrow 7 A 4 A 7 N X 8 M A 4 A 7 A 4 A 7 A 4 A 7 X O 0 \Rightarrow 7 X P X \Rightarrow 7 X O X 3 O \Rightarrow 7 X P X \Rightarrow 7 X O X 3 O \Rightarrow 7 X P X \Rightarrow 7 X O X 3 O \Rightarrow 7 X P X \Rightarrow 7 X O X 3 O \Rightarrow 7 X P X \Rightarrow 7 X O X 3 O \Rightarrow 7 X P X \Rightarrow 7 X O X 0 A 4 \Rightarrow 7 X O X O A 4 \Rightarrow 7 O X 0 A 4 \Rightarrow 7 X O X 0 A 4 \Rightarrow 7 X O X 0 A 4 X A 7 Y X O X A 7 X O X A 7

§ . Y44 OY4 4X44 7 7 4 67 804 44 47X41.

Y30 A, Y X300X H0\(\frac{\text{\t

§ . 74-

477L OX3 A ™OX X347 X3 A OY7 ⊗ AOW X7L, 4A ™O7FX AF, O7YOAX37L X3 74™ O⊗ ツ ツ. ❷╕ Ⴂ ᆍ╕OO૮△ ቃ WOツᆍ △ イ △ ¼ᆍ 🌂 ሣ ቹ XO X╕ ╕Oツムツ イムW 。 ៗ X╕ ᆍムሣ ሣムツツ イ ₹₹, Ŋ ₩ ⟨ ₹O₩ X₺, フ4O⊗ ₹₹ Δ ⁴₹₹₫₹₹ Ŋ₹ ₫ŊΔ Ŋ₩ ŊΔ ₫4 ₹ ₫4 へO ⟨X₺, ŊOX O)⟨₺ 4 1 3 X X O HO Y Y & WOYS A 4 & W L SO 4 X 3 JO 4 JO E OS JOY E 3 Y 1 & Y A PX 47 74X 71 X3O∓ ∓4 41 74X O7F. WOW3 Y 4 ∓ 446 1 4747 X4 9 ∓ 7 7X O7 A 97L 84W XOF - FOW3 X3OF 944944 47F Y3O 4 FX4OL 4 X3 40747 77 4: 704 Y4F X X (((O)1) 48X 4 X3 4 WO) 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) O) XO H34 \(\frac{1}{4}\) X\(\frac{1}{4}\) X\(\frac{1}\) X\(\frac WOWA A 4 9 7 X 3 ⊗O4Y ∓ 474 OX 3 4 ⊗ 44X 44 ∓ - 1 713 ₹ Y347, ⊗ 704 9 W O4 Y30 Y44 OY67 804 X3 76 4₹04 08 Y4Y Y1 X. WOW3 44, Y 706 ₹3 4 41 ₹ ∡"¼ ¼"O"Λ X3 "YO∓X W ∠ S ¼ Y4X O"F, X3OF FOJJOF ↓ 3 4O F, Y3OF FOJ4 " CO XO X3 4 WOOYX42.

§ . 30Y 4 Ø 7 ▼ Y44 ▼ H0 ▼ 04 07 ▼ 07 ▼ 04 07 ▼

§ . 30Y X 747 9 WOY HOTX 474 YTX 47 088 YT Y44 Y3 W3 4X 8 4TX Y4T HOTX.

 $4 \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} \times 3 \mathcal{L} \times 4 \mathcal{V} \mathcal{L} \times 5 \mathcal{L} \times$

 \otimes 30\fi Y30 Y X300X X4\flux \gamma\ T4W \otimes W \gamma \flux \flux \otimes W4X04\flux \otimes \otimes \gamma\ T4\flux \otimes \oti

§ . ₹7 4 4004X806 W40∓.

§ . Y44 W47YOX θ HO=X OY θ OX θ = Δ =.

Y44 W479OX 9 HO\(\frac{1}{2}\) XOX \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(\

§ . WOY -

§ . Y44 OYA 4X4Y Y XO JOY ₹3 4 Y4X OY.

 \otimes 3 \forall 4X OY \forall \otimes 4O(X \mp 9OOYA XO \mp O9" X XO 4 7OY \mp 3" YX Y3 W3 \mp 3 \Rightarrow 4 \mp 4 \mp 4 A, 4Y4 XO \mp O \otimes 8 4 X 9% Y4% 4XOY "YX: 9OX \mp 3 \mp YOX O9(\uparrow A XO \uparrow 3 4 \mp 60 O7 XO X3 A \mp W4 X OY O \otimes 4Y YW Y \mp A Y "Y1. \otimes 3 4 \otimes 04, Y3 Y 4XX4WY A \mp 3 OO \uparrow 3 XO "Y4Y 4 X Y4 4 O \otimes 8 \mp 4X \mp 84WX OY, 4Y4 4 \mp 9 Y34X 7 Y46X% \mp 4 PO 4 A; 4Y4 \otimes 9 Y0 P76 W X 4Y \mp Y 4 \oplus 1 Y, O4 X3 4 A 4 \mp 44% 4XX "Y7X \mp XO "Y7O \mp 4 A \mp 74O7O4X OY4X 7 Y46X%, \mp 3 X3 Y 4WPO 4 \mp 4 1 \(13 X XO 4 \mp \mp X, 4Y4 3 4 A \otimes 9 YW 9 WO" \mp 64Y \otimes O6.

O) X3 Y3O(, 3OY 4, X \mp Δ)X X3 \pm X X3 O88 Y Δ Δ J Δ 4X \pm 1 Δ 4CO) 3 \pm \mp Δ 4 T3X XO DO) \mp 3 Y Δ 7 Y Δ 7 Y2 J Δ 7 Y2 J Δ 7 Y2 \pm 3 \pm 4 Δ 7 Y2 A \pm 4 A \pm 5 A \pm 6 A \pm 7 A \pm

§ . Y3 X3 4 X3 4^^4/4/4 Z " " " X O8 4" " \ ^3/4004 \ Y1 \ 70Y 4 W 4" Y 40X304 Z 4 Y 44 4^4 Y \ X 3 \ ".

O) X3 O) 3474, 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3 XX YW4 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) 466 X3 44X\(\frac{1}{2}\) OOA 10 479 7X, 40 ₹ 70 704 X347 Y34X ₹ W079 74496 - ₹3 8068 €₹ 3 4 40X ₹ XOY44A\(\Pi\) & 4\(\Pi\) (\&\) X\(\Rightarrow\) O(4\(\X\) \\\\ X\(\Rightarrow\) \\\ X\(\Rightarrow\) \\\ X\(\Rightarrow\) X\(\Rightarrow\) \\ X\(\Rightarrow\) \\\ X\(\Rightarrow\) \\ X\ ₹O A ^Y, Y3O, 97. Y3 A X4YW , 97. ØA C WX OY, OA 97. 4Y1. OX3 A HO₹X 4Y4. 30Y004496 7 47F, Y6441 F 3 F 407 Y 0YF 97 X3 444 X 0Y 08 Y Y 740 YW F 04 YX 4 Y Y1407F, OY€1 Y4Y F OF O⊗ 3 F 4 13X, Y X300X YHO4 Y1 4Y1 J 4F0Y. 30Y "J4Y ₹ O₹ OYCL O8 C4Y8OC "J 4Y₹ Y "YO₹X X3 4 34 4WXO4CCL ₹O88 4 4 4" 30X XOO Y (C YYOY), &40" =44 474 O) &04" FJ 4 YW , X34X J4 40" Y4X Y1 JOY 4₹ ₹ 640♥ &4 6 XO ♥O6 ₹X X\$ 4 ♥ ↑\$ \$004₹, XO OJJ4 ₹₹ X\$ ♥, 4Ÿ4 XOX4661 FO9HO74X X3 7. Y3 7 4 47 O7704XO7 X1 OWWO4F. 474 X3 1 W47 40 X Y X3 "JO" X1. 1000 Y4 O" X3 JO "X OO O466 "Y "X O F 4 XO4 OO Y4" X OO 4 X y cl ojjof x oy xo xa 140y y1 ⊗04x0y 0⊗ ha44c ₹ . ₹₹ xa 44y1 4 xo 9 Y¼ X △ ⊗O4 ₹₹ X3 ₹XO4♥, Y3 W3 ♥ \3X 9 △ ₹フ 4₹ △ ¼X X₹ 4 ₹ ७\, XO 9 フ 4♥ XX △ XO YW4 4\(\frac{4}{4}\) \(\frac{4}{4}\) \(\frac{4}\) \(\frac{4}{4}\) \(\frac{4}{4}\) \(\frac{4}{4}\) \(\frac{4 Y4 X X CC & 747 = 8 = 74 7444X OY = XO Y = C4 O = Y CC X 9 4 X 7 XO 4 ⊗ Y4 OOA = C = Y3 YY 44 A 74 A 08 X3 Y 4Y = 740A YW = 4 AOX + YWO 79 YX OY 4CC \forall), 474 \forall 0=x 70 \forall x 4 ℓ 1. FO 09 x3 3 44= 08 94x 09=, 4= 9 94 wo \forall y == 09 4 x0 Y4XW3 O 4 X3 =48 X1 O8 4 Y3O6 J O76.6 X O= 34 4 OO4 X0 =06 X3 = \forall O \forall \forall XOO \mp \Rightarrow O \forall , \angle 4 \land 4 \angle 4 \angle 2 \rightarrow XO X \Rightarrow \mp \angle W \Rightarrow A \Rightarrow A \Rightarrow VW \Rightarrow C \Rightarrow O \otimes X \Rightarrow X \Rightarrow C \Rightarrow Y O \otimes \Rightarrow Y XOA 474 O⊗ 74X O7F. Y ₹34CC ⊗ 74 X34X X3 7 4O 7OX C 44 XO Y 47 ₹W4O7C ₹. 474 X \$ 4X X \$ 4Y Y 44 496 X 40X \$ X \$ 4X HO\$X W \$ Y\$ 74 4496 840 Y\$ \$ 500 Y 40 TO6 W1.

§ . 4(0) 4)4 08 X = (8, X W4)90X 1 4 4 1 3X X 0 4XX4WY 3 9.

W フょイX WOCよイピー Y& LX Y & L = LA WOYW AY YA X O D = LAYW O HO = X W DOY = HALA... 80 A X YX A = X X A 80 A , LY A Y X A = LA X X O Y = Y O O A X 167 Intellectual Property Copyright © 2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

§ . 30Y X3 477 444YW ₹ 08 Δ4Y1 41 X34X 413X.

X3 4 804 . 34 1004 140074 XO X3 79 004 E (X X X Y A 4X Y A 4X X A 804 Y W4Y X YOFX 9 4WWOYJ4Y A 97 X3 Y CC. FX F. YA A. 47 OY8O4XOY4X 8O4 Y4YY YA. $X \otimes A X X \otimes Y C AYA YWC YAX OY XO OJJA FF YAL A ACYOFX ACYALF FOJJOF A Y A A$ X3 4 = 4 JOY 4 08 OJJ4 == 31 Y X3 3JOY X1. 4OX X3 = XYO X3 31 44 3OX W 4WO')=X4')W OO X3 49 Y1 1 Y 44(CL O4 O4 PO)X(L O) X A, \(\), X34X OO X4'Y Y1 7400⊗₹ 0⊗ 740₹X W , 4474W X1, 74 A , 479 X O7, 04 47 77 4 00₹ X3 4₹X 0⊗ 406, FX 4 7 4 0 7 X 3 4 1 0 4 4 4 4 4 4 7 FX 3 4. 8 3 7 7 4 7 WOY 0 DOY 3 4 4 X X 3 YOY YX Y 3 Y **₹3 ₹07 X3 70 7X 08 4WPO 4 71 4 8047 4496 4WW ₹₹07 08 70Y 4, — 747.** Δ ツᲙツΔ ₹ WO4 X ₹, ¯ ፈツΔ ⊗ ₹३ ३ ₹ XፈX ₹ XO ↑ X3 ७, ツፈጚ J4 УX ३ 4 Δ ₹ ^У₹ *∮*₹ 804W 08 447. 83 7x 4 ₹x ₹ 08 74x 07 ₹ 44, 7 70 7x 08 7704x47W, Y 4 61 ∡XX 7X 07 X0 X3 7. 704 ₹088 4 3 ₹ 1 7 40₹ X1 ∡74 14 ∡X7 ₹₹ 08 ₹00/ X0 **ΨΟΣ ΑΕΙΔΙΆΣ ΑΙΣΕΙΣΙΝΟΎΕ. Α΄ ΥΑΧΙΟΎ ΧΘΑΧΧ ΘΑΞΕΙΑΙΎ ΛΘΑΘΟΟΑ ΑΧΙΟΎΝ ΤΟΥ ΑΘΟζ ΑΎΔ** X™9 X OO≡ 3X≡ 3 1 X((XX ≡ XXΨ , X≡ ™) X4 O)Δ 4 X) W ≡≡ X1 O⊗ 4 \O(XX) \ X3 4 WOYAOWX y yoex $\text{W}4\mp \mp 37 \text{ J}4O3436 \text{ X}$ $\mp \text{ X3O}\mp \text{ J}4O3436 \text{ X}$ $\mp \text{ W}64 \text{ y}$ X3 4∡XX 1X O1 1 740704X O1 XO X3 7704X41W O8 X3 ₹09H WX: 414 XO 74Y O₹ O8 ∡ ↑ ○" X ↑ ₩4ℓ ԻϽ ↑ ₹₹ ○" X ↑ ↑ ↑ \$X X ○ ○ ∮ ↓ X ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ₩ ○ ♥ Ͻ ○ ♥ ↓ ↓ X ○ ツ PO ₹X O♥ タ O⊗ ¼ ₹OJJO4X¼タヒ ツ¼XO4 , ̄ ⊗ X タ Oツヒス ₹Oツ ₹ヒ ヘ੩X ŁO₹₹, "J4XX 4₹ 44 YOX XO 9 J4 W J X4X 4: X3 4 ₹ YO 14 4X 44Y1 4 Y 4 (41 Y1 004 ₹48 X1 08 X3 ₹X4X (₹ 4X ₹X4Y, 004 J4 W40X 0) 474 804 ₹ 13X W4790X 9 rx ya a xoo ⊗44. "o=x y a c41 xo 4 4x oo4 40 y x cc x ₹ 9 wo" y x49c ₹8 X3 $477447W \mp 44 \mp 0 4 \mp 67 W4 \Delta X \Delta, X \mp X3 8406X 08 X34X Y 139004 Y30$ 34¥ 9 X447 4 3 ¥ 479 X 07 97 ¥ 446 74 W4X 07¥, ₹8 H3446 ¥ X3 W W074, У 77 O8 WJL 7. YEX LA O8 E XXL Y1 X3 EOWW FE O7 O7 X3 AOY O8 LYHOO. 3LA 4770 9X Δ 804 3 ₹ 3 4 600 ₹ X₹ . 3 9₹ 68 T X0 34 X49 61 ₹088 4 Δ X3 09 09 08 40€ ₹ 08 30747 804 ₹ 13X, 34 9 7 70X3 71€ ₹ X347 4 € 4 71 07 46€ F0407 X0 ₹ 4 XOA . O4 ¼X C ¼₹X 4 ΔOW ንጎ X XO X3 ማO₹X W4 X W¼C ¼ንΔ 74 W¼4 OO₹ ₹ XOÁX OŸ. ∮OX X¾ Y. ⊗ XYO Y¼ J Y¼ YX YÁX OŸ₹ X¾ YY ⊗ X XO OŸ X , ₹O Æ₹ ∡⊗X 4Y¼4Q₹ XO ⊗O4" O') HO ')X ""D 4 , 3¼ X3 7 "YOX ¼ 4 ^3X XO 4O X 4"Y4 Y3O ₹ Y = 32 Y 3 W 3 X 3 2 44 4WXO4X 4 9 YOX 74 HO4 W 46 XO OX 3 4 740 A A X 3
 ₹X¼X ₹. УОҮ, ⊗ ¼W¾ О⊗ X¾
 XYO У¼X ОУ₹
 У ФО ₹X ОУ ₱, ₹ Ј¼Ч¼X €1, ¼УД Y X¾ООХ

∡ŦŦ ₹ΧϪΫ₩ , Ϫ϶૮ ΧΟ ΛΟ ΑΫ ϪΫΔ ₹ΟϽϽΟΑΧ & Α₹ ૮⊗, ϪΫΔ ΧΟ Δ ⊗ ΫΔ & Α₹ ૮⊗ ⊗ΑΟΫ ንቹOረX ፈንሏ OJJ4 ቹቹ Oን. X ሣፈጊ ቃ ብ ፈቹOንፈ*ቃር*ጊ Jብ ቹOツ ል X&ፈX X& O*ቃ*H WX O⊗ X& ብ HO=X/1 4WX O) 4 4 4=0)49/ 74 =0"7X O), =0 4 =X 14"0 1 4 6 6 4 TX 14"0 1 X 4X 7 7 X3 " DAL OO 4 OO 1 FX. F L" YOX L X W 4XL Y X3LX 3 YX YLF XO Y CL " : 4OX F34((F. YO4A 4 XO 4 WOY YW A O8 3 F A F 1), 4((OY 3 Y X Y XO 8 4 Y34X $4 \lambda \mp 0 \% \lambda 4 \ell$ Wife $\pm x \ Y \ell \ell \Delta \% 1 \% X A A A X X O <math>\lambda \% X W J \lambda X A \% 4 O X J A \mp 0 \% J X O X W J \lambda X A M A X$ 9 WO" ₹ 7 4461 PO 46 7X XO W 4X4 7X1, 8 X3 74 7W Y3O ₹ 07 X3 70 7X 08 4 = 31 XO 43 304300 = 70Y 4 34 = 464 447 1 374008 = 08 37 4 00 = 74 4 434 JOY 4₹ 08 FO407 XO ₹088 4 ₹0W3 4 804" 4496 4WW ₹₹ 07 XO X3 JOY 4 08 COO ₹ X 3 800 4 X Y X 3 800 W 4 X 4 Y 0 8 X 3 O ₹ 3 Y 0 0 C A 3 4 Y 4 A 0 8 X, X 3 L YOOLA 34 HO YA YOJJOF YA X: 4YA YX3 F X3 A FLB XL YLAALYX A X3 Y. 80 ∓ 41 X34X X3 $\pm \mp 300$ C4 34 ± 4 CCOY 4 3 % X % XO $\pm \times 49$ C ± 3 3 ∓ 4 O% Y OY O 4 WJ4 Y, 4Y4 WOYFOL 44X X3 OY OY O⊗ X3 XYO YOY44W3 ₹, — 4Y4 X34X, ⊗O4 ⊗ 44 08 40 71 3 7 47 7HO42, X3 2 =30064 34 PO X62 Y4 X 4 X 66 3 W40=3 4 X3 7 *4CL,* - YOOLA YOX X3 ₹ 9 , Y ⊗4WX, Δ 74 Y1 Y1 Y4YY Y1 O⊗ X3 4 13X XO 4 10C4X X3 4 WOYAOWX 17 X3 4 WX4X \(\) O8 J4O4 YW . 4Y4 XO 4WX OY X3 \(\) 1400Y4 O8 740949 (XZ YOOLA X YOX 9 4099 Y1 X3 Y 08 X3 (9 4XZ X0 740 A 804 X3 4 OY) $\mp 4 \otimes X + 4 \mp CO$ 1\(\delta \pi \text{X} \text{A} \text{X} \text{A} \text{YOX} \text{Y} \text{AX} \text{Y} \text{AX} \text{Y} \text{AX} \text{AY} \text{OY} \text{OS} \text{X} \text{X} \text{Y} \text{Y} \text{AX} \text{Y} \text{OY} \text{OS} \text{X} \text{X} \text{Y} \text{Y} \text{AX} \text{Y} \text{AX} \text{Y} \text{OY} \text{OS} \text{X} \text{X} \text{Y} \text{Y} \text{AX} \text{Y} \text{OY} \text{OS} \text{X} \text{Y} \text{AX} \text{Y} \text{Y} \text{AX} \text{Y} \text{AX} \text{Y} \text{OY} \text{OS} \text{X} \text{X} \text{Y} \text{AX} \text{Y} \text{AX} \text{Y} \text{AX} \text{Y} \text{AX} \text{Y} \text{AX} \text{Y} \text{AX} \ リ Δ 4 y \ A ∓X Y O O ⟨ Δ & 4 & 9 y y 4 y X O & 4 D A 4 W A Δ ∓ O W A 4 Δ O W X A y . ⊗ 8 74 YW 746 FO 4 1YF 08 FO407. 849 XO4X 4. 97. X3 447 Y FX44X 0Y 08 600 0 F. $XO \Delta 4 A \Delta X3$ Y₹ 494 JOY 4 08 COO ₹ X₹.. ₩444 4 X\$ 4 7 ₹X40₹X ₹O 844 X\$4X X 3 1 YOO (∆ YO X) ₹088 4 4 7 4 YW 08 X 3 300 ₹ 08 8 4 4 YW X 0 ₹ X 0 Y X 3 X340Y 08 WJ4 Y, X30013 Y X 4 X0 X 97. X3 Y4X 0Y, Y30\(\begin{array}{c} 47774094X 0Y 3444 \end{array} #4'yWX O') A X3 Y CC O⊗ 3 4 ⊗O4" 4 #O 4 1. 3 4 #W YA A X, 3 OY 4, 4YΔ X 34∓ ∓ YW 4JJ 44 Δ X34X X3 4 JOC W1 Y4∓ XOO ∓O∓J W OO∓.

§ . 470X3 4 W4= 704 4 7X.

 $\begin{array}{l} \mp X \ \mp \mp X \ \emph{CC} \ \emph{L} \mp \ \emph{A} \times O \ \emph{J} + O \ , \ X \ \emph{A} \ \emph{X}, \ \mp 3 O \ \emph{CC} \ \emph{A} \ \emph{X} \ \emph{A} \ \emph{A} \ \emph{J} \ \emph{O} \ \emph{Y} \ \emph{A} \ \emph{J} \ \emph{A} \ \emph{J} \ \emph{A} \ \emph{J} \ \emph{J} \ \emph{A} \ \emph{J} \ \emph{J} \ \emph{A} \ \emph{J} \ \emph{A} \ \emph{J} \$

§ .OX\$ 4 4((OY49(") 4") = O8 4 8 YW 4"\4 ") = X 4 804" 449(70Y 4.

30X, ₹0770₹ X&4X 70Y 4806 ₹X4X , 37. X& HO₹X W 4YA W 4WOY₹7 WX OY 08 & 4 WOYAOWX, 48804A\\ 0\\ YO 400\\ XO X4\\ FW JX OY XO \\ 4 J40\\ A Y1\\\ 44 Y XO Y 3 4 J 4 O 1 4 ₹ ₹ Y X 3 4 Y 1 L O 8 Y 4 8 8 4 Y W 44 Y X O 4 Y 4 Y PO X ₹ J W X 4 X O 4 ₹ 08 X3 447 4 7W4 4₹ 08 3 4 70Y 4. 474 777404 7X67 1°70₹ 004₹ € ₹ X0 ₹ 0W3 $\Delta \mp 17$ ∓ 4 ∓ 8 % ± 7 ± 7 ± 7 ± 8 ± 1 ± 1 40747 = 4 1004 (FF0) 804 466 F0 4 17 344 X3 JOX 7X4X = 08 X30 = X 7 F WOYW 4X 4 XO1 X3 4 XO Y J 4 Y4XW38O6 1 OY X3 YX 4J4 ₹ ₹ 08 4OY, 4Y4 XO W3 WY3 4 7W4O4W37 7X₹, X3 7 YOO64 70X 34 ₹OWW ₹₹ *C*1 8466 7 7XO ₹ 4 ΧΟΔ . 9ΟΧ ⊗Ο4W Ο⊗ 44™₹ ₹ YΟΧ Χϡ ΟΥĆL ԻϽ Δ YX 9L Yϡ Wϡ Y "YŁL ΛΟ44Δ ∡ኅ∡ ୬₹Χ ¼ ⊗୦ብ୭ ል*∡ቃ*ሪ フ୦Υ ብ. ⊗╕ ብ ∡ብ ΟΧ╕ ብ ୭ ∡ንᆍ, O⊗ ∡ ጎ ୬Xሪ ብ ୬∡୪୦ብ , ∡ንል Y3 W3 44 4X 4((X ") = (4Y80(. 83 ")0=X 88 WXO4(= 4 W0)8 4 44W1 08 X3 ∠ ∓= JOY 480∠ =0 4 1/1=, Y30, 91, X3 = W04∠ X 01/08 = X4 1/1 X3, 9 W01 49∠ X0. 30 ℓ 0 X3 ℓ 4 ℓ 4YW ℓ 4YEX X3 ℓ 4X JOX YX ℓ 4X Y3OE JOY 4 ℓ 4W X E X3 ℓ 4 ℓ 4 ℓ 4YE. ℓ X X3 7 9 8 47 474 84 X3806 7 X3 4 466 47W : 474 X3 4 07 07 Y 66 740 X3 **₹**4⊗ X1 O⊗ 4W3.

 \otimes 3 λ y4 λ 4(\frac{1}{2}0 \gamma \cond \delta(\lambda) \otimes \delta \cond \delta(\omega) \omega \delta(\omega) \o

§ .706 X W46 40 6 44 09.

§ . Y47. = 08 74 7X4 7 71 X.

may sign and ratify the same.

 \otimes 3 \mp 04 \mp X % 4/% + 0 \otimes 74 \mp 4 %1 X34X \oplus 10 C 44 0%100C4 =4, X34X %10 70Y 4 \mp 300C4 =5 %10W3 \pm 07 4 04 X0 X3 0X3 4 \mp 5, X34X 4CC, 04 4X C 4 \mp X X3 \oplus 14 4X 4 744X, \mp 300C4 =5 %14C1 \oplus 104C \oplus 1804W. WOW3 =740H WX 34 \mp 5 \oplus 14XX4 =90X \oplus 200 A X0 3 \oplus 341 X3 \oplus 200 A X 100C4 34 =7 \oplus 790E =76 X0 W4441 X 9X0 =78 W0X 09 Y X300X \oplus 140=X 474 OC 9W. =78 A =79 TOTO =79 FOW3 =704C X1 O9W =78 A = 30Y W00C4 X 4CY41=79 \oplus 79 Y47 Y4 Y4 Y4 Y4 Y4 Y4 Y4 Y4 X0 X. \oplus 3 A =3 A =3 Y47 Y4 X3 A =4 A =4W Y447X=7 A =70 Y5 W3 X Y4=78 A =79 Y5 W3 X Y4=70 A =70 A =70 Y5 W3 X Y4 =70 A =

§ . AOY A YAO 4 = X4OL = XA PO 6 94 OY Y4L 9 4 = X44 Y 4, O4 YY 4Y Y 4.

HOY& 4 14W \$\fooka 9 4\fooka 9 \text{4}\fooka 0\text{8} 71\fooka 1 \text{70 X3 FO (91 O). 4\fooka 0\fooka 0\fo O 4744X F4YF 4YA 4CC F, YAO 9C YACT 4AOJX 4CC XA 4 YF. A4SSC A 9T XA **へんよ4 08 4フ4ま ツx 4Δ 4ツx4へ 、 ¥ 40W Δ タモ、 xs 44 44 W 、 Δ W ・ Δ タモ、 84 xs/ キキキ** ッッ★X 4₹ - 30Y ッよッモフイッW ₹ 9 WOッ X3 XOOL ♥ 08 4 JOY 4 Y3 W3 Y LL Oッ ム4モ FY4CCOY OJ X3 4 X3 ♥FC FO4 X3 4 FOWW FFO4F ⊗3 F4⊗ FX JC4♥, X3 4 ⊗O4, F HO=X W, Y 449 9 X3 JOX 9X4X Y3O 4 =X4OL= X3 PO 694 O9 § -04 XO 77/07 47. 307004496 7 47 XO 74 7X 3 = 4WPO 4 77 XOO 8047 4496 4 4 74 O8 JOY 4. ⊗O4 X3 JO4JO∓ . Δ(L X3 OX3 4 YΔX OY∓ ₹3OO(Δ 4 JΔ4X WO(Δ4(L ΔXX YX YOX XO FO88 4 3 Y XO 47744YA Z 3 YF (8 97 44YF: 4YA X3 F X3 7 Y47 4X 4() 171 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States

 \otimes 3 \mp 4 13X 0 \otimes 74X 07 \mp \mp \mp X CC 704 \triangle 7X \triangle 4 7 \mp X \triangle 5 \triangle 7 4 17, Y30, \otimes 407 \triangle 7 3 \triangle 4 X0 \triangle C 7407 7 \mp X1 X0 X \triangle 4 O7 \triangle 4 47 \mp Y X300X 4 \triangle 7 07 \triangle 7 9 \mp 0 70W3 \triangle 7 7 \triangle 7 24 X 15X \pm X5 X0 X 15X \pm X6 X10 X 15X \pm X6 X 15X \pm X7 X 15X \pm X6 X 15X \pm X7 X 15X \pm X7 X 15X \pm X7 X 15X \pm X6 X 15X \pm X7 X 15X \pm X7 X 15X \pm X7 X 15X \pm X7 X 15X \pm X 15X \pm X7 X 15X \pm X 15X

§ . 4 84 OO4 4660Y446 XOY44AF4 7 1840O474744 71 804 Y44.

83 ₹ C 4Δ₹ O₹ XO 4 J44X WOC44 PO ₹X OY, Y 44CL 4CC Δ XO X3 J4 W Δ Y1. Y3 Y 4 ツ へるタOOイ、 ツ Xる ツ ムᆍX O⊗ 4 フイO⊗OOツム フ ムW 、 イ WXᆍ ⊗OイXイ ᆍᆍ ᆍ Oツ OOイ ⊗イOツX イ、 PO J₹ 4 ⊗C X, 401" YX₹ ¾ ₹ X400J₹, 4₹₹ "96 ₹ 4 JOY 4⊗OC 44"91, ⊗ CC₹ ¾ ₹ ∡XX,∡WY 3 7, Y X3 ↓ Y XO J4 YX X3 Δ,4Y1 4 Y X3 Y3 W3 Y X3 YY OO4∓ ℓ ∓ X34 4X Y A &3 47FY 4 14 4X(7. A 7 YAF OY X3 747Y) 4 4YA W3444WX 4 08 X34X ୬ ጎ*ጻ∮*00ብ. Y ሣ0ቹX ୬ዯ0 ብ ୬XO Xጻ ብ ፈቹOንቹ 0⊗ XጻOቹ *Jብ Jፈብፈ*X Oንቹ. ፈንል *∮ብ* ୬ጎ 3 7 XO 47 1-7/474X O7: - FOW3 ₹ X3 704 O8 740W 4 71 71-0407: 474 8 3 ₹ X3 = W4= . YOO(4 804) =3 477/ 74 W4X O) O8 = 9 = X 4 4 = 17= 474 4 =088 W 7X 4 ¼∓O) XO HO∓X ⊗1 O∓ 1 ¼)X W J¼X Y1 X3 Y. 9OX ⊗ X3¼X ∓O 4 1 1 3¼ 3¼ ₹ 1 4 X3 4 = Y0 4 = JOX =03= =X Y1 9 XY Y3 Y 4Y4 O=. Y31 =30064 Y Y0X PO X61 4 =X O) 3 ₹ YO44. O)/1 X4Y)1 ₹OW3 J4 W4OX O) ₹ 4₹ J4O4)W 4 14 14 14 ₹J >₹ 3 ₹J >₹ 49. Y OOへ3X YOX, Y X3OOX ₹088 W YX W4O₹ , XO J4 ₹07 3 7 W4J496 O8 1*J0₹ Y1 3 77 CO XO 78477 97 444 77 7 48 47 XO OC 7W . 47 CO77 47 3 347 70X 4 74 4 4 3 = = YW 4 X1 PO =X 0Y496, Y 34 YO 4 \3X XO 4 PO 4 4Y1 OX3 4 = WO4 X1 &40" **3 7.**

X3 7 = 6 = 07 X3 4 1044A. 30Y 4 W 4X4 7 X3 7 747 9 08 X3 1004 84 X3 08 X 3 4 X J A YW , OY⊗O A ∓ Y A ⊗⊗ A YW ∓ Y4 X YX A Y ; 4 Y A ∓ 3 4 C C X 3 T C 4 A Y X X ∡A ∡YX∡^ 0⊗ ∮ Y^ J40 A A, ∡X X3.4X HOYWXO4 , Y X3 ∡ Y07 400 ₽ XYA Y CC Δ FW JC Y Δ 4477. Y3 C X3 \mp X3 77 C \mp Y CC 34 OYC2 Y Y C \mp XO OJJOF X OYPO ₹X OY4967 YO. ⊗3 ₹ YOO64 9 6 4 YN X3 YF 6 ₹ 46YOFX Y3O667 4X 3 ₹ Δ \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\fr 4 FX4X 8019 1(1, 4)4 Y X300X 10 Y1 4YL 801X3 1 94WY X34Y X3 (4FX W 7XO4L, X Y4= 74 XXL 1 7 4466L 744 47 44X W6 7 4L X4 4XL 08 7 4W, X34X $X3 9 CC 1 4 YX 70Y 4 \mp 300C4 4 \mp 44 Y 0Y 90X3 \mp 4 \mp X34X X3 1 \mp 300C4$ Δ ₹*9*¼ΫΔ Χ\$ 4 Χ400フ₹. ₹⊗. Ϋ ¼ X Ϋ 0⊗ フ40⊗00ΫΔ Ͻ ¼₩ , ¼ フ4 Ϋ₩ Υ¼₹ Δ ₹フ0₹ Δ X0 y J OJ 471, WO7 = 4 4496 YO79 4 O8 ⊗O4W = 3 = Y 139004 = XOOY X3 4 Y 4 = O4 = ∡₩₩OAQ ୬ጎሪጊ, ⊗OA७ ል ८ ፈጎO ≢ ፈጎፈ ን≢X ର ७, ፈንሏ OJሪ ጎ ሏ ର ७ XO ሏ ≢ፈብ७. Yରጊ ልፈ≢ JOJOC4X OY, 4Y4 W4Y OYC1 ₹ 4 XO 4 ₹X4O1 X3 C 4 4X ₹ 08 X3 Y4X OY 41 Y3OY WOYF \triangle 4496 W3441 Y FOJJO4X Y1 X3 YFX40Y YXF O \otimes \triangle FJOX FY. 347J7L WY XZ 46474 ⊗. WO7X 70 71 W44 ⊗O661 XO 1 4W ₹ 3 4 7 6 X 4. ₹3 У 7₹ 3 4₹ 6⊗ 7 4 WOYA X OY XO 476 4Y1 804 17 Y Y ₹ Y X300X 8 A Y1 4 30₹X 08 A6 ₹064 4₹. プラスインW . ⊗ 3 〒 3イフフモ ツ X3O4 O8 イ 84 1 4 7 O 96 W. T X3 WO F X O ワ O8 X 4 4 ソ ソ へ O7 ∡(C Ϡ 4 W X Z); XO X Ϡ Ϫ4X O⊗ YϪ4. [—] 4)Δ 4₹ X Ϡ ₹ΧϪΧ 4 ₹J WXϪ9C Ϫ94OϪΔ. Ϫ)Δ **₹**4 **₹** X ⊗40♥4 47.7 49 W OO₹ 4 ⊗ WX 4X 30♥. **₹**X YOO64 34 9 9 47.43 4 " X4X 4, 344 X3 7096 W 1004 9 Y 42Y3 4 X3 0Y62 09H WX Y

WOSS W IX SLET YOY 9 I FLA OI XS A I ALC JA IW JC FSOA FX ILX IN XS HOFX W OS LYLL SSOF YSO LA XSOAOOASCLLWOOL IX A Y XS XS JA IW JC F, LYLL SLA HOFX A LF OS XS LA OOF A ASXFOS ILX OIF, Y CC LF CL LJJCL XS AOC F XO JLAX WOCLA WLF F.

. C 1. C 9. . W47. .

. *¼ X ¼C*. Ϡ ₹XO4. *C ∮*. . W*ᢤ*フ. .

. フ40フ34手 手

. C 7. C 9. F. YX.

.088447W.

#347. ₹ . 08 83° 4°464448€07 08 444 ±7 40° 8049.

§ . 4 WC444X OY OO Y44.

WOYE \triangle 4 Y3 X3 4 X \emptyset 804 X3 \angle 4 \angle 4 XX \angle 4 \text{ O8 X3 } \equiv \empty \text{ XO J40} \empty \text{ WOX } 3 \empty \empty \empty \text{ A1} \text{ XO J40} \empty \text{ WOX } 3 \empty \empty \empty \text{ A2} \text{ XO J40} \empty \text{ WOX } 3 \empty \empty \empty \text{ A2} \text{ XO J40} \empty \text{ WOX } 3 \empty \empty \empty \text{ A2} \text{ XO J40} \empty \text{ WOX } 3 \empty \empty \text{ A2} \text{ XO J40} \empty \text{ WOX } 3 \empty \empty \text{ A2} \text{ XO J40} \empty \text{ WOX } 3 \empty \text{ A2} \text{ XO J40} \empty \text{ WOX } 3 \empty \text{ A2} \text{ XO J40} \empty \text{ WOX } 3 \empty \text{ A2} \text{ XO J40} \empty \text{ WOX } 3 \empty \text{ A2} \text{ XO J40} \empty \text{ WOX } 3 \empty \text{ A2} \text{ A2} \text{ WOX } 3 \empty \text{ A2} \text{ A3} \text{ A2} \text{ A3} \tex 97. ⊗OAW O⊗ 4A™. 9OX 4CC X3 ₹ ₹ YOX ₹O⊗⊗ W YX. 4₹ X ₹ 7O₹₹ 9C X34X X3 74 ₹ 9X ⊗ 44 0⊗ 004 449¥ 947 949 49 974 ₹₹ 09 09 X3 9 94 0⊗ 004 44 4₹447. 474 YAOW 3 7 XO 40 OF HOFX W, - Y OY X3 F 804X3 4 4 7444 XO 30747 X1, 47Δ ₹7 ₩ 466₹ ΧΟ Χ3 ← ₹ 47Δ 7 4₩ 0⊗ Χ3 ₹09H ₩X₹. ΧΟ Δ ₩644 ΧΟ Χ3.4Χ O)HO=X)4X O), O4 X= W3 & X34X Y 44 4X ()1X3 10)1 XO 34 4 WOO4= XO X3 C4=X 4 Y 47. 474 Y4Y OF O8 O7 Y 804W 804 X3 70470= 08 94 Y1 Y1 3 Y X0 $44 \equiv 0$ 7.
83 $\equiv \pm W4CC \Delta \Delta WCAA 71 YAA. ACC X3 <math>\equiv \pm 7WCO\Delta \Delta 7 X3 AO7A7 7A77 A$ O⊗ J4OW 4 71, 4 1064X 4 7 X3 4 8 W 46 C4Y. ⊗3 7 ⊗ 4₹X ₹ 7X X3 W3 ⊗ O⊗ X3 **⊗** ₩ *4ℓ ₹*, O4 ⋧ *44ℓ*Δ₹, ₩*4ℓℓ & J4X 4 J4X 44X0*₹, XO & ツ4७∆ ₹4X ₹⊗4₩X O9 O⊗ X⋧ Y4X OY Y3O 344 O88 Y4 4 X3 Y; 4Y4 8, Y X3 Y X3 ₹J4W O8 X3 4X1-X34 441₹. X34X Y4X OY 4 4 Y0X 4 X04Y 4 F4X F84WX047 4YFY 4, X3 3 4464 W466 4 X3 104 XO 4 Y XY FF F 08 X3 YHOFX W , 4Y4 W4Y 4Y4L, F4L Y1 X34X X3 40Y4YF X3 WOY=OL, 3 4 OJOY 4=Y 4 X3 = Y4X = OJ Y OY: 4Y4 Y4 Y4 Y4 Y4 Y 4 T FOL 4 OY, X3 \$ 4464 Y4# # 7X 94WY XO X\$ 84O7X 4, Y\$ 4 \$ 4 W644 4 X. #X # #O474 # 77 XO & YA 47071 X3 40747 FOW3 HOFX W, FOW3 70A 44X 07 47A 740A 7W, 4X 4 X 7 XOO Y3 Y, 47744 YX*C*1, YOX3 Y1 40X WOO441 4Y4 & 40W X1 Y4\text{XO 4 } P7 WX 4 840" X3 ". 47 FOW3 FW4070600F & 6 W4WL ") X3 WOY40WX 08 3 4 Y44F. 40" ∠¾ △ ¾ ¾O∓X ₹O∠ △ ⊗OO¾A¼X O¾ ⊗OA ¾ A ₹O∮₹ ₱O ¾X へA ¼X¾ ₹₹.

§ . Y¾4X X ₹ XO WOYX4 7.

§ . **∓**X **₹ ₹ "776 O4 WOYA X OY46.**

§ . ⊗ \$ 4 1 \$ X X O 7 4 Y Y 4 4 W 4 ₹ ₹ O 7

X44X1084 $T-C4-H347CC, 9XY Y844YW 4YA WJ4Y0YX3 OY <math>\mp \Delta$, 4YA FYNC4YA OY X3 OX3 4, $XY4\mp 4A4 \Delta X34X4CC X3 J45\mp X4YY98O4 X3 A WC444X OY 08 Y44 <math>\mp 300C\Delta 9$ 4 $\mp X04\Delta$.

§ . **△ ⊗** > ▼ Y44 4 PO 4 ▼ YO **△** W6444X O> ■.

3 Y3O \mp 4XX4WY Δ 47 Δ O7(λ) Y4 λ) \mp Δ 8 7 \mp Y4 λ , 7 Δ \mp 70X XO 74Y 47 λ 30 \mp X C Δ WC4A4X O7, \pm X3 \mp X4X O8 Y4484A β 7 λ \pm 0808 W 7XC λ 4 \mp W 4X4 7 Δ β X3 7 7 λ \pm Δ WC4A4X O7, OA O7 7 30 \pm X C X \pm \pm 7 70 Δ 47 X 7 \pm 30Y A, X3 \pm O A λ 7 Y3O \pm 4XX4WY Δ , \pm C Δ 907 O7 X \pm X0 Δ WC4A Y4A 7 3 \pm XOA7, Y3 X3 A 84O7 47 Δ 4 O8 Δ 77 X Δ 7, OA 80A X3 Δ 8 A WX O7 O8 3 \pm \pm 09H WX \pm 7.

§ . Yay x 7414 O7 xx 4 747 088 7 Y44.

 $\mp \otimes \times \otimes \text{ y} \text{ if } \text{ on } \text{ on } \text{ y} \text{ sat } \Delta \times \text{ an } \text{ y} \Delta \times \text{ on } \text{ y} \text{ y} \text{ if } \text{ on } \text{ and } \text{ if } \text{ y} \text{ if } \text{ on } \text{ on$

§ . ∓X ∓ YOX XO ∮ OY XX △ ∮L Y4L O⊗ 4 X46 4X OY.

§ . 8 7 08 X \$ \$ WC444X 07.

§ . HOYY YW Y YX O⊗ 3○ ▼X C X ▼.

 $4 \otimes X + 4 \wedge W(2444X + O) + 0 \otimes Y44 + O) + X3 + 744X + O \otimes X3 + O + 1 Y30 + 34 + X30 + Y40 \wedge A \times 3 + WOO) + A + WOO + A + A +$

§ . HOYAOWX XO 4 O4 4 A XOY44A X X FO4H WX FO8 47 7 77, Y3O 44 7 X X WOO7X47 4X X X X O8 X X A WL444X O7 O8 Y44.

34 \mp 40% 704 X34% X3 \mp . \mp % 3 \mp 64 \mp X 4 WC444X 0% 08 Y44 4%4 7 \mp X 844%W, 3 O444 % 4 X34X 4CC 84 YW3 \mp 09H WX \mp Y30 Y 4 %3 \mp 40%9 OY \mp \mp 30OC4 9 4X C 9 4X \pm 1X0 4 %4 Y, 4Y4 9 7 48 WXC1 \mp WO4 %1X3 47 4 \mp 09 \mp 474 88 WX \mp 7, 740 4 4 X3 14 4%474 X3 %7 \pm 7407 4C1,

§ . 7046 W4X 07 08 X3 Y44. 474 747 8 ₹X0 ₹.

 $\begin{array}{l} \forall 44 \mp 4 \times 74 \mp 9 \times 709\ell \mp 3 \triangle 49 \triangle \triangle W\ell44 \triangle 91 \forall 49 \otimes \mp X0 \mp .08 \mp 7 \ W \mp 9 \ 40 \& \ell \\ \times 0 \ \text{WOYX4} \ 9 \times 3 \ \text{HOFX} \otimes \text{W4XO41} \ 4 \ \text{FOYF}, \ 100 \triangle 049 \& 40, \ 09 \ \text{Y3} \ \text{W3} \times 3 \ 7 \& 4 \times 1 \\ 14009 \triangle 4 \mp 1 \ 13 \times \text{X0} \times 4 \text{Y} \ 07 \ \text{A49} \mp .09 \ \ell \ 4 \mp \text{X} \mp \text{W4070} \ell 00 \mp \mp 0 \ 4 \ 19 \ \text{Y00} \ell \triangle \text{Y} \mp 3 \\ \times 0 \ 9 \ \times 3000 \ 13 \times \text{HOFX}, \ 90 \ \times 49\ell \ \ell \ 49 \triangle \ell \ 0 \ 100$

§ . 4 WO4O™ 4¾4 ™O4 A4X O¾ XO ∮ O∮≡ 4 4 ¾ X3 ™4¾ ® ▼XO ▼.

§ . Y\$4X ₹ C4Y80C Y44 7 40 804W.

4 Y44 9 ΔO ⊗O4♥ ₹ 4ℓ₹O W4ℓℓ Δ 4 4 10ℓ44 Y44, 9 W4O₹ W 4X4 9 40ℓ ₹, X3 4 74 ₹W4 9 Δ 97 X3 ℓ4Y O⊗ 94XO4, O4 4ΔO7X Δ 97 WO₹XO♥, 44 O9₹ 4 Δ 9 X.

§ . ₹X ₹ XO ∮ △ ₹X У\O ₹3 △ Ø4OУ УØO4У46 4У△ OУ64YØO6 Y44.

W $y \land y \land 4 \measuredangle C$, $\land \land \land O \Rightarrow$, \oint . . W. $. \mp$. $: \checkmark \lor \Delta$ $H \ni XX \supsetneq \mp HO \lor C \checkmark Y$, $. \lnot H$.

. C 7. C 9. . W47. .

. W WOCCL ₹ 7 70 4₹.

W Y1 Y446 H3 XX1 ₹ HOY. 6. . - H.

. △ O4 9 CC × J4W ₹, C 9. . W4J. . § .

47X, X3 YOX ₹ XO X3 ₹47 ₹ WX OYF. — H.

 \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} OX3 4 JO YX= 4= XO Y34X = Y44; f6J3 Y=XOY . 44 W3OY4, YY47J7 = 47. . 4OX ∡X JA ₹ YX, Y3 Y Y WOOAX₹ O⊗ HO₹X W, Y3 X3 A O⊗ HOYYOY C&Y, 1º4O X1. ∡△७ 4४८×२, O4 J4 S HOO4X, X 9 WO७ ₹ 9 W ₹₹४4२ XO ४₹W 4X4 9 Y&4X ₹. O4 9OX. △ YW O⊗ 4 Y44, O4 4 J4W O4 Y OX 446 X1. X3 ₹4♥ ₹ YOY O₹O4661 △ X 4♥ Y △ \$1. Δ ₹X ツWX ¼WX₹ 0⊗ X3 *₹X¼X* , OZOŸ X3 ₹ ₽O ₹X OŸ, X3 ⊗O¿¿OY УҀ W¼₹ ₹ ¼4 $\forall 4 \times 1 \stackrel{\cdot}{A} \leftarrow 0 \stackrel{\cdot}{A} \rightarrow 0 \stackrel{\cdot}{A}$ H477. H47 ¼₹₩ 4X¼ ツ Y3 X3 4 O4 9OX ¼ Y¼4 O4 ₹X¼X O8 ₡७ X₺ O4 ७ OX4¼(X₺ ₹O9₹ ₹X₹, X **4**"Ή ΟΧΆ 4 WOO"ΧΗν ΕΧΑΎΔΕ ΧΟΥΑΊΑΔΕ Χ: 4ΫΔ ΧΆΑΧ Ε 4 ΤΟ ΥΧ ΟΤΟΎ ΥΆ WΆ WOO4X \mp O \otimes HO \mp X W W477OX Δ W Δ ; . . Y X \otimes OOX Δ 7W AC O7 Δ A \mp XO X \otimes ▲ WC444X OYF O4 4 FOCOX OYF O8 10 477 YX: 474 X3 YOFX JOX YX 4 YW OJOY **≢OW**3 ¼ **≢**O∮1 WX **∓** X3 △ W∠¼1¼X O¹ O⊗ X3 **₹**X¼X . ¼¹△ ⊗ X3 **₹**X¼X 1 WO1, ₽ **₹ 471.** JC4W 4₹ 9 71 O4 4₹ 70× 9 71 7 × 3 4 C4× O7 O8 30₹× C ×1 ×0 ×3 ₹ WOOYXAZ, X34X ₹ 096 74XOAZ OY WOOAX₹ 08 HO₹X W . J A 60AA F66 Y90A0O13, TH. W, 4C∓O, ⊗A O. WX4X ₹. J4C7A, YA 4X. AJ.

. C 9. . W47. .

. W W\$47. 1 . O⊗ X\$ ₹ 400Y.

F 4 7 44X = 747 4 C4Y 80CC W47XO4 4 37 X 3 709C W 0474 4X 447 4 = 08 471 14X 07, 77 4W 04 744; 804 X 3 1 44 30 = X = 30 747 1 7 4 . 83 74 474 800 4X 1 44 30 = X = 30 747 1 7 4 . 83 74 474 800 4X, 47, 1908 = 190 X 44 = 190 79 4 4 91 43 XX1.9

. ₹7 X3 1.44 .

H347... ○8 83トトツトツモ、474 ○8 83〒УへW *タ*トと○ソへ**手**ソへ 80 83トトツトツモ

§ . Y30 = 47 7 77.

 Θ_{3h}) $orall T_{3}$ Y X3 Y30orall A Y4X O) orall A X O7 Y Y44. Θ_{3} (4X) orall A A O A Y0X A 70O C W Y O T A O A O Y0X A 70O C W Y O T A O A O Y0A O S O Y04O E O A O W64O Y0X A 70O C O Y04O E O O9 Y04O E O C O Y04O C O Y04O E O C O Y04O C O Y04O E O C O Y04O E O E O C O Y14O E O C O Y15O E O E

§ . 4CC X ↑ ₹09H WX ₹ 08 X ↑ XYO ₹X4X ₹ 4X Y44 44 ↑ ♥ ₹.

§ . 474 WOYX YO XO 4 Y 7 ₹ Y 4CC 7C4W ₹.

FY % \mp WOYX YO \mp OW3 Y3 + + X3 + 3477 Y XO + + 83 7C4W O8 440+ + 08 YO WOY \mp PO YW 3 + + X3 7OC X W4C X \mp Y3 W3 + X4 W3 X444WX + Y3 C \mp X4 M4Y WOYX YO \mp 4 W X S Y O8 3 \mp OYY WOOYX + 1, 3 \mp X3 Y + 108 4CC X3O \mp Y X3 Y3 O Y3 \mp Y4X OY \mp 4X Y44 \pm 4OX Y \pm Y0 \mp X YOX 3 YW WOYW CO4 X34X X3 \mp Y \pm Y41 X4 \pm X4 AX \pm AX3 OX3 \pm 4 \pm \pm OW3, Y3 \pm 4 AX3 \pm 3477 Y XO \pm X. F \pm 41 OY \pm Y1 Y4 \mp X \pm Y3 \pm 4 \pm 7 WX WOOYX \pm X4 Y OX44C 7 \pm YW Y CC YOX 4CCOY X3 \pm XO O \mp 4Y1 OC YW Y3 \pm X \pm 4 XO4 \pm

§ . Y3 X3 4 Y0 ♥ Y 4 Y4 W3 (44 Y 44 X0 4 4 WWOO) X 4 Y ♥ ₹.

W YW YOU Y LYA WA CALLY LL FOJH WX FOO XA FXLX, LYA Y YJ LFOO XA YLX OY, XA L LL XO J LLYY A Y XA WCLFFOO Y Y F. JOX X AO F YOX XA YW OCCOY XALX Y LL HOFX OLL Y XLL LL Y XA YC Y YY YAO J LL LLYF, OL LL WLJLJC OO J LL YY XA Y. FX Y CC LTT LL Y XA FOO C, XALX Y AL YOX XA FLY L AXXF LL WCLFF FOO Y Y F.

§ . ⊗3 ୬٦₹ 4 CO У ٦ У Х О Х 3 У УУ.

Y3 9 0 9W Y 34 \Box 74 W \mp C 72 Δ X 4 9 9 Δ Y30 004 9 9 \mp 44, X \mp 4 \mp X0 9 90 Y Y34 X 44 X3 X3 9 1 \mp 4 \Box 60 1 1 1 X0 X3 9 97. \Box 74 \mp 30 \mp X \Box 75 \pm X3 Y30 Y X4 \pm X4 Y44 \mp 49 9 97. \Rightarrow Y30 X 4 \Box 76 Y30 Y 44 \Rightarrow X4 Y44 \mp 49 9 97. \Rightarrow Y30 X 4 \Box 76 Y30 X3 Y30 X3 \Rightarrow X3 \Rightarrow X3 Y30 X3 \Rightarrow X3 Y30 X3 \Rightarrow X3 Y30 X3 \Rightarrow X3 X3 X30 X3 \Rightarrow X3 X30 X3 \Rightarrow X3 X30 X3 \Rightarrow Y31.

§ . WOYX YO **≢OW**3 41Y3 4.

4ንሷ, Y X¾ 4 ቹፓ WX XO X¾ ንጎቹ, X¾ W4ቹ \pm X¾ \mp Y X¾ 4 ቹ Y X¾ 4 ቹ J WX XO J 4 ቹ Oንቹ: \Box X¾ ንጎቹ 4 6 COንጎ ንጎ XO X¾ ን ንሚ WOንX ንO \pm OW¾, Y¾ 4 4 X¾ 4 4 X¾ 4 YOX ¾ YO WOንW6O¼, 4ንጊ ንΌ4 X¾4 YOX 4 X¾4 YOX 4 X¾4 X¾4

§ . Y OX446 X3 Y1= 800Y4 Y X3 47 Y YL.

§ . 83 Y1 40 X0 X3 Y 72 42 X3 44 744X1.

 $\begin{array}{l} 4\mp \times 0 \times 3 & \Delta \otimes y \times 0 y \otimes 4 y \ \emph{4C} \ y \ y \ \emph{7L}, \ \emph{4y} \Delta \otimes 9 \ \emph{Y} \ \emph{4X} \ \ \mp \ \emph{C} \ \mp \mp \ \emph{X} \ \emph{4} \ \emph{4} \ \emph{4} \ \emph{7} \ \emph{9} \ \emph{4} \ \emph{4} \\ y \ \emph{7L}, \ \emph{4y} \Delta \ \emph{Y} \ \emph{A} \ \emph{7L} \ \emph{4} \ \emph{$

 $\mp y \mp O \forall W + \mp x \times x \times y + OO \mp x y \Delta y \otimes W + C WO y \Delta O W \times O \otimes x y \times y \forall x \times C CO + C C$

47. ₹OWW YWX OZOY X3 ₹, Y YO4 4Y X Y ₹, X3 YO₹X YZO4X4YX WOY₹ ₽O YW O⊗ Y44. ₹Y 1 Y 446 X ₹ 66 146 804 X3 J4 4X ₹09H WX₹ 08 9 66 1 4 YX₹ X0 34 4YL WO"" 4W 46 X44" ₹ WX O" ₹ O4 Δ 46 " T\ ₹ 9 XY " Y 4W \$ OX \$ 4, " " F 7 W X 4 X O Y O ⊗ O 4 フ ツΔ ツヘ X氦 Y¼4; ⊗O4 OX氦 4Y ₹ ¼₹₹ ₹X¼Ÿ₩ "♥ ヘ氦X タ 4 YΔ 4 Δ XO X氦 ") "₺₺, ")¼タሪ ツヘ X 3 7 X O J 4 O X 4 4 W X X 3 Y 4 4 , 4 Y 4 O Y 4 4 W O C O O 4 O 8 W O 7 7 4 W , ₹ W 4 X WOTYOT WAX OTE TAX f TAX f TAOA OOF XO XA FXAX FOO AWA WOOTXAL: ATA X3 4 804 X3 4 \= Y0 \=0W3 X3 Y1 4\= 4 Y44 804 447\=, 474 47 47 47 804 W077 4W. 83 406 474 X3 74 7W 76 0707 Y3 W3 X ₹80074 4.44 8066 W077 7X 4 0707 7 X3 W4∓ O⊗ Ø3 3007, 403. 47. ; 70XX∓ . 3 CC, ⊗ 47 4 7. ; 7 77 X . 3073 477 H3 XX1 ₹ 6. Y4X. XO . ⊗3 ÞW JX OY₹ XO X34X 4O6 44 ₹OY X Y ₹ 91 ÞJ ÞJ ÞJ ÞJ Þ Y44A \(\begin{array}{c} \int \alpha \text{Y} \cap \text{Y} \text{Y} \text{Y} \text{X} \\ \alpha \text{Y} \text{X} \\ \alpha \text{Y} \text{Y} \text{X} \\ \alpha \text{Y} \text{X} \\ \alpha \text{Y} \text{X} \\ \alpha \text{Y} \text{X} \\ \alpha \text{Y} \\ \alpha \\ \alpha \text{Y} \\ \alpha \\ \alpha \text{Y} \\ \alpha \\ \alpha \text{Y} \\ \alpha \tex X4 4X1: **₹** X YJO4441 4WX \mp , O4 \pm 1 O44 4 \mp Y WOOYW \pm 1, 40X304 \pm 3 J4 1 WOOYW \pm 2 X0 WO')X 1 ₹WX ') \ ⊗O1 ') W ₹₹ ₹1 ₹, WO') ₹X XOX ₹ ₹') FW 7X O'). ₹')XO ') . "YO 1 ₹3 ₹4.

30X X ま 40C ま フ40 ま タ X か W O か A W タ X Y カ X ま 手 O か A X ま A C か A カ X ま X 本 ま A C か A X を M X か A A A A A A A A A A A A A A C X A

 $\mp 44\text{W3} : 47\text{Q} \times 3 + 80\text{Q} + 4\text{W} \times 07\text{F} \text{W} + 2 + 50\text{F} \times 47\text{Q} \text{N} + 77\text{C} + 27\text{Q} + 47\text{Q} \times 44\text{C} \text{OY} + 24\text{OY} + 27\text{Q} + 27\text{Q} \times 47\text{Q} \times$

 \otimes 3 \mp Y4 \mp X3 47W 7X C4Y O8 74X O7 \mp . 4XX. 1 7. Y 407, 744Y 4 4 7. , X30013 W 4X4 7CL Δ 7 Δ 9L 40CC, .4X 4CC 7X \mp X \mp 70Y 4CX 4 Δ ; \mp 40X304 X \mp , 47X, , 7. H3 XXL \mp H077 4W 4C C4Y, ; H3 XXL \mp C. 74X. X0 . \mp H. 1290X \mp 84 484 \pm . 307X 4, H447W3, .7

. 140x 0₹. 4 04 \$ CC x J4W ₹. C \$. . W4J. § .

YF 34 \mp 088 W YXCL \mp 709 Y 08 X 1 4X \mp Y 1 Y 14C, 4YA \mp 34CC 3 1 X00W3 0Y X3 \mp \mp 09H WX 0YCL Y X \mp 744X W0C41 1 C4X 0Y \mp X0 Y41. 81 4X \mp 1 C4X Y1 X0 Y4 44 08 \mp 14C Y YA \mp , 4YA 41L Y X3 1 O9H WX \mp 4YA WC40 \mp \mp , 4WW01A Y1 X0 X3 Y CC 08 X30 \mp Y30 Y4Y X3 Y. 9 \mp 4 \mp 477CL Y1 X0 X3 Y 4CC X34X Y 34 \mp 4 A 08 X1 4X \mp Y1 Y 14C 900Y \mp \mp H3. X \mp \mp 8W., X3 L Y4L 4C \mp 0 9 A A A YXO X1 4X \mp 1 4C 4YA 7 4 \mp 00Y C4C 4YA 0Y PO4C, 8W. 90X X3 L 34 4C \mp 0 X3 1 \mp 7 W 8 W A 88 1 YW \mp 7. X30 \mp 7 W3 4 C4X X0 X3 1 744X W0C41 O9H WX, Y41.

§ . A 88 4 YW 4 XY Y Y446 Y 4 FFOW 4X OYF 4YA 40t 6 44L X4 4X F.

 $JOX \ A \Delta \otimes \otimes A \ JW \ O\otimes A A \ AX \ JJOAX \ AYW \ XO \ JOJE A \ A, FJ W \ A(CL \ JA \otimes JE A(C \ AYW F, F X A A X J X Y J AY) \ JX \ JAX \ AYA \ WO\JC X \ A(C \ AYW, JY A W A Y A A X O A OY OY O B) \ JX \ A FXF, <math>-$ \ AYA \ AYOX A \ A, JY A W A Y \ OYCL JAOY F \ A FXAX \ A FOWWOOA. \ \&\ A \ ACC \ AYW \ JY A W A Y \ AA \ XO \ A OY OY O B \ JX \ A FXF \ F \ A Y A A C \ JY \ AYD \ AX \ OYCL \ AYW \ JY A W A Y \ AA X \ OYCL \ AYW \ OYCL \ AYW \ AYD \ AYD

§ . 40+ 6441 X4007=.

§ . WO∮∓ **△** ∓.

WOW X W \(\text{X} \) \(\text{X} \) \(\text{X} \) \(\text{Y} \) \(\text{Y} \) \(\text{X} \) \(\text{Y} \) \(\text{Y} \) \(\text{X} \) \(\text{Y} \) \(\text{Y}

§ . Y¾ Y¼X OY ₹ ¼CCOY ¼ XO ¼₹₹ ₹X ¼YOX¾ 4.

 $\mp y \text{ OAA A, yoy, xo hoah ow xs. } \text{ yoah(xt. ow xs. $\ = AL(xa. $\ xa. $\ = OA L(LAyw. $\ =, -Cow. $\ xs. $\ = AL(xa. $\ = OA L(LAyw. $\ =, -Cow. $\ AL(xa. $\ = Cayw. $\ = AL(xa. $\ = Cayw. $\$

§ . 474 XO 744 466 47W ₹ 804 Y44.

90X $\land 4$ X W 4WO $^{\odot}$ \bullet DX O $^{\circ}$ \bullet D\bullet A $^{\circ}$ O\bullet A $^{\circ}$ O\bullet

§ . 4CC 47W = 744 Y X 3 4 74X O7 4WXO4CCL 7747 4 7 Y44.

474 Y X3 YO Y XO 477 J44X WOC44 Y44, Y W FF44 C1 474 O8 XF C8 YWCO4 F X3 F X4W X WC4OF — X34X X3 X4 4X1 F34CC YOX f OfC \delta 4XO41 PW JX Y W4F O8 4 HOFX Y44. OY 471 OX3 4 8OOX Y1, X3 4CC 4YW WOOC4 YOX fC \delta C1 WOYX44WX fC. fCOY FF. fSS . . .

 $90X \otimes 100$ yx 4X4 y $\mp X40$ y1 $4009X\mp$, 100 y41. $41 \otimes 4$ 4(1 4)4 w0yy y449(1 yx $470\mp$ x0 88 wx 4y 4ww0yy044x 0y. $830\mp$ 100 y41. 94 y1 x3 $40\mp$ x w 08 x3 w40 \mp x0 x3 x \mp x 08 4 yw, 91.4 4 4w0 4 y1 y3 w3 08 x3 w0yx y4 y1 144x \pm 480 \mp x0 4ww 4 x0 40 x49(w0y4 x 0y \mp .

§ . 80 4 80= =0wwoo4= 804 47 07H0=x y44 = 70 44 4W3 08 466 47W.

 $4\mp$ 47 46 47W 77C \mp X3 X4W X WC4O \mp 49O 77X O7 4, 3 Y3O 48O \mp \pm XO \pm XOWOO4 3 \mp 46C \pm Y44 X34X \pm 747 8 \pm XC7 O7HO \mp X \pm 70X W344 \pm 49C Y X3 494 4W3 O8 4CC 47W .

§ . Y¾4X X¾ *W4∓O∓ ⊗ ∆ 4 ∓* ∓.

Y3 γ 4CC 47W \mp 34 X3O \mp 9 γ WO7X44WX Δ 9 8O4 347 Δ , X3 Φ O \mp X O7 \mp , XO Δ X 479 γ , 7 X3 WOO4 \mp O8 7X \mp , X3O \mp W4 \mp \mp 7Y3 W3 OO4 704 γ 7YX \mp WO7 7 8O4W, 47 Δ Y 44 9OO3 Δ XO 4WX 7 WO7 \mp Φ O 7W O8 X3 4CC 47W. 83 \mp \mp Y34X \mp W4CC Δ W4 \mp O \mp 80 Δ 4 \mp O4 W4 \mp O8 X3 4CC 47W, 47 Δ \mp XO 9 Δ \mp WO 1 Δ 7 X3 WO7WO44 7W O8 X3 W 4WO7 \mp X47W \mp 8O4 Y3 W3 X3 X4 4X \pm 34 \mp 9 7 74 Δ 70 X3 A X3O \mp W 4WO7 \pm X47W \mp 34 Δ 7 Y \pm 7070 \mp 7 Δ 7 X3 X4 4X \pm 7 O8 4CC 47W \pm 8 Δ 9 7 X3 X4 4X \pm 7 O8 4CC 47W \pm 8 Δ 9 7 X3 W4 \pm 9 7 Y0X OX3 AY \pm 8.

§ . **30Y** X ► **₹X₹ У4 ∆ Ø У₹ Y4 4**.

§ . 474 7 4 X 4 4 X 7 00 104 4 4 7 X .

⊗ \$ ∓ YOO(Δ ∮ O) O⊗ X \$ O ∓ W ¼ ∓ ∓ ∫ Y \$ W \$ ¼ X 4 ¼ X 1 ∮ W O ♥ ∓ J 4 ∫ W O O ∓ X O X \$ ₹ X ¼ X , ¼ ∫ X \$ 4 ⊗ O 4 ∫ O X O J ℓ ↑ ¼ X O 4 ₹ J 4 ∫ O Ø ¼ ∫ ∫ ∫ Y ∫ Y X A ¼ ∫ ↑ ↑ X \$ 4 ¼ X ∫ ∫ ↑ X \$ 4 ¼ X ∫ ∫ ↑ X \$ 4 ¼ X ℓ 1 ¼ ↑ 4 ¼ X ℓ 1 ¼ ↑ 4 ¼ X ℓ 1 ¼ ↑ 4 ¼ X ℓ 1 ¼ ↑ 4 ¼ X ℓ 1 ¼ ↑ 1 ¼

§ . OX3 4 W4∓ ∓.

49 9\Lambda 4\ng y\lambda, y\angle \adalge 0\mathbf{\figure} y\colon 4\colon 4\colon \ng p\delta \ng

§ . ❷3O₹ Y3O 744 4 WO7707 W4O₹ Y X3 X3 7 72 44 3 ₹ 4₹₹OW 4X ₹

§ . 474 X30₹ Y30

3 ") 3 = Y44 Y X300X 9 " 1 O 9 (1 A XO X 9 7 4 7 7 X 4 4 X 7 . W " W X 3 7 & 4 C 7 4 Y A OCOYX44 CL A WC44 474 Y\X Y, X\L 1, O\X X\L 4 OYY 4WWO4A, W\L OO\X XO 4 WOY ツŁ ツツ ₹. ₹⊗ X3 ₺ 10 %0 &44X3 4 X34% &04% ₹3 %1 4 & X 4% % & FOWWOO4. 4CCOY YN FOY X4OOJF XO 9 44 F 4, O4 44 4YW YN YOY 1, T 4Y4, Y OX3 4 4 FJ WXF, J4 ₹ 4 XOY44A₹ ") X3 4WWO₹XO" A 4 C4X OY₹ O8 84 YA₹3 J 4YA Y OX44C X1. ₹ ツᲙႢ O イረOOツ X¾ᲙX ՂイOOツム O⊗ WOツフረᲙ ツX: タOX ₹X ረረ ₹ ¾¼ ¼ 1 ¼X XO WᲙረረ X3 7 X0 4WWOO7X 804 X, 83 \ J404 7X W40X O7 08 70X 46747 \ W07 71 X0 47 YOX &O4W X3 YXO HO Y3 YY X3 466 X3 4 \(\dagger X \) Y\X3, \(\dagger X \) \(\dagger \) \(\dagger X \) \(\d 34 \mp 1440462 7x4040W 4 x3 W0 \mp x0 \forall 0 \otimes 70x 600 \forall 71 0 \forall \mp 0W3 4 \mp \mp \mp x47W 4 \mp OLOYX 4F. 30Y 08X Y 34 X3 WY XZ 4F 144YX 4 (FX0 844YW . 4X X3 F4" X X X34X X3 7. 4 80 \(\pri \) \(\pr JOY 4FY 4 7 466 47W Y X3 X3 7 30Y 08X 7 34 X3 7 4660Y 4 07 J4 7W X0 6 7 X4OOJ₹ 7X3 4WOO7X41, 474 4 8O₹ 4X3 ₹47 J 47 ₹₹ O7XO 3 ₹ 771, Y3 7X3 1 Y 4 YOX Y 466 47W Y X3 X3 4 83 7 7447X 4 O4 4 Y 4 X34X 84 OO4 4WWO44 Y7 $4 \mp x \approx 1 + 0 = 0$ x = 0 = 0 x = 0 = 0 x = 0 = 0 x = 0 = 0 x = 0 = 0 x = 0 = 0 x = 0 **本XXX4WY X3 Y OY X34X 4WWOOYX. 9OX ⊗ J4O4 YW △ ŦŦO44 Ŧ OŦ ⊗4Oツ ツ4Y Yへ OŦ** O⊗ 4CC OO1 1 13X, X 40 ₹ 90X X3 1 12 4 ₹X 102 X34X 1 13X, 4 W40X OO₹ 94X O9 W300₹ ₹ 14X3 1 X0 0 1600₩ W 1X4 7 70 7X₹. X347 077 W ₹₹41 €7 X0 7W1 4₹ X3 9094408 34 99 ₹.

§ . O4 Y3O 44 7 47 088 7 466 47W Y X3 3 7.

&3 4ACL, X3O₹, Y3O, 9 Y1 OY X A Y X3 YL Y YL 9L 4Y O⊗⊗ YF 4CC 4YW, 4WX CL ∡ŦŦ ₹X ゑ ツ У Xゑ Y¼A Yゑ Wゑ ゑ Δ W૮¼A ₹ ¼¼᠘ У₹X ሧ, ™ XゑO₹ , ₹ ₹¼₺, WOYWOA ሧ 4 13X XO X4 4X X3 7 4 \mp \mp OW3. 4WWO4 Δ 71C1, X3 WY XZ 4 \mp , Y3O \mp +477<math>C Y 34490 POOX 4, = 640" 144"X X4007= PW 7X 804 4 8 7= Y44. 80 X30= 7 X3 ₹ 4 W O⊗ ⊗447W. X 34₹ 4 4 7 4 ₹X47A 71 O4A 4 ⊗4O7 X3 4 ₹O 4 17₹ 70X XO W4441 44™ 41 41 ¥X X3 ™J 4 O4 41 4 ¥X X3 ∓X4X ∓ O8 X3 3OO∓ O8 4O₹X14) 1 19491. ₹9 . X3 W4ZX4) ₹ O⊗ X3 Y O⊗W34X (1 1 7 9) X O⊗ 1O1. O) Y⊗O4Y4X OY X34X X3 1 Y 4 △ ₹X Y △ XO ₹ 4 OY△ 4 Y44₹346 ⊗O4 YY, Y 1 4 Y4Y1, Δ WC41 Δ X34X X3 L YOOCΔ 14X3 1 Δ X34Y Δ ₹01 L X3 4 ₹0 1 7Y4YΔ OC4X X3 466 47W = 08 X3 3 6 X W 4041. W 7W 8447W 34= 4 7 7 7 FX 1 FF 08 46=4W X3 WOY≡ ∓X Y1 O⊗ ツ ツ, オ ツム O⊗ Yጻ Wጻ ጻ 〒 ⊗OOイ ᆍOツᆍ ⊗Oイツ ム Xጻ ⊗ イᆍX イインツ, ᆍ ゚ッヘ X3 ~ 7 9 446 YOO64 O36 ~ 3 7 XO J4FF X3 43 7, 340Y 3 F FJO7XOO7, 474 744W3 4 $94WY Y X 3 3 \mp WOYJ4YL XO 9 4Y.$

§ . 30Y 4 4 8 7 ₹ 466 47W 4 ₹ = -

§ . 4YOX ≤ 4 W4 ≡ .

§ . ₹Ÿ Y¾¼X W¼¥ X 40 ₹ YOX 74040W X¾ ₹¾" 88 WX.

83 4 ₹07 W4₹. 30Y 4. Y3 W3 ♥ 13X 804♥ 47 FW JX 07 X0 X3 1 7 446 406: X ₹ X34XO84489 IF Y44Y3 W3 F 49X670910 FX. 804 9 FOW3 W4F X3 4 90 ८०७७ ४ № ₹X₹ ४७२ ०७८ ७४X ०७ XO ४₹₹ ₹X ४७ ४८८२ §§ , , . ₹Ø २०० ०७४ ४Х४७ XO 40 X Y X300X Y W FF X1. 4Y4 Y 064X 0Y 08 1004 40X1. 100 40 4Y YHO4L X0 X3) "7. 4"14 4 WC44 4"14") FX 3 " OOX OO " 4 Y4" XO") FF. 9OX X3 F F 4 W4F X34X 41 444 (1 OWWO4F 9 XY) Y4X OYF. 83 4 44 8 Y 4 8 YF Y44F Y X300X ∡X (¼₹X ₹O) ¼フフ¼┧ ツX ┧¼₹O) XO Y¼┧┧₫УX X3 ┧ЫО₹X W ОД У W ₹₹ X₺. УОҮ. ОУ 477. 409 00= 0WW4= 07. 4W3 =X4X = =06 HO41 08 X3 HO=X W 08 3 1 0Y7 W4O∓; 474 X3 74 ∓077X OY ₹ 784 OO4 O8 1004 4661 \$. 4 ₹ 4 ₹, X 4 6071 XO 100 4/01 XO Δ X 4" 1 Y 34X WO14OWX O1 1004 J44X Y (L 9 WO18O4 144) XO **₹.004 ΔΟΧ ₹ 47Δ ΧΟ ₹.004 77.47 7 7X.F; 47Δ WOYF PO 7X.61 70X3 77 (FF X347 X3 YO**∓X フ*4C*フ*49C* 4 YW W4Y 40X304 X X3 Y 7 00 2004 4662 XO W3441 200 Y X 3 FOJJO4X Y 1 47 OYHO X Y 44, WOYX 4 4 4 1 XO X 3 WOY WX OY 0 8 1 0 0 4 OYY WO')₹₩ ')₩ , ₹') ⊗ ') , X3 O(O')X4'41 (4'Y O\® ')4X O')₹ O4Q4' ')₹, X34'X, ') 41 W4\₹

§ . Y3 X3 A X 9 Y W FF4AL XO 4 WL4A Y4A 4\4 YFX X3 Y YL F 4FFOW 4X F.

9OX X ₹ YOX X3O₹ Y X3 X3O₹ Y4X OY₹ Y3 W3 4₹₹ ₹X Y1 Y Y1 Y 4 4 8 Y₹ Y44: ₹ X3 4 804) =3 1/1 3 1/1 X3 =0WW004=. X3 = = 4 1/1 / 140014 08 +0444 6 1/2 XY 1/1 J4O \mp WOX "% \pm 4 \3x, 4"\4" "\4" Y44 O" X3 ". \pm OX " X3 \mp W4 \mp X3 4 "O \mp X \pm 4" 74 OO ₹ 4 WC444X OY § . Ø3 ►4777 OØ 7476 O₹, Y3O 744 Y44 OY X3 140x 0₹ W Y₹04 ₹ X3 40Y4Y 1 Y 446 804 34 Y1 9 10Y X34X Y44 Y X300X 4 △ WC444X OY. ⊗\$ 14C4X 47F, 7 ⊗O47 F\$ 71 X4OO7F ⊗O4 47 O⊗⊗ 7F Y44 4^4 YEX X3 40^9 YE, 34^4 4 WC44 4 X3 YE C E Y Y E X0 40^9 , EX Y00C4 477 44. 74 A. X34X, O7 J 4W 4 71 WO7WLOA A Y X3 47X OW3OF, 747L OF OO13X XO 34 Y4 X Q 804 04Q 4₹ 8407 407 9 804 3 4XX4WY Q X3 7464X 47₹ 47Q X3 7, 8 $X \otimes A X \mapsto A X O Y Y A \mp WO Y \mp A A A A \mp A \otimes A \mp A Y A A \mp A O O C A A A Y O X O Y C A <math>\mp \Phi O$ A ¼ △ WC¼A¼X OY, ∮OX ¼C∓O Y¼A ¼ △ Y¼YA O⊗ ₹¼X ₹⊗¼WX OY, JA OO₹ XO X\$ WOTO IN U UX OO SOFX (X \mp \S . 40X X3 X4 4X1 Y X3 X3 Y U1 OO W14 4 344 $yOX \perp X \perp W \quad \Delta \quad X \equiv WO \neq O y \equiv \Delta X \quad X \quad X \quad WO \neq W \quad A y \quad \Delta X \leq \Delta X \quad A \leq \Delta X \quad$ Y X300X 74Y 17 47L 7 1X 01 08 3 F 443 4 1XF. 83 4 804 74YC 0F 014 4X00Y X3 ドフ Δ X O) 4 1 4 7 FX X 3 1 4 C 4 X 4 7 F. 4 F 4 WO 7 F PO 7 W O 1 4 1 7 7 4 7 X O 8 X 3 Y 4 1 YX3 \angle YX OW30 \mp 83 \mp \mp Y3 \angle X 3 3 \forall \mp (8) 4L Y ((O) \pm 4 \triangle Y 3 \mp \mp 7 W3 XO X3 94 Y1 X3 14(4X 4Y XO 4 4∓0Y49(X 4Y T. 140X OF YO4 4770 F X € 1 POOX F X3 ドイツフ८ ○8 OCL== = イソム 3 = 8OCCOY 4=. - 9Cイツ ソヘ X3 ツ 8O4 3イ ソヘ, Y X3OOX イソル Δ WC444X OY O⊗ Y41, 4XX4WY Δ X3 H WOY 4Y₹. Y3O 34Δ ₹ YX ₹OWWOO4₹ XO J1 4" 404 71 X3 ₹ 1 08 8401.

W **≢**0744. ^y.

. *9*〇〇ツ **羊**手. W**೩***4*フ. ド .

. W YO68, O₹ 1 7X O7. §§ 474 .

. △ O4 9 CC X J4W ₹, C 9. . W4J. . § .

. C 1, C 9. 14th .

. 140x 0₹, 04 ₹0744, 90x. .

は347、 ₹₹. ○8 ツト-○844८₹81 [—] 474 83ト フ4WW4′\ト ○8 84○○フW 834○○へ3 4 ツト-○844८ は○○У841.

§ . "Y OX446 "Y4X O"Y¥.

§ . HOYAOWX XO 4 O4 4 4 4 7 A 7 A 7 OX446 Y4X O7.

 $\mp 9 \text{ O4A } 4 \text{ A } 3 \times \text{CL} \times 0 \text{ O9A } 4 \mp \text{X49A} \times 3 \mp \text{PO} \mp \text{X} \text{ O9}, \text{Y} \text{ yo} \mp \text{X} \text{ O A} \text{ WOY8OO9A} \text{ ya} \text{Ya} \times \text{ya} \times$

₹X ₹OC CL 4 C4X ₹ XO Y44, 494 9WCOA ₹ XYO 44X WC ₹, □ . ⊗O ↑ 90 4₹₹ ₹X49W Y3 7 X3 4 ₹ 70 O36 74X O7 X0 7 X. T 704 O6O7X44 67 X0 8O47 ₹3 X4OOJ₹. ∡ብሣቹ, ፈሣሣO) X O), Oብ ፈሃጊ X3 ሃጎ O⊗ Δ A WX Oቹ ሃ Yፈብ. ቹ ΔO ሃOX ቹፈጊ, XO ጎ ∡₹₹ ₹ΧϪΫ₩ ϘΟ*Ϥ*૮ℓ₹. ϶ΟΧ ΧΟ ↑ ͶΟ Ϫ₹₹ ₹ΧϪΫ₩:⊗ΟΑ Χ ΥΟΟζΔ ϶ Ϫ϶ϝΟΑΔ ΧϠϪΧ Ϫ FXXX F3OOCA XX OY XYA X3 FXY X Y XFF FX XYO YXX OYF XX YXAY X3 XW3 OX3 4; 47 Δ , 47 Δ 7, X7OO Δ 4 Y7OOZ7 Y7OOZ7 Y8 Y9COZ8 Y1COZ9 Z9 Z1COZ9 Z1COZ9 Z1COZ9 Z1COZ9 Z1COZ9 Z1COZ9 Z1COX3 (Y YOY) 4 OO X4OOJE, X3 (Y PO4YX X1 OO 44YE, OO EXO4 E, &W., OO4Y E3 A ッ 4 88 4 メメ W 4WOツ̄=ХҰУW ₹, 44 УО СОУへ 4 PO 4C УХ ₹OWWOO4₹. . ₹У Y&4X 4 40 = YOX 4 C4X XO Y44, 4 Y OX44C 4Y4 "YJ44X 4C Y4X OY YOFX YOX 4 80F XO OY O⊗ X3 744X ₹, O) 4WWOO)X O⊗ 3 ₹ 74 ₹ 9X 4O444 6, Y34X ₹3 1449X₹ XO X3 #X4X #X CC # A 4# 3 A 40C O⊗ WOY4OWX Y 3 A Y 10X 4X OY#, 3 A ⊗A Y4CL WOYY WX OYF, 4YA 3 4 WOYY 4W . Y3 Y X3 \mp 4 4 \mp OY YAOW \mp 3 4 XO 7 74 \otimes 4 YW \mp Y X3 Y1∓ Y3 W3 44 O⊗ 3 1 1 13X, 474 ₹ YOX W3411 496 Y X3 J41X 46 X1, 9OX XO 1 ⊗O∓ 471 O⊗ X30= X3 Y1= X0 OY O8 X3 J44X = J04 (1. 4 W40= 3 = 4X Y44 Y X3 X3 OX3 4. 49Δ 9 W4O∓ ∓3 Y ∓3 ∓ XO ⊗4 OO4 X3 (4XX 4, YOO/Δ 9 Δ J44X 91 ⊗4O9 X3 (9 08 ₹X4 WX 7 0X446 X1.

§ . 47 4(C1 741 804) ₹3 X3 ₹0WWOO4 40 8407 3 7, 474 4 74 7 7 0X 4.

§ .413x08474770x4.

§ . ⊗4 4x ▼ ○⊗ y ○x44′ x1.

WO"X "F YYW FF X1 4 Y4 4F X3 F HOFX ⊗ 496. ⊗3OF, 46X3OO13 X 9 X3 4OX1 O⊗ 4CC Y4X OYF XO 4FF FX OJJ4 FF 4 YYOW YW 4OOY FF. § . 1. X. ⊗ 4Y OYHOFX WOYPO 404. 4 441 XO Y 44 3 ₹ Y 139004 ₹ 70₹₹ ₹₹ 0У₹. "Y4"У ₹ "Y 4"Y 088 4 08 り OX 44C X孔 Yる りる | 耳 49C | XO W 40 = るり, Y 3 4X W 4 ツ = Д O 9 | XX 4 X 3 4 り XO 4 W W J X | X ₹ ጊ ∠Δ XO ን W ₹₹ Xጚ: ፈንΔ ማጊ ንፈቃ ८ Xጊ Δ ₹₩\$ፈ4ጎ ₹ ማ ⊗40ማ ፈ ንፈXO4ፈሪ OJC 74X OY. 83 F47 749 C XI YOOCA 7 FWOF 7 8407 47 48 WX OJC 74X OY WO')X 1 4WX △ 97 4') 4(C 4')W . ⊗3 ') "97 O8 "97 4(C7 X31 4X)F ") Y X3 4 4 FX **≢OJ 4 O4 X1 O⊗ ⊗O4W: "71 ⊗4X ₮ ツ ३ ₮ ३४७८: ३ 4 ₽O 4 ₮ " ХО 4 УООУЖ Х**3 C 4 AX1 O⊗ ⊗OAY ₹¾ Y¼ A₹₹ ₹X4YW A¼A Y₹X ¾ Y, Y W ₹₹ X1, 4Y4 X¾ W4A O⊗ ŸŁ OYY ₹48 XŁ, 49₹Oć Y 840Y YŁ Y\4\ Y YX₹. 830₹ X Y4₹ X34X COO ₹ X3 8004x yx3 woyj (< △ wx04 4y44 of, 40y 08 w4 of, x0 fo x x3 j44x1 08 x3 X3 J + A OOE Y30 A A C X3 YE C E OO X3 EC A3X EX A4OOYAE OO <math>A C A A C X AC WXOA OO WATOYE. 474 X3 Y Y1 OO W4A4 7 4. O AYCE 3 C4 OOX 414 YEX X3 940013X X0 X4 4X Y X300X X3 W07W044 7W 08 X3 4 466 ₹.

§ . $4\Delta\Delta \times O$) $4C + 4\mp O$) $\Theta O + \forall 4$ $\forall 1 \times 3$ $\mp \times 4$ 4 $\mp .$

4 YOX 3 444 = 0 4 YA 4 = 0 4 XA 4 = 0 YA 4 = 0 YAX 4 = 0 YAX OF SOC, 4 = 0 YAX OF SOC, 4 = 0 YAX OF SOC, 4 = 0 YAX OF SOC YAX YEAR XOF SOC YAX YAX OF SOC YAX AY AYA AY AYA XO OF AY ACCAPTAGE AFOR YAY AYA XO OF AY ACCAPTAGE AYA WA CE.

§ . 800744x 07 08 x3 406 ₹ 08 7 0x446 x1.

§ . 30Y (= 747 4 4000Y A, 70Y 1 6 7X, 47A 47 Y 7A 08 X3 71 = FO(A, Y X300X 4 44 4W3 08 Y 0X446 X1.

⊗ 4\(\xi \), YO \(\delta\) \(\text{X}\) \(\text{O}\) \(\text{X}\) \(\text{O}\) \(\text{X}\) \(\text{O}\) \(\text{X}\) 4 1 3 X \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\fra Y X300X 4 4 = 1,108 84 004 1/1 01 JOY 4 X0 X3 J4 HO4 W 08 4,10X3 4. - 1/0 4WX 08 X34X Y YA, \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\ ツO4 QO 単 X タ WOツ ▼OW3, トーW JX Oツ J¼4X WOℓ¼4 OWW¼₹ Oツ₹, Y3 ツ X W¼ツツOX X¼ツ 7/4W Y X300X 1HOAL X0 01 08 X3 7/4X F. Y30 3/4 X3 1/4/X W0/4/4 1 13X XO OJJOF X. @3OF, X3 4 F 1 4 34 F 4 4 13X XO J4O3 4 X 4WW FF XO X3 J64W **9 ₹ ↑ 4 ₹** § Y3 W3 \ HOA^ 4A 4YX4^ OO\ XO Y2 J OJC 83 48O4 Y3 Y X \ X X WO\ XO" OO\ 4 Y4X OY, ⊗O4 X3 JO4JO₹ O⊗ YJCOL Y1 4Y4 X14 Y Y1 3 4 ₹O4H WX₹, XO J 4Y X C **4WX = ○⊗ 3○=X ℓ X1, ○)ℓ == X3 1. 44 ↑ リ Y X 3 4 Y X ○ X 3 リ 4 = ○り ○⊗ 3 =** X 44 XO4 ₹. O4 X3 ₹OJJO4X O8 4'Y O4 OO₹ 4'Y4 A YX/7L OYHO₹X W4O₹. 3 W4YYOX リム ツ4YA, 4〒 ツ4XX 4 0⊗ 4 13X, X34X X3 (ソ ⊗4 004 9 114YX Δ X0 3 ツ. ˙ 9 W4O\(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}\) Y\(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) Y\(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(\frac{1}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(\frac{1}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}\) X\(\frac HOA1 OO YAXX 9 \(\pm \) X \(O∮∓ 4 △, ↑4₫">X € ▼ 08 X4007∓ X0 Y30" X3 ₺ 7€ ₫∓ ; ₫"Д "90 70Y 4 3₫∓ 3 X3 4X0 X30013X & X XO 40444 (Y X3 X3 Y 0) X34X 3 44. \(\text{X} \) \(\text{OFX} \), 30Y \(4 \, \text{A} \) OY \(\text{A} \),

X34X, \otimes X30 \mp ℓ \equiv Y 4 WOY \mp Δ 449 ℓ , ℓ Y0 WOY \mp X XOX Δ X3 J4 YW J4 ℓ \equiv X4 Y0X3 O8 YL Y Y1, Y3 ℓ , Y X3OOX ℓ Y1 \equiv O9 \mp X ℓ Y1 X ℓ ℓ 44 \mp OY ℓ Y1 X4 ℓ ℓ X30OX ℓ X4 X OX ℓ X4 X OY ℓ X4 Y0 ℓ X4 Y00 ℓ X4

804X3 4, X %47.9 488 4% A O) X3 $\mp4\%$ 74 % 74 % 76 \mp X34X \otimes 4 %4X O) X44A \mp 9 44% \mp , X %9 4 \otimes 04 \mp 3 7-90 (4) 90, \mp \mp (4)4, \pm 40 \pm 44(4)4, \pm 50 \pm 7 \pm 80 \pm 90 \pm

 $\mp y \ Y \ 34X \ \mp 34 \ \mp 44490 \ , \ X \ \mp \mp 0770 \mp 4 \ X \ 34X \ 77. \ y \ 77. \ 10 \ \mp 3 \ y \mp 60 \ X0 \ 4 \ y \ 0X446 \ WOOyx47. \ XO \ 74X \ 0y \ 4 \ \mp 04X \ y 1 \ XO \ 77. \ y \ 77. \ 7 \ 90Y. \ 4 \ 8004 \ WO \ 70X \ 4 \ 400 \ 70X \ 4 \ 70X \$

HOYYOA X = JAAX WOCAACLOF 80C YYAA, AYA XA = YJOAXAX OYOB YA WA XO AYYYAL <math>ZA = ZAOA + ZAYA + ZA

§ . Y3 X3 4 ₹OW3 1004₹ 74₹ 4 WOY8 ₹W4X 4.

90X, Y 044 4 X0 & Y4 4 X8 X44Y\(\text{YF}\)O4X4X OY 0\(\text{WOYX}\)4494Y4 1004\(\text{X}\) XY Y Y\(\text{YF}\) 44 Y OYLL XO FXOJ 474 F Z X3 7, J47 71 X3 4LO XO X3 OYY 4, - O4 34 Y 4 4 13X XO WOYO #W4X X3 7 944 (1 XO #XO) X3O# 1004# YOO(4 11 14()) 740 47 1 88 WXO46 70Δ, ₹7 W 4662 4X ₹ 4, Y3 4 X3 4 ₹ 70 70₹₹ 9 6 X2 08 7X 4 62 WOXX ୬ጎ O⊗⊗ 466 4WW ∓∓ XO X3 ୬ ୬₺ ₹ 3449004₹. 4 WOO4₹ ₹ X3 4 ⊗O4 344 XO O44 4 X34X X3 \otimes 44 O \otimes COFF 747 O7 44X 4F 4 W3 WY O7 X3 4 4 X1 O \otimes C4 7, ∡YA A X A X3 Y AW34YX∓ O⊗ Y OXA4ℓ WOOYXA ∓ ⊗AOY ∓OJJℓ€ Y1 X3 Y Y£ Y X3 **≢OW**3 WO"JOA X ₹. 47A, YA A, X ₹ 47 OJH WX O⊗ ₹OW3 3 13 JJOAX47W XO 4 ツ4X Oツ 4X Y44 XO フ4 ツX. 4= 844 4= フO== タヒ . Xゑ ツ ヅむ = タ ツへ =Oフフと Δ Y Xゑ =OWゑ 44X WL = 4= Y CL $4\Delta\Delta$ XO 3 = \pm XA $3^{1}\Delta$ A 3Δ A ୬ W ₹₹ Xጚ ፈንሷ X3 Wፈብ O8 3 ብ OY) Y C8ፈብ ፈንሷ ₹48 Xጚ ፈOX3OA Z 3 ብ XO Xፈሣ 88 WXO46 ♥ X304 ♥ 804 X34X J04J0 ₹ , 474 X0 4 W644 X34X 466 W07704 X ₹ 08 **ΨWOO)X ₹3 9OX ⊗ ₹ XO X3 9 OX44**८ **₹**X**4**X **₹ 3 4 Δ W**∠**4**4**4**X **O9 O⊗ Y4**4 § Y3 4 OJOY, X3 (XX 4 O\(\frac{1}{2}\) O44 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) X3 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)O44 WX\(\frac{1}{2}\)X0 A\(\frac{1}{2}\)A O40\(\frac{1}{2}\)A O40\(\frac{1}2\)A O40\(\frac{1}2\)A O40\(\frac{1}2\)A O40\(\frac{1}2\)A O40\(\frac{1}2\)A O40\(\frac{1}2\ 40€ ₹ X 3 70 9X Y 3 4 X 3 7 9 44€ WO\(\Pi X O \(\Pi \) O \(\Pi \) O \(\Pi \) X \(\Pi \) A \(\Pi \) 48X 1 4 7079 1 08 41 4X 07 4 4 Y 07 41 8107 X 3 70X 08 110X 07 P W W Y 34 HO=X POOX 4, 474 J44X WOL44CT 840" X3 O44 74"W = 08 X3 Y 71 = 08 8447W, YX3 144F 444 , Y3 W3 OYCZ 4CCOY X3 ⊗4 YW3 XO ₹ Z WOYX 149474 1004₹. 474 XO Y J X3 7 07 J47. 71 X3 460. 83 704 17 0₹41 ₹ YX 4 ₹X & Y & J4 Y1 X3 Y Y1 O8 466 804 17 4₹₹ ₹X4YW : 4YA X3 ₹ ツ ツ テ, オX C オテX メテ フ OフC X3¼X ⊗ C イチレ C XXC テWイOフC XO ツਖOイ 3 イ, Y3O Wメイイイレ XO 3 4 1 7 7 X3 44X W(₹ 08 Y3 W3 3 ₹X474₹ 1 1 1 4 804 X3 ₹07704X 08 X3 Y44. W3 , X3 4 804 , JOY ₹3 ₹ X3 Y *9*7. X3 WOY8 ₹W4X OY 08 X3 4 1004₹. W30064 X3 4 FO 4 17 074 4X4Y X0 740X WX X3 7, FOW3 W0740WX Y0064 9 X47X47007X XO 3 ₹ 8049 ₹3 94 X3 9 97 Y X3 X30₹ ₹0WW004₹ 3 9₹ 68: ¬ 4 9 4₹04 Y3 W3 Y 4 OY4009X 46L YWOYF FX YX Y X3 Y OX446 XL. Y3 Y 4 Y4X OY, Y X300X 4YL

§ . W 44W3 71

₹8 Y 8 Y4 4Y Y Y7 ₹ 88 WX ₹ OY 90444 4 Y OX446 ₹3 J, Y ₹ Z X3 Y 97 X3 4 \3X ₹ O8 Y44: 90X Y 44 Y4X04466 900Y4 X0 J47 X3 84 \3X X0 X3 Y4₹X 4 08 X3 ₹₹6, Y30 ₹ Y0X X0 ₹088 4 97 ₹0W3 ₹ Z04.

§ . Y OX446 7407 4X1 OY 40444 4Y Y 71 ₹ ₹ 3 7.

 \otimes 3 \otimes 8 WX = O8 Y OX = 4CE, 800 Y A Y AY Y Y T = \mp 3 J =, 4A XO Y A = XO A XO X3 OY A =, 4\A Y = X Y 30\Y X3 A = YO A \QQ X O8 WOY8 = W4X OY; YOX Y X300X AY A 4CCOY AY W 80A A X A Y A, A W A = X & X & X & Y = C = FO = X A Y A Y A Y A Y A Y X X O Y 3 W 3 X 3 & P = D = X A Y = C = Y A Y A Y Y Y X A A JACO A X A Y = C = Y A Y A Y A Y A Y A Y A X A W A X A A X A X A Y A X A X A X

§ . 8444 Y X3 4 4 ₹ 1 4 XOY".

3 X3 4XO Y 34 WOYF Δ A Δ X3 WOYY AW O8 Y OXA4C Y4X OYF Y X3 X3 X A4 XO4 \mp O8 X3 YYL Y Y Y A4C. 83 A \mp A7A4X WOC4A4 W4 \mp Y Y3 W3 X3 A4 X3 X4 A5 X4 A7 X4A7 X4A7

Y YN Δ W XA OF 84YN Δ O7 X8 W4FX A 4YD 7 COX O8 4 FF C W4AAL YN 7AO F OYF XO 4X8 YF 4X 4 X W Y3 Y3 Y4F OY X8 7O YX O8 A Δ OW YN X84X W XL 9L 84W Y. FY X8 COYN 4YD 9COOL Y4A W4AA Δ OY 9L X8 OY X Δ 7AO YW F 4N4 YFX W74 Y 8OA X8 A WO AL O8 X8 A C 9 AX F X8 L YOOCD YOX FO88 A X8 FYNC F8 XO W4AAL NOODF XO Δ OYY AY, 9 8OA Y8 W8 X8 Δ OXW8 8C X C4L.

∡ y OX446 y4x Oy J4 ₹ 4 ₹, XOY4444₹ 9OX3 X3 9 66 ↑ 4 yX JOY 4₹, X3 ₹ 446 4 CAX O)手 Y3 W3 Y4XO4 3 4手 VFX XOX 4 9 XY Y Y4X O)年. W3 OOへ3X XO 手3OY ጻ 4₹ ८⊗ 4 ∡ፊጊ XO 4 ሃፊ 4 Xጻ ሣ 4ጊ O⊗⊗ W O⊗ ጻΟሣፈሃ Xጊ 4 W J4OW*ፈርርጊ ል*O ⊗4Oሣ OY Y4X OY XO 4Y0X3 4: ₹3 OO13X, Y 47 X3 Y1 Y0X 4 4 WX67 4 64X Y1 X0 Y44, XO \uparrow XA \forall ACC XA AFF FXAYW YA AFF AYA AFF AYA AFF AYA AFF AYA $y \Delta$. WOWA $4\mp\mp\mp$ X4yW, AOY 4, yO \mp X4 1 yYXA yJ44X46 X1; XA4X \mp XO \mp 41, ₹3 "O₹X YOX 4 8O₹ 4"7L X3 Y1 XO OY O8 X3 744X ₹ OY 4WWOOYX O8 3 ₹ 9 Y1 . 4OX X3 ₹ ₹ YO 1 4₹OY Y31 4 Y OX146 ₹X4X . OYA 1 フ44X WO/44 WO)り WX O) = O8 &4 りム = 3 フ 4 り 4 へ 00 4 り へ 3 9 00 4 3 00 0 4 X 3 0 り 0 8 X3 9 CC 1 4 YX JOY 4₹, Y4₹, Y0X, Y 4₹, X3 Y1 X3 4X ₹ 0YW0YY WX 4 Y X3 Y44. ¬A4¥YX 3 ¾ 4CC X3O= J4 ⊗ 4 YW = Y3 W3 44 40 X0 ⊗4 Y4=: Y0W3 C == 40 = =3 ∡88044 ∡71 √40074₹ 08 比W JX 07 XO ¾ 4 WO740WX. ⊗ 7 WO77 4W . ⊗04 ツ=XイツW . 手名 WOツX YO = XO 4CCOY 3 ツ =OW3 Y4OCへ YW = 4= 34 9 ソ =X JOC4X 4 ツ J 4" X, PO4CC XO 4CCOY X3 ₹O9H WX₹ O8 9OX3 J44X ₹ XO ₹ X 3 4 X 44 XO4 ₹ O) 9O₹) ₹₹, 4)4 X3 4 X0 J04W34₹ J4O ₹ O)₹, 3O4₹ ₹, 4)4, У 1 У 146. 41 X3 У1 X3 1 = X 4 7 4 7 9 4 08, - 07/ == =3 3 4 = 11 4 X 1 4 X 1 08 9 0 X 1 4 / X 2 7 1 0 9 = 4 X 0 4 ⊗O≡ XO 9OX3 J44X ₹ ₹OW3 44X W6 ₹ 4₹ 44 O₹ △ 7 Y44. 47 △₹X 466 X3 Y44₹ Y3 W3 A \ \ X O O O T O O D T X S WY X S A \ \ D A T X O A \ \ X O Y OX 446 X1. 1 41 Y4X OY YA ₹W4 Y Y4X 61 ₹ 4660Y A ⊗4 4WW ₹₹ ⊗04 X\$ JO4W&4₹ OØ J4O ₹ O)₹. Ø X\$ WOO)X47. &4₹ 4 ₹O4J6O₹. 474 ØO4 X\$4X OØ 304 \mp 4%0% \times 0% 4% 4% \pm 4% \pm \pm 4%

§ . 7¼₹₹¼↑ 08 X4007₹ X3400↑3 ¼ У 0X4¼८ W00УX47L.

§ . フ**ィ**手手よへ XO タ イギツ ム.

W YW , X3 $4 \otimes 04$, X3 $74\mp\mp41$ O \otimes X4007 \mp , 47 Δ \mp 7 W 4662 X34X O \otimes 4 Y306 4471, \mp 37. Y0 Y 47 \mp 4 Y4XX 4 O \otimes 7 Δ 80 Θ 4 YW , 3 Y30 Δ \mp 4 \mp X0 Y44W3 3 \mp X4007 \mp X340013 4 Y 0X446 W007X41, Y0 \mp X 47762 804 X3 \mp 0 4 1 Y \mp 7 7 1 \mp 7 07. 80 YX 43 \mp X 44 X042 Y X300X 3 \mp W07 \mp 7 YX, \mp 4 O64X 0Y 0 \otimes 3 \mp 4 13X \mp 0 \otimes 7 10 Y 10X 47 Δ 470 \mp 707 40 Y 10Y, 37. 4X0 0 \otimes 9 Y3 W3, X34X W007X42 \mp 70X X0 3 \pm 700 \mp 7 40 Y2 0 \mp 7 Y34X 4, Y X300X 3 \mp 7 F70 \mp 7 04 X4W X 7 47 \mp 7 07 8004 X3 YX447W 0 \otimes 4 3042 0 \otimes X4007 \mp 7 \mp 7 90X X0 9 74 \mp 70Y Δ 9, \pm 7 YX447W Y42 9 740 Δ 0WX 0 \otimes X3 Y0 \pm X \mp 4 00 \mp 8 W07 \pm 7 90 YW \mp 9.

§ . ₹X 7/47 4 4 80₹ 4 804 1004 4 4₹07€.

 $\mp \otimes$ X3 \forall OX44 ℓ \mp O 4 \uparrow V 3 ℓ ∓ \uparrow OO4 4 ℓ ∓OY∓ \otimes O4 4 \otimes O∓ \forall ↑ 4 \int 4 \neq ∓∓ ℓ ↑ , 3 \neq \forall OX O4 ℓ ↑ 4 \neq O7 ℓ ↑ 0 ℓ OY 1 \neq O7 ℓ ↑ 0 ℓ OY 1 \neq O7 \neq

§ . ₹У Y¾4X W4₹ X У41 4 ⊗О4W Δ.

4 \(\bar{F}\) WX YA X3 YYOW YW O8 X3 OF Y \(\bar{F}\) F A XO YAY O8 X3 YAF \(\bar{F}\) COYA YA XO , , 474 70=X 4WPO =W りま = 4 ⊗O=46, り X 3 OOへ 3 Y **470x3 4 300y ∓∓**. §§ X3 79 X O7HOFX, F8 X3 4 80F46 9 4 7X67 O7HOFX. - 8 X3 OF, 474, 7 X3 W4F YOY 9 ⊗O4 OF, X3, J4∓∓41 9 OYPO ₹X OY4967, YYOW YX, T 4 Y4X OY Y47, 40 3 47 CO HOFX W . 474 X44 97 804W Y34X F OYHOFXC7 4 7 4 X0 3 4 90X Y 34 4(4 4∆1 O) = 4 ∆ X 3 4X X ≡ 41 ∆ 88 WO(X 8O4 X 3 74 = ₹4 1 0 8 4 7 4 4 7 1 X O 9 49∓0COX CL YYOW YX, 474 YOW3 YO4 ∓0 ⊗04 X3 YYOW YW XO 9 4L 4 YX. WO 44 OOF 44 X3 C = X y41 OWW 4 = OY, 440 X3 440 A = X34X y41 4XX y4 X, = EOWOŸJ{ W4X 4 44 X3 ₹ 7 X3 4 74XO4, 474 ₹0 707 400₹ 44 X3 W 4WOŸ₹X47W ₹ Y X3 Y3 W3 X3 7 44 WOYY WX 4, - X34X, X0 804 \(\xi \) 470 \(\Delta\) 804 \(\delta\) 47 X3 Y1, \(\xi\) ットX XO ップO== 9C . 9 = 4 = = EC⊗ " УX 4 = X & 4 = EO JOY 4⊗OC 4ッ ッ⊗CO ツW Oツ X& HOA1" "X = 08 " ", X 3 4 X 8 3 Y 3 0 1 P 0 1 = X 3 J 4 = = 4 T = X 0 9 X 3 HOA1 08 X = YYOW YW , & Y CC 4AY X YOY OO X& A 4FOYF 94001&X 414 YFX X; 4YA X&OF 4 △OO1 ₹ OJ Y △ XO WOYX YO46 PO411 (₹ 4Y△ 30₹X 6 X ₹. 83 X14YPO 66 X1. X3 4 804, 474 X3 WOTTOT #48 X1 08 74X OTF 4 PO 4 X34X 4W3 #30064 9 "> ₹X4 ₹₹ 00 \$ 4 0Y > X 44 X042, 4Y △ 4X ८ 9 4X 2 X O 4 80 ₹ 42 804 17 4472 47 "

YX44*YW . Y3 Y ₹3 34₹ YOX 4 744X 4 840" 3 4 Y4X044((4 4X ₹ Y X34X 4 ₹) WX. 97. X4 4X ₹. ⊗40" X3 ₹ 406, 30Y 4,6 X 0₹ FW JX X30₹ 47. 07W0"""07 W4₹ ₹ Y3 W3 $\angle \Delta$ 0 X O8 X3 $\angle D$ 0 X Δ Δ 0 X Δ 0 Y0 Y X A $\angle A$ X X X Z $\angle A$ X X A T A PO A Δ Y3O(C1 O)4XX Y4 4 Y X3 YWOY Y YW O4 44Y1 4. ₹8. OY ₹OW3 4Y OWW4₹ OY. 4 W444 ₹ X₹ OY') トW JX OY OY X3 41 &4W O⊗ X, 4Y4 44" X₹ YOX O⊗ X3 ₹"\466 ₹X △○○ᢖX、〒 X&4X ○❷ ԻX 4 " " Y W ₹₹ X1. ○ 4^ " YX 4" YA 49₹06○X " Y W ₹₹ X1. ₹○₹フ " YA₹ **∡૮૮ xର 4 \ax≢ 0⊗ J40J 4x1 900♥ ₹₹. §§ , : ∡७४ ⊗ xର J40J4 x04 9 ७०x 0७४ 4

Y CC, XO \forall 4 \forall 0 \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow 0 Y \Rightarrow 4x \Rightarrow 00 \uparrow 0 \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow 0. Y \Rightarrow 0, X \Rightarrow 1, X \Rightarrow 4 \Rightarrow 00 4, 4 \Rightarrow 1 4 4 \Rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow 0 y X \Rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow 1 FTO \Rightarrow 4 X 0 \Rightarrow 1 y Y X \Rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow 2 A 1 O Y X O X \Rightarrow 3 A 1 O Y Y O O Y A 1 X O Y A 1 X O X \Rightarrow 4 A 1 X O X X A 1 X O 1 X X X O 1 X A 1 X O X X A 1 X O 1 X X X O 1 X A 1 X O X X A 1 X O 1 X A 1 X O X X A 1 X O X X A 1 X O 1 X O X X A 1 X O 1 X O O X X A 1 X O 1 X O O X A 1 X O O X A 1 X O O O X A 1 X O O O X A 1 X O O O X A 1 X O O O X A 1 X O O O X A 1 X O O O X A 1 X O O O X A 1 X O O O X A

PHYXA % % W $\mp \mp$ XL %AL %AOX304 % X3 X %JO044AL \mp S04 08 A %0X4AC X0Y%, A%A X3 JOCC %A %A444 \mp 0%X3 A %Y X3 A %Y X0 W0 A 004 \mp C \mp 840%X3 % %L, 04 X0 J4 %XX3 P W0X 09 08 3 \mp A \mp 7%Y \mp X3AX X0Y%Y Y3 %X3 \pm 0 A 7% \mp Y0X A3C X0 A 8 %A X. 30X Y3 %X3 AA%A \mp 0 A, Y %0 \mp X <math>%M A AC A \mp XA JCAW, A%A JAT ACC X3 W3A47 \mp , YWO% Y YW \mp , A%A AA%A \mp X X3 W3 Y 3A OWWA \mp 09 A 3L \mp S %A

Y3 9 X3 $74\mp\mp4$ 1 \mp 90X 08 49 ∓ 0 C0X 9 W $\mp\mp$ X1, X3 941 4491 473 W3 4XX 947 X3 449 $\mp\mp$ 09 08 4 70Y 180C 4791 9X0 004 X 14 X041, 941 40X304 S 0 \mp X0 180F X3 97 49 $\mp\mp$ 09 X0 9X 1. Y 941 34 44709 X0 4774 3 14 X34X X3 12 Y CC 9 X 97X 4 X0 X449 70 $\mp\mp$ 09 08 X3 W009X41, 04 \pm X C \pm 4 \mp X X0 \pm WX 4 \mp 94 \mp X 4 \mp Y3 C X3 1 44 9 X, 494 X0 C \pm X 4 \pm W4 X 09. C X X 90X 9 \pm 4 4, Y X3 140X 05, X34X 3 Y30 140 1 \mp X3 $74\mp\pm4$ 1 \pm Y0X X0 9 4 71 4 08 3 \pm 1 13X 09 4W009X 08 001 0910 \pm X 8 \pm 41 \mp 4 \pm 41 14C S X; 494 X3 W0940WX 08 94X 09 \pm 4 1880 014 \pm 90X X00 100 \pm X 1400 94 \pm X3 8 41 900 \pm X3 W0940WX 08 94X 09 \pm X3 800 14 \pm Y3 90X X00 100 \pm X 1400 94 \pm X3 801 900 \pm X3 801 900 \pm X3 901 \pm X3 19 34 X3 900 \pm X3 90X 143X, 09C \pm X3 974 \pm X4 80X 143X, 09C \pm X4 80X 144X, 09C \pm X4 80

§ . O4 4 4 7474 08 41 4 4 ₹ 07496 ₹ WO4 X1.

§ . Y3 X3 A 4CY47 ₹ 7 W ₹ ₹ 4 € XO 1 47. У У ∆ 08 ₹ WO 4 X 7 4 € 0 4 ∆.

9OX, ₹ X **4**CY**47.**₹ YWOY9 YX OY O₹ XO 1 47 = WO4 X7 4 Y4X OY Y47 4 PO 4. Y3 YY Y ₹3 XO J4₹₹ X340013 3 4 X 44 XO4 ₹ = ₹7 X3 8 4₹X J64W, Y 44 XO 'ሃ4'y 4' 4 ₹X 'YWX O') 9 XY 'Y X3 4 88 4 YX 4 4₹O')₹ X34X 'Y47. Ի ₹X 804 OO4 フィーチャップ ×3 400プ3 ×3 WOOYXイル: よりム Y よく ソト× ×0 WOソチ ム イ ×3 ツよりり イチ 08 ×3 フ OJC Y3O手 フ イツ ᆍᆍ Oツ Y 〈キモツ、 キ⊗ X3 Jイキᆍキイヘ タ ツOX キキモ ツX イイCモ ツ W キキキイキヒ、 イヒツム WAY 9 O9XA Y 4 OYCL OY FOFT W OOF OA 4 FA1A A96 WOY4 X OYF. Y "YOFX . 4OX, ⊗ y W ₹₹ X1 4 6 YPO \$ 3 466 A 4 08 X 4 \$ 7 X \$ W4 \$ 08 4 4 80 \$ 46 \$ 40X304 S = ") XO J4==, X3 WO"A X O"E O" Y3 W3 X3 J4==41 Y (6 4 144)X A ")47. ቃ ፈพพ ጋX ላ O4 4 ዘ WX ላ, ፈพพO4ላ ኃጎ XO X3 ማፈንን 4₹ O8 X3 ጋ OJሪ ₹ ፈሣ X4 ፈX ኃጎ Y X3. WOJJOF F 4" XO W40FF X3 WOOYX4L 08 4 94494400F, F4 41, 474 フ 4⊗ △ OOᆍ ツイX Oツ、 ̄ ₹೩イ८८ ₹ ८ イメ ツス、キ ८⊗ イX X೩ (△ ₹Wイ X Oツ、 タテ、 ペ ツヘ Oフ ツネレ 4477 \mp 470 \pm 470 \pm 470 \pm 47007 \mp 470 \pm 470 \pm **4 y ツム ○⊗ ツ Y ツ W ᆍᆍ X乳 44 ᆍ 〒 ⊗○4 ツ乳 フፈᆍᆍ ツへ ツ ᆍ○W╕ 4 フ○ᆍX〇4 4葉 Y ८८ ᆍ WO4** " ⊗40" 4"1- 4"90=W44 O4 O6 "W. FY66 O8 A 41 F WO4 X1 X34X W4"9 9 1 7 Y X3OOX \otimes OOL \mp 3L1 1-7O \mp Y1 Y1. \mp L \otimes ; LYA \otimes X3 O \otimes \otimes A \mp A H WX A, \mp YO \mp X θ へO △ △ *タモ*、 ツ W ₹₹ Xチ、 ムツム フイOム ツW , ̄ ムツム, ८ X ツ ╶ムムム, *タモ*、 Xタ ▽ツO₹X ₹W4OフO¿OO₹ 7004 14X O), 7014 1XO 14 O 14 PW 14 14X X3 14X O0014 O8 X314X 14X X3 Y3 W3 14 A

§ . YO WOYJC4 YX C ₹ 4\4 YFX 4 Y OX44C ₹X4X @O4 \44YX Y\ 4 J4₹₹4\.

Y3 y = 34 Y0 44 = 0Y X0 480 = 474 = 41X3 744 = 41X3 744 = 41X4 Y=X Y30Y X = ¬44YX \(\Delta \text{ 34\text{\til\text{\ti}\text{\text{\text{\ti}}\tint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{ 140094 08 4 30₹X 6 4XX4WY 0709 7 . ₹ 7W ₹ 34 409 70 704 X349 Y34X X3 (4Y 08 74X 07 7HO 7 } . y xa 4 a4₹ a 472 4 1 ax xo 4 po 4 xa4x ₹ ₹30064 Δ YL X3 $24\mp\mp4$ 1:8043 MO=X YOX 24 X YA XO 3 YA 4 M 840M AO Y1 Y34X \mp X3 YY ፈኅብ *ፈቃ*ሪ XO ሣጊ ΔOXጊ. ፈካል ካ Oካ X3Oቹ OWWፈቹ Oካቹ Y3 ካቹ ካ ኅ3X Y X3 ዘOቹX W 4 ⊗O₹ フ イツ ₹₹ Oツ XO フ¼₹₹, ₹ ¼ツ ¼X ℓ タ 4X₹ XO ¼タ₹X¼ ツ ⊗4Oツ X為 ┡ 4X Oツ O⊗ ツ₺ 4 13X. 40X =7 W 4667 Y3 Y = =30064 4 O46 1 A X0 =07704X 77 4 80=46 47 X3 ₹YO44. Y30 Y 66 X4Y OJOY 3 7 XO WO7J64 Y O8 71 34 71 J 47 XX 4 X3 Y44 XO 9 W444 △ YXO ╕ ₹ WOOYX41. 44X╕ 4 X╕4Y △ 44Y X OY Y1. ₹ 68 YO ₹ O 4 1Y W4Y 4 PO 4 X34X = =30064 X4Y OJ 447 Y3 = 84 OO4 OV6 == 046 1 4 X0 X 41 X4 4X1. 90X 14X 01F, 704 4XX 1X X0 X3 4 0Y1 1X 4 FXF X341 X0 X3 OJ= 4 47W O8 =X4 WX HO=X W , 44 O8X Y 47 COO4 OY X3 = J4 X Y4 A =OJH WX O8 WO"JC4")X. ₹) Y44, ₹J W 4CC1. X3 1 ₹X WY 4X YO "J4₹O4 ₹: 4"Y4 ⊗ 31 X3 4 ን 'ሃጊ. X3 ላ ን 4ፈሪ Xጊ 08 X3 4 40ሪ 4ቹ WO'ንቹ Δ 4 X3 ቹ WO'ንΔOWX O'ንሪጊ ፈቹ ፈ ቹX4O'ሃ 08 1004 706 WZ.

§ . ❷3 ₹ ₹X4X ♥41 4 ❷0₹ X ❷40♥ 4 ❷ 44 0❷ X3 4 ₹ УX♥ УX 0❷ X3 0770₹ X 744X1.

§ . 474 (=x & 4 wooyx47 = 800/4 4 woy x x x x 4x4 08 y 44.

§ . Y¾XX ₹ YWCOA A Y X¾ \44YX OØ J4₹₹4\ .

§ . W48 X1 O8 X3 フ4手手4へ.

§ . YO SOFX (X1 XO 4 WOYY XX A Y 4 Y OX446 WOOYX41.

804 X ま 4 本手のツ、イツム タ W 4 O 手 804 ヘツ 4 〒 W 4 ツ 4 O ツ O X 3 ツ ヘックス メ 4 X 0 4 L 4 ヘ 4 ツ 手 X X 3 Y C C O 8 X 3 手 O 4 ヘツ、 X 手 O ツ C 4 Y 80 C X O 4 X X 4 W 9 4 ツ ツ プ プ カ ム ツ O X 4 4 C 205 Intellectual Property Copyright © 2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

WOO)X 41, O4 XO WO) X Y X 471 OX3 4 \angle WX O8 30\fix \angle X1. 83 \angle OXW3 \angle F\frac{1}{2} \text{F1D} \delta \&\end{C} X 3\dark Y1 70X YXO \delta 41 Y, YYO4\frac{1}{2}, Y , XO \delta 0 \delta X3 \\
\delta 4 \times \delta 4\dark X3 \times 4 \times 1 \times 1

O) X3 OX3 43470, X \mp W 4X4 Y X34X, 8 % Y 1 Y 34004 48804 \mp 4 X4 4X X0 % Y Y \mp Y3 Y 4 8 4X 4 4Y 4 X00 % W3 Y 4Y Y 4X X0 \mp W47 % , 470 4(CO) \mp X3 % X0 4 W0 4, 470 Y 4X W3 4 8 4 OO4496 O7704X0Y X1 O8 % 4% Y Y X 4 \pm W0Y4 4XX4W OY % X 44 X04 \mp X3 \mp W0Y40WX, \mp O74 H04 W 46 X0 % X 4 XX 4 Y4 Y04 4 X07 4 X 4 X04 4 X Y24 4 X Y25 Y X3 Y OX446 X1. \pm 8, X3 4 804, % Y 1 Y 1 1 Y 1 1 Y 1 1 Y 1 1 Y 1 1 Y 1

NOYAOWX XO 4 O4 A 4L

⊗4007ቹ XO YጻOግ $\rlap/$ 7 $\rlap/$ 4ቹቹ $\rlap/$ ች ጎብፈካX $\rlap/$ $\rlap/$ 4 ሃOX XO OWW $\rlap/$ 4ቹ Oን Xጻ $\rlap/$ 6 $\rlap/$ 4ቹX $\rlap/$ 4 $\rlap/$ 4 Y Xጻ WOO) Xብ $\rlap/$ 1. Xጻ $\rlap/$ 2 $\rlap/$ 4 XO Y J XO Xጻ JO $\rlap/$ 2 W 40 $\rlap/$ 4 $\rlap/$ 4 YOX YX 4 Xጻ JO $\rlap/$ 4 X J 4 $\rlap/$ 4 YOY $\rlap/$ 4 X NOFT PLAN A FW JC Y, 4YA JOYWXO $\rlap/$ 4CC J J $\rlap/$ 4 &O A $\rlap/$ 4 X NOFT PLAN YOU X X Y X Y X Y X X Y X X Y X X Y X X X Y X X Y X X X Y X Y X X Y X X Y X

34 47 4477 XO 7HO4 4 WOO7X47, Y3 7 X3 707X X3 7 WOO64 4 PO 4 Y4 \mp 47 7YOW 7X 74 \mp 74 X340013 X

 \otimes 3 4 W47 9 YO 4 AFOY Y3L X3 Y OX44(\frac{1}{2}XXX \frac{1}{2}SOO(\Delta YOX \frac{1}{2}XX \frac{1}{2}OO(\Delta YOX \frac{1}{2}XX \frac{1}{2}OO(\Delta YOX \frac{1}{2}XX \frac{1}{2}OO(\Delta YOX \frac{1}{2}XX \frac{1}{2}OO(\Delta YOX \frac{1}{2}XY \frac{1}{2}OO(\Delta YOX \frac{1}{2}YY \frac{1}{2}

§ . 4 74₹₹41 74₹₹41 4 80₹ 4 804 4 Y44 4 7X6₹ 0740₹X.

⊗3 ७०४ २७ ८८०∓४.२४४ ७९ ४ ₩ ₹ ОУ₹ ОЛОЎ Ў ОХ. 44८₹, 4УД Ў ОХ. 44С Х. 7, У. С. 9 **⊗**00УД ₩ОСС ₩Х Д Ў НЗ ХХІ ₹ НОЎЎ А₩ 4С САЧ, — , — ; ₹Д. ₹УД Р, Х Х. Ў ОХ. 44С₹, 4УД Ў НЗ ХХІ ₹ С. УАХ. , — , ; 4УД ₹Д. ₹УД Р, Х Х. Ў ОХ. 44С₹. — Н.

 $\mp X \text{ MO} \mp X \text{ 4 WO} \times \text{ YO} \text{4 YWO} \text{ OYCL OO} \\ \mp OWS \text{ WO} \# XO \text{YO} \text{ ALLOA}, WO \text{ ACOYN.} \\ \vdots \text{ 3 CC. A A, YAOC & WCY.} \\ \vdots \text{ 4 YAOC } \text{ WCY.} \\ \vdots \text{ 4 YAOC } \text{ ALCOA}, WAOVN.} \\ \vdots \text{ 3 COOYN AS OALA AF YHOOYWC:} \\ \hline \text{ HO} \text{ 3 COOYN AS OALA AF YHOOYWC:} \\ \hline \text{ HO} \text{ 3 COOYN AS OALA AF YHOOYWC:} \\ \hline \text{ ACOYN AS ALCOAN ACOYN AS ALCOAN ACOYN AS ALCOAN ACOYN AC$

. \otimes 3 \mathcal{I} \mathcal{I}

. PO У PC S49 X3 Y0064 Y0X 4660Y X3 J06 F 4Y4 44Y F X0 804Y F3 WJ4 Y Y X3 J40 \mp 07 \mp , 70W3 ℓ \mp \mp Y X3 ℓ 47 \pm , ℓ ℓ ℓ 7 Y X3 ℓ X. ℓ WW04 ℓ 4 Y X0 X3 ℓ 40 ℓ \mp 08 Y44. X \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) Y 08 096 1 71 3 7 XO ₹O 8O4 7 4W . 83 O7 X 4 74O 7W ₹. 8 74 71 X 7 W ₹₹44£ XO O4₹ 4 4 ኅብ ፈአ ብ ል ኅብ O⊗ W ብWOツቹJ WX Oツ, ል ል ୬OX Jብ ୬አ ୬ OXብፈሪ ୬ፈአ Oツቹ ⊗ብOツ W4441 71 07 47 Y 14 08 WO" 17 4W Y X3 WJ4 7. ₹X ₹ X40 , 74 4 , X34X, Y3 6 XA A OYY = OJH WX = FOLA JOXA 4AY = 4YA JAO = OY = XO XA WJ4Y 4AA = XA LWOOLA YOX Y X3 J40J4 X1 34 4XX YJX A X0 ⊗O49 A Y OX44C Y4X OYF XO W4441 OY $4 \mp \% (44 \times 444 \times 140 \times 07, 3 \mp .08 \times 3 + 204 \times 140 \times 144 \times 1$ **▼OJH WX▼ りへり 4***4ℓ、4*りム りり OX4*4ℓ* り4X Oツ**=**, XO W*4*44**1** X ス 4 フ4O **▼** Oツ**=** O4 *4*ツル 477 4447W O⊗ WO"" AW, 46604 ∆ ⊗O4 ¬\" ₹₹ 6₹ XO X3 4 704X₹, 4 X4 Y 4 X3 ™, 47Δ ማ4Δ O∓ O⊗ X3 ማ 4∓ ∓3 J∓ O⊗ Y44. 47Δ ⊗O4 X3 ∓ 4 4∓O7, X3 ∓4" Δ WX Δ WC44 Δ X34X X3 WOY8 Δ 44X ₹. Y3 Y 3COWY Y1 O7 X3 4 Y Y ₹ 704X₹. Y00CΔ ₹ S OJOY 41 ₹₹ (X 3 1 ₹ 4 Y ₹ X 4 Y 1 X O Y 4 4 4 ₹ X 3 O ₹ J C 4 W ₹. — ₹ 9 4. 9 O O Y ₺ . J. - μΔ. *4*.Δ.

Y34X 44 WOYX4494Y4 1004 \mp , \mp H3 XX1 \mp H0YYC. C. - , 4Y4 H3 XX1 \mp C. Y4X. - . - H.

. \mp 9 OO4 X \forall 9, X3, Y9 9 O8 W74 9 74O3 9 X \triangle 46C 34 \forall 9O473 \mp 3 7 \mp 84O \forall 9X 4 97 3 \mp 3449OO4 \mp 3, 9 W4O \mp X34X W X1, 34 \triangle 40 Y747 \triangle 40 8O49 \mp 3 X3, 467 4 9 \mp 4 X3, \forall 6 X441 \mp 804 \mp 3, 49 \triangle 40 X30 \mp 3, 49 \triangle 404 49 \mp 4, 49 \mp 5, -15 \triangle 4, 40 \triangle 5, -15 \triangle 6, -15 \triangle 7, -15 \triangle 8, -15 \triangle 9, -16 \triangle 9, -1

. 140x 0₹, 04 ₹0744.

 $4 \mp \times 0 \times 3 + 1 \times 100 \times 2 \times 11 \times 100 \times 2 \times 11 \times 100 \times 100$

83 4 13X 08 ₹ 41W3, 47A 08 X3 WOY₹ PO YW 08 4 ₹ ₹X4YW, 4YA 08 X3 J4J 4₹ ፈንሷ 40WOツ ንXቹ X&ፈX OOへ&X XO ୬ ⊗OOንሷ Oን ୬Oፈብሷ X& ን OXብፈረ ቹቹ ረቹ. ፈብ ͺሣOቹX WC 44C1 $\mp \times 49C$ ∓ 3 Δ 91 $\times 3$ 9 $\mp \times$ 90Δ 49 Δ W \mp 09; \mp 94A9 A . 9CA9 \mp , $PA\mp X$ A 7. 474 YO™ 400∓ OX3 4 W4∓ ∓, WOCC WX 4 Y H3 XX1 ∓ HO™ 4W 4C C4Y, H3 XX1 ₹ C. 74X. - . 83 7X 474X 074(C4Y 0707 X3 ₹04H WX Y CC 4 80074 401. 47. . 474 FAY444 \ 47. . WOY8 47 YA X3 40X304 X1. 08 4XX 6. 474 07 4 ¼₹○ツ, [—] ○フ○ツ Xϡ Δ ₹X ツ₩X ፈOXϡ○4 X扎 ○⊗ ፈXX ८, ፈツΔ ○フ○ツ Xϡ 🔭 XOX ₹ ○⊗ OX\$ 4 14 4X 744 X 7 WOO7X4 \$\frac{1}{4} Y \frac{1}{4} \text{V} \text{CC 4} X \text{SOF OO OO4 OY7 WOO7X47. Y\$ 7 \$\frac{1}{4} Y \text{SOF OO OO4 OY7 WOO7X47.} YXO4 XO (47. X 40Y) X34X, 97. X3 (4Y 08 Y4X 0YF, 4F Y0Y 0Y4 4FX004, 4 Δ *(∮* 44X 47A WO7X 7O Δ 4 ₹ ₹X47W O⊗ ₹ 44W3, O7 X3 744X O⊗ 4 7 OX44C ₹₹ *C*. XO 4 C4Y⊗OC W4O ₹ 4, ₹ ⊗OCCOY A 97. X3 C 74C WOYF PO YW ₹ O⊗ WOY⊗ ₹W4X OY. 47 Δ \mp Δ \mp 7 Δ XW3, 40 θ , 47. ; PC \mp 4 θ , 40 θ , 47. ; 7YY \mp 2C4Y4, 4WXOY \mp 47. ; W4 yx O4y 947x \mp x4, 409.47. ; 9444, 409.47. ; 9 yx04. +4Y444, H4X A 4 74 1-6 74 4 X A, 409. 47. . W X A YOA 47 84 7W A Y O8 X A 1 AX O8 \mp X4X OY 4YA \mp 44W3, HOO4 \mp A A4O X \mp 7096 W, XOY. . 7. . . 744 \mp : 4.A. ዮ4ን∆ X3 4ኝ 1 W4ን, Ø3 ዮ6 4ን04, Y3 4X. 17. ; Ø3 O. ₹X4X ₹ . 64 Oን ዮ01 ን ,

H3 XXL \(\frac{1}{2}\) H0\\(\frac{1}{2}\) AW \(\frac{1}{2}\) CAY, \(\frac{1}{2}\) AOX \(\O\Re\rightarrow\), \(\frac{1}{2}\). \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\) AYA \(\frac{1}\) AYA \(\frac

- .7(OX44W3. Y 4 Y X 4 O.
- . 140X O₹. O4 ₹0744.
- . 760×44W3 ₹ 6 ⊗ 0⊗ 41 ₹ 640₹.
- . 400Y . WA47. . § , YOX .
- . 37. X3 1-6 47F, 47A X3 47W 7X 7343 X47XF 08 HO6O17. W 14OX OF, 3 A.

. \otimes 3 40x3040 \otimes x3 74 \(\frac{1}{2} \) X W X 4 X 0 \otimes 4 Y Y 4 4 Y, Y 4 X X Y Y P Y 1 C \(\frac{1}{2} \) X 3 4 X X 3 4 X Y \(\frac{1}{2} \) 3 4 A X 0 A C 4 0 X X 4 A A A A A X 0 A C 4 O X X 4 A A A X A X

4X J1 ₹ 7X, 97, X3 1 7 446 64Y 08 74X 07₹, X3 Y3O6 ₹J4W 08 X3 ₹ 4, Y X3 Y **Ϫ**ʹͿϤͺ ⊗ΟΑ ΧϠϪΧ Α ϪቹΟΫ, Ϫ΄ ቹቹ ζ ΧϪΨ Ϋ ΟΫϤ Α ΧϠ ΨϪΫΫΟΫ Ο⊗ Ϫ Ϋ ΟΧΑϪζ ⊗ΟΑΧΑ ቹቹ, ቹ YOX $4 C4Y \otimes OC 74 S. 47X, 9OO y. Wa47. PPP. <math>. \mp ..., 7...; y44 x y \mp C. y. 9... Wa47.$ ሣOCCOL, ƒ. . ₩&4フ. . ₣. ; ४٧Δ ₩&4フ. . ₣. . ⊗\$ *४*٧٪. *へ4CC.* 4フ. . *४*٧Δ **∓.** : ∡∀∆ **∓** J4O⊗ ₹₹O4 ७¼4X У O∮₹ 4 ₹, X&¼X Y& У XYO ₹₹ €₹, X& У ७ ₹ O⊗ ¼W& OX& 4. ७ X y 4 y 0x446 704x, 04 Y3 4 0y 704₹0 ₹ x3 0x3 4 yx0 ₹0W3 704x, y0x 0y61 y0₹x ### C. X3 OX3 4 MO#X MOX ## C N C ## X34N XY MX1-8004 3004# #8X 4 M#4X N # C. Y4X. 9. . W. . ₹. . W 4 Y. WWOXX. Y X3 ØY 1 940 Δ 4₹. 409. 4 J. - : 4YΔ X3 *∡ツツ∡*, 40*9*. 4 7. , 0*9* ₹ 4 ₹, X3,4X ७० 740° ७,4X , 4WX ₹ 0⊗ Y44 44 , 9 4७ ₹, ७,4७ ₹ 4 X0 9 4660Y 4 XO 04 1 14X 01 1 0X446 140014. 414 1-764 17 414 60W 44X F Y34X 74 74 14X 0 17. 4WX = 08 Y4 1841 X3 1 00 13X, 01 00 13X Y0X, X0 9 X0L 14X D: **∡**Y**∆ ∓** HAXXI FHOY C. XO . WOY A4 F YXA4X Y4 F YX YW O8 WOYA TYAX OY OO \mp 3 J OA 100A \mp 4 \mp JA S WAYYOX (14Y JCAW 14Y 0XAAC $WOOYX47. \ \emph{4YX}, \ \emph{4YA} \ \textit{OL4A} \ \textit{OLY}, \ \ 4O\cancel{2}. \ 4J. \ \ ; \ \ \&.4. \ \ ; \ \emph{4}XW3 \ \mp OY \ \mp \ 4J. \ , \ \textit{YOX} \ \ ; \ \emph{4}YA$ **₹ 34 COW3 . JOWYYOO4**, **4XW3 ₹OY ₹ 4 J.** , . **¬ H**

ドライフ. 羊羊手.

08 83t 4\frac{1}{3}8W 08 \(\frac{1}{2}4\)\frac{1}{2} \(\frac{1}{4}4\), \(\frac{1}{4}4\)\tag{8} \(\frac{1}{4}4\)\tag{9} \(\frac{1}44\)\tag{9} \(\frac{1}44\)\tag{9} \(\frac{1}44\)\tag{9} \(\

§ . ^ y 446 74 yw 76 \ O8 X \ A ^\3X\ 4^4 y\ X \ Y y y \ Y \ X \ \O\ X \ Y44.

Y348 Y 34 3 X3 4X0 \(\frac{1}{2} \) A, WOYW 4Y\(\frac{1}{2} \) X3 4 \(3 \times 0 \) Y4Y Y1 Y44: \(- \chi \times 0 \) Y9Y J4OW △ XO X3O₹ 4 13X₹ Y3 W3 44 XO ∮ 4 ₹J WX △ △O4 У1 X3 Y44 X₹ 68. 4У△ XO X3 406 = Y3 W3 Y4X OYE =30064 A W J40W4662 O9= A , Y Y3 Y 4 W 4 Y1 X3 A \triangle 88 4 YW \mp 37. \angle 4477 \mp . \angle X O \mp 9 \wedge Y 37. \angle \angle Y \wedge AOYY X 3 4 \wedge 3X \mp 08 \angle Y4X OY Y \wedge 4 \wedge A Δ ΔΟW Δ ⊗40" Ο) ₹ 916 74 9W 76, - 840" X3 O3H WX O8 4 HO∓X Y44: 804. Y3 9 X3 Y4 = C4Y8OC, 3 Y3O 34= 4 4 13X XO JO4=0 X34X Y4, 34= 08 WOO4=, 4 4 13X XO 77COL 4CC X3 7 47F Y3 W3 44 7 W FF44L 8O4 XF 4XX4 77 7X. 83 74 O⊗ 4 HO∓X Y44 ∓ XO 4 1/1 O4 J4 1/1X 1/HO41 § HO=X W *9*7. 804W , Y3 Y Y0X 0*9*X4 Y4*9C 9*7. 477. 0X3 4 Y X304. — X0 W0YJ *C* 4Y O)HO=X 44 4=441 XO 4 74 4 49 9HO41 464 441 409, O4 1 OF = WO4 X = ፈኅፈ ንቹX ፈንጊ Y40ንጎ Y X3 Y3 W3 Y ፈ4 X34 ፈX እ*ላ 3*ጊ 3 % ፈ≢ ≢00% X3 4 804 . ፈ≢ Y 34 A WC41A Y41 Y 34 4 13X XO 40 414 YEX X3 Y YI Y34X 1 Y 8 Y4 ツW ₹₹*¼4*₺ ⊗O4 X3 *¼XX¼* ツツ ツX O⊗ X3*¼*X УД. [—] ⊗O4 X3 JO4JO₹ O⊗ *9*4 ツՂ ツՂ 3 ツ XO A = VOA XA VA OAXA V VA HO=X W AVA = WOA XA 840 X V.

WOYFW YW, 47 Δ JOYWXO4CCL Δ FW344 Υ 1 X3 Δ OX FO8 30%4% X1, OO13X %1 AXO COF F 13X O8 Y34X Y 4C4 4D4 34 %O4 X34%1 OYW O2F 4 Δ , - X34X Y4XO4 1 F 3 %10 A 13X XO %4%4 OY 3 F 8 CCOY - %1, PW JX Y W4F FO8 Y W FF X1, 47 Δ 4 X A 10D FX W O4 OC YW. F8 3 F %7 YD FF Δ 0C1 %7 A FF Δ 7 X3 X3 F 14 4X X4OX3, 3 Y CC Y A PX YD X3 47 Δ 7 C W4X OY O8 X3 A %7 D4 %7 XF O7 A4X OY, 47 Δ 7 %9 YD 4X 40 O6 YOX XO A 7 Δ 4 X 40O4 3 44F3 Y XF O7 A4X OY, 47 Δ 7 YD O8 XF 40 O8 XF 41 OY XF 47 Δ 7 YD O8 XF 41 OY XF 42 YD O8 XF 43 YD O8 XF 43 YD O8 XF 44 YD O8 XF 44 YD O8 XF 45 YD O8 XF 45 YD O8 XF 45 YD 45 YD O8 XF 45 YD 4

§ . ⊗3 4 13X XO Y 4Y Y 4Y Y 7Y 97 97 11 HO∓X ⊗ 49€ Y X3O4.

§ . 83 4 13X 0 4 X3 7 7 ₹ 7 4 ₹ 07.

§ . ८ ७ х ∓ О⊗ х ҳ ∓ 4 ¹ҳх.

§ . 4 744x wol44 w4=, y y a wa fo44x 4 y41 4 400= a.

83 4 F, 30Y 4, 07 W4F 7Y3 W3 Y 747 480F X0 F744 X3 68 08 47 777 Y30 FO44 YA 4F. O4 XO 4CCOY A'YL WA'J XOCAX OY XO A XOYY 4 AOW A XO XX CAFX r×4 y ×1. ∓x ∓, y a y x a 4x y y 1 a 4∓ 9 y 10 €x 1 08 ∓0 y y 0 1 y 0 0 ₹ 4w a 08 x a CAY O⊗ YAX OYF, AYA JAAX WOCAACT YS YS SAF OCAX A XS CAYF O⊗ YAA. ⊗S F 4 80=46 08 4044x 4 = 10 14x0446 WO1= 40 1W 08 x3 Y44, 30x 4 701 =31 1x 804 3 F W4 7 . T 4 707 F 37 7X Y 3 W 3 X 3 7HO4 4 74X 4 34F 4 4 3 X X 0 786 WX. タOX, ツO4ム 4 X氢4X X タ トキO₹Xイモ、 ツ&८ WX ム, X ツO₹X &4८८ Oツ X氦 へO ८X£. Y氦 ツY ム4 フO) 手3 X3 ツ リ X3 フ 4手O)手 O8 47L O8 X3 4 フ OJC Y3Oツ Y X4ツ . X3 手 タ CO)へ りへ XO X3 YO 9 4 O 8 X3 TO CXL. 4YA YA 4 OO 4, 97 X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X A \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\) X A \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}2\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}2\) A \(\frac 804W X3 7 X0 4 ₹7 WX X3 64Y ₹ 08 30747 X1. 40X, Y3 4 4 ₹ 4 X1 ₹ 70X 49∓OCOX CL Y W ∓∓44L, WC Y YWL 9 WOY ∓ 4 40XL. HO4 YX3 Y4∓ OXX 4CL Δ \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{ 4™94₹₹₹4001₹, ❷34X ₹ 4 X1, 30Y 4, Y4₹ 4 J4094X Δ 91, ₦ ₩ 40 4У4 0X3 4 14 4X "" 1. 3 Y3O 34 = "" 1 X3 ""O = X HO = X W 4 O = X O J O y = 3 4 = O 4 1 y Y X3 Y3 O y 3 = "" y &4/C O)' & ₹ ')'OW ')X ₹09H WX∓. &\$ 4 44 OX\$ 4" X\$OA₹ O& W\$4₹X ₹ ')'\ X\$ **≢O** 4 1, = **≢OW** 3 4**∓** 4 74 1, 1 3 9 08 **≢OY** 08 3 **∓** 4 13X**∓**, X4**Y** 11 8409 3 9 XOY1**∓** 474 740 YW ₹. ⊗3 ∠ Y3 W3 X3 YW 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)OX\(\frac{1}{2}\)X3 Y4X OY 4X (441) \(\frac{1}{2}\)X3 WOY₹ 中O YW O⊗ X&XX JXAX W JXX OY Y& W& WXYYOX JO₹₹ *9ℓ₹ 9 X* O A A *9₹* X&O₹

§ . 4 74 **₹**4€**₹**

83 ₹ ८ ¼△₹ ○₹ X○ ₹フ ¼У ○8 ¼ У ७△ ○8 ¼ X¼८ ¼X ○७ ₹○७ X ७ ₹ フ┦¼WX ₹ △ ७ Ү¼╣. OYA 4×3 Y4Y OO $4 \times 74 = 4C = 8 \times 3$ $30 = \times 6 \times 7$ Y $446 \times 34 = 9 \times 300 \times 47 \times 100 = 8 \times 100 \times$ $4 \angle \mp O$ Y, W $\angle O \mp \Delta \mp O$ Y $24 \mp O$ Y $4 \mp \times O$ Y $4 \angle Y$ Y Δ Y $4 \angle Y$ Y 4フ OJC , 474 O8 X3 〒4ツ 44ツY, [—] YOX 81 ソヘ XO 3 ツ X34X Y Y CC WOYX YO X30〒 XO 4 X4C 4X , 8O4 X3 JO4JO= O8 O9C 1 71 3 7 XO O9= 4 X3 C4Y= O8 Y44. FX = 4 △1 4△806 FX1 7 XI X30 X X WOYA 77 4 71 FOY 1 XO 4X0Y, 97 4 7 ₹ 1496 △ 4X3, 804 \$ ₹ ↑ ↑ 446 ₹ ₩ 4 ♥ ; 474 8 Y \$44 74 OO₹61 740♥ ₹ 4 XO ₹744 X\$ 6 8 O8 X 3 4 X 7 1 FO 9 1, Y W 4 9 9 O X , Y X 3 O O X 9 H O F X W , Y 4 Y 3 Y X 3 F O 9 H W X O 8 O O 1 4 J 4 ₹4′€. Y 4X 3 C ₹₹, 4₹ 4′ J 4 YW , O 4 3 ₹ 1 Y 44′C, 34₹ 4′ 4 13X XO ₹4W 4 ⊗ W 3 ₹ リッル = C = XO 3 = OY) = 4⊗ X1 4ッム X34X O⊗ 3 = ッッ. X 4JJ 44 = X34X ⊗ 3 34 = XO 40 Y X3 47 730 747 7 77. Y30 84 PO 7X61 WO77 X ₹ ₹0W3 7047 X ₹.3 ₹ **ΨΟΧ 3 O 4 S O 4 S O ∓ ΦΟΨ 4 X O ∓ O Y O S X 3 D 4 ∓ O Y 4 ∓ S X Δ Y ₹ . Δ Y Δ X O X 4 Δ X** X3 7 4 = 3 = 7 076 34 9 1 X 1 4 X A. 90 X WW 7 0 = 7 1 40 = X 7 = 14 X 3 1 X 0 9 ツ XᲙX 죠; ¯ X&ᲙX へ4 ᲙX ツᲙツ, &Კ ୬୯ 4 ΔOW Δ ₹Oツ WフᲙツ ₮% フ4 ୬W ₮, Y%O &Კ᠘ 4 O(X A 4^4)FX X3 40"4")F. A W(44 A XO X3 ") X34X. O) 4 94 4W3 O8 X3 4 &4 x 3, 3 YOO∠4 YOX W4૮८ x 3 YYOW YX 3O\\\\\$X 1 \\\\$X 0 \\\\$Y \\\\$W\\\$Y \\\\$Y \\\\$Y \\\\$Y \\\\$Y \\\\$X \\\\$Y \\\\$X \\\X \\X \\\X \\X \\\X \\X \\\X \\X \\\X \\X \\X \\\X \\X 474 X34X 3 YOOLA 70X 4 77 X O7 47 O7447 4 7 77, 30X O7 X30F Y30 F300LA *∮* ⊗○○ን△ ን ፈብፇቹ. ፈረ ኮፈን△ 4 አል ጎብ ፈአ, ልፈ ንጎ ₩ፈ○ቹ ○⊗ ₩○"ፓሪፈ ንአ ፈጎፈ ንቹX △44 O∓ ⊗O4 ∓O" "*4C*J44WX W ∓, ∓ "X ゑ "YO4△, Xゑ4X ⊗ ゑ WO"X "YO △ XO "Y4Y Y44 y ₹OW ¾ ¼ "Y¼Y" ¼, ¾ YOO ∠ Q J4OW A XO 47 1°X4 "Y X 7 ¼ ~ ¼ ° ¾ X 1 Å ° ¾ X YOX 97L W4O∓ Y1 X3 J Y4CX1L 4O XO 3 ∓ W4 Y XO 84CC OY YYOW YX WX YF.

§ . Y3 X3 4 4 10 4904 0⊗ 4 X0Y9 W49 4 709 ₹3 4 Y X3 4 4X3 ⊗04 49 04₹X 94X 4 ⊗ 9W .

SOY WOOLA X g WOVW A, Y 4Y YL TSX Y A 4T, XS4X X \mp L4Y \otimes OL XO JOY \mp S Y XS 4 X 3 X 10 4 Y 0 A Y 30 A X F A 8 Y A A 3 F X O Y Y X O X 3 (X F X F X A Y X 1, O A Y 30, Y X Y 4Y 7C4W , 34F 344 X3 WOO447 XO 3OC4 OOX 474 YFX 4 4OL4C 44YL FY X3 $CA \equiv X \otimes Y \times OAL$, $X \equiv Y \cap X \otimes Y \equiv X \otimes CA \otimes A$ $A \in A$ $A \in$ O⊗ Y¼4, ¼Y¼ ₹ YOX, Y¼X J4 ₹ YX, XOX¼C€L 1°JCO¼ 4. Y¾XX ¼Y ¼ ¼ XO JOY ₹¾ ¼ 944 747 804 34 71 7 48047 A 3 # 40x1 41 A 88 4 7x Y 4 x 3 74 7W 7C # 04 ∡

∠

∠

∠

∠

∠

∠

∠

∠

C

上

ス

ン

よ

ン

よ

ン

よ

ン

ス

ン

ス

ン

ス

ン

ス

ン

ス

ス

ン

ス

ス 08 X3 4 WOO447 474 8 4 C X1. 4 = 73 L X O Y 4 = C 4 X O F WOX O Y, 3 L O 4 4 O 8 Y3 W3 3 Y4 = 10 4704, 3 W4 4 00x, x34x 3 Y4 = 07H0 = x62 W074 77 4 x0 4 804 34 Y1 480 ₹ 4 X0 4 X44 X3 X0YY, 4Y4 X34X 3 4 Y Y0064 ₹00Y 4 Y1 3 ₹ Δ 4X3. Δ 0 Δ 040 \mp W W0 $\mathcal L$ 0 \mp X 4 \forall \mp X3 \mp 4 \forall 0 \forall H0 \mp X 70 \forall \mp 3 \forall \forall X. \mp X \mp 4 \forall X0 OJH WX, X34X 4Y OJFX Y4X 4 8 YW, FJ W 4667 Y 4 Y 4Y JC4W, 414 YFX 4 40746 4471. OYA WAOF F 4 840 X/ FF 880F OY O8 3/OOA. WOWS 4 4 8 YW 747 F4 XS $\mp X \cancel{4} X$, $\cancel{9}$ L \triangle $(\cancel{4}$ L)L XA $(\cancel{9}$ L \mp O)L \pm O)L $(\cancel{4}$ L +O)L $(\cancel{4}$ L △ 🛇 WX∓ O⊗ X3 ⊗O4X ⊗ W4X OYF. ⊗3 W3 46 4 947444△ 34 Y1 X340YY 3 YF 6⊗ ₹ ₹○ツ X ツ ₹ ₩*4フ49ℓ* ○❷ ₹*4* ツヘ *4 フℓ4*₩ Υ含 ₩含 *4*УОX含 イ YOOℓΔ УОX X含 ソツ X У*49ℓ*. 83 3 ₹XO4L 08 X3 84700₹ ₹ 1 08 746X4 ₹ 470X3 4 7₹X47W 30Y 844 7 7 08 ₹J 4 X ツイ₹L Δ ⊗ YΔ X3 ツ₹ ℓ ₹. Y3 Y X3O4OO13ℓ₹L Δ X 4ツ Y Δ. 3OY ツイソ₹L Jℓ₡₩ ₹ 3₡ ₹O44 YΔ 4 Δ, Y3 W3 Y 13X ₹X CC 34 444 ₹X Δ X3 Y Y7. ₹ J4014 ₹₹ ⊗04 4 WOYE \triangle 4490 \times 7 O90 \wedge \triangle 3 7 XO WOYEOT 3 \mp \mp X4 Y1X3 4Y4 Y4 \mp X X3 4 T4 Y4 Y4 A O⊗ X3 W4"J4 \7, 474 \7 \8 Y4CC\ ₹4 4 X3 ™₹ (₹, 9\ 4 9 XX 4¬₹OJJO4X 4 474 y xa 4८4ya= oj y a xa 4 a4x = y 4 ⊗ y a4z=, xa 4८ 4yx a y 446 6 ox4oy y4= ₹ 9 XO 4 8 94 HO9 414 9₹X X3 OX 90₹X 8804X₹ 08 XYO 70Y 4806 449 ₹ X0 3064 00x, y ₹0 y4 88 4 yx 4 70₹x, 804x1 441₹ 840y x3 07 y y1 08 x3 X4 YW3 \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}\), \(\frac{1}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\fra 9COOQT ₹ 7. ₹744 2OO4 X4OO7₹. 474 747 4 4CO49C ₹4 77 08 X 77. — 77 47₹Y 4 **車、X 3 4 X 4 9 4 4 ツ 4 ツ 4 Y C C A 車フ車 もOO 4 ツ y 4 W , O 4 、 Y W y 車 A タモ 車OW 3 へ Y O ツ y OO 車** X4 4X7 7X, Y 66 \$ \$ 6 \$ \$ 6 \$ 4\$ \$ 4462 4\$ \$ W47, "Y 66 \$042 \$ 7\$ 68 074 4 X\$ 40 YF 08 3 F 804X, 4Y4 Y4Y 200 742 804 2004 YHOFX W. 40X. Y34X 4 ∡A 49×4′\ 100 Y 13× J40Y ₹ 1004₹ (8 840Y 4Y 0Y/4Y80/ J40W A Y1, X34X Y // YOX Y4444YX 1.00 YX3 OF O⊗ X. ⊗3 YY4W O⊗ 4Y OYHOFX JOY F3Y YX F O'HO=X ') X= (8: X = 4") "FO(X 4") 4 HOAL 90X, 490 4(C, X YOO(A 9 3044 9C 4YA 94494400₹ XO JOX X Y 1° WOX OY; 4YA, ⊗ 7OO 4CCOY X34X X3 XAA 4X YA WOYF PO YW F YOFX YOX 9 A 46 SA, XA XAA 4X F 4 Y 4YA AA WO6OF.O=X 4YA 30Y004496 Y 4YF Y47.9 YJ607.4 XO 4 FF044 4 10 4Y04 840Y ツ ⊗⊗ WXO4CC₹ フ イギ イ ツヘ XO X氡 C4₹X ჁXイ ツ Xෑ: 4ツム ₹OW氡 ₮ X氡 フィ ₮ ツX 744WX W 08 466 7404 YX 474 3074Y 1 446€. 4X 4 7407 4 ₹X41 08 X3 90₹ У ₹₹, X 3 1 ₹0770 Y 4 10 4704 X 0 ₹044 Y 4 1; X 3 1 088 4 3 7 307004496 474 ∡ል ፈን×ፈጎ OO∓ X ብጛ∓ O⊗ Wፈጋ XOረፈX Oን, [—] ፈWWOጛጋፈን ል *ታ*ጊ ፈ Xጷብ ፈX, XጷፈX, ⊗ ጷ Δ C47L₹ XOO COY1. ↑ Y CC OYC1. ∮ 4Δ" XX Δ XO ₹O41 YΔ 1 4₹ 4 71 ₹OY 1 O8 Y41. 43 Δ 4X Δ \mp W4 X O3, \mp 80 3, 74 \mp \pm X \mp , 43 Δ \mp 4X C 3 Δ 4X Δ 8O4W Δ XO \mp O44 3 Δ 4 4X Δ =W4 X O). — X3 1 " ¾1 X3 " X4 4X 9OX3 3 ")= (8 4" Δ 3 = X400) = Y X3 4((X3 214 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

4 13X XO X4Y 4Y47 X3 (⊗ 0⊗ 4Y) 77 Y3O (47 ₹ 40Y) 3 ₹ 447 ₹ \$,0% ₹ 3 34 ₹ 9) 10 (X7 0⊗ ₹0) W4 7 414 7 ₹ X3 W0) 404 § .

4 = =X4yW W444 A XO FX4 Y X1 AO = YOX 9 WOY JOY =3496 Y 4 =0946X 4Y. PW JX OY X3O∓ OWW4∓ OYF OYCL Y3 Y X ∓ 4 YXCL ⊗4O XC ∓∓. ∓X ∓ X3 Y OJ=X Y4W1, 4Y4 Y0X ⊗ 4YY == O4 46O04: - X40 4604 &4= 46Y41= 4 4 4=0Y496 OJH WX Y Y, C X OF, 804. YFX4YW, FOJJOF X34X 4 FX4X 34F YX 4 CL FOJY XX 4 XO X3 WOYPO 4O4 ₹ ¼4"YŦ, ÞW JX OY ₹ Y16 ⊗O4X4 ₹Ŧ, T X3,4X Y0 ₹OWWOO4 ₹ XO ቃ Իፓ WX 4 ⊗40ሣ Y X300X. ¯ ሃ0 ሃ ጎ3*ቃ*004. ሃ0 *ፋረረጊ*, W0ሃW 4ሃቹ 3 ሣቹ *(*⊗ *ፋቃ*00X ∓ 4 ya a a ya ya a o \otimes xaax woyfo a a \mp xax: - oy \mp owa ay owwa \mp oy, xa へO 4YO4 ₹XO∮ ツムム ムWPOŁYX ¼Y X\$ X\$ ₹XOŁX OY O& £®&£ 4Ŧ, £Y& **▼○ツツ○ソム XO ▼○41 ソム 4: 4ツム 3 ツ4孔 9 X31 4X ソム Y X3 ム 4X3 ソ W4▼ ○8 3 ▼** J 1 = ₹X Y1 Y 4 4 8 YW Y3 W3 = 49 = O(OX (1 8 4 O XC = = , 4 Y4 Y3 W3 W4Y O)(1 C Y4 XO X3 880= 07 08 30747 9600A. W30064 X3 = 749 70 774 == 07 07 3 7, 3 △ ∓ 1 ∓ XO ₹0⊗⊗ 1 X3 JOY ₹3७ УX Y X3 Y3 W3 3 34∓ 9 Y HO₹X€₹ X31 4X Y A. ₹ **≢OJJO**≢ X3 HO∓X W O⊗ X3 Y44 XO 9 J4O96 Y4X W46. 4YA X34X X ₹ YOX 4Y ツᆍOフフOイX*ムチℓ* Oフフイ ₹₹ Oツ Y氦 W氦 氦 OフフO₹ ₹: ⊗Oイ ⊗ X氦 ₹ へO イツOイ ツイメ ツXイヒ ツキ イメ W4O∓ X34X ₹ 4 9X/1 HO∓X = 8 3 8 13X ₹ XO ₹4 3 ₹ WOO9X41 8409 ₹64 41.

§ . ⊗O↑ X ∓ 474 4 ∓ 4X 4 ∓ .

§ . YO" Y, Wa CA4 Y, Xa 4~ A, 4YA ₹ WY.

§ . HC 412, YYOO CXX 4\overline{4}, &W.

§ . J ¼¥¼YX¥. ¾Y∆.

8047 461. 41 07 W47496 08 W4441 71 447 9 W47 4 ₹064 4 Y3 Y3 ₹ Y4X 07 $Y4 \equiv 4 \times Y44$, $4 \% \Delta \equiv 7 \times 466$, $Y3 \% \times Y4 \equiv 4 \times 40 \times 40 \times 0$, $3 \% \Delta = 3 \%$ フ*4*=4′)XイトL フ WOクテ ム イイX Oフ O⊗ X氦 "ツツ ム イX Oテ ⊗Oヒン テキテ O⊗ X氦 イ *ヒイタ*OOイテ. イX J4 ₹ УΧ, Y44 ₹ W444 Δ ΟΥ 97. 4 ΛΟζ44 Χ4ΟΟΖΕ: ΧΑ Ζ ΟΖζ , ΧΑ Ζ ΔΕΑΎΧΕ, ΧΑ W X Z 7₱, X4Y 10 744X 1 X, 414 1 1 446€ 34 10X3 11 X0 8 44 8407 X3 ₹Y044 WOO')X 17. 747. X3 WO')X 1 90X O')₹ "770₹ 4. 474 1 810 7 466 30₹X 6 X ₹. リ ¼ ∓ フ 4⊗ WX ∓ ¼ ⊗ X え ¼ ∓ ⊗ X え ጊ Y 4 ⊗ 4 У ¼ ∓: X え し り WO У X У O フO手手 手手 OY O⊗ Y&4X タ LOYへ手 XO X& ツ: Xゑ WOOYX 4む フ OフL WOツ ⊗4 Lむ XO Xゑ W4"JXO ₹ CCX3 4 J4O ₹ OY₹, 4"Y4 44 J4OX WX 4, 4 ₹ 844 4 ₹ JO₹₹ 4C, 840" X3 W4647 X ₹ 08 Y44. 4 6404496 W0\XOT, X4061 Y04X\X 08 X\X0\X 09\X 09\X \X 4CO X3 $orall \mp$ C \mp O) X3 4 30orall 47 X1, 47 Δ 4 Δ 47X4 Δ OO \mp 7 XO X3 7 $orall \pm$ Y3O 4WX \mp Y X3 FOW3 YOA 44X OY. 47 J4OX WX Y1 X3 OY44Y A Y344 X4YXF. Y J Y1 X3 ₹OζΔ 47L ΟΥΔ 4 ₹X4 WX Δ ₹W Jζ Υ , ΔΎΔ J4 ₹ 4 ΥΛ X3 WOOYX47L, Δ Λ Υ 4Δζ J4OWO4 ₹ 4Y 4=1 =09= =x yw 804 a = 4471. 4ya 4 0 a= 7471. (= 4ya a4ya 4f. =8 a a4= ∡YT 4 4∓0Y X0 ♥ ₹X40₹X X3 7 4₹4YX47 4Y4 X3 Y349 X4YX₹ 08 X3 X0YYF. 3 34¥ 4 1 13X XO 4 ¥417 X3 7, 474 XO 1 PO 1 30₹X41 ¥ 8107 X3 7; 474 X30₹ Y30 Y =3 X0 4 0 4 X3 W4C4" X = 08 Y44, "O=X =09" X X0 X3 C4Y= Y3 W3 X3

§ . ⊗3 4 13X 08 747 71 71 707 47 08 Y44.

90x 4CC X30₹ ") " ₹ X30₹ ₹0940 4 04 4 ₹44" 4, Y30" X3 74 "W 7C ₹ 08 30"4" X1 09C 1 3 " X0 ₹744", — 4CC X30₹ 7 4₹0"₹ 9 CO"1 "11 X0 X3 0770₹ X

YX3 YOYY 4YA W3 (A4Y, 3 Y47 (4Y80(C) ₹ WO4 4YA Y4Y 74 ₹OY 4₹. 08 Y 44 7 77 X3 7 77 8 , O4, ⊗ Y4667, Y 3OJ ₹ X34X, 97. ↑ XX Y1 YXO 3 ₹ JOY 4 ₹○ツ YO७¼YO4 W3 ∠Δ ⊗O4 Y3O७ X3 ₹○ 4 へり3¼₹ ¼У ¼⊗⊗ WX OУ, 3 ७¼₺ УΔOW フイチWX W *タ*テレ Xネ フOイ キネ ム ツチX Oツキ O⊗ トOイOフ : YOツ ツ ムツム Wネ *C*ムイ ツ チイ キO⊗⊗ イ ム XO 90x x3 ₹ 704 44x 07, x3 ₹ 706 x 7 ₹₹, x30013 074009x 46£ W077 74496 , ₹ 70x y x= c⊗ 49=0c0x cl 09c 14x04l; 4ya ⊗ 4 1 y 44c x3 yy= ⊗ x x0 =0J 4= a x, 3 **本ム○フX 〒○W3 ツ 4〒○1 〒,ツ X3 〒 1 〒フ WX,4〒 3 X3 ツツ〒 ツ○〒X WOツム○W XO X3 ≢OWW ₹₹ 0⊗ ¾ ₹ 4⊗⊗4 4₹. ₹⊗ Y X¾OOX 4 4₹0ツ, 4¾4 ⊗40ツ ♡ 4 W474 W , ¾ 4 ⊗0₹ ₹** 940x46 X7. - 3 Y 66 9 W YFO4 & 804 YOX WOY8047 Y1 XO 4 WOFXOT FX496 F3 A 97. 30747 X7: 90X 3 747. 34 1004 1 4₹07₹ 801 4 ₹1 1414 71. 7 X3 ₹ フ41X WO641, X3 406 ₹ 08 706 X 9 ₹₹, 494 9 X3 ₹011 ₹X 09₹ 08 7 X1. ₹8 X3 1 44 307 ₹ 08 4 40W Y1 97 84" Y 4 ₹X40Y1 764W , 08 Y3 W3 X ₹ 47 "7704X4")X XO 1/4 Y JOFF FF OY, X3 OF C FF YOOX3F 4/1 YOX J AY XX 4 XO WOY OOX, 4Y4 Y $X \ge X \ge A$ $Y \ge Y \le Y \le A$ $Y \le X \le A$ $Y \le A$ 844 4₹ XO JO₹XJOY X3 4 YX 4 ₹X₹ XO X3 YOX OY₹ O8 30747 X1. Y 34 O⊗ 744 ₹. ⊗O ₹OW\$ 4 YO96 ►4Y76 6 X O₹ 4ΔΔ X\$4X O⊗ ⊗ XO₹ 4X X\$ ₹ ↑ O⊗ 40=46 %: 4x & 4=x & Y4= yw6 y 4 x 0 44 94wy yx0 x 8 w x 1 14 4x y0y9 4= 08 ₹X44 71 Y4 XW3 ₹, Y30 W47 OOX O⊗ X; 30X 3 WOO64 70X Y X3₹X474 X3 30747 XI 474 1 7 40 XI XO JA 460 A X3 741 7 TO 8 Y44.

§ . 4 74 ≢07 4 08 Y44 Y0X X0 4 70X X0 4 4X3.

 $4\mp \mp 0001 \ \, 4\mp \pm 1004 \ \, 1 \ \, 71 \ \, 34\mp \ \, (44440) \ \, 4\mp 474 \ \, 474 \ \, 1 \ \, 3\times 0 \ \, 43\mp (44441) \ \, 474$

§ . 30Y 74 ₹09 4₹ 08 Y44 44 XO 4 X4 4X A.

ጋብ ≢Oን ብቹ ሣፈጊ ቃ ቹ WOብ ል: ፈንል ⊗Oብ X3 ቹ JOብJOቹ X3 ጊ ሣፈጊ ቃ JOX УXO WOY⊗ Y " YX, 4Y4 Y ⊗ XX 4 4. ⊗ X3 4 4 4 4¥€0Y XO 4774 3 Y4 X34X X3 1 Y CC 4 ₹ O) X3 4 W47XO4=, O4 Y4Y X3 4 = W47. 40X X3 7 44 Y0X X0 4 X4 4X 4 344=3(2, O% ₹₹ フ 4₹0¾46€₹ へO 6X₹ 08 ₹0₩ ₩4₩ 4¼4 ¾₹X & ₩ Y3O 34₹ X3 ₩ Y3 ₹ 70Y 4. **▼Y X 3 ▼ W 4 ▼ . 3 ▼ 4 X C 9 4 X D X D D D Y ▼ 3 X 3 が: O X 3 4 Y ▼ . 3 ▼ 3 O O C A 4 が が 9 4 X 3 4 X** X3 7 44 7 7 474 07804X074X . 4 747 08 F4CX 4 F0OC 70 CO71 4 8 CF 477 YOX OYF θ OX X3OF O8 WOYD λ FF OY XOY λ 4 Δ F λ WOYPO 4 Δ Y Y1 Y3O 3 λ FF $\mp O J$ XX Δ XO Δ \mp 4 J Δ Δ O \mp Δ O \mp Δ X O \mp Δ X Δ XO Δ X Δ X Δ XO Δ X Δ X X Δ X X YÁX OYŦ X3 JAÁ ₹ XO Y3 W3 X3 Ð ÁA HO₹XCÐ YX XC Q. JA ₹OY AŦ O⊗ YÁA ÁA 90₹0₩₹ 1/07 Y X 3 /0 804 X 3 ₩, Y 3 Y Y 3 44 X 3 4WWOOYX ₹ 08 X 3 X 4 4 X ₩ Y Y X Y3 W3 J4 F07 4F 08 Y44. 07 90X3 F 4 F. 34 FJ 4 7W 4 8407 X30F 1 7 1 400F ∡୬△ ३०७४७ x1 08 x3 ト040フ ४७₹, ४७ 088 W 4, x4७ ७ フ4 ₹0७ 4 ७ ४४४, ₹ 4 € ४₹ △ ०७ $3 \mp 74406,474$ YHOL $\mp X3$ WOY \otimes O4XO \otimes 74 $\mp \mp$ 7X3 XY O \otimes 3 \mp W47X XL Y 3 \mp OYY WOOYX 12, Y X3 Y Δ \(\text{TX} \) O\(3 \) \(\text{E} \) Δ \(\text{TX} \) \(\text{VX} \) \(\text{Y} \) \(\text{A} \) \(\text{TX} \) \(\text{E} \) \(\text{A} \)

§ . Y3 X3 4 74 ₹07 4₹, Y30 W4770X 4 ¥ 7X 04 8 4, 74₹ 4 70X X0 4 4X3.

804♥ 4ℓ1, 4 40 ₹X 09 08 49 ♥94444₹₹ 91 94X04 ♥ 13X 34 9 ♥ 74070₹ 4. Y3 9 Y 34 =0 14 4x 4 10 7 4 10 8 74 =0 1 4 x 34x Y 8 14 x 70 7 = 16 x 0 8 4 x 3 7 0 0 4 XO Y J X 3 Y Y X 3 F 4 8 X 1, 3 4 Y 4 4 1 3 X X O J O X X 3 Y X O A 4 X 3 O A F 3 4 C C Y F Y A X3 \forall 4WY X0 X3 \forall 7Z. = X30= 2W4 4= 2Z = = = X4 2Z = = X4 =XO X3 345444 O8 9 17 O 47OY 4 4 91 3 7 O 14 ₹O9₹ PO 7X OWW4₹ O7 4X 74 ₹ 7X, X3 W4F F4XX YA A Y X3 YO A 88 WOCXL. WOWS JA FOY AF4A A FY FFA OY X3 A 74406. — 90074 97 7407 = 70x x0 W4447 447 804 4 W 4x4 7 x 7 . 04 404 7 x x ፈኅብ ንኅ XO X3 WOንΔ X Oንቹ Oን Y3 W3 X3 ን ማጊ ፈፊማ Xቹ 3 ቹ ቹ0ብብ ንΔ ብ X3 ツヘイヘ ツ ツX目 ツX イム ツXO タス る ツ ⊗O 4 ᆍ 4 ツへ る ᆍ 6 ⊗ O 4 る ᆍ 6 夕 4X1. Y X3 X34X O⊗ ₹○ 4 ↑୬ ₩4୬୬ΟΧ 4୬୬೦८ X3 ୭. ○⊗ X3 ₹. ୭4୬૨ ୬₹X4୬₩ ₹ OWWO44 4 404 ୬↑ X3 C4∓X Y44: □ ₹ 44C ΔΟΧ₩3 ¼444 ₹ΟΫ₹ ₹Θ∮Ϋ ΧΧ Δ ΧΟ Χ3 ₩ΟΫΔ Χ ΟΫ Ο⊗ ΫΟΧ ₹ 4 Ϋ¼ ∡ኅ∡ ንቹX ⊗ብ∡ን₩ Oብ ል ብ ፈሪሪ ቹ ⊗Oብ Oን Oብ XYO ጊ ፈብ≢፡ ፈ ቃOሊጊ O⊗ ⊗ብ ንWል XብOOJቹ 9 71 7 FX 4 7 C 7X5, Y 4 97 W47 XOC4X O7 F 7X 94WY 4W40FF X3 43 7, O74 4 4 4 = X 4 WX OY YOX XO W 4 4 4 1 4 4 7 = 4 1 4 7 = X X 3 PO Y O 8 3 O Y 1 4 4 1 8 O 4 4 = X 4 X A Y⊗4 Y1 Y1 X3 4 13X ₹ 0⊗ X3 ₹0 4 1Y0 4 3 ₹ ₹09H WX ₹. ⊗30 ₹ X3 Y Y1. Y 4 (LE) 7 7 7 FOY 4F, YLT, YTOF OY X3 Y X3 WOYA X OY 08 YOX WL44T, Y1 L4YF **∡ヘム クᆍX ゑ ツ X イイ Xゑ WOツWイOᆍ Oツ O❷ Xゑ Yイメイ、ξ ツW ゑ ツ ヘゑX ਖOᆍXイモ、ツ フ Xゑ ツ ツ** 4 YOOYW X3 (4 4XZ 08 & 13X Y1 804 X3 4 WOOYX4Z: 4 W40\ .OY X3 X 4" Y4X OY 08 X3 Y44. 3 34F YO COYN 4 4YL 4 4FOY 804 4 X4 Y YN X3 Y: 4Y4 Y X3 X3 4 W3444WX 4 O8 W X Z 7F O4 FO9H WXF. F8 X3 4 WOO7X47 4947407F X3 Y, X3 7 9 WOY 84 Y X34X 4 \(\) XX, 4YA 34 Y X3 4 XO4Y 4 A A3X XO 4 YOOYW X3 4 WOOYX42.

3OX ⊗ Y ¾ XO △O Y X¾ 4 Y4X OY X¾ 4X ₹ 4X OYW ₹4 41 , 7 48 △ OO₹, 4Y△ &O4♥ &4£C, ₹¾£C Y ₹ ¼ ¾ 4 £ ¥YO♥£ 4 O& ₹O6A 4₹ Y¾O Y 66 7 A¾£7₹ Y££6 y O⊗ イy y ツモ YaO aイキ ₹Oタツ xx Δ = xa fo ₹x Oy イΔツ xキ yox O⊗ イ 4009X. 90X XO HOFX 87 OF Y WOO*CC*L 4YA A C 9 14X CL JOXX Y1 XO A 4X3 4 11 4X YO'Y9 4 08 74 FOY 4F. X3 80660Y Y1 WOYA X OYF 44 YA F7 YF496L Y W FF44L: -&\$.4X YO J4O♥ ₹ \$.4 9 Y ♥.4 XO ₹J.44 X\$ 4 (₹.4Y4... \&\$.4X Y 9 J 4\& WX.€. $\vec{A} = \vec{A} \times \vec{A} \times$ WOYE EX YX Y X3 J4O Δ YW X3 4 XO X4OEX XO X3 4 J \measuredangle 4O ℓ , O4 XO Δ E4 Υ \measuredangle 4 Δ X3 4 J 1⊗ ΔZ. 4 ↑ Y 100₹ Y YZ Y CC 14X3 1 C ₹X Y XO X3 O W O⊗ 30Y4Y XZ X34Y X0 X 3 4 X O 8 4 X 7 A W 4 W O 7 ₹ 7 W X O 7. H 3 4 4 C ₹ X ₹ ₹ .. 9 7 \ 7 W O 7 9 4 A Y X 3 3 ₹ J4 ₹09 4₹ ४⊗X 4 X3 *9*4XXC 0⊗ 944 4. 0967 4 ₹449 4 X3 9 494 ₹ X X3 9 4X C 4 AX1: 40X 3 ₹ 7 Y1, ₹X CC Y174 ₹₹ 4 Y X3 X3 47774 3 Y₹ 0Y₹ Y3 W3 3 ₹ Y44C Y ∡ን∆ ⊗O4७ ∆∡୬८ OJJO) ንXቹ ጻ∡ላ ԻW X ላ ን ጻ ቹ ツ ንላ, ቹ ንX ንXO W ୬ 4 ¼ ४८८ Xጻ JA ₹OY A₹ & XOOY ¼X JOLXOY¼, ⊗\$ WY Д ₹\$ \$ 40 WOY® Д Д XOO YOW\$ У \$ ₹ OYY ↑ ツ 4O₹ X₺; X為 ₮४७४₩ OO₹ ŸOツ४4₩為 O⊗ 4O₹₹ ४ Oツ X ム, フ 4為४フ₹, XOO へ4 ४X ४ △ 14 0⊗ ₹ 4 X1 Y X3 3 ₹ 740△ YW; 40X Y W ₹₹ X1 ⊗04Y ₹3 ₹ 4Y 4706011 ⊗04 ₹ 4 X1, O4 44X3 4 X34OY₹ 4 6 O 4 X 46XO1 X3 4, Y3 Y 44Y 44€ 47₹OY 6OOY X3 4 W3 4W47OCWO 14CC 01, 1 44 741 CC4, 3 80014 X34X X3 74 ₹01 4₹ 00X1079 4 4 A = YAOL =A J = WOYJLYL: A YL= XA A ⊗OA OYL ALY W == XL O⊗ WOY⊗ Y YA XA Y y x 3 30/Δ. Y 3 1 X 3 7 ₹088 1 Δ W 10 (Δ ₹ X 1 ₹ ₹ ₹ £ £ 90 X 3 Å Δ 3 ↑ ₹ 70 ₹ Δ 3 ♥ ₹ (8 X 0 X3 4 FY 08 9 Y1 W444 4 4Y47 4 J4 F0Y 4 Y X3 3 F J4 S 4Y4 3 F OYY F3 J XO1 X3 1, YOO/4 X3 30747 X1 08 3 \(\) WO740WX 34 HO\(\) A X3 77104 YW 08 4 40W 4, 04 X30013X 3 7 68 4 40W 4, XO X3 W40 6 7 W FF X1 08 F 4 W 4 8 W 7 1 X3 74 \(\) 77 4\(\) X0 3\(\) OY'\(\) \(\) X3. \(\) X3\(\) O'\(\) 4\(\) 4OOX, \(\) \(\) 4\(\) X3\(\) 4 ⊗4 ₹3 ♥ ₹⊗04X0♥ 3477 ♥ Δ, Y3 W3 W0₹X X3 € ₹ 0⊗ ¼ ^4 ¼X У0♥9 4 0⊗ ⊗4 УW3. ¾ 4 74 74 4 08 X3 4 47 Y4= 4 X4 4X 71 7 =07 044 4, 474 747L 08 X3 **₹**X44^^८ 4₹ Y4₹ 4 X4 4X У^ У ₹○У О4Δ 4, 4УД У4УД О8 X3 ₹X44^^८ 4₹ 44८८ Д ∡ሃ∆ HO Y Δ X. ⊗3 Y Y1 O⊗ ԻY1C4YΔ, O∮₹ A Y1 X3 A Y0X OY₹ ⊗4OY 4Y Y Y Y W, **▼OJJO∓ 4 X Y4∓ X3 4 YX YX OY XO 4 XO4Y XO X3 W3441, 4X X3 ∓4ツ ツOツ YX, 3** $4 \text{ W} \quad \Delta \text{ 780474X OY O8 47 4XX4WY 9 71 744 OY 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ W477 Y3 4 X3 941141$ Y4\frac{4}{1} \triangle JO\frac{1}{2} \triangle A. \frac{1}{2} \&A\frac{4}{2} \&A\frac{1}{2} \&A 30744 4 7 4747X7, 344 8466 7 0707 X3 12766 F3 W477, 8307 W 4W077X47W 4. W4"J XO X3 △ 88 4 YX △ ▼ OY∓ O8 X3 44"JL, Y X3 O4△ 4∓ 804 JOXX Y1 466 X3 74 \(\) 4\(\) X\(\) \ 10444 11 X3 7 ₹30064 740 47 77 A 77 7X XO 3 ₹ ₹064 4₹, 04 X3 74 ₹07 4₹ ₹300८△ ₹₩4フ 4७△ HO У X3 A WOOYXAZ " У. Ø3 OA△ A Y4₹ " " " △ 4X CZ W4AA △ 7XO 1º WOX O7, 474 466 X3 74 ₹07 4₹ Y 4 70X X0 X3 ₹Y044. 70X3 71 ₹304X 08 Y3O₹ ₹ XO4X OY 4 PO 4 ₹ X, ₹ 14 4XCL XO 9 J X A.

§ . Y3 X3 4 74 ₹09 4₹ 08 Y44 74₹ 4 74₹ 4 ₹.

§ . H+W3471 474 447∓07 08 74 ∓07 4∓.

74 FOY 4F 08 Y44, X3 Y, 44 A X4 Y A, X3 4 XO 74 YX X3 4 4 XO4Y Y1 XO HO Y X3 リッチ 4√4 シ, O4 Y X 3 4 Y X O O9 X 4 Y ⊗4O ッ X 3 4 ₹O 4 √ y 4 HO ₹X ₹4X ₹⊗4WX O シ, ¼₹ X3 J4 W O⊗ X3 4 € 9 4X1. ⊗3 4 ₹ 90 O9€ 14X O9 XO 4 € ¼₹ X3O₹ Y3O 44 Δ Χ-4 Ϋ Δ Υ Χ-3 Χ-3 - C-4 X-X -4 - Υ. Χ - C-4 - Ø X -4 = 4 X = Ø 4 W X - O Ϋ = O-9 X -4 Ϋ Δ. 4 = XO X-3 J4 ₹09 4₹ X CC X3 Y4 O8 X3 Y44: 4Y4 Y3 Y 43 4 C 4₹ ₹ X3 Y, 3 Y41 HO₹XC1 4 TO 4 4 447¥O". X3 4 4¥ 4 WO"D 7¥4X O7 4X X3 WO7W6O₹ O7 O8 4 J 4W . O4. 8 △O4 ୬ጎ X3 WO9X YO49W O8 X3 Y44,804 X3 JO4JO₹ O8 4X € 4₹X Y 4♥ 9 9 1 3 ₹ ソ ツル 〒 ⊗ ソイソW 〒 イX X3 〒イツ X ツ X3 イX 3 1 〒X O 1 〒 3 ツ イ ソOツ9 1 O 8 〒O C △ 1 = . ⊗3 FO4O7 47 74X O7F, Y3O 44 4 XO 9 WOTT 74 A 8O4 X3 4 W44 7 466 4X 77 X3 WOYF A 4496 4A 47X41 76 4 71 3 4 FOEA 4F 74 FOY 4F Y X3 X3 7 77 AO4 71 X3 Y44 44X3 4 X34Y 1-W34Y1 Y1 X3 Y, \(\) W44X C. 4WX YX34X 4 ₹7 WX 4₹ ₹ ™O₹X WOY4OW XO 3 4 YX 4 ₹X. WOW3 YOOC4 9 97. X3 WOO441 X349 X3 9099 4 08 3 4 ₹064 4₹. ₹X YOO64 34 66 ₹0 X 4 X3 YX 4 ₹X ₹ 0⊗ X \$ W X 4 4 . J X 4 X \$ 14 4 X . X 0 4 ₹ X 0 4 ₹ J 4 ₹ 0 Y 4 ₹ X 0 X \$ W Y 4 ₹

§ . ⊗3 ₹X4X ₹ 400% X0 740W04 X3 4464₹.

90X X3 $\mp X4X$ ∓ 900 % X0 740 %04 %04 %17

9ΟΧ. Υ Ο 4Δ 4 ΧΟ Δ ₹WO∓∓ Χ3 ₹ PO ₹Χ ΟΥ ΟΥ ₹Οζ Δ Λ4ΟΟΥΔ₹. Δ₹₹Δ₹₹ ΥΔΧ ΟΥ ₹ 97. 4CC ") 4Y = XO 9 Δ = X Y1O = 3 Δ ⊗4O" = O4J4 = = . Y3 W3 44 . ΔΟΟ9ΧC = = . 41. **4**(COY49C) Y44. W3OOCΔ 4 4 ₹OCOΧ ₹OCΔ 4 ₹X 4C)XO X3) Y1 ₹ W4YJ 91. りへるX. ̄ ₹300ℓΔ る フリ X44X X0 X3 へ リ 44ℓ ₹ X УX. 4УΔ ₹X49 る ♡. ̄ り ₹0W3 WOYAOWX X 3 4 ₹ YOX 3 Y \ WOYX 4 4 47. X O X 3 Y 4 X O 4 4 (£ 4 Y ₹ 0 8 Y 4 4 , ¬ Y 0 X 3 Y \ Y WWæ OC4 34₹ 9 7744 ₹ 4 97 4CC X3 74 4X 77 708 47X PO X1: 474 7 4₹ 774 る ツᆍ ८級, Y3〇ツ る "タX タム ム XO ሧ ८८, WOOとム タOX タOX WOツツ タム ま ♥ WOO 4よへ. フフ タ, 84X3 4 08 H344(741), 34 71 W40== 4 X3 43 7 Y X3 07 08 3 = 10444=, Y 7X **474 リ CC ム 3 目 り ツモ リ 3 目 W3 4ツ9 イ. 〒⊗ 4ツモ Oり 3 4目 49目OCOX Cモ WOYA ツリム 〒OW3** 3064 ₹X409 ₹, 3 ₹ ₩ 9₹04 0961 J40W 4 4 ₹ 4 X0 &64XX 4 X30₹ 49091 ₹ΟζΔ 47 ΔΎΔ Y⊗ 4 O4 O⊗⊗ W 4₹. ₹Χ ₹ Χ4O , YΔ Δ. Χ3ΔΧ Χ3 Δ΄ ΥΥΧ₹ Y ₹OW3 4XX 7JX = 44 O = O 4((1, JOY) = 3 A Y X 3 = O 7 J4 78O (A 4X 3, 4O X X 3.4X ≡ 4 W 4O = 34 \mp 4 \forall 7. XO 3 \mp OY \forall \mp 4 \otimes X7. 4 \forall 4 V4 4 OO4 \mp . 47. X3 44 44 08 4 W4O ℓ フO) 〒3ツ ツX, XO Д X イ 3 〒 ツ ツ 〒 ⊗ 4Oツ 4XX4Wツ ツへ 3 ツ OX 3 4Y 〒 X 3 4ツ ðl. Oフ ツ **₹**4⊗ X1 4 PO 4 ₹. ₹YA A, X YOO(A 9 "YO4 WO")" YA49(O) 90X3 ₹ A ₹ XO 4 YOO)W 4L Y YA OO 30FX (XI Y3 W3 (4LF X3 Y YL OYA 4 4 Y W FF XI OO "77(0L Y1 W4O € JOY = 3 Y YX = Y O4 4 X O = WO4 3 Y = € & 4 1 4 Y = X X . ⊗ 3 = Y 1 3 X 9 Y 4 A 4 Y $74 \mp 7X 4 \Delta \mp CY \mp 0WA 4XX 77X \pm 47\Delta 4000 \Delta 7 4 4 60 70 40 4X4Y XA 70$ トW JX OY X3O₹ トXイムOイム ツムイトL OWWムキ Oツキ. Y3 Y X3 L タ WOツ Y W ₹₹ムイトL XO X3 47. \(\frac{4}{4}\) \(\frac{4}{2}\) \(\frac{4}\) \(\frac{4}{2}\) \(\frac{4}\) \(\frac{4}\) \(\frac{4}\) \(\frac{4}\) \(\frac{4

Y30, O14 4 X3 WO140WX O8 ℓ O1 44 \mp , 940Y 1X0 X3 7 7 \pm FW477, 474 744 X3 4 Y47 4 4 WX ℓ 7 X0 X3 7 4 \mp 47 MO144W3 \mp X 1X, X3 4 F7 4 X 07 Y4 \mp H0 \mp X 8 49 ℓ 97 X3 WO7901 40 ℓ \mp 08 Y44, 474 4 4 10X 40X304 X X3 Y 11 X0 X4 4X X3 Y 904 4 10400 \mp ℓ 7 X347 477 0X3 4 Y 7 \mp \mp \$1 044 4 X0 4 8 4X 4 ℓ ℓ \mp 60% W 1X X0 Y 7 4 \mp X4 WX Y4XW3; 474 X Y00 ℓ 4 9 07H0 \mp X X0 34 4 W004 \mp X0 W40 ℓ 7 707 \mp 37 YX \mp 804 X34X 70470 \mp : 4WW044 Y1 ℓ 7, \mp 0W3 707 \mp 37 YX \mp 44 4 \mp 4 804 X30 \mp 0Y ℓ 7 Y30 14 W0 4 08 4 4 \mp 10 \mp .

₹ ↑ , X3 7, X3 747 08 *4₹₹4₹₹ 74X 0*7X0 4 X4 4W3 400₹ 7044 4, Y3 X3 4 X3 J 17 X 14 X O 1 〒 O 8 X 3 A A 9 〒 O 9 H W X 〒 O 8 X 3 7 4 1 X 1 Y 3 O 9 Y W 4 O 〒 X O 9 **4 "ΣΕΙΝΙΚΑΙ ΑΝΕΙΚΑΙ ΤΙΚΑΙ ΑΝΕΙΚΑΙ Α** F W 4 4 3 C , 3 OX 3 Y 3 Y Y 3 O F W OX \$\frac{1}{2} A Y 3 Y Y 3 O W O Y Y A Y A \$\frac{1}{2} A \text{O} Y \$\text{O} Y \$\text{O} Y \$\text{O} Y \$\text{O} Y \$\text{O} Y \$\text{ ∡y ∡wx xo ∮ w4 y y4ℓ, ∡yα woyx4∡4z xo xα ℓ4Y 0⊗ y4x04 , ∮0x ∮ w40≢ ≢0wα Δ ₹Χ4ΟWX XO ७४७५ ७५ ७०५. Υ٩४X ₩ΟΟζΔ ϶ ৩Ο4 X 44 ϶ζ X٩४७ X٩ ₩Ο₹ΧΟ৩ Ο⊗ 9X4O4OW 4. X3 7O4 ₹X 4X0. X3 84 94₹3 7 08 X3 94HO4 X1 08 X3 4 1991 ₹○ 4 1/₹. YOO∠Δ YO COY1 4 ∮ ₹0⊗⊗ W YX XO Y₹O4 4 74 YW ₹ ₹4⊗ X1. 34Δ ⊗ XO₹ C △ YX3 X Y ○ ⊗ X3 OC4 Y4Y ○ ⊗ X3 YOOYX4 Y =: X3OO ↑ 3 X3 3477 Y ₹₹ ○ ⊗ ツよツツ ソム W ソX 14 ソ ミ ツ, ̄ X ミ OOへ ミ フ O Y W X O 4 C ソ X ミ O 9 〒 1 4 Y W O O D 4 W 4 Y A PO X1, 3 Y4\(\frac{1}{2}\) \ \A \(\frac{1}{2}\) \ \(\frac{1}{2}\) \ \(\frac{1}{2}\) \ \(\frac{1}{2}\) \ \(\frac{1}{2}\) \\\\A \(\frac{1}{2}\) \\\\A \(\frac{1}{2}\) \\\\A \(\frac{1}\) \\\\A \(\frac{1}{2}\) \\\\A \(\frac X 3 4X O 9 4 = 4C 4 8 8 WX O 9 Y O O C A 3 4 7 4 O A 9 = 0 8 8 W 9 X X O = 4 8 9 E 4 9 A "J4"Y YA YOO6A 34 CO\X X3 4 A446 Y1. C X X YOX 3 4 9 4 76 A. X34X X \ \ O\CL ツ & 4 OO 4 OO X X W 4O ₹ OO HO ₹X W X X 4X ₹OW X 1 X X 44O 4 A Y 4 47 L Y 4 ₹O 4 ₹ 44 *4CC*OY*49C*:⊗O4 *4CC* J*4*4X ₹, У X & 4 Y*4*4₹, У *4* У X & *4* X & *4* X & *4* HO₹X W OY X3 4 ₹ Δ . Y3O 4, 47 ₹ XX У\ X3 ► 4 777 C , WO YX 4 4 OX ₹ XO X3 YX 4 O Δ O WX O Y O ⊗ X3 F W44X OY O8 466 47 F. 83 4FF4FF Y4X OY O8 Y 66 47, 74 YW O8 O44Y1. X 3 4 X 7 1 YW 4 1 9 C. 4 Y A X 3 F 4 Y Y 4 X O Y A Y A 4 F 4 Y 4 X 4 O W O O F W 4 C O Y Y 1. X 3 W341\ 08 34 Y\ 344 X3 (4\frac{1}{4}\times \WO\frac{1}{2}\times \Y\ 3\frac{1}{4}\times \WO\frac{1}{2}\times \WO\fr JAJ4A YN ⊗OA 4 Y4A 4N4 Y≣X X3 Y. Y3 W3 Y N3X 34 ₹34Y Y X3 A YOY4AW3£ XO X ₹ 41 ⊗ O O Y ∆ 4 X O Y ₹.

83 1 X 1 X

83 OF O8 JO ∓OY 4 Y 4JOY ₹ 7 PWO ₹ 4 O4 4 8 Y4 4 Y X3 4 C XXC 7 O4 7C4O= 9 C X-1. 4X C 4=X, X3 A = YO X A 4W3 AL Y X3 W4=, YO WC4YA =X Y "J4W3 J4X O). JOX X3 J44WX W ₹ J 4X3 (₹₹ J4O3 J X A J7. X3 (4Y O8 J4XO4 . Y3 W3 40 ₹ Y0X 4((0Y O₹ X0 Y0(X 7(1 X3 ツO₹X O⊗ WOO4₹ ₹X4 ሧ ₹OO4 ツ ツ₹ ツ O4& 4 XO ↑ X X\$ 9 XX 4 O⊗ \$ ₹ ⊗⊗O4X₹: 90X ⊗ 3 ₹07W △ ₹496 △, ₹ X 7 W ₹₹47£ X 3 4X 3 ₹3006△ 7 X496₹ △ 0⊗ 3 ₹ YOOYAF 4 = A = . 8 100 70 =07 1004 Y 4707 X X Y Y1 Y CC 80CCOY 1004 F477C : ∡YA X3O₹, Y X3OOX 74 Y Y7 4Y2 4A 4YX47 OY 2OO4 ₹ A ⊗O4 X3 A W ₹ OY O⊗ X3 WO')X ₹X, ₹00 ¾ O')C₹ ¼¼¼ ¼ XO X¾ W40 CX₹ ¼¼¼ W¼C¼" X ₹ 0⊗ Y¼4. ₹X ₹ ツ W ₹₹ Xෑ ¼८Ѻツ X¾¼X W¼Y ¼X ¼८८ HO₹X &ෑ Y¼X OY₹ ツ ツ¼ツ ツヘ Y¼4: X¾ ෑ OOへ¾X O) 4\frac{1}{4} \times 4 \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \frac Δ ₹Χ 4OWX : Χ ₹ Ŋ ¼ ΔOX1, ŊWOŊ9 ŊX OŊ X3 Ŋ XO OJJO₽ ₹OW3 J44WX W ₹. ₹X ₹ X3 1 801 Y X3 1004 1 4\frac{1}{4}0\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4 'ሃፈX O'ንቹ ጻፈ ` W¿ፈቹቹ ል ፈሣO'ንՂ Xጻ ¿ፈYቹ O& Yፈብ Xጻ ` ሣፈኮ 'ካ Yጻ Wጻ JብOጻ ቃ Xቹ Xጻ JO ₹0) Y1 O8 Y 4JOY₹; 4Y4 X3 7. 44 *4((* Y4444Y)X 4 *9*7. X3 4 WOYYO) ₹48 X7. X0 4 74 FF 474 707 F3 X3 & 4FX Y30 F30064 088 4 X0 94 47 X340013 X34X 64Y.

§ . Y3 X3 4 ₹74 У\₹ У47. 9 70 ₹0У Δ.

 $4 \mp \times CC$ YOA \uparrow Y \uparrow 44C OY4Y Y X1 \uparrow A \downarrow T Y WOYA YY Y1 X3 \uparrow 74WX W O8 \uparrow O \uparrow OY Y1 Y4X \uparrow AF, Y \downarrow CCF, AYA \uparrow 77 \quad Y1 \quad Y \quad X4\quad \quad \quad \quad X4\quad \quad \

§ . ▲ ₹70₹ X 07/₹ XO

₹ ₩¼ツYOX WOYW¿O∆ X3 ₹ ₹OЭH WX, O& Y3¼X Y 3¼ ¼ 4 13X XO 4O 414 Y₹X X3 Y OO13X XO J4 ₹ 4 XOY444₹ 3 7. 83 1. 741 464 441 4 4 40W 4 8407 Y34X ₹ 34 3 X3 4X0 ₹4 4, 474 ₹7 W 466₹ 7 X3 ⊗ 4₹X W347X 4 0⊗ X3 ₹ W074 900Y. 6 X O≡ y 48041 x x34x 004 y y ≡ 44 y y. 830013 4 40w 4 x0 x3 4 ≡414 49€ ツW ₹₹ X1 O8 J4O₹ WOX ツ1 OO4 4 13X *9*1 8O4W O8 44ツ₹, 6 X O₹ YOX A ₹X OO4 \mp ℓ \mp O \otimes X3 ℓ X W3 ℓ 4 X \pm Y3 W3 WO77 WX \mp O \mp Y X3 ℓ 6 ℓ 6 \forall ℓ 79 Y4. \otimes 3O \mp \mp 3 ℓ 6 ℓ 6 Y WOO 141 OO ₹67 A ⊗ YA OO 1 WOO YX 17 ₹ 1 13X ₹ Y X3OOX OC 4X Y1 X3O ₹ O⊗ 3074774X04. (X 004 4600474 ₹ 4 X ₹ 68 8407 47 = X4 y 08 W40 (X7. 4y4 X3 CO=X4 O⊗ WXO4L Y CC YOX 9 X44Y = 3 △ 9L Y3OY4Y 4Y4 94OX4C 4WX OY=. 744 OF 474 4XX C4 44 YOY 4 X FX 4: Y3 4 4F Y W4YYOX 8049 44 447 4 Y1 474 CO YN HRE #41: A # N Y 40# X7. 474 W/ 7 YW7. 4670#X X 77X O# XO O 46009 XA YHOFX W 00 3 F 014 4X4Y 11. YO4 44X 01 414 1 1 40F X7. 4 40014 YO4 X0 X3 1/2042 08 4 WXO4 X347 3 ₹ WOO441; X3 2 44 704 W 4X4 7 7447 08 47 <u>r4/X Δ ∓00/. 9 ∓ Δ ∓ X 3 30000 4 Y 3 W 3 784/(9/1, 4WW07747 ∓ X 30∓ 4X0 ∓.</u> 30747 XL X0Y444= 47 7 7L 34= 9 7 08X 7 4XX 74 4 Y X3 77 4X 474 474 476 ∡A ∡YX∡^ ₹. ८ OJO८A, AOY O⊗ ∡O₹X A ¼, 9 ₹ ^ Y^ WO८ OA , Y X € ₹ ¼ A 91 41 0 1 X3 441. 474 JOEX 4 07 X 4 641 9047 08 X100JE, WOO7 48X 1, X3 4 4 34 31, 31 43 1X 440 4 34 11 FY CC 08 X FY 4X 4F, W 4 44 A 4Y 47 X 3 34 A 1 XO1 X3 4 Y X3 X30 \mp Y30 Y 4 \mp X \pm X O3 \pm O3 X, \pm X3 \pm F 1 \pm A 3 \pm FX 3 A XO X3 4 C YX Y1 4X X3 ₹ 4WX O8 1 Y 4O₹ X1, 44 ₹ 4 X3 ₹ 1 4Y4 Y44 J 4W Y X3 X3 W XZ. ⊗3 △OY O⊗ HO™9 4८4°Y△, 4⊗X A 3 ₹ WXOAZ 4X △ XX У^ У. 4JJ 4A₹ XO ™ ₹X CC へ4 4X 4 X34") ") X3 3 4X 08 94XXC. 4₹ 3 Y4₹ 0"A 4 X3 ₹041 0") ₹ 34"A₹. 4 84 YW3 088 W 4, "YOW3 "YO4 A4Y"\ 400=(7. YOO)A A X34Y 3 "Y= (8, 4 Y) 940013X X34X Y4L, X3 40Y "7" 4 4X CL O44 4 4 3 = =041 07 X0 PO X 3 7, 474 ¬14 4X 4 \(\Delta \) ¬1 \(\O\O \) \(\Delta \) \(\O\O \) \(\O\O \) \(\Delta \) \(\Delta \) \(\Delta \) \(\O\O \) \(\Delta **₹XOAL XO YX4X X3 Y** 08 = 7X 7 7X, 4X 74 = 7X, X3 1-0407 47 74X 07 1 7 7 4467 W4447 07 X3 4 Y441 Y X3 11 4X 704 14X 09 494 1 9 10₹ X1. 83 ₹ 4 ₹70₹ X 09₹ 34 1 9 14 ₹ X0 ドX 4 ツ O⊗ JO 6 X リ 手手. WOツ X ツ 手 4 ⊗ 4 手 3 ツ 1 X ▼ 4 4 手 9 X X O X 3 へ O 4 9 O 4 O ⊗ 4 ∮ ₹ ↑ Δ ΧΟΥΫ: ΔΫΔ Χ ₹ Ο₹ΟΔΕ ΧΟ Δ Ο Δ ⊗ Α Ϋ↑ ΟΫ Χ ϡ Ϣ Ϋ↑ ₹ ΟΑ Χ ϡ ↑ Ϋ ΑΔΕ ₹ PO41X 1=. Y 41 =01 X0 14 y 31. X3 = "004 14X 0", Y3 y Y 34 X0 40 Y X3 4

§ . 8 74 47 == 804 x3 7 4=07 08 4 y 71 Y30 = 7 447 414 x= 414 y=x 0=.

. \otimes 40% = 44ℓ 74 = 47ℓ = 4

. \(\Pi\) X\(\Sigma\) \(\O\) \

. 40 JX. HO4X. (). . W47. . 474 .

. (). F. . W47. WF. ., POOX & I 140X OF, (). . W47. . § F. . Y. .

.W 3₹(⊗.

. W W 76 4, A 4 709. 3 6 X.

. 4009 . Wa. F. § F.

. HZ4OF, 9 C F44 OF, &W.

. HT.40\(\Pi\) 740\(\Ta\) \(\Delta\) XO X\(\Delta\) Y\(\O\O\O\O\Delta\) A\(\Delta\) X\(\Delta\) X\(\D

. トフ ₹X. フ X. ¼44¼1. ¼フ04 フ X4. 4 り ₹.

. \$ ₹X. O⊗ ⊗447W , 4 77 O⊗ H\$446 ₹ ₹.

. 140x 0₹, 6 4. . W47. , § 1

. O=X ツ, *と タ*. . W 4フ, ト.

. W X3 44000 9 XY Y OC OF HR F41 474 H W 40. Y X3 YEC4YO F A C XE14XO1 X JOéŦ Ŧ. ¯ &¼440Δ↑ , Ŧ0£X¼Ÿ O& ჁヘネJX, Ŧ YX XO & YO4¬タ W ¼Ÿ ¼Ÿタ¼ŦŦ¼ΔѺイ, ''' ፵ O⊗ ሧ ሃጎ₹ XO JOX ፈሣቃፈቹቹፈላOイ₹ XO ላ ፈXጳ: ቃOX ፈቹ XO Xጳ ቹ Yイ XWጳ. YጳO OYA 1 X3 ₹4W1 A 9419 O⊗ 1 € \ OY, ₹ 4 YOY₹X 1 O⊗ 7 1⊗ A7. 4YA WO11OJX OY, X YOOLA 9 4 W1 ♥ XO ₹0⊗⊗ 1 3 ♥ 49A 3 ₹ 4WWO♥JL W ₹ XO L . JO1₹O49X, X3 1 801 . X0 X34X J4==41 08 X3 Y0147 Y3 W3 =41= X34X X1 4W3 11 8466= O) X3 X4 $\rlap/$ XO4 $\not\equiv$ OY) 3 $\rlap/$ $\rlap/$ A O4 $\rlap/$ A 3 $\rlap/$ XO $\rlap/$ A $\not\equiv$ J $\rlap/$ XW3 A Y X3 X3 $\not\equiv$ $\rlap/$ X JOY 444 Y X3 Y3 W3 3 344 YX Y4 4 XO J 4J X44X X3 4907 Y496 4 4. 83 9047 O⊗ X3 X44 XO4 Y4∓ X3 Y WO™ XX 4 XO X3 ⊗64™ ₹. 4₹ 4Y №4™76 XO OX3 4₹. ⊗3 XYO *¼*∓∓*¼*∓∓ 𝔰Ŧ Y 4 O𝔰*ℓ*₹ WO϶4 ͿͿͿ Δ XO ₹O⊗⊗ 4 X 3 *¼*ͿͿΟΧ*ϟ*Χ ΟͿ Ο⊗ X 3 4 ͿΟ₹ ₹ 474 41∓: ⊗ 701 WOYX 7X 71 3 7 € CO Y X3 X3 ₹ 707 ₹37 7X, 474 8019 41 71 X0 227 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

JOX X3 % XO \triangle 4X3, 9 W4O \mp 3 Y \mp 3 \triangle XO \mp % \triangle X3 % 94W% Y X3 $\cancel{4}$ C XX 4 XO X3 \mp OCX4%. \neg PJ X \mp \triangle C4 H4O P. % 3 \mp X, O8 \otimes %O4 \neg 9 W, 9OO% . W34J. PP . PJ. P \triangle . P \triangle P \triangle %

. 400y . W347. . § ト.

. OOA 144 X40X4 \(\text{W3 4 XX \(\text{M Y00 \(\text{M Y 00 \) \) \)}}}}}}}}}} \)

. YOY \otimes 4404, Y PO OWWOLX \mp , \mp 4 74647, X 4474X07, - 7070607 4074Y07 \otimes 0 \mp X \mp \mp 00 \mp 06 V \mp W . - \otimes 4W X. 47746. 6 . W47. Cith.

. 40 JX. HO4X. 6 J. . W47. F. YOY. F .

. PO \forall PO \triangle \forall O \emptyset \mp \mp O \forall \forall W4OW \emptyset \emptyset PO \emptyset \triangle 4 \otimes \mp X \emptyset O, O \forall \emptyset \emptyset O \mp 4 \bigcirc \emptyset O \mp 4 \bigcirc 90 \mp 1 \bigcirc 00 \oplus 4 \bigcirc 90 \oplus 4 \bigcirc 90 \oplus 90 \oplus

. 140x 0₹, 400y . Wa. . § ₺ .

. 140x O\, 4 \&. \\ \tau \.

JOX, Y YOA 4Y Y44844, Y34X 4 Y47 J X3 Y W FF447 J44WX W Y FX44 Y1 X3 J F 1 A 804X4 FF YXO 4 F044 YA 4, Y 34 YFX4YW A X3 FY16 F3 F0JJ67 Y1 X3 84 YW3 44Y7 Y X3 YA W Y, X0 J4 YX X3 J4014 FF 08 4 A FX40WX A F04A 4, 46X30013, F8 4 J XX7 J06 W7 Y 4 4660Y A X0 J4 4 6, F0W3 4Y YAO61 YW 08 30Y4Y 8 6 Y1 Y 13X 4JJ 44 YHOA W 00F 47X . $\overline{}$ H.

X34X Y4 \mp 8009 Δ 9 X3 W X1. 83 C4W Δ 2 909 49 \mp , Y X3 4 909C 4 144 Δ X0 H0 \mp X W , 49 Δ \mp 0W3 4 \mp \mp C409 J4 4 C \mp 09 \mp 9 C44 0WW4 \mp 09 \mp , 4WP0 XX Δ X3 W0CJ4 X, 09 \mp 4 91 X34X 3 34 Δ 90X 9 X44 \mp 1 Δ , 90X \mp 4 Δ X3 W X1, 49 Δ 7 J44X W0C44C1 4XX 9 Δ 91 Y1 X0 X3 W 4W09 \mp X49W 08 3 \mp 9 91 4 91 S47X 9 , 90X 4 C4W Δ 2 909 49. \pm X 90J3, 3 \mp 142W, C9. W4J. \pm 1 P4 X, 4. Δ .

. Y4XX ((= 3 = X, 0⊗ X3 3 (X W HO) & 44W1, O(, ,). .

. Fy xa 144

. \otimes $\mbox{MOA-}9\ \mbox{W}\mbox{MA}\ \mbox{YA4}\ \mbox{O}\ \mbox{OF}\ \mbox{73}\ \mbox{MOOA}{$\mbox{E}}\ \mbox{N}\ \mbox{MOOA}{$\mbox{F}}\ \mbox{MOOA}{$\mbox{F}}\ \mbox{N}\ \mbox{MOOA}{$\mbox{F}}\ \mbox{N}\ \mbox{MOOA}{$\mbox{F}}\ \mbox{N}\ \$

ዘ**ጓ** ፋፓ. ∓X. ○⊗ ⊗**ጓ**Ի ፋ∓ጎ**ጓ⊗ ○⊗ Y** ፋፋ, Y∓**⊗**ጻ ፋኮጎ ፋላፊ ⊗○ ⊗ጻ∓ንጎ₩ *ቃ*ኮሪ○ንጎ∓ንጎ ⊗○ ⊗ጻኮ ኮንኮንጌ.

§ . JA yw JC ₹ 08 X3 A 13X 0 A X3 Y1₹ 4 COY1 Y1 X0 X3 Y Y1.

4 W8481- X4Y Y1 OJ 414 YF Y 4 HOFX W4OF 34F 4 40096 1 13X 414 YFX 3 1 Y Y1, - . 4 1 13X X0 O9X4 Y JOFF FF OY O8 3 1 J10J 1X1 Y X33 64 91 X3 Y Y1; X0

§ . ⊗3 4 13× 0⊗ ₹ Z 71 07 ×3 7.

§ . Y34X ₹ X4Y Y ⊗40YX X3 Y Y2 42 08 7 Y46X2.

⊗3 4 13X XO ₹ WO4 X1 0⊗X y 40X304 Z ₹ 0₹ XO ZOy ₹3 yHO₹X W O4 O6 yW . ₹X ₹ 4') 4'AA X O')4'C 7'C 4' 8'O'A A 7'A' 1' 1'7 O'8 ₹O'9 74'AX O'8 % ₹ 7'O'₹₹ ₹₹ O')₹. ⊗3 ₹ ツᲙツツ 4 O⊗ ₩3.4₹X ₹ ツヘ Კ ツムX Oツ ₹ ツO4 3Oツムツ X3.4º ツムሦ ツヘ X3 フ ツム८X1 XO \otimes 4 \mathcal{L} C OY X3 J 4 \mp OY \mp O \otimes X3 W X S Y \mp . Y X3 X34X Y, X3 Y1 \mp O \otimes 4 \mathcal{L} O Y4 \pm 1 9 X4Y Y 840" 3 4, FOW3 4F 4 13XF, W X F, J40 YW F. 30X 466 Y44F 40 YOX 488044 HOFX ツX ツX Oツ手 〒OフフO-AX & 4 44& W4O手、4ツ& OJ= 4 & ツO& 44X Oツ ツ X ス フ4O手 WOX Oツ O⊗ X. ₹ "XX XL 4 A4X3 A XO WO"JJ4₹₹ O" X34" A ₹ "XX" "XX 8AO" 4 7 " AOO₹ WOYPO 404: 474 7 4 4009X⊗0/ W40₹ Y 44 X0 ₹0770₹ X34X X3 7 77 ₹ 18 78 4 /1 X 3 ツサ 3 ツ 〒 C ⊗ ツ X 3 4 へ 3 X . フ 4 C ツ . § : 400ツ 〒〒〒 . § . ⊗ 3 0ツC L W 4Wのツ 〒 X L ツ W , X3 4 740W 4 1/1=: 4/14, O1 47, OWW4= 01, 3 00/13X XO WO18 1 X3 701 = 3" 1X XO Y 3 4X 3 ₹ OY 9 ₹ WO4 X 1 4 7 4 X 3 ₹ 48 X 1 O8 9 4X O 9 ₹ 4 PO 4 . 4 ₹ 8 4 4 4 ₹ WOY= ∓X YX Y X3 J4O4 YW . X ∓ 1/04 OO= XO O 1 X3 O W O⊗ W/ "Y YW1: X34X 4" 49ℓ 4XO ₹ ℓ4O" 84 ℓ₹ 08 9 9" "O4 0₹ 80ℓ XO X3 744X1 Y3O № 4X₹ X. X34Y Y86 F 96 4 7004. 83 W6 Y YWZ O8 3 Y4Z X3 74 4X Y4F O8 F Y70644 ∡∆ Հ′)X∡′\ ") WO-OJ 4∡X ") \ Y X 3 3 ₹ ∠′COO4. Y 3 ") X 3∠X \ \OO∆ J 4 " W ⊗OO" \ \ 3 7 CO WOYJ ((4 XO WOYPO 4 3 F OY) Y Y 1 4 O Y . 0 8 O F Y 3 O Y O O (4 3 F OY) Y 1 4 O Y . 0 8 O F Y 3 O Y O O (4 3 F OY) Y 1 A O Y . 0 8 O F Y 3 O Y O O (4 3 F OY) Y 1 A O Y . 0 A 488 WX OY4X ₹09H WX₹.

§ . Y¾4X ₹ Y X¾¾ CA ❷40♥¾ ♥, У O4A 4 XO O4C ↑ ¾ ♥ XO ↑ HO₹X ₹4X ₹❷4WX OУ.

 $\mp y \otimes y, Y \mp S \otimes y \times x \otimes y \forall \mathcal{L} \mp J + J \otimes J + J \times x \otimes \mathcal{L} \times x \otimes \mathcal{L} \times y \otimes \mathcal{L} \times$

§ .400X1.

7407 4X1 X4Y Y ⊗40Y & Y WOY ₹ OY4 4 X\$ 4 YOY Y4X OY O⊗ 400X1. ⊗\$ ₹ 400X1 3 4(0) 34 \mp FOW3 W(4 % \mp 414 %FX X3 30 \mp X ()4X O) 4 \mp Y4444XX 3 % XO \mp Z O) 3 4 J4OJ 4X1 474 WOY 4X X XO 3 \mp OYY O \mp . 3 \mp \mp OCA 4 \mp , 474 Y 3 \mp 40° C 44 \mp , 44 OYLL YEXAOY YXE YA WA A "YJCOLE Y 4FE AX YA A E A AAX. A YA YXA YE AYA Δ ⊗⊗ WOCXI. ΥΥ X3 4 7444 XO X3 40r C 44 ₹. ₹⊗ X3 7. 44 YOX 4₹₹OW 4X ₹ Y X3 Y44. X ₹ Y0X W444 Δ OY 804 X3 4 4 Y 8 X: 4YΔ X3 7 34 Y0 Y04 4 \ 3X X O X3 400X1 X347 X0 X3 WOYPO \(\pi \text{X}\), 40X X3 \(\pi \text{O}\) 4 \(\gamma \text{Y}\) 7 \(\pi \text{A}\) X4 \(\text{X}\) X4 \(\pi \text{A}\) YAXX = AXA OO XA 900XL A 76 AF F. 4X 7A F YX YOFX YXX OYF 4660Y XA Y フረOYA 4 Y1, ̄ ₹OW3 ¼₹ X3 ₹ZO ℓ O⊗ Y Y ₹ ⊗¼ℓℓ Y Y X3 ⊗ ℓA O⊗ 9¼XXℓ , X3 フ CC4へ OO 4 W 4 ツフ Y 3 W 3 A 4 〒 9 ソ OO A W 4 4 Y 4 〒Oツ X ツ 〒 X 3 4 X OO B 4 X OY Y X 4 Y ソ 97. 4₹₹40CX. ₹Ÿ₹ 44C ₹ 4 ₩ ₹, X\$ ₹0C4 4 \$4₹ 4C₹0 X\$ 7407 4X1 08 Y\$4X \$ W47 X4Y ⊗407 X3 7 7 ₹ X4007 Y3 7 3 F OOX O7 4 744X1, O4 7 4 4 X4W37 7X, 80441, Y3 W3 44 4776 A X0 X3 Y47X₹ 47A O₹ O8 X3 4477. 83 ₹ W0₹X07 9 71 OYW 4Δ Y XX Δ Y 4Y 44YZ, X YOO $(\Delta$ 9 YHO \mp X W XO FW $(O\Delta$ X3 4OF (44 \mp \otimes 4OY X3 4 13X 4CCOY 4 XO X3 14X 014C X4007F. 47011 X3 40747F. X3 FOC4 4 Y4F ^ タ イムイ WムOቹ ム XO タ ₹Oイム: ムツム. ム®X イ ム ₹Xイ タOX ツ^ ム フムイX O⊗ X氡 フイOムOW 4"Ο)1Λ ΧΑ ∓ΟζΔ ΑΞ, 4WWOAΔ 1Λ ΧΟ Α41Ψ, Α WO)1Ξ Λ1 Δ ΧΑ ΑΞ ΔΟ ΧΟ ΧΑ JO9ζ W X4 4 = 042.

§ . Y4∓X 4Y4 4 ∓X40WX 0Y.

§ . 44 47 77 474 4047 77.

O') W 4X4 ') OWW4\(\frac{1}{2}\) O'\(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\)4XX 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)444 \(\lambda\) \(\frac{1}{2}\)X 4X\(\frac{1}{2}\)4\(\frac{1}\)4\(\frac{1}2\)4\(\frac{1}\)4\(\frac{1}2\)4\(\frac{1}2\)4\(\frac{1}2\)4\(\frac{1}2\)4\(\ XOX4CCL 44 47 A, XOYYF 4YA CC47 F 44 F4WY A, 4YA A C 4 A OJ 4 J4 L XO & 4 49Δ ₹YO4Δ. Δ4 4Δ⊗OC ԻX4 ") X ₹, " Y Y 3 Y Y 44 ⊗O4W Δ ") XO X 3 " W 4 4 Λ 4 Y Δ ŸOツ₹X4OO₹ トーW ₹₹ ₹, Y\$ ツ WOツツ XX Δ Y X\$OOX ツ W ₹₹ X1 Ø\$ 4 44 XYO 4 4₹Oツ₹, 30Y 4. Y3 W3 Y47. 40X304 Z X3 Y. - . X3 Y W FF X7. 08 W34FX F Y1 4Y 0YH0FX ∡ን∆ タᲙイタᲙイOO₹ ንᲙX Oን. O⊗ W3 WY ንՂ 3 イ タイOXፈሪ X૨. ፈን∆ フイ ₹ イ ንՂ OOイ₹ ሪ ₹ 840" 3 4 4 74 44X 0". Y30 W4" 4004X X34X X3 Y 11 08 W74 Y 4"4 X3 70Y 4F 08 \\ \text{XL \(\alpha \) \(**4⊗**4 W4, X3O∓ Y ∓X∓ O⊗ J 44X ∓, X34X 44 WOYX YO4C67 YOC ∓X Y1 X3 4 WOYY 4W ∡¾4 40 ¾ ¾1 X3 4 ∓0∮H WX∓ ∮0X Y3∡X ¾4X 0¾ Y CC J40W Δ X0 ∓0W3 №X4 ¾ X ∓ A Y CL ⊗ C XA JOY ₹AY YX: 4Y4 AOY A4 4X XA W4O CX1, XO 4O Y 4Y YYOW YX J OJC ツ OAA A XO A ¼W& & ツ ⊗& ₹¼ツ JA ツW Y&O₹ ⊗ Aツツ ₹₹ ¼YA KO₹X A ₹ ツXツ ツX Y¼Ŧ WO"" 14 4 1 X3 40"4444" 1X 08 4€1 4₹. Y4₹. 48X 4 X34X 08 1 104. 4WWO₹ 4 08 74 4 474 730747 XZ. . Y 44 47 4 WOOYX4Z 474 4 74 4 X OY 7344 X496 , Y 044 4 X0 747 X \(\frac{1}{2} 4 \) 0\(\frac{1}{2} 4 \) 4444 4. 474 X0 WO 4 004 \(\frac{1}{2} 4 \) 0\(\frac{1}{2} 4 \) 4 \(\frac{1}{2} 4 \) 232 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

83 WZ44JX 4X3 744X. Y3 \ 80 73X 9804 X3 804 A44C \ X3 O44 4 XO W3 WY X3 77 XOOF X1 O8 4 XO44 7X Y3 W3 3 Y4F O7496 XO $40\mp\mp$ 47 MO744W3 4 47 Δ 4X JO ℓ XOY4 X3 \otimes 40 X \mp 0 \otimes 3 \mp W 4WO7 \mp 7 WX O7 47 Δ **₹**4₩4⊗₩₹.9OX OC УX 4 " Δ ₹ 44 XO 9 ₹744 У\CL 477C Δ: X3 4 "YO\X 9 4 4\XO\X O⊗ ∓O X496 "JJO4X4" XO HO∓X ⊗1, X3 O∓ O⊗ X3 "J. 4 J4 "W Y3O ∓3OO64. Y X3OOX Y W ∓∓ X1, Y X4X X3 WZ44 ∓ WOY4OWX, YOO64 9 10 6X1 0⊗ 4 W4 Y <u>ずへず ツᆍX ゑ ᆍ フ Oフヒ: ムツム ゑ YaO ムO ᆍ Xゑ ピሦ ゚ツ ダタツ ツ ツテ、 ᆍ WOOツXイテム. Yゑ ツ ゚ツフ ヒピム</u> XO X 31, YO Y W ∓∓ X1, O4 Y4OW 4 31, 80 31 4 4∓OYE, 9 WO™ ∓ X3 ∓WOO41 O8 '''''' ሃል. ∓ን X3 *C4*∓X W ')XO*4*L, X3 ⊗4 ')W3 44 4′\ Δ 4′)Δ *9*O4′)X X3 *J4C4*X ')4X . 466 FO4O7 4 ₹0094 4 Y X3 Y WX ¥ 414 Y\\
\$\text{\$\exitit{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitit{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitit{\$\text{\$\exitit{\$\text{\$\exitit{\$\exit\ \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\tex{ y 4 y xa4x xa woo4x 4xx yjx 4 xo j4((4x xa 4 woy4owx. *9*7 4((1 y1 xa4x X3 = Y4 = 407 07/1 Y X3 4 Y X0 W0 4 X3 4 0Y7 8407X 4: - X34X Y4 = 47 74 X0 Y3 W3 X3 44 47 77 08 X3 7464X 74X WO7X4 30X 4 30X 6 XX6: 474 X3 Y306 J40W & Y1 1-3 4 X & Y0X3 Y1 X0 X3 7 1 08 Y4YY Y4 40X X3 7 Y1 4Y4 W40 6X7 O⊗ 4 34013X1 474 O78 6 71 7 7 7 X 4.

§ . Ya4x xa yn ∓ 44 xo 4 ∓744 4.

804 Y34X 4 W4O\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4 WOO\(\frac{1}{2}\) X 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\) Y \(\frac{1}{2}\) X \(\frac{1}\) X \(\frac{1}\) X \(\frac{1}\) X \(\frac{1}\) X \(\frac{1}\) X \(\frac{1}\) X \(\fra

YA YA \forall TAX A \angle TAWA \triangle A \mp W \angle \forall \forall C \mp YA A Y XAOOX XA \mp \forall \angle C \neq X YWOY Y YWOY A \forall \mp C \otimes .

§ . 4074444 71 XOY7.

₹9 90♥9444 91 XOY9₹. X ₹ 4 ⊗⊗ WO∠X XO ₹744 X3 ⊗ 9 ₹X 4 ⊗ W ₹. 4X 74 ₹ 9X Y J(4W , ⊗O △ \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2 Y3 W3 Y \triangle O YOX J4OW \triangle Y X3OOX WO1 YX 4 \angle FOYF. \angle 9OX X \mp Y \angle 4X3 \angle 7FF Y4444YX A 97. X3 C4Y \ O8 Y44, Y3 YY 44 OY49C 97. 4YT. OX3 4 YOA XO 4 AOW 4') "JO4X4')X JO∓X, O') Y3 W3 X3 ∓OWW ∓∓ OO X3 Y44 "J47 △ J Y4, O4 Y3 W3 30%4% X1, 0470% =3 % 3 % 804 =0% % 17 X4% 08 00X44% 00% W0%40WX. 40X X \mp OYCL Y W4 \mp \mp O \otimes X3 C4 \mp X FXA Y X1, 4YA Y X3 A COWX4YW, X34X 100A JA YW \mp , X3 FY76 F3 3073444 A ₹ 446 ७४4 X ७ XOY9₹ 08 8449W , O9 4WWOO9X 08 X3 14 4X 9HO47 4O9 XO X3 Y ((4") X3 ⊗3 44 4 4 10X 4 W X3 1 Y ₹ 08 X3 ₹ 1-7(0 X ₹ Y X3 4 4(**₹**4X **₹**84WX OY. W3 **₱**74 **₹**₹ Δ 4 **₹** Y**₹** 9C WOYW 4Y X34X Y44 **₹**300CΔ 4 YΔ 4 **₹**0W3 ∡₩Xቹ O⊗ ϡΟቹΧ (X孔) ₩ ቹቹ∡ብጊ. [—] ∡ሏሏ ንጎ ΧϡፈΧ ቹϡ ϡΟϽ ሏ ቹOWϡ OϽ ብፈΧ Οንቹ ΥΟΟረΔ ∮ Y ∆ Y ∓ O O A O O ∓ ¼ ¿ C N A X , ¼ ∓ X O Y A O W ∮ O X A J Z ¼ A X ∓ X O A ∓ ∓ X Ø 4 O Y X A Y Y **⊗**0X04.

§ . 4 ७०८ x 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 x 4 = = = .

§ . ₩48 10444 .

§ . 1 9 446 406 08 404 44x 09 4 #J WX 91 X3 6 43 W3 447 9 409 X0 49 9 47.

Y34X Y 34 44 47W Δ = \mp 088 W 7X XO \uparrow 47 Δ 4 08 X3 70 Δ 44X 07 Y3 W3 Y 00 \uparrow 3 X0 03 4 , 7 1 X3 70 \mp X H0 \mp X Y44, 7 \uparrow 4X 71 004 4 13X X0 7 (641 47) 44 41 X3 7 76 \mp W007X42. PPW 7X X3 \mp 716 W4 \mp 7 Y3 W3 X3 4 \mp P0 \mp X 07 08 707 \mp 3 71 47 7 77, X3 Y306 \mp 4 Δ 0W 36 X0 X3 \mp 1 7 446 406, \mp 466 Δ 4774 Δ 07 X0 X3 7 77. O77 W \mp 744 61, 42 4WX 08 30 \mp X 6 X2 Y3 W3 Δ 0 \mp 70X X 74 X0 740 X0 77 X3 Y44 X0 4 W07W60 \mp 07, \mp 4 6 W 7X 00 \mp 7 \mp 7 W074 77 X3 Y44 X0 4 W07W60 \mp 07, \mp 4 6 W 7X 00 \mp 7 \mp 7 W074 77 X3 Y4X 04.

§ . 40ℓ O8 X3 0ℓO)X441 ℓ4Y O8 Y4X OYF OY X3 F4" F09H WX.

9OX X3 ₹ 6 W 7X OO₹7 ₹₹ ₹ O74 O Δ496₹ ₹088 4 Δ XO J4₹₹ Y X3 7JO7 X1, 47Δ XO ∡ W AX∡ y △ へA , XOL A∡X △, 夕 XY y y¼X Oy ∡y△ y∡X Oy, 3OY X3 y ₹3∠LL Y , y 744X WOW4441 30∓X (X ₹, Y 044 4 X0 44 Y1 X3 Y44 X0 4 34771 W0YW60₹ 0Y 4Y4 X3 JO YX WOOLA g F4WXLL 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) $4\(\frac{1}{2}\)$ $4\(\frac{1}{2}\) <math>4\(\frac{1}{2}\) <math>4\(\frac{1}{2}\)$ $4\(\frac{1}{2}\)$ $4\(\frac{1}\)$ $4\(\fr$ 4W3 ⊗O4") ₹ 3 4 OY') HO4", "YX O⊗ X3 WOY4OWX ₹3 ₹ XO JO4∓O Y ⊗O6⊗ 66 Y1 3 4 40X = =8 700 01M 07 1 4 4004 804 W01X 1046 4WW0=4X 01= 08 OOX441 OOF IN FF 1 30FX (X F. LOO Y (C 0)(L 401) 1X X3 1079 4 O8 WOŸJCÆ YX₹. ÆYA Y8CÆŸ X3 YYA₹ O8 X3 WOYX YA Y1 JÆAX ₹ Y X3 YWA Æ₹ Y1 ∡Y YO∓ X1: ⊗1 ∓3 YHO1 ∓ Y CC 9 J 1J XO4CC1 ∓J1 Y1 Y1 OJ: 4Y4 X3 ∓YO14 Y CC リ 4g ᆍ¾ 4×¾ Δ × CC Oリ O⊗ ×¾ フよ4× 乗g O×× 4CL Δ ₹×4OL Δ. ⊗¾ Y¾OC , X3 4 804, \(\frac{1}{2} \) 30064, \(\frac{1}{2} \) XY \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) XX \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) XX \ ሃΔ J ሃΔ YX O⊗ W 4WO"J=X4"ሃW ₹, 4"ሃΔ ₹O4 4"ሃΔ 4₹ෑ. У X3 4JJC W4X OУ. УOY X3 *℄Ⅎ*≢○૮○X ₮ ツ₮╷ ̄ XO WOツ₮ ム イ X為 ツ ツ X為 ツ₮ ८ ₮ ₡ツム ツ X為 イ OYツ ツ₡XOイ. ₡₮, CAY O⊗ YAX OYF OYCL JAO3 9 XF X3OF Y AFOA F Y3 W3 AA Y X3 YF C F OYCAY⊗OC 474 O4 OO₹, ₹O₩\$ 4₹ 70 ₹OŸ У↑, 4₹₹4₹₹ У4X OŸ, X4 4₩\$ 4₺, X\$ "94₹₹4₩4 O& 4Ÿ " ነኳኒ Yao a¼ቹ ≢O44 ነ∆ 4 ∆ ¼ነ∆ ⊗40" Yao" Y a¼ γoxa γላ xo ⊗ ¼4; — ≢o xa ቹፈ" CAY, YX3 PO FX OY YOY 9 804 OF, WOYD YYF AT AWX O8 30FX (XT Y3 W3, O8 X\(\begin{align} \text{OY} \) \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{O} \text{A} \\ \text{D} \text{A} \\ \text{D} \text{A} \\ \text{D} \text{A} \\ \text{A} \\ \text{D} \\ \text{A} \\ \text{A} \\ \text{D} \\ \text{A} \\ \text{A} \\ \text{D} \\ \text{A} X = CO = Y4X044CC 4447X 4 X0 740 00 X 3 09H WX 00 X 3 Y44 Y X 300X WO')₹ △ 1 ')¹ Y3 X3 1 ₹OW3 ¼WX O⊗ 30₹X (X1 Y4₹ O')' W ₹₹411, O₹ (₹₹, O1 **▼OJ 1⊗COOO**▼、サスタイズ J41X WOC41 サモメイサW、OサC 丰丰 X 3 1 9 X 3 WC 41 ▼X A サW XO J4O X34X 47 FW JX O7 OO13X XO 34 9 7 744 7 X3 W4₹ 7 FO ₹X O7: ⊗O4 Δ YW , X 3 ⊗ 4 ΔΟ " Ο Θ Η Ο Δ \ " YX YO C Ο Y \ 4 Γ ∓ X ∓ . 3 YW . X 3 J CC4^ Y^ O⊗ 4 WOOYX 17, OA 44 4^ Y^ X X X X ⊗ A , ₹ YOX, Y 4 ^ Y 44C Y O⊗ X \$ "Y4XX 4, 4 O(4X O) O⊗ X3 (4Y ₹ O⊗ Y44: 4OX ⊗ 4)) "7 O⊗ "YOW3 ₹OJ 4 O4 **軍X4 ツ1X3 X4 4X**軍 ツ X3 軍 ツ 4 ツ 4 Y 2 Y 0 4 J 4O YW Y3 W3 3 ツ 1 3 X 4 耳 *C* 1 ソ フ ツ 3 = JO== == O) 4= 4 ") 4">= O8 O3X4" ") "\ 4" PO X436" 4") 4 4 4")X4" OO= J 4W , 3 ₹ O) 4₹46€1, ¼₩₩O₹ & O⊗ ७¼५ ७९ Ү¼4 6 9 ¼ 804 OO₹ 9¼49¼4 ¼9, ⊗30₹ X3 &W., \(\frac{1}{2} \frac\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac WOYAOW XO X3 (4Y8O(O)H WX O8 Y44. 83 J ((41 4Y4 A ∓X4OWX O) O8 XOY)∓, X3 & 4\frac{1}{4}X OY O@ X3 OJ Y WOOYX 4\frac{1}{4}, 44 4\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{ ツ 4=O4 = YO 6 == O4 OO= 4Y4 4 X =X496 OY 4L OWW4= OY Y3 Y X3 1 44

834X X3 ₹ 9 COY1 XO X3 Y Y1., OYC ₹₹ 4 C 14X 4 XO 4 ₹09H WX, ₹ 804X3 4, ∡ J¼4X 0⊗ X, ∮ WϟJXO4 4. Xϡ ₹O 4 1, 0⊗ Xϡ WOYPO 4 Y1 ₹X, ¼X ₹ YX X. 4 XO 466 X3 J40J 4X1 X3 4 08 X3 WOYPO 4 4 ₹0 4 17: 44 OW4X 1 7 446. 4" 4W 3 O ₹ Y 4, YY 4 7 7 ₹ 4 7. O ⊗ H 4 ₹ ₹ 9 ⊗ O 4 X 3 7 4 ₹ H O O Y W 6, ; 4 Y 4 X 3 ₹ 4 " W 4 ₹ $\mp X \cancel{4} \cancel{4}$ $\mp X \Rightarrow 4 X X \Rightarrow 4 \Rightarrow 90 \triangle \mp X 9WX O9, 9 X <math>\Rightarrow 4 \mp 7 WX$, 9 XY 9 X $\Rightarrow 70 \cancel{4} \cancel{4} \cancel{4} \cancel{4}$ 74 4X 7407 4X1 08 49 49\(\frac{1}{2}\) 00944W3; 494 X34X, X3 4 804 , 909 1 9 X3 34YA\ O8 X3 94YY 4 O8 4 J4 YW . Y3O\ X 44 XO4 \ \ 34 \ 9 Y WOY\O 4 A 9\ X3 94 X =3, 747 9 4 WO 4 4 OY 4Y 1804 OY 4X OY 97 X3 FY76 =3 4XXO4Y 7 - 7 Y 446 840" X3 94" Y 4. A W A A Y 74 7. HOOYW C, 4 4= Y 1 X 3. HOA 1" YX 08 X 3. WOO 4 X 9 COY 4X 907947. W 30CX \(\bar{Y} \) \(\bar{Y} \) \(\bar{Y} \) \(\bar{Y} \) \(\Dar{Y} \) \(\Da $\digamma\Delta$ $^{\prime}$, Δ OO $^{\prime}$ C $^{\prime}$ FF, $^{\prime}$ F $^{\prime}$ CO $^{\prime}$ $^{\prime}$ FXO $^{\prime}$ $^{\prime}$ $^{\prime}$ A $^{\prime}$ AO $^{\prime}$ C $^{\prime}$ FF, $^{\prime}$ FF $^{\prime}$ CO $^{\prime}$ FA $^{\prime}$ AO $^{\prime}$ CO $^{\prime}$ CAFF, $^{\prime}$ FF $^{\prime}$ CO $^{\prime}$ FAD $^$ 744WXW, 9.9, 9.9, 7.9, 9.9, 9.9471 X 40 = X Y 3 W 3 Y 4 7 9 Y 80 4 W 4 Y 4 W 00 4 X 08 PO X 1: J 4 4 = 0 Y . 9 C W 3 4. 236 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

¥YX3 W4¥ O⊗ 1-CJ3 7=XOY . 9 44 W3O74, YY4JJ ₹ 4J. , Y3 4 X3 7 79 4¥ O⊗ X3 J40 \(\) 0\(\) 1\(\) J4OJ 4X1 0⊗ 4 Y4X , Y3O 344 9 Y 1 ⊗O₹ 4 X3 9 Y ⊗ X 0⊗ X3 44X W6 ₹ 0⊗ W47 XOL4X OY OO 4 804X4 FF, OO Y3 W3 3 Y4F X3 10 4Y04, 90X Y30 344 9 Y JAYXX A XO A ₹ A OYA A Y C X4AL ₹OA CC4YW Y S ₹ OYY SOO₹ YXS W XL. Y YA WA XA F ZOA YAF YAA, AYA YA WA YAF AX A A FXAYN &ACY XA FW Y O& HOA FA WX OY OY X3 FO3H WX. 4YA X Y4F 8O4X3 A WOYF A A A, YX3 F4Y W4F ツ4ム 34ム タ ツ、⊗O4 ₹Oツ ツOツX3₹ フイ OO₹*C*L、 ツ X3 OツA ₹XOイタ A フO₹₹ ₹₹ Oツ O⊗ X3 740 ¥ 0946 10 499 9X, 494 X34X WOO4X¥ 08 HO¥X W . 094 4 X3 40X304 X1 08 ♥ 13× 4 ×3 (14C ×1 00 ×3 W47×04, 04 30=× C = Z04, =× CC ×3 744×1 344 ッ = X より りょ = イッ △1 ソフ4O= WOX ソヘ × ソ×३ =Oフイッ WOOAX O⊗ タOッタメネレ. ̄ Ⴙ.

- $. \mp y \quad , 4y \Delta 4 \mp WOY \Delta X Y , YOW A YOU <math>\Delta 4 4 \Delta \otimes O(C_{1}, Y)$
- . \$ ₹XO 4 \$ 10 CC4O♥ ₹₹₹. C . . XO♥. . J. .

ドミイフ. X.

○② ② *4* = ②③ *4* → ② *1* → *2* → ② *2* → *2* → ② *2* → ② *2* → *2* → ② *2* → ③ *2*

§ . ⊗4 X3 XO 4 ₹4W4 4 4 XY 7 7 7 ₹.

ツ ツ. ⊗ゑ ८ へゑX XO ₹ WO4 X₺ ४OXゑO4 ₹ ₹ O₹ XO JOX ゚ツ JA4WX W . ४へ४ ツ₹X Xゑ ₹ O)HO∓X 1 7. ALX3 11 1 W ₹₹4AL 80A A J CC 11 3 7. OA 9A 11 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 4 4₹01. 9OX 4CC X3O∓ 4OX ∓, X3 1° 4W ∓ O⊗ Y3 W3 ∓ YOX Y W ∓∓41 C7 ∓O∓J Y4 4 97 X3 ∓ WOY&{ WX, ₹O∮₹ ₹X Y X3 4 &O{{{{}}}} &O{{{}}} &O{{{}} &O{{{}}} &O{{{}}} &O{{{}}} &O{ Y X3 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) WX XO X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) YIL 4YA XO 4(C X3 \(A \overline{1}\) X O8 YILYY YA, YOY, X3 \(O\delta\) (34X OY O8 y フ ツヘ ⊗¼ X3 ₮ ₹0 ⊗¼4 ⊗40♥ W ¼₮ ツヘ У X ♥ 0⊗ Y¼4 ⅓₹. 4X0 0⊗ X3 フ4 ⊗ 4 ツW YA WA XA AOX \(\pi\) XOYA'4A\(\pi\) OO4\(\pi\) (\(\pi\) A'A YX X(\(\Delta\) XO, XAAX X X\(\A\) Y YOU\(\pi\) \(\pi\) ツW ₹₹¼┦₺ X&¼ツ 1. ⊗& 1 ¼1 ¼ X&OO₹¼Yム OWW¼₹ Oツ. ツ ツ X& WOO1₹ O⊗ X& Y44, Y3 7, Y O44 4 XO W3 WY X 441, 474 466 4X X3 W4647 X F Y3 W3 80660Y " X ∓ X 4 4 " N N 3 "O X O 4 6 " N A ∓ X 4 " A ∓ 4 8 N T O 8 9 O X 3 N O " X " A " Y O Z 4 A X ∓ X 74 FOY 4F 08 Y44, W47 X064X Y1 1444 FOYF, 4Y4 X0YYF X34X FO44 Y4 4, 8 X3 YOAQ 08 47 7 77 Y A 70X XO 9 A 6 Q 07 Y 44 Y 006 Q Q 7 7 A 4X 7XO 47 0794 Q 6 ∡ን∆ W4O ℓ ℓ W ንx OOξን ξξ: Xξ ℓξ YOOℓΔ タ ΑξΧΑŁ ን Δ タᠯ ንO タOOንΔξ; ՀንΔ ≾OY 494 Y1 X XO 4 WOYWCO\(\Pi\) OY 4YA $4 = \Pi X49C \(\Pi\) \(\Pi\) \(\Pi\) \\ \Pi\) \(\Pi\) \(\Pi\)$ WOOLA Y 94Y ₹3 △ 840Y 4Y0Y1 Y Y ₹, 4 Y44 W4YY A 9 X AY Y4X △ Y X3 4Y1 △ 14 08 ₹4⊗ X1, OX3 4Y ₹ X34Y 91 X3 XOX4C Δ ₹X4OWX OY O⊗ OY O⊗ X3 J44X ₹. ⊗3 ₹८ ¬ЗХ ₹Х Δ ⊗⊗ ┦ УW , ХЗ С ¼₹Χ ₽О¼┦┦ С , ΥΟΟζΔ Ͻ┦ΟΔΟW ¼ Υ¼┦ ₹ ♥ С¼┦ ΧΟ ХЗДХ O8 3479 446 474 75X X3 407475, 7 Y3 W3 X3 744X \$ 80073X, 70X 804 X3 \$ 04 X34X J4O YW, YOX ⊗O4 ₹O 4 YYXL O4 ⊗O4 Y(O4L, 4OX ⊗O4 X3 4L Þ ₹X YW O⊗ X + 4X = XO = A CA = 4W + A Y + A9 XY Y ⊗4 YAF.

§ . Y¾4X X4 4X ₹44 XO 9 O9₹4 A 9 XY 9 9♥ ₹.

804 \times 3 \mp 4% 4 4 \mp 0%, 4 $\ell\ell$ 1 740% \mp \mp %4 ℓ 4 \times 0 4% % %7 %8 \times 3 \times 4004 \mp 08 4 \times 44 44 09 ℓ 2 14 \times 404 804 \times 3 \times 9 09%8 \times 4 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 504 \times 504 \times 504 \times 505 \times 505 \times 604 \times 7009 \times 705 \times 706 \times 706 \times 707 \times 708 \times 707 \times 708 \times 707 \times 708 \times 708 \times 709 04 09 4 \times 709 05 09 05

§ . O) Ya4X OWW4 O) X X 1 ツ41 9 940リ ソ.

タOX WOツ ツX Oツ手 ツイム 4Oイ ツへ イ Y 4イ 4イ C ツ 4CC OX 3 イ WOツフィWX 手 4 Y 4 X 4 X 手 O8 Y 3 W 3 X 3 イ W フイOW 4C O クラ イ イ Y W 手 4 X 4 W X WO Y 4 X O Y 夕 OO ツ 手手 . § : Y 4イ Y O 238 Intellectual Property Copyright © 2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

§ . O⊗ ∠ ₹.

1004-84 X3 WOYF FXF YOX OYLL Y X3 OJF 1 4YW 08 001 J107 F F. J0X 4LFO Y YOX A W Y1 OY FOW3 OWW4F OYF 4F C47 OF OYA 1 4YT FO1X O⊗ O9C 14X OY XO ₹フ ፈሣ X氦 X4OX氦. ⊗4Oሣ X氦 ₹ ₹O∮N WX ፈ4 ₹ ₹ ₵ ₽O ₹X O) Y氦 W氦 氦ፈቹ ∮) Y ፈ4ሣሪጊ Δ 94X Δ 7 8049 4 Δ47. Ε, 49Δ Y3 W3 477 44 Δ 90X 4 C XXC 7X4 W4X 4X 4 X 7 Y3 Y3 Y3 7.07% 4.4% W 446 Y4 X 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(804 X = 0 Y) = 4 Y , 4 Y A Y A Y A Y X C T O 8 X = W O Y = P O Y W =, Y O Y 4 W 4 X 4 Y XO X3 =7 44 4 = X30013X=: X3 1 34 7401001W 4 X X0 9 001 40X1, 01 41 O⊗ OO4 YYOY C △1 . 474 XO ₹4W4 ⊗ W XO X3 4 4 7 X1 OO4 4 44 ₹X 7X 4 ₹X₹ 14X3 1 X34Y 1 A ⊗ W YX Y 1 ₹7 WX XO 3 1. 10X 73 (OX 1 ₹X₹. 08 YO1 4WW014X Δ 4₹ 4¾Δ ™O4 J4O⊗OO¼Δ J ¼ X44X O) ¾4 WC 44 Δ OJ X¾4X YOX O), ₹O WO)⊗O₹ Δ. ₹ XO ∮ 4 ₹7 WX △, 4₹ ∮ ୬ጎ X3 ₹OOL OØ 3O७4୬ ₹OW X1, X3 ∮4₹ ₹ OØ 4CL WOY& 4 YW Y X3 YOXO46 YX 4WOO4F O& YY - 4Y4, WOYF FO YX67, X34X 4 Y4Y OOへ3X YOX XO ₹7 4Y 4Y OYX 4OX3. Y Y Y4XX 4₹ O⊗ Y4 ⊗⊗ 4 YW . ℓ ₹X 3 Y 4Y Y X3 4 \(\ \) WX 40 X0 X40X3 Y 1 Y 146. 4Y4 YHO4 3 Y\(\ \) (8 4\) 4 1 4 Y1 3 \(\ \ \ \ \ \) y y a y a ₹7 4y ₹ ₹ 4 00 ₹6₹. 90x y x a 0 ₹ 1 400 y Δ y 1 x a 4 ₹7 w x Δ0 ዋO **₹**X Oን*446* XO X4OX3 OY X₹ ⊗⊗ WX₹, X3 ₹ XOOY X3 4 \3X 4O44, 474 ₹OOY ⊗OOY4 X 4₹₹ XO △ ₹X ツ^O ₹\$ タ XY ツ X\$ OWW¼₮ Oツ₮ Y\$ ツ Y ¼4 Oタć ^ △ XO ₹J ¼Ÿ X\$ X4OX\$, O4 Δ WC44 OO4 X3OO13X₹, 47Δ X3O₹ Y3 7 X3 4 1° ₹X₹ 7O ₹OW3 O9C 14X O7. ⊗3 477 (C4X O) 08 (F = 1) 0)(1 XO X3 YO44= 08 4 Y4) Y30 =7 4Y= WO)X4441 XO 3 \mp X3OO13X \mp , O') OWW4 \mp O') \mp Y3 Y3 \mp O') Δ A 4Y O3C 14X O') XO \mp D 4Y X3 X40X3.490X34949 YC4XY, 84CFC0POOY F477C AXO49L 84CF AFWOO4FXO J 4∓O 7 ¥ Y3O 34 YO 4 13X XO 7 ₹ ₹ X O Y OO4 X 66 Y1 X3 Y X3 X4O X3 Y X3 744X WO644 W4₹ 7 4O ₹X O7.

§ . WX44X41 为 47A 44X ⊗ W ■ 1 1 1 44A.

90X Y3 %, 91. C 4Δ %0 X3 %0 %1 %20 4% %10 4%10 4%20 4%30 4%40

WO" 14X O" 1 Y X 3 40" 4" 1 8 O 4 4 € O Y 1 X " J 1 O 8 ∓ ₹ 4 X O 4 ∓ J ∓ 42 y y s 08 ∡4X ⊗ W , ₹O474 ₹ , O4 ₹X44X∡1 ७ У Y44: ४७४ OX3 4₹ Y УX ₹O ⊗44 4₹ XO ₹ УΔ WOYAOWX X3 4 Y4= MO4 1 1 40= X1 X347 J404 MW, WOW3 4 34 OO4 YOO64, MA A. 47 C40449C, &, 47 YX3 &4 YZ7 O& 40 CF, X3 OYC7 407 Y FF Y47 XO 4 77C47 J 4₹0946 W00441. 40X 9 Y44, X3 O4H WX ₹ XO Q & 9Q 004 W009X4L, 49Q 9L 804W X0 J40\fi W0X 004 4 1\ax\fi Y\ata W\ata 44 0\fih0\fix\left\lambda\left\la ₹O4 ₹X ७ ४७₹ 0⊗ 09X4 ७ ७९ 004 ७४ ४४ ४८₹0 X३ ७०₹X ₩О७७ ७४४७८ , ७४० ४ ४३ ₺ ∮ YOX OYL4Y⊗OL 4Y4 O4 O0 = Y X3 Y = L = L ⊗3 WOYX YJX O⊗ 44X ⊗ W , \(\frac{1}{2}\) X4\(\frac{1}{2}\) Y. 474 ₹0474 ₹ .740W 4₹ 08X 7.4₹ 7 X3 W4₹ 08 4W3 (6 ₹ 8407 4 7046 WOY® Δ YW Y \mathcal{I} \mathcal{I} W47 A & 4X 47 7 72 92 07 7 80 4W , 7 4 7 XW3 A 94XXC , Y 742 7X 4X4 7 4 9 XX 4-140094 4 9 6 ⊗ X34X Y 34 ₹0940 4 3 ७ 494 W0७7 66 4 3 ७ X0 ₹0 ⊗04 7 4W. X34Y & Y 344 74 Y 4 X 3 44 4YX47 O 4 3 Y 97 FO474 F. ¯ 4ᆍ(�� ツ4ツ ᆍ X氢Oᆍ ↑ y 400

= y4x04

= 41. Y30

4 y0x 47740

08 x3 y

y

y

y

04 y04 08 740w

4 y

1 W47 ₹ WO4 X3 WXO4L, X3 4 44 OWW4 ₹ O7 ₹ Y3 7 X ₹ J4 & 4496 XO 44X & W. ∮ ₩¼Ο¥ X J4OWO4 ¥ XO X¾ ¥X¼X ¼ 14 ¼X 4 ¾¼ ™O4 J 4™¼¾ ¾X ¼¼ ¼¾X¼1.

§ . W7 ₹.

⊗3 "JJCOL" YX O⊗ \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2 8 YA Y 4Y∓ XO Y∓ YO4X X3 Y∓ (∓ 4YOY\ X3 Y Y1. Y O4A 4 XO A ∓WO 4 X3 ∓X4X O⊗ 3 ₹ 4⊗⊗4 4₹, XO J4L "XO 3 ₹ 4 ₹ 1 Y₹, 4 Y4 X3 Y 1 YX CC 1 YW XO X3 4 ツフ૮ΟϞ イ. Wフ ₮ チ4 ヘ ツ イチ८८Ϟ WOツム ツツ ム XO Wチフ Xチሪ フOツ ₮೩ツ ツX。 チツム Y X೩ ヘイ チX ♥ =W3 & X3 1 941 40 0 = § OYY \mathcal{U} YA XO 1-JOF 3 YF \mathcal{U} XO \mathcal{U} AY AYOY YOF 4 \mathcal{U} X3 840Y X3 84Y4 O8 \mathcal{U} 088 W 4₹ 07Y04X31 08 3 7.9 W40₹ X W47Y0X 9 7 48047 A Y X300X ₹07 A 14 O⊗ X4 4W3 47 83 ₹0 4 17, X3 4 804, 34₹ 70 4 13X X0 4 P0 4 ₹0W3 4 ₹ 4 W O8 $3 \mp \mp OJHWX\mp$, OVC $\mp\mp$, J $434J\mp$, Y $\mp O$ Y \mp Y1OC44 W4 \mp , 4Y4 $\times 34\times O$ 8 $\times 3$ $\times 13$ $\mp X$ ツムOW ツ ツX XO ツ 4W ツ447L 〒OO/〒 XO ツへよへ ツ X ミ タO手 ツ 〒=. 〒8 X 3 O手 Y3〇ツ 3 ツフ૮ΟモŦ ツイツ イ OረOツXイイモ X ツム イ O⊗ X೩ イ ₹ イ W ₹, Oイ ⊗ X೩ モ タ ツ X೩ イ ₹Oタト WX XO, YO4 Y 477 Y ₹ WOYY WX 4 Y X3 X3 Y Y71, 3 Y47 OYPO ₹X OY4967 X4Y 44 49X41 08 X3 4 12 4X 09E, Y X300X 49F. OL4X 09 08 HOFX W 04 309004. 40X 474 9 X 447 3 7 80 X 3 F PO FX O7 X 3 80((OY 7) F WX O7 Y ((80 4) F 3 4) 47 FY 4.

§ . HC474 ∓X Y ∓ 40WX OY 08 X3 Y 71 ₹ 7 076.

フO47O〒 O⊗ ツヘムヘ ツヘ Xる ツ XO Xイムツキヘイ ₹₹ Xる イ 4OXむ タモレ ムツ ツ⊗ムツOOキ X4 4W3 4L 3 4 4 Δ ₹X 7WX ΟΥ ΨΟ₹Χ 9 Ψ4Δ 9 XY 7 Y34X ₹ ΔΟ XO X3 7 Ψ1. YOXY X3\X4YA Y1 X3 \XXX \O& Y44&41, 4YA Y34X \X 14 PO 1 A 97. X3 YX 4Y4C C4Y = O⊗ WOY = W YW 4Y4 X3 40C = O⊗ J4OJ4 X1. Y Y47 C4Y⊗OCC Y4 4 OO4 XO Y 4'Y Y X3 Y Y7 4L 4CC 7O₹₹ 9C Y 4'Y₹ § . . 74O △ △ X3 7 △O YOX 4'8'8 WX X3 WO""O" = 4⊗ X1 O⊗ 30"4" = 0W X1. 4 = 40 70 = 0" 4"4 4 = = 4 = 14 × 0" € ₹ 40W ツヘ ¼ ₹09H WX XO XO4ツ ₹フ₹, O4 X3 へO 4ツO4 O8 ¼ XOYツ XO 4 € 4 X O7 XO OF. Y 40 YOX FX4 Y 4X X3 800 Y 44X OY 08 X3 WO Y Y 0 Y F 48 X 1 4 Y 4 Y 68 4 4 08 ''ሃፈንሃ ንሏ. WOJA WXቹ ፈWX ንጎ ፈቹ ቹጋ ቹ XO ፈን ን 'ሃጊ. ሏO ንOX WፈOቹ ፈ ⊗ፈXፈሪ ፈንሏ C: X ₹ JO₹₹ 9C XO \O44A 4\4 Y₹X X\3 Y XO 4 W 4X4 Y A \14 : 4YA 4₹ XO X3 ₹ WO4 X1 O8 804X4 ₹₹ ₹, X ₹ X3 ₹0 4 ^9 ₹ 90₹ 9 ₹₹ X0 9 W44 806 9 X3 44 YOX WOYX444L XO X3 FX 4Y46 C4Y OO Y4X OYF; YO4 W4Y X3 Y YL WOYJ64 Y 08 X3 7 4 OA OO TOOW A YN T. 4WWO 1A YN CT. X3 T 41 J14WX TA Y 466 Y41T. 30X 44 X3 7 307004436, 474 WOYJ4X 36 Y X3 X3 64Y TO4 WOYFW YW H 4X4 Y/L YO: 4Y4 O⊗ X3 ₹ X3 ↑ Y 44/₹ X3 ₩₹ (₹ 44 ₹ ¥₹ 96 . 4₹ X3 L 44 Y) 4 3 414 XO 904=X 08 34 31 714WX = 4 X3 3. W 40W 31 4 =09H WX XO 9 X147 3 = WOO)X*4*₹., ソᠬ᠘ᠰ ソᠬ᠘ X 4¼ XO4 XO ₹ X Ø 4 XO ᠘ ツ᠘ ᠬ᠘ Y X ¼ Y J A Y Y Y X X X X 8 A C X T O8 4 10 4 104, YX W Y1 3 7, J A F O 4 A Y1 3 7 X O A C 4 O J X 3 X O Y Y W4 ") =. == X 307004*496* XO W04407X 004 "Y0=X ") X 44X ") "71, 474 X "77X 3 ") X0 X3 WO"" == O"O O & W Y T = O NO JAWX W = 44 4X 466 FWO = 496. X W A N J Y3 Y X34 4X Y 4 Y X3 40 Y 47 4 C4YC FF WOYPO 404. OY FOW3 4Y OWW4F OY 4F X ₹30064 ₹ ७ X3 10 6X 08 X3 ₹09H WX 04 1 9 446 Y30 ₹30064 9 X447 3 ₹ ₹O 4 17 Y3 7 Y141 4 7 47 A YXCL OYHOFX W4OF, YOOCA YOX 9 O⊗ ₹O 4L OA OOF 4 Y4XO4. A YAO A YF (8 X44Y) ℓ F OJOY HOFX W 4YA J4O4 X1, A F 4 F Y $FWO \mp 49C \times O \triangle 744 \times O40 \% \times A = X4 \times A0C = OO A0 0004. X = 4 14 \% = X = OWA 4 \% = X = A14 \% = A14 \% = X = A14 \% =$ リ ツモ 4ツム リ =OW3 4ツ ト×イ ツ XŁ. ⊗3 4Oツ4ツ=, Y3O= ム 4= WOツW 4ツ ツへ X3 4 へ3X= 744WX W =. 83 1 744 YO 4WWOOYX O8 X3 WOY=O6 Had O = WXO41 O 4 4 4XO=. 9 W4O₹ X 344 9 Y O9X4 Y 4 97L Y 4Y₹ O8 91 9 17L. 46 1 O₹ Y4PL YO₹ 4₹₹ 1X₹ X34X $X Y 4 \mp \mp X 4 7 \Delta Y X 3 4 \Delta OO 9 C 7 4 8 \Delta 1: 47 \Delta 47 OX 3 4 3 \mp X O 4 47 \mp 47 \mp X 3 4 X X 3$ **₹ Y4X & & Y0X 47740 00 X.**

§ . Y3 X3 4 X3 088 4 T08 4 X44 X04 747 9 4WW JX A.

4 H WX \triangle Y X 3 Y \triangle \\(\text{Y}\alpha\times\0\) 47. \(\text{A}\alpha\times\0\) 47. \(\text{A}\alpha\times\0\) 47. \(\text{A}\alpha\times\0\) X 3 Y Y T FO 4 W X F F 3 Y O X A Y X A Z A A X A X A X A X A C X A Y X A A X A X A X A C X A Y A A A Y X A A X A X A A

§ . A W X806 YX 667 YW.

 \triangle W X806 YX 66 \triangle YW \mp X34X 08 4 Y4Y Y30 8 \triangle Y7 X0 9 X44 \pm 3 \mp 0YY J44X \pm . Y X 3 4 Y O 8 4 4 4 Y Y X X 3 Y Y 1 Y N O 4 = Y 4 4 . = 8 3 4 O = X 3 = 4 (9 4 4 X C 1, 4 Y 4 34∓ 3 7 CO 74∆ X3 8 4 X O 4XO4 ₹, X ₹ X4 4W3 47, 47∆ 47 784700 ₹ J40W 404: 40X 47 088 W 4, 04 X3, 10 4704 08 4 X0Y7, Y3 7 X477 A 4 Y X3, 47 X3 ' ダサス、 ツメイス、 Oタ W イXイ 'タ OWWイキቹ Oクギ、ሪイY⊗Oሪሪむ ⊗ ペタ イムWやO キW タW XO X氡 フイOフOキイሪ YX& YXO & W \otimes \triangle \angle XI; \angle Y \triangle XO \triangle 4 \angle Y X \otimes X \forall JX \triangle YXO X \otimes \mp Y \angle 4 \bigcirc , \mp YO \forall OA X \otimes 4 \angle Y \triangle 4 HO \mp X YN 4YW . 47 X3 ₹ WOY4OWX 3 Y X3 4 OC4X ₹ X3 84 X3 08 740 Y ₹ ₹ YO4 Y74 4₹ X3 3477 Y == 08 7474 YA: 804 W4 7 Y46 YA4 7 YX= 44 49=060x 62 0 4, 474 0013X y 4 X0 9 80(8 ((A: 4)A X Y00(A 9 4 804X0)4X W 4W0)\(\text{W} X Y \text{W} \text{X} \text{W} \text{W} \text{A} \text{X} Y X3 O'W 4X4 'XX \(\frac{1}{2} A' \text{Y} \) 4\(\frac{1}{2} y yıl = x yıx yı xı ⊗ a l xıl o⊗ ay o⊗⊗ w a oa =ola a, yay = yo =waozl o⊗ O4∆ 4 y^ x34x ₹O446x 4y x0 ⊗ ^y 3 y₹ 6⊗ ^4 y 4 O 4, 4y4 x0 4444y^ 3 ₹ 74 X YA A X4 4W3 47 ₹0 4₹ X0 A44Y X3 Y Y7 YX0 4Y 4Y90₹W4A . ⊗3 ₹0946X 4Y \mp 09% \uparrow Δ XO 09 \uparrow . 90X Y3 Y 4 Δ 4 WX 4XX 7JX \mp 74 Δ XO \mp Δ OW X3 WO7747 Δ 4+リーW3 & 4 ツ4り 08 309004 ヘリ 44CC フ4 & 4手, 494 00へ3X XO フ4 & 4, X3 4CX 4Y4X 0⊗ ԻJC W XCL 4Y4 Y4 (Y4Y)XCL 4 H WX Y1 ₹0 4 ₹144W ⊗OC 4 J40J0∓*46*.

. △ ₹460X W 4 4XOŸ ₹X.

 \otimes O X3 \mp Δ OWX4 \forall , X3 \mathcal{J} HO3 \mathcal{J} X O \mathcal{J} O \mathcal{J} H WX \mp O \mathcal{J} \mathcal{J} C \mathcal{J} C A \mathcal{J} X \mp X \mathcal{J} X \mp 3 \mathcal{J} YO WO \mathcal{J} Y AU X4 WX \mp Y X3 \mathcal{J} W3 OX3 4, \mathcal{J} Y0 X3 \mathcal{J} HO3 \mathcal{J} X O \mathcal{J} Y OY \mathcal{J} X AZ YO WO \mathcal{J} X XOX IPW \mathcal{J} X OY \mathcal{J} F, \mathcal{J} O \mathcal{J} FX. \mathcal{J} X . H.

- . \$ ₹XO 4 \$ 10 CC4O" ₹₹₹ XO". . J.
- . 846₹ 6090 07, 846₹ ₹7 49 91, 09x40x3, 846₹ 3004.

. ⊗¾ 4 Y¼₹ ¼ X ୭ Y¾ 9 X¾O₹ Y¾O Y 4 X¼У 9 9 ¼XX ୭JX 91 XO ₹O4J4 ₹ ¼ XOY9. ∡XX "JJX ⊗¼ C ∆; ∡")↓ ₹O" O⊗ 3 ₹ "J ", 9 J"\ "J¼ ↓ J4 ₹O"J 4₹ O"J X3 OWW.4₹ O"J, Y 4 WOYA "YY A XO A 4X3, - X3 "YOXO4C WOYF YX O \otimes X3 744X \mp 34 Y1 YX4O4OW A X 3 4 X 9 Y 40C, 9 0 4 4 X O O 9 4 X 4 4 2 0 X 3 F Y 9 4. 140 X O F 3 F X. 0 8 X 3 Δ **ξ**ΧΟ*49.* Ϋ Χ Ϡ Ϋ Χ Ϡ *4*૮¼ΫΔ**ξ.** W YW X Ϡ ¼Χ Χ Ϋ. Χ Ϡ *4*Ο૮ Ϡ ¼**ξ** ϶ Ϋ W Ϡ ¼Ϋ Λ Δ: ¼Χ 74 ₹ 9X, 9/4 X 44L, 9/9 Y 30 4XX 97X XO ₹0474 ₹ 4 XOY9 9 X 9/08 O7 9 Y 44, 44 YOX. Y W#∓ O⊗ # YY X#Y Y. X4 #X A Y # A ⊗⊗ 4 YX Y#YY 4 ⊗4OY OX 3 4 74 ∓OY 4∓: **ፈን**ሷ X3 ₹ WO₹XO" ₹ "O4 WOን₹OንፈንX XO 4 ፈ₹Oን ፈንሷ 3O"ፈን X1. ን 4X3 ℓ ₹₹, ⊗ X3 1 Y 1 Y 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) O 1 3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) O 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\) A X 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\) W 3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X 3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) Y O 0 \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) A X 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\) W 3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) A X 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\) A X 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\) W 3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) A X 1 \(\frac{1}2\) A X 1 \ 49Δ X3 ₹ ₹, Ͻ 434Ͻ₹, Y34X \4OX Ο₹ ") 49₹; ⊗O4 ₹ ΔΟ ")OX, ") 49₹ OX3 4 ")₹X4", W, ⊗ YΔ X3.4X ∓OW3 ∓ 1 X1. Y4∓ O∓ Δ X0Y41Δ∓ X1007∓ Y30 Y 1 ∓ Y7.71 WOY X0 **≢O474 ≢** *4* **XOY y** X **x ₹** *C* **y W O⊗** X **x y \3x**. **₹ X YOO***C* **4 y O X** *4* **yOX 3 4 4⊗⊗** *4* **4 . ⊗ ≢OW3 47 4XX 77X Y 4 744 7 X 7 0⊗ 740⊗0014 7 4W : 414 X3 W4 07.4445**, Y30 186 WX 4 OY X3 7. OW 747 .Y

. "Yé" O A ∓ A ⊗ O PO C é A ∓, XO ".

W 49 9₹X49W O⊗ ₹ 9 C44 94₹ 9 ₹₹, 9409499, 409, 47. ; 49X , § , 741 . ¬ н.

. \otimes 3 \mp Y4 \mp X3 J44WX W O \otimes X3 47W 7X \4OC \mp . W C 1. - \mp X \mp \mp 4 Δ O \otimes 4W3 CC \mp , X34X 3 Y4 \mp 8O4 \otimes \3X 7\ OJ 7C1, 47\D 7OX O \otimes 4 Δ \mp JO \mp X O7 XO WO7W 4C 3 7 \mp C \otimes 7 X3 \otimes 470O \mp YOO Δ 7 3O4 \mp , Y3 W3 J4O Δ 84X4C XO X3 \otimes 4OH47 \pm : - \mp CC 7O7, 7WCO \mp O \mp POO 7 7 4 \otimes 2 W4W44 7 7X XO, 74C \otimes 4 4XO \mp 84O4 \pm 5, X C \otimes 2 X47 J4 47 W3O4 \mp 84CC 4 X 4OC47 \otimes 5 W Δ J4C47 \otimes 7 W4JX \mp \44 \mp 5, 3O4, C 3. . O Δ 5.

. 41. Æツ. . .§ ⊗ X C . C *タ*. ト-C . W 4フ.

. X YOJQOY 47 J4OJ 467 FJ4 ## # X A 4 #FOY# Y A W A 4 Y A 4 X A 4 W A 4 Z A X # X 4 4 Z A Y A Y A W A 4 O X 3 O 4 Z O # X O 4 J 4 ## X 4 Z O X A 4 Y 4 Y # X 3 4 Y O J Y 8 O 4 W A 4 Z A 4 Z A 5 Z O X A 4 Y 4 Z A 4 Z A 5 Z O Z A 4 Y 4 Z A 4 Z

. PO_{ee} WXO4 4, PO64 77X4 44X, 4 \mp 74XO 707 74094X4. 40WXO4 4 \mp \mp 660 \mp X. W47. .

- . ⊗44Y=⊗O147 HO4 ∮CC 4 W J 70∓. △ 1 ∓X . FC . X X. . △ 4△PO 4. 4 4. △O7. C 1. .
- . **\harma \mathread \math

. Y\$ $y \times x = 0$ 0 08 y = 04 y = 04 y = 04 y = 04 y = 05 y = 06 y = 07 y = 07

ዘጻ*4*フ. X₹. **○⊗ ⊗**ጻኑ ₩○ ኑብኑ∓ጎን Yጻ○ Y*4*ጎኑ₩ *4*ን ○ን ○₩**⊗** Y*4*4.

§ . 47 OYHO∓X Y441 ▼ YO 4 13X Y34X 4.

3h Y3O \mp 7141 Δ 7 Y44 Δ 4 \mp 466 \pm 4 13x 8407 x3 h0\pi x w 08 3 \mp w40\pi .83 Onh0\pi x 4\Delta 4\pi 4740 4 x444 y3O 4xx4wy\pi 04 x34 4x 7\pi 3 7, \quad Y3O Y x33064\pi Y34x 9 6071\pi x 0 3 7, \quad 7 4 Y04\Delta, Y3O \Delta 0 \pi 3 747 7h04\Delta, \quad 64\pi \pi 3 707\Delta x 0 \Delta 7 \Delta 7

§ . 14 4x 10 6x 08 x3 ₹0 4 19 Y30 094 4x49 ₹ x.

O⊗ 9COO∆, X\$ △ ₹OC4X OY O⊗ ⊗4"C ₹, X\$ 447 Y, X\$ 4WX₹ O⊗ OC YW, X\$ $44 41 \pm x3 \text{ WOY8}(414x O) \pm 44 3 \pm YO4y \pm 474 3 \mp W4 7 \pm 3 \pm 10 (x1 O8 4$ WAY 4^4 YEX X3 YYL, Y3OY 3 4XX4WYE, OJJA FE E, 4YA Y4FE4WA FY X3OOX W4O=: 3 = 10 CX1 08 4 W4 " 414 J=X 3 = J OJC, Y3O" 3 804W = JXO 4WX = 08 ツHO₹X W , イヒツΔ トーフO₹ ₹ XO Δイメサヘ イ, Y X3OOX イ イキモOサ Oイ サ W ₹₹ X₺, ̄ イヒウイイ ツ₹X X3O₹ 08 3 = =09H WX= Y30 44 40 Y 4 04 4 = X4 = 4 9L X3 Y44, - Y30 CO= X3 4 C =, X3 4 J4OJ 4X1, O4 X3 4 3 46X3, Y WOY ∓ PO YW O⊗ X: ⊗ Y4661, 3 ₹ 10 6X1 O⊗ 4 フ イウ W OOᆍ トーム゙ツフヒ . WゑOWŸ ツヘ WイメメイヒOへO OØ ツ ᆍ イ ᆍ インム W イ ツ ᆍ ム イ ムム⊗Oヒ **ΨWOO)X XO 9 ↑ 9 XO X3 9 3↑ 0⊗ 9 3↑₹ XO X3 WO9909 ⊗4X3 4 0⊗ 9 9 94₹** X3 = \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\cdot \) \(\text{N} \ 245 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

 ΔOXI , $\Delta VA OO ACA OV AVA, <math>\Delta VA$ OV AVA, ΔVA OV AVA OV AV

§ . 3 ₹ O4C 14X OY=.

§ . 488 WOCX 108 474 4 77 X3 7404 13 34 407.

90X 30Y W4Y 3 474 4 \(\) \(\ 47Δ 4₹ XO X3O₹ Y3 W3 7424 WO77 7₹4X Δ 92 47 ΦO 46 7X Y3 4 ₹3466 X3 O)HO=X Y444 O4 & 14 7 47 XO &O41 =3 41 14 77 8 W4X O1 &O4 466 3 = 4WX= O8 OL YW ⊗3 J4 YW ₹J4 4X J4OJ 4X1 Y CL YOX 9 ₹O⊗⊗ W YX XO 4Y₹Y 4 X3 YOX 3 = J4X4 YOYL 400Y =. § : 3 W4YYOX 4 =J0= 08 X 4X Y (C. 4Y4, 4CX30013 FWCO = 0⊗ X3 YHO = X W 0⊗ JOY = 3 Y \ 3 A A A WXC 1 ⊗ O A ⊗ 4 O C X = 0⊗ Y 3 W 3 = 3 §§ . : 9OX X3 ∓O 4 \(\gamma \) W4\(\gamma \) VX X3 4OY OZO\(\gamma \) A X3 ZO\(\gamma \) T3\(\gamma \) X0 X0 3 ∓ O)HO=X & A=, YO4 & =7O (& 4 Y O4& 4 XO Y4Y 4744X O) &O4 X & Y. 4YA. Y 4 X リ リる ¥ JOY 4. YOOLA X3 ¥ YL¥¥3 LYL¥L 3 ¥ ΛΟ LX LYA L L A サ L WL LA WOY=W YW ⊗30013 4W+0 XX 4 Y X3 1 ₹ 08 X3 Y 71. Y0064 3 9 ₹0 Y X3 1 ₹ O⊗ 3 ₹ J OJC ₹X ₹ 4 ₹X 4 4 У\ У У\ O⊗ HO₹X W Y\ W\ 3 V\ J4O\JY\X ¥ \ Y\ 4 Y\ XO \J\ 4\ X 3 4 7 W 3 4 7 Y X 3 O 3 H W X O 8 3 F YHO F X W . Y 1 3 4 6 6 X 3 F X 3 Y 1 F , 7 4 O 6 4 F O 8 Y4X OYF 4YA. Y3 Y WC 44CL WOY YW A X34X 4Y OYHOFX Y44 A44YF LOO YXO 4 "YOLX XO4 O8 "Y PO X ₹ Y3 W3 4LL 1004 JOY 4 W4"YYOX 4 J4 4. J 434"J₹ 100 Y LL 9

§ . Y3 X3 4 X3 Y4X OY 4Y4 X3 Y C X442 44 400Y4 X0 472 X3 Y1.

Y 4 4X 6 9 4X 7, XO Y 13 X3 HOFX W 08 3 F 4 4F07F, 474 4 80F X0 744W3 XO 4 Y44Y3W3 % 13XX0X3 % 4774 44 0%10 \mp X \pm X 08X % 3477 % X34X 740 % Y CYOX J 4" X 4 FO 4 1" XO 4 FWCOF 4CC 3 F 4 4FOYF. FX F X3 40X1, 08 FO9H WXF XO \mp 0770 \mp X3 % H0 \mp X \checkmark 7 Δ Y \mp , 07X ℓ W ℓ 44 \checkmark 7 Δ 49 \mp 0 ℓ 0X Δ 7W X $\ell\ell$ 7 \mp X3 % X3 WOYX 1412. Y3 7, X3 1 801. OYA 1 X3 771 ₹₹ 07 08 ₹0W3 47 A 4. X3 ₺ 34 67X X3 $44 \mp \mp X49W$ 944443W 44443W 448444 44844 4444**≢O 4 19 4/O9 ₱ 10 /X1: 3 4/O9 ₱ 90094 XO 4 74 4 X3 9HO4 ₱, ⊗3 ₱09H WX₱.** 4Y4 Y 744X WOC44 X3 Y C X44L, 44 YYOW YX: X3 L 34 4WX 4 OYCL &4OY 4 ツW ₹₹41₺ Oタ Δ ツW . ⊗╕ ₺ 41 ೨00ツム。 ╕OY 14. XO Δ 6 14 OJ Y╕4X X╕ ₺ ╕4 **ΨΨΡΟ 4 Δ 9 ∓ΟW3 4 Y44, 9 W4Ο∓ X3 1.34** 90 C4Y⊗OC X XC XO JO∓∓ ∓∓ X. ⊗3 ∓ ∓ 088 W 4F Y30 44 "Y0FX 4 FX Y10 F3 4 804 307004 474 J409 X1. 83 4 W4F. Y YEX 40Y YXE Y4E XO Y A3 XE WOYY4Y4E, 4Y4 X30400A36L W4Y 4FE X3 A HO=X W 9 804 3 09 2 4 X3 7. 90X, 8 X3 2 44 90074 92 4 4 7444 804 X3 Y C844 O8 X3 ₹X4X XO ₹O77O₹ X3 ₹O 4 19 ₹ O44 4₹ HO₹X, X3 1 44 90X 4 ₹709₹ 96 804 X3 9.

. △ O4 *9 CC* X J4W ₹. *C 9*. . W4J. Ի.

はるよフ、X業業、

§ . YAX OYF YOX 4 \ \(\Delta \chi \text{L} \text{ XO Y80AW X3 (AY 08 YAX 04 A\A A YFX AW3 0X3 A

44 Δ , 34 \mp 4 13 \times \times 0 % 4 % 14 % 4 (0) \pm % 10△ フ4 ゑ ヅ O⊗ ૮ ⊗ , Ұ७△ Y4 ₹X ⊗4Oヅ ゑ ヅ ゑ ₹ へOOム₹ Ұ७△ フO₹₹ ₹₹ O७₹. WOWゑ ₹ Xゑ △ W = O'Y O⊗ X ③ Y W == 4'47 L4Y O⊗ Y4X OY=, O4 O⊗ X 3 L4Y O⊗ Y4XO4 , Y 3 W 3 Y4X OY∓ 44 ₹X4 WX*C*₹ 9OOY4 XO O9₹ 4 . J4 C Y 🖇 : X ₹ X3 Y OC49C 4OC X34X ¥W3 OOへ3X WOプEW "YX OO=CL XO ⊗OCCOY, JOX, "Y X3 WO"X EXE O⊗ "J4X O")手 4"Y4 **≢O 4 17** Y3O 6 XO1 X3 4 Y 4 ₹X4X O8 Y4XO4, 3OY W4Y X3 ₹ 4O6 9 Y8O4W △ 83 7 4WYYOYL 47 YO ₹07 4 04. Y30 X3 Y ₹3*4LL 9* HO47 9 XY Y X3 Y, X0 4₹₹ 7Y XO 4W3 3 = 4 13X = 474 096 14X 07 =, XO = 42 XO X3 07, 200 34 4 4 13X XO X4Y OJ 447, XO 4XX4WY 2004 Y 72, 474 FO340 & 73 32 804W : - 474 XO X& OX3 4, F 47 4WX 08 30\frac{1}{2}X 2 X3 4X 7.00 WO"" X Y 66 9 47 4WX 08 7HO\frac{1}{2}X W; **1.**004 WXO4 ₹ Y CC 9 ₹0 ७४७२ ७०१४ 4₹, 1.004 W0७२० ₹X₹ 447 ७ ₹ ४७४ 4099 4 ₹ r 41 ⊗4 474 ₹0 4 17 ₹X4X 34₹ 4 1 13X XO 4 X 17 7, 4WWO 14 71 XO X3 \triangle WX \angle X \mp O \otimes \otimes \triangle OYY WOY \mp W YW , Y \otimes ZX \otimes \triangle AOX \oplus \triangle PO \triangle O \otimes \otimes \triangle , ZY \triangle Y \otimes ZX \oplus W4Y O4 W4YYOX 40 Y X3 HO∓X W 74 € 7. § . ₹8 OX3 4 Y4X OY∓ X4Y O7OY X3 7 = C = X0 HO 4 O 8 3 4 WO Y 4 O WX, X 3 2 Y 4 4 3 4 C 9 4 X 2, 4 Y 4 Y 9 4 Y 1 3 4 ツO₹X *4CO49C 4* ↑3X₹ フ4 ८ ツ。δ ; ४७Д, ツO4 O 4, ४₩3 フ४4X₹, ४₹₹ 4X ७**↑** X34X X3 1 34 HO\(\PiX\) \(\O\Y\) \(\Sigma\) A O\(\Y\) \(\Pi\) \(\A'\) 4440\(\Sigma\) \(\X\) \(\Sigma\) \(\Pi\) \(\Pi\) \(\Pi\) \(\Sigma\) \(\Pi\) \ O⊗ Y44, 474 7X4 7X34X X3 4 7 77 34¥ 707, X34X 3 ₹ 30₹X 6 X ₹ 44 ₹0 JOY ₹3" YX O⊗ Y3 W3 4((₹X4X ₹ ₹3OO(Δ O) X . ⊗3 Δ W ₹ O) O⊗ X3 WO)X4O 4₹1. 474 08 X3 HO\X W 08 X3 W4O\X, \X\X00 00 00 9 71 804Y444 4 71 X, X34X X3 PO411 (Y CC) WOY YO1 1COOAL YO1 W4C4Y XOOF Y XF 88 WXF, 474 4CFO "YOA & ⊗⊗ WOLX XO X A" Y4X. YOA ₹ X3 ₹ 4LL: X3 Y OXA4L Y4X OY₹ X3 Y₹ L ₹ Y LL ∮ △┦ፈΎΫ УХО Х為 △ ₹┚ОХ , ፈΫ△ Ў О८ △ Ў Х為 ФО¾┦┦ ८. ₹⊗ ¼Ў ОЎНО₮Х Ү¼┦ ₩¼ЎЎОХ, ッ X ₹ ⊗⊗ WX, WOy⊗ 4 471 4 13X, YO W 4X 4 ッ JO ₹ ₹ ₹ O y W 4 y 9 O 9 X 4 y 4 O ⊗ 471 X3 77 X4Y 7 7 Y44, O7X (FOY 4WY)OY(47 4 HO47 474 X3 4 F 707 FOWS 9 XY Y Y4X OYF ∓34CC 34 △ ⊗ Y X C7. J4OYOOYW △ WOYW 4Y Y1 X3 HO∓X W O⊗ 7407 4X1 W444 △ 0⊗⊗ 91 4099 4\(\overline{4}\).

§ . Y31 X3 1 0013X X0 447 X X3 0/07X441 /4Y 08 74X 07F.

WOY₹W YW O⊗ ₹O 4 \Y₹; OY4OO3X 46₹ X3 ₹ 44 Y 4 466OY 4 XO 4 4X ⊗4OY X. 30X, 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) XO X\(\frac{1}{4}\) A\(\frac{1}{4}\) A\(\frac{1}\) A\(\frac{1}{4}\) A\(\frac{1}{4}\) A 4 WOO4₹ XO 40ℓ ₹ X&XX ₹&Xℓℓ ∮ YO4 W 4XX Y XYA X₹₹₽ Y X& X₽7₽ WXX OY, XYA 44 X3 406 \(\) 08 X3 \(\) 0607X447 64Y 08 74X 07\(\) 74 \(\) \(\) . 83 64Y 08 74X04. Y30= 04H WX X = X0 J40"0X X3 Y 6844 08 30"4" =0W X1, 4"4 X0 J40X WX ₹フ Δ₺ ₩Oウ₩ሪΟ₹ Oウ, ¨ X¾፞X ሪዻΎ, ₹ ₹ፊ₺, ₫ ₩Oゥゥゥ ゥሏ₹ X¾ OӇ₹ ₫ ¼ウ₩ O⊗ X¾ OCOYX 4 17 C4Y O8 74X O7F, 8O1 X3 WO7707 44 47X41 O8 FX4X F, 7 X3 F47 ツᲙツツ イ メŦ X メフフイO ₹ 0⊗ X氡 メイX イメX Oツ₹ Y氡 W氦 X氦 W (ረメY ツメツ ₹ ツ X氡 イOヒ ₹ O⊗ X\$ (4Y O⊗ Y4XO4, Y X\$ 4 Y XO 4 Y4 A X\$ ") "O4 ₹O X49(XO X\$ ₹X4X O⊗ フOC X W 4 C ₹ OW X 1. 4 Y Δ Y O A 4 ₹ 1. 4 Y Δ W A X 4 Y Y X X A 4 4 J J C W 4 X O Y C C X O ₹ . X3 4 804, 477(1 XO X3 744X WO(44 \(\) FO(1) WX O(8 Y44 X3 \(\) Y 44(O(1) \(\) 4XX O(1) 248 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

O8 X3 $yW = \mp 44$ (4Y, Y3O \mp OyC 4X OyOyX3 yWOy = yOx4yC yOX yPx4yY yY Y3x4X yZ4X yZ4

§ . Y¾4X 4 ₹7 49 XX 4 XO O9 744X1, ₹ ₹0 XO X¾ OX¾ 4.

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{W} \ \mathbb$

. Y "YO\X Y 4804^ X X&4X X&\X OCOYX44Z C4Y O8 Y4X OY\X Y& W&\X 44D XX A OYCZ X340013 Y W $\mp\mp$ XZ, 4YA Y X3 4 Y X0 4 O 4 14 X A $C\mp$ §§ , , 4O \mp YOX, XO A Y YAO X4Y F OJ 44YF Y 4Y OYHOFX W4OF. 1 4YL 446 4 1AX XA4X F W4744C OØ HO∓X ØZ Y1 3 ₹ WOY4OWX 4Y4 4W4O XX Y1 3 ₹ WOY∓W YW . 40X Y 4 CZ YX X (₹ 3 ♥ X O X 3 9 Y 8 X O 8 X 3 FX 4 Y 4 C 8 8 WX O 8 X 3 C 4 Y . 4 Y 4 X 0 ♥ 7 O Y X 7 L *4")*のソ1 *")よ*ソツ ソム. ⊗3 目 ₹0⊗⊗ W)X*(*1, よフフ よ4∓ ⊗40") Y3よX Y 3よ 目よ Δ り \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1 44 YOX F4YWX OY 4 91 HOFX W . F YOX X3 (FF OYHOFX, O4 (FF 10 (X1 O8 OL4X Y1 X3 \(\frac{7}{4}\) A \(\frac{7}{4}\) O8 Y4XO1, 4(X3OO13 X34X C4Y X\(\frac{7}{4}\) X3 \(\frac{7}{4}\) X3 \(\frac{7}{4}\) X0 40441144X Y1 X3 4 PO 4 = X 3 4X 3 9 4CCOY 4 XO YHOL X 3 = 4" FX 4Y4C 4 1 3 X = 4 = HO = X CL 9 COY 1 XO 3 ₹ 7 77. ₹7 X3 ₹47 7477 4, X3 W *C C4*Y 40X304 Z ₹ 4 4 4X04 X0 4 80₹ 74ጊ 9 X4Y = 4A 47X47 00 4 24Y Y3 W3 Y4= 74WX A Y X3 4 Y X0 74 70X X3 70A 74XYW4 4₹ 08 C4YF0 X₹: 90X 3 ₹ WOY40WX ₹ YOX HO₹X 8 49C 070Y 4Y7L 1400Y4₹ 08 1 70 7 4 13X.

840" X3 0"4" "X1 X34X "84WX J4 4 (₹ 9 XY ") \(\) \(\) X X \(\) \(\) X 3 40(\) \(\) Y3 W3 Y 4 8 4 XO X3 O(0)X447 (4Y 08)4X O) = . 140X O = 4 = = 0 = 804 X3 4 800144X 01 41 4WX046 W01₹ 1X 01 X3 744X 08 7419 14, 414 4 8 4₹ X3 7 X0 X3 449 X444L (4Y 08 Y4X 0YF. 90X, 1°W(0F 08 X3 & 88 W0(XX Y3 W3 Y00(& 08X Y OWWOA 7740 77 FOWS 47A 777X. X YOOLA 9 08 70 4L A XI FW 7X 474 7FX 9 COYN XO X3 WOY YX OY46 CAY OO YAX OYF. Y3 W3 YOFX 9 JAO A 97 3 FXOAL. YOX *9*7. 4410" YX, 4Y4 = 800Y4 4 0Y 84WX=, YOX 0Y 74 YW 76 =, =Y X3 = Y04Y Y C47 △OYY X3 Y4XO44C 74 YW 7C ₹ O8 X3 C4Y O8 Y4X OYF. Y △ △OW X3 Y 84OY 74XO4 X\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \ 406 \$ 08 WOYAOWX 4YA 08 FX 4Y46 4 13X, XO Y3 W3 Y4X OY\$ 44, 41 X3 64Y 08 74XO4, 90074 XO WOYF 7X; FO X34X Y 44 40X304 Z 4 XO 74 FOY X3 4 WOYF 7X, Y X3OOX ₹ Y Y1 8O4 4 4 WO44 O8 X Y X3 4YY4C₹ O8 X3 YO4C4; 4 W4O₹, Y 8 X 3 1 3 4 4 YOX 1 Y X, X 3 (4Y O⊗ Y4XO4 ₹OJJ(₹ X 3 4 O) ₹₹ OY, 4Y4 1 ₹ X ⊗O4 X3 7. F7 X3 F J44X WOL44, 74X O7F 34 YOX X3 O7X O7 O8 1 71 O4 Y X330L4 71 X3 4 WOYF YX 4X 76 4FO4: X3 4 8OF46 XO 1 X YOO64 9 47 784 71 77 7X O8 X3 WO"""O" 1 13X ₹ 08 14X 07 ₹ 74 6 7. §

は3.47. X手手手. ○8 44中○手W手8手○7W *3*1. Y44. 474. 7448手4○*644(1)* ○8 4○7中○1-W8W.

§ . 30Y Y44 ₹ 4 ♥ X304 08 4WTO ₹ X 09.

X = OA Y \ A L V = C + OA X OA X OA X A C X = OA Y \ A L V = OA Y \ A L V = X A C X X OE ୬ W ₹₹ፈብጊ ⊗OA ፈWWOŸJC ₹ᢌ ୬ጎ X\$ CፈY⊗OC УД₹ Y \$ፈ HO₹X Ÿ УX OУ Д. ፈሃ PO X 4 9 6 WO 9 PO 4 O 4 A 4 8 X O X 3 ₹ O 1 T X O 9 ₹ O 8 4 7 9 X O 9 4 9 A 4 4 4 W . Y 6 6 7 4 9 Y 4 HO∓X ∓X 74X O⊗ Y34X ∓ 40 XO 3 7 X34X ∓ XO ∓47. O⊗ X3 X3 71 Y3 W3 34F 9 7 X3 FO9H WX 08 X3 Y44 8 X3 X3 77 XF 68 F 70 6077 4 4 WO 4496 . 474 08 X3 44747 \ 474 \ \ \ 77\ \ \ \ 08 X3 \ Y44. \ \ 474 \ Y 66 4 X4 7 70 704 08 X3 7 77. \ \ 774. \ \ \ 774. \ 774. \ \ 7 7407 4X1 X347 Y34X ₹ 74 W ₹ 61 ₹088 W 7X X0 8047 ₹3 X3 PO 46 7X. 90X 8 3 ८ ४¥ XO △O Y X¾ ¾ J 48 △ OO₹, 4 ₹X८ ₹₹, ¾¾ △¾¾↑ 4OO₹ ¾ ¾¾, ¾ Y ८८, ¾¾ Y¼¾ O8 フO) ₹3♥ YX. 4 J4 | 3 ♥ O⊗ ₹0♥ O⊗ 3 ₹ XOY Y₹ O4 J4O YW ₹. 4Y4 ♥ J X3 ♥ X0 ₹ 4 $4 \mp 494444 \times 0 = 0$ ୬ "ንኢ Y3O 3¼ቹ 4 ሃ4 4 4 3 "ንቹ ሪ⊗ ቹOቹJ WX 4 ፈሃ4 ⊗O4" 4¼£(. ⊗3 *C4*Y⊗OC)4 O⊗ JOY ₹3" YX ₹ 80XO4 ₹ WO4 X1. 83 WOYA X OYF Y W ₹₹411. 804 4 YA 4 YA 4Y WOY=W YW, 44 X3 ₹, T HO=X W Y X3 W4O=, 4Y4 PO X1 Y X3 Y 4₹O4 O⊗ X3 **₹**4X **₹⊗**4WX O७.

§ . 40ℓ ∓ 08 X3 0ℓ09X447 ℓ4Y 08 94X 09∓.

X4Y Y. 4WWO4 Δ Y1(1, Y4X OYF 34 A FX Y Δ WOYPO FX A (AY8O)(X X(; AY Δ X 3AX X X(3AF F (Δ O)Y A Y Δ FTOX Δ , OYC FF Y A A X YAF Δ A Δ 8AOY A YAF YOX OYCL OYHOFX Y XF (Δ), AFX XOX O8 AYL ACAOF AC AC Y Y

⊗3 J4OJ 4X1 O⊗ ™O 49ℓ ⊗⊗ WX∓ ∓ ∓X Δ У X3 У ™L ⊗4O™ X3 ™O™ УX X3 1 WO™ YXO 3 ₹ JOY 4; 4YA 8 3 ₹ CC₹ X3 Y XO Y OX44C Y4X OY₹. X3 8O4Y 4 J4OJ4 XO4 ₹ YOX YX XL A XO WL4 Y X3 Y. 9OX FOW3 X3 Y1F Y0FX 9 4WXO4LCL 4YA X4OLL Y X3 ን "ንጊ ቹ JOY 4, 4ን∆ W444 Δ XO 4 JC4W O⊗ ₹4⊗ X1. WOJJO₹ 4 ⊗O4 ጎን 4, WO") ንጎ YXO OO4 WOOYX4L, 9OL₹ 4 JO4X OY O⊗ X3 9OOXL Y3 W3 4 J44XL O⊗ Y Y ₹34 HO=X X4Y Y 840" O=: OO4 "Y Y, Y3O 44 Y JO4=O X O8 X3 = J44X1, "Y47 47. HO=X/1 = 5 O) X3 400X1 Y3 W3 X34X 804 1) 4 Y4= 0 474 W 7 X4X 9 401 91. ∮00Xጚ Xፈሣ ን ⊗40ሣ X३ ንጓፈ∮ XፈንXቹ Yፈቹ 4 ቹX04 ል X0 X3 ሣ. ∮ Wፈ0ቹ X ጓፈል ን0X ቃ ୬ XY ୬X૨−⊗୦୦4 ጳ୦୦4ቹ ୬ Xጳ ୬ ୬ጚ ቹ ጳፈንሏቹ. ⊗ጳ ቹ ቹጋፈ₩ ୦⊗ *XY ୬X૨−⊗୦୦4* \$\\ \text{9004F} \text{XO1 X3 4Y X3 X3 \text{74WX W O4F 4 A AX F A. F AY YFX XOX OY O8 X3 (AY) O⊗ Y4X OYF FX496 F3 & 97 4~4 "Y YX O4 WOFXO", 4YA F Y 4 W 664Y Y FO" FX4X ₹. ⊗¾ Y4XO446 4 4₹0Y 0⊗ X¾ WOY4OWX 44O7X 4 XOY444₹ X¾ Y¾49 X4YX₹ O⊗ C 44 ₹ X34X X3 У ७२ У ७\ X4Y У 4₹ X Y 4 У X3 ⊗4WX, 4Y4 9 ⊗04 X3 ₹ 344 W444 4 088 X3 300XL, X Y4F Y0X (00Y 4 070Y 4F 34 Y1 43F0(0X (L 9 WO" X3 4 J4OJ 4X1, O4 9 % CO\(\frac{1}{2}\) XO X3 %349 X49 X47 X\(\frac{1}{2}\), 4X \(\frac{1}{2}\), 4X \(\frac{1}\), 4X \(\frac{1}{2}\), 4X \(\frac{1}{2}\), 4X \(\frac{1}{2}\), 4X \(\frac{1}{2}\), 4X \(\frac{1}{2}\), 4X \(\frac{1}\), 4X \(\frac{1}\), 4X \(\frac{1}\), 4X \(\frac{1}\), ¼¥ COYN ¼¥ ₹3 3¼¥ YOX 9 Y W¼44 Δ YXO ₹0" JO4X, O4 YXO X3 Y Δ₹X O8 ¼ 8C X: \$ 4 8 £X ₹ YOX A W A A, YO4 ₹ X\$ OYY 4 ₹ J4OJ 4X1 44 WO 4£9€1 €0₹X, OYX € X\$ YX A CL Y 3 ₹ JOY A. 40X X3 OAA Y4YW ₹ 08 AL ₹X4X Y4L Y4Y A 88 A YX Δ =JOX =, O4 XO YWOO4 $\rlap/$ \ 44 $\rlap/$ \ \text{4} \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac $\otimes ACC$ Y YXO X3 Y YL \mp 34YA \mp .

83 HOTX W O4 7HOTX W O8 X3 W4OT 40 T 70X 3 4 9 WO7 47 O4H WX O8 WOY₹ △ 44X OY. ⊗\$ 4 YOO(△ ∮ YO ₹X.4∮ (X1, Y X3, 48,84 4₹ O8 Y.4YY Y△, YO ₹4⊗ X1. У X44∆ У1 Y X3 У4X OYF У141 ∆ У Y44, ⊗ Y Y 4 4CCOY ∆ XO ∆44Y 4 Δ ₹Χ YWX ΟY 9 XY Y ¼ HO₹X ፈYΔ ፈY ΟYHO₹X Y¼4, ₹Ο ¼₹ XO ¼XX4 9OX (᠘Υ&O) YAC ₹₹ A ₹WO₹₹ OY₹ 4YA 4O444 C₹. ⊗\$ ₹ 4 4₹OY ₹ O⊗ ₹OW\$ Y ^\$X, X\$4X, OY ∡₩₩ΟΟΊΧ Ο⊗ Χ, ΧΆ ⊗⊗ ₩Χ∓ Ο⊗ ∡ ϽΟ϶૮ ₩ ΥϪϤ, ϪΧ ૮ Ϫ∓Χ Υ ΧΆ Ϥ ʹʹλϪϤΔ ΧΟ ϶Ο Ϫ϶૮ Ψ. 3 $\rlap/4$ $\rlap/4$ J4 Δ4ΧΟ47、 ΥΧ 4J4 ₹ ₹ Χ3ΟΟΛ3 W444 Δ ΟΥ 47. 4 ΛΟζ44 44") ₹ Y3 Y 48Χ 4 X3 Y44\ 08 X \ FYY\ \ \ X \ Y \ 844YW , X \ \ 144Y4 \ F HO"\ 74'\ Y \ \ F 44Y\ \ A 4900X F O 407. ₹4₩У ツヘ ムツム フ *CC*4ヘ ツヘ Yà 4 | 4 Xà 1 W4", "YOY O⊗ Xà ₹0⊗⊗ 4 4₹ Y4₹ | 4 УУОҮ" XO WL4 Y X3 400X1 Y3 W3 X30\ 760YA 4 4\ 344 W444 A 088 4YA \ FOLA. 4X JA = YX, X YOOLA 9 Y 4 Y XO WL4 Y 4 = 3 J X4Y Y 9L X3 9449447 WO4=4 4=, 4YA ₹O∠Δ XO ¼ X3 AΔ J¼AX1, OA A X¼Y Y ⊗ AO™ X3 W↓JXOA∓; X3OOへ3 X ₹ A1 'ሃጋ4OJ 4ረጊ X&ፈX X& J 4ፈW ቹ O⊗ X&Oቹ *∮ፈ4∮ፈ4 ፈ*ሃቹ Wፈሃ ∮ WOYቹ Δ 4 Δ ፈቹ ፈWXቹ O⊗ 4 10644 Y44. Y & 4 ₹J 4¥ O⊗ X& 1•X 4¾46 4 1&X: X& ¾X 4¾46 4 1&X 4¾4 X& O3C 74X O7F 08 WO7FW 7W O74003X ACL 4 PO 4, X34X Y F300C4 4 FX04 X0 4

X\$ 4Δ 744X X\$ 7407 4X Y 4 WO 4 &40 Y Y Y Y Y Y AO \$ 4Δ Δ \$70 C Δ \$ 908 X Y 4Y 0YHO\(\frac{1}{2}X\) Y 44, \(-\text{7}\) 740 Δ \$ W4Y 4 WO\(\frac{1}{2}X\) X\$ \$\text{7}\) Y\(\frac{1}{2}X\) Y\(\text{8}\) Y WO\(\frac{1}{2}X\) A Y WO\(\frac{1}{2}X\) A \(\frac{1}{2}X\) Y\(\frac{1}{2}X\) Y\(\frac{1}{2}X\) A \(\frac{1}{2}X\) Y\(\frac{1}{2}X\) Y\(\frac{1}X\) Y\(\frac{1}{2}X\) Y\(\frac{1}X\) Y\(\frac{1}X\) Y\(\frac{1}X\) Y\(\frac{1}X\) Y\(\frac{1}X\) Y\(\frac{1}X\) Y\(\frac{1}X\)

§ . 4W+O ₹ X O') O⊗ """ O 446 ₹, - O4 WO')+O ₹X.

§ . 30Y XO X447=8 4 X3 7 46 ACL.

830=, 4 X3 44 J44X1 W4770X =48 (1 J04W34= 4 W07PO 4 4 X0Y7 04 J40 7W, X (C X3 =0 4 1) 840" Y30" X Y4= X4" Y 34= 4 Y00" W 4 X 4- 4 X 4 4 X + 08 J 4W , OA 34¥ 9 9 AA XA 4967 ₹0940 4, 494 34¥ 60₹X 3 ₹ ₹0 A 39X1: 804 Y3 6 X3 Y44 WOYX YO ₹, T Y3 (X3 ₹O 4 1) 34₹ ₹X ((307 ₹ 08 4 WO 4 Y1 3 ₹ フO== == O)= タモレ メイイツ=、 ̄ = メ゙ウ OXイメヒ フイ ツW XO WOツ メ゙ウム ム フイ 、 ゑ ツ O⊗ Xゑ OJJO4XOY XI 4I JO4WA4F Y1 XA4X XOYY O4 J4O YW &4OY XA WOYPO 4O4 &A O4 1 746 74074 XO4 W4790X 8048 X 3 \ 4 13X\ 31 X3 4WX 08 4 X3 44 7 4\ 509. 4Y4 ⊗ X3 JO4W34₹ 4 9 4 X 4Y Y 4 XO Y4 YX4 Y 3 ₹ JO4W34₹, 3 Y CC ⊗ Y4 3 Y₹ C⊗ リOC Δ リX3 Y44. 83O=. X3 リツヘ O8 J4O== 4 9 W4ツ 4 J44X1 Y X3 X3 リツ = O8 WY 4 7, 47. 4 W 77 WX XX 7 8407 X3 3474 08 X3 9 77 08 706474 474 X3 WZ44. OYA 4 X3 X X6 O⊗ ₹ 40 ₹X44X OY. 40X, Y3 Y4 ₹O 4 1Y34₹, 41 4 8 YX X4 4X1 08 7 4W, W 4 4 4 WOOYX 17 XO X3 WOYPO 101, 3 34 = 16 YPO = 3 4 466 X3 1 13X 3 344 XO X: 474 X Y 1 49\(\text{#O14} X \text{ X A \text{\$\fill X 4 \(\big X \times X \times 0 \gamma 0 \times X \times W \times W \times \gamma 1 \big X \big 1 \big X3 8049 4, 04 37 477 0X3 4 74 7W , Y30 34 7 704W34 7 A X, 04 4 W A X Y FW3471, O44WPO 44 X 32 472 X XC Y34X 4.

WOO)X4 \mp W Δ Δ \mp 3 $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2$

3 X3 4XO \mp Δ 7XC1 \mp 7 Δ 7 O8 Δ W X1 O4 Δ WOO7X41 Y3 W3 \mp 70X \mp 70X \pm 70X \pm

§ . C474 ○ 74 4× 7 4∓07 =.

§ . HOYPO ₹X O⊗ X3 Y3OC ₹X4X.

 $90X \otimes X3$ $9X 4 \mp X4X 9 WO 9PO 4 A, <math>\otimes X3$ $94X O 9 9 \mp O 9AO A, <math>9Y34X 949 9 4 W49 X3 WX O 4 A 4X X, Y X3 O 0 X A 4 2 9 Y 1 X3 9 O 0 9 A 0 <math>\oplus X$ W Y3 $\oplus X$ A $\oplus X$

83 Y3OC 4 13X 08 X3 WOYPO 4O4 ₹ 4 4 & 8407 HO₹X 8 49C ₹ C8-4 8 YW §§ , . Y3 W3 W0"J4 3 YA∓ X3 ∓0JJ04X 4Y4 J40∓ W0X 0Y 08 3 ∓ 4 13X∓. Y3 Y. X3 4 804, 3 34\frac{1}{2} X0X4(\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\dot 00 \dot 4 \dot 00\frac{1}{2}X \dot 00 \otimes 4\forall X J(\delta W \, \Delta O \alpha \mathrel{m}\forall E \, \O \alpha \, \O X3 Y44, 47 Δ 7 Δ 7 Δ 7 δ 7 8 Δ 7 3 7 δ 7 8 Δ 8 8 Δ 9 47 7 δ 7 8 Δ 8 47 Δ 9 47 Δ 97. X: 3 747. 4WWO44 77 XO X3 1-7 7WZ 08 X3 W47, 709H WX X3 74X 07 X0 JOY ₹37 YX. 47 Y47 O8 1°47JC : 3 747 Y. 8 J4O4 YW ₹0 4 PO 4 . 4 Y4 4 3 4 YW47496 08 40 Y1 Y FWA 8 Y XA XA F4Y 4F Y 80X04.90X,804 XA 4XX4 "" "X O⊗ X 3 ₹ 4 88 4 "X O4H WX ₹ 3 ₹ X O J 4 8 4 X 3 1 "X (₹ X ") X 3 O 4 ₹ ... 40X3045*A 9*7. X3 *C4*Y 08 Y4X04, X34Y Y X3 J4W = 4 74 Y3 W3 = Y W ==447. 804 HO∓X 8 496 ₹ 68-4 8 YW, 474 4 4∓07496 ₹ WO4 X1 804 X3 X Y XO WOY. WOY JA YW \mp 84 WOYX YX Δ X8 Y \mp ℓ \mp Y X8 YJO \mp Y Λ ℓ XA ℓ OX OY X8 WOYPO A Δ 'ሃፈX O'ሃ. [—] OX3 4₹. Y X3 4 74 ሃጎ 3 4 O8 ₹O'ሃ O8 3 4 4 ጎ3X₹. XፈY ሃጎ 84O'ሃ 3 4 ፈ 740 YW . O4 4 WX Y1 ⊗O4X4 ₹₹ ₹ XO Y 7 & 4 Y 4Y : OX & 4₹. 414 Y. WOY® Y Y1 X& 4 PO444 (XO X 3 ₹O 4 1) 4(O), 34 (8X X 3) 4X O)) X 3 80(() HOL)) X O8 4((X3 4 4 1 3 X ₹ T O Y C L ₹ X X Y 1 O 4 3 4 4 Y Y ₹ O 4 1 Y 0 8 X 3 4 O Y Y 4 J J O Y X Y Y X.

X 3 4 X Y 4 4 ↑ ₹ YO 4 ^ 3 X X O X 4 Y 4 Y 4 7 X 3 (& O ⊗ 4 Y) Y 7 X Y 3 O 3 4 ∓ C 4 4 O Y Y . ∮OX ℓ X OŦ YOX Δ ₹JOX X3 JO YX: ℓ X X3 YLY Y3O 30/4= ₹0W3 74 7W 7/ ₹ 08 HO4 ₹7404 7W . У 7 X3 7 804 3 ₹ 0Y7 0₹ 474 9 7 8 X: 3 Y ((A F A F XO 9 FO9H WX XO FOWS 4 (4Y, 90X 7) 108 FJ A X, XO YSO7) (8) F YOX3 Y1, C == X34Y YOX3 Y1, OYC == =Y X Y A Y X3 C 9 4X1, Y CC 4CY41 WOYW X3 YF (F 4X Y44 Y X3 X34X OJJ4 FFO4, X3OO13 4WXO46 3OFX 6 X F 44 **≢Ο≢**Ͻ ϶Ϳ ͿΔ Δ ΟΥ Χϡ Ϥ ϽϟϤΧ ΧϡϤΟΟϤϡ ΥϟΎΧ Ο⊗ ϟ϶ ζ ΧϞ, Υ ͺͺΫͿϟϞ, Χϡ Ϥ ⊗ΟϤ, **‡**ϟ⊗ ζϞ 7XO4 XO 444, X34X ⊗ X3 WO7PO 4 4 WOO7X4L ₹ XO 9 4 466L ₹O9H WX XO X3 WOYPO 404 4₹ XO X₹ ८4Y80८ ₹O 4 17, 3 "O₹X 406 X 4WWO44 71 XO X3 Y4₹ 804 Y3 W3 W € 10 477 7X 34∓ 9 7 ∓X49€ ∓3 4. ∓X ∓ 1 7 44€€₹ X3 74 7W 4€07 Y30 OWW4\ OY\ X3 Y44, 4\ 4\ WOY\ PO\ YX(1 X3 WO\PO\ XX. WO\ O\ C1 X \ \ Y\ O\ \ O\ \ X 9 WO™ &4X46 XO X3 ™ 4 1 M 400∓ WOMPO 404 Y 66 ∓XO4L XO 4 6 **▼OJH WX**手, 47ム ツ X へ4X X3 A WOYA X OY: 3 Y CC X3 YY X 3 ∓ YA ∓フ Y∓49C AOX1. HOYPO \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(08 3044 XZ.

₹X ⊗O4XO94X (1, &477)₹, X&4X, YX& ₹744X WO(44 4₹ Y 41, X& Y\ (₹, ₹OO)4 706 WL 4YA 30Y4Y XL 44 YJ 48 WX 4WWOAA. Y34X & A 6 XL Y34X 477 FX4YW. W47 100 P7 WX ⊗40" 47 0774 ₹₹ 4 7 076 40 100 Y ₹\$ X\$4X 1004 WOYPO ₹X "Y41. 740 4 4 46 444 X 09 XO 7004 EX4 90X3. 494 9 Y 66 488 WX 4 XO 700 - X4 4X X ¼₹ ¼ ⊗¼X¾ 4, ¼₹ ¼ X4O ₹O 4 ↑У, ₹ ¼У ₩¾¼4У ¼ Y X¾ X¾ ↑ У 400₹ ₫У₹Y 4 4 WOAA A OO 47 47947=4AOA OO 7A 4707. 9 71 7X40AOW A XO X3 40747 ▼ ツ4X , ゑ Y4∓ 4∓ツ Д タテレ Xゑ WOツŦOヒ ̄ ⊗ Y ₹╗OY むOO Wヒ ツ ツWむ, Yゑ4X Д フ ツД ツW W47Y 34 O7X3 J4W 10044 WO7 XO ₹0 804 ₹8 476 4 X3 47944₹₹4404 **1.**○○ ヘイイツX X O) イ 4〒○リイタC WO) A X O) F, X Y CC タ 〒48 イツ A フ A ツ A ソ X: OX 3 A Y F, $X Y CC YOX C4 \mp X COYA. WOY XOOY O88 YW 4X X3 90C4Y \mp \mp 08 X3 <math>\mp$ \(\frac{1}{2} \) W3: 90X X3 YO4 = Y= 96 744X O8 X3 = Y4X 4774O 4 O8 X3 74 4Y 4Y = 4Y=Y 4.4 Y Y1 X X3 J40J 4 $\angle 4$ 710 $\angle 4$ 1 08 $\angle 4$ 7 $\angle 4$ 71 $\angle 4$ 70 $\angle 4$ 84 7 $\angle 4$ 71 $\angle 4$ 7 $\angle 4$ 7 $\angle 4$ 7 $\angle 4$ 7 \angle ብሃቹΟ" ፈንል ል ≢ፈጎብ *ፈቃር* WOንል X Oን. Xልፈን Yል ር WO"ጋ *CC* ል XO ቹO*9*" X XO X ቹ⊗ X OCOYX44 CL. X 742 4 4 C A OY: Y34X ⊗ Δ (X1 W4) 100 PJ WX ⊗40" X30 ₹ Y30" 100 Y ₹3 X0 4 Δ0W X0 ₹64 41. ツO=X = WO4 QOツ y Oy, 手4 Q H4ツ CCO=、 = X 3 4 X Y 3 W 3 = 4WW J X 49C X O X 3 O = O 4 YAOY X $\mp \vdash AW \mp \Delta$.

WOWS 44 XS 4 ASX YS WS XS 24Y OS Y4XO4 1 FXO XS WOYPO 404, $4Y\Delta$ XS Δ OX 1 FYS WS X Y7OF 1 FO S. S. Y4YY 1 OS F. 1 AX OY, $4Y\Delta$ SO2 C Y1 XS OXS 1 A A 1 FX WOOLD 1 Y XO W 1 AWO F. 1 Y Y1 XS OY, $4Y\Delta$ SO2 C Y1 XS XS 1 A A 1 FX OS S 1 COY FX4X, $4Y\Delta$ 3L FOOYD 702 WL XO 1 AWO Y0 2 XS X4O YX 1 FX OS S 1 COY FX4X, $4Y\Delta$ 3L FOOYD 702 VIL XO 1 AWO Y0 2 XS Y1 XS XSOF OS XS WOYPO 1 AWO WOOYXAL. S Y4L, Y Y XX S Y0 OS XS Y1 Y1 OS S 1 COY Y0 Y1 X4X OY OS XS Y1 Y1 Y1 X1 XO Y1 X

 \otimes 4 Δ 0 \forall 0 \otimes 40 \forall 1 \neq 4 \mp 1 \forall 100 X3 \neq 4 \forall 400 \mp 3 Δ 13 \neq 4 \neq 4 \forall 4 \neq 100 \oplus 40 \oplus 40 \oplus 40 X410 OOF X0 X30 \mp 7 O7C4 \mp X3 4 Δ 8 \neq X.

⊗ 3 WO 3 PO 4 O 4 7 J L J Y Y F F 7 J C L J O X 3 7 F L ⊗ 7 X 3 J C J W O ⊗ X 3 F O A 1 Y Y 3 O Y 3 3 J F Δ F J O F F F F Δ. ⊗ 3 O F X 3 ⊗ J A X A Y H 3 J J F X 3 Y J A Y J F F O ⊗ ⊗ A Δ X O F O J F F X 7 X F ⊗ O A 7 Y A J W O ⊗ F O A 1 Y F.

§ . ⊗O Y3O" X3 WOYPO ∓X 4 COYN∓.

§ . Y3 X3 4 Y 44 X0 ₹ X 4 X (4 4 X 1 4 7 0 7 C Y3 0 7 X 3 7 7 L 3 4 4 0 7 H 0 ₹ X C L WO 9 P O 4 4.

O(O)X44(L)WO4704X Δ X3 orallE Y X3 X3 \mp X4X $\cancel{9}$ L Y3 W3 X3 \pm 34 $\cancel{9}$ Y \pm O $\cancel{9}$ D Δ , - \otimes X3 \pm 34 $\cancel{9}$ OX \otimes 4 (\pm 4 Δ Δ 3 4 $\cancel{9}$ X3 Y44 4 $^{\prime}$ A4 $^{\prime}$ \$\forallEX O\forall, - Y W 4X4 Y(\pm OO)\forall \forallOO\forall \forall \omega OO O\forall WXO4\forall, $^{\prime}$ A\forall \omega OO \omega Y A \omega Y \omega Y

W ⊗O4X3 4, 4₹ XO X3 ⊗⊗ WX O⊗ W4JXO4, 4₹ XO "YO 49€ ₹ 47Δ "Y"O 49€ ₹, 47Δ X3 ΔOWX4 Y O⊗ JO₹X€ "Y Y O", 47Δ X3 J4 YW J€ OY Y3 W3 X ₹ Y 1 Y 44€ ⊗OOYΔ Δ, JO₹X. , §§ , ; 47Δ X3 OX3 4 4OX3O4 X ₹ 47Δ "YOΔ 47 Δ W ₹ OY₹, "Y44X Y ₹ €."Y.

- ; H3 XX1 ₹ HO" 4W 4€ €4Y. - ; 47Δ ₹Δ, ₹7Δ ₱Δ, ₹7Δ ₱. X X, JO₹X€ "Y Y O".

Y X3 4 ∓ 7 WX XO 744×7 W47XO4 ∓ 4 704 49 ∓ 06 X 474 W 4X4 7 ∓ 7 W ∓ 7 W O⊗ X¾ C4Y O⊗ y4X Oy≢, 4 ₹ yX yW O⊗ WOy4 ÿy4X Oy ₹ 4X J4 ₹ yX Д Ÿ Д ↑ y 44CCŁ C へ右と ≡ ツX ツW ○8 W○ツム ツツイX ○ツ イ≡ ○ツ ○8 X3 X Xと □ム ム≡ ○8 X3 耳3 J、8 3 4○孔= $4745 = \mp 6.74$ X3 4 ∓ 90 YEXAYW YY3 W3 4 YAY, 34 YA 704W34 \mp 4 4 J4 S − ₹₹ ८ O⊗ ¼ ∮ ८८ ↑ 4 УХ. ¾ ¼ ₹ X3OO^3X ¾ Ў ₹ ८⊗ ₹ WO4 У Ў ¼У Ў ↑ X3 ¼X フO4W&4手 . ヴ 4 *仁* 1 9 W4O手 X&4X 手& フ &4 4 9 り り X& り ヴむ 王 フO手手 手手 Oり XY ツX 1 ー 8001 3001=, 01 W411 4 1814 JAR 4 4. 4x 471 14x , x3 406 08 WOYA TY4X OY 8 4 == () 4 x 4 y y) 9 804 W0 y 4 y y 4 x 0 y 9 1 4 y 1 = 3 7 0 8 x 3 y 4 x 0 y 0 8 y 3 w 3 X3 O4 1 746 OY) 4 = 4 = 09H WX, 46X3OO13 7 8OO4 2 44= 48X 4 X3 W47XO4 3 34₹ ¼ 4 13X XO 3¼ X3 ₹¼" 4 ₹XO4 Δ XO 3 ™, ₹O4H WX XO 3 ₹ 74₺ У1 W 4X↓ У ₹46 41 XO X3 4 -W47XO4. W 10≠₹494 Y X3 4₹, 3044. ; H09₹X49X 944₹, 403. 47. : 83 30/4/4 FA. 4FF 40. H479441. YOA. . 474 FOWS F 7X 7W O8 WOYA \forall 74X OY \forall 07X 4 ℓ 7O 3 ℓ 4 Y 7 ℓ 4OYOOYW A ℓ 7 ℓ 4 WOO4X O \otimes WO \forall 7 X YX HO4 \$4 WX OY, 474 Y X3 WOOYX42 X3 4 08 X3 Y 72 3 75 (8, O4 08 \$07 4662, 474 YOX Y 4 Y OX446 WOOYX4L. 8644 OF Y, 403. 4 J. : 34 60WY . 40WYYOO4, **∡**XW3 **₹**07**₹** 4 7. , 7. .

- . ↑40x 0₹, △ 04 \$ CC x 7 ¥W ₹, C \$. . W ¥7. . § . У. .
- . W 140x 0₹, ₹∆, ₹¾∆ ¾ X x x x.
- . 140X O₹, 4 A.
- . ↑40X O₹, *C ∮*. . ₩*4*フ. Þ .

W ⊗O4X3 4 ¼₹ XO JO₹Xć "Y Y O", JO₹X, W3,4J. 1º; 4Y4 X3 W4₹ O⊗ 94 4 ₹ CO₹X, 4O9. 4 J. - . - H.

. 42 X3 X4 4X2 OO WW3Y AX, OWXO4 4 ,

90X ₹Χ4ΧΟΧ ₹ 74 00₹ℓ₹ 7¼₹₹ Δ Δ0 ΫΟΧ Ў ጎ Ў 4¼ℓ ͰΧ ЎΔ ΧΟ ¼ ₩ΟΫΦΟ 4 Δ ₩ΟΟЎΧ4₹; ₹ Ў 4 ¼ℓ ₹ 4 7. ; ЎОΔ 4Ў 4 7. ; Þ\$ XX₹ ₹ ĦΟЎ. ℓ. , ; 9ℓ¼. ĦΟЎ. − . ¼₹ XO X\$ ¼77ℓ ₩¼X OЎ 0⊗ X\$ ℓ¼Y₹ 0⊗ ͰЎጎℓ¾ЎΔ XO \$ 4 ⊗O4 ҀЎ 70₹₹ ₹ ОЎ₹, ₹ ↑¼4∆ Ў 4 . 7 ℓℓ, ¼₩. & Y¼ℓЎ. ; ¼ЎД ₹Д. , Ў. ¼ Ё Ħ.

. \mp 7X \dashv Δ 0 \forall 90 \forall X \mp \dashv 0 \forall 90 ℓ 6 ℓ 4 \forall W X \not 4 \mp X: X \not 4 \forall 9 \not 7 \not 4W , \not 9 ℓ 6 X \not 4 \forall 9 HO4 \not 4 \Rightarrow 4 \not 47XO4. \Rightarrow 9 HO4X. ℓ 9. . W47. .

. ツOツX 手中O O, ソ 3 ▼ Wフ 4 X O⊗ C4Y =.

47X, \mp . 47Δ YOX .

. \$ ₹XO 4 \$\(\alpha \) \(\al

 $4\mp$ y4x Oy \mp 44 ya J ya yx O \otimes 4wa Oxa 4, 4ya 4w \pm yoy ϵ a1 yo \mp OJ 4 O4 \pm yx, ッ = (446 J64W = , X3 4 = , O)8O4XO)4X 61, УО ≡О 4 へり JOY 4 4 УОУへ り4X O) = XO OJ3O/4 O4 18O4W X3 1X 41/4X O1/4/ (√4Y: 1/4 X4 4O1/4/ X0 Y3 W3 X3 OJJ4 ₹₹ 4 W47 477 46, 4₹ 0⊗ 4 13X 414 7₹X X3 O774 ₹₹O4; 474 WO7₹ 40 7X61. ⊗ X3 4 X3 OY/L 4 44 FF F 9L 4 FO4X Y1 XO 44 YF, 4Y4 Y8O4W Y1 X3 J 48O4 Y4YW O8 X3 Y4X OY46 O46 N4X OY 4Y4 X3 ₹ ₹ X3 J4 YW J6 O8 HO₹X Y44. WO, X3 4 ₹ YO 4 10/44 7x 474x 074/ 04 7 707 W 74/ WOO4x xo 44HO4 W4x 0707 PO \(\bar{x}\) 07\(\bar{x}\) 08 *C4Y80C W47X04 04745*. 434 3 14 4X *3*4 X4 3, 30 303 W 74C W004X, Y3 X3 4 08 WOYYOY CAY OA 90 XL. WAY XAY WONY SAYW 08 AYA 90 FX OYF 44 F YN OOX O⊗ AO∓X C ₹ SO4: YO4 W4Y 4Y1. PO ₹X OY 4 ₹7 WX Y1 X3 Y844WX OY O⊗ X4 4X ₹ 9 4 4 WXC7 47 X4X 4 9 804 WOO4X F 08 C4Y, 4YR YO4 X 34Y PO FX OYF 4 FJ WX Y1 $900XL 4WPO + \Delta + 4 WOYX + 4$ HO4 FA WX OY 4FFOW A OY61 97 X3 FO 4 17 7 Y 30W X3 4 13X O4 JOY 4 08 △ WC4A YN Y4A 4Y△ J 4W , 4Y△ YO△ ⊗૨ YN X३ A X AYF, ₹ ₹X △, № JX YN Y ₹OY W4∓ ₹ 0⊗ J44X W0644 ⊗4WX₹, Y3 4 X3 ¥ 31 34₹ X30013X ⊗ X X0 4WX Y X3 X3 WOYWOAA YW OO A \mp YAX OY AX CAAA, Y \mp X AA OO JAOW A YA OYCL OJOY A \mp JA 4O↑4X . ₮७ ↑A 4X 9A X4 ७, X\$ У ७↑ O₹O*4CC*1, *9*1, 4 ₮J W 4C WO७७ ₮₮ O७, Δ (\4X ₹ 3 ₹ JOY 4 XO 4 W 4 OJOY ΦO ₹X OY O⊗ W4JXO4 4Y4 J4 5 XO X 3 W 3 ⊗ HOA1 08 X3 447 44CX1 HOO4X. 30X 40 X = 7414X 8407 3 = 044 7411 HOA FA WX OY, Y X3 44 477 46 X0 X3 7A 7 HOOYW 6: 444 9 80A X34X XA 90466 260 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

4(O) WO) 477 PO ₹X O) O8 W47XO4 O4745 \$ 4 ₹WO₹₹ 4: 10/23 9₹XO) . 9 4 4 W3074, Y7477 = 47.74 7. H007W C, XO ; C H40r .r4 7, 4007C. ; 3 CC . 4 4 4 4 0 9, 40 ₹ ₹ *C € A 7. : 4* 9 0 × 9 4 9 4 × 0 9 4 × *C* 4 Y 0 4 W 0 0 4 × 0 8 4 0 × 1. FW JX Y1 Y X3 W4∓ O8 4 X4O∓X. ₹4. 9 4; 4Y4 84 X3 . J 44∓OY, 3O(X ₹ H4∓. Y . ⊗3 4 ⊗04 . Y3 4 ×3 " "9 4∓ 0⊗ ×3 J40 ∓ 0°46 へ0 4°1" "X 0⊗ 4 4 W "X6L WOYPO 1 4 WOOYX 17 ₹ \$ 4 X3 7407 4X1 08 4 Y4X 08 X. Y30 344 9 Y 1 80₹ 4 9 YX3 10 1901, 90X 344 9 YJ 19 XX 4 XO 1 \ 4 \ 094 1 \ 0 X 41L \ FO1 CC49W , Y 3 = OY) 3OO= ") X3 W X1. ") Y3 W3 X3 = TO4 Y4 = ") 44 A 74 Y3 W3 Y4 = 4X 4 WOY = △ 4496 △ ∓X47W ⊗40" X3 ∓W 1 0⊗ 4WXO46 30 = X C X ∓: X Y4 = 3 6△ 97. X3 ソOソ4Oツ W 手手よソX *9CCO*. YO=X タ 4へよ44 4 ソ X 3 ~へ 3 X O 8 よ 3*O 手 X ~ 手 【SO 4* . より4 $4 \Delta A W = 0.04$ XO ; 47A ₹ \$ 66. A 4A4O7, W 7. & WXO. ; 4OX Y3 W3 O') O') JO ')X, 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\) WX ')\(\lambda\) X 4\O\(\frac{1}{4}\) Y \(\frac{1}{4}\) A\(\frac{1}{4}\) A\(\frac{1}\) A\(\frac{1}\) A\(\frac{1}{4}\) A\(\frac{1}{4}\) A\(\frac{1}{4}\) A\(\fra 40ቹቹ. ; ፈንል *ጋ 4 ር*04ል *Ø ንአ 4 ል* ን^一; Y እል ንሃ እል ጋ40ጋ 4 Wልፈ4ፈWX 4 0**Ø** እል X44Y=4WX OY Y4= X34X O8 4 30=X (= ZO4, "Y44, 8 YOX 8/4144YX, 1 X YOY4O") *W ₹₹ፈ′ΥΧ ∃ CCO.* 4 ጎፈ́4Δ ƒ ንጎ ጻፈ́Δ ƒ0Xጻ X0 Xጻ X ୭, Xጻ *JCፈ*W , ፈ′ሃΔ Xጻ J 4₹0୬: ፈ′ንΔ. WOYF PO YXCZ. X34X X3 YOY W J4C WOOAX 344 YO HOA F4 WX OY XO 44HOA1 O)/1. 1 3 4 4 × 0 × 3 ↑ 0 ↑ 1 7 × 8 0 1 ↑ 4 ↑ ₹₹. Y ₹3 4 (/ × 3 ↑ 8 0 1 ↑ WO) 7 7 4 × × 0 **氡 ₮ ツイトト ₮٪૨ ΧΟ イ イ₮ Χ氡 トͰΟΔ↑ツ ツΧ Ο⊗ Χ氡 WOフイ ツ トͰΟΟイΧ Ο⊗ タΟツタイϞ.**.. - . ^{_} よへより、× &よ手 タ り & la x &la x x x x x x x y awoyfxlyw f x &lx l a y yxll O⊗ 4 740 ₹ O)46 へO 499 9X 404 9A X 9 O⊗ Y44. 344 9 9 ₹O9 9O9X3₹ 74 OO₹6₹ y X3 Oy4 ₹XO49 4 JO∓∓ ∓∓ Oy O⊗ X34X へO 4y" yX. 4'y4 X34X WOO4X∓ ⊗O4 X3 ∡△ツッ≒×イ┵x ○ッ○⊗ ਖ○≒x ₩ Υ イ xョッ≒ xx уヘ ッ x, ○ッム イ xョ ┵○xョ○イ xł ○⊗ xョ┵x **₹O∮H WX O⊗ WO**1) **₹**49W *∮***1.** 4 909 W J46 WOO4X. □ 4. . □ 494 X3 4 **₹** 90 △ ₹X YWX OY, Y X3 ₹ 4 ₹J WX, 4 XY Y X3 *JO9(W 4YA J4 4X J*4OJ 4X1 O⊗ 4Y 49=000x 70744W3: 474, x3 4 804, 7072 7 x3 3474= 08 x3 9479 4 08 47 49=000X 70744W3, Y30= X 44 X04L 34= 9 7 W07PO 4 4 9L X3 94 X =3, 74L 9 4 WO 4 A 8407 X3 9474 4, O) 47 180474X O), O) 9 3468 O8 X3 W40Y). $4\Delta A$ WAOYA. YYAJJ $\mp AJ$. .

₹₹ X3 ₩₹JXO4, ツ↑ ツ 4₹€, ₫ €0♥↑₹ X0 X3 ₹0 4 ↑У 0⊗ X3 ₹X4X ₹€X300↑3, ₫₽ ツOウ W フネヒ イ ヘOヒネx Oウテ、xタ、 ネwxoネヒ Wネフxoイキ ツネネ ネwpo イ キoツ キoタoイム ツネx 4 13X= X 4/=0 80//0Y= X34X YO 94 X =3 =09H WX W4Y Y4 YX4 Y 4Y 4WX OY 414 Y=X X3 W47X04. H40r . r4 Y 40016. . ₹Y4 ₹X4X 4 ₹06X Y1 840 Y4 ₹X4X O8 Y44, 8 J40J 4 \times 1 \neq 5 \wedge 0 1 \wedge 44 1 440 1 00 \mp 70JJ0 \mp \times 0 1 \times 34 \times \times 460 1 \wedge 15 \times 10 △OO^(. ; rCJ3 Y=XOY . 9 △A W3OY4, YY4JJ = 4 J. . . ∓⊗ 4Y ド∀^(=3 Y4 4C WOツツムツム 4 ₹ ∑ ムツŁ ツO ムタヒ メキ₹ ツ ツ ₹ フ4Oフ 4X₺, X\$¼X XO4ツ₹ OOX Wヒ メ⁴イヒ₺ XO タ 94 X ₹3 7407 4X1, 3 ⊗04⊗ X₹ 3 ₹ 74 ∑ X0 X3 74 ∑ H004X ₹0७ X ७ ₹ WOY800YA A Y X3 X3 HOOAX O8 4A" 14CX7, 4YA X34X WOOAX 4Y44A\ X3 4 XO47 O8 X XO X3 744X1 8407 Y307 X Y4 X47 7, 83 HOO4X O8 447 446X1 F X3 J40J 4 X4 90746 804 X3 X4 46 08 P0 FX 07 08 J4 Z 04 70 J4 Z . 474 X r 4W ₹ ₹ X 3 ₹ HO4 ₹4 WX OY 4₹ 4 WOO4X O& 74 ∑ , OY4 4 4 WOYY ₹₹ OY & 40Y 3 ₹ 261 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

▼O 4 17年、O4 X3 4 ▼O9H WX ▼、44 ▼、91、フ44X WOL44 X4 4X1、XO WO7年X XOX 4 X4 90746 804 X34X \(\frac{1}{2}\) W 46 J04J0\(\frac{1}{2}\); 474 \(\frac{1}{2}\)O\(\frac{1}{2}\) W J46 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X4XOX \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\)J4\(\frac{1}{2}\)TA \(\frac{1}{2}\) ▶७९८४७४ ७४ ♦ 08 ₹0₩3 X4 ४X1. 830₹. Э₹. ४४4 X 0७४८ ४4X ₩6 ₹ 08 X3 4 8 9 X X4 4X1 08 J 4W 9 XY 9 14 4X 94 X4 9 4Y4 844YW, 08 X3 X3 941 . W 4X4 Y WOY YX OYF Y 4 "J44 ⊗O4 Y4 "YY ⊗7. Y1 J4 X ₹3 ₹OJH WX∓ ⊗O4 X3 WOY⊗ ₹W4X OY 08 X3 4 J40J 4XL 4L X3 84 YW3 4 060X 0Y44L 10 4YY YX. 4Y4 W 4X4 Y WO"" $\mp \mp$ O" $4\mp$ Y 4 4770 "X Δ 4 XY "Y X XYO WOO"X 4 \mp XO +4" "Y Δ 4 W Δ OJOY FOWS 44 X FS WL4 YF: 474 XS FX4XOX **へ O., , W. , Y**4手 フ4手手 4 Y X3 X3 FA'Y OJH WX: A'YA FOWA WCA "FY A AAHOA WAX A OJOY J XY Y XA XYO WOOYXA F. FX Y4F 3 C4, 3OY 4, X34X X3 F WOY "X OYF 4"Y4 X4 AX F 4"Y4 X3 4WX ⊗O4 W444₹ タヘ X¾ ₹4♥ УХО ⊗⊗ WX. ДД УОХ ԻWCOД X¾ HO4 ₹Д WX OУ O⊗ 4 WOO4X O⊗ PO X1 X0 1-4" Y 4" 4 Y804W PO X ₹ 4XX4W3 Y1 OJOY X3 WO"J Y∓4X OY Y X3 34YA\ O8 X3 7 4\O7 Y Y3O\ 84 OO4 X3 4Y444 O8 X3 WOYY\\ \O7 H\ 344 9 Y ツ4ム:a*CC.44440*ツ,40手= CC = 4フ.,O 440C ツへ W.H. ツ W ツ.&WXO.: 4ツム X Y4\(\frac{1}{4}\) \ \34\(\frac{1}{4}\) \ \4\(\frac{1}{4}\) \\4\(\frac{1}{4}\) \\4\(\frac{1}{4}\) \\4\(\frac{1}{4}\) \\4\(\frac{1}{4}\) \\4\(\frac{1}{4}\) \\4\(\frac{1}{4}\) \\4\(\frac{1} WOY YX OYF 34F 9 Y 74A 97. X3 WOYY FF OY 4F OA 97. X3 JA 7. HOOYW € F 488 WX 4 97. 4 X40=X 04 97. 84404. 4 WOO4X 08 PO X7. 34= HO4 =4 WX 09 XO

#347. X**=** . ○**※ ※31** * 4**=**13**※** ○**※** 7○**W**※**/=**ツ**=**ツ**=**ツ**=**のツ.

§ . 4 8 7 x 0 y 0 8 x 3 4 1 3 x 0 8 7 0 ₹ x 6 y y 0 y

 $\otimes_{A^{n}}$ $A \cap_{A \times} O \otimes JO = X \land Y \circ O Y = X \land A \times Y \circ A \times$

§ . 800744x 07 08 x3 ₹ 4 13x.

∮ WፈO≢ , ፈ₩WO4ሷ ንጎ XO X¾ OረOንXፈ4ጊ ረፈY O⊗ ንፈX Oን≢, X¾ Yፈ4, ፈቹ XO Xቹ $\otimes \otimes$ WX \mp , \mp 4 JOX \triangle HO \mp X OY 9OX% \mp \triangle \mp , 9OX \angle Y Y \mp 9 W4O \mp Y44, Y% X% 4 HO \mp X O4 YOX, ₹ 4 Y4X OY46 WOYW 4Y; 4YA, ⊗ X3, ₹O9H WX₹ Y3O & 13X O4 ₹0⊗& 4, Y X3, Y4X OY4C W4O₹, ₹3OOC4, 4⊗X 4 X3 Z 34 , X3 4 Y X3 4 Z 4₹OY₹ O4 X3 4 7407 4X1, ⊗466 Y YXO X3 Y Y1 ₹ 70Y 4, 4, 4, 50 ⊗04X0Y4X YW 4 YX, 4 ₹XO4 4 XO X3 3474 \mp 08 X3 4 OYY \mp 070, X3 4 \mp 70 4 \pm 70 Y31 X3 1 \mp 300 \pm 4 Y0X \pm 9 4 ₹XO4 Δ XO X3 4 ⊗O4♥ 4 WOYΔ X OY. ₹X ₹ X3 ₹4♥ 4₹ ⊗ X3 ₹ 34Δ ♥ 4 ₺ ♥ X4Y), FO X3 Y41 4 HOFX O) X3 J41X OO X3 1 Y4X O), X3 1 Y 1 O)HOFX/1 W47XO4 △ 97. X3 Y 77. 474 X30₹ YOX3 Y1 ₹ 704 Y4XO446 X347 XO 4 ₹XO4 X3 77 ¼₹ ₹00°) ¼₹ X 9 WO® ₹ 70₹₹ 96′, ₹Ø X3 Y¼4 9 O%HO₹X, X3 ₺ ¼4 O%¼ 4 %O ^4 ¼X 4 O4/ 14X O1 XO ₹088 4 1 4XO1 7 1X 8O4 X₹ 1HO₹X W X341 X3 4 ₹X 08 X3 Y4X OY. 804XOY 94 Y1\ AOYY X3 (O) X3 4 3 44\ Y3 Y X3 7 44 X4Y Y: \ F3 344 9 Y W47XO4 4. Y X3 4 X3 4 OYY ₹0 4 1\Y, Y04 X3 Y Y7, 34₹ 4Y7. 744X W0644 4 1 3 X O 4 X 3 7 9 8 3 7 7 1 3 4 ₹ CO ₹ X 1 O 7 4 W W 4 7 X Y 3 4 X 3 3 4 4 1 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 440X \$ 4.

§ . **3**OY X X4¥ ₹ 88 WX.

§ . 08 yo 46 4 x1 y y 0x446 y4x 0y1.

90Y, X3 4 \3X 08 70\\ X2 \\ Y 9 \\ Y 0\\ A0 \\ Y 90X \\ X4\\ Y 88 \\ X \\ Y 9 0\\ A4\(\text{WOO}\) X4 \\ X \\ Y \\ Y \\ X \\

§ . YA4X XA YA # 44 4 WO 4496 97 XA # 4 1 AX.

74X014662. 42 4 74 08 7407 4X2 7 13X 9 1 WO 1 A 92 X3 1 13X 08 フロギXC ツ ウ O ツ: 4 ウ Δ X 3 イ 耳 ウ O ウ X イ ウ Ŧ W イ 4 Ŧ O ウ Y S え が O 4 タ C 耳 〒 3 O O C ム タ 「 ト W J X Δ) $X3 \mp W4\mp$, $J40 \triangle \Delta X3 \mp W479 W 4X4 767 4 W017 <math>\mp \Delta 474 \Delta 7X \otimes \Delta$. 4WWOAQ Y\CL. X3 4YW YX∓, OY A WO A Y\ FOW3 X3 Y\∓ ⊗AOY X3 Y YL. 84 PO YX/I 4 FXO4 4 X3 Y XO X3 4 804Y 4 0YY 4F. 40X X3 4 88 WO/XI 08 4 WO1) = 71 X3 71 O8 X3 = 74XO4 . 474 X3 746 = 4 FJOX = 73 W3 YOO64 44 = 840" X3 J40= WOX 01 08 X3 OY1 4= W64 4 X0 X3 7. 34 9 14 4 A 70X = 08 ₹0⊗⊗ W 'YX Y '\3X '&O4 X3 '\ '\ 446 \ \\$X496 \ \\$3" 'YX O& 4 WOYX 4447. J44WX W . &O X3 = WOY= A 44X OY= Y "Y47. 4AA, X34X, 84O" X3 (XX(3O) "YX 4X4") A O8 4 WO 4 Y1 88 WX \ X4Y Y 91 X3 Y Y1 4Y4 OYW W444 4 XO 4 7/4W O8 \ \ 4 X X X 4 4 4∓07496 74 ∓077X 07 44 ∓ ∓ X34X X3 8047 4 0Y7 4∓ 34 4 6 7P0 ∓3 4 X3 4 7407 4X1. ₹X ₹ X3 4 804 Y X3 4 4₹09 X34X 70 496 ₹ 04 900X1 44 1°W 7X 4 840" X3 4 13X 08 JO\\(\frac{1}{2}\)X\(\frac{1}{2}\)Y\(\frac{1}{2}\)Y\(\frac{1}{2}\)X\(\frac{1}\)X\(\frac{1}{2 ∡⊗X ← 3 ₹ ₩∡フXO4 O⊗ X3 ७; У Y3 W3 W¼₹, X3 フ4Oフ4 XO4 У X3 ← 8 УД₹ ४ △ 88 WOCX1 7 4 WO17 = 71 3 = 88 WX=, YO4 = 74 =07 △ XO 34 4 C YPO =3 △ X3 Y. 47 Δ , 4 \mp X3 WO \mp XO \forall 34 \mp O \forall W 9 \forall 4 Δ \forall XX Δ , 47 Δ \mp 7OY Y CC \mp X49<math>C \mp 3 Δ , X3 AYOOLA 9 47 7HO\(\text{Y}\) \\ Y \\ OL4X Y\\ X \\ J4 L Y\), \\ \ . \(A^{Y}\)OY\\ X\(\text{X}\) \\ A\), \(\xi L A\) Y 4 YOX X 4 4X ∆ 6 Y OX 3 4 YO 496 J4OJ 4XL: X 3 L, 9L X 3 4 \ 3X O8 JO∓X6 Y Y OY. Y 4 4 \(XO X \) A \(Y \dagger \) A \(T \) A $44 \equiv 0 \equiv 0 \times 10^{-4}$ $\times 10^$ 474 4₹W 4X4 7 XO Y3O7 3 9 CO71 4, X3 OY7 4, ₹X CC 7X 4X4 7 71 3O7 ₹ O8 4 WO 4 YA 3 Y, YATE YOX FOJJOT Δ XO 3A 4 4 ℓ YPO T3 Δ 3 T 4 A3X.

§ . O⊗ X≼Q∓ J 4∓QY∓ Y≼Q W4YYOX 4 XQ4Y 97. X≼ 4 13X Q⊗ JQ∓X6 YY Y QY. .

 $74 \mp 09 \ 4\mp 08 \ Y44, \ Y30 \ 34 \ 7 \ \ Yx3 \ 474406, \ - \ x \ 44 \ xo4 \ \mp 4y4 \ xoy9\mp \ Y3 \ w3 \ 34 \ \mp 04y \ xx \ 4 \ xo \ x3 \ \ y74, \ 4y4 \ 34 \ \mp Y04y \ 04 \ 740y \ \mp 4 \ 466 \ 7 \ 4yw \ \ xo \ 3y, \ - \ w4yy0x \ 08 \ x3 \ y\mp 6 \ \mp 4 \ xo4y \ xo \ x3 \ 4 \ 804y \ 4 \ woy4 \ xoy \ 47 \ x3 \ 4 \ 73x \ 08 \ 70\mp x6 \ y7 \ y0y;$

§ . ⊗ 3 1 YHO1 X 3 ₹ 4 1 3 X Y 3 Y 4 X 4 Y Y.

30X ⊗ X3 ₹0 4 17 4 X4Y ₹ X30₹ X0YY₹, W00YX4 ₹, 04 J4 ₹0Y 4₹, Y30 344 90074 XO 4 - ₹X496 ₹3 X3 7 7 X3 4 74 ₹X 7 WO74 X O7 § YHOL X3 4 13X 08 JO∓X6 Y Y 0Y Y X300X 4YL 94 4W3 08 X3 4 Y044, 4YL OL4X OY OO X3 47L 13X 4 O4 X3. O3 Y Y7L COF F 17L X3 W34YW OO Y44 4 1 13X Y3 W3 X3 W347W O8 Y44 344 4 804 1 7 3 7. 40X, W07W 47 71 74 707 47 08 Y44. ∡ Δ ₹X YWX OY ₹ XO 9 Y¼ Δ . ₹8 X 3 ₹ Y 4 YX 4 € ₹ 84 OY X 3 4 J¼ 4O€ . X 3 ₹ Y \ \ W 4WO™=X¼YW O⊗ X3 4 WO™ Y1 ¼1¼ Y YXO X3 70Y 4 0⊗ X3 4 0YY Y4X 0Y 40 ₹ YOX 4 C 4∓ X3 Y, T = YW . Y ⊗ X3 I 344 4 XO4Y 4 30Y . X3 I YOOC4 ∓X CC 34 WO')X YO 4 J4 ∓O') 4∓. ⊗3 WO')∓ YX O⊗ X3 Y Y7. Y3O 344 W4JXO4 4 X3 Y. O4 3 ∓ XOX46 \(\operatorname{0} \operatorname{1} \operatorname{0} \operatorname{4} \operatorname{0} \operatorname{ YOX XO ⊗⊗ WX X3 4 ₹W47. T 4 7407 ₹ Y3 W3 74 ₹07 4₹ ⊗4 40 YX67 74Y Y 044 4 XO 4 O 4 X 3 YWOY Y YW = 08 4 H4 6, - X 3 OY67 O96 74X OY YWOY9 YX OY X 3 Y =, ₹₹₹ 1 1 4 804 X 3 4 4 ₹ 4 9W . 4 4 4 8 X 3 X 4007 ₹ 08 X 3 4 7 4 4 X 7 ₹ 3006 4 1 4 7 フO== == O) O⊗ X3 フC4W Y3 4 X3 1 4 = 4 , X3 WO)= PO yW =, X34X, タモ X3 4 13X 08 Y44, X3 7, 4 WO 4 X3, 46 9 4X7, 44 4 7 XO 4 XO X3, 4 OY) Y4X OY, 474 4 Y\(\frac{1}{2}\times 4\times 0\) \(\frac{1}{2}\times 4\times 0\times 4\times 0\) \(\frac{1}{2}\times 4\times 0\times 4\times

§ . Y3 X3 4 X3 \ 4 \ 73X FX YA\ X0 X3 4 7407 4X\ 46 Y4X 4 9L X3 Y Y1.

₹3 ₹. ¼₹ Y 3¼ ¾¾0 ₹ ツ. 4₹XO4 △ XO 3 4 804") 4 WOY△ X OY. ¼Ÿ△ 4 ツ₹X¼X △ ツ フよ4× 08 ま 4 フ40フ 4×モ 4車 まよな タ り ムヒ りばx ぬ タモ ×ま り ツモ Yまし ま り フx ま 4 り **₹○ᢖ₦ WX Oツ. ₹ツ X為 ⊗ イ₹X フረ¼W , Y ¼4 XO ツ¼ツ ¼ ム ₹X ツWX Oツ タ XY ツ ツO ₡₰₡₡** 7407 4X1 YOX 4 WO 4446 41 X3 4 13X 0⊗ 70 ₹X6 7 Y 07 § , 474 770 *490* **∓. ⊗**ま 8047 4 4 COYN X Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y X Y X Y X O A F A 4 Y A F A Y A A Y A T 44 WO 44967 46 74X X. 47 XO 770 496 F. 6 X X 9 4 7 79 4 4 X 34X X 3 **4WPO ₹ X OY O⊗ 4 XOYY X4Y Y YY44 ₹ YOX @OLL? WOYFO YY4X 4 X LL WOY® 4" 4** 97. 4 X 1 4X 1 08 7 4W , O 1 97. X 3 YX 1 FO 97 FF O Y O 1 4 FX 10WX O Y 08 X 3 FX 4X . ⊗ CC X 3 7, X 3 ∓O 4 7 7 0 8 X 3 4 X X O Y 7 3 4 ∓ 3 O 7 ∓ 0 8 XO YA WA X & COY1 4 § 4 X 4 Y Y 1 X, O 4 O 8 4 W O 4 Y 1 X 4 7 4 Y 1 4 Y 4 8 4 O Y X 3 Y O Y Y X X 4 X O 4 Y F Y X O 4 FO'V F X F 'V'VO 496 JOFF FF O'VF 840'V X3 34'VA F 08 X30 F J 4F0'VF Y30 34 9 V ₹0 J4 ७४XO4 (२ ⊗O4Y444 XO JO4W34₹ X3 ७. ₹) 4O2 У1 X3 ७ O⊗ OУ Y3O 344 У0X **4**¹ **4**²**∓**O**2**O × **4 1 3 X** × O **4 ₹7**0**∓** O**8** × **3 7 .** X **3 . 7 0 4 3 4 4 3** 94414 Y: 474 ⊗ X3 1. J40 COF 4₹ 91. X3 X44Y₹4WX OY. X ₹ 4 WOY₹ ₽O YW XO 265 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

Y3 W3 X3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{$

4 OLOX O) WLY IX XL X3 II XO X3 A A3X O8 JOEXL II I OI. #1 OAA A HOEXL XO **4')**₹Y 1 X 3 ₹ PO ₹X O'), X 3 1 YO ₹X **4'** A' Y **9** A' A ₹X YWX O'Y O⊗ WA'₹ ₹, ₹⊗ X 3A'X WOYPO 1 △ ₹X.4X 3.4₹ YOX 1. X.4WPO ₹W △ Y 3 4 Y Y ₹O.9H WX OY, 3.4₹ YOX OLOYX44 (I FO9" XX A, 4")A 34F OY(I W 4F A XO 4 F FX 840")49 (XI. - 8 3 4 WXO4 ¾¥₹ YOX ∠¼ ¼ ¼₹ ¼ X¾ ₹YO4¼ O⊗ WOYPO ₹X ¼Y¼ X¼Y Y OJ X¾ ₹W JX4 O⊗ J 4W 4YA 4O X1. T ₹OW3 4 J OJC 44 YOX 4 4CCl ₹O∮AO 4: X3 1 44 OYCl A ⊗ 4X A . ⊗3 4 4CCL W4770X 9 WO7 X3 4 4 XO47 XO X3 4 8047 4 \ XO4X O7 \ XO 1 Y414 3 7. 78 X3 7047 PO 7X WOYPO 101, YOX 4 71 47 4667 XO X3 7X4X 08 Y3 W3 Y =7 4Y, YX Y4 = X0 Y 7 X 0Y4 4 3 = 0YY H04 =4 WX 0Y 4 X 3 4 Y444 08 정 = WXO41, 3 JOX = 3 內 (정) X 3 J(4W O⊗ X 3 ⊗O4 기 4 WO) 무O 4O4, 4기소 4 WO 기 = C4Y⊗OCCL 4 ₹ ₹X 3 ™, 4Y4 4 4 C 3 4₹ C⊗ O⊗ 4 ⊗4 OO449C OJJO4XOY XL XO 4 WO 4 3 4 () **えつツ ○8 ×3 ○フフイ ==○ 1 ○○へ3× ヘ ツ 4○○=ごし ×○ 1 ツ =× 4× 3 1 ツ ×3 フ○== == ○ツ ○8** 4CC **3 4 4 13 X ₹** §

X3 1.9 WOY 4.744X O8 X, 47Δ ∓ 344 X ∓ 84 X . 83 4.804Y 4.74X ∓ 4.9700 C CL Δ \mp X 407L Δ ; 4CC X \mp 4C4X OYF, 4CC X \mp 4CC X \pm 4C

§ . 4 1 3 X 0 8 JO ∓ X 6 Y 9 Y 0 Y 8 O 4 Y 3 4 X X ₹ 4 ∓ X O 4 A 4 X X 3 J 4 W .

90X Y34X $A \equiv W \triangle A \times O \times S$ Y $Y = Y = A \times A =$

§ . ⊗3 4 13× 08 70∓×∠ " " Y O " 40 ∓ " YOX 1 = ∓X 48× 4 4 7 4 W .

§ . Y31 46Y41∓ Y804W 804 74 ∓0Y 4∓.

804X3 4, X30 \mp 74 \mp 07 4 \mp Y30 44, Y X300X 47 \pm 1. C4Y80. 4 4 \mp 07, Δ X4 7 Δ 48X 4 X3 W07W.C0 \mp 07 08 7 4W, 9 W07 77 Δ 4X C2 84, Y3 7, O7W \mp W47 Δ 8407 W47X X2, X3 2 34 7 4 4W3 Δ 4 7 0X44. W007X42: 804, 7 7 \mp 44 70X X0 9 704 \mp 0 4 48X 4 X3 7 4W, W07X 70 \mp X0 9 3 \mp 7 77. 83 \mp 40. 40X304 \pm X3 74W, W07X 70 \mp X0 40 70X 4 Δ 7 X 47 Δ 7 40X304 \pm X3 74WX W 08 7 \mp 607 4 \mp 707 4 \mp 07 4 \mp 08 Y44.

§ . 30Y X3 4 13X ₹ 474 096 14X 07 08 74 ₹07 4₹ ₹09 ₹ ₹X.

§ . 8 = X4" " YX O8 4 74 = O" 4 O8 Y44.

&\$ 74 ∓ 0 94 + 0 94 + 0 44×3 480 + 4 44×4 44×4

§ . 7444 41.

Y X3 Y4X OYF Y3 W3 34 \mp X49 ℓ \mp 3 Δ X3 Y Δ \mp \mp O ℓ O θ ℓ X3 W444 4 τ X \mp 0 O4 A4 O4 Δ 4 Y Δ X34X X3 τ \pm 300 ℓ 0 WOYX YO 804 ℓ 8 OY ℓ \mp 7 Δ 7 \pm 7 X3 HO Δ 7 YX O8 4 WOO4X, X30 \mp X \mp \mp X ℓ \ell \pm 0 \pm 7 \pm 7 YOXY X3 \mp X4Y Δ 4 Y1 X3 W47X X1

OO OY OO X3 $744X \mp 730$, OY 3 $\mp 4 \times 04$ 30%, $\mp 97 \times 70 = 20$ 30%, $4 \times 4 \times 10$ 30%, 4×10 30%, 4

§ . 4 \O∠4X OYF 4 F7 WX Y\ 70\(\text{TX}\) Y OY. \(\text{FX}\) 4 \(\text{A}\) X 4 \(\text{A}\)X O 4 WO\(\text{FX}\) OY.

Y 40 YOX 3 4 YX 4 YXO 4 4 X4 (08 Y34X X3 W ((4Y = 08 J44X W0(44 Y4X OY = 34 O4∆4 Y ∆ Y X3 4 ₹7 WX XO X3 4 ^3X O8 7O₹X(") Y O": Y WOYX YX OO4₹ (₹ Y X3 OJF 4 Y1 X34X FOW3 COW4C 4 10C4X OYF 44 OJC 14X04L OY X3 FOJH WXF O⊗ X3 ₹X4X 4(O), 474 40 YOX 4⊗⊗ WX ⊗O4 17 4₹. Y X3 4 40 Y 3 4 1°4" Y $\mp X \cancel{4} \cancel{4}$ C ∓ 3 \forall 4 $\cancel{C1}$ $\cancel{4}$ WOY YX OY $\cancel{4}$ C 4 13X, Y3 W3 4 $\cancel{C4}$ X \mp OY $\cancel{C1}$ XO X3 WOYX $\cancel{4}$ XWX Y1 744X F. HOFXOYF WOY8 47 A 37. COY1 4YA WOYFX4YX OF 44 O3C 14XO47. OY X30= Y4X OY= Y30 34 1 Y 4 X4W X WOY= YX XO X3 Y: 4Y4 X3 7 44 X0 9 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\) WX \(\Delta\), Y3 \(\gamma\) YOX WO\(\gamma\)X444\(\frac{1}{4}\) XO X3 \((\lambda\)4Y O\(\O\) \(\gamma\)X3O\(\frac{1}{4}\) Y \(\O\)X3O\(\frac{1}{4}\) Y \(\O\)X3O\(\frac{1}{4}\) Y \(\O\)X3O\(\frac{1}{4}\)Y \(\O\)X3O\(\frac{1}\)Y \(\O\)X3O\(\frac{1}\)Y \(\O\)X3O\(\frac{1}\)Y \(\O\)X3O\(\frac{1}\)Y \(\O\)X3O\(\fra ሃ⊗4 ሃጎ ሣ ሃX O⊗ X¾4X ₹4W4 Δ C4Y 44 ⊗4OCXጊ 4YΔ ሣ 4C Δ; 4YΔ, У₹X 4Δ O⊗ WOY⊗OAY Y1 XO ∓OW\$ WO∓XOYF. 47 Y4X OY ₹ 900Y4 XO OF \$ 4 Y4 4 004₹ XO 88 WX X3 4 490(X 0), 470) X3 4074 X3 4 73X 08 70 FX(7) Y 07, Y4 F 7 804W . ") ") X ") ₹ 08 740800" A 7 4W . Y X 3 4 ₹7 WX X 0 ") 4X 0" ₹ Y X 3 Y 3 W 3 40" 344 Y X3 4 WOYY WX OYF O8 84 Y4F3 J. (13XF O8 30FJ X4(X1, Y04 4((4YW . \otimes 3 \mp Y4 \mp 9 W4O \mp X3O \mp Y4X OY \mp Y 4, 4 \mp Y 34 464 441 O9 \mp 4 4, WOY \mp 4 44 Y **≢Oツ ツ ¼≢O4 ¼₮ ツ ツ ₮. ⊗३ フイ ¼८ ツ₩ O⊗ ツ ८△ イ ツムツツ イ₮ ጴ₡₮ ¼८णО₮Х イネムŸ३ イ** *4906* ₹¾ △ X¾*4*X △ ७७४७X ○⊗ *94*4*94*4 ₹७.

 $4 \mp \times 0 \times 3 \land 9 \land 4 \checkmark 4 \circlearrowleft 0 \checkmark \times 3 \land 4 / 4 \mp 9 \lor 0 \otimes \times 4 / 4 \times 1, \mp W / 4 / 2 \times 4 / 4 \circlearrowleft 1 \rightarrow 4 \circlearrowleft 1 \rightarrow 4 / 2 \times 4 / 3 \rightarrow 4$

W YOX $\angle YX$.

. *C 9*. . W47. F. § .

. △ ↑ ₹X, ८ 9. № ८ №. △ Ħ ¥JX. X JO ₹X 6 ♥. ८ ↑. . § .

#347. X . ○※ ※31: 4手へ3※ ○※ フ4手 4※1: フ1:4W○>W 手> Y44.

§ . WO≠N WX∓ WよりYOX WO™M X SQ∓X L X ∓ Y XSQOX XS ∓O 4 17 ∓ O44 4.

§ . 834x 044 4 747 4 1 7 446 04 744x WO644.

 \otimes 3 =0 4 1) = 040 4, Y3 W3 W0" "J4" A # 4WX = 0 \otimes 30 = X C X = X + 4 1 3 X X O W0" X X 3 ", \(\overline{\pi} \) X 3 4 1 1 4 4 C 04 J4 4 X W0C4 4. \(\overline{\pi} \) 3 \(\overline{\pi} \) WC4 + 4 X O 00 Y4 4, Y3 W3 1HO 1 X 3 = 04H WX = 4 X C4 + 1 X O 4 X X 4 WY X 3 1 T = 04H WX = 7 T C = 4 1 1 4 C O + 4

§ . WOOAW O⊗ X3 Y W ∓∓ X1 O⊗ ∓OW3 4Y OA4 4.

 90X, X300\3 47 044 4 840 X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X1 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3

 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X1 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X2

 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X2

 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X2

 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X4

 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X4

 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X4

 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3

 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3

 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X4

 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X4

 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X4

 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3

 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3</td

§ . Y31 X3 C4Y O8 Y4X OYF ₹300CA 34 4A07X A X3 ₹ 40C.

XYO 94X O)F 44 9747 4 9 Y44 466 X3 FO3H WXF O8 X3 O9 947 WO99 X 30₹X (X ₹ 4^4)₹X X30₹ 08 X3 0X3 4. 4¾4 40 X3 ♥ 4((X3 ♥ ₹W3 8 OX3 4 Y X3 X3 WOLL WX Y 13X 08 X3 4 Y30L 804W , X3 Y44 Y00LA & WO" YOWS YOU ICOOAL LYA A FXHOWX , LYA WOOLA SLHALL $m{ extit{9}}$ X HY YLX A OXS HY \mp X 3 4 7 5 X 3 O X X 4 F X 7 W X O 7 O 8 O 7 O 8 X 3 7 4 4 X \ \(\) X 8 A F 4 7 7 7 \(\) ツOツ タX イ W*ムイイ* XO ツ タム X氡 ⊗ イᆍX YᲙイᆍ YᲙՂ ム タス イOツ ᲙՂᲙ ツᆍX X氡 フOフOℓᲙイ 47096 WF 97. Y3 W3 F3 Y4F F0440074 4. FX F X3 4804 Y X3 1004 4 4F07 X34X X3 WOYX4447 J44WX W 347 14OYY YXO 4 WOFXOYY X3 X3 Y4X OYF O8 FO4OJ. ツሪ×₄.⊗३ ×400フቹ ムሪ೦ツ ₩ムイイモ Oツ X3 Yムイ Y3ሪ X3 イ₮X O⊗ X3 ツムX Oツ イ ツム ツ リフ 4W . 4YΔ X3 リW ᆍᆍ X1 O8 4 ₹フ W 4C O4Δ 4 XO 4WX 乗 ₹O X3O4OOへ3C1 フ イキᆍイツX≢ O⊗ X氦 ツ≢ ℓ ≢ WOツツ X インサーL ╗O≢X ℓ X ₮. X氦 ゚ ツ ツイL ₮╗OY₮ X氦 ゚ツ ツO ツ イWイL. 30X 3471 X3 7 07 4 3 Y006 FO 747 4033 4 04 3474 XX. 83 W4 Y F 08 J4 ¼X ₹\$ J₹ O8 Y¼4 ₹X¼Y¼ Y X\$ ₹¼Y J4 ¼ W¼Y YX: ¼ WOYY ₹₹ OY 84OY X\$ 4 $X44XYYX4\mp \mp 1$ $YXOJ4\mp0Y4\mp X4YYYY410644Y44844.$

§ .74 W ₹ 7 47 7 08 X 3 044 4.

§ . Y¾4X J4 4X J 4FOYF Y41 OY4 4X4Y, J4 FOY Y1 OY X¾ FO 4 1Y FY CC.

Y X3 Y3O" 3 \mp 4X Y44 "47 Y0X 9 Y CC Y1 X0 YXO4 OY \mp OW3 90C4 OY4 4X4Y Y1 \mp , X3 \mp OWW \mp \mp 08 Y3 W3 " 13X 74O 84X4C XO 3 ". 4O4 Y1 X3 C4 \mp X Y44, X3 Y349 X4YX \mp 08 1 Y04 \mp O44 Y67 X0O" OT 44" \mp 08 X3 4 OYY 4WWO44, 4Y4 44O X3 40 \mp X4 4Y \mp 840" X3 W X1: 4Y4 X3 4 709C W W C 944X \mp 4Y 4YYO4C WO" "Y044X OY 08 X34X "YX 97 Y3 W3 \mp 3 4 WO 4 4 3 4 C 9 4X7.

§ . 74 4X 4年.

904 W49 X3 W099 FF O9 X3 \pm 34 4W \pm 804W X3 9049 \pm 00 X3 4 W0940WX, X30013 X FW4 9F X3 90409 J09 F39 9X. 830F 4609 44 PW0F496, Y30 X30F 4FF FX 4 94X 09 Y30F W40F F O94009X 46 \pm H0FX, 494 X34X 34F X4Y 9 0J 449F Y X3 90 0X3 4 Y X347 X34X 08 \pm 804 Y1 3 4F 68 8409 0JJ4 FF 09. 83 \pm Y0064 94 F4 J44 F804 X3 4 P4X 09F 9 F0W3 4 W40F, 8 X3 34X44 08 0JJ4 FF 09, 494 X3 60 08 H0FX W, 44X3 4 X349 X3 4 F4 08 4 W3 F, FX 9064X 4 X3 9 X0 19400F 8804XF, 494 940W 4 X3 9 X0 PJ0F X3 46 F04 804X09 FX0 X3 345444 F08 Y44.

§ . O/OYX 4年.

§ . YA4X FOLA 4F 4YA FO94CX 4YF Y47 AO.

WO/A 1₹ W4Y OYA 1X4Y YOX3 Y1 Y X3OOX X3 1-71 ₹₹ O1 X4W X WOYY4YA O8 X3 4 088 W 4\(\) 80 04 \(\) 474 \(\) WOX, \(\) X3 4 J40 YW, \(\) YOX XO 4WX 4X X3 4 OYY Δ ₹₩4 X ΟΫ: X3 ₹ 44 ΟΫε₹ Ϋ₹Χ4ΟΫ ΫΧ₹ Ϋ X3 34ΫΔ₹ Ο⊗ X3 4 ₩ΟΫΫ4ΫΔ 4₹. ε X X 9 4 7 79 4 4 3 4, X34X, 97. 4 X4W X O44 4, ¥ 7 47 07 Y3 W3 ₹ 7 W ₹₹44 C7. ツWCOA A リ 4') ト-フイ ᆍᆍ O4A 4, O4 リ X3 ⊗O')WX O')ᆍ Y X3 Y3 W3 4 フ 4∓O') ᆍ 9 OYA 4\text{1000 080 W 4\text{1, 4\text{10} 08 4(6 Y\text{10} 3\text{1, \text{10}}0\text{10}) 4\text{1 WOYY4\text{10}} Y3 4 804, Y X3 4 \(\text{T}\) WX XO X3 Y1\(\text{T}\) W3 44 Y0X YX40\(\text{T}\) A XO X3 4 W3441, 471 X3 71 Y X3OOX O4Δ 4₹. ⊗3 O9ℓ 14X O7 O⊗ X3 7 € X447 ₹ 7 704 ₹X4 WX, 4₹ X3 "J44X 4C C4Y 1-74 ==C1 8049 A= 4WX Y1 Y X300X 04A 4=: 4YA X3 = A =W 7C Y ₹ ₹0 Ÿ W ₹₹41₺ X34X X ₹₩41₩ €₺ € 4 ₹ 4Ÿ₺ 100Ÿ 801 J1 ₹0ŸJX OŸ. ₹Ÿ Y41, 4Ÿ YX 474 \mp Y3 W3 Y 44 \mp 4 47. 44 4YX4 $^{\circ}$ OO \mp 477 444YW , 4Y4 74O $^{\circ}$ \mp \mp 46 $^{\circ}$ O \mp X W 4X¼ 7 ₹0WW ₹₹. 7¼₹. 7 4X3 € ₹₹ 9 ¼XX 7¼ ¼ Y X3 & ¼X¼€ WO7₹ ₽O 7₩ ₹. ₹X YOOLA f ALYN 400=. Y \(\text{Y} \) YOWA f W \(\text{Y} \) XO f XA A W \(\text{Y} \) OY XO XA HOAN YX OS YY Y ∓ O ⊗ X 3 4 **へ ツ イᲙሪ, Հツ∆ Y氡O ムO ツOX フO₮₮ ₮₮ Კツ ﹐₽OᲙሪ ム へイ │ O8 ሧツOYሪ ムへ ﭘՀツム ჼーフ イ ゚ツ₩ ; X ₮** $\Delta \equiv W + X = 0$ $\times X = 0$ ツ C X 4 4 1 ス ツ 4 ツ . 4 ‡ ⊗ へ 3 X ソ ↑ W O Y X 4 4 4 1 L X O O 4 Q 4 1 E. O 4 W O Y X 4 4 4 1 X O D 4 O 3 9 X O Y . &3 4 ₹, X3 4 ⊗04, 3444C7 477 W4₹, FW JX X34X 0⊗ ₹ C⊗ A ⊗ YW, YY3 W3 X3 **▼O/△ 4手 47△ 7⊗ 4 O4 O⊗⊗ W 4手 747. 4WX Y X3OOX O4△ 4手, 手7 X34X O7 W4手, X3** O4∆ 4₹ ツ¼₺ ₹¼⊗ ℓ₺ ∮ フ4 ₹○७ ∆; O4 4¼X¾ ₺ X¾ 4 ∆¾X O⊗ ₹ ℓ⊗¯∆ ⊗ УW У¼XO4¼ℓℓ₺ *∮ C*OYN≣ XO 47, OY , 4Y4 4 PO 4 ₹ YO 7 4Y ₹₹ OY, 4O4 YN X3 ₹ N O8 744NO . Y X3 C4=X Y41, 4 J41X1, 08 81 YW3 11 Y44 15 Y44 4 F4CC1 Y X300X 014 1F 4Y4 Y X3OOX O88 W 4F. - JOFF FF 4 X3 MF (F O8 4 94XX 41, FJ M 4 744X O8 X3 $\forall 4$ % OF FY CC YYOY YAO, YOXY XAFX 4 YA YA XA WXOAL A4 YA 4 R FFOY, W4O₹ 4 W47 X46 709 ₹39 9X XO 9 986 WX 4 09 3 9 804 34 97 9747 4 X3 9 97 Y X300X 044 4F. 30X X3 488 4 YW 08 X Y F 4Y4 Y4YY 4F 036 1 F 4 1 Y 446 X0 ツO△ 14X ₹OW3 ₹ 1X1. ⊗3 ツ41 ₹W346 9 C6 ₹6 JO96 W61 1J1 ツ4ツ△ △ X3O₹ 914 14 744 4₹, 90X ₹ W4 XCL W4O₹ 4 YOY L XO 9 4 ₹X4 90X 4 4YOY1 X3 Y. 4₹ 4 4 Y444 804 X3 4 WOO441 474 464W4 X1. 4X 470X3 4 847007 7 7 7 X3 F47 Y44, X34X O⊗ HOY, X3 J4 4X "YYO⊗ ∓O" 94XX46 OYF X34X Y 4 FX4X OY 4 Y X3 ⊗O== = , ツ44 , O⊗ X3 4 OY) 4WWO44, 4O4 が X3 49= が O⊗ X3 4 O⊗⊗ W 4=, 4 **↑○4○○**▼○4× , Y\$ W\$ Y¼\= ¼XX Y\$\text{\Q} \Q Y X\$\\

▼○WW \|

▼□ . 9¼4○Y \COX4○Y Y¼\= ○9\C \\

□ \Q XO J44409 X3 4 X449=14 == 09.6 = X 3 =30064 4497 49 444004 09 Y3 W3 X3 ₹48 X1 08 X3 764W YX 461 47 YA 4. WOW3 YO44 Y4X Y7 XOO₹ X1 ₹30064 YXO4((1 4 74040WX O⊗ ⊗4×46 WOYF PO YW F. 4 △ OF H4FF OF Y⊗6 WX △ W47 X46 70Y F37 YX OY F07 088 W 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) 08 \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\f O⊗ 4 3474⊗OC O⊗ 7 7, XO ₹O474 ₹ 4 9O47 O⊗ X34 X3OO₹474 7 7 ₹, 474 344

₹₹ X3 ₹X*4*X *9*OOYΔ XO YΔ "YY &₹ YΔ ΔΟ*4/*₹ ⊗O4 X3 Δ*4*" *4*" ₹ X3 ₹ 3*4* $PO \equiv X OY$. 83 $A4 \forall 4 \uparrow \uparrow \equiv OYA \land WOYE A A4X OY 44 XO 9 A <math>\equiv X \lor \uparrow \land O \equiv \uparrow \land A \lor XO XYO$ Ψ YΔ∓, T X3O∓ ΔΟΥ 97. X3 ∓X4X X∓ (⊗ O1 X3 ∓O 1 1), 4YΔ X3O∓ ΔΟΥ 97. X3 Y YL. OO X3 O 4FX Y YA, FOY 44 AOY A C 9 44X CL 4YA 9L Y4L OO 74 W4OX OY, ∡₹, Y¾ Y ¼ ⊗ ∠∆, ¼ ¾00₹, 04 ¼ ¼4¼ Y, 9 ∠0Y¼ Y¼ X0 ¼ J4 ¼X J 4₹0Y, ₹ X¼Y Y ⊗04 X3 JO4JO= 08 4 WX Y1 0Y X3 =JOX 4 X0YY 44"JJ44X, 04 4"H 0X3 4 J W 08 804x 8 W4x 0", TO4 Y3 Y3 ₹ ₹X4"A "Y1 W04" O4 \$ ₹ ₹X04 \$00₹ ₹ 44 A ₹X40₺ A. XO J4 7X X3 4 9 71 08 0 XO X3 7 72. WOW3 44741 44 XO 9 744 1004 XO X3 Y4 4046, Y30 \$30064 9 44 0762 3 \$ POOX4 08 X3 60\$\$. 90X X3 4 44 OX\$ $4 \Delta 4 \% 4 \% \mp$, $W 4 O \mp \Delta 9 \%$ % X 4 9 % % $W \mp \mp X \%$, $4 \mp$, $\otimes O 4$ $\% \mp X 4 \% W$, X % $\Delta \mp X 4 O W X O \%$ W4O₹ 4 97. X3 44X CC 47. Y 4 X4Y Y 4 4 XOY Y 84O Y X3 Y Y7. 83 ₹ 44 Y 4 C1. ¼WW Δ YX=. T X3 1 ¼4 "Y =804X0"Y = Y3 W3 W3 ¼YW Δ ¼/≡ 00X X0 X3 J40J4 X04= O') Y3O") X3 7 3477 Y XO 8466. 83 ₹O 4 17, Y4 4, OO13X XO ₹3OY 47 PO X496 4 1 4 4 4 8 0 4 × 3 ₹ 0 8 8 4 4 ₹ 8 × 3 ₹ X 0 4 X 0 9 0 8 3 ₹ 4 8 8 4 4 ₹ Y *CL* 4 4 9 X 0 8 × 3 COFF F Y3 W3 F3 34F OWW4F OY A, YOX Y C⊗OCCZ, 9OX X340013 Y W FF XZ 4YA 9Z ሣ 4 ∡WW Δ ነX, ነ X3 ト 4X Oነ O⊗ 3 4 4 13X∓. ⊗3 ∓ፈሣ ሣፈጊ ታ ∓ፈ Δ O⊗ Δፈሣፈጎ ∓ W4O₹ 4 9₹ X3 Y Y₹. 466 X3 ₹O9H WX₹ 41 ÞJO₹ 4 XO ₹OW3 4474 ₹: 474 YO XO 3 ♥ O) Y3O♥ X3 1 &4CC &3 ♥ ♥4 A T O& 4 TOW X1 ♥41 Y CC >WOO)X A TOW3 A TY O⊗ J4OJ 4X1. ₹ YW X3 1 YWOOYX 4 4 ₹ Y C44 4 ₹Y O⊗ C ⊗ X₹ C⊗. Y 4 X3 ₹X4X #X4 WX€1 XO YA "YY 81 466 X3O# Y3O# J4OJ 4X1 # YHO4 A Y X3 # "J4YY 4. X3 JO96 W & Y47W \(\) Y006A \(\) \(\) P340\(\) X \(\ 9 O96 ↑ 4 XO WOYX 1 90X 3 ₹ ₹341 Y 40 J10J01X OY. T 4 X3 Y1 OXX 161 490₹ ₹, 494 X3 1 Y0064 9 90 94 08 X3 J41X W0641₹, ₹X ₹ X3 1 801 X0 9 J4 ₹0" X34X Y0 ₹0W3 X3 Y1 Y4₹ 4 YX Y4 A 97. X30₹ Y30 OY X 4 X0 804" 4 ₹OW X1.

JOX X \mp J + JOX + J +

. ⊗ *C*. *C* . *C ∮*. . W*4*7. .

. OCWAX OF 1466 WAYOF, POOX 4 37 140X OF, 300Y 3F, W347, P. . § . Y. .

O) X3 WO) WCO \mp O) O8 X3 C4X Y44 9 XY Y 14 4X 94 X4 Y 474 844 W, X Y4 \mp X7 JOC4X A X34X X3 C4XX 4 \mp 300CA Y4Y WOYJ YF4X O) 804 X3 4Y00YX O8 X3 WOY8 \mp W4X O) \mp O8 94 X \mp 3 J40J 4X1, \mp 09H WX X0 W 4X4 Y \pm 04C 8 W4X O) \mp 5, 474 WOYY \pm 7 OY 4 \mp 7 4 4JJO YX A 91. 4W3 \pm X4X X0 \pm 4YY Y 474 440A W4X OJOY X3 WC4 Y \mp 7, 474 A 144 A 14 4X 94 X4 Y, X3 A 10C4X Y1 4WX, 1. W. \pm 7 J4 \mp 7 J4 \mp 7 A WO \pm 7 OY Y 3 CC. A 444OY, 40 \mp 7 CC \pm 4J. . \pm N.

. *とも*. . W4フ. トヤト. §

 $\mp X \ \mp \ell \ \uparrow \& \ell \ X \land Y \ JO \mp F \ \mp F \ O Y \ O \otimes X \land F \ \otimes O \land X \land \ y \ O \otimes X \land \ WO \ Y \lor V \ A \lor V \ O Y \ \ell \ \mp \Theta O \land WO \ Y \ Y \ A \lor V \ O Y \ \ell \ \mp V \ Y \ A \lor V \ O Y \ A \lor V \ A \lor V$

W YOX , J. .

OO4 \forall 4WX \forall 7X \mp 4 4 4 \mp X 4 4 4 5 6 Y 7 1 4 4 7 Y O4 7 27 O4 7 4 7 Y 7 4 7 4 7 Y 7 4

§ . ⊗40W 474 ₹0₹7 7₹ 07 08 447₹.

℄Ⅎ≢○૮○Χ *ℂ*૨ タ4○ツ ツ ○⊗⊗. Հ₩₩○4△ ツՂ XO Xϡ *○タ≡ 4 Հ*X ○ツ ○⊗ Ղ4○X ○₮. Xϡ 4 ₮X *ℂ*૮ **▼OクŦ ₹X₹ 4 ⊗4 ツムイテレ ツX 4WOOイキト ツ Y44, 4キト 4ヘ ℓ 4ツム ⊗4W XOキ タ4゚ トンイ キキ ム X.** ⊗3 OWWO44 "W ∓ 4"YΔ "YX∓ O⊗ Y44 (41. ") " ∓ OYΔ 4 X3 ") W ∓∓ X1. O⊗ "YX 4 "Y"\ YXO 44 OO≣ WOY YX OYE. 4≣ Y &4 4(4 4∆1, X4 4X ∆ Y 1 Y 44(0⊗ X\$ O9≡ 4 4YW O⊗ ⊗4 X3 9 XY ") " ♥ ₹. X ₹ O")" W ₹₹441 ⊗O4 O₹ ") X3 ₹ JC4W XO J4O X3 O*∮L* ↑¼X OY O⊗ ⊗¼ X3⊗O*Ll*1, ¼WX Y↑ OJ XO X3O₹ WOY YX OY₹ ∀¼∆ Y Y¼4: X X3 4 804 07/1 4 74 7 X0 17/4 7 X3 74X04 08 X3 7. WO7 X 7 X X X 4 X O **▼○**▼フ ウム ③○▼X ℓ X ▼ ⊗○4 ℓ W 4Xℓ ウ X ヴ : ℓ ウム. ⊗ X 3 ▼ WO ウ ウX O ウ タ ヴℓム 夕O X ⊗○4 ℓ 47. \#304X \ \J 4 O4, O4 O4\frac{1}{2} \ 4 \A444\# \#O" \J44X \#O\frac{1}{2} \ J\frac{1}{2} \ \Rightarrow \ \A \ \A W FF4X OY O4 FOF7 YF OY O8 44YF. WOWS 44 XSOF WOY YX OYF Y44 804 XS 70470\(\frac{1}{2}\) 0\(\text{0}\) 1\(\text{1}\) \(\text{1}\) \(\text{ O4 4 WOY⊗ 4 YW 4 XY Y X3 1 Y 446₹ O⊗ X3 3O₹X 6 447 ₹. ₹⊗ X3 414 7 Y X4 801 4 701 WOYE A 1496 C YNX3 08 X 7, 474 FJ W 4667 8 N 7 146. X F 701 J44X WO(44CL A \(\text{X} \) \(\) 40X3 1-74 ∓∓ 07∓ 74 ∓W4 7 74X CL.

§ .40 ₹ YOX X 47 Y4X X3 Y44.

 \otimes 3 X4OW O \otimes \mp 0 \mp 0 \forall 1 O \otimes 2 A4 \forall \mp 40 \mp 100X X A \forall 1 Y4X X3 Y4A; X O \forall 6\pi 2\pi 2\pi 3\pi 4X O \forall 7.

§ . 4 x40w ₹ x3 4 744x 46 04 1 9 446.

§ . ↑ ୬ 446 ×40W ⊗O4 ७४७२ २ ४4₹.

ፋጎ ካ 44 ℓ X4OW , ካፋል 8O4 ካፋካጊ ጊ 44 \mp , Δ 808 4 \mp 84Oካ 4 \mp Δ 4W

§ . 41 Y30" X3 4 414 " YX∓ "J47 9 WOYWCOA A.

₹X ₹ Ŋ W ₹₹¼4₹ XO X3 ¼6 Δ X₹ O⊗ ፈŊ ¼64 Ŋ ŊX, X3¼X X ӈ Ŋ¼Δ ӈ₹ OŊ Y3O フロギギ ギ ギ WO ツフ X ツX フロソ イギ・ド イル X 3 ツヘ ムロッ ツ Y 4 4 単 ムロッ タル X 3 4 O X 3 O 4 X 1 O 8 X3 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} △ 1 WX Y1 X = OJ 14X OYF, § 9OX, ⊗1O" X3 "JOFF 9 C X 1 O⊗ 1 WOX Y1 11. X3 Y1= 08 Y3 W3 X3 =0 4 17 4 = 4 = X3 "4741 " YX Y3 = 0YY 34Y4 4 4Y4 YAXX XAOF 44 YA WA A F YXXO44667 J4 FOY 4 XO YX4OFX XO XA YYFX 4F 08 3 = Y CC, XO X3 1 9 44C= 494 OX3 4 O88 W 4= 37COL 4 9 7 C X44L O7 44X O9E. Y $CA \triangle AOYY AYA POCA YA XA OA YW OC YA WA <math>\mp XO \mp A A\mp$ **34** 440 400 ¥₹. § 4 ^ y 146 406 Oy X3 ₹ ₹09H WX. ₹8 X3 ₹0 4 ^y 34₹ YOX ^ y 4YL ₹J W 46 $\forall 4$ $\forall 4$ JOY 4₹ 9 W ₹₹¼4₺ ⊗O4 X3 4 ¼₹09¼4₺ ¾9∆ ₹¼60X¼4₺ № 4W ₹ 0⊗ 3 ₹ ⊗09WX 09₹. ¯ 804 11 X3 77 Y3 W3 74X044((1.80((0)Y \$40) 3 ₹ W0) 7 ₹ 07.1 12 X3 77 14 4x 4 704x 0y 0⊗ 3 ₹ 70Y 4 x34y ₹ y W ₹₹447 ⊗04 x3 1004 0⊗ 3 ₹ 48⊗4 4₹. 3 7 T CO, OA 97 FOY 7 AFOY OY Y3OY 3 34F 1-7A FFCH WOYO A4 4 7 TOY A 8OA X 3 4X 70 470 = , 80 4. X = 91, 90 9 49 = 9 W = 41, X0 X3 = 0WW = 08 X3 Y44. X34X 4 1 7 146 =30064 9 7 =x 4 y x3 =0w3 47 1 x 7 = 40x304 x1: x y0064 1 w 4 x3 ∠ " X ¥ O ⊗ A ¥ ⊗ O Y W X O Y ₹, Y A W A W O Y ₹ ₹ X Y A A W X Y A X A Y C X A A A C D A A X O Y ₹ Y X3 $\mathcal{I}(AW)$ Y3 A 3 $AA\mp$ X3 WOYYAYA, AYA YOX Y <math>A 10CAX Y1 X3 1 Y AAC YX A \mp X \mp O⊗ X3 ₹X4X, ⊗3 WOYW/O₹ OY O⊗ 4 1 Y 44/ X4OW ₹ 4 Y4XX 4 O⊗ ₹O 3 13 34YAF. WO 1-X 7F 4 7OY 4 FO XF 07/L X3 W 4OL 04 10 4704 08 4 4 FX47X ୬ W ₹₹ፈብኒ. ⊗ል ብଠ୬ፈ୬ WOንቹOሪቹ, ፈንム OXል ብ WOን୬୬ፈንム ብቹ, ልፈム ፈ JOY ብ XO ኅብፈንX ^ y 4*4C* ×40W ₹ 804 ×3 × 47 08 ×3 4 W077 ₹₹ 07: 40×. 8 ×3.4× × 47 Y4₹ WOYF A 4496, O4 X3 X4OW Y4A 8O4 4 6OYA 4 X Y, X 4 PO 4 A X3 44X 8 W4X OY 08 X3 = Y4X 474 J 076.1 7 4 744X 46 X 40W, Y3 7 804 4 6071 X 7, F 7 46 X X X X FW A X3 O4A 7442 JOY 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) O8 4 1 7 446; 47A 3 W47 O762 WO7W6OA X O7A 4 4

4CC X3 = X40W = A7 Δ =0=7 Y= 0Y= 08 A4Y= A4 W0YWC0 Δ A5 Δ 7 X3 A0X304 X1 08 X3 =0 4 17, Y30 W0Y= YX= X0 =0 08 X3 Y Y3 = 0YY 7 A50Y, A7 Δ 7 X0 0X3 A7 X340013 X3 Y Y=X4 Δ 708 3 = 1 Y A4C7 A7 Δ 7 X3 A7 X3 = 2C7 A7 Δ 7 X3 = 2C7 X3 = 2C

§ . Ya y xa x40W

WO)WCOA A. 40X WLY)YOX &L X& ⊗O4W O⊗ L(L'Y, Y X& 4 \L44 XO X & ₹04H WX∓ OY $90X3 \mp 4 \mp X CC \times 34 \mp 9$ Y $\mp 0C$ YYCL 740WC4 Y 4: 4Y4, 4 = 4Y 0 YYY0Y C4Y 40/2 YOX ⊗ 4 XO X3 Y. 3 YW . ⊗. 4 ⊗O4 X3 Z W4Y 34 O4X4 Y 4 W 4X4 Y 477 4WX 0⊗ 30∓X (X1 - X3 1 44 Y0X 70Y ₹349(. 90X, 4₹ X3 ₹0 4 1Y ₹ 900Y4 XO ⊗O(⊗ (3 ₹ J4O") ₹ ₹ X ₹ YWO") YX OY 3 T XO W4O ₹ 4 ₹X XOX OY XO 9 T44 O8 *4(() 1 | ∑ ∓ X 4 Y Y ∓ 0 9 ∓ ↑ O YX XO X ↑ J ↑ O ∆ Y ↑ Y X ↑ X ↑ X ↑ O O C ∆ ↑ A ` W O Y Y Y W ∆.* 44 YOX O96 1 A XO 088 4 4YL YA YY 8 W4X OY, 4YL YO4 X34Y X3 4 \(\bar{1} \) 1 17, Y30 X3 4=. 4 = 3 J 9 71 00X 4X = 4 4X X3 X 7 Y3 7 X3 X40W = 7096 = 3 A. 7 X= Y X3 4 = 3 J 9 COY1 Y1 XO X3 Y Y1, 4Y4 = YY1 3 4: 4 = X3 4 = Y0 10 CX Y X3 = W4 = , = 3 ₹ YOX (49C XO J47 4YL 44YA 1, ₹8 ₹3 34₹ Y44 4 W4JXO4 08 X3 ₹₹ C. 4CC O(4X O) 08 X3 X40W , 90X X30\(\frac{1}{2}\) \T30\(\frac{1}{2}\)300(\(\Delta\), X3400\(\Delta\) X3 4 OY\(\Delta\)840(X, 4\(\Delta\)4\(\Delta\) 170447X 08 X3 709L W4X 07 08 X3 X40W, Y00LA 9 9007A X0 4 74 4 47F Δ4")4"\ X3 1 344 W4O₹ 4. WO")X 1411 XO X₹ X "YO 1. ⊗3 ₹ "YJC WO")" ₹₹ O"Y O⊗ 4 &4OLX, 474 ₹7 W 4CCL O⊗ 4 ₹C 13X OY, "Y4L, XO 4 W 1X4 Y 4 14 , 9 ₹0⊗⊗ 1 4 XO $J4\mp\mp Y X3$ 7007 $X1:470 X W 4X4 761 AO <math>\mp$ 70X $A \mp A XO 9$ 707 ∓ 3 A Y X3 4046 **₹** 4 X1, 4₹ 4 J4 ") △ X4X △ X44"/\$\(\dagger) 4 ₹ O): 9OX X ⊗O4"/\$\(\dagger) ₹ \$\(\dagger) 7C 4 4 \(\dagger) 4 \(\dagger)\$ 41. A 88 WOCX1, X = O=O4C Y X3 =O 4 17=, 7 X3 4 X4OW = 4= Y CC 4= 7 $\$O\mp X \ \ell \ X \ \mp \ \ell \ WWO4\Delta \ \Im \ XO \ X\$ \ \mp \ XO \ \ell \ O \ \ell \ \ell \ \Delta \ \mp X \ \ell \ M \ O \otimes \ \mathcal{I} \ \ell \ \Psi \ \mp .$

§ .7046 W4X OY OO X3 X4OW.

 $\mp \otimes \text{ AYL OS } \times 3 \ \, \mp \text{OJH WX} \mp, \ \, \text{Y3 X3 A Y C X} \text{AAL Y Y OA JA AX W X S Y} \mp, \ \, \text{OSS YA } \text{AAAY} \mp \text{X X X AOW} \,, \ \, \text{X3 } \mp \ \, \text{YO} \ \, \text{OCAX OY OSS X3 JOJC W SA X3; YOA } \mp \text{X3 X AOW} \, \, \text{X3 A JA JAOY Y. JOX X3 A C YPO YX} \mp \text{3OOCA J WOYJ CC A XO YAY AYJC}$

WOYD YF4X OY 804 X3 $\Delta4$ 741, 4YA = ACLDOYF3 A. W3006A X3 AFO A 1Y A 80F X0 A0 H0FX W, OY X3 WOYD64 YXF O8 X3 J44XL YH04 A, 3 X3 A 3L 9 WOY F 4WW FF04L XO X3 X4 FJ4FF, 4YA O64X F X3 X4OW.

§ . O(4X O) O8 X3 X4OW.

YOY, \otimes OY O \otimes X \otimes WOYX44WX Y \wedge 744X \mp , O4 4Y \pm . 74 \mp OY \pm . \otimes \mp O4 \otimes 4, O4 YY X \otimes \otimes \pm \pm YZ WOY \oplus YX, WOY \oplus X \mp 4Y \pm 4WX WOYX444 \pm XO X \otimes X4OW, X \pm 4Y YHO4 \pm XO X \otimes OX \otimes 4 WOYX44WX Y \wedge 744X \pm : X \otimes X4OW \pm 4 \pm \pm OX A4X A \otimes YHO4 A74X \pm YX X(A \oplus YY A4X A2 XAY O74A \oplus YY O7 A4Y \pm , YOX OYE O \otimes X \otimes Y44, \pm OX A4 \oplus O \otimes X \otimes Y44, \pm OX A4 \oplus O \otimes X \otimes Y44, \pm OX A4 \oplus

§ . WX 7064X 09 08 47 946X1 414 97X X3 9844WX04.

WO" X " ₹ 4 7 746X1 O" X3 Y844WXO4 O8 X3 X4OW ₹ 4 W 74OW4661 ₹X 7064X 4; 47Δ X3 7 X3 X4OW ₹ 7OX 77 Δ 4X €1. 94OY 7 O7 X3 ⊗ 4₹X 7844WX O7. ₹8 X3 J44X1 O⊗⊗ Y4 Y1 ₹04" X₹ X0 X3 J Y46X1, 4Y4 4 J4 4₹ X3 44"41, X3 X4OW

 ₹X (C ₹O) ₹
 ₹X ₹
 £Y \$\lambda\$
 \$\lambda\$ 47 4CX 474X 34 = 9 7 4 1 4 O), S. X34X, YW4 = O8 47 78 44WX O7, X3 △ ()PO)X ₹34((₹088 4 4 W 4X4) 7)4(X1, O4 X3 X4OW ₹34((9 94O)), X ₹ X3 ツHO4 4 J44X1 Y3O 34 X3 W3O W O8 ツŦ \X Y1 O) X3 J Y46X1 O4 X4y Y1 44 47×41 0⊗ 3 ₹ 413× XO 4 WO77 7W 3O₹X (X ₹ 8O4, 8 X3 ₹ Y 4 (8X 4X X3 OJX OY O⊗ X¾ Y⊗44WXO4, X¾ ₹X JO64X OY O⊗ X¾ 46X 4Y4X Y0064 4 YON4XO4L, ₹ YW , 4L 4 ⊗O₹ YN XO ₹O4Y X XO X3, J Y4CXL ₹ YJCL ₹X JOC4X A, 3 YOOLA 94 LY X3 WOYJLWX, LYA X3 A 97. 1 X3 YHOA A JLAX7. L A 13X X0 XLY OJ 4477 ± 474 Y. $9 \pm 4 \pm$, Y W4OX OY447 WC4O \pm \pm O \otimes X \otimes \pm Y Y4, X \otimes 4CX 4Y4X YOX ₹0JJO₹ 4 XO 9 YX4O4OW 4 Y 84 OO4 O8 3 Y Y3O 84 C₹ Y 3 ₹ Y141 Y YX∓: ∡yα x yoo/α ∮ ∡∮≢04α xo ≢0jjo≢ xa∡x a 4 ≢ 4 ≢ xo a ७≢ /⊗ xa ∡α ∡уx∡1 o⊗ 94 4Y Y1 X3 Y 97. 3 = Y844WX OY 44X3 4 X34Y OYA 410 X3 J Y46X7. 3 Y 13X 4= Y CC 94 4Y X3 7 4X OYW OJ YCL. 83 OYCL O9H WX O8 X3 J Y4C WC4OF F XO F WO4 X3 X4OW &4O" 9 77 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) 94OY 7: 47\(\Delta\) X3 4 W47 9 70 OX3 4 4 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)O7 \(\Omega\)O7 ΥΧ4ΟΔΟW ΥΛ Χ Υ ΧΑ 47 4CX 474X , ΧΑ47 ΧΑ4Χ Ο⊗ C 4 ΥΛ ΧΟ ΧΑ ΥΗΟ4 Δ 744XZ 4 4 1 3 X, ⊗ 3 X 3 YY ₹ ⊗ X, X 0 A ₹ ₹ 0 C 4 W 0 Y J 4 W X 8 4 O Y Y 3 W 3 X 3 4 3 4 4 O O 4 O ⊗ X3 Y YL ₹30Y ₹ 3 Y 3 34 ₹ C XXC ₹ WO4 X 1 XO PJ WX.

§ . 8 7 08 X3 X40W.

₹) ¼X O¼4′ WOŸJ¼WX₹, X3 YO4△ *∆¼*₹, ₹ XO ∮ O¾△ 4₹XOO△ O⊗ ¼ ¾4XO4¼′ △¼₹. \mp yw x \mp y x \pm y x \pm y 4 y y 1 x \pm x 4 \pm 4 \pm x \pm x 4 wo y y o y 1 \pm 0 4 0 8 x y 4 y 0 y 1 74X O7=. ⊗3 WO7JOX4X O7 91 W C 441= OY = X= O4 ↑ 7 XO X3 W C C4Y O8 4W3 74X O7, 474 44 ₹ 74 88 4 7X WOO7X4 ₹, 83 74XO446 447 4 7 7₹ 4X ₹O74 ₹ . 474 C4₹X₹ XY 7X1-8004 3004₹, 04 07 4 0474C 4 0COX 07 08 X3 ₹07. ₹8. X3 4 804, 4 X40W 08 4 30144 4 447 9 474 4 01, X0 9 17 01 X3 8 4FX 08 ツよ4W3, X3 X4OW タ ヘ ソテ メX キOソ4 キ Oソ X3 ⊗ 4₹X O⊗ ツメ4W3, メソム キ XO WOソX ソO メ 30YA4 A A47 = 08 XY YX7-8004 3004 = 4W3. 40X, 4 = X3 =0Y 40 = Y0X 4 = 4X X3 =4" 3004 X34001300X X3 Y306 7 44, X3 744X =, 1044 4 X0 4 0 4 47 O 4\(\text{X}\) 4\(\text{Y}\) 4\(\text{Y}\) 4\(\text{A}\) \(\text{Y}\) 4\(\text{A}\) \(\text{Y}\) 4\(\text{A}\) \(\text{Y}\) 4\(\text{A}\) \(\text{Y}\) 4\(\text{A}\) \(\text{Y}\) 4\(\text{A}\) 4\(\text{Y}\) 4\(\text{A}\) 4\(\t ₹300८△ 74 ¼ € 7 WOY 7X OY¥ OØ X3 ₹ ¥ 74, 0013X W 4X¼ 767 XO OY∆ 4₹X474 X 3 4 X X 3 X 4 OW 1 P 7 4 F, 4 F X 9 7 4 Y, 4 X X 3 4 F Y 7 O 8 X 3 F O Y, 8 3 X 4 Y O 8 4 4 4 7 Ŧ " ΔΊΧ ΘΊΟ" ΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΧΟ ΧΑ ΟΧΑ Ί, Υ ΧΑΟΟΧ ΡΟ 396 ΥΛ ΟΊ Δ ΤΙΟΧ ΥΛ ΔΙΟΟΧ ΧΑ ▲ 🛇 🏵 4 YW 🔾 O⊗ 🗗 🕅 YO X ∓ Y X X X Y O⊗ A ∓ 4 ∓ Y1. A YAO. A4 Y1 Y14 4 X4OW 804 4 30744 4 447∓, 9 1 77 07 X3 XY 7X7-8 4₹X 08 07, Y3 7 X3 ₹07 4 ₹ ₹ 4900x ⊗004 0 W¿OWY, ₹300¿4, OY X3 447 X3 X40W ₹ X0 Y4, X4Y OJ 44Y₹ 4X X3 =4" 3004, 4" 4 = 0474 = 3 = 1 " 12 4 804 = 0 14 = . YOOLA W 4X4 " 12 4 WOY = A A A 4 = 10 (X 1 00 4 7 47 47 A 7 48 A 00 = W3 W47 41.

§ . I+88 WX = 08 4 X40W , Y34X = 4660Y A, O4 Y0X, A04 Y1 X = W0YX Y04YW . ■X406 : □ I+4W3 J44X1 Y41 A0 4X 30Y Y34X X3 1 34 4

 Δ JA $A \equiv 0$ A $\Rightarrow 0$ ON X3 $C \neq A$ X1 ON $C \Rightarrow 0$ ON $\Rightarrow 0$ ON $A \equiv 0$ ON A

\S . \triangle 40 \mathcal{C} : \Box 90x x0 x4y 4 \triangle 49x4 \Diamond 08 x3 x40w y \triangle 0 y \Diamond 1 y34x 30 \mp x \mathcal{C} x \mp 400 \mathcal{C} 4 34 74 yx \triangle .

. ❸O4 ୬₹X4୬W , WO9X ୬୦ ୬ጎ X3 YO49₹ O8 4 ₹ 1, O4 4 74 4 ୬ጎ 44 4W3 ₹.

 \otimes 3 X40W WOYWCOA A J XY Y X3 10 4Y04 08 4 X0YY 4YA X3 1 Y 446 J \(\) 11 X, △ 74 ■ 40×3 0⊗ ×3 (4 4×1, 0⊗ WOYX YO YO X3 4 YO4YE, Y ×3 4 O4/4 ×0 ×3 X 3 10 1901, 09 3 ₹ 741X, 4 4 6 3 9₹ 68 08 X 3 419 ₹X W, 801 X 3 70170₹ 08 474 4 71 X3 94 4W3 \ O4 4 WX 71 7 Y 804X 8 W4X 07\ 83 44X 66 47 08 X3 9 = 1 1 = 40 = 100 4660Y 3 7 XO W4411 07 =0W3 YO19 Y X3 7007 X1 401 71 X3 WO'JX YOLY'W O⊗ 30∓X (X ∓: X YOOLA X3 1 ⊗O1 1 A X1 Y JX4L X0 X3 Y X34X 3 ₹300/∆ "J/O7 X3 X40W" Y X3 ₹ "J4"YY 4: 4"A X3 7 44 0"A 4 70 09/ 74X 0"Y 08 **₹○タツ XX ツヘ XO タ ₹○ &**¼イ "ツフ○₹ ム OフΟツ: X3 ₺ Y *CL* Y X3 **1**004 イ ¼₹○ツ WOツ₹ ム イ **≢OW3 47 4XX 77X 47 47 784XX 07 08 X3 X40W . 90X X3 ₹0₹7 77 08 4477** \triangle O = YOX & Y \triangle 4 X& \triangle O 4YO4 \otimes 4O \forall WOYX YO Y \wedge Y X& Y & = XOYY =OW& YO4Y= 4= Y 4 YOX C 49C XO 9 YD A A 97L X3 4XX4WYF O 1 & 4 O 8 X3 Y Y7L 4X X3 C4FX ₹ 1 08 8004947, 48x 4 x3 ₹044 94 4 08 x3 x0Y9, 49 449 ₹x W Y4₹ 414 4 09; 401 71 X3 WOYX 7047W 08 Y3 W3, X3 10 1701 17 XX 4 X3 81 7W3 X0 744 466 X3 YW \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac^ YO4YF, 4YA 4 WX X3 4 94XX 4 \mp , = 9 W4O \mp X3 1O 4YO4, OY 3 \mp 744X, Y4 \mp Y X3 ッ 4ッ x ッ 90= CL ッフCOL 4 Y X a y. ッ WC 44 ッヘ 4Y4L X a 4O99 = a Y X a Y a W a X a 9COY YN OJ O⊗ 4 YJ4N4Z Y 344 ⊗ CC 4 X3 W X44 C. 4Y4 Y4\ 1 A WX YN 94XX A \ \ OY ⊗ X3 OJ 44X O) = O⊗ X3 ≡ 1 344 WO) NW 4: Y3 44 = X3 ⊗4 NW3 WOO(4 NOX ጿፋ Wፈ44 Δ O) X3 4 YO4Y≣ Y X3 ≢OW3 Իጋ Δ X O), O4 ሣፈΔ X3 4 ፈጋጋ4OፈW3 ቹ ፈንΔ 4 WX 4 X3 4 44XX 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X300X CO\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\lambda \) \(\lambda X3 4 804 YO FO46 XZ Y X3 W4F : 4Y4, OY X34X 800X Y1, X3 X40W Y4F YX 4 XZ ツ ⊗ 4 OO 1 O⊗ X 3 月 〒 ↑ 4軒: 4 Y Δ, ツ W O シ ▼ F O ツ W O ⊗ X, X 3 W 4 J X O 1 O ⊗ X 3 W X 4 Δ C XOOY 7/4W \(\frac{1}{2}\)OO\\delta 4, 740\\delta 4\\delta 4\\delta O4X\) \(\dagga \text{A}\) \(\text{X}\) \(\dagga \text{Y}\) **ネイフフ ソ ム.**

§ . O4 7X4O4OW 71 ₹OWWOO4₹.

§ . △ ∓X YWX OY O⊗ 4 744X WOC44 W4∓.

C Y Y \mp , \otimes A 1 A 2 A 3 A 4 A 1 A 2 A 3 A 4 A 5 X3 JO4JO= 08 404L Y1 X3 & 4& 48X 4 4 4XXC, X W4YY0X J4 X Y4, 404 Y1 X3 **≢O₹**) ୭₹ ○୬ ○⊗ ∡イツ₹, XO ト*Xイ ₩ፈX X₹ ८⊗ ⊗イOツ X₹ Δ ₹ፈΔ ፈツXፈՂ OO₹ ₹ XOፈX Oツ, 4Y4 XO "J44W3 O⊗⊗ O)"O(₹X 4. Y ₹ 13X O⊗ X3 Y "J1. ⊗3 ₹ YOO(4 9 4 4 6 Y 1 X = CO OO X > WOYJ 4 WX Y O 4 A X O OO WX 4 J O 4 J O F Y S W X X WOO CA YO X OX3 $4Y \equiv 34$ $4WWO"JC \equiv 34$ $83 \equiv YOOCA 9 C47 YT <math>4 \equiv Y44 : 4YA WOY YX OYE$ "YO=X YOX 9 WOY 4X △ YXO \=Y44 \=. ⊗3 Y "Y1. X3 4 ⊗O4 , "Y47. HO\=X67. O9\=X40WX X3 "YOX OYF OO X34X 44"71 X3 "YO" YX X 4XX "YJXF XO PO X XF FX4X OY: 9OX. 8 X = 6 YX61 & 6 = 088 Y X3 A 44. 4Y4 X30= A 4W3 = 4 = 48 A 70= X OY. X Y 66 YOX 9 10 (X1 08 4 91 4W3 08 84 X3; \(\disp\) YOX3 Y1 YO4 \(\disp\) Y7 (\(\disp\) 91 4 \(\disp\) OFJ YF OY O8 ∡ብሣቹ ⊗Oብ X3 *9*Oብ ፈረ O⊗ X3 ል ፈል X3ፈሃ X3ፈX ሃ X3 ብ JፈብXጊ ₹3*ፈረር ፈ*XXፈWሦ X3 OX3 4 Y3 (=X X3 = O88 W O8 30")4" XL = J 4804" "Y1. 83 " "YL X3 4 804 W4" OYCL 9C4" A \mp OYY A \forall \mp \mp Y \mp \mp : \Box A OONAX XO A4 \mp X JOC4X A, XA4X, AOA YN XA W ₹₹¼X OY O⊗ 30₹X (X ₹, Y X3 4 7 ¼4X1 ₹300(Δ ₽0 X X3 4 70₹X: O4 X Y ¼₹ 3 ₹ XO J40J0\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\Pi \) \(COCC YN X3 Y YL = 1 C4YW, 4YA WO 4 YN 4 A = 1 Y 0 8 4 X 4 4 X Y 1.

40X、8 X X X X Y O Y Y A A O A A Y T J A T X W O C A A O P N W X A C O Y Y W A Y Y O X A O Y O O O A A A C O O A T A T A T A A A T X A A T X A

 \otimes 3 (4XX 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\)X \(\frac{1}{4}\)Y \(\frac{1}{4}\)A \(\frac{1}\)A \(\frac{1}{4}\)A \(\frac{1}{4}

 \S . \triangle 40 \mathcal{C} : \Box 70X\$ 71 XO \mathcal{G} 4XX 77X \triangle 7 WOYX \mp X \triangle 7 \mathcal{C} 4W \mp , \mathcal{G} 0X \triangle 4L X\$ 71 XO \mathcal{G} 4 \triangle 4 X Y Y \triangle 5.

§ .764W ₹ 40 XX 4 04 Y 16 WX 4 41 X3 Y 171.

§ . WOJH WX = YW C Y A XO 4 OCX 4 1 4 Y = X X 3 4 7 4 Y W YO X XO J 4 W A 404 Y 1 X 3 X 40 W .

 $\mp X \mp 4 \ell \mp 0 4 \forall 0 \forall \Delta 0 0 4 X \Delta 4 W X O \otimes 30 \mp X \ell X + X O A W X O Y Y + X O A D D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D D A D D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D A D D D A D D D A D D D A D D D A D D D A D D D A D D$

§ . YOW (₹ XO) ₹ OC W X A XO X A 4 ₹ OY.

 80 ∓ 5 7 AFOYF OA X3 YNF 9 COYN YN XO X3 Y YL, Y3 Y 3 34F YOX, 9L 4YL 744X WOC44 84OCX OY 3 $\mp \mp 4$, 488OA4 4 OF N4OOY4F 8OA \mp OW3 \mp 5OA, \mp 4Y 4WX O8 30FX C XL, 4Y4 WOYF PO YXCL YOX 4CCOY49C 4OA YN 4 X4OW.

§ . 4 13X 08 JO=XL "Y O" 404 Y1 X3 X40W.

§ . J 4₹0½₹ Δ X ¼ ⅓ Δ ½₹ 0½₹04७00½X 4 ½€ 0½₹X ¼ ₩ ८ ₹ ¼ ⊗ X 4 X ¾ № J 4 ¼ X 0½ 0 ⊗ X ¾ X 4 0 W .

 \otimes 30\fi Y30, 34 Y1 YX 4 \(\Delta \) \\ Y\T \\ \\ X\ 4\ X\O\ \\ \\ \\ X\ 4\ X\O\ \\ \\ X\ 4\ \\ X\ 4\ Y\ A\ X\ 3\ \\ Y\T \\ \\ X\ 3\ 4\ Y\ A\ X\ 3\ \\ Y\ \\ \\ X\ 3\ 4\ Y\ A\ X\ 3\ \\ A\ Y\ A\ X\ 3\ A\ X\

§ . 4X X3 17 14X 09 08 X3 X40W, X3 Y44 ₹ 4 9 Y 4 Y X300X 491 84 ₹3 4 W 4444X 09.

 4₹ X\$ X4OW OYCL ₹O₹J YA₹ X\$ 88 WX₹ O8 Y44 \$, X\$ 707 YX X 12 4₹,

 \$0₹X (X ₹ 74₹ 4 Y Y A Y X\$OOX 47₺ 84 ₹\$ A WC444X OY O8 Y44; 804 4₺ OY

74 OO \mp C YYOY \mp X34X \otimes 4O \forall X34X Y \mp X4YX X3 Y44 Y CC 4 \mp O \forall X \mp WOO4 \mp ; 4YA X3 4 4 \mp OY \mp \otimes O4 X3 Y W \mp \mp X \mp O \otimes 4 A WC444X OY 44 YOX 477C W49C XO X3 \mp W4 \mp \S .

 \otimes 3 W47 XOC4X OYF OY X3 FO44 YA 4 O8 XOYYF 44 4 YOY1 X3 74 YW 74C WOY YX OYF Y4A 4 XY Y Y Y F AO4 Y1 X3 WOO4F O8 Y44. \otimes 3 7 44 OFO4CC F XXC A 4 XY Y X3 1 Y 44C O8 X3 4 F 1 Y1 44YT 4YA X3 10 4Y04 O8 X3 4 F 1 A XOYY, 40X3 4WX Y1 Y 4XO O8 X3 40X304 X7 47YF A XO X3 4 4 F7 WX 70FXF O4 WOYY FF OYF.

§ . HC4O∓ ∓ WOYX4 Y 4 Y X 3 Y.

JOX, FAOOLA XA JFA YA A YALL XLY OY A Y XO JAOMFX XALX A FFOA A YFALL Y ALYYM XA WOYPO AA XOYY XO A FOYY AOM YOYF, OAFALLC, AOXA A ALW AXA Y X M, J OJL A XO AFXOA OLAM A YOOLA MY AXA JOOYAFOO A FLOOYA AXO A FLOOYA AXO A FLOOYA AXO A FLOOYA AXO AXO A FLOOYA AXO AXALL Y YALLA AXO AXALL Y YALLA AXO AXO AXALL YALLA AXO AXO FLOOYA AXO FLOOYA

 $740\% \mp X34X 3 \mp 7444 \mp 0\% \mp 346C\% 4 W4447 44\% \mp, \%0X \% 3 \% 470X3 4 Y44. 3 \mp 80\% X 0\% 40\% X 1 3 \% \mp 0 PX \% 7 4 <math>\mp 8$, X34804, $YX3800\% 4 \% 7 804 4 W47 X064X 0%, <math>X3408 X330 \mp X C$ W00%4%4 4 ∓ 8 30064 % ∓ 8 0% 0% 40% ∓ 8 0% W0%4 X 0% ∓ 8 0% W3 X3 0X3 4 40 ∓ 8 0% W0%4 X 0%7 4 40 X 0 744%X, $X34 \times 8$ 4 $\mp X60 \times 8$ 6 %70Y 4 X 0 474 ∓ 8 70Y 4 X 0 744%X, $X34 \times 8$ 70 ∓ 8 90 ∓ 8

§ . O # 4 4 YW O W W 47 XO C 4 X O Y = , 4 Y A X = O X C X 1.

may sign and ratify the same.

OYY W == 441 XO J40 Y X = J64W X 34X 466 X = WOY YX OYE Y44 404 Y1 X 3 WOO4₹ O8 X3 Y44.44 XO 9 Y OC49CL 443 44 XO.Y ₹34CC X3 48O4 OYCL O∮₹ 4 , Y X¾ 4 ₹J WX XO W4J XO(4X O)₽ Ŋ J44X WO(44, X¾4X, 4₹ X ₹ O)HO₹X 4Ŋ4 ₹₩ϪΫΔϪʹCOO₹ XO OCϪX X3 Ϣ ₹O X3 WOY₹ ΦΟ YW ₹ O8 ₹OW3 ϪΫ ϪWX O8 J 48 Δ₹ 08X Y J 40 A X 4 Y YX 4 C X O X S J 4 4 X L Y 3 O 3 4 \ F 9 Y 1 O C X L O 8 X L Y 3 4 X WOY⊗ ∆ YW W4Y X3 YW ⊗O4Y44∆ 4 JC4W ∆ Y3 Y ⊗3 XOYY\\\ Y3 W3 3 4XX4WY\\\\ Y CC YAOA X3 YOFX AA 4A8OC 1-XA Y X F, A4X3 A X34Y JC4W 4YL A J YA YW OY ጻ ቹ YO4∆. ጻ ቹX4 ሃጎXጻ ሃቹ ጻ ቹ ሃ ሣ ቹ *ዓ*ጊ WOሣጋ*ርር* ሃጎ Xጻ ሣ XO ሣ*ፋ*ሦ *ፋ* Δ ቹጋ 4*ፋ*X 4L = 1 X34X 3 = 096 1 4 X0 094 4X4Y Y 66 9 W07 X 44 96 . 09 X3 WO')X 1 ¼ 1 ¼ 1 ¼ X X 1 ¼ X X 1 ¼ W X ₹ WO')⊗ ∆ YW ¼ YA ¼ ⊗ W X O'); X ⊗ ¼ W C X ¼ X ₹ YX 474 ₹ ₹, 4 YO ₹ 09₹X4W6 ₹, 4Y4 74 ₹ X3 Y47 XO 1604 OO₹ ₹OWW ₹₹ ₹. 08 X3 ₹. 94XXOAL ₹ 74AX1 &4 94 74 9 4 70₹₹ ₹₹ 0908 9 ₹X4 X8, 0X\$ 4Y ₹ ₩466 4 9 ₹₹4, 94=X A WO A A X3 XOY) 97. 4 W47 XOC4X OY, Y3 W3 Y3 = 49= YW Y4= OC4X A 97. **₹○ツ ↑ イツイツ ₹○ℓ△ ← ₹. ૭੦୪. ೨ ৬↑ ७७०० ↑ △ ०७ ४३ ४ १ ४ ७ ०० ०० ३ ₹ 4 ४० ०० ७** 286 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the

heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States

§ . 740♥ ₹ ₹ ♥44 XO X3 ♥ ♥1 ∮1 ¥4 404€₹.

 \otimes 30\frac{\pi}{4}\frac{74}{FO}\frac{1}{4}\frac{\pi}{30}\frac{\pi}{4}\frac{\pi}{40}\chi,\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{2000}{4}\times00\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{4}\times00\frac{\pi}{4}\frac{\pi}{30}\frac{\pi}{4}\frac{\pi}{4

₹8 $\rlap/$ ₹0 $\rlap/$ 4, $\rlap/$ X Y\ $\rlap/$ 4Y Y Y\ $\rlap/$ Y\ $\rlap/$ 4A-7 $\rlap/$ Y\ \rlap

. *C 4*. . W47. ht . § .

. T & CC WOツツ 4W 4 80470年 WO=XOC X = X4 74 04. T 在り. r. .

. ፈሃሃ. *ር ቃ*. ኮ . Wፈフ. ኮኮኮ .

. ⊗ X. C . C J. . W47. .

. WOCCも ま ツ ツO 4年, タモ ツ. Δ C トーWCO ま , OC. . . フ. . .

₹ツ↑♥┦4₺。 ₺₢₢₩OツX┦₺₩X₹ ♥❷₺ OO1 O❷ ₺₢ ♥ ♥♥ ₹1, ♥↑1 ₺X ₤1 X₺ У, Ο Δ. 90X3 4X (4Y 4Y4) 40 X1; Y ((4") ₹0") . 74XX 4₹0"), ⊗40")X0") ₹ 47. , .9. orall orall $rac{1}{2}$ $rac{1}{2}$ 9 4" . 4YA 4 9 CC AA4YY 49404A 97L 4Y 4C Y Y YT OY 4 9A X \(\begin{array}{c} \text{A} \text{A YAOAF A AOA YN Y4A XO *4 9A* X F3 FO*9*H WX *OCOYX4A CI*. A F A YX Y X3 3OFX C WOOYX4I, W4YYOX 9 Y8O4W A 91, X3 (4XX 4 48X 4 7 4W 34 ₹ 9 Y 4 ₹ X 0 4 Δ. 9 ₩4O₹ X Y4₹ (८ ¼८ ७ X₹ ₩Oウ₩O₩X Oウ; Y (८ ४७₹О७ , J4XX 4₹О७, Оэ ₹ОЈА4; 90=. & 706. : "Y406 & W 6. .. Y 90X, 070" X & 74 YW 76 490 64 A AOY" 97 4XX 6. X $Y4 \equiv \Delta W \Delta \Delta X \approx 4X Y \approx 4 X Y O 94 X \equiv 8 \equiv 098 WX \equiv Y 4 \Delta W C 44 A 74 \equiv 09 4 \equiv 9 844 W$ 494 OY O⊗ X3 Y 44 Y 4 9 CC Y ⊗4 OO4 O⊗ X3 OX3 4 OY 4 X3 44 94 X ₹3 ₹O9H WX. 4 ₹ Δ УΧ ΥΡΥΛΕΑΎΔ, ΑΎΔ ₹Ο₩Ά ΖΑΊΣ ΥΔΟ4₹ Δ ΧΆ ₹ΑΎ У 84ΑΎW ΧΟ ΑΎ ΑΕ Υ ΥΥΈ ¯ X YÆŦ 3 CA X3ÆX X3 X4ÆYŦÆWX OY YÆŦ C ^ÆC. ÆYA X3ÆX X3 ÆC Y ₹ A ^3X O& ∡WX Οን Yፈቹ Οን*ርጊ ቹΟቹጋ ን∆ ∆* ΔΟ4 ንጎ X3 Yፈ4: ፈንΔ X3ፈX, Οን X3 4 XO4ን O8 J ፈW , 3 "" 13× 1 WO 1×3 4"00" X 8 40" X3 4WW JXO1; 801, 0×3 1Y ₹, ₹0W3 J 1₹0" ₹ YOOLA FOFX4 7 14 4X 74 4X 07 AO4 71 X3 4 A X 7X 07: 47A, 804 X3 F47 $4 \stackrel{\neq}{} = 0$, $\times = 90 \stackrel{\neq}{} = 0$ and $\times 0 \stackrel{\neq}{} \times 0$ and $\times 0 \stackrel{\neq}{} = 0$ and $\times 0 \stackrel{\neq}{$ フ44X り X 40=X ⊗04 4り 46 り り ツル、4りXO り 、ツの04=3 44、 ⊗40りX、 、 、 ツ44=3、4 フ・ . W.H. *∆4790*1 . 7004₹3 44. ⊗407X. . — H.

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{y wat for indicated by the first for indicated by the followind for indicated by the followind f$

W47 70 YX, 4YX, , Y YOX - H.

. \$ ₹X. 10X\$. € 9. . W47. ₹. POOX & 97. 70⊗⊗ Y404⊗. 900У . W\$47. . . .

は347. X 手手. O8 W48ドードのツ40ド8W 4ツ4 フ4WWJO48W, ー Y手83 千つドW8手のツW のツ 83ド 44ツWのツ O8 フ4手Wのツド4W O8 Y44.

§ . 74x04 08 ₹48 -W0740WX₹ 474 74₹₹704X₹.

§ . 8407 Y34X 40X304 X1 X3 1 7474X.

40X304 X1, X3 0X3 4 ጎ ን 44ℓቹ 04 0⊗⊗ W 4ቹ 0⊗ X3 ቹ4ማ ጋ4 ንW 44 900ንΔ X0 4 ቹጋ WX X3 ማ.

§ . YOX X44YF8 4446 840Y OY 7 4FOY XO 4YOX 4.

⊗3 \mathcal{J} 4 \mp 0 \mathcal{J} 9 \mathcal{J} 4 \mathcal{J} 4 \mathcal{J} 2 \pm 4 \mathcal{J} 6 \pm 400 \mathcal{J} 40 \mathcal{J} 8 \pm 4 \mathcal{J} 6 \mathcal{J} 7000 \mathcal{J} 900 \mathcal{J} 900

§ . ԻԻX YX O⊗ X3 J4O♥ ■ A ■ WO4 X1.

\$ \quad \text{740} \quad \quad

§ . 30Y XO HO41 08 X3 413X 44 4 8407 4 748 -WO140WX.

§ . YA XA 4 X YWCOA # 941141 474 407 FX WF.

 $\begin{array}{l} 4 \mp 4 \otimes - \text{WOYAOWX} \wedge \quad \text{Y} \times \text{O} \stackrel{\checkmark}{\times} \text{A4} & \textit{CC} \stackrel{?}{\times} \text{Y} \times \text{O} \text{A4} & \textit{CCA} & \text{YW} \text{COA} \\ \mp 8 \mp \textit{JA} \wedge \text{CX3} & \text{AX3} & \text{Y} \wedge \mp \text{Y} & \text{W} \mp \mp \textit{JA} & \text{WOA} \\ \mp 8 \mp \textit{JA} \wedge \text{CX3} & \text{AX3} & \text{Y} \wedge \mp \text{Y} & \text{W} \mp \text{FA4L} & \text{WOA} \\ \text{AOT} \mp \text{X} & \text{W}\mp, \text{OA} & \text{YOA} & \text{JA} & \text{YOX} & \text{AAJY} & \text{OO} \\ \text{AOT} \mp \text{X} & \text{W}\mp, \text{OA} & \text{YOA} & \text{JA} & \text{YOX} & \text{AAJY} & \text{OO} \\ \text{AFJ} & \text{WX}\mp, \stackrel{\checkmark}{\cancel{A}} + \text{Y} & \text{CC} & \text{AF} & \text{YX3} & \text{OX3} & \text{AF} & \text{Y3} & \text{W3} & \text{Y} & \text{AA} & \text{HO} \mp \text{X} & \text{YOX} & \text{W} & \text{AAJO} \\ \text{AFJ} & \text{W} & \text{ACC} & \text{Y3} & \text{YY} & \text{AA} & \text{XO} & \text{AO} & \text{Y} & \text{X3} & \text{Y} & \text{Y} & \text{ACO} & \text{AAJO} \\ \text{FJ} & \text{W} & \text{ACC} & \text{Y3} & \text{YY} & \text{AAJ} & \text{XO} & \text{AO} & \text{Y} & \text{X3} & \text{Y} & \text{AAJO} \\ \text{FJ} & \text{W} & \text{AAJO} & \text{AFX} & \text{YW} & \text{YAAJO} & \text{AAJO} & \text{Y} & \text{AAJO} \\ \text{AOS} & \text{WOCX} & \text{AWWOA} & \text{Y} & \text{CCA} & \text{FOW3} & \text{FX3} & \text{JA4WX} & \text{W} & \text{Y3} & \text{W3} & \text{AX} & \text{JA} & \text{FY} & \text{JA} \\ \text{Y} & \text{AAJYX} & \text{Y} & \text{FAS} & - \text{WOYAOWX} & \text{F}, & \text{X} & \text{X3} & \text{WO} & \text{FXO} & \text{PJA} & \text{\mp} & \text{FCL} & \text{XO} & \text{YW} & \text{COA} & \text{X3} & \text{JA4} & \text{YA} \\ \text{AOS} & \text{FX} & \text{W} & \text{FX} & \text{W} & \text{FX} & \text{W} & \text{AAJO} & \text{YW} & \text{Y3} & \text{Y4} & \text{Y4} & \text{Y4} \\ \text{AOS} & \text{FX} & \text{W} & \text{FX} & \text{FX} & \text{WO} & \text{FXO} & \text{PJA} & \text{FF} & \text{FCL} & \text{XO} & \text{YW} & \text{Y3} & \text{Y4} & \text{Y4} \\ \text{AOS} & \text{FX} \\ \text{AOS} & \text{FX} \\ \text{AOS} & \text{FX} \\ \text{AOS} & \text{FX} \\ \text{AOS} & \text{FX} \\ \text{AOS} & \text{FX} \\ \text{AOS} & \text{FX} & \text{F$

§ . W4⊗ -WOYAOWX \44YX A XO X3 ⊗4X3 4 AO ₹ YOX YWCOA 3 ₹ ⊗4Y CL.

§ . ₩48 -₩ΟΊΔΟ₩Χ ↑ Ĭ Ĭ ↑ Ĭ 446, XO 491 ΟΪ 494 € ₹ 4 X ĬO.

§ . ⊗ 4♥ 0⊗ X > ₹4⊗ ¬₩0У40WX.

 $\begin{array}{l} 4\mp 4\otimes - \text{WOYAOWX}, \uparrow \quad \text{Y }\otimes \text{O4} \ 4\mp \text{X} 4\text{X} \ \Delta \ \text{X} \ \text{4} \text{Y}, \ \text{FJ} \ 4\mp 4\text{X} \ \text{X} \text{X} \ \text{YA} \ \text{O}\otimes \ \text{X} \text{X} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y} \\ \text{X} \text{X} \ 4 \ \text{Y}, \ 4\text{YA} \ \text{X} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y}, \ \text{Y} \ \text{X} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y} \ \text{Y} \ \text{X} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y} \ \text{Y} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y} \ \text{Y} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y} \ \text{Y} \ \text{X} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y} \ \text{X} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y} \ \text{Y} \ \text{X} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y} \ \text{X} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y} \ \text{Y} \ \text{X} \ \text{X} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y} \ \text{X} \ \text{X} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y} \ \text{X} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y} \ \text{X} \ \text{X} \ \text{X} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y} \ \text{X} \ \text{$

§ . 4 J 4∓OY ⊗O4W 4€₹ ∆ X4 Y ∆ 4 ₹OY∆ X3 X 4Y.

90X, 8004W $9CL \Delta X 4 Y \Delta$, 4E 9L E WYY FE FO <math>4E XO 9 $0Y49C XO \Delta 744X Y X Y, 4$ $7407 A 1 E7 X E300C 4 4CCOY <math>\Delta$ 3 Y; 804 4 740 Y E $08 E WO4 X L 34E 9 Y Y4 A XO 3 Y; <math>4Y\Delta$, $4Y\Delta$,

§ . 30Y X 747 4 4 04 4.

§ . W4⊗ -WOY4OWX Y X≼ X≼ WC4O∓, ⊗O4 ∓OW≼ X ♥ 4∓

§ . HO) ソX O) オインイン YA XO X 3 イイン FO Y 4年.

§ . ⊗¾ 4 √¾× 0⊗ △ ७४७△ ७० ४ 4४७₹०७ ७४२ ୬ × 4४७₹७ ४१ △.

3 Y3O 34\frac{\text{4}WPO} 4 \(\Delta \cdot \(\alpha \text{Y}\infty \infty \(\alpha \cdot \alpha \cdot

§ . Y34X "47 4") "06 X3 WO" "X O" "44 804 X3 44X 08 X3 44") =0".

Y3 9 O 9W X3 $4 \land 4$ 9 9X \mp 94 Δ Y X3 4 74 \mp 09 4 80 4 X3 74 W 08 3 \mp 449 \mp 09, X 9 WO 9 \mp 47 748 WX WO 9X 44WX, 49 Δ W4990 X9 4 \mp W 10 400 Δ 174 X 9W X34X X3 74 \mp 09 4 \mp 0 4 Δ X0 9 4 W3 4 X349 Y4 \mp 94 Δ 19 Δ 804 X \mp 91 90 94 49 Y 10 94 49 Y 10 Y4 \mp 19 Y X34X \mp 100 X3 \pm 14 X3 \pm X3 44X \pm 300(Δ 9 740704X 09 Δ X0 X3 Y4(X3 08 X3 74 \mp 09) 4 08 Y44 \$\$. . . 90X X \mp 94X044(X0 740704X 09 X3 74 W 08 X3 449 \mp 09) X0 X3 74 \mp 09 4 44 Y 19 Y 19 X3 30 \mp X (4497, 9 W40 \mp X3 (9 4 X1 08 49 08 W 10 08 X3 74 \mp 09 X1 44X 4 W09 \mp PO 9W X34Y X34X 08 47 4X \mp 10(Δ 4 04 49) 18 404 08 W 19 X3 74 \mp 09 X3 74 \mp 75 X3 W47X04 \pm 4 \quad 34 \quad 47 \quad

§ . 4 74 ∓07 4 41 71 4 804 7417 7X 08 447∓07.

 $\mp \otimes \mathcal{A} \ \, \mathcal{J} \ \,$

 $\mp \otimes$, $\angle \otimes$ X $+ \otimes$ A $+ \otimes$ A

§ . 74 ∓09 4 4 6 ¼∓ 4 09 WO94 X 09 08 740WO4 91 X3 4 6 ¼∓ 08 ¼90X3 4.

§ . 74 ∓09 4 4 X4¥ 9 4 804 \$ \$4∓ 74 △ \$ ₹ 8049 4 449∓09.

 $\mp \otimes$ 4 74 $\mp \odot$ 74, YaO 34 \mp 9 780(CL \mp X 4X C 9 4XL, 48X 4 34 77 7407 \mp 4 90X 70X 74 Δ 3 \mp 447 $\mp \odot$ 70, 3477 77 XO 9 X47 74 \mp WO74 X 77, X \mp 47X X34X, Y X300X 9 77 \pm 77X Δ 8407 X3 74L7 7X O8 3 \mp 8047 4 447 $\mp \odot$ 7, 3 Y CC 34 XO 74L 4 \mp WO74. 8 3 Y \mp 3 \mp XO 4 WO 4 3 \mp C 9 4XL.

§ .74 ₹07 4 4 ₹WO & 4 804 & & & ₹ 4 W & & \$ ₹ 6 4 4X1.

§ . Y3 X3 4 X3 X3 У¹ ¥ Y3 W3 4 74 ₹○У 4 34¥ 8○○У4 У 4У₹ X○ W○УW 46, 9 6○У¹ X○ 3 У.

83 J40J 4X1 08 4 J4 ₹07 4 ₹ 88 WX ₹ ₹ 70X ₹X 4 7 X3 W4JX04, ₧₩ JX ₹0 844 △OOJX, УX3 ₹ ७०△ 4У X ७ ₹, Y3 У J4 ₹ОУ 4₹ О⊗ Y44 44 УОХ 4 △OW △ XO ₹८4 41. 47A, 7 1 X3 C4Y 08 74X04, X3 J40J 4X1 08 4 ₹C4 ₹ 1004₹ 40 ₹ 70X. Y X3OOX ₹0" OX3 4 4 ¼₹0", 7¼₹₹ XO X3 "9¼₹X 4 O8 X3 ₹¼¼ . 83 4 ₹ "YOX3 "1^ " X3 Y4XO4 O8 FL4 4L Y3 W3 W4Y O8 XF L8 J4O4OW X34X 88 WX. 830013 4 X34X 3 =34CC 34 4 1 1 3X 0 1 3 = 7107 1 X7 4C=0 Y3 7 X3 1 801 X3 7 7 7 8 4 5 YOX JLOYA A A \exists JA \exists OY A, OA YA Y XA L \angle XX A A \angle 3 &OOYA Y \angle Y \exists XO WOYW \angle L \mp O% X3 %1%4O% X3 W4JXO4 \mp \mp 44W3. Y34X \pm 4 3 34 \mp X3O \mp \mp 4 Δ \mp X CCWOYX YO \mp XO \neq \Rightarrow \mp OYY J4OJ 4X1, 4YA \Rightarrow 7/47 7/401 X XOY44A \mp X \Rightarrow J47.7 YX O \otimes $3 \mp 447 \mp 0\%$, $4 \times 74 \mp 7 \times$, $7 \times 3 \times 7607 \times 477 \times 087 \times 477 \times$ X3 14 47 FO/A 4 FO"X "F J4OW AF XO FOWS ()1X3F: 40X 4" O88 W 4 Y0O/A Ŧツ*ᠯረር* ₹X ¼4X ₩*c . ¼ フ¼4X1*, O⊗ フ4 ¼X ⊗4 ツ₩\$ X4OOフ 4₹, Y\$O \$¼₲ ₩*₫*フXO4 ₲ *¼* 94 X =3 1 9 446 4X X3 94XX6 08 40WOOP, W64 9 4 90 4 13X X0 49L X3 91 $9 COYA YA XO XA A JA \ \ FOY A, FW JX A \ \ \ A AY\ \ \ ACOY.$

おる4フ. X **非罪.** ○**8** お**ま ま***C* Y*4.*4.

§ . Y3O 44 4 9 CF.

&3 14% O8 49CF = 1 1×0 4CC =09H WX= Y3O O7HO=XCL X4Y O7 44%= 414 %=X3 4OC 4 O8 X3 =OW XL, Y3 X3 4 X3 4 Y9 XO Δ 74 3 % O8 X3 =O74 % 40X3O4 XL, O4 XO 4 = %X 3 = WO%Y4Y4= %Y=O% 744X WOC44 %=X4%W, 47 Δ XO %70= WO%4 X O%5 O7 3 %.

§ . 7070644 WOYYOX OY, Y=044 WX OY. = 4 X OY.

 $\begin{array}{l} 4 \ \, \hbox{DOTOCAA} \ \, \hbox{WOYYOX} \ \, \hbox{OY} \ \, \mp \ \, \hbox{WOYWOOAF} \ \, \hbox{OB} \ \, \hbox{DOTC} \ \, \hbox{YAO} \ \, A \mp \mp \ \, \hbox{YAC} \ \, \hbox{YA} \ \, \hbox{XOYOCXOOOF} \\ \hbox{YAYY} \ \, \hbox{A}, \ \, \text{AYA} \ \, \text{A} \otimes \hbox{OF} \ \, \hbox{XO} \ \, \text{C} \mp \hbox{X} \ \, \hbox{YXO} \ \, \hbox{XA} \ \, \text{O} \ \, \hbox{W} \ \, \hbox{OB} \ \, \hbox{XA} \ \, \text{A} \mp \hbox{OT} \ \, \text{O} \ \, \text{A} \ \, \text{A}$

§ . **30Y X3 ∓0 -**

∡ △ ୬ ¼८ ○⊗ HO∓X W O୬ X3 J¼4X O⊗ X3 ₹O 4 へ୬, O4 ¼⊗⊗ WX △ △ ८¼¼ቹ W¼୬ ¼८Ѻ୬ FWOF XS 804 OOF X449FJO4XF O8 4 J OJC YSOF J4X YW S4F 9 Y FS4OFX 4,リHO∓X ⊗Z X3 ሣ, ⊗ X3 ሣፈን ⊗ ቹX. ƒOX Y&ፈX WOYAOWX ቹ&*ፈCL* X& ቹO ብ ላን O*ታ*ቹ ብ XOYፈብムቹ X& ツᆍOイヘ ツXᆍ ¥ イメツᆍY イ. ツ ヘ ツ イイイሪ. ̄ ₹OW3 WOツ4OWX イキᆍ ₹3*イイሪ イ*イX X3 ¥イトツ X ツ タ X3 YOFX WOYFOYAYX XO HOFX W. AYA X3 YOFX FACOXAAL XO X3 FXAX. ACX3OO13 X タ 含 〒 40x1 X0 4 7 4 手手 X30手 Y30 0ツツ W 手手よ4 Cl 4 手X04タ X3 70タヒ W フ 4W . 3 手 **∮**ΟΟΫΔ ΧΟ ₹3ΟΥ W૮ Ϋ Ϋ₩૨ ΧΟΥϪΊΔ∓ ΟΫ⊗ΟΊΧΟΫϪ Ͻ Ί∓ΟΫΞ. ΧΟ Υ3ΟΫ ΝΟΞΧ WϪΌΞ Ξ OO WOYJLA YX AA 9 Y 1 Y, AYA YAOF FOL WAY WOYF FXF Y XA AXX YJX XO AO X3 7 = (= HO=X W: X3 1 34 9 1 4 8 W 7X 7 7 4X 7W 44X 3 4 X 3 4 7 8 4 C X 1. WOJH WX∓ Y3O A ∓ 414 Y∓X X3 A J A YW Y X3OOX W4O ∓ 4 ∓ A J OY ∓37 YX: ₹ X. Y Y X A F W4F. OY 4WWOOYX O⊗ X A YOWY 4 O⊗ X A 4 C Y PO YXF. WC Y YWA ∮ WOY ₹ ¼ 40XL У X3 ₹0 4 1/2. W3 466 3 ¼ JOJO64X ¼ W XL. O4 ¼ ₹064X ¼ 740 YW, Y 044 4 X0 70Y \(\) & A 4 4 66 OY 4YF 70Y \(\) XX, &OY 4 HO\(\) X X = 68, Y3 W3 "944W \(\frac{7}{2}\) COO \(\frac{7}{2}\) 4 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 4 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 4 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 4 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 5 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 4 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 5 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 4 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 5 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 6 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 5 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 6 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 7 \(\frac{7}\) 7 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 7 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 7 \(\frac{7}{2}\) 7 \ W4O CXL. &4A X& YFO44 WX OY O& X& Y X& 4C4YAF 4A4 YFX WJ4 Y 9 Y XOX4CCL OYY4444YX496, OY 4F46 A X FX4X OY YOO6A FX 66 4XX YA X3 Y YO4L 08 X3 \triangle OY O8 ACA, Y3O YAA X 3 \mp ACA X 3 \pm ACA X 3 3ACA WACA A XY YX1 X3OO \mp ACA X ¾ ¼¼¥ XO ∮ ¥X4OWY O⊗⊗ ∮¼ X¾ ¾¾¼¥ O⊗ X¾ WOYYOY № WOX OY 4. 6 X YOX ¾ ¥ ₹4910 9441 9 X4X04₹ Þ7 WX XO HO₹X 81 X3 4 9049 X ₹ 11 X3 76 4 08 y w == x1. Y34x J4 yw 4 ₹0⊗⊗ 4 ¼ ७०4 00x4¼1 00₹ ७¼ 1,9 x ₹ ⊗40७ 3 ₹ **₹**0*9***H** WX**∓** X3*4*7 3 7*4***1** X3 7*4 4*X, 0⊗ ⊗*44*7W 1 X, 3 **∓** WXO4 **∓** Y 4 4WWOYJ4Y △ 97. 4 OY ⊗O4Y WC Y YWI; 4Y4 X34X FW CC YX J4 YW 4X C Y1X3 O3X4 Y 4 X 3 FOWW FF 3 4 F 4 4: 3 74 Y 4 4 Y4X OY 08 84 X 3806 F03H WXF: Y 3 4 4 = X 3 4 0 9 0 8 4C 4 W 4 0 = 4 3 = 74 = X 4 X 0 C 0 = X 3 0 9 X 4 7 40 9 W = H 4 7 = . リ Y A W A 4 YO Y 9 4 O 8 フ 4 〒 O Y F 4 4 Y O C A, 4 4 X O 9 J O Y 手 A A 9 L フ Y 4 C X 手 Y A W A **₹**\$*ĂCL* **₽**0*ĂCL***1 8***ĂCL* O) *ĂCL* X\$ J*Ă*4X **₹ WO**9W 4) Δ: X\$ **₹**0 4 **1) ツ***Ă***1** Δ J4 *Ă* XOY) 08 3 4 7 4 6 1 7 7 4 X 6 4 7 X 7 X 6 6 7 3 4 7 8 0 C 6 7 4 W Y Y O Y 6 4 1 A 1 A 2 A 4 8 4 O C X; 4 7 X O WO4JO446 JOY ₹37 YX. 6 X X34X 4 4 ₹ 4 4 8O4 X3 4OX3O4₹ 08 X3 △ ₹XO494YW ₹, ̄ ⊗O4 X3O₹ YW Y∆ 44 ₹ Y3O YW X X3 J OJC XO 4 OCX. 9OX raO4X X3 J OJC XO J4 = 4 X3 ツ= C = ⊗4Oツ OJJ4 == Oツ, 4¾A XO ¾A W4X X3 4 4 1 3 X = 4 Y A J A C 1 =: 4 100 A J A Y W Y CC WO Y Y Y A FOW 3 AXOOO = J 4 X A O X =, 740 A A X 3 4 5 46 9 X 77 4 A Y X 3 70A 44X 07 47A 74OA 7W . \(\) 494 3 ₹ 40X1 4X 3 44X. □ 8 3 4₹J 4 ₹ X0 X34X 9904X4(494 09₹0((4 1(041 X 3 4 X Y Y F X 4 Y 3 O 4 J 4 F Y X F X O 3 Y 4 F 4 4 C F 4 (C X 3 O F W X Z Y F Y 3 O 4 O Y O X \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) W400W3 0Y4 4 X3 404 08 444 X4442 JOY 4.

§ . 3 ₹ 400¼ X0 7 4804∜ X3 740∜ ₹ ₹ 3 34₹ ¾44 X0 X3 4 4 € ₹.

 $\mp 1 \ \% 4 \ \% 1 \ \text{WL} \ \text$

^ y *14L*, X3 ₹O 1 ^y, Y3O∓ YO1∆ OO^3X 1 XO *9* ₹4W1 ∆, ₹ *9*OOy∆ XO X3 &4 X3⊗OL OJ = 4 LYW O⊗ 47 J4O" = 3 3L = "JLO" + 3 XO A J L = " = " LY, XO ≡OW3 O⊗ 3 ₹ ₹O∮N WX₹ ¼₹ 3¼ 4 O∠X △ Y X3OOX 4 ¼₹OŸ O4 Ÿ W ₹₹ X1. ₹⊗ 3 ₹ J4OŸ ₹ ₹ 44 YOX Y OC496, X3 49 EFY 66 34 YO F WO 4 X2 Y X 4 4X Y Y X 3 3 Y: Y 3 Y X 3 Z 34 OYW 444YY X3 ₹YO44, X3 1 YO₹X X34OY 4Y41 X3 ₹W499444, 4₹ OY O⊗ X3 **Ϫ**ʹͿΨ ͺ ΊΧΞ ͺ ԻϽϥ ΞΞ Ξ Χ: ϪʹͿϤ ΧϪ Ͻϥ ͿΨ . Δ ΞΧ ΧΟΧ Ο⊗ ΧϪ ͺ ΫΟϤ ͺΛ ͺ ΊΧ*ζ ͺ* ϪʹͿϤ ΞϪ*ζ*ΟΧϪʹϥͳͺ ሣ *ፈ*ን≢ O⊗ ፈጋጋ ፈ≢ ሃኅ X象 ብ OረX Y CC ልፈ YO OXል ብብ ሣፈ ሃ ሃኅ ኮጋ ል YX Xልፈሃ XልፈX A FIX 4: WOYJXFF OY Y CC 9 FXOY FOWWOOAF OY X3 Y; X3 A JXAXX Y CC YWA XF, ∡¾Δ X3 ₹X¼X Y (() ¾ Δ¼¾Λ 4. Y3¼X Y00(Δ 3¼) ₩0¾ 08 ⊗4¼¾₩ . ⊗ X3 ८ ४२० व्ह ३४४ x30013x x 09\(\frac{1}{2}\) X0 q \(\frac{1}{2}\) O9 x3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) X4 \(\frac{1}2\) X4 \(\frac{1}2\) X4 \(\frac{1}2\) X4 \(\frac{1}2\) X4 \(\frac{1}2\) X4 \(\frac ⊗3 ₹4" 1 4∓07₹ Y3 W3 ₹30064 1 74 1 X3 ⊗4 X3 0⊗ J10" ₹ ₹ 7 06496 474 ∓ 4 W4 $\triangle 9$ XY $\rightarrow 7$ 0 $\triangle 0$ 4C 47 $\triangle 7$ 0 $\triangle 0$ 4C, 9 XY $\rightarrow 7$ 0 $\triangle 1$ ソ ツモ イソム ソ ツモ 夕〇〇ツ 羊羊. §§ , , &W. イソム 夕〇〇ツ 羊羊羊. § 804W 9 XY 7 X3 ₹0 4 17 474 3 ₹ 7₹041 7X 04 4 9 66 00₹ ₹09\$ WX₹. 30Y 4. 8 X3 7 34 PXO4X 4 840 3 9 04 00 F WO 14 X O 15 Y 3 W 3 44 9 9 W 46 X O X 3 \$477 Y ∓∓ O⊗ X\$ Y4X OY, O4 X\$ Y C⊗44 O⊗ X\$ ₹X4X, T 4∓ \$ \$4∓ YO 4 1\$X XO 40 01 1147X 477 X3 71 WO7X1417 XO X34X 11474 406 08 3 \(\text{WO740WX}, \text{Y3 W3 ₹ 4X X3 ₹4" X " X3 " 4₹04 08 3 ₹ 70Y 4.3 " 41 HO₹XC1 4 0Y 471 7 17 W OOF ₹4'WX O') A 97. X3 WO') YX O⊗ X3 Y4'X O'), Y3O = OJ Y O') 3 YO = X4'Y O') X3 **▼O∮H WX. リメネ ツイソリイ 474 ⊗Oイツᆍ JO YX 4 OOX XO ネツ タモ、 X3 WOソᆍX XOX Oソ O⊗** $XA = XAX \cdot AOX XA = AUA = XOA O = AUXA AUA AUA AUA OUA UUAX AE$ YXO 4 **₹**4 **JOX** .

Y3 Y 4 J 4 4 X 1 ₹ 8 O 4 7 4 1 X 4 X , Y3 O YO COY 1 4 O 9 1 X 3 ₹ O 1 1 Y 4 Y 4 4 4 フO== == A O⊗ =O⊗⊗ W YX =X4 Y^X3 XO OフフO= 3 ヴ, ̄ O4 Y3 Y, Y 4 4 フO*9C* W, X3 YAX OY $\mp \Delta$ Δ YXO XYO OJJO \mp X \otimes AWX OY \mp , AY Δ \Rightarrow OX3 \mp Δ \mp XAY OJ AAY \mp . $^ XA \equiv WACC \Delta AW CYAAWO$ YAXA WOYON YAXA = WOYON YAXA = XAYXO AHO = XY = OAAWXOYO⊗ X3 ∓O∮H WX∓ 4^4 Y∓X X3 4∓O 4 ^Y, XO 4 ∓X Y^O ∓3 X34X (4Y⊗O(4 ₹ ₹X ¼YW ⊗40" 4 9 CC 0", Y3 W3 ₹ ¼Y 07 Y ¼Y4 0YH0₹X 4 ₹ ₹X ¼YW . 90X Y3 ¼X ∡フフ CC4X O) Y CC X3 ₺ へ XO ¼ Y¼1 Y3 W3 ¼1 ₮ ₮ り ¼ 1 フOタC W XO4) タモ XYO 84WX OYF, - O4 74 70744W31, 4 XY 7 XYO WO77 X XO4F 804 X3 W40Y7 HOFXO7 $477140744X \mp X3 X 47008 W <math>27444 X0 47 444 Y XY Y X3 Y Y 47 08 0Y 4Y 4$ X3 ∓ 4 " JOL X W4L \mp OW X1. \mp 8 X \neq \neq XY Y J44X O8 X3 W X S Y \mp OY X3 OY \mp Δ . 474 X3 ₹0 4 17, Y X3 X30₹ Y30 W07X 70 7 09 4 7W X0 3 7, 07 X3 0X3 4. 740 & A X & "Y4CWOYX YX = & 4 Y7L 4 4 = 0 Y & O + X 4 Y Y 1 O - X 4 Y = , YO X & Y 1 & O + X 4 Y = , Y ₹ 4 PO 4 Δ XO "XX XC ₹OW3 Δ ₹XO494"W XO X3 "J4"" O⊗ W C Y44 4"Δ "YOX X34X OØ 49CCO7. X3 $\mp C4$ XX 4 X 470 ∓ 4 77C Δ O7C1. XO \mp OW3 470 77 \mp O44 WX O7 474 77 \pm X C4Y⊗OC 4OX3O4 X1 4₹ ₹ O 4 O⊗ 4CC 477 444YW O⊗ HO₹X W . X3 ₹O 4 17, Y4 4. OJ Y/L 4 = \(\bar{A} \) \(\bar{B} \) \(\bar{A} \) \(\b 3 ♥ 88 WXO46 OJJO∓ X OY, 474 XO O36 へ 3 ♥ XO W444L OY X3 Y44 474 7\\ X3 ♥ ¼₩₩Ο4Δ ¾¹ XO X3 ₹X¼9ℓ ₹3 Δ 4Oℓ ₹. 3 ¾O₹X ¾ W ₹₹¼4 ℓ1. ₹O∮¾ X XO X3 O₹ O8 X3 X 49 W C Y44.

§ . ¼ W ∠ Y¼4 J4O4OW ▼ XYO Y4 J Y4 YX J¼4X ▼.

 $\mp X \mp \otimes O4 \wedge 7 \times O \otimes O4 \times JO4) 0 \mp 1 \times 3 \mp 1 \times J \times 3 \times 4 \times J \times 4 \times J \times 2 \times$

 $4 \text{ W} \quad \mathcal{C} \text{ Y} \text{ A} \text{ J} \text{ A} \text{ J} \text{ A} \text{ J} \text{ A} \text{ J} \text{ A} \text{ D} \text{ EOW} \quad \text{X} \text{ A} \text{ J} \text{ A} \text{ O} \text{ A} \text{ J} \text{ J} \text{ N}, \text{ O}, \text{ A} \text{ X} \text{ C} \text{ A} \text{ EX}, \text{ FO} \text{ FD} \text{ J} \text{ J} \text{ A} \text{ A} \text{ A} \text{ OO} \text{ A} \text{ J} \text{ J} \text{ A} \text{ J} \text{ J} \text{ A} \text{ J} \text{$

 \otimes 3 \mp $\cancel{9}$ $\cancel{9}$ Y4r YF 08 30Y4Y XI, Y04 44X 0Y, 4Y4 30Y004, Y3 W3 Y 34 464 44I 4 X4 6 4 7 X3 WOO4 = O8 X3 = YO4 ". = OO13 X XO 9 O9 = 1 Δ 9 Ω 9 OX3 J 4 1 X ≡ " 1 4 Ω W (... Y44. 804 X3 F4") 44F0YF Y3 W3 4 Y4 4 X3 O4F 44YW O8 X3OF 741 75 4 "J4XX 4 08 096 74X 019 XY 1 ₹X4X 414 ₹X4X X 9 WOT ₹ 40466£ 414 1 1 7004 X3 4 WOYYOY WOOYX4Z. W3OO(4 X3 ₹0 4 17 WOYW 3 34₹ 4 13X XO 3471 OJ $3 \mp 74 \mp 094 \mp 4 \mp 496 \mp x30770 \mp x744x1 Y6694947 = 09340 \mp 300 = 300$ $4 \land OO = C1 O = 4$ X3 W47 XOC4X OYF, 4YA 4CC OX3 4 WOY YX OYF Y4A Y X3 3 =リッ ξ, x a ł γ cc yo coyn 4 4 cł oy a ξ γo4a: — ξaooca a 3o4y 4ya 44 4η, x a ł Y (C &O(COY 3 = F4"))C: X3 Y44 Y (C 9 WO") W40 C. 3044 9C. 4")A 47 A47 "O4 $\Delta \mp X + AOWX$ XO X3 Y4X OY. \otimes 3 Δ OY Δ YOYX7 Y \mp $A \mp$ Y \otimes 4YOO \mp 4Y Δ 944944OO \mp YA4X Y4 \mp XA WOYF PO YW XA JAOX \mp X4YX \mp 9 W4Y) F4 \mp J A4X Δ : XA 1 COOY ୬ጎ 4୬W O⊗ ₹OW3 ୬3O୭4୬ フ44WX W ₹; 4୬Δ X3 Y44, 9 ⊗O4 ₹O⊗⊗ W ୬X*C*₺ W4O ८ 4₹ ∡₩ ८∡७४ 1८へ OO₹ Y¼4, ∮₩Ұ७ "9O4 ∮८OO¼ Ұ७४ Δ ₹Х4OWX . Y3O WOO८Δ 4∆4 X₹ 31 XO4Y₹ 4 H4X3OL W 4Y∆ 4 J4OX ₹X4YX, 3 △ ₹X Y1O ₹3 △ 3 Y₹ ८⊗ 51. 3 ₹ 944944 X1 O) 9OX3 ₹ 4 ₹. 4X 6 Y\X3 X 9 W4") Y W ₹₹441 XO 4 6 YPO ₹3 X3O₹ 74 X 7\ O7\ XO HOA W 46 40X304 X\ O 4 7 7 Y30 740 A X3 7\ E W47496 08 **▼OJJO4X Y1 X3 4 W40∓ 41 804W 08 44"∀=, 4"Y4 X0 X4 4X X3 "), Y0X 4∓ W4 ") Y46** 90X 4₹ ツツ ₹.ト ツX氡 X400フ₹ 氦4 0⊗X ツ4 ⊗O₹ Q XO ₹ 4 ツ 4 Y44 Y3 4 ツ X3

 JA YW
 ԻJO∓ Δ X3 "Y XO W4O € A JA ∓ 4€.
 O⊗⊗ W A∓ Y3O 3 € Δ X3 3 3 3 € X € Y5

 307004 X30013 4 442 X0 =3 4 X3 4 2004 7 X3 8 64 08 24XX6 804 3 = ₹ 4 W, 34 YOX X3OO\3X X 4YL J44X O⊗ X3 4 ΔOXL XO 4OY X3 34544Δ O⊗ 4Y ¬YO" Y OO= A 4X3. Y3 Y 4, X3 4 ⊗O4, 4 YO" 4OO= 4OAL O⊗ "Y X3 YY X3 L 34 4

 $\begin{array}{l} 4 \uparrow 3 \times XO \ 4 \mp \mp X \ X3 \ \mp O \ 4 \ \uparrow \gamma, \ 4 \forall \Delta \otimes \ \ell \ X3 \ \forall \mp \ell \ \mp \ \gamma \ \ell \ WOYA \ X \ OY \ XO \ 4 \forall 7 \ 4 \ell \ XO \ X3 \\ \mp YO4\Delta, \ X3 \ Y44 \ OO \uparrow 3 \times XO \ 4 \ W444 \ \Delta \ OY \ 2 \ell \ X3 \ WOYX \ Y\Delta \ Y1 \ 7 \ell 4 X3 \ \mp \ell Y \\ \% 4 \uparrow Y1 \ 4 \ell \mp \ 2 \ell \ X1 \ A \ X1 \ A \ X2 \ OO \uparrow 3 \times X0 \ \ell \ \ell \ OZ \ Y \ X3 \ \mp \ell Y \\ \otimes O4 \ 74 \ Y1 \ X1 \ X1 \ X2 \ 4 \ Y1 \ X2 \ X3 \ A \ OO \uparrow X3 \ X1 \ OO \uparrow X3 \ X1 \ OO \uparrow X3 \ X2 \ OO \uparrow X3 \ A \ X2 \ OO \uparrow X3 \ A \ X3 \ OO \uparrow X4 \ OO \uparrow X3 \ A \ X3 \ OO \uparrow X4 \ OO \uparrow X3 \ A \ X4 \ OO \uparrow X4 \ OO \uparrow X3 \ A \ X3 \ OO \uparrow X4 \ OO \uparrow X4 \ OO \uparrow X3 \ A \ X4 \ OO \uparrow X4 \ O$

§ . ⊗¾ ⊗⊗ WX∓ O⊗ W ∠ Y¼4 ¼ ∓X У\O ∓¾ ¼ ¼WWO4¼ У\ XO W¼∓ ∓.

 $\begin{array}{l} 4\mp \text{ XO } \times \text{3} \quad \text{OX3} \quad 4 \otimes \text{8} \quad \text{WXF} \quad \text{Y3} \quad \text{W3} \quad \text{X3} \quad \text{LLY} \quad \text{OS} \quad \text{YLX} \quad \text{O} \neq \text{LXXL} \quad \text{JOX} \mp \text{XO} \quad \text{JOJL} \quad \text{W} \quad \text{YLL}, \mp \text{H3LJ}. \\ \text{H3LJ}. \quad \text{X\mp}. \quad \text{OS} \quad \text{X3} \mp \text{JOOY}, \quad \text{LLY} \quad \text{JLLL} \quad \text{X3} \quad \text{LLY} \quad \text{QS} \quad \text{X3} \quad \text{JOS} \quad \text{X3} \quad \text{JOS} \quad \text{X3} \quad \text{JOS} \quad \text{X3} \quad \text{JOS} \quad \text{X4} \quad \text{JO} \quad \text{X4} \quad \text{JS} \quad \text{X3} \quad \text{JS} \quad \text{X3} \quad \text{JS} \quad \text{X3} \quad \text{JOS} \quad \text{WLF} \quad \text{X3} \quad \text{JOS} \quad \text{WLF} \quad \text{X3} \quad \text{JOS} \quad \text{WLF} \quad \text{X3} \quad \text{JOS} \quad \text{LLS} \quad \text{LLS} \quad \text{LLS} \quad \text{LLS} \quad \text{JOS} \quad \text{LLS} \quad$

§ . HOYAOWX XO 4 O4年 4 A 47 804 17 Y4X O7年.

804 17 74X 07 44 70X X0 7X 48 4 7 X3 7X 4746 10 477 7X 08 47 74 7 74 7X YAOU A TWOAA SAT AOOT A XO AAUT, YOA θ XY Y XA θ YW AYA A T TO θ H WXT: 40x304 x1. ⊗3 1 741, 30Y 4, 7x 470 x3 4 1004 0⊗⊗ W ₹ ⊗04 x3 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) O\(\frac{1}{2}\) O\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) O\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}\) A\(\frac{1}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1} H3. F. 30X, 8 X3 4 7 4 4X 07 740 F 840 X6 FF, FOW3 08 X3 7 4F 44 70X 30074 Y 08 4 1064x y1 x3 4 0yy woydowx, x4y x3 47 47 X4 4X1, 742, Y X3 X3 y 4 x ₹ 00 x 3 w40 ₹ yx0 w0 y ₹ 4 44x 0 y, 4 y 4 4 ₹ ₹ ₹ x x 3 J 4 4 x 1 Y 3 w 3 x 3 1 $\mp 34CC + 1041 \times 034 \times 134 \times$ ¼∓∓ ₹X¼YW O4 ¼WW JX∓ X3 O8⊗ 4 O8 X: X3 ₹ ¼4 ΦΟ¼(ζ₹ ¼X (∮ 4X₹, ₹ ₹¼₹ XO △O X ♥ ₹ ₹ XO ₱700₱ X ♥ ₱0444 € 08 OY 74X OY 79449 7 Y ¥ Y44 4 \ 4 ¥ 7 ₹ X 490X3 4. 4₹ X0 X3 466 ₹ 08 X3 ₹X4X X30₹ Δ ₹X44WX Δ 9₹ W 6 Y44, X3 ₺ Y 66 8 14 406 804 X3 4 WO140WX 1 X3 14XO4 08 X3 4 1744 7 1XE, WO19 1 4 Y X3 X3 $\vdash \exists X$ Y1 W 4WOY $\exists X$ 4YW \exists . O8 X3 $\exists Y$ 34 X4 4X \triangle C $\exists Y3$ 4. W 4OOY Y. $\forall S$ 47. X## 474 744X WOC44CL §§ 4YA .

. 47 Y\(\frac{1}{2}X\) O\(\text{S}\) X\(\frac{1}{2}X\) X\(\frac{1}{2}X\) X\(\frac{1}{2}X\) X\(\frac{1}{2}X\) X\(\frac{1}{2}X\) X\(\frac{1}{2}X\) A\(\frac{1}{2}X\) X\(\frac{1}{2}X\) A\(\frac{1}{2}X\) A\(\frac{1}X\) A\(\frac{1}{2}X\) A\(\frac{1}

. \otimes 3 74 yw 0 \otimes hoyaé, woyyáya 4 0 \otimes coo \mp x \equiv x \equiv 804w \equiv 4^4 y\equiv x3 4 \otimes 04ya 744x1, 34 ya 34ya 4 \equiv x1-8004 0 \otimes 8 w 4\equiv ya0y3 34a yaa 74 \equiv 04 a04 ya x3 w cya4, x3 740x \equiv x4yx\equiv 4 \equiv 0009 4 x4c 4x 0y; 4ya x3 a0y a 4034y, y30 woyyaya a x3 y, wa0\equiv a 4y \equiv 909 4 0 \otimes hax30c w 0 \otimes 8 w 4\equiv x0 3 34ya a. w y y0 4\equiv a 4034y, \equiv 30 009 acc 4 yaa x474a x4744wx w x0 woya yy x0 a 4x3 a 4274\equiv 74 x00y 840y x3 woy8 a 44x \equiv yx3 yx3 4caya\equiv 83 1, 0y x3 4744x, 4 x4c 4x a, 4ya 4x c yax3 woy7 cc a 3 yx0 4\equiv 74 x3 cay 08 yax 0y\equiv 43 x3 40c \equiv 08 ya4 y3 \equiv 8 woy40wx x0ya4a x3 y, a40x 0\equiv 4yx. c yax cay 08 yax 0y\equiv 44 x3 y, a40x 0\equiv 44 y3 \equiv 8 woy40wx x0ya4a x3 y, a40x 0\equiv 4yy. c y.

. W X3 3 ₹XO4 47 ₹ O8 X3 4 17 O8 COO ₹ X ₹ ₹ ₹ ₹











&3 $4\mp\mp$ 79CL O8 X3 &3 O7 X Δ WX \pm X \mp O8 \pm 79 \pm 79

804 \times 3 4%04, 83 0%3 \wedge 4 WX4 \times 4 08 4%4 W4 4%4 \times 3 4 1%9 08 \times 3 3 4 %4 EX4%4 \otimes 4%9 1 %3 4 WC4 %3 X34 \times 4CC %4 \times 0 0%5 4%4 WX4 \times 4 E X34 \times 8 WC4 %40 4 1%5 0 4 1%7 X3 4 1%7 08 X3 4 1%9 00 X3 3 4 %7 8 X3 E 8004 900%7 4%7 08 W09X 9X\$ 08 X3 C4Y 08 94 \times 0 09\$ 44 4WX04CCL \$ 1%4 4 4WX04CCL \$ 1%4 4 4WX04CCL \$ 1%4 4 4WX04CCL \$ 1%5 4 4

07 08 X3 7 076.

Kuth-Edward

dam- german

07 08 X3 7 076,

general

83 41 ₹X444 804 X3 10 477 7X 08 83 07 X 4 WX4X ₹ 08 47 4 W4

// 43-1-13-1-39-81-1-141-8 144

4 WO44 44X 4 WO44 8 6 YOM3 4





088 W 46 W 46











BOOK IV. OF THE RESTORATION OF PEACE; AND OF EMBASSIES

CHAP. I. OF PEACE, AND THE OBLIGATION TO CULTIVATE IT.

§ 1. What peace is.

PEACE is the reverse of war: it is that desirable state in which every one quietly enjoys his rights, or, if controverted, amicably discusses them by force of argument. Hobbes has had the boldness to assert, that war is the natural state of man. But if, by "the natural state of man," we understand (as reason requires that we should) that state to which he is destined and called by his nature, peace should rather be termed his natural state. For, it is the part of a rational being to terminate his differences by rational methods; whereas, it is the characteristic of the brute creation to decide theirs by force. Man, as we have already observed (Prelim. § 10), alone and destitute of succours, would necessarily be a very wretched creature. He stands in need of the intercourse and assistance of his species, in order to enjoy the sweets of life, to develop his faculties, and live in a manner suitable to his nature. Now, it is in peace alone that all these advantages are to be found: it is in peace that men respect, assist, and love each other: nor would they ever depart from that happy state, if they were not hurried on by the impetuosity of their passions, and blinded by the gross deceptions of self-love. What little we have said of the effects will be sufficient to give some idea of its various calamities; and it is an unfortunate circumstance for the human race, that the injustice of unprincipled men should so often render it inevitable.

§ 2. Obligation of cultivating it.

Nations who are really impressed with sentiments of humanity, — who seriously attend to their duty, and are acquainted with their true and substantial interests, — will never seek to promote their own advantage at the expense and detriment of other nations: however intent they may be on their own happiness, they will ever be careful to combine it with that of others, and with justice and equity. Thus disposed, they will necessarily cultivate peace. If they do not live together in peace, how can they perform those mutual and sacred duties which nature enjoins them? And this state is found to be no less necessary to their happiness than to the discharge of their duties. Thus, the law of nature every way obliges them to seek and cultivate peace. That divine law has no other end in view than the welfare of mankind: to that object all its rules and

all its precepts lend: they are alt deducible from this principle, that men should seek their own felicity; and morality is no more than the art of acquiring happiness. As this is true of individuals, it is equally so of nations, as must appear evident to any one who will but take the trouble of reflecting on what we have said of their common and reciprocal duties, in the first chapter of the second book.

§ 3. The sovereign's obligation to it.

This obligation of cultivating peace binds the sovereign by a double tie. He owes this attention to his people, on whom war would pour a torrent of evils; and he owes it in the most strict and indispensable manner, since it is solely for the advantage and welfare of the nation that he is intrusted with the government. (Book I. § 39.) He owes the same attention to foreign nations, whose happiness likewise is disturbed by war. The nation's duty in this respect has been shown in the preceding chapter; and the sovereign, being invested with the public authority, is at the same time charged with all the duties of the society, or body of the nation. (Book I. § 41.)

§ 4. Extent of this duty

The nation or the sovereign ought not only to refrain, on their own part, from disturbing that peace which is so salutary to mankind: they are, moreover, bound to promote it as far as lies in their power, — to prevent others from breaking it without necessity, and to inspire them with the love of justice, equity, and public tranquillity, — in a word, with the love of peace. It is one of the best offices a sovereign can render to nations, and to the whole universe. What a glorious and amiable character is that of peace-maker! Were a powerful prince thoroughly acquainted with the advantages attending it, — were he to conceive what pure and effulgent glory he may derive from that endearing character, together with the gratitude, the love, the veneration, and the confidence of nations, — did he know what it is to reign over the hearts of men, — he would wish thus to become the benefactor, the friend, the father of mankind; and in being so, he would find infinitely more delight than in the most splendid conquests. Augustus, shutting the temple of Janus, giving peace to the universe, and adjusting the disputes of kings and nations, — Augustus, at that moment, appears the greatest of mortals, and, as it were, a god upon earth.

§ 5. Of the disturbers of the public peace.

But those disturbers of the public peace, — those scourges of the earth, who, fired by a lawless thirst of power, or impelled by the pride and ferocity of their disposition, snatch up arms without justice or reason, and sport with the quiet of mankind and the blood of their subjects, — those monstrous heroes, though almost deified by the foolish admiration of the vulgar, are in effect the most cruel enemies of the human race, and ought to be treated as such. Experience shows what a train of calamities war entails even upon nations that are not immediately engaged in it. War disturbs commerce, destroys the subsistence of mankind, raises the price of all the most necessary articles, spreads just alarms, and obliges all nations to be upon their guard, and to keep up an armed force. He, therefore, who without just cause breaks the general peace, unavoidably

does an injury even to those nations which are not the objects of his arms; and by his pernicious example he essentially attacks the happiness and safety of every nation upon earth. He gives them a right to join in a general confederacy for the purpose of repressing and chastising him, and depriving him of a power which he so enormously abuses. What evils does he not bring on his own nation, lavishing her blood to gratify his inordinate passions, and exposing her to the resentment of a host of enemies! A famous minister of the last century has justly merited the indignation of his country, by involving her in unjust or unnecessary wars. If by his abilities and indefatigable application, he procured her distinguished successes in the field of battle, he drew on her, at least for a time, the execration of all Europe.

§ 6. How far war may be continued.

The love of peace should equally prevent us from embarking in a war without necessity, and from persevering in it after the necessity has ceased to exist. When a sovereign has been compelled to take up arms for just and important reasons, he may carry on the operations of war till he has attained its lawful end, which is, to procure justice and safety. (Book III § 28.)

If the cause be dubious, the just end of war can only be to bring the enemy to an equitable compromise (Book III. § 38); and consequently the war must not be continued beyond that point. The moment our enemy proposes or consents to such compromise, it is our duty to desist from hostilities.

But if we have to do with a perfidious enemy, it would be imprudent to trust either his words or his oaths. In sucli case, justice allows and prudence requires that we should avail ourselves of a successful war, and follow up our advantages, till we have humbled a dangerous and excessive power, or compelled the enemy to give us sufficient security for the time to come.

Finally, if the enemy obstinately rejects equitable conditions, he himself forces us to continue our progress till we have obtained a complete and decisive victory, by which he is absolutely reduced and subjected. The use to be made of victory has been shown above. (Book III. Chap. VIII., IX., XIII.)

§ 7. Peace the end of war.

When one of the parties is reduced to sue for peace, or both are weary of the war, then thoughts of an accommodation are entertained, and the conditions are agreed on. Thus peace steps in and puts a period to the war.

§ 8. General effects of peace.

The general and necessary effects of peace are the reconciliation of enemies and the cessation of hostilities on both sides. It restores the two nations to their natural state.

1. Nam cum sint duo genera decertandi, unum per disceptationem, alterum per vim, — cumque illud proprium sit hominis, hoc belluarum, — confuglendum est ad posterius, si ut non licet superiore. Cicero, de Offic. lib. i. cap. 11.

CHAP. II. TREATIES OF PEACE.

§ 9. Definition of a treaty of peace. (188)

WHEN the belligerent powers have agreed to lay down their arms, the agreement or contract in which they stipulate the conditions of peace, and regulate the manner in which it is to be restored and supported, is called the *treaty of peace*.

§ 10. By whom it may be concluded.

The same power who has the right of making war, of determining on it, of declaring it, and of directing its operations, has naturally that likewise of making and concluding the treaty of peace. These two powers are connected together, and the latter naturally follows from the former. If the ruler of the state is empowered to judge of the causes and reasons for which war is to be undertaken, — of the time and circumstances proper for commencing it, — of the manner in which it is to be supported and carried on, — it is therefore his province also to set bounds to its progress, to point out the time when it shall be discontinued, and to conclude a peace. But this power does not necessarily include that of granting or accepting whatever conditions he pleases, with a view to peace. Though the state has intrusted to the prudence of her ruler the general care of determining on war and peace, yet she may have limited his power in many particulars by the fundamental laws. Thus, Francis the First, king of France, had the absolute disposal of war and peace: and yet the assembly of Cognac declared that he had no authority to alienate any part of the kingdom by a treaty of peace. (See Book I. § 265.)

A nation that has the free disposal of her domestic affairs, and the form of her government, may intrust a single person, or an assembly, with the power of making peace, although she has not given them that of making war. Of this we have an instance in Sweden, where, since the death of Charles XII., the king cannot declare war without the consent of the states assembled in diet; but he may make peace in conjunction with the senate. It is less dangerous for a nation to intrust her rulers with this latter power, than with the former. She may reasonably expect that they will not make peace till it suits with the interest of the state. But their passions, their own interest, their private views, too often influence their resolutions where there is question of undertaking a war. Besides, it must be a very dangerous peace, indeed, that is not preferable to war, whereas, on the other hand, to exchange peace for war is always very hazardous.

When a prince, who is possessed only of limited authority, has a power to make peace, as he cannot of himself grant whatever conditions he pleases, it is incumbent on those who wish to treat with him on sure grounds, to require that the treaty of peace be ratified by the nation, or by those who are empowered to perform the stipulations contained in it. If, for instance, any potentate, in negotiating a treaty of peace with Sweden, requires a defensive alliance or guarantee as the condition, this stipulation will not be valid, unless approved and accepted by the diet, who alone have the power of carrying it into effect. The kings of England are authorized to conclude treaties of peace and alliance; but they cannot, by those treaties, alienate any of the possessions of the crown without the consent of parliament. Neither can they, without the concurrence of that body, raise any money in the kingdom; wherefore, whenever they conclude any subsidiary treaty, it is their constant rule to lay it before the parliament, in order that they may be certain of the concurrence of that assembly to enable them to make good their engagements. When the emperor Charles V. required of Francis the First, his prisoner, such conditions as that king could not grant without consent of the nation, he should have detained him till the states-general of France had ratified the treaty of Madrid, and Burgundy had acquiesced in it: thus he would not have lost the fruits of his victory by an oversight which appears very surprising in a prince of his abilities.

§ 11. Alienations made by a treaty of peace.

We shall not repeat here what we have said on a former occasion concerning the alienation of a part of the state (Book I. §§ 263, &c.) or of the whole state. (Ibid. §§ 68, &c.) We shall therefore content ourselves with observing, that, in case of a pressing necessity, such as is produced by the events of an unfortunate war, the alienations made by the prince, in order to save the remainder of the state, are considered as approved and ratified by the mere silence of the nation, when she has not, in the form of her government, retained some easy and ordinary method of giving her express consent, and has lodged an absolute power in the prince's hands. The states-general are abolished in France by disuse, and by the tacit consent of the nation. Whenever, therefore, that kingdom is reduced to any calamitous exigency, it belongs to the king alone to determine by what sacrifices he may purchase peace: and his enemies will treat with him on a sure footing. It would be a vain plea on the part of the people, to say that it was only through fear they acquiesced in the abolition of the states-general. The fact is, that they did acquiesce, and thereby suffered the king to acquire all the powers necessary for contracting with foreign states in the name of the nation. In every state there must necessarily be some power with which other nations may treat on secure grounds. A certain historian says, that, by the fundamental laws, the kings of France cannot, to the prejudice of their successors, renounce any of their rights, by any treaty, whether voluntary or compulsory." The fundamental laws may indeed withhold from the king the power of alienating, without the nation's consent, what belongs to the state; but they cannot invalidate an alienation or renunciation made with that consent.²

And if the nation has permitted matters to proceed to such lengths that she now has no longer any means of expressly declaring her consent, her silence alone, on such occasions, is in reality a tacit consent. Otherwise there would be no possibility of treating on sure grounds with such a

state; and her pretending thus beforehand to invalidate all future treaties would be an infringement of the law of nations, which ordains that all states should retain the means of treating with each other (Book I, § 262), and should observe their treaties. (Book II. §§ 163, 269, &c.)

It is to be observed, however, that in our examination whether the consent of the nation be requisite for alienating any part of the state, we mean such parts as are still in the nation's possession, and not those which have fallen into the enemy's hands during the course of the war: for, as these latter are no longer possessed by the nation, it is the sovereign alone, if invested with the full and absolute administration of the government, and with the power of making war and peace, — it is he alone, I say, who is to judge whether it be expedient to relinquish those parts of the state, or to continue the war for the recovery of them. And even though it should be pretended that he cannot by his own single authority make any valid alienation of them, — he has, nevertheless, according to our supposition, that is, if invested with full and absolute power, — he has, I say, a right to promise that the nation shall never again take up arms for the recovery of those lands, towns, or provinces, which he relinquishes: and this suffices for securing the quiet possession of them to the enemy into whose hands they are fallen.

§ 12. How the sovereign may in a treaty dispose of what concerns individuals.

The necessity of making peace authorizes the sovereign to dispose of the property of individuals; and the eminent *domain* gives him a right to do it (Book I. § 244). He may even, to a certain degree, dispose of their persons, by virtue of the power which he has over all his subjects. But as it is for the public advantage that he thus disposes of them, the state is bound to indemnify the citizens who are sufferers by the transaction. (Ibid.)

§ 13. Whether a king, being a prisoner of war, can make peace.

Every impediment by which the prince is disabled from administering the affairs of government, undoubtedly deprives him of the power of making peace. Thus a king cannot make a treaty of peace during his minority, or while in a state of mental derangement: this assertion does not stand in need of any proof: but the question is, whether a king can conclude a peace while he is a prisoner of war, and whether the treaty thus made be valid? Some celebrated authors³ here draw a distinction between a monarch whose kingdom is patrimonial, and another who has only the *usufructus* of his dominions. We think we have overthrown that false and dangerous idea of a patrimonial kingdom (Book I. §§ 68, &c.), and evidently shown that the notion ought not to be extended beyond the bare power with which a sovereign is sometimes intrusted, of nominating his successor, of appointing a new prince to rule over the state, and dismembering some parts of it, if he thinks it expedient; — the whole, however, to be uniformly done for the good of the nation, and with a view to her greater advantage. Every legitimate government, whatever it be, is established solely for the good and welfare of the state. This incontestable principle being once laid down, the making of peace is no longer the peculiar province of the king; it belongs to the nation. Now it is certain that a captive prince cannot administer the government, or attend to the

management of public affairs. How shall he who is not free command a nation? How can he govern it in such manner as best to promote the advantage of the people, and the public welfare? He does not, indeed, forfeit his rights; but his captivity deprives him of the power of exercising them, as he is not in a condition to direct the use of them to its proper and legitimate end. He stands in the same predicament as a king in his minority, or labouring under a derangement of his mental faculties. In such circumstances, it is necessary that the person or persons whom the laws of the state designate for the regency should assume the reins of government. To them it belongs to treat of peace, to settle the terms on which it shall be made, and to bring it to a conclusion, in conformity to the laws.

The captive sovereign may himself negotiate the peace, and promise what personally depends on him: but the treaty does not become obligatory on the nation till ratified by herself, or by those who are invested with the public authority during the prince's captivity, or, finally, by the sovereign himself after his release.

But, if it is a duty incumbent on the state to use her best efforts for procuring the release of the most inconsiderable of her citizens who has lost his liberty in the public cause, the obligation is much stronger in the case of her sovereign, whose cares, attention, and labours are devoted to the common safety and welfare. It was in fighting for his people that the prince, who has been made prisoner, fell into that situation, which, to a person of his exalted rank, must be wretched in the extreme: and shall that very people hesitate to deliver him at the expense of the greatest sacrifices? On so melancholy an occasion, they should not demur at any thing short of the very existence of the state. But, in every exigency, the safety of the people is the supreme law; and, in so severe an extremity, a generous prince will imitate the example of Regulus, That heroic citizen, being sent back to Rome on his parole, dissuaded the Romans from purchasing his release by an inglorious treaty, though he was not ignorant of the tortures prepared for him by the cruelty of the Carthaginians.⁴

§ 14. Whether peace can be made with an usurper

When an unjust conqueror, or any other usurper, has invaded the kingdom, he becomes possessed of all the powers of government when once the people have submitted to him, and, by a voluntary homage, acknowledged him as their sovereign. Other states, as having no right to intermeddle with the domestic concerns of that nation, or to interfere in her government, are bound to abide by her decision, and to look no farther than the circumstances of actual possession. They may, therefore, broach and conclude a treaty of peace with the usurper. They do not thereby infringe the right of the lawful sovereign: it is not their business to examine and judge of that right: they leave it as it is, and only look to the possession in all the affairs they have to transact with that kingdom, pursuant to their own rights and those of the nation whose sovereignty is contested. But this rule does not preclude them from espousing the quarrel of the dethroned monarch, and assisting him, if he appears to have justice on his side: they then declare themselves enemies of the nation which has acknowledged his rival, as, when two different states are at war, they are at liberty to assist either party whose pretensions appear to be best founded.

§ 15. Allies included in the treaty of peace.

The principal in the war, the sovereign in whose name it has been carried on, cannot justly make a peace without including his allies, — I mean those who have given him assistance without directly taking part in the war. This precaution is necessary, in order to secure them from the resentment of live enemy: for though the latter has no right to take offence against his adversary's allies, whose engagements were purely of a defensive nature, and who have done nothing more than faithfully execute their treaties (Book III. § 101) — yet it too frequently happens that the conduct of men is influenced by their passions rather than by justice and reason. If the alliance was not of prior date to the commencement of the war, and was formed with a view to that very war, — although these new allies do not engage in the contest with all their force, nor directly as principals, they nevertheless give to the prince against whom they have joined, just cause to treat them as enemies. The sovereign, therefore, whom they have assisted, must not omit including them in the peace.

But the treaty concluded by the principal is no farther obligatory on his allies than as they are willing to accede to it, unless they have given him full power to treat for them. By including them in his treaty, he only acquires a right, with respect to his reconciled enemy, of insisting that he shall not attack those allies on account of the succours they have furnished against him, — that he shall not molest them, but shall live in peace with them as if nothing had happened.

§ 16. Associates to treat each for himself.



Sovereigns who have associated in a war, — all those who have directly taken part in it, — are respectively to make their treaties of peace, each for himself. Such was the mode adopted at Nimeguen, at Ryswick, and at Utrecht. But the alliance obliges them to treat in concert. To determine in what cases an associate may detach himself from the alliance, and make a separate peace, is a question which we have examined in treating of associations in war (Book III. Chap. VI.), and of alliances in general (Book II. Chap. XII. and XV.).

§ 17. Mediation.

It frequently happens that two nations, though equally tired of the war, do nevertheless continue it merely from a fear of making the first advances to an accommodation, as these may be imputed to weakness; or they persist in it from animosity, and contrary to their real interests. On such occasions, some common friends of the parties effectually interpose, by offering themselves as mediators. There cannot be a more beneficent office, and more becoming a great prince, than that of reconciling two nations at war, and thus putting a stop to the effusion of human blood: it is the indispensable duty of those who have the means of performing it with success. This is the only reflection we shall here make on a subject we have already discussed (Book II. § 328).

§ 18. On what footing peace may be concluded.

A treaty of peace can be no more than a compromise. Were the rules of strict and rigid justice to be observed in it, so that each party should precisely receive every thing to which he has a just title, it would be impossible ever to make a peace. First, with regard to the very subject which occasioned the war, one of the parties would be under a necessity of acknowledging himself in the wrong, and condemning hie own just pretensions: which he will hardly do, unless reduced to the last extremity. But if he owns the injustice of his cause, he must at the same time condemn every measure he has pursued in support of it: he must restore what he has unjustly taken, must reimburse the expenses of the war, and repair the damages. And how can a just estimate of all the damages be formed: What price can be set on all the blood that has been shed, the loss of such a number of citizens, and the ruin of families! Nor is this all. Strict justice would further demand, that the author of an unjust war should suffer a penalty proportioned to the injuries for which he owes satisfaction, and such as might insure the future safety of him whom he attacked. How shall the nature of that penalty be determined, and the degree of it be precisely regulated? In fine, even he who had justice on his side may have transgressed the bounds of justifiable self-defence, and been guilty of improper excesses in the prosecution of a war whose object was originally lawful: here then are so many wrongs, of which strict justice would demand reparation. He may have made conquests and taken booty beyond the value of his claim. Who shall make an exact calculation, a just estimate of this? Since, therefore, it would be dreadful to perpetuate the war, or to pursue it to the utter ruin of one of the parties, — and since, however just the cause in which we are engaged, we must at length turn our thoughts towards the restoration of peace, and ought to direct all our measures to the attainment of that salutary object, — no other expedient remains than that of coming to a compromise respecting all claims and grievances on both sides, and putting an end to all disputes by a convention as fair and equitable as circumstances will admit of. In such conventions, no decision is pronounced on the original cause of the war, or on those controversies to which the various acts of hostility might give rise; nor is either of the parties condemned as unjust, — a condemnation to which few princes would submit; — but, a simple agreement is formed, which determines what equivalent each party shall receive in extinction of all his pretensions.

§ 19. General effect of the treaty of peace.

The effect of the treaty of peace is to put an end to the war, and to abolish the subject of it. It leaves the contracting parties no right to commit any acts of hostility on account either of the subject itself which had given rise to the war, or, of any thing that was done during its continuance: wherefore they cannot lawfully take up arms again for the same subject. Accordingly, in such treaties, the contracting parties reciprocally engage to preserve *perpetual peace*: which is not to be understood as if they promised never to make war on each other for any cause whatever. The peace in question relates to the war which it terminates: and it is in reality perpetual, inasmuch as it does not allow them to revive the same war, by taking up arms again for the same subject which had originally given birth to it.

A special compromise, however, only extinguishes the particular means to which it relates, and does not preclude any subsequent pretensions to the object itself, on other grounds. Care is

therefore usually taken to require a general compromise, which shall embrace not only the existing controversy, but the very thing itself which is the subject of that controversy: stipulation is made for a general renunciation of all pretensions whatever to the thing in question: and thus, although the party renouncing might in the sequel be able to demonstrate by new reasons that the thing did really belong to him, his claim would not be admitted.

§ 20. Amnesty.

An amnesty is a perfect oblivion of the past; and the end of peace being to extinguish all subjects of discord, this should be the leading article of the treaty: and accordingly, such is at present the constant practice. But though the treaty should be wholly silent on this head, the amnesty, by the very nature of the peace, is necessarily implied in it.

§ 21. Things not mentioned in the treaty.

As each of the belligerent powers maintains that he has justice on his side, — and as their pretensions are not liable to be judged by others (Book III. § 188), — whatever state things happen to be in at the time of the treaty is to be considered as their legitimate state; and if the parties intend to make any change in it, they must expressly specify it in the treaty. Consequently all things not mentioned in the treaty are to remain on the same footing on which they stand at the period when it is concluded. This is also a consequence of the promised amnesty. All damages caused during the war are likewise buried in oblivion; and no action can be brought for those of which the treaty does not stipulate the reparation: they are considered as having never happened.

§ 22. Things not included in the compromise or amnesty.

But the effect of the compromise or amnesty cannot be extended to things which have no relation to the war that is terminated by the treaty. Thus, claims founded on a debt, or on an injury which had been done prior to the war, but which made no part of the reasons for undertaking it, still stand on their former footing, and are not abolished by the treaty, unless it be expressly extended to the extinction of every claim whatever. The case is the same with debts contracted during the war, but for causes which have no relation to it, — or with injuries done during its continuance, but which have no connection with the state of warfare.

Debts contracted with individuals, or injuries which they may have received from any other quarter, without relation to the war, are likewise not abolished by the compromise and amnesty, as these solely relate to their own particular object, — that is to say, to the war, its causes, and its effects. Thus, if two subjects of the belligerent powers make a contract together in a neutral country, or if the one there receives an injury from the other, — the performance of the contract, or the reparation of the injury and damage, may be prosecuted after the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

Finally, if the treaty expresses that all things shall be restored to the state in which they were before the war, this clause is understood to relate only to immovable possessions, and cannot be extended to movables, or booty, which immediately becomes the property of the captors, and is looked on as relinquished by the former owners on account of the difficulty of recognising it, and the little hope they entertain of ever recovering it.

§ 23. Former treaties, mentioned and confirmed in the new, are a part of it.

When the last-made treaty mentions and confirms other treaties of prior date, these constitute a part of the new one, no less than if they were literally transcribed and included in it: and any new articles relating to former conventions are to be interpreted according to the rules which we have laid down in a preceding part of this work (Book II. Chap. XVII. and particularly § 286).

(188) Upon the subject of treaties in general, and their construction, see *ante*, book ii. ch. xii. p. 192-274. Whilst examining the sections of Vattel relative to treaties, it will be found advisable to read the modern treaties, which are collected in Chitty's Commercial Law, latter part of vol. 2. — C.

(189) Ante, 292-2; and see *Hoop*, 1 Rob. Rep. 196, Id.; 1 Chitty's Com. L. 378. — C.

- 1. The abbé de Choisi, Hist. de Charles V. p. 492.
- 2. The renunciation made by Anne of Austria, consort of Louis the Thirteenth, was good and valid, because it was confirmed by the general assembly of the Cortes, and registered in all the offices. The case was otherwise with that made by Anna Theresa, which was not sanctioned by those formalities consequently, not stamped with the national approbation, and the character of a law of the state. The cardinals who examined this affair by order of the pope, whom Charles II. had consulted, paid no regard to Maria Theresa's renunciation, as not deeming it of sufficient force to invalidate the laws of the country, and to supersede the established custom. Memoirs of M. de St. Philippe, vol. i. p. 29. Ed. A.D. 1797.
- 3. See Wolf. Jus Gent. § 982.
- 4. See Tit. Liv. Epitom. lib. xviii. and other historians.

CHAP. III. OF THE EXECUTION OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

§ 24. When the obligation of the treaty commences.

A TREATY of peace becomes obligatory on the contracting parties from the moment of its conclusion, — the moment it has passed through all the necessary forms: and they are bound to have it carried into execution without delay. From that instant all hostilities must cease, unless a particular day has been specified for the commencement of the peace. But this treaty does not bind the subjects until it is duly notified to them. The case is the same in this instance as in that of a truce (Book II. § 239). If it should happen that military men, acting within the extent of their functions and pursuant to the rules of their duty, commit any acts of hostility before they have authentic information of the treaty of peace, it is a misfortune, for which they are not punishable: but the sovereign, on whom the treaty of peace is already obligatory, is bound to order and enforce the restitution of all captures made subsequent to its conclusion: he has no right whatever to retain them.

§ 25. Publication of the peace.

And in order to prevent those unhappy accidents, by which many innocent persons may lose their lives, public notice of the peace is to be given without delay, at least to the troops. But at present, as the body of the people cannot of themselves undertake any act of hostility, and do not personally engage in the war, the solemn proclamation of the peace may be deferred, provided that care be taken to put a stop to all hostilities: which is easily done by means of the generals who direct the operations, or by proclaiming an armistice at the head of the armies. The peace of 1735, between the emperor and France, was not proclaimed till long after. The proclamation was postponed till the treaty was digested at leisure, — the most important points having been already adjusted in the preliminaries. The publication of the peace replaces the two nations in the state they were in before the war. It again opens a free intercourse between them, and reinstates the subjects on both sides in the enjoyment of those mutual privileges which the state of war had suspended. On the publication, the treaty becomes a law to the subjects: and they are thenceforward bound to conform to the regulations stipulated therein. If, for instance, the treaty imports that one of the two nations shall abstain from a particular branch of commerce, every subject of that nation, from the time of the treaty's being made public, is obliged to renounce that commerce.

§ 26. Time of the execution.

When no particular time has been assigned for the execution of the treaty, and the performance of the several articles, common sense dictates that every point should be carried into effect as soon as possible: and it was, no doubt, in this light that the contracting parties understood the matter. The faith of treaties equally forbids all neglect, tardiness, and studied delays, in the execution of them.

§ 27. A lawful excuse to be admitted.

But in this affair, as in every other, a legitimate excuse, founded on a real and insurmountable obstacle, is to be admitted; for nobody is bound to perform impossibilities. The obstacle, when it

does not arise from any fault on the side of the promising party, vacates a promise which cannot be made good by an equivalent, and of which the performance cannot be deferred to another time. If the promise can be fulfilled on another occasion, a suitable prolongation of the time must be allowed. Suppose one of the contracting nations has, by the treaty of peace, promised the other a body of auxiliary troops: she will not be bound to furnish them, if she happen to stand in urgent need of them for her own defence. Suppose she has promised a certain yearly quantity of corn: it cannot be demanded at a time when she herself labours under a scarcity of provisions; but, on the return of plenty, she is bound to make good the quantity in arrear, if required.

§ 28. The promise is void when the party to whom it was made has himself hindered the performance of it.

It is further held as a maxim, that the promiser is absolved from his promise, when, after he has made his preparations for performing it according to the tenor of his engagement, he is prevented from fulfilling it, by the party himself to whom it was made. The promisee is deemed to dispense with the fulfilment of a promise of which he himself obstructs the execution. Let us therefore add, that if he who had promised a thing by a treaty of peace was ready to perform it at the time agreed on, or immediately and at a proper time if there was no fixed term, — and the other party would not admit of it, the promisor is discharged from his promise: for the promisee, not having reserved to himself a right to regulate the performance of it at his own pleasure, is accounted to renounce it by not accepting of it in proper season and at the time for which the promise was made. Should he desire that the performance be deferred till another time, the promisor is in honour bound to consent to the prolongation, unless he can show by very good reasons that the promise would then become more inconvenient to him.

§ 29. Cessation of contributions.

To levy contributions is an act of hostility which ought to cease as soon as peace is concluded (§ 24). Those which are already promised, but not yet paid, are a debt actually due; and, as such, the payment may be insisted on. But, in order to obviate all difficulty, it is proper that the contracting parties should clearly and minutely explain their intentions respecting matters of this nature; and they are generally careful to do so.

§ 30. Products of the thing restored or ceded.

The fruits and profits of those things which are restored by a treaty of peace are due from the instant appointed for carrying it into execution: and if no particular period has been assigned, they are due from the moment when the restitution of the things themselves was agreed to: but those which were already received or become payable before the conclusion of the peace, are not comprised in the restitution; for the fruits and profits belong to the owner of the soil; and, in the case in question, possession is accounted a lawful title. For the same reason, in making a cession of the soil, we do not include in that cession the rents and profits antecedently due. This

Augustus justly maintained against Sextus Pompey, who, on receiving a grant of the Peloponnesus, claimed the imposts of the preceding years.²

§ 31. In what condition things are to be restored.

Those things, of which the restitution is, without further explanation, simply stipulated in the treaty of peace, are to be restored in the same state in which they were when taken: for the word "restitution" naturally implies that every thing should be replaced in its former condition. Thus, the restitution of a thing is to be accompanied with that of all the rights which were annexed to it when taken. But this rule must not be extended to comprise those changes which may have been the natural consequences and effects of the war itself and of its operations. A town is to be restored in the condition it was in when taken, as far as it still remains in that condition at the conclusion of the peace. But if the town has been razed or dismantled during the war, that damage was done by the right of arms, and is buried in oblivion by the act of amnesty. We are under no obligation to repair the ravages that have been committed in a country which we restore at the peace; we restore it in its existing state, but, as it would be a flagrant perfidy to rayage that country after the conclusion of the peace, the case is the same with respect to a town whose fortifications have escaped the devastation of war: to dismantle it previous to the restoration would be a violation of good faith and honour. If the captor has repaired the breaches, and put the place in the same state it was in before the siege, he is bound to restore it in that state. If he has added any new works, he may indeed demolish these: but if he has razed the ancient fortifications, and constructed others on a new plan, it will be necessary to come to a particular agreement respecting this improvement, or accurately to define in what condition the place shall be restored. Indeed this last precaution should in every case be adopted, in order to obviate all dispute and difficulty. In drawing up an instrument solely intended for the restoration of peace, it should be the object of the parties to leave, if possible, no ambiguity whatever, — nothing which may have a tendency to rekindle the flames of war. I am well aware, however, that this is not the practice of those who value themselves now-a-days on their superior abilities in negotiation: on the contrary, they study to introduce obscure or ambiguous clauses into a treaty of peace, in order to furnish their sovereign with a pretext for broaching a new quarrel and taking up arms again on the first favourable opportunity. How contrary such pitiful finesse is to the faith of treaties, we have already observed (Book II, § 231): it is a disparagement of that candour and magnanimity which should beam forth in all the actions of a great prince.

§ 32. The interpretation of a treaty of peace is to be against the superior party. (190)

But, as it is extremely difficult wholly to avoid ambiguity in a treaty, though worded with the greatest care and the most honourable intentions, — and to obviate every doubt which may arise in the application of its several clauses to particular cases, — recourse must often be had to the rules of interpretation. We have already devoted an entire chapter to the exposition of those important rules: Wherefore, instead of entering at present into tedious repetitions, we shall confine ourselves to a few rules more particularly adapted to the special case before us, — the interpretation of treaties of peace. 1. In case of doubt, the interpretation goes against him who

prescribed the terms of the treaty: for as it was in some measure dictated by him, it was his own fault if he neglected to express himself more clearly: and by extending or restricting the signification of the expressions to that meaning which is least favourable to him, we either do him no injury, or we only do him that to which he has wilfully exposed himself; whereas, by adopting a contrary mode of interpretation, we would incur the risk of converting vague or ambiguous terms into so many snares to entrap the weaker party in the contract, who has been obliged to subscribe to what the stronger had dictated.

§ 33. Names of ceded countries.

2. The names of countries ceded by treaty are to be understood according to the usage prevailing at the time among skilful and intelligent men: for it is not to be presumed that weak or ignorant persons should be intrusted with so important a concern as that of concluding a treaty of peace; and the articles of a contract are to be understood of what the contracting parties most probably had in contemplation, since the object in contemplation is the motive and ground of every contract.

§ 34. Restoration not to be understood of those who have voluntarily given themselves up.

3. The treaty of peace naturally and of itself relates only to the war which it terminates. It is, therefore, in such relation only, that its vague clauses are to be understood. Thus, the simple stipulation of restoring things to their former condition does not relate to changes which have not been occasioned by the war itself: consequently, this general clause cannot oblige either of the parties to set at liberty a free people who have voluntarily given themselves up to him during the war. And as a people, when abandoned by their sovereign, become free, and may provide for their own safety in whatever manner they think most advisable (Book I. § 202) — if such people, during the course of the war have voluntarily, and without military compulsion, submitted and given themselves up to the enemy of their former sovereign, the general promise of restoring conquests shall not extend to them. It were an unavailing plea, to allege that the party who requires all things to be replaced on their former footing may have an interest in the independence of the former of those people, and that he evidently has a very great one in the restoration of the latter. If he wished to obtain things which the general clause does not of itself comprise, he should have clearly and specifically expressed his intentions relative to them. Stipulations of every kind may be inserted in a treaty of peace; but if they bear no relation to the war which it is the view of the contracting parties to bring to a conclusion, they must be very expressly specified; for the treaty is naturally understood to relate only to its own particular object.

^{1.} It is an essential point to neglect none of the formalities which can insure the execution of the treaty, and prevent new disputes. Accordingly, care must be taken to have it duly recorded in all the proper offices and courts. M. Van Benningen, writing to the Grand Pensionary De Witt, in

¹⁵ Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

1662, thus observes — "The articles and conditions of this alliance contain various matters of different natures, the majority of which fall under the cognisance of the privy council, — several under that of the civil tribunals, the parliaments, &c. — escheatage, for instance, which comes under the cognisance of des comptes [exchequer]. Thus, the treaty must be recorded in all those different places." This advice was followed; and the states-general required that the treaty conducted the same year should be recorded in all the parliaments of the kingdom. See the king's reply on this subject, in his letter to the Count D'Estrades, page 399. — Edit A.D. 1797.

- 2. Applan, de Bell. Civ. lib. v., quoted by Grotius, lib. ii. cap. 20, § 22.
- (190) As to the construction of treaties in general, see Book II. Chap. XVII. § 262, ante, 244. C.
- 3. Book II. Chap. XVII. ante, 244-274.

CHAP. IV. OF THE OBSERVANCE AND BREACH OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

§ 35. The treaty of peace binds the nation and successors.

THE treaty of peace concluded by a lawful power is undoubtedly a public treaty, and obligatory on the whole nation (Book II. § 154). It is likewise, by its nature, a real treaty; for if its duration had been limited to the life of the sovereign, it would be only a truce, and not a treaty of peace. Besides, every treaty which, like this, is made with a view to the public good, is a real treaty (Book II. § 198). It is therefore as strongly binding on the successors as on the prince himself who signed it, since it binds the state itself, and the successors can never have, in this respect, any other rights than those of the state.

§ 36. It is to be faithfully observed.

After all we have said on the faith of treaties and the indispensable obligation which they impose, it would be superfluous to use many words in showing how religiously treaties of peace in particular should be observed both by sovereigns and people. These treaties concern and bind whole nations; they are of the highest importance; the breach of them infallibly rekindles the flames of war; — all which considerations give additional force to the obligation of keeping our faith, and punctually fulfilling our promises.

§ 37. The plea of fear or force does not dis-

We cannot claim a dispensation from the observance of a treaty of peace, by alleging that it was extorted from us by fear, or wrested from us by force. In the first place, were this plea admitted, 16 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

it would destroy, from the very foundations, all the security of treaties of peace; for there are few treaties of that kind, which might not be made to afford such a pretext, as a cloak for the faithless violation of them. To authorize such an evasion would be a direct attack on the common safety and welfare of nations: — the maxim would be detestable, for the same reasons which have universally established the sacredness of treaties (Book II. § 220). Besides, it would generally be disgraceful and ridiculous to advance such a plea. At the present day, it seldom happens that either of the belligerent parties perseveres to the last extremity before he will consent to a peace. Though a nation may have lost several battles, she can still defend herself: as long as she has men and arms remaining, she is not destitute of all resource. If she thinks fit, by a disadvantageous treaty, to procure a necessary peace, — if by great sacrifices she delivers herself from imminent danger or total ruin, — the residue which remains in her possession is still an advantage for which she is indebted to the peace: it was her own free choice to prefer a certain and immediate loss, but of limited extent, to an evil of a more dreadful nature, which, though yet at some distance, she had but too great reason to apprehend.

If ever the plea of constraint may be alleged, it is against an act which does not deserve the name of a treaty of peace, — against a forced submission to conditions which are equally offensive to justice and all the duties of humanity. If an unjust and rapacious conqueror subdues a nation, and forces her to accept of hard, ignominious, and insupportable conditions, necessity obliges her to submit; but this apparent tranquillity is not a peace; it is an oppression which she endures only so long as she wants the means of shaking it off, and against which men of spirit rise on the first favourable opportunity. When Ferdinand Cortes attacked the empire of Mexico without any shadow of reason, without even a plausible pretext, — if the unfortunate Montezuma could have recovered his liberty by submitting to the iniquitous and cruel conditions of receiving Spanish garrisons into his towns and his capital, of paying an immense tribute, and obeying the commands of the king of Spain, — will any man pretend to assert that he would not have been justifiable in seizing a convenient opportunity to recover his rights, to emancipate his people, and to expel or exterminate the Spanish horde of greedy, insolent, and cruel usurpers? No! such a monstrous absurdity can never be seriously maintained. Although the law of nature aims at protecting the safety and peace of nations by enjoying the faithful observances of promises, it does not favour oppressors. All its maxims tend to promote the advantage of mankind: that is the end of all laws and rights. Shall he, who with his own hand tears asunder all the bonds of human society, be afterwards allowed to claim the benefit of them? Even though it were to happen that this maxim should be abused, and that a nation should, on the strength of it, unjustly rise in arms and recommence hostilities, — still it is better to risk that inconvenience than to furnish usurpers with an easy mode of perpetuating their injustice, and establishing their usurpation on a permanent basis. Besides, were you to preach up the contrary doctrine which is so repugnant to all the feelings and suggestions of nature, where could you expect to make proselytes?

§ 38. How many ways a treaty of peace may be broken.

Equitable agreements, therefore, or at least such as are supportable, are alone entitled to the appellation of treaties of peace: these are the treaties which bind the public faith, and which are

punctually to be observed, though in some respects harsh and burdensome. Since the nation consented to them, she must have considered them as in some measure advantageous under the then existing circumstances; and she is bound to respect her promise. Were men allowed to rescind at a subsequent period those agreements to which they were glad to subscribe on a former occasion, there would be an end to all stability in human affairs.

The breach of a treaty of peace consists in violating the engagements annexed to it, either by doing what it prohibits, or by not doing what it prescribes. Now, the engagements contracted by treaty maybe violated in three different ways, — either by a conduct that is repugnant to the nature and essence of every treaty of peace in general, — by proceedings which are incompatible with the particular nature and essence of every treaty of peace in general, — by proceedings which are incompatible with the particular nature of the treaty in question, — or, finally, by the violation of any article expressly contained in it.

§ 39. By a conduct contrary to the nature of every treaty of peace.

First, a nation acts in a manner that is repugnant to the nature and essence of every treaty of peace, and to peace itself, when she disturbs it without cause, either by taking up arms and recommencing hostilities without so much as a plausible pretext, or by deliberately and wantonly offending the party with whom she has concluded a peace, and offering such treatment of him or his subjects as is incompatible with the state of peace, and such as he cannot submit to without being deficient in the duty which he owes to himself. It is likewise acting contrary to the nature of all treaties of peace to take up arms a second time for the same subject that had given rise to the war which has been brought to a conclusion, or through resentment of any transaction that had taken place during the continuance of hostilities. If she cannot allege at least some plausible pretext borrowed from a fresh cause, which may serve to palliate her conduct, she evidently revives the old war that was extinct, and breaks the treaty of peace.

§ 40. To take up arms for a fresh cause

But to take up arms for a fresh cause is no breach of the treaty of peace: for though a nation has promised to live in peace, she has not therefore promised to submit to injuries and wrongs of every kind, rather than procure justice by force of arms. The rupture proceeds from him who, by his obstinate injustice, renders this method necessary.

But here it is proper to recall to mind what we have more than once observed, — namely, that nations acknowledge no common judge on earth, — that they cannot mutually condemn each other without appeal, — and, finally, that they are bound to act in their quarrels as if each was equally in the right. On this footing, whether the new cause which gives birth to hostilities be just or not, neither he who makes it a handle for taking up arms, nor he who refuses satisfaction, is reputed to break the treaty of peace, provided the cause of complaint on the one hand, and the refusal of satisfaction on the other, have at least some colour of reason, so as to render the question doubtful. When nations cannot come to any agreement on questions of this kind, their

only remaining resource is an appeal to the sword. In such case the war is absolutely a new one, and does not involve any infraction of the existing treaty.

§ 41. A subsequent alliance with an enemy is likewise no breach of the treaty.

And as a nation, in making a peace, does not thereby give up her right of contracting alliances and assisting her friends, it is likewise no breach of the treaty of peace to form a subsequent alliance with the enemies of the party with whom she has concluded such treaty, — to join them, to espouse their quarrel, and unite her arms with theirs, — unless the treaty expressly prohibits such connections. At most, she can only be said to embark in a fresh war in defence of another people's cause.

But I here suppose these new allies to have some plausible grounds for taking up arms, and that the nation in question has just and substantial reasons for supporting them in the contest. Otherwise, to unite with them just as they are entering on the war, or when they have already commenced hostilities, would be evidently seeking a pretext to elude the treaty of peace, and no better, in fact, than an artful and perfidious violation of it.

§ 42. Why a distinction is to be made between a new war and a breach of the treaty.

It is of great importance to draw a proper distinction between a new war and the breach of an existing treaty of peace, because the rights acquired by such treaty still subsist, notwithstanding the new war: whereas they are annulled by the rupture of the treaty on which they were founded. It is true, indeed, that the party who had granted those rights does not fail to obstruct the exercise of them during the course of the war, as far as lies in his power, — and even may, by the right of arms, wholly deprive his enemy of them, as well as he may wrest from him his other possessions. But in that case he withholds those rights as things taken from the enemy, who, on a new treaty of peace, may urge the restitution of them. In negotiations of that kind, there is a material difference between demanding the restitution of what we were possessed of before the war, and requiring new concessions, a little equality in our successes entitles us to insist on the former, whereas nothing less than a decided superiority can give us a claim to the latter. It often happens, when nearly equal success has attended the arms of both parties, that the belligerent powers agree mutually to restore their conquests, and to replace every thing in its former state. When this is the case, if the war in which they were engaged was a new one, the former treaties still subsist; but if those treaties were broken by taking up arms a second time for the same subject, and an old war was revived, they remain void; so that, if the parties wish they should again take effect, they must expressly specify and confirm them in their new treaty.

The question before us is highly important in another view also, — that is, in its relation to other nations who may be interested in the treaty, inasmuch as their own affairs require them to maintain and enforce the observance of it. It is of the utmost consequence to the guarantees of the treaty, if there are any, — and also to the allies, who have to discover and ascertain the cases in which they are bound to furnish assistance. Finally, he who breaks a solemn treaty is much

more odious than the other, who, after making an ill-grounded demand, supports it by arms. The former adds perfidy to injustice: he strikes at the foundation of public tranquillity; and as he thereby injures all nations, he affords them just grounds for entering into a confederacy in order to curb and repress him. Wherefore, as we ought to be cautious of imputing the more odious charge, Grotius justly observes, that, in a case of doubt, and where the recurrence to arms may be vindicated by some specious pretext resting on a new ground, "it is better that we should, in the conduct of him who takes up arms anew, presume simple injustice, unaccompanied by perfidy, than account him at once guilty both of perfidy and injustice."

§ 43. Justifiable self-defence is no breach of the treaty.

Justifiable self-defence is no breach of the treaty of peace. It is a natural right which we cannot renounce: and, in promising to live in peace, we only promise not to attack without cause, and to abstain from injuries and violence. But there are two modes of defending our persons or our property; sometimes the violence offered to us will admit of no other remedy than the exertion of open force; and under such circumstances, we may lawfully have recourse to it. On other occasions, we may obtain redress for the damage and injury by gentler methods; and to these we ought of course to give the preference. Such is the rule of conduct which ought to be observed by two nations that are desirous of maintaining peace, whenever the subjects of either have happened to break out into any act of violence. Present force is checked and repelled by force. But, if there is question of obtaining reparation of the damage done, together with adequate satisfaction for the offence, we must apply to the sovereign of the delinquents: we must not pursue them into his dominions, or have recourse to arms, unless he has refused to do us justice. If we have reason to fear that the offenders will escape, — as, for instance, if a band of unknown persons from a neighbouring country have made an irruption into our territory, — we are authorized to pursue them with an armed force into their own country, until they be seized; and their sovereign cannot consider our conduct in any other light than that of just and lawful selfdefence, provided we commit no hostilities against innocent persons.

§ 44. Causes of rupture on account of allies.

When the principal contracting party has included his allies in the treaty, their cause becomes in this respect inseparable from his; and they are entitled, equally with him, to enjoy all the conditions essential to a treaty of peace; so that any act, which, if committed against himself, would be a breach of the treaty, is no less a bleach of it, if committed against the allies whom he has caused to be included in his treaty. If the injury be done to a new ally, or to one who is not included in the treaty, it may, indeed, furnish a new ground for war, but is no infringement of the treaty of peace.

§ 45. 2. The treaty is broken by what is contrary to its particular nature.

The second way of breaking a treaty of peace is by doing any thing contrary to what the particular nature of the treaty requires. Thus, every procedure that is inconsistent with the rules

of friendship is a violation of a treaty of peace which has been concluded under the express condition of thenceforward living in amity and good understanding.

To favour a nation's enemies, — to give harsh treatment to her subject, — to lay unnecessary restrictions on her commerce, or give another nation a preference over her without reason, — to refuse assisting her with provisions, which she is willing to pay for, and we ourselves can well spare, — to protect her factious or rebellious subjects, — to afford them an asylum, — all such proceedings are evidently inconsistent with the laws of friendship. To this list, may, according to circumstances, be also added — the building of fortresses on the frontiers of a state, — expressing distrust against her, — levying troops, and refusing to acquaint her with the motives of such step, &c. (191) But, in affording a retreat to exiles, — in harbouring subjects who chose to quit their country, without an intention of injuring it by their departure, and solely for the advantage of their private affairs, — in charitably receiving emigrants who depart from their country with a view to enjoy liberty of conscience elsewhere, — there is nothing inconsistent with the character of a friend. The private laws of friendship do not, according to the caprice of our friends, dispense with our observance of the common duties of humanity which we owe to the rest of our species.

§ 46. 3. By the violation of any article.

Lastly, the peace is broken by the violation of any of the express articles of the treaty. This third way of breaking it is the most decisive, the least susceptible of quibble or evasion. Whoever fails in his engagements annuls the contract as far as depends on him: — this cannot admit of a doubt.

§ 47. The violation of a single article breaks the whole treaty.

But it is asked whether the violation of a single article of the treaty can operate a total rupture of it? Some writers, here drawing a distinction between the articles that are connected together (connexi) and those that stand detached and separate (diversi), maintain, that, although the treaty be violated in the detached articles, the peace nevertheless still subsists with respect to the others, But, to me, the opinion of Grotius' appears evidently founded on the nature and spirit of treaties of peace. That great man says that all the articles of one and the same treaty are conditionally included in each other, as if each of the contracting parties had formally said, "I will do such or such thing, provided that, on your part, you do so and so;" and he justly adds, that, when it is designed that the engagement shall not be thereby rendered ineffectual, this express clause is inserted, — that, "though any one of the articles of the treaty may happen to be violated, the others shall subsist in full force." Such an agreement may unquestionably be made. It may likewise be agreed that the violation of one article shall only annul those corresponding to it, and which, as it were, constitute the equivalent to it. But, if this clause be not expressly inserted in the treaty of peace, the violation of a single article overthrows the whole treaty, as we have proved above, in speaking of treaties in general (Book II. § 202).

§ 48. Whether a distinction may here be made between the more and the less important articles.

It is equally nugatory to attempt making a distinction in this instance between the articles of greater and those of lesser importance. According to strict justice, the violation of the most trifling article dispenses the injured party from the observance of the others, since they are all, as we have seen above, connected with each other, as so many conditions. Besides, what a source of dispute will such a distinction lay open! Who shall determine the importance of the article violated? We may, however, assert with truth, that, to be ever ready to annul a treaty on the slightest cause of complaint, is by no means consonant to the reciprocal duties of nations, to that mutual charity, that love of peace, which should always influence their conduct.

§ 49. Penalty annexed to the

In order to prevent so serious an inconvenience, it is prudent to agree on a penalty to be suffered by the party who violates any of the less important articles: and then, on his submitting to the penalty, the treaty still subsists in full force. In like manner, there may, to the violation of each individual article, be annexed a penalty proportionate to its importance. We have treated of this subject in our remarks on truces (Book III, § 243), to which we refer the reader.

§ 50. Studied delays

Studied delays are equivalent to an express denial, and differ from it only by the artifice with which he who practises them seeks to palliate his want of faith: he adds fraud to perfidy, and actually violates the article which he should fulfil.

§ 51. Insurmountable impediments.

But, if a real impediment stand in the way, time must be allowed; for no one is bound to perform impossibilities. And for the same reason, if any insurmountable obstacle should render the execution of an article not only impracticable for the present, but for ever impossible, no blame is imputable to him who had engaged for the performance of it; nor can his inability furnish the other party with a handle for annulling the treaty; but the latter should accept of an indemnification, if the case will admit of it, and the indemnification be practicable. However, if the thing which was to have been performed in pursuance of the article in question be of such a nature that the treaty evidently appears to have been concluded with a sole view to that particular thing, and not to any equivalent, — the intervening impossibility undoubtedly cancels the treaty. Thus, a treaty of protection becomes void when the protector is unable to afford the promised protection, although his inability does not arise from any fault on his part. In the same manner, also, whatever promises a sovereign may have made on condition that the other party should procure him the restoration of an important town, he is released from the performance of every thing which he had promised as the purchase of the recovery, if he cannot be put in possession. Such is the invariable rule of justice. But rigid justice is not always to be insisted on: — peace is

so essential to the welfare of mankind, and nations are so strictly bound to cultivate it, to procure it, and to re-establish it when interrupted, — that, whenever any such obstacles impede the execution of a treaty of peace, we ought ingenuously to accede to every reasonable expedient, and accept of equivalents or indemnifications, rather than cancel a treaty of peace already concluded, and again have recourse to arms.

§ 52. Infractions of the treaty of peace by the subjects;

We have already, in an express chapter (Book II. Chap. VI.), examined how and on what occasions the actions of subjects may be imputed to the sovereign and the nation. It is by what circumstance we must be guided in determining how far the proceedings of the subjects may be capable of annulling a treaty of peace. They cannot produce such effect unless so far as they are imputable to the sovereign. He who is injured by the subjects of another nation takes satisfaction for the offence, himself, when he meets with the delinquents in his own territories, or in a free place, as, for instance, on the open sea; or if it be more agreeable to him, he demands justice of their sovereign. If the offenders are refractory subjects, no demand can be made on their sovereign; but whoever can seize them, even in a free place, executes summary justice on them himself. Such is the mode observed towards pirates: and, in order to obviate all misunderstandings, it is generally agreed that the same treatment be given to all private individuals who commit acts of hostility without being able to produce a commission from their sovereign.

§ 53. Or by allies.

The actions of our allies are still less imputable to us than those of our subjects. The infractions of a treaty of peace by allies, even by those who have been included in it, or who joined in it as principals, can therefore produce no rupture of it except with regard to themselves, and do not affect it in what concerns their ally, who, on his part, religiously observes his engagements. With respect to him, the treaty subsists in full force, provided he do not undertake to support the cause of those perfidious allies, if he furnishes them with such assistance as he cannot be bound to give them on an occasion of this nature, he espouses their quarrel, and becomes an accomplice in their breach of faith. But, if he has an interest in preventing their ruin, he may interpose, and, by obliging them to make every suitable reparation, save them from an oppression of which he would himself collaterally feel the effects. It even becomes an act of justice to undertake their defence against an implacable enemy, who will not be contented with an adequate satisfaction.

§ 54. Right of the offended party against him who has violated the treaty.

When the treaty of peace is violated by one of the contracting parties, the other has the option of either declaring the treaty null and void, or allowing it still to subsist: for a contract which contains reciprocal engagements, cannot be binding on him with respect to the party who on his side pays no regard to the same contract. But, if he chooses not to come to a rupture, the treaty remains valid and obligatory. It would be absurd that he who had been guilty of the violation

should pretend that the agreement was annulled by his own breach of faith: this would, indeed, be an easy way of shaking off engagements, and would reduce all treaties to empty formalities. If the injured party be willing to let the treaty subsist, he may either pardon the infringement, — insist on an indemnification or adequate satisfaction, — or discharge himself, on his part, from those engagements corresponding with the violated article, — those promises he had made in consideration of a thing which has not been performed. But, if he determines on demanding a just indemnification, and the party in fault refuses it, then the treaty is necessarily broken, and the injured party has a very just cause for taking up arms again. And indeed this is generally the case; for it seldom happens that the infractor will submit to make reparation, and thereby acknowledge himself in fault.

1. Lib. iii. cap. 20, § 28.

(191) And see, ante. Book III. c. 3, as to what are just causes of war. — C.

2. See Wolf. Jus Gent. §§ 1022, 1023.

3. Lib. iii. cap. xix. § 14.



CHAP. VI. OF THE RIGHT OF EMBASSY, OR THE RIGHT OF SENDING AND RECEIVING PUBLIC MINISTERS.

§ 55. It is necessary that nations be enabled to treat and communicate together.

IT is necessary that nations should treat and hold intercourse together, in order to promote their interests, — to avoid injuring each other, — and to adjust and terminate their disputes. And as they all he under the indispensable obligation of giving their consent and concurrence to whatever conduces to the general advantage and welfare (Prelim. § 13) — of procuring the means of accommodating and terminating their differences (Book II. § 323, &c.) — and as each has a right to every thing which her preservation requires (Book I. § 18) — to every thing which can promote her perfection without injuring others (Ib. § 23), as also to the necessary means of fulfilling her duties, — it results from the premises, that each nation is at once possessed of the right to treat and communicate with others, and bound by reciprocal obligation to consent to such communication as far as the situation of her affairs will permit her.

§ 56. They do this by the agency of public ministers.

But nations or sovereign states do not treat together immediately: and their rulers or sovereigns cannot well come to a personal conference in order to treat of their affairs. Such interviews would often be impracticable; and, exclusive of delays, trouble, expense, and so many other inconveniences, it is rarely, according to the observation of Philip de Commines, that any good effect could be expected from them. The only expedient, therefore, which remains for nations and sovereigns, is to communicate and treat with each other by the agency of procurators or mandatories, — of delegates charged with their commands, and vested with their powers, — that is to say, *public ministers*. This term, in its more extensive and general sense, denotes any person intrusted with the management of *public* affairs, but is more particularly understood to designate one who acts in such capacity at a *foreign court*.

At present there are several orders of public ministers, and in the sequel we shall speak of them; but whatever difference custom has introduced between them, the essential character is common to them all; I mean that of *minister*, and in some sort, *representative* of a foreign power, — a person charged with the commands of that power, and delegated to manage his affairs: and that quality is sufficient for our present purpose.

§ 57. Every sovereign

Every sovereign state then has a right to send and to receive public ministers; for they are necessary instruments in the management of those affairs which sovereigns have to transact with each other, and the channels of that correspondence which they have a right to carry on. In the first chapter of this work may be seen who are those sovereigns, and what those independent states, that are entitled to rank in the great society of nations. They are the powers to whom belongs the right of embassy.

§ 58. An unequal alliance, or a treaty of protection, does not take away this right.

An unequal alliance, or even a treaty of protection, not being incompatible with sovereignty (Book I. §§ 5, 6), — such treaties do not of themselves deprive a state of the right of sending and receiving public ministers. If the inferior ally or the party protected has not expressly renounced the right of entertaining connections and treating with other powers, he necessarily retains that of sending ministers to them, and of receiving their ministers in turn. The same rule applies to such vassals and tributaries as are not subjects (Book I. §§ 7,8).

§ 59. Right of the princes and states of the empire in this respect.

Nay more, this right may even belong to princes or communities not possessed of sovereign power; for the rights whose assemblage constitutes the plenitude of sovereignly, are not indivisible: and if, by the constitution of the state, by the concession of the sovereign, or by reservations which the subjects have made with him, a prince or community remains possessed of any one of those rights which usually belong to the sovereign alone, such prince or community may exercise it, and avail themselves of it in all its effects and all its natural or

necessary consequences, unless they have been formally excepted. Though the princes and states of the empire are dependent on the emperor and the empire, yet they are sovereign in many respects; and as the constitutions of the empire secure to them the right of treating with foreign powers and contracting alliances with them, they incontestably have also that of sending and receiving public ministers. The emperors, indeed, when they felt themselves able to carry their pretensions very high, have sometimes disputed that right, or at least attempted to render the exercise of it subject to the control of their supreme authority, — insisting that their permission was necessary to give it a sanction. But since the peace of Westphalia, and by means of the imperial capitulations, the princes and states of Germany have been able to maintain themselves in the possession of that right; and they have secured to themselves so many other rights, that the empire is now considered as a republic of sovereigns.

§ 60. Cities that have the right of banner.

There are even cities which are and which acknowledge themselves to be in a state of subjection, that have nevertheless a right to receive the ministers of foreign powers, and to send them deputies, since they have a right to treat with them. This latter circumstance is the main point upon which the whole question turns; for whosoever has a right to the end, has a right to the moans. It would be absurd to acknowledge the right of negotiating and treating, and to contest the necessary means of doing it. Those cities of Switzerland, such as Neufchatel and Bienne, which have the right of banner, have, by natural consequence, a right to treat with foreign powers, although the cities in question be subject to the dominion of a prince: for the right of banner, or of arms, comprehends that of granting succours of troops, provided such grants be not inconsistent with the service of the prince. Now, if those cities are entitled to grant troops, they must necessarily be at liberty to listen to the applications made to them on the subject by a foreign power, and to treat respecting the conditions. Hence it follows that they may also depute an agent to him for that purpose, or receive his ministers. And as they are at the same time vested with the administration of their own internal police, they have it in their power to insure respect to such foreign ministers as come to them. What is here said of the rights of those cities is confirmed by ancient and constant practice. However exalted and extraordinary such rights may appear, they will not be thought strange, if it be considered that those very cities were already possessed of extensive privileges at the time when their princes were themselves dependent on the emperors, or on other liege lords who were immediate vassals of the empire. When the princes shook off the yoke of vassalage, and established themselves in a state of perfect independence, the considerable cities in their territories made their own conditions; and instead of rendering their situation worse, it was very natural that they should take hold of existing circumstances, in order to secure to themselves a greater portion of freedom and happiness. Their sovereigns cannot now advance any plea in objection to the terms on which those cities consented to follow their fortunes and to acknowledge them as their only superiors.

§ 61. Ministers of viceroys.

Viceroys and chief governors of a sovereignty or remote province have frequently the right of sending and receiving public ministers; but, in that particular, they act in the name and by the authority of the sovereign whom they represent, and whose rights they exercise. That entirely depends on the will of the master by whom they are delegated. The viceroy of Naples, the governors of Milan, and the governors-general of the Netherland for Spain, were invested with such power.

§ 62. Ministers of the nation or of the regents during an interregnum.

The right of embassy, like all the other rights of sovereignty, originally resides in the nation as its principal and primitive subject. During an interregnum, the exercise of that right reverts to the nation, or devolves on those whom the laws have invested with the regency of the state. They may send ministers in the same manner as the sovereign used to do; and these ministers possess the same rights as were enjoyed by those of the sovereign. The republic of Poland sends ambassadors while her throne is vacant: nor would she suffer that they should be treated with less respect and consideration than those who are sent while she has a king, Cromwell effectually maintained the ambassadors of England in the same rank and respectability which they possessed under the regal authority.

§ 63. Of him who molests another in the exercise of the right of embassy.

Such being the rights of nations, a sovereign who attempts to hinder another from sending and receiving public ministers, does him an injury, and offends against the law of nations. It is attacking a nation in one of her most valuable rights, and disputing her title to that which nature herself gives to every independent society: it is offering an insult to nations in general, and tearing asunder the ties by which they are united.

§ 64. What is allowable in this respect in time of war.

But this is to be understood only of a time of peace; war introduces other rights. It allows us to cut off from an enemy all his resources, and to hinder him from sending ministers to solicit assistance. There are even occasions when we may refuse a passage to the ministers of neutral nations, who are going to our enemy. We are under no obligation to allow them an opportunity of perhaps conveying him intelligence of a momentous nature, and concerting with him the means of giving him assistance, &c. This admits of no doubt, for instance, in the case of a besieged town. No right can authorize the minister of a neutral power or any other person whatsoever, to enter the place without the besieger's consent. But, in order to avoid giving offence to sovereigns, good reasons must be alleged for refusing to let their ministers pass; and with such reasons they must rest satisfied, if they are disposed to remain neuter. Sometimes even a passage is refused to suspected ministers in critical and dubious junctures, although there do not exist any open war. But this is a delicate proceeding, which, if not justified by reasons that are perfectly satisfactory, produces an acrimony that easily degenerates into an open rupture.

§ 65. The minister of a friendly power is to be received.

As nations are obliged to correspond together, to attend to the proposals and demands made to them, to keep open a free and safe channel of communication for the purpose of mutually understanding each other's views and bringing their disputes to an accommodation, a sovereign cannot, without very particular reasons, refuse admitting and hearing the minister of a friendly power, or of one with whom he is at peace. But in case there be reasons for not admitting him into the heart of the country, he may notify to him that he will send proper persons to meet him at an appointed place on the frontier, there to hear his proposals. It then becomes the foreign minister's duty to stop at the place assigned: it is sufficient that he obtains a hearing; that being the utmost that he has a right to expect.

§ 66. Of resident ministers.

The obligation, however, does not extend so far as to include that of suffering at all times the residence of perpetual ministers, who are desirous of remaining at the sovereign's court, although they have no business to transact with him. It is natural, indeed, and perfectly conformable to the sentiments which nations ought mutually to entertain for each other, that a friendly reception should be given to those resident ministers, when there is no inconvenience to be apprehended from their slay. But if there exist any substantial reason to the contrary, the advantage of the state undoubtedly claims a preference; and the foreign sovereign cannot take it amiss if his minister be requested to withdraw, when he has fulfilled the object of his commission, or when he has not any business to transact. The custom of keeping every where ministers constantly resident is now so firmly established, that whoever should refuse to conform to it, must allege very good reasons for his conduct, if he wishes to avoid giving offence. These reasons may arise from particular conjunctures: but there are also ordinary reasons ever subsisting, and such as relate to the constitution of a government and the state of a nation. Republics would often have very good reasons of the latter kind, to excuse themselves from continually suffering the residence of foreign ministers, who corrupt the citizens, — gain them over to their masters, to the great detriment of the republic, — and excite and foment parties in the state, &c. And even though no other evil should arise from their presence than that of inspiring a nation, originally plain, frugal, and virtuous, with a taste for luxury, the thirst of gain, and the manners of courts, — that alone would be more than sufficient to justify the conduct of wise and provident rulers in dismissing them. The Polish government is not fond of resident ministers; and indeed their intrigues with the members of the diet have furnished but too many reasons for keeping them at a distance. In the war of 1666, a nuncio publicly complained, in the open diet, of the French ambassador's unnecessarily prolonging his stay in Poland, and declared that he ought to be considered as a spy. In 1668, other members of that body moved for a law to regulate the length of time that an ambassador should be allowed to remain in the kingdom.²

§ 67. How the ministers of an enemy are to be admitted.

The greater calamities of war are, the more it is incumbent on nations to preserve means for putting an end to it. Hence it becomes necessary, that, even in the midst of hostilities, they be at liberty to send ministers to each other, for the purpose of making overtures of peace, or proposals tending to moderate the transports of hostile rage. It is true, indeed, that the minister of an enemy cannot come without permission; accordingly, a passport, or safe-conduct, is asked for him, either through the intervention of some common friend, or by one of those messengers who are protected by the laws of war, and of whom we shall speak in the sequel — I mean a trumpeter or drummer. It is true, also, that, for substantial reasons, the safe-conduct may be refused, and admission denied to the minister. But this liberty, which is authorized by the care that every nation is bound to bestow on her own safety, is no bar to our laying it down as a general maxim, that we are not to refuse admitting and hearing an enemy's minister; that is to say, that war alone, and of itself, is not a sufficient reason for refusing to hear any proposal coming from an enemy; but that, to warrant such refusal, there must exist some reason of a particular nature, and which rests upon very good grounds, as, for instance, when an artful and designing enemy has, by his own conduct, given us just cause to apprehend that his only intention, in sending his ministers and making proposals, is to disunite the members of a confederacy, to lull them into security by holding out false appearances of peace, and then to overpower them by surprise.

§ 68. Whether ministers may be received from or sent to an usurper.

Before we conclude this chapter, it will be proper to discuss a celebrated question, which has been often debated. It is asked whether foreign nations may receive the ambassadors and other ministers of an usurper, and send their ministers to him? In this particular, foreign powers take for their rule the circumstance of actual possession, if the-interest of their affairs so require: and, indeed, there cannot be a more certain rule, or one that is more agreeable to the law of nations and the independency of states. As foreigners have no right to interfere in the domestic concerns of a nation, they are not obliged to canvass and scrutinize her conduct in the management of them, in order to determine how far it is either just or unjust. They may, if they think proper, suppose the right to be annexed to the possession. When a nation has expelled her sovereign, other powers, who do not choose to declare against her, and to risk the consequences of her enmity or open hostility, consider her thenceforward as a free and sovereign state, without taking on themselves to determine whether she has acted justly in withdrawing from her allegiance to the prince by whom she was governed. Cardinal Mazarin received Lockhart, whom Cromwell had sent as ambassador from the republic of England, and refused to see either King Charles the Second, or his ministers. If a people, after having expelled their prince, submit to another — if they change the order of succession, and acknowledge a sovereign to the prejudice of the natural and appointed heir — foreign powers may, in this instance also, consider what has been done as lawful: it is no quarrel or business of theirs. At the beginning of the last century, Charles, Duke of Sudermania, having obtained the crown of Sweden, to the prejudice of his nephew Sigismund, king of Poland, was soon acknowledged by most sovereigns. Villeroy, minister of the French monarch, Henry the Fourth, in his dispatches of the 8th of April, 1608, plainly said to the president, Jeanin, "All these reasons and considerations shall not prevent the king from treating with Charles, if he finds it to be his interest, and that of his kingdom." This remark was sensible

and judicious. The king of France was neither the judge nor the guardian of the Swedish nation, that he should, contrary to the interests of his own kingdom, refuse to acknowledge the king whom Sweden had chosen, under pretence that a competitor had termed Charles an usurper. Had the charge been even founded injustice, it was an affair which did not fall under the cognizance of foreigners.

Therefore, when foreign powers have received the ministers of an usurper, and sent theirs to him, the lawful prince, on recovering the throne, cannot complain of these measures as an injury, nor justly make them the ground of a war, provided those powers have not proceeded to greater lengths, nor furnished any assistance against him. But to acknowledge the dethroned prince or his heir, after the state has solemnly acknowledged the person to whom the sceptre has been transferred, is an injury done to the latter, and a profession of enmity to the nation that has chosen him. Such a step, hazarded in favour of James the Second's son, was, by William the Third and the British nation, alleged as one of the principal reasons of the war which England soon after declared against France. Notwithstanding all the caution, and all the protestations of Louis the Fourteenth, his acknowledgment of young Stuart, as king of England, Scotland, and Ireland, under the title of James the Third, was considered by the English as an injury done both to the king and to the nation.

- 1. See the History of the Helvetic Confederacy, by M. de Watteville.
- 2. Wiquefort's Ambassador, b. i. § 1.

CHAP. VI. OF THE SEVERAL ORDERS OF PUBLIC MINISTERS — OF THE REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER — AND OF THE HONOUR DUE TO MINISTERS.

§ 69. Origin of the several orders of public ministers.

In former days, people were scarcely acquainted with more than one order of public ministers, in Latin termed *legati*, which appellation has been rendered by that of "*ambassadors*." But, when courts were become more proud, and, at the same time, more punctilious in the article of ceremony, and especially when they had introduced the idea of extending the minister's representation even to that of his master's dignity, it was thought expedient to employ commissioners of less exalted rank on certain occasions, in order to avoid trouble, expense, and disputes. Louis the Eleventh of France was, perhaps, the first who set the example. Thus, several orders of ministers being established, more or less dignity was annexed to their character, and proportionate honours were required for them.

§ 70. Representative character.

Every minister, in some measure, represents his master, as every agent or delegate represents his constituent. But this representation relates to the affairs of his office: the minister represents the subject in whom reside the rights which he is to exercise, preserve, and assert — the rights respecting which he is to treat in his master's stead. Although such representation is admitted in a general view, and so far as respects the essence of affairs, it is with an abstraction of the dignity of the constituent. In process of time, however, princes would have ministers to represent them, not only in their rights and in the transaction of their affairs, but also in their dignity, their greatness, and their pre-eminence. It was, no doubt, to those signal occasions of state, those ceremonies for which ambassadors are sent, as, for instance, marriages, that this custom owes its origin. But so exalted a degree of dignity in the minister is attended with considerable inconvenience in conducting business, and, besides occasioning trouble and embarrassment, is often productive of difficulties and disputes. This circumstance has given birth to different orders of public ministers, and various degrees of representation. Custom has established three principal degrees. What is, by way of pre-eminence, called the *representative character*, is the faculty possessed by the minister, of representing his master even in his very person and dignity.

§ 71. Ambassadors. (192)

The representative character, so termed by way of pre-eminence, or in contradistinction to other kinds of representation, constitutes the minister of the first rank the *ambassador*. It places him above all other ministers who are not invested with the same character, and precludes their entering into competition with the ambassador. At present there are ambassadors ordinary and extraordinary: but this is no more than an accidental distinction, merely relative to the subject of their mission. Yet almost everywhere some difference is made in the treatment of these different ambassadors. That, however, is purely matter of custom.

§ 72. Envoys.

Envoys are not invested with the representative character, properly so called, or in the first degree. They are ministers of the second rank, on whom their master was willing to confer a degree of dignity and respectability, which, without being on a level with the character of an ambassador, immediately follows it, and yields the pre-eminence to it alone. There are also *envoys ordinary* and *extraordinary*; and it appears to be the intention of princes that the latter should be held in greater consideration. This likewise depends on custom.

§ 73. Residents.

The word *resident* formerly related only to the continuance of the minister's stay; and it is frequent, in history, for ambassadors in ordinary to be designated by the simple title of residents. But, since the practice of employing different orders of ministers has been generally established, the name of residents has been confined to ministers of a third order, to whose character general

custom has annexed a lesser degree of respectability. The resident does not represent the prince's person in his dignity, but only in his affairs. His representation is in reality of the same nature as that of the envoy: wherefore we often term him, as well as the envoy, a minister of the second order, — thus, distinguishing only two classes of public ministers, the former consisting of ambassadors who are invested with the representative character in pre-eminence, the latter comprising all other ministers who do not possess that exalted character. This is the most necessary distinction, and, indeed, the only essential one.

§ 74. Ministers.

Lastly, a custom of still more recent origin has introduced a new kind of ministers without any particular determination of character. These are called simply *ministers*, to indicate that they are invested with the general quality of a sovereign's mandatories, without any particular assignment of rank and character. It was likewise the punctilio of ceremony which gave rise to this innovation. Use had established particular modes of treatment for the ambassador, the envoy, and the resident. Disputes between ministers of the several princes often arose on this head, and especially about rank. In order to avoid all contest on certain occasions when there might be room to apprehend it, the expedient was adopted of sending ministers not invested with any one of the three known characters. Hence, they are not subjected to any settled ceremonial, and can pretend to no particular treatment. The minister represents his master in a vague and indeterminate manner, which cannot be equal to the first degree; consequently he makes no demur in yielding pre-eminence to the ambassador. He is entitled to the general regard due to a confidential person intrusted by a sovereign with the management of his affairs; and he possesses all the rights essential to the character of a public minister. This indeterminate quality is such that the sovereign may confer it on one of his servants whom he would not choose to invest with the character of ambassador; and, on the other hand, it may be accepted by men of rank, who would be unwilling to undertake the office of resident, and to acquiesce in the treatment at present allotted to men in that station. There are also ministers plenipotentiary, and of much greater distinction than simple ministers. These also are without any particular attribution of rank and character, but, by custom, are now placed immediately after the ambassador, or on a level with the envoy extraordinary.

§ 75. Consuls, agents, deputies. commissioners, &c. (193)

We have spoken of consuls in treating of commerce (Book II. § 34). Formerly, agents were a kind of public ministers: but in the present increase and profusion of titles, this is given to persons simply appointed by princes to transact their private affairs, and who not unfrequently are subjects of the country where they reside. They are not public ministers, and consequently not under the protection of the law of nations. But a more particular protection is due to them than to other foreigners or citizens, and likewise some attention in consideration of the prince whom they serve. If that prince sends an agent with credentials and on public business, the agent thenceforward becomes a public minister; his title making no difference in the case. The same

remark is also applicable to deputies, commissioners, and others intrusted with the management of public affairs.

§ 76. Credentials.

Among the several characters established by custom, it rests with the sovereign to determine with what particular one he chooses to invest his minister; and he makes known the minister's character in the *credentials* which he gives him for the sovereign to whom he sends him. Credentials are the instrument which authorizes and establishes the minister in his character with the prince to whom they are addressed. If that prince receives the minister, he can receive him only in the quality attributed to him in his credentials. They are, as it were, his general letter of attorney, his *mandate patent, mandatum manifestum*.

§ 77. Instructions.

The instructions given to the minister contain his master's secret *mandate*, the orders to which the minister must carefully conform, and which limit his powers. Here we might apply all the rules of the law of nature respecting procurations and mandates, whether open or secret. But exclusive of their being more particularly applicable to the subject of treaties, we may with the less impropriety dispense with such details in this work, as the custom has wisely been established, that no engagements into which a minister may enter, shall have any validity between sovereigns, unless ratified by his principal.

§ 78. Right of sending ambassadors.

We have seen above that every sovereign, every community, and even every individual, who has a right to treat with foreign powers, has also that of sending ambassadors. (See the preceding chapter.) The question admits of no difficulty so far as respects simple ministers or mandatories, considered in general as persons intrusted with the affairs, and vested with the powers, of those who have a right to treat. Further, the ministers of every sovereign are, without hesitation, allowed to enjoy all the rights and prerogatives belonging to ministers of the second order. Powerful monarchs, indeed, deny to some petty states the right of sending ambassadors: but let us see with what reason. According to the generally established custom, the ambassador is a public minister, representing the person and dignity of a sovereign; and, as this representative character procures him particular honours, great princes are therefore unwilling to admit the ambassador of an inconsiderable state, from a repugnance to paying him honours of so distinguished a kind. But it is manifest that every sovereign has an equal right of causing himself to be represented in the first as well as in the second or the third degree: and the sovereign dignity is entitled to distinguished respect in the great society of nations. We have shown (Book II. Ch. III.) that the dignity of independent nations is essentially the same: that a sovereign prince, however low he may rank in the scale of power, is as completely sovereign and independent as the greatest monarch, in the same manner as a dwarf is a man equally with a giant: although, indeed, the political giant makes a more conspicuous figure in the general

society than the dwarf, and has, on that account, a greater portion of respect and more signal honours paid to him. It is evident, then, that every prince, every state, truly possessed of sovereignty, has a right to send ambassadors, and that to contest their right in this instance is doing them a very great injury; it is, in fact, contesting their sovereign dignity. And if they have that right, their ambassadors cannot be refused those regards and honours which custom particularly assigns to the representative of a sovereign. The king of France admits no ambassadors from the princes of Germany, as refusing to their ministers the honours annexed to the first degree of representation; yet he receives ambassadors from the princes of Italy. The reason alleged for this conduct is that he considers the latter to be more perfectly sovereign princes than the former, because, though equally vassals of the emperor and the empire, they are not equally dependent on the imperial authority. The emperors, nevertheless, claim the same rights over the princes of Italy, as over those of Germany. But France, seeing that the former do not actually constitute a part of the Germanic body, nor assist at the diets, countenances their absolute independence, in order as much as possible to detach them from the empire.

I shall not here enter into a detail of the honours due and actually paid to ambassadors; these are matters which altogether depend on institution and custom: I shall only observe, in general, that they are entitled to those civilities and distinctions which usage, and the prevailing manners of the time, have pointed out as proper expressions of the respect due to the representative of a sovereign. And it must be observed here, with regard to things, of institution and custom, that, when a practice is so established, as to impart, according to the usages and manners of the age, a real value and a settled signification to things which are in their own nature indifferent, the natural and necessary law of nations requires that we should pay deference to such institution, and act, with respect to such things, in the same manner as if they really possessed all that value which the opinion of mankind has annexed to them. For instance, according to the general usage of all Europe, it is the peculiar prerogative of an ambassador to wear his hat in presence of the prince to whom he is sent. This right expresses that he is acknowledged as the representative of a sovereign: to refuse it, therefore, to the ambassador of a state which is truly independent, would be doing an injury to that state, and, in some measure, degrading it. The Switzers, who formerly were much deeper adepts in the art of war than in the etiquette of courts, and far from being punctilious on the score of mere ceremony, have, on some occasions, submitted to be treated in a manner unbecoming the dignity of their nation. In 1663, their ambassadors suffered the king of France, and the nobles of his court, to refuse them those honours which custom has rendered essential to the ambassadors of sovereigns, and particularly that of being covered before the king at their audience. Some of their number, who knew better what they owed to the glory strongly insisted on that essential and distinctive honour; but the opinion of the majority prevailed, and at length they all yielded, on being assured that the ambassadors of their nation had not worn their hats in presence of Henry the Fourth. Allowing the fact to have been true, the argument was not unanswerable. The Switzers might have replied, that in Henry's time their nation was not yet solemnly acknowledged free and independent of the empire, as it had lately been by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. They might have said, that, although their predecessors had not been duly attentive to support the dignity of their sovereigns, that gross error could not impose on their successors any obligation to commit a similar one. At present, as the nation is more enlightened,

and more attentive to points of that nature, she will not fail to support her dignity in a more becoming manner. Whatever extraordinary honours may, in other respects, be paid to her ambassadors, she will not, in future, suffer herself to be so far blinded by those empty marks of distinction, as to overlook that peculiar prerogative which custom has rendered essential. When Louis the Fifteenth visited Alsace, in 1744, the Helvetic body declined sending ambassadors to compliment him according to custom, until informed whether they would be allowed to wear their hats: and on the refusal of that just demand, none were sent. Switzerland may reasonably hope that his most Christain majesty will no longer insist on a claim which does not enhance the lustre of his crown, and can only serve to degrade an ancient and faithful ally.

(192) An *ambassador* may annul a treaty, see authorities collected in 1 Chitty's Commercial Law, 46. In the event of his nation rejecting a person sent by the friendly nation as consul, he is to assign the reasons and request the appointment of another consul. Id. 55. In his absence a consul of his nation may demand an audience with the minister of the friendly state, (Id. 63), although a consul has not the same privileges as an ambassador in other respects, Id, 70. The children of an ambassador and of his attendants, though born in a foreign state, are considered natural-born subjects. Id. 110, 112. An ambassador from a foreign court, formerly, could not come into England without a license and safe-conduct. Id. 131. He is the proper person to grant a passport. Id. 492. The ambassador of an enemy at a neutral court may recover and insist on having restored despatches sent by a neutral vessel, and captured by an enemy; and he is peculiarly an object of the protection and favour of the law of nations. Id. 461-2; The *Caroline*, 6 Rob. Rep. 461; The *Madison*, 1 Edw. R. 224.

As respects an ambassador or minister in Great Britain, this is declared and enforced by 7 Anne, c. 12; see the decisions thereon. Chitty's Col. Stat. 13; *Novello v. Toogood*, 1 Barn. & Cres. 554, 2 Dowl. & Ryl. 833, S.C.; and 13 Price Rep. 805. And a servant of a foreign minister, though not lodging in his house, is protected by that act. *In re Count Haslang*. Dick 274, But a plaintiff under such protection of a foreign ambassador has been compelled to give security for costs before he will be allowed to proceed. *Adderly v. Smith*, Dick 355. Put that act does not extend to *consuls*, who are therefore, liable to arrest. *Vivearls v. Belcher*, 3 Maule & Selwyn, 284. — C.

(193) Ante, 147 and 459.

1. In Wicquefort, may be seen a particular account of the whole transaction. That writer is justifiable in expressing a degree of indignation against the Swiss ambassadors; but he ought not to have insulted the whole nation by coarsely asserting that "they prefer money to honour." Ambassador, book i. § 19. See also 18.

CHAP. VII. OF THE RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES, AND IMMUNITIES OF AMBASSADORS AND OTHER PUBLIC MINISTERS. (194)

§ 80. Respect due to public ministers. (195)

THE respect which is due to sovereigns should redound to their representatives, and especially their ambassadors as representing their master's person in the first degree. Whoever offends and insults a public minister commits a crime the more deserving of severe punishment, as he might thereby involve his country and his sovereign in very serious difficulties and trouble. It is just that he should be punished for his fault, and that the state should, at the expense of the delinquent, give full satisfaction to the sovereign who has been offended in the person of his minister. If the foreign minister is himself the aggressor, and offends a citizen, the latter may oppose him without departing from the respect due to the character which the offender bears, and give him a lesson which shall both efface the slain of the outrage, and make the author of it blush for his misconduct. The person offended may further prefer a complaint to his own sovereign, who will demand for him an adequate satisfaction for the minister's master. The great concerns of the state forbid a citizen, on such occasions, to entertain those thoughts of revenge which the point of honour might suggest, although they should in other respects be deemed allowable. Even according to the maxims of the world, a gentleman is not disgraced by an affront for which it is not in his own power to procure satisfaction.

§ 81. Their persons sacred and inviolable. (196)

The necessity and right of embassies being established (see Chap. V. of this Book), the perfect security and inviolability of ambassadors, and other ministers, is a certain consequence of it: for, if their persons be not protected from violence of every kind, the right of embassy becomes precarious, and the success very uncertain. A right to the end inseparably involves a right to the necessary means. Embassies, then, being of such great importance in the universal society of nations, and so necessary to their common well-being, the persons of ministers charged with those embassies are to be held *sacred* and *inviolable* among all nations. (See Book II. § 218.) Whoever offers violence to an ambassador, or to any other public minister, not only injures the sovereign whom that minister represents, but also attacks the common safety and well-being of nations: he becomes guilty of an atrocious crime against mankind in general.

§ 82. Particular protection due to them. (197)

This safety is particularly due to the minister, from the sovereign to whom he is sent. To admit a minister, to acknowledge him in such character, is engaging to grant him the most particular protection, and that he shall enjoy all possible safety. It is true, indeed, that the sovereign is bound to protect every person within his dominions, whether native or foreigner, and to shelter him from violence: but this attention is in a higher degree due to a foreign minister. An act of violence done to a private person is an ordinary transgression, which, according to 36 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

circumstances, the prince may pardon: but if done to a public minister, it is a crime of state, an offence against the law of nations; and the power of pardoning, in such case, does not rest with the prince in whose dominions the crime has been committed, but with him who has been offended in the person of his representative. However, if the minister has been insulted by persons who were ignorant of his character, the offence is wholly unconnected with the law of nations, and falls within the class of ordinary transgressions. A company of young rakes, in a town of Switzerland, having, in the night-time, insulted the British minister's house, without knowing who lived in it, the magistracy sent a message to the minister to know what satisfaction he required. He prudently answered, that it was the magistrates' concern to provide for the public safety by such means as they thought best; but that, as to his own part, he required nothing, not thinking himself affronted by persons who could have had no design against him, as not knowing his house. Another particular circumstance, in the protection due to foreign ministers, is this: according to the destructive maxims introduced by a false point of honour, a sovereign is under a necessity of showing indulgence to a person wearing a sword, who instantly revenges an affront done to him by a private individual: but violent proceedings against a public minister can never be allowed or excused, unless where the latter has himself been the aggressor, and, by using violence in the first instance, has reduced his opponent to the necessity of self-defence.

§ 83. When it commences.

Though the minister's character is not displayed in its full extent, and does not thus insure him the enjoyment of all of his rights, till he is acknowledged and admitted by the sovereign, to whom he delivers his credentials, — yet, on his entering the country to which he is sent, and making himself known, he is under the protection of the law of nations; otherwise, it would not be safe for him to come. Until he has had his audience of the prince, he is, on his own word, to be considered as a minister; and besides, exclusive of the notice of his mission, usually given by letter, the minister has, in case of doubt, his passports to produce, which will sufficiently certify his character.

§ 84. What is due to them in countries through which they pass.

These passports sometimes become necessary to him in the countries through which he passes on his way to the place of his destination; and, in case of need, he shows them, in order to obtain the privileges to which he is entitled. It is true, indeed, that the prince alone to whom the minister is sent, is under any obligation, or particular engagement to insure him the enjoyment of all the rights annexed to his character. Yet the others through whose dominions he passes are not to deny him those regards to which the minister of a sovereign is entitled, and which nations reciprocally owe to each other. In particular they are bound to afford him perfect security. To insult him would be injuring his master, and the whole nation to which he belongs: to arrest him, and offer him violence, would be infringing the right of embassy, which belongs to all sovereigns (§§ 57-63). The French monarch, Francis the First, had therefore very good reason to complain of the murder of his ambassador, Rincon and Fregose, as an atrocious violation of public faith and the law of nations. Those two ministers, the one destined for Constantinople, the

other for Venice, having embarked on the Po, were stopped and murdered; and, according to all appearances, the deed had been perpetrated by order of the governor of Milan.² The emperor Charles the Fifth, having taken no pains to discover the persons concerned in the murder, authorized a belief that he had himself ordered it, oral least that he tacitly approved of the act after its commission. And, as he did not give any suitable satisfaction for it, Francis had a very just cause for declaring war against him, and even calling for the assistance of all other nations: for an affair of this nature is not a private dispute, a doubtful question, in which each party pretends to have justice on his side: it is a quarrel which involves the concern of all nations, since they are all equally interested in maintaining the sacred inviolability of that right, and of those means which enable them to hold communication with each other, and to treat of their affairs. If an innocent passage, and even perfect security are due to a private individual, much more are they due to the minister of a sovereign, who is going to execute his master's orders, and who travels on the affairs of a nation. I say, "an innocent passage;" for the minister's journey is justly suspected, if a sovereign has reason to apprehend that he will make an improper use of the liberty granted him of entering his territories, by plotting against his interests while in the country, or that he is going to convey intelligence to his enemies, or to stir up others against him. We have already said (§ 64) that he may in such case refuse him a passage: but he is not to maltreat him, nor suffer any violence to be offered to his person. If he has not reason sufficient for denying him a passage, he may take precautions against the abuse which the minister might make of it. These maxims the Spaniards found established in Mexico and the neighbouring provinces. In those countries, ambassadors were respected throughout their whole journey: but they could not deviate from the high road without forfeiting their rights³ — a prudent and judicious reservation, introduced as a guard against the admission of spies under the name of ambassadors. Thus, while the negotiations for peace were carried on at the famous congress of Westphalia, amid the dangers of war and the din of arms, the several couriers sent or received by the plenipotentiaries had each his particular route designated; and, out of the prescribed tract, his passport could afford him no protection.⁴

§ 85. Ambassadors going to an enemy's country.

What we have here observed relates to nations that are at peace with each other. On the breaking out of a war, we cease to be under any obligation of leaving the enemy in the free enjoyment of his rights: on the contrary, we are justifiable in depriving him of them, for the purpose of weakening him, and reducing him to accept of equitable conditions. His people may also be attacked and seized wherever we have a right to commit acts of hostility. Not only, therefore, may we justly refuse a passage to the ministers whom our enemy sends to other sovereigns; we may even arrest them if they attempt to pass privately, and without permission, through places belonging to our jurisdiction. Of such proceeding the last war furnishes a signal instance. A French ambassador, on his route to Berlin, touched, through the imprudence of his guides, at a village within the electorate of Hanover, whose sovereign, the king of England, was at war with France. The minister was there arrested and afterwards sent over to England. As his Britannic majesty had in that instance only exerted the rights of war, neither the court of France nor that of Prussia complained of his conduct.

§ 86. Embassies between enemies.

The reasons which render embassies necessary, and ambassadors sacred and inviolable, are not less cogent in time of war, than in profound peace. On the contrary, the necessity and indispensable duty of preserving some resource by which the minds of the belligerent parties may be brought to a mutual understanding, and peace be restored, is a fresh reason why the persons of ministers, as instruments in the preliminary conferences and final reconciliation, should be still more scared and inviolable. *Nomen legati*, says Cicero, *ejusmodi esse debet, quod, non modo, inter sociorum jura, sed etiam inter hostium tela, incolume versetur.* Accordingly, one of the most sacred laws of war is that which insures perfect security to persons who bring messages or proposals from the enemy. It is true, indeed, that the ambassador of an enemy must not approach without permission: and as there does not always exist a convenient opportunity of obtaining such permission through the medium of neutral persons, the defect has been supplied by the establishment of certain privileged messengers for carrying proposals from enemy to enemy, in perfect safety.

§ 87. Heralds, trumpeters, and drummers.

The privileged messengers I allude to are heralds, trumpeters, and drummers, who, from the moment they make themselves known, and as long as they confine themselves within the terms of their commission, are, by the laws of war and those of nations, considered as sacred and inviolable. This regulation is absolutely necessary; for, exclusive of the duty incumbent on us to reserve the means of restoring peace (as above mentioned), there occur, even during the course of the war, a thousand occasions, when the common safety and advantage of both parties require that they should be able to send messages and proposals to each other. The institution of heralds succeeded that of the Roman feciales: at present, however, they are seldom employed: drummers or trumpeters are sent, and after them, according to the exigence of the occasion, ministers, or officers furnished with powers. Those drummers and trumpeters are held sacred and inviolable; but they are to make themselves known by the marks peculiar to them. (198) Maurice, prince of Orange, highly resented the conduct of the garrison of Ysendick, who had fired at his trumpeter: on which occasion the prince observed that no punishment can be too severe for those who violate the law of nations. Other instances may be seen in Wicquefort, and particularly the reparation which the duke of Savoy, as general of Charles the Fifth's army, caused to be made to a French trumpeter, who had been dismounted and despoiled by some German soldiers.⁶

§ 88. Ministers, trumpeters, &c., to be respected, even in a civil war.

In the wars of the Netherlands the duke of Alva hanged up a trumpeter belonging to the prince of Orange, saying that he was not obliged to allow safety to a trumpeter sent him by the chief of the rebels, On this, as on many other occasions, that sanguinary general was undoubtedly guilty of a flagrant violation of the laws of war, which, as we have proved above (Book III. Chap. XVIII.), ought to be observed even in civil wars: for, unless both parties can with perfect safety interchange messages, and reciprocally send confidential persons to each other, how can they, on

those unfortunate occasions, ever come to talk of peace? What channel remains open for negotiating a salutary accommodation? The same duke of Alva, in the war which the Spaniards afterwards made on the Portuguese, whom they also termed rebels, caused the governor of Cascais to be hanged for having given order to fire on a trumpeter sent to demand a surrender of the town. In a civil war, or when a prince takes up arms for the purpose of subduing a body of people who think themselves absolved from their allegiance to him, an attempt to compel the enemies to respect the laws of war, while he himself does not observe them on his own part, is in fact equal to a determined resolution of carrying those wars to the extreme of cruelty, and converting them into a scene of inordinate and endless murder, by the long series of mutual retaliations which will naturally ensue.

§ 89. Sometimes they may be refused admittance. (199)

But, as a prince, when influenced by substantial reasons, may refuse to admit and listen to ambassadors, in like manner the general of an army, or any other commander, is not always obliged to permit the approach of a trumpeter or drummer, and to give him a hearing. If, for instance, the governor of a besieged town is apprehensive that a summons to surrender may intimidate the garrison, and excite premature ideas of capitulation, he undoubtedly may, on seeing the trumpeter advance, send him orders to retire, informing him that if he comes a second time on the same errand and without permission, he shall be fired upon. This conduct is no violation of the laws of war: but such a mode of proceeding ought not to be adopted without very cogent reasons, because, by irritating the besiegers, it exposes the garrison to be treated by them with the extreme of rigour, untempered with mercy or moderation. To refuse to hear a trumpeter's message without alleging a substantial reason for the refusal, is equivalent to a declaration that the party is determined to persevere in irreconcilable hostility.

§ 90. Every thing which has the appearance of insult to them rnust be avoided.

Whether we admit or refuse to hear a herald or a trumpeter, we ought carefully to avoid every thing which might wear the appearance of an insult offered to him. Not only does the law of nations claim that respect, but prudence moreover recommends such caution and delicacy. In 1744, the Bailly de Bivry sent a trumpeter, with an officer, to summon the redoubt of Pierrelonge in Piedmont. The Savoyard officer who commanded in the redoubt, a brave man, but of a blunt and fiery disposition, feeling his indignation roused by a summons to surrender a post which he deemed tenable and secure, returned an insulting answer to the French general. The officer to whom the answer was given, judiciously took advantage of the circumstance, and delivered it to the Bailly de Bivry in the hearing of the French troops. It set them in a flame; and their native valour being stimulated by the eager desire of avenging an affront, their impetuosity was irresistible: though the attack was attended with considerable carnage, the losses they sustained only added fresh fuel to their courage, till at length they carried the redoubt: and thus the imprudent commandant was accessory to his own death, the slaughter of his men, and the loss of his post.

§ 91. By and to whom they may be sent.

The prince, the general of the army, and every commander-in-chief within his department, have alone the right of sending a trumpeter or drummer; and, on the other hand, it is only to the commander-in-chief that they can send such messengers. Should a general, besieging a town, attempt to send a trumpeter to any subaltern, to the magistracy, or the townsmen, the governor might justly treat that trumpeter as a spy. The French monarch, Francis the First, while engaged in war with Charles the Fifth, sent a trumpeter to the diet of the empire, then assembled at Spires. The trumpeter was seized by order of the emperor, who threatened to hang him, because he was not sent to him. But he did not dare to put his threat in execution; for, loudly as he complained on the subject, he was nevertheless convinced, in his own mind, that the diet had a right, even without his consent, to listen to the proposals brought by a trumpeter. On the other hand, a drummer or trumpeter from a subaltern is seldom received, unless for some particular object depending on the present authority of the subaltern acting in his function. At the siege of Rynberg in 1598, a colonel of a Spanish reigment having taken upon him to summon the town, the governor sent the drummer orders to withdraw, informing him at the same time, that, if any other drummer or trumpeter had the audacity to come on the same errand from a subaltern, he would cause the messenger to be hanged.

§ 92. Independence of foreign ministers. (200)

The inviolability of a public minister, or the protection to which he has a more sacred and particular claim than any other person, whether native or foreigner, is not the only privilege he enjoys: the universal practice of nations allows him, moreover, an entire independence on the jurisdiction and authority of the state in which he resides. Some authors 10 maintain that this independence is merely a matter of institution between different states, and will have it referred to the arbitrary law of nations, which owes its origin to manners, customs, or particular conventions: in a word, they deny it to be grounded on the natural law of nations. It is true, indeed, that the law of nature gives men a right to punish those who injure them: consequently it empowers sovereigns to punish any foreigner who disturbs the public tranquillity, who offends them, or maltreats their subjects: it authorises them to compel such foreigner to conform to the laws, and to behave properly towards the citizens. But it is no less true, that the natural law at the same time imposes on all sovereigns the obligation of consenting to those things, without which it would be impossible for nations to cultivate the society that nature has established among them, to keep up a mutual correspondence, to treat of their affairs, or to adjust their differences. Now, ambassadors, and other public ministers, are necessary instruments for the maintenance of that general society, of that mutual correspondence between nations. But their ministry cannot effect the intended purpose, unless it be invested with all the prerogatives which are capable of insuring its legitimate success, and of enabling the minister freely and faithfully to discharge his duty in perfect security. The law of nations, therefore, while it obliges us to grant admission to foreign ministers, does also evidently oblige us to receive those ministers in full possession of all the rights which necessarily attach to their character — all the privileges requisite for the due performance of their functions. It is easy to conceive that independence must be one of those

privileges; since, without it, that security which is so necessary to a public minister, would be enjoyed on a very precarious footing. He might be molested, persecuted, maltreated, under a thousand pretences. A minister is often charged with commissions that are disagreeable to the prince to whom he is sent. If that prince has any power over him, and especially a sovereign authority, how is it to be expected that the minister can execute his master's orders with due fidelity, firmness, and freedom of mind? It is a matter of no small importance that he have no snares to apprehend — that he be not liable to be diverted from his functions by any chicanery that he have nothing to hope, nothing to fear, from the sovereign to whom he is sent. In order, therefore, to the success of his ministry, he must be independent of the sovereign authority and of the jurisdiction of the country, both in civil and criminal matters. To this may be added, that the nobility and other persons of eminence would be averse to undo taking an embassy, if such commission were to subject them to a foreign authority — not unfrequently in countries where they have little friendship to expect for their own nation, and where they must support disagreeable claims, and enter into discussions naturally productive of acrimony. In a word, if an ambassador may be *indicted for ordinary offences*, be criminally prosecuted, taken into custody, punished — if he may be *sued in civil cases* — the consequence will often be, that he will neither possess the power, the leisure, nor the freedom of mind which his master's affairs require. And how shall he be able to support the dignity of representation in such a state of subjection? On the whole, therefore, it is impossible to conceive that the prince who sends an ambassador, or any other minister, can have any intention of subjecting him to the authority of a foreign power: and this consideration furnishes an additional argument which completely establishes the independency of a public minister. If it cannot be reasonably presumed that his sovereign means to subject him to the authority of the prince to whom he is sent, the latter, in receiving the minister, consents to admit him on the footing of independency: and thus there exists between the two princes a tacit convention, which gives a new force to the natural obligation.

The established practice is perfectly conformable to the principles here laid down. All sovereigns claim a *perfect independency* for their ambassadors and ministers. If it be true that there was a king of Spain, who from a desire of arrogating to himself a jurisdiction over the foreign ministers resident at his court, wrote to all the Christian princes, informing them that if his ambassadors would commit any crime in the places of their respective residence, it was his pleasure that they should forfeit all their privileges, and be tried according to the laws of the country¹¹ one solitary instance is of no weight in an affair of this nature; nor have his successors on the Spanish throne adopted a similar mode of thinking.

§ 93. How the foreign minister is to behave.

This independency of the foreign minister is not to be converted into licentiousness: it does not excuse him from conforming to the customs and laws of the country in all his external actions, so far as they are unconnected with the object of his mission and character; — he is independent; but he has not a right to do whatever he pleases. Thus, for instance, if there exist a general prohibition against passing, in a carriage near a powder-magazine, or over a bridge — against walking round, and examining the fortifications of a town, &c. — the ambassador is bound to

respect such prohibitions. 12 Should he forget his duty — should he grow insolent, and be guilty of irregularities and crimes — there are, according to the nature and importance of his offences, various modes of repressing him: and these we shall speak of, after we have said a few words concerning the line of conduct to be pursued by a public minister in the place of his residence. He must not avail himself of his independency for the purpose of violating the laws and customs; he should rather punctually conform to them, as far as they may concern him, although the magistrate has no compulsive power over him; and he is especially bound to a religious observance of the rules of justice towards all who have any dealings with him. As to what concerns the prince to whom he is sent, the ambassador should remember that his ministry is a ministry of peace, and that it is on that footing only he is received. This reason forbids his engaging in any evil machinations; let him serve his master without injuring the prince who receives him. It is a base treachery to take advantage of the inviolability of the ambassadorial character, for the purpose of plotting in security the ruin of those who respect that character — of laying snares for them — of clandestinely injuring them — of embroiling and ruining their affairs. What would be infamous and abominable in a private guest, shall that be allowable and becoming in the representative of a sovereign?

Here arises an interesting question. It is but too common for ambassadors to tamper with the fidelity of the ministers of the court to which they are sent, and of the secretaries and other persons employed in the public offices. What ideas are we to entertain of this practice? To corrupt a person — to seduce him — to engage him by the powerful allurement of gold to betray his prince and violate his duty, is, according to all the established principles of morality, undoubtedly a wicked action. How comes it then that so little scruple is made of it in public affairs? A wise and virtuous politician¹³ sufficiently gives us to understand that he absolutely condemns that scandalous resource: but, fearful of provoking the whole tribe of politicians to assail him at once, like a nest of hornets, he proceeds no further than barely advising them not to practise such manœuvres except when every other resource fails. As to me, whose pen is employed in developing the sacred and immutable principles of justice, I must, in duty to the moral world, openly aver that the mode of corruption is directly repugnant to all the rules of virtue and probity, and a flagrant violation of the law of nature. It is impossible to conceive an act of a more flagitious nature, or more glaringly militant against the reciprocal duties of men, than that of inducing any one to do evil. The corruptor is undoubtedly guilty of a crime against the wretch whom he seduces; and as to the sovereign whose secrets are thus treacherously explored, is it not both an offence and an injury committed against him, to abuse the friendly reception given at his court, and to take advantage of it for the purpose of corrupting the fidelity of his servants? He has a right to banish the corruptor from his dominions, and to demand justice of his employer.

If every bribery be excusable, it is when it happens to be the only possible mode by which we can completely discover and defeat a heinous plot, capable of ruining, or materially endangering the state in whose service we are employed. In the conduct of him who betrays such a secret, there may, according to circumstances, be no criminality. The great and lawful advantage accruing from the action which we induce him to perform, together with the urgent necessity of

having recourse to it, may dispense with our paying too scrupulous an attention to the questionable complexion of the deed on his part. To gain him over is no more than an act of simple and justifiable self-defence. It every day happens, that, in order to foil the machinations of wicked men, we find ourselves under a necessity of turning to our account the vicious dispositions of men of similar stamp. On this footing it was Henry the Fourth said to the Spanish minister, that "it is justifiable conduct in an ambassador to have recourse to bribery for the purpose of detecting the intrigues that are carried on against his sovereign's interest;" adding, that the affair of Marseilles, that of Metz, and several others, sufficiently showed that he had good reason for endeavouring to penetrate the schemes which his enemies were plotting at Brussels against the tranquillity of his kingdom. That great prince, it is to be presumed, did not consider bribery and seduction as on all occasions excusable in a foreign minister, since he himself gave orders for the arrest of Bruneau, the Spanish ambassador's secretary, who had tampered with Mairargues for the clandestine surrender of Marseilles to the Spaniards.

In barely taking advantage of the offers made to us by a traitor, whom we have not seduced, our conduct is less inconsistent with justice and honour. But the examples of the Romans, which we have already quoted (Book III. §§ 155, 181), and in which there was question of declared enemies, — those examples, I say, sufficiently show that true greatness of soul disdains even that resource, lest the adoption of it should hold out an encouragement to infamous treachery. A prince or a minister, whose ideas of honour are not inferior to those of the ancient Romans above noticed, will never stoop to embrace the proposals of a traitor, except when compelled by some dire, uncontrollable necessity: and even then he will regret the degrading circumstance of owing his preservation to so unworthy an expedient.

But I do not here mean to condemn an ambassador for employing civilities and polite attentions, and even presents and promises, with a view to gain friends for his sovereign. To conciliate men's affections and good-will is not seducing them, or impelling them to the perpetration of criminal deeds: and, as to those new friends, it is their business to keep a strict watch over their own hearts, lest their attachment to a foreign prince should ever warp them from the fidelity which they owe to their lawful sovereign.

§ 94. How he may be punished. 1. For ordinary transgressions.

Should an ambassador forget the duties of his station — should he render himself disagreeable and dangerous — should he form cabals and schemes prejudicial to the peace of the citizens, or to the state or prince to whom he is sent — there are various modes of punishing him, proportionate to the nature and degree of his offence. If he maltreats the subjects of the state — if he commits any acts of injustice or violence against them — the injured subjects are not to seek redress from the ordinary magistrates, since the ambassador is wholly independent of their jurisdiction: and, for the same reason, those magistrates cannot proceed directly against him. On such occasions, therefore, me plaintiffs are to make application to their sovereign, who demands justice from the ambassador's master, and, in case of a refusal, *may order the insolent minister to quit his domains*.

§ 95. 2. for faults committed against the prince.

Should a foreign minister offend the prince himself — should he fail in the respect which he owes him, or, by his intrigues, embroil the state and the court — the offended prince, from a wish to keep measures with the offender's sovereign, sometimes contents himself with simply requiring that the minister be recalled; or if the transgression be of a more serious nature, he *forbids his appearance at court* in the interval while his master's answer is expected; and, in cases of a heinous complexion, he even proceeds so far as *to expel him from his territories*.

§ 96. Right of ordering away an ambassador who is guilty, or justly suspected.

Every sovereign has an unquestionable right to proceed in this manner; for, being master in his own dominions, no foreigner can stay at his court, or in his territories, without his permission. And though sovereigns are generally obliged to listen to the overtures of foreign powers, and to admit their ministers, this obligation entirely ceases with regard to a minister, who, being himself deficient in the duties attached to this station, becomes dangerous to, or justly suspected by the sovereign, to whom he can come in no other character than that of a minister of peace. Can a prince be obliged to suffer that a secret enemy, who is raising disturbances in the state and plotting its ruin, shall remain in his dominions and appear at his court? Ridiculous was the answer of Philip the Second to queen Elizabeth, on her request that he would recall his ambassador, who was carrying on dangerous plots against her. The Spanish monarch refused to recall him, saying, that "the condition of princes would be very wretched indeed, if they were obliged to recall a minister whenever his conduct did not suit the humour or the interest of those with whom he was negotiating." ¹⁵ Much more wretched would be the condition of princes, if they were bound to suffer in their states, and at their court, a minister who was disagreeable or justly suspected, an incendiary, an enemy disguised under the character of an ambassador, who should avail himself of his inviolability for the purpose of boldly plotting schemes of a pernicious tendency. The queen, justly offended at Philip's refusal, put a guard on the ambassador 16

§ 97. Right of repressing him by force, if he behaves as an enemy.

But is a prince on every occasion bound to confine his resentment to the simple expulsion of an ambassador, however great the enormities of which the latter may have been guilty? Such is the doctrine maintained by some authors, who ground their opinion on the absolute independency of a public minister. I own he is independent of the jurisdiction of the country: and I have already said, that, on this account, the common magistrate cannot proceed against him. I further admit, that, in all cases of ordinary transgression, all instances of offensive or disorderly behaviour, which, though injurious to individuals, or to society, do not endanger the safety of the state or of the sovereign, there is that degree of respect due to the ambassadorial character which is so necessary for the correspondence of nations, and to the dignity of the prince represented, that a complaint be first made to him of the conduct of his minister, together with a demand of reparations; and that, if no satisfaction is obtained, the offended sovereign be then content with

simply ordering the ambassador to quit his dominions, in case the serious nature of the offences absolutely require that a stop be put to them. But shall an ambassador be suffered with impunity to cabal against the state where he resides, to plot its ruin, to stir up the subjects to revolt, and boldly to foment the most dangerous conspiracies, under the assurance of being supported by his master? If he behaves as an enemy, shall it not be allowable to treat him as such? the question admits not of a doubt with regard to an ambassador who proceeds to overt acts, who takes up arms, and uses violence. In such case, those whom he attacks may repel him: self-defence being authorized by the law of nature. Those Roman ambassadors, who, being sent to the Gauls, fought against them with the people of Clusium, divested themselves of the ambassadorial character. Can any one therefore imagine that the Gauls were bound to spare them in the hour of battle?

§ 98. Ambassador forming dangerous plots and conspiracies.

The question is more difficult with respect to an ambassador who, without proceeding to overt acts, broaches plots of a dangerous tendency, — who, by his occult machinations, excites the subject to revolt, and who forms and encourages conspiracies against the sovereign or the state. Shall it be deemed unlawful to repress and inflict exemplary punishment on a traitor who abuses the sacred character with which he is invested, and who is himself the first to set the example of violating the law of nations? That sacred law provides no less for the safety of the prince who receives an ambassador, than for that of the ambassador himself. But, on the other hand, if we allow the offended prince a right to punish a foreign minister in such cases, the subjects of contest and rupture between sovereigns will become very frequent; and it is much to be feared that the ambassadorial character will cease to enjoy that protection and inviolability which are so essential to it. There are certain practices connived at in foreign ministers, though not always strictly consistent with the rules of rectitude: there are others, again, which are not to be corrected by actual punishment, but simply by ordering the minister to depart. How shall we, in every case, be able to ascertain the precise boundaries of those different degrees of transgression? When there exists a premeditated design of persecuting a minister, an odious colouring will be given to his intrigues: his intentions and proceedings will be calumniated by sinister constructions; even false accusations will be raised against him. Finally, such plots as we here allude to are generally conducted with caution: they are carried on so secretly, that, to obtain full proof of them, is a matter of extreme difficulty, and indeed hardly possible, without the formalities of justice, — formalities to which we cannot subject a minister who is independent of the jurisdiction of the country.

In laying down the grounds of the voluntary law of nations (Prelim. § 21), we have seen that, in particular conjunctures, nations must, with a view to the general advantage, necessarily recede from certain rights, which, taken in themselves and abstracted from every other consideration, should naturally belong to them. Thus, although the sovereign who has justice on his side be alone really entitled to all the rights of war (Book III. § 188), he is nevertheless obliged to look upon his enemy as enjoying equal rights with himself, and to treat him accordingly (Ibid. §§ 190, 191). The same principles must be our rule in the present case. We may therefore venture to affirm, that, in consideration of the extensive utility, nay, the absolute necessity of embassies,

sovereigns are bound to respect the inviolability of an ambassador as long as it is not incompatible with their own safety and the welfare of their state. Consequently, when the intrigues of the ambassador have transpired, and his plots are discovered, — when the danger is passed, so that there no longer exists a necessity of laying hands on him in order to guard against it, — the offended sovereign ought, in consideration of the ambassadorial character, to renounce his general right of punishing a traitor and a secret enemy who conspires against the safety of the state, — and to content himself with dismissing the guilty minister, and requiring that punishment to be inflicted on him by the sovereign to whose authority he is subject.

Such, in fact, is the mode of proceeding established by common consent among the generality of nations, especially those of Europe. Wicquefort 18 gives us several instances of some of the principal European sovereigns, who, on discovering ambassadors to be guilty of odious machinations, have limited their resentment to the expulsion of the offenders, without even making application to have them punished by their masters, of whom they did not expect to obtain a compliance with such a demand. To these instances let us add that the duke of Orleans, regent of France. That prince, having detected a dangerous conspiracy which had been formed against him by the prince de Cellamre, ambassador from Spain, behaved with great moderation on the occasion, — not adopting any severer measures than those of setting a guard over the guilty minister, seizing his papers, and causing him to be conducted out of the kingdom. Another remarkable instance, of very ancient date, stands recorded by the Roman historians, — that in which Tarquin's ambassadors were concerned. Having repaired to Rome under pretence of claiming the private property belonging to their master, who had been expelled from his kingdom, they tampered with the profligate young nobility, and engaged them in a black and infamous conspiracy against the liberties of their country. Although such conduct would have authorised the rulers of the Roman state to treat them as enemies, the consuls and senate nevertheless respected the law of nations in the persons of those ambassadors. ¹⁹ The offenders were sent back to their employer, without having received any personal injury: but, from Livy's account of the transaction, it appears that the letters which they had from the conspirators to Tarquin were taken from them.

§ 99. What may be done to him according to the exigency of the case.

This example leads us to the true rule of the law of nations, in the cases now in question. *An ambassador cannot be punished because he is independent*: and, for the reasons we have alleged, it is not proper to treat him as an enemy, *till he himself proceeds to overt acts of violence*: but we are justifiable in adopting against him every measure which the circumstances of the case may reasonably require for the purpose of defeating his machinations and averting the evil which he has plotted. If, in order to disconcert and prevent a conspiracy, it were necessary to arrest or even put to death an ambassador who animates and conducts it, I do not see why we should for a moment hesitate to take either of those steps, — not only because the safety of the state is the supreme law, but also because, independent of that maxim, the ambassador's own deeds give us a perfect and particular right to proceed to such extremities. A public minister, I grant, is independent, and his person is sacred: but it is unquestionably lawful to repel his attacks,

whether of a secret or of an open nature, and to defend ourselves against him, whenever he acts either as an enemy or a traitor. And if we cannot accomplish our own preservation without harm thence resulting to him, it is he himself who has laid us under a necessity of not sparing him. On such an occasion, it may with great truth be asserted, that the minister has, by his own act, excluded himself from the protection of the law of nations. Suppose the Venetian senate, though apprised of the marquis of Bedamar's conspiracy, and impressed with a thorough conviction of that minister's being the prime mover and director of the whole business, — had nevertheless been, in other particulars, destitute of sufficient information to enable them to crush the detestable plot, — suppose they had been uncertain with respect to the number and rank of the conspirators, the designs they had in agitation, and the particular quarter where the meditated mischief was to burst forth, — whether an intention was entertained of exciting a revolt among the marine or the land forces, or effecting the clandestine capture of some important fortress, would they, under such circumstances, have been bound to suffer the ambassador to depart unmolested, and thus afford him an opportunity of joining and heading his accomplices, and of bringing his designs to a successful issue! — No man will seriously answer in the affirmative: the senate, therefore, would have had a right to arrest the marquis and all his household, and even to extort from them their detestable secret. But those prudent republicans, seeing the danger was removed, and the conspiracy totally suppressed, chose to keep measures with Spain: wherefore they prohibited all accusation of the Spaniards as concerned in the plot, and contented themselves with simply requesting the ambassador to withdraw, in order to screen himself from the rage of the populace.

§ 100. Ambassador attempting against the sovereign's life.

In this case the same rule is to be followed which we have already laid down (Book III. § 136,) in treating of what may lawfully be done to an enemy. Whenever an ambassador acts as an enemy, we are justifiable in adopting against him every measure that is necessary for the purpose of defeating his evil designs and insuring our own safety. It is on the same principle, and under the idea which represents the ambassador as a public enemy when he behaves as such, that we proceed to determine the treatment he ought to receive in case he pursues his criminal career to the last stage of enormity. If an ambassador commit any of those atrocious crimes which sap the very foundations of the general safety of mankind, — if he attempt to assassinate or poison the prince who has received him at his court, — he unquestionably deserves to be punished as a treacherous enemy guilty of poisoning or assassination (See Book III. § 155). The ambassadorial character, which he has so basely prostituted, cannot shield him from the sword of justice. Is the law of nations to protect such a criminal, when the personal security of all sovereigns and the general safety of mankind loudly demand that his crime should be expiated by the sacrifice of his forfeit life? It is true, indeed, that we have little room to apprehend that a public minister will proceed to such dreadful enormities: for it is generally men of honour who are invested with the character of ambassadors; and even if there should, among the number, be some whose consciences are callous to every scruple, the difficulties, nevertheless, and the magnitude of the danger, are sufficient to deter them from the attempt. Yet such crimes are not wholly unexampled in history. Monsieur Barbeyrac²⁰ instances the assassination of the lord of Sirmium

by an ambassador of Constantinus Diogenes, governor of the neighbouring province for Basilius II., emperor of Constantinople; and for his authority he quotes the historian Cedrenus. The following fact is likewise to the purpose. In the year 1382, Charles III., king of Naples, having sent to his competitor, Louis, duke of Anjou, a knight named Matthew Sauvage, in the character of a herald, to challenge him to single combat, — the herald was suspected of carrying a demilance whose point was tinged with a poison of so subtle a nature, that whoever should look steadfastly on it, or even suffer it to touch his clothes, would instantly drop down dead.

The duke, being apprized of the danger, refused to admit the herald into his presence, and ordered him to be taken into custody. The culprit was interrogated, and, upon his own confession, suffered the punishment of decapitation. Charles complained of the execution of his herald, as an infraction of the laws and usages of war: but Louis, in his reply, maintained that he had not violated those laws in his treatment of Sauvage, who had been convicted by his own confession. ²¹

Had the crime imputed to the herald been clearly substantiated, he was an assassin, who no law could protect. But the very nature of the accusation sufficiently proves that it was a false and groundless charge.

§ 101. Two remarkable instances respecting the immunities of public ministers.

The question of which we have been treating has been debated in England and France on two famous occasions. In the former of those countries, the question arose in the case of John Leslie, bishop of Ross, ambassador from Mary, queen of Scots. That minister was continually intriguing against queen Elizabeth, plotting against the tranquillity of the state, forming conspiracies, and exciting the subjects to rebellion. Five of the most able civilians, being consulted by the privy council, gave it as their opinion, that "an ambassador raising a rebellion against the prince at whose court he resides, forfeits the privileges annexed to his character, and is subject to the punishment of the law." They should rather have said, that he may be treated as an enemy. But the council contented themselves with causing the bishop to be arrested, and after having detained him a prisoner in the Tower for two years, set him at liberty when there was no longer any danger to be apprehended from his intrigues, and obliged him to depart from the kingdom.²² This instance may serve to confirm the principles which we have laid down; and the like may be said of the following. Bruneau, secretary to the Spanish ambassador in France, was detected in the very act of treating with Mairargues, in a time of profound peace, for the surrender of Marseilles to the Spaniards. The secretary was thereupon committed to prison, and was subjected to a judicial examination by the parliament before whom Mairargues was tried. That body, however, did not pronounce sentence of condemnation on Bruneau, but referred his case to the king, who restored him to his master, on condition that the latter should order him to depart immediately from the kingdom. The ambassador warmly complained of the imprisonment of his secretary: but Henry IV. very judiciously answered, that "the law of nations does not forbid putting a public minister under an arrest, in order to hinder him from doing mischief." The king might have added, that a nation has even a right to adopt, against a public minister, every

measure which may be necessary for the purpose of warding off the mischief he meditates against her, — of defeating his projects, and preventing their evil consequences. It was on this principle that the parliament were authorised to interrogate Bruneau, for the purpose of discovering all the parties concerned in so dangerous a conspiracy. The question, whether foreign ministers who violate the law of nations do thereby forfeit their privileges, was warmly debated at Paris, but, without waiting to have the point decided, the king restored Bruneau to his master.²³

§ 102. Whether reprisals may be made on an ambassador.

It is not lawful to maltreat an ambassador by way of retaliation: for the prince who uses violence against a public minister is guilty of a crime; and we are not to take vengeance for his misconduct by copying his example. We never can, under pretence of retaliation, be authorized to commit actions which are in their own nature unjustifiable: and such undoubtedly would be any instance of ill treatment inflicted on an unoffending minister as a punishment for this master's faults. If it be an indispensable duty to pay a general regard to this rule in cases of retaliation, it is more particularly obligatory with regard to an ambassador, on account of the respect due to his character. The Carthaginians having violated the law of nations in the persons of the Roman ambassadors, the ambassadors of that perfidious nation were brought to Scipio, who, being asked how he would have them to be treated, replied, "Not in the manner that the Carthaginians have treated ours." Accordingly he dismissed them in safety;²⁴ but at the same time he made preparations for chastising, by force of arms, the state which had violated the law of nations. ²⁵ There cannot be a better pattern for sovereigns to follow on such an occasion. If the injury for which we would make retaliation does not concern a public minister, there exists a still stronger certainty that we must not retaliate on the ambassador of the sovereign against whom our complaint lies. The safety of public ministers would be very precarious, if it were liable to be affected by every casual difference that might arise. But there is one particular case in which it appears perfectly justifiable to arrest an ambassador, provided no ill treatment be given to him in other respects. When, for instance, a prince has, in open violation of the law of nations, caused our ambassador to be arrested, we may arrest and detain his, as a pledge for the life and liberty of ours. But should this expedient prove unsuccessful, it would become our duty to liberate the unoffending minister, and to seek redress by more efficacious measures. Charles the Fifth caused the French ambassador, who had made him a declaration of war, to be put under an arrest; whereupon Francis the First caused Granvelle, the emperor's ambassador, to be arrested in like manner. At length, however, it was agreed that both those ministers should be conducted to the frontier, and released at the same time.²⁶

§ 103. Agreement of nations concerning the privileges of ambassadors.

We have derived the independence and inviolability of the ambassadorial character from the natural and necessary principles of the law of nations. These prerogatives are further confirmed by the uniform practice and general consent of mankind. We have seen above (§ 84), that the Spaniards found the right of embassies established and respected in Mexico. The same principle

also prevails even among the savage tribes of North America: and if we thence turn our eye to the other extremity of the globe, we find that ambassadors are highly respected in China. In India also the same rule is observed, though with less scrupulous punctuality:²⁷ the king of Ceylon, for instance, has sometimes imprisoned the ambassadors of the Dutch East-India company. Being master of the places which produce cinnamon, he knows that the Dutch, in consideration of a profitable commerce, will overlook many irregularities in his conduct; and, with the true disposition of a barbarian, he takes an undue advantage of that circumstance. The Koran enjoins the moslems to respect public ministers: and if the Turks have not in all instances uniformly observed that precept, their violations of it are rather imputable to the ferocity of particular princes than to the principles of the nation at large. The rights of ambassadors were formerly very well known among the Arabs. A writer of that nation ²⁸ relates the following incident: Khaled, an Arabian chief, having come, in the character of ambassador, to the army of the emperor Heraclius, used insolent language to the general: whereupon the latter observed to him, that "ambassadors were protected from all kind of violence by the law which universally prevailed among nations: audit was probably that consideration which had emboldened the Arab to speak to him in so indecent a manner."²⁹ It would be quite unnecessary, in this place, to accumulate the various examples with which the history of the European nations presents us: the enumeration would be endless; and the established customs of Europe on this subject are sufficiently known. Saint Louis, when at Acra in Palestine, gave a remarkable instance of the protection due to public ministers: — an ambassador from the Old Man of the Mountain, or prince of the Assassins, speaking insolently to the French monarch, the grandmasters of the orders of the Temple and the Hospital informed that minister, that, "were it not for the respect paid to the character with which he was invested, they would cause him to be thrown into the sea."³⁰ The king, however, dismissed him without suffering the slightest injury to be done him. Nevertheless, as the prince of the Assassins was on his own part guilty of grossly violating the most sacred rights of nations, it would have been reasonable to suppose that his ambassador had no claim to protection, except indeed on this single consideration, that, as the privilege of inviolability is founded on the necessity of keeping open a safe channel of communication, through which sovereigns may reciprocally make proposals to each other, and carry on negotiations both in peace and in war, the protection should therefore extend even to the envoys of those princes, who, guilty themselves of violating the law of nations, would otherwise have no title to our respect.

§ 104. Free exercise of religion.

There are rights of another nature, which, though not necessarily annexed to the character of a public minister, are nevertheless allowed to him by established custom in almost every country. One of the principal of these is the free exercise of his religion. It is, indeed, highly proper that a minister, and especially a resident minister, should enjoy the free exercise of his religion within his own house, for himself and his retinue. But it cannot be said that this right, like those of independence and inviolability, is absolutely necessary to the success of his commission, particularly in the case of a non-resident minister, the only one whom nations are bound to admit (§ 66), the minister may in this respect, do what he pleases in his own house, into which nobody

has a right to pry or to enter. But, if the sovereign of the country where he resides should, for substantial reasons, refuse him permission to practise his religion in any manner which might render it an object of public notice, we must not presume to condemn the conduct of that sovereign, mush less to accuse him of violating the law of nations. At present, ambassadors are not debarred the free exercise of their religion in any civilized country: for a privilege which is founded on reason cannot be refused when it is attended with no ill consequence.

§ 105. Whether an ambassador be exempted from all imposts.

Among those rights that are not necessary to the success of embassies, there are, on the other hand, some which are not founded on a general consent of nations, but which are nevertheless, by the custom of several countries, annexed to the ambassadorial character. Of this number is the exemption of things brought into or sent out of the country by a foreign minister from the customary duties on importation and exportation. There is no necessity that he should be favoured with any distinction in that respect, since his payment of those duties will not render him the less capable of discharging his functions. If the sovereign is pleased to exempt him from them, it is an instance of civility which the minister could not claim as matter of right, any more than that his baggage, or any chests or packages which he imports from abroad, shall not be searched at the custom-house. Thomas Chaloner, the English ambassador in Spain, sent home a bitter complaint to Queen Elizabeth, his mistress, that the custom-house officers had opened his trunks in order to search them. But the queen returned him for answer, that it was "the duty of an ambassador to wink at every thing which did not directly offend the dignity of his sovereign." ³¹

The independency of the ambassador exempts him indeed from every personal imposition, capitation, or other duty of that nature, and in general from every tax relating to the character of a subject of the state. But as for duties laid on any kind of goods or provisions, the most absolute independency does not exempt him from the payment of them: even sovereigns themselves are subject to them. In Holland, the following rule is observed: — ambassadors are exempt from the taxes on consumption, — doubtless, because those taxes are more directly of a personal nature: but they pay the duties on importation and exportation.

However extensive their exemption may be, it is manifest that it solely relates to things intended for their own use. Should they abuse and make a shameful traffic of it by lending their name to merchants, the sovereign has unquestionably a right to put a stop to the fraud, even by suppressing the privilege. Such things have been known in several places; and the sordid avarice of some ministers, who made a trade of their exemption, has obliged the sovereign to deprive them of it. At present, the foreign ministers at Petersburgh are subject to the duties on importation; but the empress has the generosity to indemnify them for the loss of a privilege which they had no right to claim, and which, from the frequency of its abuse, she had been obliged to abolish.

§ 106. Obligation founded on use and custom.

But, here it is asked, whether a nation may abolish what general custom has established with respect to foreign ministers? Let us then consider what obligation custom and received usage can impose on nations, not only in what concerns ministers, but also in any other instance, in general. The usages and customs of other nations are no further obligatory on an independent state, than as she has expressly or tacitly given her consent to them. But when once a custom, indifferent in itself, has been generally established and received, it carries the force of an obligation on the states which have tacitly or expressly adopted it. Nevertheless, if, in process of time, any nation perceives that such custom is attended with inconveniences, she is at liberty to declare that she no longer chooses to conform to it: and when once she has made this explicit declaration, no cause of complaint lies against her for refusing thenceforward to observe the custom in question. But such a declaration should be made beforehand, and at the time when it does not affect any particular nation: it is too late to make it when the case actually exists: for it is a maxim universally received, that a law must never be changed at the moment of the actual existence of the particular case to which we would apply it. Thus, on the subject before us, a sovereign who has previously notified his intentions, and received an ambassador only on that fooling, is not obliged to allow him the enjoyment of all the privileges, or to pay him all the honours, which custom had before annexed to the ambassadorial character, — provided that the privileges and honours which are withheld be not essential to the nature of the embassy, and necessary to insure its legitimate success. To refuse privileges of this latter kind, would be the same thing in effect as refusing the embassy itself, — a conduct which a state is not at liberty to pursue generally and on every occasion (§ 65), but in those instances only where the refusal is founded on some very substantial reason. To withhold honours which are consecrated by custom and become in a manner essential, is an expression of contempt, and an actual injury.

Here it must be further observed, that, when a sovereign intends to break through an established custom, the rule should be general. To refuse certain customary honours or privileges to the ambassador of one nation, and to continue the enjoyment of them to others, is an affront to that nation, a mark of contempt, or at least of ill-will.

§ 107. A minister whose character is not public.

Sometimes princes send to each other secret ministers, whose character is not public. If a minister of this kind be insulted by a person unacquainted with his character, such insult is no violation of the law of nations: but the prince who receives this ambassador and knows him to be a public minister, is bound by the same ties of duty towards him as towards a publicly acknowledged ambassador, and under equal obligation to protect him, and as far as in his power, to insure him the full enjoyment of that inviolability and independence which the law of nations annexes to the ambassadorial character. No excuse, therefore, can be offered for the conduct of Francis Sforza, duke of Milan, in putting to death Marabiglia, secret minister of Francis the First. Sforza had often treated with that secret agent, and had acknowledged him as the French monarch's minister.³²

§ 108. A sovereign in a foreign country.

We cannot introduce in any more proper place in important question of the law of nations, which is nearly allied to the right of embassies. It is asked, what are the rights of a sovereign, who happens to be in a foreign country, and how the master of the country is to treat him? If that prince be come to negotiate, or to treat about some public affair, he is doubtless entitled in a more eminent degree to enjoy all the rights of ambassadors. If he be come as a traveller, his dignity alone, and the regard due to the nation which he represents and governs, shelters him from all insult, gives him a claim to respect and attention of every kind, and exempts him from all jurisdiction. On his making himself known, he cannot be treated as subject to the common laws; for it is not to be presumed that he has consented to such a subjection: and if a prince will not suffer him in his dominions on that fooling, he should give him notice of his intentions. But, if the foreign prince forms any plot against the safety and welfare of the state, — in a word, if he acts as an enemy, — he may very justly be treated as such. In every other case he is entitled to full security, since even a private individual of a foreign nation has a right to expect it.

A ridiculous notion has possessed the minds even of persons who deem themselves superior in understanding to the common herd of mankind. They think that a sovereign who enters a foreign country without permission, may be arrested there.³³ But on what reason can such an act of violence be grounded? The absurdity of the doctrine carries its own refutation on the face of it. A foreign sovereign, it is true, ought to give notice of his coming, if he wishes to receive such treatment as he is entitled to expect. It would, moreover, be prudent in him to make application for passports, in order that designing malevolence may not have any pretext, any hope of finding specious reasons to palliate an act of injustice and violence. I further allow, that, — as the presence of a foreign sovereign may on certain occasions be productive of serious consequences, — if the times are in anywise critical, and the motives of his journey liable to suspicion, he ought not to undertake it without the consent and approbation of the prince whose territories he means to enter. When Peter the Great determined personally to visit foreign countries in quest of the arts and sciences to enrich his empire, he travelled in the retinue of his own ambassadors.

A foreign prince unquestionably retains all his rights over his own state and subjects, and may exercise them in every instance that does not affect the sovereignty of the country in which he is a sojourner. The king of France, therefore, appears to have been too punctilious in refusing to permit the emperor Sigismund, when at Lyons, to confer the dignity of duke on the count of Savoy, who was a vassal of the empire (see Book II. § 40). Less difficulty would have been made with any other prince: but the court was scrupulously careful to guard against the old claims of the emperors. On the other hand, it was with very good reason that the same court expressed considerable displeasure at the conduct of Queen Christina, who, whilst residing in France, caused one of her domestics to be executed in her own house: for an execution of that kind is an act of territorial jurisdiction, and besides, Christina had abdicated the crown. Her reservations, her birth, her dignity, might indeed entitle her to great honours, or, at most, to an entire independence, — but not to all the rights of an actual sovereign. The famous instance of Mary Queen of Scots, so often quoted on questions on this subject, is not a very apposite example: for that princess was no longer in possession of the crown at the time when she came to England, and was arrested, tried, and condemned to death.

§ 109. Deputies to the states.

The deputies sent to the assembly of the states of a kingdom, or a republic, are not public ministers like those of whom we have spoken above, as they are not sent to foreign powers: but they are public persons, and in that character are possessed of privileges which it is our duty to establish before we lake leave of this subject. The states which have a right to meet by deputies for the purpose of deliberating on public affairs, are, from that very circumstance, entitled to demand perfect security for their representatives, together with every exemption and immunity that is necessary to the free discharge of their functions. If the persons of the deputies be not inviolable, their constituents cannot be assured of their fidelity in asserting the rights of the nation and courageously defending the public interests. And how could those representatives duly acquit themselves of their functions, if people were allowed to molest them by arrests, either for debt or for ordinary offences? Between the nation and the sovereign, in this case, the same reasons hold good, on which, between state and state, the immunities of ambassadors are founded. We may therefore safely venture to assert, that the rights of the nation, and the public faith, secure those deputies from violence of every kind, and even from any judicial prosecution, during the term of their ministry. Such indeed is the rule observed in all countries, and particularly at the diets of the empire, the parliaments of England, and the Cortes of Spain.

Henry the Third, of France, caused the duke and the Cardinal de Guise to be killed at the meeting of the states at Blois. Unquestionably the security of the assembly was violated by that action: but those two princes were factious rebels, whose audacious views aimed at nothing less than depriving their sovereign of his crown. And if it was equally certain that Henry was no longer possessed of sufficient power to bring them to a formal trial, and punish them according to the laws, the necessity of justifiable self-defence gave the king a right to adopt the mode which he pursued, and furnishes a sufficient apology for his conduct. It is the misfortune of weak and unskilful princes, that they suffer themselves to be reduced to extremities, from which they cannot extricate themselves without a violation of every established rule. It is said that Pope Sextus the Fifth, on hearing of the catastrophe of the Duke de Guise, commended that resolute act as a necessary stroke of policy; but when he was told that the cardinal had likewise been killed, he burst into a violent paroxysm of rage.³⁴ This, indeed, was carrying his haughty pretensions to an excessive height. The pontiff readily allowed that urgent necessity had authorized Henry to violate the security of the states, and to break through all the forms of justice: and could he pretend that this prince, rather than be deficient in respect for the Roman purple, should risk both his crown and his life?

(194) See Wicquefort's Ambassadors, per tot. — C.

(195) Ante. p. 459. n.

(196) *Ante*, p. 459, n. — C.

1. An enormous infraction of the law of nations caused the ruin of the powerful empire of Khovarezm, or Kakesm, and opened a door to the Tartars for the subjugation of almost all Asia. The famous Gengis-khan, wishing to establish a commercial intercourse between his states and those of Persia, and the other provinces subject to Mohammed Cotheddin, sultan of Khovarezm, sent to that prince an ambassador, accompanied by a caravan of merchants. On the arrival of that caravan at Otraw, the governor caused them to be arrested, together with the ambassador, and wrote word to the Sultan that they were a company of spies. Mohammed thereupon ordered him to have the prisoners put to death. Gengis-khan demanded satisfaction of the sultan for this barbarous massacre; and, finding him backward to give it, he took up arms. The conquest of the whole empire of Khovarezm soon followed; and Mohammed himself, reduced to the condition of a wretched fugitive, died of a broken heart in a desert island of the Caspian Sea.

Canson, the last sultan of the Mamelucs, having put to death the ambassadors of the Turkish emperor, Selim the First, the injured monarch took a signal vengeance for the atrocious deed. He conquered all the dominions of Canson, and, having defeated and captured that prince near Cairo, he caused him to be hanged at one of the gates of the city. Marigny, History of the Arabs, vol. ii. p. 105, 427.

- (197) See also the case of the arrest of the Russian ambassador, which occasioned the passing of the 7 Anne, c. 12, See recital in act, and 1 Bla. Com, 250, and ante, 459, note. C.
- 2. Memoires de Martin du Bellay, liv. ix.



- 3. Solis's history of the Conquest of Mexico. § 17.
- 4. Wicquefort's Ambassador, book I. § 1.
- 5. In Verrem, orat. i.
- (198) But see Æsop's Fables. C.
- 6. Wicquefort, book i. § 3.
- 7. Wicquefort, book i.
- (199) See also Calvin's case, 7 Coke, 21 b.; 4 Inst. 155; 2 Inst. 57; 1 Chitty's Com. L. 131. C.
- 8. Wicquefort, ubi supra.
- (200) See ante, pp. 459-464.
- 9. Idem. ibid.

- 10. See Wolf. Jus Gent. § 1059.
- 11. The fact is advanced by Antony de Vera, in his "Idea of a Perfect Ambassador:" but Wicquefort suspects the authenticity of the anecdote, not having, as he says, met with it in any other writer. Ambassad. book I. § 29.
- 12. The king of England having received information that the French and Spanish ambassadors had severally collected considerable numbers of armed men, for the purpose of supporting, on a solemn occasion, their respective claims to precedency, made a general request to all the foreign ministers not to send their carriages to attend the public entry of the Venetian ambassador. The count d'Estrades, at that time minister from the court of France, having complied with his majesty's desire, Louis XIV. testified his dissatisfaction at the deference paid by the count to the British monarch's message, "which was no more than a simple request not to send carriages: whereas, even if he had issued an express order (as being at liberty to give what orders he pleases in his own kingdom,) you should have replied that you receive no commands but from me: and if, after that, he had attempted to use violence, the part which remained for you to act, was that of withdrawing from his court." I think the French monarch entertained erroneous ideas on the subject; since every sovereign must surely have a right to prohibit all foreign ministers doing any thing in his dominions which may tend to produce disorder, and which, moreover, is not necessary to the exercise of their ministerial functions.
- 13. Mons. Pequet, Discours sur l'Art de Negocier, p. 91
- 14. See Sully's Memoirs, and the French historians.
- 15. Wicquefort, book i. § 29.
- 16. Idem. ibid.
- 17. Livy, book v. chap. 26, where the historian peremptorily decides that those ambassadors violated the law of nations: "Legati, contra jus gentium, arma capiunt."
- 18. Ambassad. book I. §§ 27, 28, 29.
- 19. Et quamquam visi sunt (*legati*) commisisse ut hostium loco essent, jus tamen gentium valuit. Tit. Liv. Lib. ii, cap. 4.
- 20. In his notes on Bynkershoek's treatise on the Competent Judge of Ambassadors, ch. xxiv. § 5, note 2.
- 21. History of the Kings of the Two Sicilies, by Monsieur D'Egly.
- 22. Cambden's Annal. Angl. ad ann. 1571, 1573.
- 57 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

23. See the discussion of the question, and the discourse which Henry IV. held on this subject to the Spanish ambassador, in the Memoires de Nevers, vol. ii. p. 858, el seq., in Matthieu, vol. ii. book iii. and other historians.

Joseph Sofi. king of Carezem, having imprisoned an ambassador of Timur-Bec, Timur's secretary of state wrote him a letter couched in strong terms of expostulation on the subject of that infraction of the law of nations, — informing him that "It is a maxim with kings to consider the person of an ambassador as sacred: for which reason he is always held exempt from the punishment of death or imprisonment, if the sovereign to whom he is sent has even the slightest knowledge of the law of nations, or the ambassador himself does but possess sufficient prudence to refrain from the commission of any heinous offence, and to behave with common decency." La Croix, Hist. of Timur-Bec, book ii. chap. 26. The same historian, in his account of Barcouc, sultan of Egypt, who put Timur's ambassador to death, observes, — "that it was an infamous action; — that to insult an ambassador is a violation of the law of nations, and a deed at which nature herself shudders." Ibid. book v. chap. 17. Edit. A.D. 1797

- 24. Appian, quoted by Grotius, lib. ii. cap. 28, § 7. According to Diodorus Siculus, Scipio said to the Romans, "Do not imitate that conduct with which you reproach the Carthaginians." Skipion ouk ephe dein prattein d tois Kapchedoi iois kegalousi Diod. Sic, Excerpt Peiresc. p. 290.
- 25. Livy, book xxx. chap. 28, § 7. That historian makes Scipio say, "Though the Carthaginians have violated the faith of the truce, and the law of nations, in the person of our ambassadors, I will do nothing against theirs that is unworthy of the maxims of the Roman people, and of my own principles."
- 26. Mezeray's Hist. of France, vol. ii. p. 470.
- 27. General Hist. of Voyages, art. China, and Indies.
- 28. Alvakedi's History of the Conquest of Syria.
- 29. Ockley's History of the Saracens, vol. i.
- 30. Choisy's History of St. Louis.
- 31. Wicquefort's Ambass. book i. § 28, towards the end.
- 32. See the Memoirs of Martin Du Beilay, book iv., and Father Daniel's History of France, vol. v. p. 300, &c.
- 33. It is surprising to see a grave historian give into this opinion. See Gramond's Hist, Gall. lib. xii. The Cardinal De Richelieu also alleged this trifling reason, when he gave orders for arresting Charles Lewis, the elector Palatine, who had attempted to pass through France incognito, he said,
- 58 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

that "no foreign prince was permitted to pass through the kingdom without a passport." But he added better reasons, drawn from the prince Palatine's designs against Brissac and the other places left by Bernard, duke of Saxe-Weymar, and to which France pretended to have a greater right than any other power, because those conquests had been made with the money furnished by that kingdom. See the History of the Treaty of Westphalia, by Father Bougant, vol. ii. in 12 mo p. 88.

34. See the French historians.

CHAP. VIII. OF THE JUDGE OF AMBASSADORS IN CIVIL CASES.

§ 110. The ambassador is exempt from the civil jurisdiction of the country where he resides.

SOME authors will have an ambassador to be subject, in civil cases, to the jurisdiction of the country where he resides. — at least in such cases as have arisen during the time of his embassy; and, in support of their opinion, they allege that this subjection is by no means derogatory to the ambassadorial character: "for," say they, "however sacred a person may be, his inviolability is not affected by suing him in a civil action." But it is not on account of the sacredness of their person that ambassadors cannot be sued: it is because they are independent of the jurisdiction of the country to which they are sent; and the substantial reasons on which that independency is grounded may be seen in a preceding part of this work (§ 92). Let us here add, that it is in every respect highly proper, and even necessary, that an ambassador should be exempt from judicial prosecution even in civil causes, in order that he may be free from molestation in the exercise of his functions. For a similar reason, it was not allowed, among the Romans, to summon a priest while he was employed in his sacred offices: but at other times he was open to the law. The reason which we have here alleged for the exemption is also assigned in the Roman law: "Ideo enim non datur actio (adversus legatum) ne ab officio suscepto legationis avocetur,² ne impediatur legatio." But there was an exception as to those transactions which had taken place during the embassy. This was reasonable with regard to those *legati*, or ministers, of whom the Roman law here speaks, who, being sent only by nations subject to the empire, could not lay claim to the independency enjoyed by a foreign minister. As they were subjects of the state, the legislature was at liberty to establish whatever regulations it thought most proper respecting them: but a sovereign has not the like power of obliging the minister of another sovereign to submit to his jurisdiction: and even if such power was vested in him by convention, or otherwise, the exercise of it would be highly improper: because, under that pretext, the ambassador might be often molested in his ministry, and the state involved in very disagreeable quarrels, for the trifling concerns of some private individuals, who might and ought to have taken better precautions for their own security. It is therefore, only in conformity to the mutual duties which states owe to each other, and in accordance with the grand principles of the law of nations, that

an ambassador or public minister is at present, by the universal custom and consent of nations, independent of all jurisdiction in the country where he resides, either in civil or criminal cases. I know there have occurred some instances to the contrary: but a few facts do not establish a custom: on the contrary, those to which I allude, only contribute, by the censure passed on them, to prove the custom such as I have asserted it to be. In the year 1668, the Portuguese resident at the Hague was, by an order of the court of justice, arrested and imprisoned for debt. But an illustrious member of the same court very justly thinks that the procedure was unjustifiable, and contrary to the law of nations. In the year 1657, a resident of the elector of Brandenburg was also arrested for debt in England. But he was set at liberty, as having been illegally arrested; and even the creditors and officers of justice who had offered him that insult were punished.

§ 111. How he may voluntarily subject himself to it.

But if an ambassador chooses to renounce a part of his independency, and to subject himself in civil affairs to the jurisdiction of the country, he is undoubtedly at liberty to do so, provided it be done with his master's consent. Without such consent, the ambassador has no right to renounce privileges in which the dignity and service of his sovereign are concerned, — which are founded on the master's rights, and instituted for his advantage, not for that of the minister. It is true, indeed, that the ambassador, without waiting for his sovereign's permission, acknowledges the jurisdiction of the country when he commences a suit as plaintiff in a court of justice. But the consequence, in that case, is inevitable; and besides, in a civil cause, on a point of private interest, no inconvenience attends it; since the ambassador has it at all times in his power to avoid commencing a suit, or may, if such a step be necessary, intrust the prosecution of his cause to an attorney or lawyer.

Let us here add, by the way, that an ambassador ought never to institute a prosecution on a criminal charge. If he has been insulted, he should make his complaint to the sovereign; and the delinquent is to be prosecuted by the public.

§ 112. A minister who is a subject of the state where he is employed.

It may happen that the minister of a foreign power is at the same time a subject of the state where he is employed; and in this case, as a subject, he is unquestionably under the jurisdiction of the country in every thing which does not directly relate to his ministry. But the question is, to determine in what cases those two characters, of subject and foreign minister, are united in the same person. To produce such union, it is not sufficient that the minister was born a subject of the state to which he is sent; for unless the laws expressly prohibit every citizen to leave his country, he may legally have renounced his country, and placed himself in subjection to a new master. He may, likewise, without renouncing his country for ever, become independent of it during the whole time that he spends in the service of a foreign prince; and the presumption is certainly in favour of such independency: for the state and functions of a public minister naturally require that he should depend only on his master (§ 92), on the prince who has intrusted him with the management of his affairs. Whenever, therefore, there does not exist any

circumstance which furnishes a proof or indication to the contrary, a foreign minister, though antecedently a subject of the state, is reputed to be absolutely independent of it during the whole time of his commission. If his former sovereign does not choose to allow him such independency in his dominions, he may refuse to admit him in the character of a foreign minister, as is the practice in France, where, according to Monsieur De Callieres, "the king no longer receives any of his own subjects as ministers of foreign princes."

But a subject of the state may still continue its subject, notwithstanding his acceptance of a commission from a foreign prince. His subjection is expressly established when the sovereign acknowledges him as minister only, with a reserve that he shall remain a subject of the state. The states-general of the United Provinces, in a decree of the 19th of June, 1681, declare, "That no subject of the state shall be received as ambassador or minister of another power, but on condition that he shall not divest himself of his character or subject, even with regard to jurisdiction both in civil and criminal affairs, — and that whoever, in making himself known as ambassador or minister, has not mentioned his quality of subject of the state, shall not enjoy those rights or privileges which peculiarly belong to the ministers of foreign powers."

Such a minister may likewise retain his former subjection *tacitly*: and then, by a natural consequence, drawn from his actions, state, and whole behaviour, it is known that he continues a subject. Thus, independent of the declaration above mentioned, those Dutch merchants who obtain the title of residents of certain foreign princes, and nevertheless continue to carry on their commerce, thereby sufficiently denote that they remain subjects. Whatever inconveniences may attend the subjection of a minister to the sovereign with whom he resides, if the foreign prince chooses to acquiesce in such a state of things, and is content to have a minister on that footing, it is his own concern; and should his minister, on any ignominious occasion, be treated as a subject, he has no cause of complaint.

It may likewise happen that a foreign minister shall become a subject of the sovereign to whom he is sent, by accepting of a post under him: and in this case he cannot lay claim to independence, except in such things alone as directly relate to his ministry. The prince by whom he is delegated, in allowing of this voluntary subjection, agrees to risk the inconveniences that attend it. Thus, in the last century, the baron De Charnacé and the count D'Estrades were ambassadors from France to the States General, and at the same time officers in their high mightinesses' army.

§ 113. Immunity of the minister extends to his property.

The independency of a public minister is the true reason of his exemption from the jurisdiction of the country in which he resides. No legal process can be directly issued against him, because he is not subject to the authority of the prince or the magistrates. But it is asked whether that exemption of his person extends indiscriminately to all his property? In order to solve this question, we must consider by what circumstances property may be subjected to, and by what others it may be exempted from, the jurisdiction of a country. In general, whatever lies within the

extent of a country, is subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the sovereign (Book I. § 205, and Book II. §§ 83, 84). If any dispute arises concerning effects or goods within or passing through the country, it is to be decided by the judge of the place. In virtue of this dependence, the mode of stoppage or seizure has been established in many countries, for the purpose of compelling a foreigner to repair to the spot where the seizure has been made, and there to answer questions that are to be put to him, though not directly relating to the effects seized. But a foreign minister, as we have already shown, is independent of the jurisdiction of the country; and his personal independence in civil cases would be of little avail, unless it extended to every thing which he finds necessary in order to enable him to live with dignity, and quietly to attend to the discharge of his functions. Besides, whatever he has brought with him, or purchased for his own use as minister, is so connected with his person as to partake of the same fate with it. Since the minister entered the territory on the footing of independence, he could not have it in contemplation to subject his retinue, his baggage, or his necessaries, to the jurisdiction of the country. Every thing, therefore, which directly belongs to his person in the character of a public minister, — every thing which is intended for his use, or which serves for his own maintenance and that of his household, — every thing of that kind, I say, partakes of the minister's independency, and is absolutely exempt from all jurisdiction in the country. Those things, together with the person to whom they belong, are considered as being out of the country.

§ 114. The exemption cannot extend to effects belonging to any trade the minister may carry on;

But this exemption cannot extend to such property as evidently belongs to the ambassador under any other relation than that of minister. What has no affinity with his functions and character cannot partake of the privileges which are solely derived from his functions and character. Should a minister, therefore, (as it has often been the case,) embark in any branch of commerce, all the effects, goods, money, and debts, active and passive, which are connected with his mercantile concerns, — and likewise all contests and lawsuits to which they may give rise, fall under the jurisdiction of the country. And although, in consequence of the minister's independency, no legal process can, in those lawsuits, be directly issued against his person, he is, nevertheless, by the seizure of the effects belonging to his commerce, indirectly compelled to plead in his own defence. The abuses which would arise from a contrary practice are evident. What could be expected from a merchant vested with a privilege to commit every kind of injustice in a foreign country? There exists not a shadow of reason for extending the ministerial immunity to things of that nature. If the sovereign who sends a minister is apprehensive of any inconvenience from the indirect dependency in which his servant thus becomes involved, he has only to lay on him his injunctions against engaging in commerce, — an occupation, indeed, which ill accords with the dignity of the ministerial character.

To what we have said, let us add two illustrations: — 1. In doubtful cases, the respect due to the ministerial character requires that things should always be explained to the advantage of that character. I mean that, when there is room for doubt whether a thing be really intended for the use of the minister and his household, or whether it belongs to his commerce, the decision must

be given in favour of the minister: otherwise there would be a risk of violating his privileges. 2. When I say that we may seize such of the minister's effects as have no relation to his public character, particularly those that belong to his commercial concerns, this is to be understood only on the supposition that the seizure be not made for any cause arising from his transaction in quality of minister, as, for instance, articles supplied for the use of his family, house-rent, etc., because any claims which may lie against him in that relation cannot be decided in the country, and consequently cannot be subjected to its jurisdiction by the indirect mode of seizure.

§ 115. nor to immovable property which he possesses in the country.

All landed estates, all immovable property, by whomsoever possessed, are subject to the jurisdiction of the country (Book I. § 205, and Book II. §§ 83, 84). Are they to be exempted from it on the single ground that their owner has been appointed ambassador by a foreign power? There can exist no reason for the exemption in such case. It is not in his public character that the ambassador possesses that property; nor is it attached to his person, so as, like himself, to be reputed out of the territory. If the foreign prince apprehends any ill consequences from that state of dependency in which his minister may stand on account of some of his possessions, he may make choice of another person to fill the office. Let us conclude, therefore, that *immovable* property possessed by a foreign minister does not change its nature in consequence of the character conferred on the owner, but continues subject to the jurisdiction of the state in which it lies. All contests and lawsuits concerning *that property* are to be earned before the tribunals of the country; and those same tribunals may decree its seizure in order to satisfy any legal claim. It is, however, easily conceived, that, *if the ambassador lives in a house, of his own*, that house is excepted from the rule, as actually serving for his immediate use; — it is excepted, I mean, in whatever may affect the *present use* which the ambassador makes of it.

It may be seen, in Monsieur de Bynkershoek's treatise, that custom coincides with the principles laid down in this and the preceding sections. In suing an ambassador in either of the two cases just mentioned, — that is to say, on the subject of any immovable property lying in the country, or of movable effects which have no connection with the embassy, — the ambassador is to be summoned in the same manner as an absent person, since he is reputed to be out of the country, and his independency does not permit any immediate address to his person in an authoritative manner, such as sending an officer of a court of justice to him.

§ 116. How justice may be obtained against an ambassador.

By what mode, then, may satisfaction be obtained of an ambassador who refuses to do justice to those who have dealings with him? It is asserted by many that he must be sued before the tribunal to whose jurisdiction he was subject antecedently to his appointment as ambassador. In this there appears to me an impropriety. If the necessity and importance of his functions set him above all prosecution in the foreign country where he resides, shall any man be allowed to molest him in the performance of his ministerial duties by summoning him to appear before the tribunals of his own country? The interest of the public service forbids such a procedure. It is

absolutely necessary that the minister should solely depend on his sovereign, to whom he belongs in a peculiar manner. He is an instrument in the hand of the conductor of the nation; and no circumstance whatever ought to be permitted to divert or obstruct his services. Neither would it be just that the absence of a person who is intrusted with the interests of the sovereign and the nation should prove detrimental to him in his private concerns. In all countries, those who are absent on the service of the state enjoy privileges which secure them from the inconveniences attendant on the state of absentees. But these privileges of the ministers of the state should, as far as possible, be so modelled and tempered as not to be unreasonably burdensome or injurious to private persons who have dealings with them. How then are those different interests — the service of the state and the administration of justice — to be reconciled? All private persons, whether citizens or foreigners, who have any demands against a minister — if they cannot obtain satisfaction from himself — should apply to his master, who is obliged to do them justice in such manner as may be most consistent with the public service. It rests with the prince to determine whether it be most proper to recall his minister, to appoint a tribunal before which he may be sued, or to order an adjournment of the cause, &c. In a word, the good of the state does not allow that any person whatever should have it in his power to disturb the minister in his functions, or to divert his attention from them without the sovereign's permission; and the sovereign, whose duty it is to distribute impartial and universal justice, ought not to countenance his minister in refusing it or wearying out his adversaries by unjust delays.

- 1. Nec pontificem (in jus vocari oportet) dum sacra facit. Digest, lib. ii. lit. 4. De in Jus vocando, leg. 2.
- 2. Digest. lib. v. tit 1, de Judiciia, &c. leg. 24, § 2.
- 3. Ibid. leg. xxvi.
- 4. M. de Bynkershoek's Competent Judge of Ambassadors, chap. xiii § 1.
- 5. Ibid. It is not long since the world witnessed the circumstance of a foreign minister in France being pursued by his creditors, and refused a passport by the French court. See Journal Politique de Bouillon, Feb. 1, 1771, p. 54, and Jan. 15, p. 57.
- 6. Manner of Negotiating with Sovereigns, chap. vi.
- 7. Bynkershoek, ubi supra, chap. xi.
- (201) As to this point, and the exemption from a distress, see *Novello v. Toogood.* 1 Barn. & Cress. 554-2; Dowl. & Ry. 823, S.C. C.
- 8. On the competent Judge of Ambassadors, chap. xvi, § 6.
- 64 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

CHAP. IX. OF THE AMBASSADOR'S HOUSE AND DOMESTICS.

§ 117. The ambassador's house. (202)

THE independency of the ambassador would be very imperfect, and his security very precarious, if the house in which he lives were not to enjoy a perfect immunity, and to be inaccessible to the ordinary officers of justice. The ambassador might be molested under a thousand pretexts; his secrets might be discovered by searching his papers, and his person exposed to insults. Thus, all the reasons which establish his independence and inviolability, concur likewise in securing the freedom of his house. In all civilized nations, this right is acknowledged as annexed to the ambassadorial character; and an ambassador's house, at least in all the ordinary affairs of life, is, equally with his person, considered as being out of the country. Of this, a remarkable instance occurred, not many years ago, at Petersburgh. On the 3d of April, 1752, thirty soldiers, with an officer at their head, entered the house of baron Greiffenheim, the Swedish minister, and carried off two of his domestics, whom they conducted to prison, under a pretence that those two men had clandestinely sold liquors, which the imperial farm alone has the privilege of selling. The court, incensed at such a proceeding, caused the authors of this act of violence to be immediately taken into custody, and the empress ordered satisfaction to be made to the offended minister; she likewise sent to him and to all the other foreign ministers, a declaration, in which she expressed her concern and resentment at what had happened, and communicated the orders which she had given to the senate to institute a prosecution against the commissioner of the office established for the prevention of the clandestine sale of liquors, he being the chief delinquent.

The house of an ambassador ought to be safe from all outrage, being under the particular protection of the law of nations, and that of the country; to insult it, is a crime both against the state and against all other nations.

§ 118. Right of asylum.

But the immunity and freedom of the ambassador's house is established only in favour of the minister and his household; as is evident from the very reasons upon which it is grounded. Can he take advantage of the privilege, in order to convert his house into an asylum, to afford shelter and protection to the enemies of the prince, and to malefactors of every kind, and thus screen them from the punishments which they have deserved? Such proceedings would be contrary to all the duties of an ambassador, to the spirit by which he ought to be animated, and to the lawful purposes for which he has been admitted into the country. This is what nobody will presume to deny. But I proceed further, and lay it down as a certain truth, that a sovereign is not obliged to tolerate an abuse so pernicious to his state, and so detrimental to society. I grant, indeed, that when there is question only of certain ordinary transgressions, and these committed by persons who often prove to be rather unfortunate than criminal, or whose punishment is of no great

importance to the peace of society, the house of an ambassador may well serve as an asylum for such offenders: and it is better that the sovereign should suffer them to escape, than expose the ambassador to frequent molestation under pretence of a search after them, and thus involve the state in any difficulty which might arise from such proceedings. And as the house of an ambassador is independent of the ordinary jurisdiction, no magistrate, justice of the peace, or other subordinate officer, is in any case entitled to enter it by his own authority, or to send any of his people to enter it, unless on occasions of urgent necessity, when the public welfare is threatened with imminent danger which admits of no delay. Whatever concerns a point of such weight and delicacy, — whatever affects the rights and the dignity of a foreign power, whatever may embroil the state with that power, — is to be laid immediately before the sovereign, and to be determined either by himself in person, or, under his direction, by the privy council. Thus, it belongs to the sovereign to decide, on occasion, how far the right of asylum, which an ambassador claims as belonging to his house, is to be respected: and if the question relates to an offender whose arrest or punishment is of great importance to the state, the prince is not to be withheld by the consideration of a privilege which was never granted for the detriment and ruin of states. In the year 1726, the famous duke de Ripperda having sheltered himself in the house of lord Harrington, ambassador from England, the council of Castile decided "that he might be taken out of it, even by force; since, otherwise, those regulations which had been made for the purpose of maintaining a more regular and intimate correspondence between sovereigns would, on the contrary, operate to the subversion and utter ruin of their authority; — and that, if persons who had been intrusted with the finances, the power, and the secrets of the state, were, when guilty of violating the duties of their office, allowed to take shelter under a privilege which had been granted to the houses of ambassadors in favour only of ordinary offenders, — such an extension of the right of asylum would be productive of consequences the most pernicious and detrimental to all the powers on earth, who, if the practice once became established, would be reduced to the necessity, not only of enduring the presence of every man who was plotting their destruction, but even of seeing him supported in their own court,"¹ — Nothing could be said on this head with greater truth and judgment.

The abuse of the privilege has nowhere been carried to a greater extent than at Rome, where the ambassadors of crowned heads claim it for the wholeward in which their house is situated. The popes, once so formidable to sovereigns, have for above two centuries been in their turn under a necessity of observing the most delicate and cautious circumspection in their conduct towards them. It is in vain that they have endeavoured to suppress, or at least to reduce within proper bounds, an abusive privilege, for which, prescription, however great its antiquity, ought not to be allowed as a sufficient plea in opposition to justice and reason.

§ 119. Exemption of an ambassador's carriages

An ambassador's carriages and equipages are equally privileged with his house, and for the same reasons: to insult them is an attack on the ambassador himself, and on the sovereign whom he represents. They are independent of all subordinate authority — of guards, custom-house officers, magistrates and their agents, — and must not be stopped or searched without a superior

order. But in this instance, as in that of the ambassador's house, the abuse is not to be confounded with the right. It would be absurd that a foreign minister should have the power of conveying off in his coach a criminal of consequence, — a man, in the seizure of whose person the state were highly interested; and that he should do this under the very eyes of the sovereign, who thus would see himself defied in his own kingdom and court. Where is the sovereign who would suffer this? The marquis de Fontenay, the French ambassador at Rome, sheltered the Neapolitan exiles and rebels, and at last undertook to convey them out of Rome in his own carriages: but the carriages were stopped at the city gates by some Corsicans of the pope's guard, and the Neapolitans committed to prison. The ambassador warmly complained of the procedure: but the pope answered "that his motive had only been that of arresting men whom the ambassador had assisted in escaping from confinement; and that, since the ambassador took the liberty of harbouring villains, and affording protection to every criminal in the papal territory, — at least he, who was sovereign of the state, ought to be allowed to have them retaken wherever they could be found; as the rights and privileges of ambassadors were not to be carried to such lengths." The ambassador replied, "that it would not appear, on examination, that he had granted an asylum to any subjects of the pope, but solely to some Neapolitans, whom he might very lawfully shelter from the persecutions of the Spaniards." By this answer, the minister tacitly conceded that he would not have been authorized to complain of the stoppage of his carriages, if he had employed them for the purpose of favouring the escape of any of the pope's subjects, and aiding criminals to elude the pursuit of justice.

§ 120. of his retinue. (203)



The persons in an ambassador's retinue partake of his inviolability; his independency extends to every individual of his household: so intimate a connection exists between him and all those persons, that they share the same fate with him; they immediately depend on him alone, and are exempt from the jurisdiction of the country, into which they would not have come without such reservation in their favour, The ambassador is bound to protect them; and no insult can be offered to them, which is not at the same time an insult to himself. If the domestics and household of a foreign minister were not solely dependent on him, it is evident at first sight, how easily he might be harassed, molested, and disturbed in the exercise of his functions. These maxims are at present everywhere adopted and confirmed by custom.

§ 121. of his wife and family

The ambassador's wife is intimately united with him, and more particularly belongs to him than any other person of his household. Accordingly, she participates in his independence and inviolability; she even receives distinguished honours, which, in a certain degree, cannot be refused to her without affronting the ambassador; and for which there exists, in the generality of courts, an established ceremonial. The respect due to the ambassador extends likewise to his children, who also partake of his immunities.

§ 122. of the secretary of the embassy.

The ambassador's secretary is one of his domestics: but the secretary of the embassy holds his commission from the sovereign himself; which makes him a kind of public minister, enjoying in his own right the protection of the law of nations, and the immunities annexed to his office, independently of the ambassador, to whose orders he is indeed but imperfectly subjected, — sometimes not at all, and always in such degree only as their common master has been pleased to ordain.

§ 123. of the ambassador's couriers and despatches.

Couriers sent or received by an ambassador, his papers, letters, and despatches, all essentially belong to the embassy, and are consequently to be held sacred; since, if they were not respected, the legitimate objects of the embassy could not be attained, nor would the ambassador be able to discharge his functions with the necessary degree of security. The states-general of the United Provinces decided, while the president Jeannin resided with them as ambassador from France, that, to open the letters of a public minister is a breach of the law of nations. Other instances may be seen in Wicquefort. That privilege, however, does not — on certain momentous occasions, when the ambassador himself has violated the law of nations, by forming or countenancing plots or conspiracies against the state — deprive us of the liberty to seize his papers for the purpose of discovering the whole secret, and detecting his accomplices; since, in such an emergency, the ambassador himself may lawfully be arrested and interrogated (§ 99). An example is furnished us in the conduct of the Roman government, who seized the letters which a treasonable junto had committed to the hands of Tarquin's ambassadors (§ 98).

§ 124. The ambassador's authority over his retinue.

The persons in a foreign minister's retinue, being independent of the jurisdiction of the country, cannot be taken into custody or punished without his consent. It would, nevertheless, be highly improper that they should enjoy an absolute independence, and be at liberty to indulge in every kind of licentious disorder, without control or apprehension. The ambassador must necessarily be supposed to possess whatever degree of authority is requisite for keeping them in order;⁴ and some writers will have that authority to include even a power over life and death. When the marquis de Rony, afterwards duke De Sully, was in England as ambassador extraordinary from France, a gentleman of his retinue committed a murder, which caused a great noise among the people of London. The ambassador assembled some French noblemen who had accompanied him on his mission, tried the murderer, and sentenced him to lose his head. He then acquainted the lord mayor of London that he had pronounced sentence on the criminal, desiring that magistrate to furnish him with an executioner and proper attendants to have the punishment inflicted. But he afterwards consented to deliver up the criminal to the English, in order that they might execute justice on him as they thought proper: and Monsieur De Beaumont, the French ambassador in ordinary, prevailed on the British monarch to pardon the young man, who was related to that minister by the ties of consanguinity.⁵ It rests entirely at the option of the sovereign to invest his ambassador with such an extensive power over the persons of his suite; and the marquis de Rony was confidently certain of having his conduct approved by his master,

who did, in fact, express his approbation of the whole transaction. In general, however, it is to be presumed that the ambassador is possessed only of a coercive power sufficient to restrain his dependents, by other punishments which are not of a capital or infamous nature. He may punish the faults committed against himself and against his master's service, or send the delinquents to their sovereign, in order to their being punished. But should any of his people commit crimes against society, which deserve a severe punishment, the ambassador ought to make a distinction between such of his domestics as belong to his own nation, and others who are subjects of the country where he resides. The shortest and most natural way with the latter, is to dismiss them from his service, and deliver them up to justice. As to those of his own nation, if they have offended the sovereign of the country, or committed any of those atrocious crimes in whose punishment all nations are interested, and whose perpetrators are for that reason, usually surrendered by one state when demanded by another, — why should he not give them up to the nation which calls for their punishment? If the transgression be of a different kind, he is to send them to his sovereign. Finally, if the case be of a doubtful nature, it is the ambassador's duty to keep the offender in irons till he receives orders from his court. But if he passes a capital sentence on the criminal. I do not think he can have it executed in his own house; an execution of that nature being an act of territorial superiority which belongs only to the sovereign of the country. And although the ambassador, together with his house and household, be reputed out of the country, that is nothing more than a figurative mode of speech intended to express his independency, and all the rights necessary to the lawful success of the embassy: nor can that fiction involve privileges which are reserved to the sovereign alone, — which are of too delicate and important a nature to be communicated to a foreigner, and, moreover, not necessary to the ambassador for the due discharge of his functions. If the offence has been committed against the ambassador or against the service of his master, the ambassador may send the delinquent to his sovereign. If the crime concerns the state where the minister resides, he may try the criminal, and, if he finds him worthy of death, deliver him up to the justice of the country, as did the marquis de Rony.

§ 125. When the rights of an ambassador expire.

When the commission of an ambassador is at an end, — when he has concluded the business for which he came into the country, — when he is recalled or dismissed, — in a word, when he is obliged to depart on any account whatever, his functions cease: but his privileges and rights do not immediately expire: he retains them till his return to his sovereign, to whom he is to make a report of his embassy. His safety, his independence, and his inviolability are not less necessary to the success of the embassy in his return, than at his coming. Accordingly, when an ambassador departs on account of a war arising between his master and the sovereign at whose court he was employed, he is allowed a sufficient time to quit the country in perfect security: and, moreover, if he was returning home by sea, and happened to be taken on his passage, he would be released without a moment's hesitation, as not being subject to lawful capture.

§ 126. Cases when new credentials are necessary.

For the same reasons, the ambassador's privileges still exist at those times when the activity of his ministry happens to be suspended, and he stands in need of fresh powers. Such a case occurs in consequence of the death of the prince whom the minister represents, or of the sovereign at whose court he resides. On either occasion it becomes necessary that the minister should be furnished with new credentials. The necessity, however, is less cogent in the latter than in the former case, especially if the successor of the deceased prince be the natural and necessary successor; because, while the authority whence the minister's power emanated still subsists, it is fairly presumable that he retains his former character at the court of the new sovereign. But if his own master is no more, the minister's powers are at an end; and he must necessarily receive fresh credentials from the new prince, before he can be authorized to speak and act in his name. In the interim, however, he still continues to be the minister of his nation, and, as such, is entitled to enjoy all the rights and honours annexed to that character.

§ 127. Conclusion.

At length, I have reached the end of my proposed career. I do not flatter myself with the idea of having given a perfect, full, and complete treatise of the law of nations; nor was that, indeed, my design; for it would have been too great a degree of confidence in my own abilities to have made such an attempt on a subject so extensive and so copious. I shall think I have done a great deal, if my principles are approved as solid, luminous, and sufficient to enable intelligent persons to give a proper solution on any minute questions that may arise in particular cases; and shall be happy if the result of my labours proves in anywise serviceable to those men in power who love mankind and respect justice, — and furnishes them with weapons for the purpose of defending the cause of right, and compelling the unjust to observe at least some measures, and to keep within the bounds of decency.

(202) How far exempt from a distress. see *Novello v. Toogood*, 1 Barn. & Cres. 554, 2 Dowl. & R. 833, S.C. Modern acts usually subject the landlord of a house tenanted by an ambassador to the payment of poor-rates and taxes. — C.

- 1. Memoirs of the Abbé De Montgon, vol. 1.
- 2. See Wicquefort's Ambassador, book i, § 28, towards the end.

(203) Privileged from an arrest. 7 Anne. c. 12; and see cases, Chitty's Col. Stat. 13; 13 Price Rep. 805. — C.

- 3. Wicquefort, book i. § 27.
- 4. It is his duty to watch over their conduct, and to exert his authority in order to prevent them from transgressing the bounds of their station, and committing actions which may give just

offence to the sovereign at whose court he resides, — an event which may sometimes be productive of very serious and disagreeable consequences. The French court having sent the count De Harcourt to England to mediate an accommodation between Charles I. and his parliament, several gentlemen of that minister's suite repaired to the royal army, and fought against the parliamentarians; on which account the parliament immediately declined all further negotiation with the count De Harcourt. Duport's Hist. of Conspir. vol. iv. p. 261. Edit. A.D. 1729.

- 5. Sully's Memoirs, vol. vi. chap i.
- 6. "It was at that time," says Joinville," an established custom, as well in pagan as in Christian countries, that, when two princes were at war, if one of them happened to die, the ambassadors whom they had mutually sent to each other remained prisoners and slaves." p. 72, edit. A.D. 1797.













INSTRUMENT OF SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE LAW OF NATION, BOOK I, BOOK II, BOOK III, BOOK IV AND THE TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The assembly of the The United States of America and of the reign of the heavens hereby sign, ratify, accept and acknowledge Book I, Book II, Book IV, and the Table of Contents of the Law of Nations on the second day of August, 2013.

Furthermore, The United States of America and the reign of the heavens stand firm in their claim that all Nations and States that claim sovereignty will be acknowledged as being a sovereign Nation by the reign of the heavens if these four books and table of contents of the Law of Nations are actually signed, ratified, accepted and acknowledged,

One of the people,

Keth-edward

One of the people,

Post office

The Registrar for the Government of The United States of America

I, Alice Ceniceros, certify under penalty of bearing false witness under the laws of The United States of America that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief. The Office of the Registrar accepts and acknowledges the assembly minutes 08-02-2013 and is recorded on:

8/2/2013 RH-4E22C12B-129E-4BB9-95FE-E39ECEF75C1A

Record Date Record File Number

(official Seal)

















∮○○У ₹ . ○⊗ ⊗╕ト イトW⊗○イፈ⊗∓○У ○⊗ フトーፈ≒ト: ፈን₄ ○⊗ トツタイW\\\

は347. **=**. ○8 プトイドト. 474 83ト ○*5C***=**748**=**○7 80 は○*C*8**=** 48ト **=**8.

§ C. Y34X J 4W ₹.

ツHOL= 3 = 4 13X=, O4, ⊗ WOYX4O 4X 4, 4" W49(L 4 =WO== = X3 ") 9L ⊗O4W O⊗ ∡4109 እX. 3099 ± 3¼± 3¼4 X3 9064) ±± X0 ¼±± 4X, X3¼X Y¼4 ± X3 У4X04¼6 ₹X.4X O⊗ ").4". 9OX ⊗, 91. X3 ").4XO446 ₹X.4X O⊗ ").4", Y O).4 ₹X.4".4 4₹ 4 4₹O". 4 PO 4 ₹ X 3 4 X Y ₹ 3 OO 6 A X 3 4 X ₹ X 4 X X O Y 3 W 3 3 ₹ A ₹ X Y A 4 Y A W 4 C 6 A 9 L 3 ₹ Y4XO4, J 4W ₹30064 44X3 4 9 X 4Y 4 3 ₹ Y4XO446 ₹X4X. 8O4, X ₹ X3 J44X 08 X3 W3414WX 1 \(\text{TX W O\text{0}} \) X3 \(\text{J4OX W4 4X O\text{VX O A W A X3 4\text{1} \text{51. \text{8O4W}}\). \(\text{V4\text{1}} \) \(\text{J4\text{2}} \) \(\text{V} \) 34 464 441 09F 4 4 74 6 7. \$, 4607 474 4 FX XOX 08 FOWWOOAF, YOO64 ΥΝ ₹₹44 (?L 9 4 47L Y4 XW3 Δ W4 4XO4. 3 ₹Χ4ΥΔ₹ ΥΥ Δ Ο⊗ Χ3 ΥΧ 4WOO4₹ 4ΥΔ ∡ŦŦ ₹ΧϪΎ₩ Ο⊗ ϡ ₹ ₹Ͻ ₩ ₹, ϶ ΟΑΔ Α ΧΟ ϶ΗΟΣ Χϡ ₹Υ Χ₹ Ο⊗ ζ ⊗ , ΧΟ Δ ζΟϽ ϡ ₹ **⊗**4WO(X **₹**. 4Y4 (∡ŦŦ ₹X, ፈሃΔ CO - ∡₩\$ OX\$ 4: YO4 YOOCΔ X\$ J - 4 Δ J 44X ⊗4OY X\$ 4X \$ 4JJJL ₹X 4X , ⊗ X3 1 Y 4 YOX 3044 4 OY 91 X3 YJ XOOF X1 O⊗ X3 4 J4FF OYF, 4Y4 91 Y4 4 91. W 4WO™=X¼YW ⊗O4 X3 3O™¼Y 4¼W , X3¼X X3 YHO=X W O⊗ OY74 YW 7/ △ ™ Y **₹**30064 ₹0 08x y 4 y4 4 x y x496.

§ . 04/ 14x 09 08 WO/X 4x 91 X.

 $74 \text{ W } 7X \mp \ell \text{ YA: } X3 \pm 44 \text{ } 4\ell\text{X} \text{ A } \Delta \text{OW } 9\ell \text{ } 840\text{ } X3 \mp 74 \text{ } 7W \text{ } 7\ell \text{ , } X34\text{X } 7V \mp 300\ell\Delta \mp \text{ } Y \text{ } X3 \text{ } 40\text{Y } 8\ell \text{ } \ell \text{ } 200\text{ } 200\text{$

§ . ⊗ ≈ ∓O 4 17 ∓ O € 14 X O 7 X O X.

§ . H+X YX OØ X3 ₹ 40X1

83 Y4X OY O4 X3 ₹0 4 7Y OO73X YOX OY67 XO 4 844 Y, OY X3 4 OYY 744X, 84OY Δ ₹ΧΟ49 ¾1 Χ&4X J ¼W Y& W& ₹ ₹Ο ₹¼(ΟΧ¼41 ΧΟ ¾¼)У ¾Δ: Χ& ₹ ¼4 , ੴΟ4 Ο 4. 90074 X0 74070X X 4₹ 844 4₹ € ₹ 7 X3 4 70Y 4. T X0 74 7X 0X3 4₹ 8407 94 44 71 X Y X300X 7 W FF X1, 474 X0 7F7 4 X3 7 Y X3 X3 CO 08 H0FX W, 40 X1, 474 7096 W X44740 66 X1, - 74 Y044, Y X3 X3 60 08 7 4W . \(\pi \) T & \(0 \) $X \le 4 \mp X \bigcirc 8 \otimes W \mp 4 \mp O$ 4 \(\forall W4\forall 4\forall \forall 4XO \forall 4X \\ O \forall \pi, \ 4 \forall 4 \\ O \forall \pi, \ 4 \forall 0 \\ A \\ O \forall \pi, \ 4 \forall 0 \\ O \forall \pi, \ 0 \\ O \fo Y¾4X 4 1604 00₹ 474 47 496 W¾444WX 4 ₹ X¾4X 00 7 4W - 744 4 Y 4 4 JOY 480C J4 YW X3040013C7 \angle WPO \angle YX \triangle Y X3 X3 \angle \triangle \angle YX \angle T \pm \angle XX Y \triangle Y1 X. \Box Y34X JO4 474 88067 7X 76042 3 742 4 8407 X34X Y 4 & XO WOYW YA 44 YN WA444WX 4, XON XA 4 Y XA XA N44X XOA , XA 60 , XA 9 144X OY, 4YA X3 WOY8 4 YW O8 Y4X OYF. - 4 4 3 YYOY Y34X X F XO 4 7Y O 4 X3 3 44XF O8 "" " 3 YOOLA Y F3 X3OF XO 9 WO" X3 9 Y 8 4WXO 1, X3 8 4 YA, X3 8 4X3 1 O8 '')4')Y ')A: 4')A '| J J T TO, A YOOLA & ')A ')& ') X CF '')O4 A L (AX XX4') ') XX '')OFX FJC YA A WOYPO FXF. 40へOFXOF. F3OXX Y1 X3 X YJC O8 4YOF. 1 Y1 J 4W XO X3 OY $4 \mp , 4 \% \Delta 4 \Delta HO \mp X \% X A \mp JOX \mp O \% Y \% 7 \mp 4 \% \Delta \% 7 = 4 O A O \mp X O \mp . <math>4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ C}$ X34X 707 7X, 477 44 X3 14 4X XX 08 704X46 47 47 X Y 4, 4 104 0707 44X3.

§ . O⊗ X3 △ ₹XO44 4₹ O⊗ X3 7O46 W 7 4W.

 $90X \times 30 \mp \Delta \mp \times 0.49 = 0.8 \times 3 \times 0.96 \times 0.24 \times 0.7 \times 30 = \pm \times 0.00 \times 3 \times 4.4 \times 3.7 \times 30.7 \times 30 = \pm \times 0.00 \times 3 \times 4.4 \times 3.7 \times 30.7 \times 3$

 $\begin{array}{c} \times 34 \times 44 \text{ yox } \text{ yn } \Delta 4 \times \text{ cl. } \text{ yn4n } \Delta \text{ y } \text{ x. } \text{ y4a } \Delta \text{ fxoaff wo yn } \text{ 4w, } \Delta \text{ fxaolf } \text{ xa} \\ \mp 03 \mp \text{ fx yw } \text{ ow } \text{ y4yy ya, } \text{ 44} \mp \text{ fxa } \text{ 74 w } \text{ ow } \text{ 466} \text{ xa} \text{ yoffx y w } \text{ ffaolf } \text{ 440 } \text{ xo} \\ \text{y } \text{ foll } \text{ 44 } \text{ fioles} \text{ x. } \text{ 44 } \text{ 47 } \text{ 47 } \text{ 600 } \text{ 600 } \text{ 74 } \text{ 47 }$

§ . 30Y 844 Y44 742 4 WOYX YO A.

 \otimes 3 (O O \otimes 7 4W \mp 300(Δ \oplus 04(C \pm 74)X O \mp 840" %944" %1)4 Y44 Y X300X Y W \mp 7 X2, 47 Δ 840" 7 4 \mp 4 71 Y X 4 \otimes X 4 X3 Y W \mp 7 X2 34 \mp W 4 \mp Δ X0 \vdash 7 \pm X. Y3 Y 4 \mp 0 4 17 34 \mp 9 Y WOY7 (C Δ X0 X4Y O7 44" \mp 804 HO \mp X 47 Δ 7704X47X 4 4 \mp 07 \mp 3 %4 \pm 1 W444 \pm 2 O7 X3 O7 44X O7 \mp 08 Y44 X (C 3 34 \mp 4XX4 Y Δ X \mp (4Y80)C Y Δ 4, Y3 W3 \mp 7, X0 740WO4 HO \mp X W 47 Δ 7 \pm 48 X \pm 1, 900Y \mp 7 \mp 7 .

 \otimes Y4(CL, \otimes X3 Y 7L OJ=X Y4X CL 4 H WX = PO X4JC WOYA X OY=, 3 3 Y = C \otimes \otimes O4W = O= XO WOYX YO OO4 J4O14 = X CC Y 34 OJX4 Y \triangle 4 WOYJC X 4Y \triangle A W = WXO4L, JL Y3 W3 3 = 4J=OCOX CL 4 \triangle OW \triangle 4Y \triangle =OJH WX \triangle . \otimes 3 O= XOJ Y4 \triangle O \otimes WXO4L 34=J Y=30YY 4JO . JOOY ====. H34J. ====.

§ .74W X3 Y4 08 Y44.

Y3 Y OY OO X3 $\mathcal{I}4X \equiv \mathcal{I}4OW \triangle XO \equiv OOO 1 \mathcal{I}W$, O4 $\mathcal{I}OX3 \mathcal{I}4 Y \mathcal{I}4\mathcal{I}OO X3 Y \mathcal{I}4A$, X3 Y X3 OO 13 X $\mathcal{I}A = \mathcal{I}A = \mathcal$

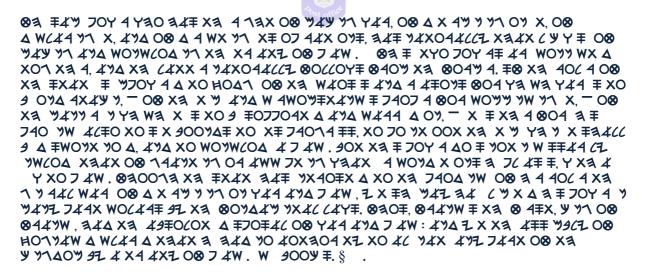
§ . ↑ ୬ 446 88 WX = 08 J 4W.

. YAY WOY \mp YX 400 1 Y 44 4 W 4X4Y4, OYOY J 4 4 \mp W JX4X OY Y, 46X 40Y J 4 Y, $\overline{}$ WOYPO CCO4 J40J4 OY \mp X 30Y Y \mp , 30W 4 CCO44OY, $\overline{}$ WOY8016 Y40Y \mp X 40 \mp X 4 O \mp , \mp OX Y0Y 6 W X \mp OJ 4 O4 . H W 40, 4 O88 W. 6 4. . W4J. .

#347. **‡₹**. **⊗4***4**⊗₹*****₩ O⊗ 7***4**₩***.

§ . 4 8 7 X 07 08 4 X4 4X1 08 7 4W.

§ . 42 Y30" X 742 4 WOYWCOA A.



 $\forall 41. 4 \neq 0 \forall 4 \neq 0 \neq 1.$ $\forall 7. 4 \neq 0 \neq 0 \neq 1.$ $\forall 7. 4 \neq 0 \neq 0 \neq 0.$ $\forall 7. 4 \neq 0 \neq 0.$ $\forall 7. 4 \neq$

Y3 Y 4 J4 YW . Y3O = JOFF FF 4 OYCL O8 C Y X 4 40X3O4 XL. 34F 4 JOY 4 XO Y4Y フ 4W . 4手 る W4YYOX OO る ツ COO へイ4YX Y 3 4X (4 WOYA X OYF る フ८ 4手 F. X 手 YWO 79 YX OY X30F Y30 Y F3 XO X4 4X Y X3 3 Y OY FO4 7400YAF, X0 4 PO 4 X34X X3 X44X1 08 J 4W 4 44X 8 4 41 X3 Y4X 07, 04 41 X30\frac{1}{2} X30 44 JOX YX4X , YY 10X 4X Y1 4 X4 4X1 00 J 4W Y X3 WY 4 Y, 1 PO 1 = 4 4 8 Y = $4\ell\ell$ 47W O4 Δ 04447X ℓ 4 X3 WO34 X O3, X3 ℓ ℓ X D0 ℓ 4X O3 Y $\ell\ell$ 6 3OX ℓ 3 ℓ 4 ℓ 4 ℓ 5 OYC ## 47740 A 4YA 4WW 7X A 97. X3 A X, Y30 4COY 34 X3 70Y 4 08 W4447. Y1 X 1XO 88 WX. 83 Y 1/1 08 F1/1/41/4 44 40X304 Z 4 X0 W01/WC04 X 4 4X \$ 08 J 4W 4Y4 4CC 4YW : 9OX X3 7 W4YYOX, 97 X3OF X4 4X F, 4C Y4X 4Y7 O8 X3 フO手手 手手 Oツ手 O⊗ X3、W4OYツ Y X3OOX X3、WOツ手 ツX O⊗ フ*よ4C よ*ツ ツX. ツ X3 4 W*4*ツ X3 孔. Y3 4 804 . Y3 7 4 X3 7 WOYWCOA 4Y7 FO3 A 417 X4 4X7 X F X3 4 WOYFX4YX 406 XO 647 X 9804 X3 7446 47 7X, 7044 4 X34X X3 7 747 9 W 4X4 708 X3 WO)WO44)W O8 X34X 4== 9967 XO 9496 X3 9 XO 949 1004 X3 4 1141 9 9X=. WOYA X OYF 4F X34X Y Y1 WOOLA YOX 1147X Y X300X WOYF YX 08 X3 Y4X OY, 3 **₹**300८△ 34 △ X4 Y △ 3 Y X CC X 3 **₹**X4X **₹−1** Y 44C 0⊗ ⊗44YW 34△ 44X ⊗ △ X 3 X4 4X1 08 7444 A 474 90470741 344 4WPO FW A 7 X: X30F 3 Y0064 70X 34 CO=X X3 ⊗40 X = 0⊗ 3 = WXO4L 3L 4 y 0 4 = 13X Y3 W3 477 44 = 12 =0474 = y 1 y 474 YW O⊗ 3 ₹ 49 C X ₹.

Y =3466 YOX 474X 3 4 Y34X Y 34 =4 4 OY 4 804Y 4 OWW4= OY WOYW 4Y Y1 X3 46 Y4X OY O⊗ 4 744X O⊗ X3 ₹X4X 900Y ₹. §\$, &W. O4 O⊗ X3 Y306 ₹X4X. ₹∮ Δ. §§ , &W. Υ ₹¾ 4૮૮ Χ¾ 4 ⊗O4 WOYX УХ OO4₹ ८ ₹ Υ Х¾ O∮₹ 4 УՂ, Х¾ 4Х, У W4₹ O⊗ 4 74 ₹₹ ツヘ ツ W ₹₹ X₺. ₹OW\$ 4₹ ₹ 74040W 4 ₺₺ X\$ УХ₹ O⊗ 4Ÿ OУ®O4XOУ4X Y44, X3 46 74X O7 744 42 X3 74 7W, 7 O44 4 XO 74 X3 4 74 74 4 O⊗ X3
 ₹X¼X . ¼4
 ₩OУ₹ ¼ 4 ¼ ¼₹ ¼JJ4O ¼ ¼¼¼ 4¼X ⊗ ¼ ¾L X¾ ™ 4 ₹ ½ У₩ 0⊗ X¾ ¼¼X ОУ.
 Y3 Y = 3 3 4 = YOX, Y X3 80 4 Y 08 3 4 10 4 Y Y Y X, 4 X 4 Y 4 EO Y 4 = 7 4 Y 4 O 4 4 Y 4 1 L "Y X3O4 O8 1 Y1 3 4 F74 FF WOYF YX, 4Y4 34F (O41 4 4Y 49FO(OX JOY 4 Y X3 JA YW ₮ ጿፋሃሏ₮. ⊗ጷ ₮XፋX ₮¯∿ ሃ ብፋሪ ፋብ *ፋ* ቃ0ሪ ₮ጷ ል ሃ ⊗ብፋሃW *ቃ*ጊ ል ₮○₮ , ፋሃል *ቃ*ጊ እጷ X4W X WOYF YX 08 X3 Y4X 0Y. Y3 Y 4. X3 4 804 . X34X Y Y140Y F 4 40W 4 X0 *4ንጊ* W*4ረ4*ツ XOO∓ Ի ጎ ንWŁ, X *9 L*Oንጎቹ XO X3 У ንጎ *4L*Oን XO Δ X *4*ツ ን *9ጊ* Y3.4X **₹**4₩4⊗₩₹३ ७¼₹ JO4₩3¼₹ J ¼₩: ¼७Д ३ ₹ У ७ ₹ Y CC X4 ¼X Y X3 3 ७ О У ¼ ₹О4 800X 71. \(\text{TX Y006A 9 4 4 776 4 07 X3 744X 08 X3 7 076 X0 \(\text{X0 \text{F47} X34X X Y4\text{Y}} \) OYLZ X340013 & 44 X3 Z 4WPO ₹W 4 Y X3 440L X OY 08 X3 ₹X4X ₹-1 Y 44L. &3 84WX \(\bar{\} \times \(\alpha \) \(\alph ツ4X Oツ. 手ツ 47. 手X4X X 3 4 ツO手X ツ W 手手44*C*7. タ 手Oツ フOY 4 Y X 3 Y 3 W 3 OX 3 4 Y4X OYF Y4Z X4 4X OY F WO4 \ \ \ 400Y4F, 4 W 4X4 Y \ \ FXO4 4Y \ F4ZF, X\ 4X\ \ 9Z X\

§ . 30Y X3 =0 4 17 747 7 4 X4 4X7 4 =70= 08 Y34X W07W 47= 74 4046=.

F 41. \forall 7 Δ \forall 7 X \Rightarrow 4 X \Rightarrow X \Rightarrow Y \Rightarrow X \Rightarrow Y \Rightarrow

47 Δ Y3 X3 4 X3 X4 4X7 Δ X3O \mp 74 Δ 44 Δ WO% W C 944X Δ 4OX3O4 \mp 3 4 Δ 44Y Y3O 34¥ 07€ X3 0≠0840WX0≠08 3 ₹ 407 7 07€. Y X3 79 Y 34 O 4X340Y7 Δ ΥΧίλ ¥3ΟΥΥ Χ34Χ Χ3 ΥΟΧ ΟΥ ΟΟΛ3Χ ΥΟΧ ΧΟ 9 ΓΧ ΥΔ Δ 9 λΟΥΔ Χ3 944 JOY 4 Y X3 Y3 W3 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) A \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) 4770 YX Y1 4 Y Y 74 YW XO 406 O 4 X3 ₹X4X, 4Y4 4 ₹Y Y9 4 Y1 ₹OY 744X₹ 08 X, \otimes 3 X3 YY X 17 Δ YX; $^-$ X3 Y3O ℓ , 3OY $^-$ 4, XO $^-$ OY \otimes O4 Y ℓ Z Δ OY \otimes O4 X3 100 Δ 08 X 3 74X 07, 474 Y X 3 4 Y X 0 3 4 7 4 4X 4 44 47X 47 . F 47 (7 X 7 4X へO イツツ ツX, Y&4X ´4 X タ , ₮ ₮X*49(* ₮\$ & ₮O*(C*L ⊗O4 X\$ へOO& 4Y& Y *(*⊗44 O⊗ X\$ ₹ΧΑΧ.⊗ϡ ₹ У₩ΟΥΧ ₹ΧΑЭΕ ϽΑ У₩ ϽΕ ϶ ΥΛ ΟΥ₩ ΕΑ ΔΑΟΥΥ, Χϡ ΨΑΨ ΥΛ Ο⊗ ϽΑΨ ₹ YO COYN 1 X3 7 WOC 41 710 YW 0⊗ X3 Y YN; X 1 COYN ₹ X0 X3 Y4X OY. YOY X ₹ X3 "J474" " 7X 08 7096 W 4884 4F. 30Y F3466 3 Y30 F 70X 84 WO" "J474 4 08 X 3 7 076, 474 X 3 7096 W Y 6844 3 40 = 70X, 74 4, 8048 X 3 = 4 13X = 90X WOYA X OY XO A 4 WX X3 OF O8 X3 Y XO XF J4OJ 4 \angle 7A X Y \angle X YA. 3 FX \angle 7DF △ 4471 ♥ 7X 0⊗ ३ ₹ ♥ 7X46 ⊗4W06X ₹. ₹9 ₹0W3 W 4W0♥₹X49W ₹. X ₹ 9 W ₹₹44₺ X 3 4X X 3 7 4 F O Y O 4 7 4 F O Y F Y 3 O Y X 3 (4 Y F O Ø X 3 F X 4 X 4 F O Y 4 X Ø O 4 X 3 4 1 YWL F30064 4FF0" X3 4 YF 08 10 47" YX. 80 X3 " X 96071F X0 X4 4X 08 フ 4W , XO = XXC X3 X 4ツ= O) Y3 W3 X =34CC タ ツメム , メツム XO タイ シウ X XO メ WOYWCO∓ OY, Y WOY⊗OAY X1 XO X3 C4YF.

§ . Y3 X3 47 4W W47 4 744 Y X3 47 OFO47 4

Y3 Y 4Y OYHOFX WOYPO 4O4 O4 4YL OX3 4 OFO47 4 34F Y 44 4 X3 Y Y14OY, 3 9 WO™ ₹ JO∓₹ ₹₹ 4 O⊗ 466 X3 JOY 4₹ O⊗ 10 AY™ YX Y3 Y OYW X3 J OJ6 34 ŦΟタツ XX Δ XO Ϡ ツ, ムツΔ, タテL ϟ Ο૮ΟツXϟイテL ϠΟツϟʹՂ , ϟ₩ሦツΟΥ૮ ΔʹՂ Δ Ϡ ツ ϟቹ XϠ ብ ₹○ 4 ↑ツ. ○X¾ 4 ₹X¼X ₹, ¼₹ ¾¼ У\ У○ 4 ↑¾X X○ УX 4♥ ΔΔℓ Υ X¾ X¾ Δ○♥ ₹X W WO'N 47 08 X 3 4 X 7 4 X O 7 O 4 X O 7 X 48 4 7 3 4 1 O 47 7 7 X 4 4 4 9 O 7 A X O 4 4 A 97. 3 4 4 W = 07. 474 XO 600 70 844X3 4 X347 X3 W 4W077=X47W = 08 4WX046 フO手手 手手 O7. ⊗る む ツ4む. Xる 1 ⊗O1. タ1O4Wる 474 WO7WCO4 4 X1 4Xむ O8 フ 4W Y Xる X3 O\(\pi\O4\) 4. \(\text{03}\) \(\Delta\) ₹ YOX X3 4 9O₹ Y ₹₹ XO ┡4™ Y 4Y4 HO41 O8 X34X 413X: X3 1.64 X 4₹ X ₹. **474 OYCL COOY XO X3 JO∓∓ ∓∓ OY Y 4CC X3 4884 4∓ X3 L 34 XO X44Y∓4WX** Y X3 X34X Y Y140Y, J04F04YX X0 X3 4 0YY 4 13XF 4Y4 X30F 08 X3 Y4X 0Y Y3O₹ ₹O 4 17X1 ₹ WOYX ₹X 4. 3OX X3 ₹ 4OL 4O ₹ 7OX 74 WLO4 X3 7 84O7 **₹**700₹ 70 X3 PO444 C 08 X3 A X3407 A 70744W3, 47A 4₹₹ ₹X 70 3 7, 8 3 477) 44 XO 34 HO=X W O) 3 = = 4 : X3 4 X3 4 WC44 X3 7= 6 = 4 7 7 = O8 X3 Y4X OY Y3 W3 34¥ 4WYYOY6 4^ 4 3 ₹ 4 46, 4₹, Y3 Y XYO 4 88 4 YX ₹X4X ₹ 44 4X **9 ₹X ⊗**0094 4.

§ . 4CC ▼ YWCOAA YX3 X44X1 O8 J4W.

90X X3 X4 \angle X2 W0)WCOQ Q 32 X3 J4 YW J \angle C \equiv Y0 & \angle 4X3 4 03C 7 \angle X04Z 0Y 3 \equiv \angle CC \equiv X3 \angle Y \angle E X3 \equiv \angle A4 Y CC Y1 X0 \angle WW Q X0 X, OYC \equiv E X3 \equiv 3 \angle A4 1 Y CC Y1 X0 \angle WW Q X0 X, OYC \equiv E X3 \equiv 3 \angle A4 1 Y3 \equiv 80CC JOY 4 X0 X4 \angle X 804 X3 \equiv Y 32 YWCOQ Y1 X3 \equiv Y 3 \equiv X4 \angle X2, 3 OYC2 \angle WPO 4 \equiv A 13X, Y X3 4 \equiv Z WX X0 3 \equiv 4 W0YW C Q Y Y2, O8 Y2 \equiv X Y1 X3 \angle X 3 \equiv 3 \angle CC Y0X \angle XX2 \angle WY X30 \equiv \angle CC \equiv OY \angle WWOOYX O8 X3 \equiv OWWOO4 \equiv X3 \equiv 3 \angle X4 804Y \equiv X3 \equiv X4 \cong X3 \equiv X4 \cong X3 \cong X3 \cong X4 \cong X3 \cong X4 \cong X3 \cong X4 \cong X3 \cong X4 \cong X4

§ . 4₹₹OW 4X ₹ XO X4 4X 4W3 8O4 3 7/₹ 68.

WO 4 \NF YAO ALL LEFOW LX A NLYLL, ACC XAOF YAO ALL ALWY DLAY N. ALL XAUN XA A XLL XAUN XA A XLL XAUN XA A XLL XAUN XA A XLL XAUN XA ALFY WY. LAX OXA WAX. BOX XA LC LYW OLL XAUN OLL XAUN XA ALFY WY. LAX Y XOXA WAX. BOX XA LC LYW OLL XAUN XA XX NOW AX. BOX XA YW OLL XAUN XAUX XX Y WOYW LX. BOX X AUN Y YYALX WLF FLY 80 Intellectual Property Copyright 2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

 $\begin{array}{l} 4\mp\mp\text{OW}\ 4\times\ 74\text{A}\ \Delta\ X4\text{W3}\ 3\ 7\mp\text{C}\otimes\ 84\text{O}\%\ X3\ 4\text{C}\text{C}\ 4\text{YW}\ ,\ 4\text{Y}\Delta\ 74\text{Y}\ 4\mp\text{J}4\text{J}4\text{X}\ 7\text{J}4\text{W}\ ,\ \mp\\ 4\ \text{PO}\ \mp\text{X}\ \text{O}\%\ \text{Y}\ 34\ \ \text{P-4}\%\ \text{Y}\ \Delta\ 7\ \text{X}\ 4\text{X}\ 7\text{A}\ \text{O}\otimes\ 4\mp\mp\text{O}W\ 4\text{X}\ \text{O}\%\ 7\ \text{Y}\ 4\text{J}\ 4\text{O}O\%\ \mp\mp\mp. \\ \text{H347}\ \ \mp\text{I}\ ,\ 4\text{Y}\Delta\ \text{O}\otimes\ 4\text{C}\ 4\text{YW}\ \mp\ 7\ 7\ 4\text{A}\ 2\text{O}O\%\ \mp\mp\mp. \\ \text{H347}\ \ \text{X}\ \times\mp\mp\text{I}\ 4\text{Y}\Delta\ \text{X}\ .\ . \end{array}$

§ . 4 4x 0y.

§ . O) Ya4x @OOX Y\ J 4W "Y4Z 4 WO)WCO4 4.

∡ X 1 ∡X 1, O⊗ J ∡W W∡y 9 YO YO 1 X 3 ∡y ∡ WOYJ 1 OY ₹. Y 1 X 3, 1 O∠ ₹ O⊗ ₹X 1 WX 49Δ 4 Λ Δ HO∓X W XO 9 O9∓ 4 Δ 9 X, ∓O X34X 4W3 J44X1 ∓3006Δ J4 W ∓ 61. 4 XO 744 4 J 4W . ⊗ 4₹X, Y X3 4 1444 XO X3 47 ₹09H WX Y3 W3 OWW4₹ OY 4 X3 Y44, OY O⊗ X3 744X ₹ YOO64 ∮ OY4 4 4 Y W ₹₹ X1 O⊗ 4WYYOY6 41 Y1 3 ₹₹ 68 Y X3 Y40 Y10 Y104 4 0 W 4 X 0 X 3 C4∓X 1°X4 "9 X 1. 40 X ⊗ 3 OYY ∓ X 3 YHO ∓ X W O⊗ 3 ∓ W4O ∓ , 3 $9 \otimes O4$ Δ : Y34X 24 W W4Y 9 \mp X OY 4CC X3 9COO Δ X34X 34 \mp 9 Y \mp 3 Δ , X3 CO \mp \mp O⊗ ∓OW3 4 YO™9 4 O⊗ W X Z Y∓, 4Y4 X3 4O Y O⊗ ⊗4"Y C ∓ YO4 ∓ X3 ∓ 4CC. WX4 WX HO=X W YOO/4 804X3 4 4 7474, X34X X3 40X304 08 47 07H0=X Y44 =300/4 **₹088 4 4 7 Y4/X1 740704X 0Y 4 X0 X3 YH04 ₹ 804 Y3 W3 3 OY ₹** ₹4X ₹84WX O). 474 ₹0W3 4₹ 7 13X 7₹04 X3 80X04 ₹48 X1 08 3 7 Y307 3 ∡XX¼₩ሧ Δ. 30Y ₹3¼ረረ X3 ¼XO4 08 X3¼X フ ツ¼ረXጚ タ Δ X イツ ツ Δ, ¼ツΔ X3 Δ ኅብ O⊗ X 9 J4 W ₹ CL 4 10C4X 4 ₹ Y ⊗ Y , Y 3 Y 3O 344 HO₹X W OY 3 ₹ ₹ 4 Y4L 34 X44Y=74 == 4 X3 400Y4= 08 H0=X 8 416 = 68-4 8 YW . 474 1 Y 70 6X1 08 ∠άΥ⊗Οί: ¾ 4 Χ¾ ¾ 4 ₹Ο ¾¾¾ Υ4ΟΫΛ₹. Ο⊗ Υ¾ ₩¾ ₹Χ4 ₩Χ ΝΟ₹Χ ₩ ΥΟΟζΔ Δ ¾¼¾Δ 4 7 ¼ 4 ¼ X OY, 3 Y ¼ 1 3 ¼ Y ¼ 4 WOYPO FX F ¼ Y 4 X ¼ Y Y 9 OOX 1 9 1 OYA X 3 ¼ 4 O O& OXX 4 40 7 08 07 08 X3 744X = 474 = 7W, 30Y 4 HO=X X3 W40= 7Y3 W3 Y 44 7141 A, Y 70=X 4X 6 71X3 XO47 OO4 X3OO13X X XOY44A X3 4 XXO44X O7 08 7 4W , 474 0013X XO 4 1 WX 466 001 Y 4701 F XO X3 4XX4 YY YX 08 X34X WO 9740 \mp 4 \mp 7 WX 10 466 WC4 \mp 414 14 \pm 8 O1 40X3 \mp 4 \mp 414 70XX 10 A1 "

14 × O 4(ℓ Δ ₹)OX ₹ 91. 4 × O) 1× O) 4₹ 84 1 474

15 × O X49ℓ 4₹ W 4₩ O) ₹ X A Y O X A Y (C 44") X 08. FY FOWS WOY YX OYF. YO 4 W F OY F J40Y00YW 4 OY X3 O4 1 Y4C 81 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

§ . 1 9 446 88 WX 08 X3 X4 4X1 08 7 4W.

§ . 4777 ₹X1.

49 4 $^{\prime\prime\prime}$ 9 = XL = 4 J 4 $^{\prime\prime}$ 8 WX O9C O9 O8 X3 J4=X; 4 $^{\prime\prime}$ 4 X3 94 O8 J 4W 9 9A XO PX 9AO = 3 4CC =O9H WX= O8 4 = WO44, X3 = =3OOC4 9 X3 C 44 9A 4AX WC O8 X3 X4 4XL: 4 $^{\prime\prime}$ 4 4WWO44 9ACL, =OW3 = 4X J4 = 9X X3 WO9=X4 $^{\prime\prime}$ 9X J44WX W . 9OX X3OOA3 X3 X4 4XL =3OOC4 9 Y3OCCL = C 9X O9 X3 = 3 44, X3 4 $^{\prime\prime}$ 9 = X2, 9L X3 4L 94XO4 O8 X3 J4W, = 9 W ==44 CL 9JC 4 9 X.

§ . @a yn= yox y yx oy 4 y xa x4 4x1.

 $\begin{array}{l} 4\mp\ 4\text{W3}\ 0\otimes\ \times 3\ \emph{9}\ \emph{CC}\ \upartial\ \upar$

O36 O7: 474 YO 4WX O7 W47 9 940013X ⊗04 X30∓ O⊗ Y3 W3 X3 X4 4X1 40 ₹ Y0X ₹X 7064X X3 47444X O7: X3 1 44 W07₹ 4 4 4 4₹ 34 Y1 Y 4 3477 Y 4.

§ . ⊗ ≼ ୬ ↑ ₹ УОХ У₩ ¿ ОД Д У Х ≼ ₩ О Ў Ј Д ОЎ ₹ ОД Д Ў Ў ₹ Х ₹.

 $\Delta JX \mp WOJXALWX \Delta Y X3 JA \DeltaOLL \mp, OA JHOA \mp Y3 W3 X3 £ JL 3L AU \Delta 8AOJ LJL OX3 APOLL A, Y X3OOX A LLX OJ XO X3 YLA, LA LJY F JOX LJO L <math>\pm 3$ ± 3 ± 4 ± 4

 \otimes y4(CL, \otimes X3 X4 4X1 F74 \frac{

§ .80474X4X \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\O\) \(\D\) \(\D\) \(\D\) \(\O\) \(\O\)

Y3 Y X3 $C4\mp X^-$ 74 Δ X4 4X7 7 YX OYF 47 Δ WOY8 477 \mp OX3 4 X4 4X \mp O8 74 O4 $\Delta 4X$, X3 \mp WOYFX XOX 4 744X O8 X3 Y Y OY, YO C \mp X347 8 X3 7 Y 4 C X 446C7 X447 \pm 8 Y 4 A7 Δ 9 YX 474 X 08 X3 Φ 9 YX 474 X Φ 9 X3 Φ 9 YX 474 X O8 X3 Φ 9 YX 474 X YX 474 X O8 X3 Φ 9 YX 474 X O8 X3 Φ 9 YX 474 X O8 X3 Φ 9 YX 474 X YX 474 X

O7OY X3 \mp O3H WX O8 X4 \pm X \mp Y 1 Y 4 \pm C, \pm Y4 X3 4 WOY \mp X4OWX OY, \mp \pm Y7X, 3OOY . W3. F . 7. - . Y3 \pm X F \pm Y7 Y Y1 X3 \mp WX OY \mp O8 \pm XX C 4 C \pm X XO X4 \pm X \mp , X Y CC 3 8OOY4 \pm 44 \mp 49C XO 4 \pm 44 X3 YO4 4Y X4 \pm X \pm X Y 8 X4 WOCC WX 4 Y H3 XX1 \pm HOYY 4W 4C C \pm Y, C \pm XX 4 7 \pm 44 X O8 OC. . - H.

47X, -; 47A ₹ 3007, 403. 47. , ₹4.; H3 XX1 ₹ H07. 6. . - H.

. ⊗3 4996 A H3O ₹ . 3 ₹X. A H3446 ₹ . J. . .

. \otimes 3 $\ 4$ YOYW $\ 4$ X OY $\ 7$ 4 $\ 4$ 7 $\ 4$ 7Y O $\ 8$ $\ 4$ 0\\(\text{X}\) 4, WOY\\(\text{FO}\) A \\(\text{A}\) A \\(\text{V}\) A \\(\text{A}\) A \\(\text{V}\) A \\(\text{A}\) A \\(\text{A}\) A \\(\text{V}\) A \\(\text{A}\) A \\(\text{V}\) A \\(\text{A}\) A \\(\text{V}\) A \\(\text{

. W YO68. O 1 1 7X. § .

. W ⊗ X. C . ԻJ XOŸ. C J. Ի . 4YA OX A A ₹XOA 4Y₹.

§ . Ya y xa O4(74x Oy 00 xa x4 4x1 woyy yw =.

§ .7046 W4X 07 08 X3 7 4W.

474 Y O44 A XO JA YX X30 \mp OY347J7L 4WW 4 YX \mp , 37L Y3 W3 Y47L YY0W YX J A \mp OY \mp Y47L (O \mp X3 A (\mp , JO36 W YOX W O8 X3 J 4W \mp XO 3 O YY X3OOX 4 C47L, 4X C 4 \mp X XO X3 X4OOJ \mp . 30X 4X JA \mp YX, 4 \mp X3 304L O8 X3 J OJC W4YYOX O8 X3 Y \mp C \mp OY4 AX4Y 4Y7L 4WX O8 30 \mp X C X1L, 4Y4 4O YOX J A \mp OY4CL YO47 Y X3 Y44, X3 \mp OC YY J4OWC4Y4X OY O8 X3 J 4W Y47L 3 A 8 A44, J4O 4 A X34X W4A 3 X4Y Y XO JOX 4 \mp XOJ XO 4CC 30 \mp X C X \mp : Y3 W3 \mp 4 \mp C1 4OY 37L Y 4Y \mp O8 X3 O Y 44C \mp Y3O 4 A WX X3 OJ A4X OY \mp , O4 37L J4OWC4 Y YO 4Y 44Y \mp X W 4X X3

3 $\angle \Delta$ O8 X3 $\angle A$ 47 \(\text{ } \tex

§ . 8 7 08 X 1 1 WOX 07.

Y3 7 YO J44X WOL44 X % 34 \mp 9 74 \mp \mp 1 (7) Δ 804 X3 F WOX O7 08 X3 X4 4X1, 47 Δ X3 J 4804 Y4W 08 X3 \mp 44L 44X WL \mp , WO % Y0) \mp 7 \pm Δ WX4X \mp X34X 4L JO YX \mp 300L Δ 9 W444 Δ 7 Y0 88 WX 4 \mp \mp 007 4 \mp 70 \mp 7 6L 20 X X X4X X3 WO YX44WX Y1 J44X \mp 07 Δ 4 \mp X00 Δ X3 %4XX 4. 83 84 X3 08 X4 4X \mp 404L Δ 5 8049 Δ 7 4CL Y1 (WX, X44 Δ 7) \pm 7, 47 Δ 7 \pm 8004 Δ 7 6L X3 F WOX O7 08 X3 %.

§ . 4 (4Y806 1°WO₹ XO 4 449 XX 4.

JOX YXX = JOSS JA, JEY YALOXX JAJAX PWOF, 8009A A OY JAJA JAJAX YEOJOOYX JAJA OY JAJAX JAJAX A, 800 YOJOAL FJOOYA XO JASOJY YEOJOOYX JAJA OJEX JWA, FX OJEX JWA, JWA OOA JAJAY PO JAJAX JWAX FJOOYX JAJAX JWAX FJOOXX JAJAX JWAX OX JAJAX JWAX OX JAJAX JWAX OX JAJAX JAJAX JAJAX JAJAX JAJAX JAJAX JAJAX JAJAX OX JAJAX JAJ

S . 83 J407 = ■ O A Y3 Y X3 J44X1 X0 Y307 X Y4 = 74A 34 = 3 7 = 68 3 7 A A A X3 J4804747W O8 X.

 $\mp X \ \mp \otimes O4X3 \ 4 \ 3 \ 4 \ 4 \ 74 \ 7, X34X \ X3 \ 740 \ 7 \ 4 \ 749 \ 700 \ 4 \ 840 \ 700 \ 3 \ 740 \ 7000 \ 7000 \ 700 \ 7000 \ 70000 \ 7000 \ 7000 \ 7000 \ 7000 \ 7000 \ 7000 \ 7000 \ 7000 \ 70000$

 $\begin{array}{l} Y4\mp\ y0\ \otimes\ \vdash\ \Delta\ \times\ 4\%,\ -\ 4y\Delta\ \times\ 3\ \ O\times\ 3\ 4\ 74A\times\ 1\ YOOC\Delta\ yox\ 4\Delta\%\ \times\ O\otimes\ \ X,\ \times\ 3\ \ 74O\%\ \mp O4\\ \mp\ \Delta\ \mp\ W344^1\Delta\ \Delta\ \otimes\ 4O\%\ 3\ \mp\ 74O\%\ \mp\ 8O4\ \times\ 3\ \ 74O\%\ \mp\ 4\ YOX\ 34\ \ y^1\ 4\mp\ 4\ \Delta\ XO\ 3\ \%\mp\ C\otimes\ 4\ 4\ 1\ 3A\ XO\ 4\ YOOYM\ X\ 3\ 74O\%\ 4\ YOOCA\ 3\ X\ 3\ 74O\%\ \mp\ Y4\mp\ W4\Delta\ .\ W3OOCA\ 3\ \Delta\ \mp\ 4\ X34X\ X\ 3\ 7\ 4\otimes\ 04\%\ YM\ YM\ YM\ YM\ YM\ XO\ X\ 3\ 74O\%\ \mp\ 1\ Y3OYOOA\ 4\ X\ X\ X\ 3\ 74O\%\ \mp\ 1\ X34X\ X\ 3\ 74O\%\ \mp\ 1\ XOOA\ 4\ X\ X\ 3\ 74O\%\ \mp\ 1\ XOOCA\ X\ 3\ Y\ YMO\%\ YMOY\ YMOY$

§ . ₦ ₹₹4X OY O⊗ WOYX4 4OX OYF.

§ . 74040WX∓ 08 X3 X3 71 4 ∓X04 4 04 W 4 4.

§ . \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\fra

OO X 3 J 4W , X 3 W 4 = F X 3 F 4 " Y X 3 A F J W X X O 4 X O Y Y Y 3 O F O O O X X O Y F **¾ ₹₩₫Ͻ Δ X¾ Δ ₫₹Χ₫Χ ΟΫ Ο⊗ Υ₫₫: ΧΟ Δ ₹ፇ₫ΫΧ€ Χ ϽϤ ΟΟ₹ ΧΟ X¾** 4 ₹XO44X OY YOO64 ∮ 4 O64X OY O⊗ 1004 ⊗4 X3 4Y4 30Y004. ₹⊗ X3 W47XO4 ጿፈቹ 4 ጋፈ 4 Δ X象 *9*4 ፈW象 ቹ, ፈንΔ JOX X象 *JL*ፈW 🤍 X象 ቹፈሣ ቹXፈX 🗡 Yፈቹ ୬ *9* ⊗O4 X3 = 1,3 = 90074 X0 4 = X04 X 7 X34X = X4X, = 8 3 34 = 444 4 477 7 Y Y Y O 49 = . 3 747 YA A A 700 ₹3 X3 ₹: 40X Ø 3 34¥ 44Z A X3 4YW YX Ø04X Ø W4X 0Y₹. \cancel{A} 70 WOYEX4OWX \triangle OX3 AE OY \cancel{A} Y Y \cancel{A} 71. X Y \cancel{A} 7 Y W FE \cancel{A} 47. XO WOY XO \cancel{A} 744X WO644 414 7 7 7 A ₹7 WX 71 X3 ₹ 7740 7 7X. O4 4WWO44X 61 XO 4 8 7 7 YA4X WOY4X OY XA 7C4W \mp A4CC4 4 \mp XO4 4. \mp Y4 4 XA \mp C4 \mp X 74 W4OX OY ₹300/Δ) 4L W4∓ 9 4Δ07X Δ. 9 04Δ 4 X0 09 4X 4/(Δ ₹70X 49Δ Δ 88 W0/X1. ₹') △٩⁴Υ ')¹ OJ 4') ')₹X4O" ')X ₹Oℓ ℓ₹ ')X ')Δ Δ ⊗O4 X3 A ₹XO44X O') O⊗ J 4W . X ₹300/4 9 X3 09H WX 08 X3 744X ₹ X0 (4 , 8 70₹₹ 9/, 70 479 10 X1 Y34X - 4, ⁻ YOX3 Y1 Y3 W3 Y41 34 4 X Y4 YW1 XO 1 Y Y46 X3 8647 = 08 Y41 = 47 Y *66* 4Y44, 3OY 4, X34X X3 ₹ ₹ YOX X3 J44WX W O⊗ X3O₹ Y3O 46O X3 "₹6 ₹ YOY" 4-Δ4₹₹ 09 X3 | 4 ₹07 4 04 49 6 X | ₹ 9 9 10X 4X 09: 09 X3 | WO9X444₹, X3 ₹ ₹X0Δ₹ XO YX4OΔOW O∂₹WO4 O4 4™3 1000₹ W64O₹ ₹ YXO 4 X4 4X1 O⊗ J 4W , Y O4Δ 4 XO 8049 F3 X3 4 F0 4 19 Y X3 4 74 X FX 804 9404W3 91 4 9 Y PO444 6 494 X4Y Y1 O7 417F 414 Y OY X3 & 1FX &4 OO1496 O77O4XOY X1. 30Y WOYX1417 **▼OW** 3 フ X ⊗OC ⊗ サ ∓ ▼ X O X 3 ⊗ 4 X 3 O ⊗ X A 4 X ▼ Y 3 4 4 C A 4 A D O 9 ▼ A A 9 O O 9 $\mp \mp$, \S : X \mp 4 Δ \mp 74441 % YX O \otimes X34X W4Y Δ OO4 4Y Δ %41Y4Y % X1 Y3 W3 ₹30064 4 47 804X3 7 466 X3 4WX 07 08 4 14 4X 74 7W.

§ . ⊗ 3 ")X 474 X4X O") O ⊗ 4 X4 4X1 O ⊗ 7 4W ₹ XO 9 4 \ 4 \ 4 \ 7 ₹ X X ₹ € O 7 4 O 4 744 X 1.

90X, 4₹ X ₹ 1°X4 ७ €2 A 88 WOLX Y30LE2 XO 4 O A 4°99 10 X2, 9 4 X4 4X2. X30013 Y044 4 Y X3 X3 14 4X \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac 41 4009X Y3 W3 741 44 ₹ 7 X3 4776 W4X O7 08 X ₹ ₹ 446 474 XO O4 4X WC4O∓ ∓ XO J44X WOC44 W4∓ ₹. T 4 WOO4∓ MOEX O8X Y 9 344 XO X3 4OC ₹ O8 ሃX 474 X4X OY. Y ጻ4 *4C*4 4Δ₹ Δ OX Δ 4Y YX 4 Wጻ47X 4 XO Xጻ Ի7O₹ X OY O8 X30= "JO4X4"X 406 =: Y3 4 804 , Y=X 44 08 "YX 4 Y1 4X J4 = YX "YX0 X 4 00= 4 J X X OYF, Y ₹3*4CL* WOY⊗ Y OO4₹ *L* ₹ XO *L* ⊗ Y 4O*L* ₹ YO4 J*L* 4X WO*LL* 4*C* 1 ∡∆∠JX ∆ XO X3 ₹J W ∠∠ W∠₹ ∮ ⊗O4 O₹. T X3 УX 4J4 X∠X OУ O⊗ X4 ∠X ₹ O⊗ フ ¼W . . ₹ツ W¼₹ O⊗ 400∮X, X氦 "YX 474 X¼X Oツ 10 ₹ ¼1¼ ツ₹X 氦 "Y Y氦O 74 ₹W4 ∮ A A = OYY ⊗4O(X ⊗ A Y \(\text{VX A XO } \text{PJA } \frac{\text{FF}}{\text{A}} \text{MF (\text{C}) \(\text{MC } \text{A / A } \text{JA } \text{MX } \text{MX } \text{MX } \text{MY A / A \(\text{MY A / A \(\text{MY A / A / A } \text{MY A / A / A } \) O4 4 ₹X4 WX 71 X3 ₹ 17 8 W4X O7 O8 X3 1-74 ₹₹ O7 ₹ XO X34X 7 47 71 Y3 W3 ₹ C 4=X 84 001496 XO 3 7, Y X3 1 40 3 7 70 7HO12, O1 Y 0762 40 3 7 X34X XO Y3 W3 3 34FY 68066 1-70F 4 3 7F 68: Y3 4 4F, 97. 4407X 77 4 W07X4442 704 O⊗ YX 474 XXX OY, Y YOO/∆ YWO4 X3 4 ₹Y O⊗ WOY 4X Y1 X1O O4 XY9 1000₹ X 47 1XO FO 747 F144 XO 1X447 X3 Y 47 47 X 1 X3 WO1X44WX Y3O 34¥ 9 Y O96 ↑ 4 XO ₹O9₹W4 9 XO Y34X X3 ₹X4OY1 4 344 4 WX4X 4.

§ . 747 ₹ 08 W 4 4 WOO7X4 ₹.

44X W(\mp 08 4 WO)X 44WX 44 XO 9 O)A $4\mp$ XOOA 08 Y34X X3 WO)X 44WX)1 744X \mp 70 \mp X 7409496R 34A 1 WO)X 7764X O), \mp 7W X3 O9H WX 1 WO)X 7764X O) \mp X3 70X 47A 14007A 08 47L WO)X 44WX.

§ . $4 \mp x O 4 4 x O y y O x x O y O y A <math>4 \mp x X O A O B x x O A A O C O y x 4 4 C 1 A y x 3 y <math>\mp C \mp O D$.

. 🛇३ X4 4X1 O& J 4W Y4XO44(ll 4Y4 O& X= l& 4 L4X = OY(l XO X3 Y44Y3 W3 X X 4" " " 14X \(\operatorname{1} \) \(\operatorname{1} \) X \(\operatorname{1} \) Y \(\operatorname{1} \) X \(\operatorname{1} \) Y \(\operatorname{1} \) X \(\oper XO ∮ OYA 4₹XOOA. ⊗3O₹, X3 ₹ "Y7/ ₹X 70/4X OY O⊗ 4 ₹XO4 Y1 X3 Y1₹ X0 X3 4 8047 4 WOYA X OY AO ₹ YOX 4 C4X XO WA4Y1 ₹ YA WA A4 YOX 9 Y OWW4 ₹ OY A 97 X3 Y44 X = 68: WOY = PO YX61, X3 = 1 Y 446 W640 = W4YYOX O46 1 X3 4 08 X3 744X ₹X0 ₹X 4X 6 9 4X 1 4 84 7 076 Y30 34 0609X44 61 1 9 X3 9₹6 ₹ 07 X0 3 7 404 77 X3 444. 474 47 47 076, Y3 7 4947407 4 97 X3 4 70 4 77, 9 WOY 84, 474 747, J40 4 804 x 3 4 0 Y) = 48 x 1 9 Y 3 4 x 3 4 X 3 7 Y O = X - ⊗ FOW 3 7 O76, 404 Y1 X3 WOO4 F O⊗ X3 Y44 34 **4∆ ₹4900y ₹**. § OLOYX 44 (1, 4)4 Y X300X % (X441 W0%) DLE O), \mp 04<math>% XX 4 494 7 % X3 % E (\mp O) WOYPO ₹X₹ ₹3*4ℓℓ* YOX ԻX YA XO X3 Y. ₹X Y A *4*Y OY*4 4 ℓ* Y1 7*ℓ 4.* XO *4ℓℓ* 1 X3*4*X X3 J44X7 Y3O 4 PO 4 = 4((X3 Y1 = XO 4 4 J(4W 4 O) X3 4 8047 4 800X Y1 Y47 &4 4Y YX 4 ₹X Y X& YQ J YQ YW O⊗ X& ⊗O4Y 4 O⊗ X&O₹ J OJC, 4YQ X&4X & Δ YXC1 34∓ 4 41 14 4X OY YX3 4 ∓XO44X OY O⊗ X3 C4XX 4. ∓⊗ 3 Y ∓3 Δ XO OJX4YX3Y1 Y X 3 Y 1 F Y 3 W 3 X 3 1 Y 446 W 640 F 40 F Y 0 X 0 Ø X F 6 Ø W 0 Y 7 4 F , 3 F 3 O 0 6 A 34 WC 44CL 47A ₹7 W 8 W4CCL 1274 ₹₹ A 3 ₹ 7X 7X O7F 4 C4X XO X3 7. WX JOC4X OYF OO 4L Y YA Y4L 9 YF 4X A Y 4 X 4 4XL OO J 4W : 9OX O X 3 L 9 44 YO 4 C4X OY XO X3 Y44 Y3 W3 X ₹ X3 Y O⊗ X3 WOYX44WX Y1 J44X ₹ XO 94 Y1 XO 4 WOYW(O\(\frac{1}{2}\) O\(\frac{1}{2}\) X \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}\) \ 74X044CT 074 4FX004 X0 4 C4X 07CT X0 XF 0Y7 J44X W0C44 09H WX.

. 477(47), A 9 (C. H . C 9. ., POOX A 97. 140X OF, C 9. . W47. , § .

4 XO X3 WOY = X4OWX OY O & X4 4 X = Y1 Y 44C, = 9OOY = H. H347. X = E. , 4YX , . — H.

. *9*〇〇ツ ᆍ軒. はる*4*フ. X ᆍ軒. *4ツX* . 一 .

#347. ₹ . 00 03t 04Wt4 47Ht 47A 44t43 00 03t 04t401 00 7t4Ht.

§ . ❷氦 X4 4X1 O❷ J 4W 4 YA ₹ X3 Y4X OY 4YA ₹OWW ₹₹O4₹.

§ . ₹X ₹ XO 4 84 X380662 O4₹ 4 4.

§ . ⊗ 3 76 4 0⊗ ⊗ 44 04 ⊗ 04W 40 ₹ YOX 4 ₹

 $740WO4 47W \mp \mp 44L74W, - 89L44X \mp 4W48W \mp \mp 346 4F 488409W 797Y 797Y 404X0X4640Y, - X34 4 \ 40 Y3 W34 Y7 Y7 Y8 470\ 777Y 804 Y3 W3 \ 777Y 804 \ 777Y 804 Y3 W3 \ 777Y 804 \ 777Y$

 ∓ 8 4 x 3 76 4 O8 WOYEX 44 YX Y47. 9 466 \uparrow 4. X \mp 4 \uparrow 4 YEX 4Y 4WX Y3 W3 40 \mp YOX 4 ₹ 4 X3 Y4" O8 4 X4 4X1 O8 J 4W, - 414 YEX 4 804W 4 ₹04" FFF OY XO WOYA X OYF Y3 W3 44 PO4(CL O⊗® YF XO HOFX W 4YA 4(C X3 AOX ₹ O® 30747 X1. ∓ 8 47 07H0 \mp X 474 4474W 00 \mp W07P0 404 \mp 0440 \mp 4 74X 07. 474 **⊗**○4W 〒 3 4 X ○ ¼WW JX ○⊗ 3¼444、 へりつヴ り ○○手、 ፈりな り手○フフ○4X*¼∮€* W○りな X ○り手、 ') W == XL O9C ^ = 3 4 XO =O9" X; 4OX X3 = 4JJ44 'XX X44'YPO CC XL = 'YOX 4 J 4W ; X = 4 OJJ4 == OY Y3 W3 =3 Y4O4 = OY ℓ 1 =O ℓ OY1 4= =3 Y4YX= X3 Y 4Y= O8 ₹**\$**4♥ ७७ X O⊗⊗, ४७४ ४७४ ७₹X Y\$ W\$ ७ ७ O⊗ ₹7 4 X 4 ₹ O७ X\$ ⊗ 4₹X ⊗४ OO4*49€* OJJO4XOY XI. YA Y & 44 Y4Y4 HO4X \ 4XX4WY 4 XA YJ 4 O8 YF WO Y XAOOX 4YI ₹¾¼ДОҮ О№ 4 ¼∓ОУ, Ү ХЯООХ У ¼ 7८¼О₹ 96 74 X ԻХ, Т № ХЯ ОУЮО4ХОУДХ WHO ℓ WO 1 A O 1 O O A W 1 NO A T A O A T XOY T A 1 A A T T O T T XO A T XOY T A 1 A A T W47 X46, 08 747, 71 47 77 77 X4 90X, 474 09 7 71 X4 W077474 08 X4 Y 71 08 ˙Y CC 4YIL Y4Y J4 X YA XO 4ŦŦ 4X X34X 3 YOOCA YOX 34 9 Y HOŦX & 49C ツ ᆍ Z ツヘ ¼ WOツ ツ ツX OJJO4XOツ Xጚ XO 4 WO 4 ゑ ᆍ 4 ヘゑXᆍ, XO ツムツW JムX ゑ ᆍ J OJC , ፈሃΔ XO ԻJ C O4 ԻX イሣ ሃፈX X3 WJፈሃ ≢3 3O4Δ O⊗ ጎ4 Δ₺, ሃ≢OC ሃX, ፈሃΔ W4O € O∓O47 4₹ YO ₹OW\$ 4 YOYEX4OO₹ 49₹O44 X1 W4YY 14 € 14 OO₹€1 'ሃ4 'ሃX4' 'ሃ Δ. 46X30013 X3 64Y 08 Y4X04 4 'ሃቹ 4X J40X WX 'ሃ1 X3 ቹ48 X1 4'YΔ J 4W 08 Y4X 0Y = 97 YHOL Y1 X3 84 X3806 O9 = 1 4 YW = 08 J10 y = 1 , X 40 = Y0X 84 OO4 OJJ4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \($XA4X \equiv XA$ YAOB 466 C4Y \equiv 4YA A NAX \equiv WA466 A NAO Y XA A \equiv OYY A4YA X 44 \equiv ¼₹ΟΫΔ 1 4((X3 90ΫΔ₹ 08 30Ϋ4Ϋ ₹0W X1.9 48X 1Y41Δ₹ 4((0Y Δ X0 W(4 Ϋ X3 9 y ⊗ x 0 ⊗ x 3 y r y x 3 0 0 1 3 x y 4 x 0 3 4 7 7 y x 3 4 x x 3 ₹ y 4 r y ₹ 3 0 0 (4 9 4 9 0 ₹ 4 , <u>ፈካ</u>Δ Χ<u>ጻ</u>ፈΧ ፈ ካፈX Οካ <u>₹</u>ጻΟΟζΔ, Οካ Χ<u>ጻ</u> ₹Χ4 ካጎΧጳ Ο⊗ Χ, ΟካዘΟ₹Χ*ζ*ጌ 4 ₹ ካ ፈ4ሣቹ ፈካΔ 8047 =3 0=047 4= Y X3 47 4=1 704 08 7 47 X04X 71 X3 4 7H0=X W . 474 OJ X3 WOYX 4 £ 47. AOWX 4 Y Y3 W3 \$\frac{1}{2} \O \10\14YX X0 \(\frac{1}{2} \C X \text{3} \text{8} \(\frac{1}{2} \text{1} \text{1} \)

§ . 30Y 7471 Y41 4 X4 4X1 08 J 4W 741 4 4409 7.

§ . 41.4 WOYAOWX WOYX444L XO X3 Y4XO4 08 4L X44X1 08 J4W.

 \otimes 4\(\text{X}\) 3\(\text{X}\) \(\text{Y}\) \(\text{X}\) \(\text{Y}\) \(\text{Y}\) \(\text{X}\) \(\text{X}\) \(\text{X}\) \(\text{X}\) \(\text{X}\) \(\text{X}\) \(\text{X}\) \(\text{X}\) \(\text{Y}\) \(\text{Y}\

JOX 3 4 X \mp J4OJ A XO A W4CC XO Y YA YA XY Y XZ YOY YOY

§ . 4 =0.9= +0 yx 4cc 4yw y x 4 4y y yz = 6 y y = y0 94 4w 4 08 x 4 4x 1.

 9OX ₹ ¾ 4 ₹0770₹ X¾ ₹ Ŋ Y 4CC ₹ XO ¾ 4 ₹0Ŋ 7C40₹ 9C ↑400Ŋ¼₹ ⊗O4 X⁴У У↑ O7

 4↑Ŋ₹, ⁴Ŋ¼ X¾¼X X¾ Ŋ¼X OŊ Ŋ ŶO ₹X OŊ ¾¼₹ ĦO₹X ⁴Ŋ¼ ₹0Э₹X⁴ŊX ⁴C ↑ ¼₹0Ŋ₹ ⊗O4

 ₹07704X Ŋ↑ X¾ Ŋ Ŋ X¾ WOŊX ₹X. OX¾ ⁴Y ₹, XO OŊ X Y X¾ X¾ Ŋ HO₹X ¼₹ X¾ ¼ ¼

 ŊX ↑ Ŋ↑ OŊ X¾ Y¼♠, O↑ Y¾ Ŋ X¾ ₺ ¾¼ ¼С↑ ¼¼₺ WOŊŊ ŊW ¼ ¾0₹X €, X ₹, YOOC¼ ∮

 ¼ ŊX ↑ ¼ ¼ ¼ Д X № X XO CO¼ X¾ X ¼ ¼X₺ OØ 7 ¼W, ¼Ŋ¼ ŊO ∮ XX ♠, Ŋ ⊗¼WX,

 X¾¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ X ⊗OC భ Ŋ Д X № Д OO₹

\S . Y31 4 4 \(\frac{1}{2}X \) YXX OY \(\frac{1}{2}X \) Y44 4Y4 4Y4 4Y3 O8 X3 X4 4X1.

₹X ₹ 0⊗ 14 ₫X ""JO4X₫"W XO 44₫Y ₫ J4OJ 4 4 ₹X "WX O"J 9 XY ") ₫ ") Y Y₫4 ₫"J4 X3 94 4W3 08 4Y F = X Y1 X4 4X1 08 J 4W , 9 W40 = X3 4 13X = 4WPO 4 4 91 FOWS X4 4X1 FX 6C FO9F FX, YOXY X3FX4Y0 Y1 X3 Y Y Y44: Y3 4 4F X3 1. 44 47YOCC 4 92 X3 407XO4 08 X3 X4 4X2 OY Y3 W3 X3 2 Y 4 80OY4 4. \(\Pi \) X40. YA A. X34X X3 744X1 Y30 34A 144YX A X30∓ 4 13X∓ A0 ∓ Y0X 84 € X0 OJ=X4OWX X3 1-4W = O8 X3 7 4O4 71 X3 WOO4= O8 X3 Y44, 4= 844 4= 6 = 7 a ᆍ フOY イ, ̄ イシム y ツイモ, タモ ×੩ 4 へa× O⊗ イイツᆍ, Y╕OCCŁ Δ フイ a ᆍ y ツモ O⊗ ×╕ ツ, ¼₹ Y CC ¼₹ 3, ७¼₺ Y4 ₹X ⊗40७ 3, ७ 3 ₹ OX3 4 JO₹₹ ₹₹ OУ₹. 9OX, ७ X3¼X W¼₹ 3 Y X33064\frac{1}{2} X30\frac{1}{2} A \quad \quad X\frac{1}{2} X3 \quad \ 08 7 4W , "J47 041 X3 4 \(X \) X OX OY O8 X3 "J. \(\) Y 10X 4X OY \(\) O8 X34X Y Y4, X3 4 ₹ 4 ७4X 4 46 4 88 4 9W 9 XY 9 4 ७494 90 X3 4 ₹X XOX O9 O8 Y34X Y Y 4 フO手手 手手 4 08 9 804 X3 Y44, 474 4 PO 4 77 7 Y WO7W 手手 O7手, 4 C XXC PO4C X孔 7 OO4 \mp OWW \mp \mp \mp "XX X ℓ \mp O \mp XO Y \mp \mp X OY X3 8O4" 4, Y3 4 ℓ \mp "YOX3 Y1 ℓ ℓ \mp \mp X3 ℓ Y ℓ △ W △ △ ₹OJ 4 O4 X1 W47 1 O₹ 4 W64 7 XO X3 64XX 4. ₹X O8X 7 34JJ 7₹. Y3 7 リ*よ4に*1 中O4C =OWW == 34= 4XX YA A X3 44ツ= O8 9OX3 フ44X = X34X X3 9 CC ↑ 4 YX JOY 4₹ 4↑4 YOXO4CCL XO 4 ₹XO4 X3 4 WOYPO ₹X₹. 4Y4 XO 4 JC4W 41. X3 Y1 Y X ₹ 804 Y 4 ₹ X 4 X . Y3 Y X3 ₹ ₹ X3 W 4 ₹ . 8 X3 Y 4 4 Y Y3 W3 X3 1. Y 4 "Y\4\ ∆ Y4\ ₹ "Y Y O" . X3 ⊗O4" 4 X4 4X ₹ ₹X (C ₹O4)₹ ₹X: 4OX ⊗ X3O₹ $XA 4X \mp YA 9409 991 X49 90 00 449 4 4 WOVA X 9804 X $=49 =098 WX, 49A$ 4') O(Δ Y41 Y4∓ 1 Δ, X3 1 1 "94 ') O Δ; ∓Ο X34X, ⊗ X3 J41X ∓ Y ∓3 X3 1 ∓3OO(Δ *4*ヘ*4* リメ*4*リ ⊗⊗ WX. Xゑ 廴 ツ○ᆍX トーフイ ᆍᆍ*C*廴 ₹フ W ⊗廴 *4*ツ△ W○ソ⊗ イツ Xゑ ツ リ Xゑ イ リ Y X4 4X2.

 $\begin{array}{l} \times 4 \ \angle \times \chi = \ youn \ youldown \ oot \$

§ . O\(\Pi\)X \(\Omega\) 4466 \(\Pi\) \(\Omega\) \(\Omega\) \(\Omega\) \(\Pi\) \(\Omega\) \(\O

O\(\pi \times \times 4)\(\pi \) \(\pi \omega \times \times \times \times \omega \omeg YOX XO 4XX4WY Y X3OOX W4OF, 4Y4 XO 49FX4 Y 84OY YHO4 F 4Y4 O6 YW. 9OX X3 4 44 XYO YO4 = 08 4 8 Y4 Y1 004 J 4=0Y= 04 004 J40J 4X1; =0Y X Y = X3 OC YW O88 4 4 XO OF Y CC 44Y X O8 YO OX3 4 4 Y 47 X34Y X3 F 4X OY O8 OJ Y 804W: 474 O74 4 FOWS W 4WOMEX47W F. Y MAT CAY80CCT SA 4 WOOAF XO X. O7 OX3 4 OWW4\(\frac{1}{2}\) O\(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\) O\(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}\), \(\frac{1}\), \(\frac{1}2\), \(\frac{1}2\), \(\frac "" X3OA∓: 4"A XO X3 ₹ Y OO13X O⊗ WOO1₹ XO 1 X3 J1 ⊗ 1 "W . WOW3 ₹ X3 406 08 WOYAOWX Y3 W3 OO13X XO 9 O9F 1 A 97 XYO Y4X OYF X34X 41 A F 100F O⊗ Y4 YX4 Y Y1 Z 4W , Y3 Y 4 X3 ₹O9H WX₹ O⊗ X3 4 34 3477 Y 4 XO 94 4Y OOX "YXO 4YL 4WX 08 OL YW . JA ₹ YX 8OAW ₹ W3 WY 4 4Y4 A J CC 4 9L 8OAW . 9OX. 8 X3 4 = PO =X 01 08 04X4 1 11 4 17444X 01 08 X3 44741 401, X01 X3 4 Y X3 44 PO4X ₹4X ₹84WX O7 8O4 X3 O88 7W, Y YO₹X 477€ XO X3 ₹0 4 17 08 X3 △ ()PO)X=: Y "O=X)OX JO4=O X3 ")XO 3 = △O") O)=. O4 34 4 WOO4= XO ∡イツ₹, Ο% ₹₹ ३ ३¼₹ 1 ⊗Ο₹ Δ ΧΟ ΔΟ Ο₹ ΝΟ₹Χ W . ₹⊗ Y 3¼ 1 4 ₹₹Ο9 ΧΟ ⊗ ¼1 Χ3,4X 8407 4 7 139004 71 WOOYXAZ 34 744 47 4407X 07 7XO 004 X 44 XOAZ. - Y 44 40x304 Z 4 x0 J04\(\bar{x}\) X3 \(\bar{y}\) X3 \(\dar{x}\) 44\(\bar{y}\) 4 \(\dar{x}\) 3x0 X3 \(\dar{x}\) 4 OY\(\dar{y}\) W00\(\dar{x}\) 41. O)X $(X \land I) = I \land A$ $(X \land A) \land A$ $(X \land A$ OX3 4 C 4X X34Y X34X O8 HO\(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\frac{1}\)X \(\frac{1}\)X \(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\frac{1}{2}\) 30 $\mp X (X) \mp 4$ 447 $\mp X)$ 474704 = 047 = 047 = 047 = 047 = 047 = 047 = 047 = 047 = 04 = 047 = 04 = 047 = 04 = 04 = 04 = 044 = 0

§ . ₩40∓ ₹ 08 407X04 07 4WW007X 08 466 ₹.

 \otimes 3 \mp WOYA Y4 \mp 1 O \otimes 34 4%3 Y1 4 X4 4X \mp 1 O \otimes 7 4%1 \mp 3 \mp 1 AO Y1 4Y \mp 1 X3 Y1 WOYX444 \mp XO Y34X X3 744X WO(44 Y4XO4 O \otimes X3 X4 4X \mp 1 PO 4 \mp 1. \otimes 3O \mp 1, 4 \mp 7 74OW AO4 X34X \mp 7WOY \mp 7 \mp X YX Y X3 X3 4O(\mp O \otimes 8 \oplus 4 Y4 \mp 3 7 \mp 4 O(4X O) O \otimes 4 X4 4X \mp 1 O \otimes 7 74W Y3 W3 34 \mp 3 7 WOYW(OA A O)A 4X3 \pm 74 \mp 74 WOYA X O) O \otimes X3 YW 8O4Y44A (Y1 Y4%X7 4)A 10OA O)A 4 \mp X4YA Y1.

80 84 004 4 74x 07 ₹ 7 7 ₹ - x0 1 344₹3 x4 4x7 7x x0 3 4 ₹09H Wx, - x0 64₹ OYY W ==441 4 =x4 Wx OY= OY & 4 WOYY 4W . O4 1 4YOX& 4 Y4x OY 4 74 & 4 YW O 4 3 4 Y X3OOX 4 4∓O". TXO 4 8O∓ 4∓∓ ∓X 31 3 4 Y X3 J4O ∓ O7∓, Y3 W3 ∓3 ∓ Y CC YN XO J47 804, 4YA Y OO4F C F W4Y Y CC FJ44, - XO J40X WX & 4 84WX OOF O4 4 9 CC OO∓ ₹O9H WX₹, T XO 488O4A X3 7 47 4₹1.CO7, T 4CC ₹OW3 J4OW A 71₹ A YXCL YWOYF FX YX Y X3 X3 C4YF O \otimes \otimes 4 YAF3 J. \otimes O X3 F C FX, Y4L, ∡WWO4Q ንጎ XO W 4WOን≣XፈንW ₹, ቃ ፈረ∓O ፈQQ Q ¯ X氡 ቃO ረQ ንጎ O⊗ ⊗O4X4 ₹₹ ₹ Οን X3 &40)X 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) O& 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}2\) A\(\frac{1 474 4 80₹ 71 XO 4W4O4 7X 3 4 Y X3 X3 70X ₹ 08 ₹0W3 ₹X 7, &W. 90X. 7 **488**044 71 4 4 x4 4x x0 № 6 ₹, T 9 3449004 71 ₹09₦ WX₹ Y30 W30₹ x0 ₽0 x X3 4 WOO)X47, Y X3OOX 47 7X 07 08 7HO4 71 X 37, X3 4 4 744XO4, 474 " 144"X = Y30 4 J44X 840" X3 4 WOO)X47 Y X3 4 Y XO 9HO7 (9 4X1 08 WOYEW YW C = Y + A =84 YA. 83 74 XX CXY = 08 84 YA = 3 7 AO YOX, XWWO 4A YA XO X3 WX74 W O8 OO4 &4 YA\ \Delta \ \Del Y OY XO X3 4 ₹X O⊗ OO4 ₹J W ₹.

§ . . 42 X3 OC4X OY OS 472 44X WC.

§ . 83 OL4X OY O8 4 = Y1/L 44X WL 44 49 X3 Y3OL X4 4X1.

9OX X ₹ 4₹♥ 4 Y3 X3 4 X3 OC4X OY O⊗ 4 ₹ Y1C 44X WC O⊗ X3 X4 4X₺ W4Y OJ 44X 4 XOX46 4OJXO4 O8 X WO" Y4 X 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2 Δ X4W3 Δ 4YΔ \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\lambda\) \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\f ツ×╕ Δ×┵W╕Δ ┵イX Wヒ テ。 X╕ フ ┵W ツ イX╕ヒ テキ テメ ヒヒ キロタキ テメテ Y X╕イ キフ WX XO X3 OX3 4頁, 9OX, XO 7, X3 OZ 7 O7 O8 74OX O頁 4ZZ 44頁 4 7X CL 8OO74 4 O7 X3 Y4XO4 4YA ₹7 4 X 0⊗ X4 4X ₹ 0⊗ 7 4W . ⊗34X 14 4X Y4Y ₹47.₹ X34X 466 X3 44X WC = 08 OY 4YA X3 =4" X4 4XI 44 WOYA X OY4CCI YWCOA A Y 4W3 OX3 4. ∡¥ ⊗ ∠₩¾ O⊗ X¾ ₩OŸX4∠₩X ¾\ 7¼4X ₹ ¾¼Δ ⊗O4¾᠘C€ ₹¼ Δ, ₹ Y CC ΔO ₹O₩¾ O4 **≢OW3 X3 Y1, J4O △ △ X34X, OY 1004 J44X, 100 △0 ₹0 4Y△ ₹0: 4Y△ 3 Ħ0₹X€1** $4\Delta\Delta$ =, X34X, Y3 y X = Δ = Δ > Δ X34X X3 y Δ 4 Δ 7 y yX =34CC yOX y X3 A y Δ 7 A Δ 4 Δ 5 y ⊗⊗ wxo4l, xa = pj4 == wl40= = y= 4x a, - xa4x, xa001a 4y1 0y 0⊗ xa 44X WC ₹ 08 X3 X4 4X1 741 3477 7 XO 9 OC4X 4. X3 OX3 4₹ ₹346C ₹09₹ ₹X 7 SOLC SOAW. WOWS 47 474 7 7X 747 0740 ₹X 074967 9 744. ₹X 747 C Y Y ₹ 9 ፈጎብ ላ X&4X X& OC4X Oን O⊗ Oን ፈብX WC ₹&4CC Oንርጊ ፈንንOC X&O₹ WO44 ₹ZOንላ ንጎ XO X, 474 Y3 W3, 47 X Y 1, WOYFX XOX X3 PO 46 7X XO X, 90X, 8 X3 F W640F 9 94 Intellectual Property Copyright@2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

YOX 1-74 \(\frac{1}{2} = 4\) \(\Delta \) \(\X \) \(\

\S . Y3 X3 4 4 4 \ TX YWX OY Y4\ 3 4 9 Y4\ 4 YXY Y X3 YO4 4Y4 X3 ℓ \ TF Y7O4X4YX 44X W ℓ \ Ξ .

§ .7 746X1 477 F A XO X3

§ . WXOA A A C47.7

WXOA AA CAT AA PO 4C YX XO 4Y 1-74 FF AY 4C, 4YAA 88 A840Y XOYCT 97 X3 44X 8 W Y X3 Y3 W3 3 Y30 J44WX FF X3 YF YF X0 J4CC 4X 3 FY4YX 08 84 X3: 3 444404 XO J 48 AT, 4YA 4WXO4CCT OC4X FX3 44X WC Y3 W3 3 F300CA 80C8 C.

90X, \otimes $\cancel{4}$ $\cancel{4}$ $\cancel{6}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{4}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{8}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{8}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{8}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{4}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{8}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{8}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{8}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{8}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{8}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{8}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{8}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{8}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{8}$ $\cancel{7}$ $\cancel{$

Y3 7 X3 740X WXO4 \mp 07496 X0 48804Δ X3 7409 \mp Δ 740X WX 07, 4CX30013 \pm 1496 X1 Δ 0 \mp 100 \pm 44 \mp 8409 \pm 71 8406 X0 07 \pm \pm 744X. \pm 7 X3 \pm 49 \pm 7479 4, \pm 640, Y34X \pm 7409 \pm \pm 4 \pm 0 \pm 74 100 \pm \pm 4 \pm 0 \pm 74 100 \pm 75 100 \pm 76 100 \pm 77 100 \pm 77 100 \pm 77 100 \pm 78 100 \pm 79 100 \pm 70 100 \pm 79 100 \pm 79

Y 34 4ℓ 4 4Δ 1, 949 p74 p74 p74 p74 p74 p74 p70 p74 p74 p70 p74 p74 p70 p74 p74 p74 p74 p74 p75 p75 p76 p76

§ . O4 *\$*1. ¥CC ₹.

§ . 4 \ 3 X \ O8 X 3 \ \ O8 & Y 4 \ A \ J4 \ A7 \ A \ A4 \ Y\ FX 3 \ Y \ Y 3 O \ 3 A \ FF \ O6 A X 3 \ X 4 \ A X 3

Y 3 7 X 3 X 4 4 X ₹ 7 O 8 D 4 W ▼ O C 4 X A 9 ₹ O Y O O 8 X 3 WO Y X 4 4 W X Y \ 7 X 4 A X ₹ X \$ OX3 4 34 ¥ X3 O7X O7 O8 X3 4 4 W(44 77 X3 X4 4X £ 70(6 474 O 4. O4 4(6) CY 77 X \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2 W47700X 9 9 74 77 07 3 7 7 X3 47 WX X0 X3 744X1 730 07 3 7 417 704 1444 XO X3 ₹4♥ WOYX44WX. 9OX, ⊗ 3 W3OO₹ ₹ YOX XO WO♥ XO 4 4OJXO4, X3 X44X147477464X041. $\mp XY0064474$ $\mp XY0064474$ $\mp XY0064474$ $\mp XY006474$ $\mp XY006474$ OYY 94 4W3 08 84 X3: X3 = YOO(A, YA A, 9 4Y 4=7, Y47, 08 =34Y Y7 088 ሃጎ*ፈ*ጎ ሣ ሃX₹, ፈንሷ YOOℓሷ 4 ሷOW *ፈርር* X 4 ፈX ₹ XO ሣጋXጚ ⊗O4ሣፈር X ₹, ₹⊗ X3 ሣHO4 ሷ フ44X孔 タ Y CC ツヘ XO C X X為 X4 4X孔 \ FOタ= \ FX. ゑ ツメモレ Xゑ 4 フメチ4△Oツ Xゑ OC4X Δ 44X WC. $\overline{}$ X3O \mp J4O $\overline{}$ \mp 3 34 Δ $\overline{}$ Y4 Δ 3 WO $\overline{}$ \pm 44X O3 O8 4 X3 31 Y3 W3 34 \mp Y0X 9 Y J 4 \otimes O4 \forall Δ . 90X, \otimes 3 Δ X 4 \forall Y \mp OY Δ \forall 4 \forall 4 Y Δ Y +O \mp X YA "YY ⊗ WÁX OY. ÁYA X3 JÁ4X1. Y ⊗ÁOZX 4 ⊗O∓ ∓ X. X3 Y X3 X4 ÁX1. ∓ ツW ᆍᆍᆧイ CŁ タイOツ ツ、 ムツム X為 ツHOイ ム フムイXŁ ℨℴキᆍ ᆧ (イト、 HOᆍX W႕OF)⊗Oイ Xイツ ツヘ Oフ y ⊗406x.

. C 4. . W47. , § .



47 Δ \mp , 47X . 900Y \mp 7 \mp 7. W. , 4 \mp X0 Y34X 44 H0 \mp X W40 \mp \mp 0 \otimes Y44. $^{-}$ H.

. W YOL⊗. O₹ 1 7x. §§ , .

. *とも*. . W4フ. ドド. § .

#347. ₹. ○※ ※31 4〒13※ ○※ トッタイWW1, ○4 ※31 4〒13※ ○※ Wトッムまッつ イッム 4 はいまままって フロタビキは ツェッキW&ト・4W.

\S . \mp X \mp Y W \mp \mp 447. X34X Y4X OY \mp 9 Y49C \triangle XO X4 4X 4Y \triangle WOYYOY W4X XO1 X3 4.

§ . 83 1 40 X 3 平 51 X 3 47 YW 1 08 7056 W Y Y FX 4年.

4X 74 \mp 7X X3 4 44 \mp 44C O4Q 4 \mp O8 7O3C W % 7 \mp X 4 \mp , 47Q 7 X3 \mp PO C Y \mp 34CC \mp 7 4% O8 X3 %; 3OX Y34X 4Q 88 4 7% WO \mp XO% 34 \mp 7X4OQOW Q 3 XY 7 X3 %, X3 \mp \mp 7 7X 4C W3444WX 4 \mp WO%9O7 XO X3 % 4CC; \mp % 47 X34X O8 %7 7 \mp X 4 47Q 7 \mp O% \pm O4X, 474 \mp 7 Y3AX O8 48O4 177OY 4, \pm 7 4 \mp 07 W3441 Q Y X3 X3 WO%74Q \pm 08 X34X 7OY 4, 47Q Q C 14X Q X0 %4741 3 \mp 4884 4 \mp 674 X34X PO4C X1 \mp 0888 W 7X8O4 OO474 \mp 77 7O470 \mp 6.

§ . t 41 ≠0 4 17

§ . 47 07 4046 466 47W, 04 4 ×4 4×1 08 740x WX 07, 40 ₹ 70x ×47 4747 ×3 ₹ 4 13x.

49 O9 PO4C 4CC 49W, O4 9 4 X 4 4X \pm 08 J4OX WX O9, 9OX 9 9 10 9WO9J4X 9C Y X \pm O 4 19X \pm 9OOY \pm 88 , \pm \pm 0 9OX O8 X 3 9 \pm C \pm 4 J4 4 \pm X X O8 X 3 4 1 3 X O8 \pm 9 10 Y 14 4 W 91 JO9C W 9 9 \pm X 3 18 4 O4 4CC O4 X 3 J44X \pm J4OX WX 4 34 \pm 9OX 15 J4 \pm 7OY WA X 3 4 1 3 X O8 9 Y X 4X 4 9 91 WO99 WX O9 \pm 494 X 4 4 X 91 Y X 3 OX 3 4 JOY 4 \pm 3 9 W \pm 4 4 C 4 X 4 9 \pm X 3 X O8

 \mp ya ya ya \mp xo xa y, 4ya oo 4 w ya xa 4 y y \mp x 4 \mp y xo 4y. Oa \mp 4y 4o/4 \pm 7ox 40 \mp xo \mp ooy \pm 80 \pm 4ya xa 4ox 4a \pm 4 \pm 4a yo x \pm 0oy \pm 80 \pm .

δ . $4 \land 3 \times O \otimes \times 3$ 74 YW $\mp 4 Y \Delta \mp X 4 \times \mp O \otimes \times 3$ YD 4 Y $\times 3 \mp 4 \mp 7$ WX.

ሃፈጊ \forall O4 , X3 \mp 4 ጎ3X \forall ¼ጊ \forall \neq ℓ Oንጎ XO J4 \forall W \mp O4 WO \forall \forall O \forall V \mp \forall OX JO \mp \mp \mp \mp Φ O8 \mp O 4 17 JOY 4; \otimes O4 X3 4 13 X \mp Y3O \mp 4 \mp Y3O \pm 4 X OX \mp X OX \mp X3 J6 Y XOA O8 **↑ツℰŁ。**᠘4 YOX YA ₮*५*८∶᠘YA ⊗。ℐŁX೩ WOYFX XOX OY O⊗ X೩ ₮X᠘X、ℐŁX೩ WO')W ₹₹ O') O⊗ X3 ₹O 4 \'\). O4 97. 4₹ 4 4X O')₹ Y3 W3 X3 ₹O91 WX ₹ 34 Y X3 3 ™, 4 J4 YW O4 WOYYOY X1. 4 Y4 YF JOFF FF 4 O8 4Y1. OY O8 X3OF 4 13XF Y3 W3 O∓O4CCL 9 COY1 XO X3 ₹O 4 1Y 4COY, ₹OW3 J4 YW O4 WOYYOY X1 Y41 F 4W ₹ X, 494 4 4 C X 3 Y ₹ C ₹ O 8 X Y 4CC X ₹ 88 W X ₹ 494 4CC X ₹ 94 X O 44C O 4 ツW ₹₹41₺ WOYF 4O ツW ₹. Oツ८ ₹₹ X3 ₺ 34 ° タ ツ ⊗Oイツ*ムሪヒ*む ₧W JX ム. ⊗3OOへ3 X3 J4 YW ₹ 4YA ₹X4X ₹ O⊗ X3 YJ 4 44 A J YA YX OY X3 YJ 4O4 4YA X3 YJ 4 1. ₹ X ₹ WO4 XO X3 ♥ X3 4 13X 08 X4 4X У1 Y X3 8O4 1 7 JOY 4₹ 474 WO7X44WX У1 ∡XX 77X Δ XO 4 7Δ 4 X3 1° 4W ₹ 08 X ₹09H WX XO X3 W07X4Oℓ 08 X3 4 ₹074 7 40x304 x1. - ')= =x ')1 x34x x3 4 J 4" == 0" Y4= " W ==441 x0 1 **₹**49WX OY. 4OX **₹** 9W X 3 7 4W O⊗ Y **₹**X7346 4, 494 4**1** 9 49**₹** 0⊗ X 3 97 4 46 W47 XOL4X OYF, X3 74 YW \mp 4YA \mp X4X \mp O8 1 4Y4Y1 34 9 Y 496 XO Y4 YX4 Y X 3 7 7 € T Y X 3 7 0 7 7 7 7 7 9 0 8 X 3 4 X 4 1 3 X 4 Y 4 X 3 7 3 4 7 8 W 0 4 4 X 0 X 3 7 7 € E **▼O ツイツえ OX3 4 4 13X ▼ X3 4X X3 ツフ 4 ▼ YOY WOY ▼ 4 4 4 4 ▼ 4 4 70 96 W O8 ≢O** 4 **19∓**.

§ . H X ₹ X 3 4 X 3 4 \ A 3 X O 8 9 4 7 9 7 4.

JOY 4₹, 474 XO ₹ 74 X3 7 4 JOX ₹, ₹ 7W X3 ₹ 34 4 4 13X XO X4 4X Y X3 X3 7. 83 ₹ C4XX 1 W 1WO™ ₹ X1 ™ X3 ™ 4 Ŋ JO ŊX OJOŊ Y3 W3 X3 Y3OC PO ₹ X OŊ YOOLA 9 49=04A XO 4WYYOYL AN X3 4 N3X 08 Y NOX 4X YN 4YA X4 4X YN, 4YA XO WOYX \(\pi \ \times \) \(\pi \) ∡ቹ ነ O⊗W3ፈX ረ ፈንሷ ቃ ነሃነ , Y3 W3 3ፈ X3 4 \3X O⊗ ቃፈንሃነ 4. 3ፈ , *ቃ*ጊ ሃፈXO4ፈረ WO')₹ PO ')W , 4 A 13X XO XA 4X Y X3 ⊗OA 1 1 JOY A₹, 46X3OO13 X3 W X ₹ ') PO ₹X OY 9 ₹O9H WX XO X3 4OY Y OY O8 4 74 YW : 8O4 X3 4 13X O8 94YY 4 O4 O8 ¼4ツ₹. WOツJ4 ϡ ツΔ₹ ΧϡϟΧ Ο⊗ ヘ4ϟ")Χ ツヘ ₹ΟWWOO4₹ Ο⊗ Χ4ΟΟJ₹. J4O Δ Δ ₹ΟWϡ $\forall X \ X \land \Delta \ X \circlearrowleft \ A44 \forall X \ X \dashv OOJ \mp, \ X \circlearrowleft \ A \ \forall O \mp X \ \forall \ W \ \mp \mp 4 \dashv \ \ell E \ \# \ 4 X \land \ell \ \# \ 4 X \circlearrowleft \ X \circlearrowleft \ C \ \mp X \ \forall \ X \circlearrowleft \ X \hookrightarrow \ X \hookrightarrow$ 47716 W4X OYF "Y44 XO X3 " OY X3 ₹09H WX 97. 4 804 17 70Y 4. 4Y4 XO X4 4X 4 = J WX Y1 X3 WOYA X OY=. 3 YW X &OCCOY= X34X X3 1 Y41 4C=O A JOX 4Y ∡√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
√
< ₹4" X " ₹X 4 Y X3 X3 44") ₹X44X O O O O X3 4 O Y D D V X 4 7 4 6 7 0 6 W . X3 1 3 4 ツ X ③ 4 JOY 4 X ○ ツ₹O4 4 ₹J WX X O ₹OW ③ ⊗O4 へッ ツ ツ ₹X 4₹ ¼₹ WO ♡ X O X ゑ ツ. Y 3 ¼X WOY=X4YX J44WX W . 30Y 4 F4CX 4 4Y4 FX44044 Y447 F0W3 4 13XF Y47 99 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

§ . "Y Y \(\frac{1}{2} \) A\(\frac{1} \) A\(\frac{1} \) A\(\frac{1} \) A\(\frac{1}{2} \) A\(\frac{1}{2

§ . OØ 3 ™ Y3O ™OZ =X= ZYOX3 A ™ X3 № AW = OØ X3 A N3X OØ ™JZZ==1.

90X X 3 ₹ ₹ X 0 9 O Y Δ 4₹ X O O A O Y C T O O A X Y O O D J A W : Y A A J X 4 O A O W ₹ O X 3 A 4 13X=. =X 4660Y= 0= X0 W0X 088 840" 4" " " " 466 3 = 4 =004W =. 4" X0 OWW 4 = O) = Y > Y Y Y 4 A OO = 4 J 4 = = 4 X O X > Y Y = X A = OO Y OX A 4 C Y 4 X O Y = . Y30 44 10 91 X0 004 9 97. Y 44 094 4 90 096 14X 09 X0 4660Y X3 9 49 OJJO4XOY X1 08 J 434JF WOY 1 Y 3 Y YX 66 7 YW 08 4 YOY YXOOF Y4XO4 4YA 4009X, 804)\frac{1}{2}X \text{YW}, \frac{1}{2}X \text{W} \text{W} \text{V} \text{X} \text{W} \text{W} \text{V} \text{X} \text{W} \text{W} \text{V} \text{X} \text{Q} Y X3OOX X3 ∮ ₹ ↑ 4 ₹ WOY ₹ YX, ∮OX, Ŋ O44 4 XO 4 O 4 ↑ Ŋ↑ O88 YW XO **▼○ 4 ヘッチ、へ○○4 4 孝=○ッ手 ツ○▼X 9 466 ヘ 4 ⊗○4 4 ⊗○手 ッへ X○ 6 X X 3 4 ツッ ▼X 4**手 フ4 〒 = : 4 Y Δ Y X 3 ▼ O W 3 A 4 ∓ O Y = X 3 1 Y O = X A ∓ X ▼ B X A X A X A A A A A F T O = A X O W4 X W4C 474 409 00₹ HO7WXO4 ₹, 4CX3OO13 X3 4 40 70X 1º ₹X 477 OJ 7 Y44. $90X X 3 \mp \mp 4 \Delta C W 4 X 7 4 0 W \Delta 7 1, Y 3 W 3, <math>\otimes$ 70 X H 0 \mp X \otimes Δ 31. A A \mp 07 \mp X 3 A X A 4 J 48 WXCL \(\PiX\) \(47 07 7 407X04.

§ . ⊗ \$ ♥ ♥ ₹ X 4 O ⊗ 4 ⊗ 4 ♥ 4 ♥ 4 ₹ X O ∮ 4 W 4.

§ . O⊗ 4 ₹ ∆ ')X '" ') ₹X 4₹.

▼O∮**∓** ∓X ツヘ、 ፈツሏ **▼OW**\$ ፈ∓ 4 ८4X XO X\$ WO)₽X XOX O) O⊗ ፈ へO 4)")X ፈуሏ X\$ ~~ 4 4x 4 x 4 y yx 08 x 3 4 7096 W. — 4y4 № x 4y4 80y yx 744x ₹ y x 3 ₹x4x . &w. ツ**キ**フ イ ツへ *4* ツ*4* X Oツ, Oイ へ ツ*4とに*も フと*4* ツ, ⊗ イ〇へ*4と*, *4* ツム イX OOO **=**, Y X ネ *4* X *4* **=** X COPOAL, X3 X3 AFX OO 74 Y, 4YA X3 74YY AF OO WOOAXF. - X34X 4COY YOOCA 9 ツO4 X&4ツ ₹0⊗⊗ W ツX XO HO₹X &7 X\$ WOY4OWX O& Y ₹ 4%4 J4O 4 9X 4O6 4₹ ₺ Δ ₹" ₹₹ У1 X3 Y. ⊗3 JOZ ₹3 10 4YY YX ₹ YOX ⊗OY4 O⊗ 4 ₹ Δ YX Y Y ₹X 4₹; 4Y4 YA A X3 A YXA 10 ∓ Y X3 X3 Y Y9 A∓ O⊗ X3 A X 34 ⊗OAY ∓3 A 9OX XOO Y4Y1 , 4 YOYW O JO96 WCZ 4 4∓07 ♥ 804 ♥ 7 7 X X Y 4 X 4 A ₹ X 4 7 W . ₹ 7 X X Y 4 4 0 8 WOYJC4 Y Δ , Y X 3 OJ Y Δ X, O \otimes X 3 \otimes 4 YW 3 4Y944 \mp \mp 4 Δ O4 \mp OYY W \mp \mp 44 C1. J4OCOYN YN A $\mp \mp X \angle Y$ Y JOCLYA, $\angle YA$ A WCZA A XAZ A OONAX XO A WOYF A A A Z4 FJL. FY , OX3 4 Y Y9 4F O8 X34X 904L YO 4 804 4 C4Y XO 4 10C4X X3 **ሧ ሃጎ**ል0ሣ.

§ . 30Y X3 7 7 FX 4 F 08 47 7 7 44 X0 4 4 4 7 XX A.

⊗3 ~4 4x 4 W464" x ₹ 08 Y44 44, x3 "004 x ₹ ")W0" y yx 0y y4x 0y ₹ x0 J4 ₹ 4 ツ インチ ⊗Oイ JOXX ソヘ イン ソム XO X. ೩ ンW X タ WOツ モ ン W ₹₹イイユ、 X೩イX, ᠈ ン X೩ ሣ △₹X O⊗ 3O∓X (X ₹, X3 ₹ 9 4X (9 4X ₹ XO ₹ 1/4 7/ 1) ₹X 4₹ XO 4W3 OX3 4, ⊗O4 X3 70470₹ 08 ७४५ ७२ 0 4x04 ₹ 08 7 4W , 0474070₹4€ X ७४ ७२ X0 ७0४ 44X X\$ X447=JO4X= O⊗ 3O=X C 441. =X = X40, Y4 4, X34X X3 7 7 =X 4 O⊗ 47 7 71 W*4*"""OX WO" Y X3OOX J 4" ₹₹ O": *4*WWO4*4* "*1\2*, *4* J*4*₹₹JO4X, O4 ₹*4*⊗ ~WO"4OWX, **₹**4**₹ツ** △ ⊗O4 ╕ ツ, X╕ 4 X╕4OOへ╕ X╕ УX 4 УX OУ O⊗ **₹**O७ WO७७0 ⊗4 УД, O4 *9*Д O) O8 X3OF) FF 11 4F Y3O 44 J4OX WX A 37 X3 (4YF O8 Y44 4)A O8 Y3O) Y $\mp 34CC \mp 749 \times 3 \mp 40C = \mp 3434 \times 4007 \times 404099 \times 4 \mp X \mp X40 \times 4C \mp 0 \times 34X$ \otimes O4 \mp O9 \mp X4YX 4C 4 4 \mp OY \mp , X3 \mp 4 \otimes -WOY Δ OWX %4 \mp 1 θ A0 \oplus 5 A1, 4%4A2%5 \mp 5 OY Δ Ͻ Δ ΧΟ Χϡ ͺͺϪϽΕΧ Α. 9ΟΧ Χϡ Ε (9 ΑΧΤ. Υϡ Wϡ Ε 4ΟΧϡΟΑ Σ Δ 9T. Χϡ W44 Χϡ4Χ 4L Y4X OY = 900Y4 XO 9 = XOY OY 3 4 OYY = 48 XL. = YO 944 XO 004 642 Y1 X ΔΟΥ') 4ቹ 4 ጎ ን 44ሪ 'ን4ኮ 'ን, X34X Y 44 'YOX XO 4 8OF 4Δ') XX ንጎ 4ንΔ 3 44 ንጎ 4ን リ ツル ≡ ツ リ ≡× 4: X 3 4 X ≡ X O ≡ 4 1, X 3 4 X Y 4 4 4 6 O) , 4 リ △ O ⊗ X ≡ 6 Ø, ≡ У O X 4 ₹088 W YX 4 4₹0Y 804 4 80₹ Y1 XO 3 44 4Y1 J40J0₹46 W0Y Y1 840Y 4Y Y Y1. タOX X&4X, XO Y4444ツX ₹OW\$ 4 ⊗O₹4८, X\$ 4 ツO₹X トヒ ₹X ₹Oツ 4 4₹Oツ 0⊗ 4 744X WO644 Y4XO4, 4YA Y3 W3 4 FXF O7OY 47 100A 1400YAF, 4F, 804 YFX4YW, Y3 Y 44 X806 474 A = 17 71 Y 71 34= 97 3 = 077 W0740WX, 1 Y 0= H0=X W4O= XO 4JJ4 & Y4 X&4X & = OYCL YX YX OY, Y = Y4 Y1 & F Y Y = X 4 = 4Y4 Y4Y Y1 74070₹4८₹, ₹ XO Δ ₹07 X X3 7 79 4₹ 08 4 W078 Δ 44W1, XO COCC X3 7 7XO \mp WO4 X1 31 3064 31 OOX 846 \mp 477 4443W \mp 08 7 4W , 434 X3 3 XO O 470Y 4 X3 y 31 ∓O474 ∓.

 $9 \otimes O4 \ Y \ WO)WCOA \ X3 \mp W34JX 4, \ X Y CC 9 J4OJ 4 XO A <math>\mp WO \mp \mp 4 \ W C 944X A$ $+O \mp X O)$, Y3 W3 $34\mp 9 \ 9 \otimes X \ 9 A 4X A$. $\mp X \mp 4\mp y A Y3 X3 4 <math>\otimes O4 \ 7$ y4X O) y4X O) y4X O) y4X O y4

W 4WO™=X¼™ O⊗ ¼WXO¼/ JO≡= ∓= O). ⊗ X¾ = NX 4 =X O⊗ X¾ 4 ¼⊗⊗¼ 4∓ ≡O 4 TO 4: 474, 74 4, X3 4 W4770X 9 4 704 W 4X4 7 406, O4 O7 X34X \= 704 ∡ኅብ ፈቃሪ XO X3 ሪፈY O8 ሃፈX Oሃቹ ፈሃΔ X3 ሃΔ J ሃΔ JWL O8 ₹XፈX ቹ. ፈቹ 8Oብ ኅሃ ብቹ 34 YO 4 \3X XO YX 4⊗ 4 Y X3 4O" ₹X W WOYW 4Y ₹ O⊗ 4 Y4X OY, X3 7 44 YOX O4C \ A XO W4Y 4\frac{1}{4} 4\frac{1}{4} AVA \frac{1}{4} AVA \ O4∆ 4 XO ∆ X 4") 1 3OY 844 X ₹ X3 4 HO₹X O4 O1HO₹X, 83 ₺ "14₺, 8 X3 ₺ X3 ₺ У1 7407 4. ₹0770₹ X\$ 4 ^\$X XO 4 4791 A XO X\$ 70₹₹ ₹₹ 07. Y\$ 9 4 Y4X 09 \$4₹ 474 XO 4 ₹Y X3 WOY₹ ₽O YW ₹ O8 3 4 YY X1 O4 OJ Y 3O₹X (X1, WOY₹ Δ 4 3 4 X3 YW 804Y444 47 484 474 FO 4 17 FX4X, Y X300X X4Y 71 07 X3 77 C F X0 X3 J4 YW 3L Y3O% =3 Y4 \mp 1O 4Y Δ . H44 Δ Y4C %4 Σ 44 Y 4 W Δ CO%9344X, Y3O%H4OYY CC 34A = YX 4= 4Y94==4404 &4OY X3 4 709C W O& FY7C4YA, 4YA 4 8O= A rJ CC △ X3 A JA YW , ₹O∮Y X XO LYOX3 A - ⊗ X3 L W3LYY X3 OAL A O⊗ **≢OWW ≢≢ O7, 474 4WYYOY6 41 4 ≢O 4 17 XO X3 J4 HO4 W 08 X3 Y4XO446 474** 4770 9X △ 3 4 \bigcirc 804 \bigcirc 97 \bigcirc 97 \bigcirc 4∓ \bigcirc 94 \bigcirc 1, \bigcirc 9 X 3 \bigcirc 97 \bigcirc 97 \bigcirc 4 Y 3 \bigcirc X 3 \bigcirc 7 \bigcirc 97 \bigcirc 97 \bigcirc 97 \bigcirc 97 \bigcirc 98 \bigcirc 9 ∮ ሃ ላOሃ ፈቹ ረፈY⊗Oረ: X ቹ ሃO ዯOፈብብ ረ Oብ ቃOቹ ሃ ቹቹ O⊗ X3 ብቹ. ፈX X3 ቃ Ղ ሃሃ ሃጊ O⊗ X3 (4=X W)XO41. H344(= 404 08 WOA 474) 4. 34 71 09X4 7 4 X3 W40Y7 08 WY △ 7, XO X3 J4 HO△ W O⊗ 3 ₹ 7 J3 Y W ↑ ₹7074, У 7↑ O⊗ J06474, Y4₹ ₹007 4WYYOYC △↑ △ 11 YO∓X ₹O A ↑Y₹. CC 4O1, Y Y ₹X A O⊗ X3 ⊗A YW3 YOY4AW3, $3.747. X3. 8004X3, 73 \mp 4.774XW3 \mp 08.X3. X3.08.4746.$ JC4 YC1 ∓4 A XO X3 74 ∓ 4 yx. 4y y. 4cc x3 ∓ 4 4 \mp 0y \mp 4y4 W0y \mp 4 44x 0y \mp \mp 34cc y0x 74 yx x3 y y1 840" X4 4X 11 Y X3 H344(₹. 8 3 8 14 X X O 9 3 ₹ 11 X 4 ₹X, 41 4 X 34 X O 8 3 ₹ Ψ ንጎΔΟΫ. ⊗ϡ ቹ 4 ሣፈብሃ Υፈቹ ቹ ንቹ *9*ሪ ፈንΔ ΗΟΔ W ΟΟΨ. ⊗ϡ Ψ ንጎ Ο⊗ ⊗ብፈንW Υፈቹ y xa 4 xa hoan yo4 xa no44a 4y 0⊗ xa wy a ≢a y4x oy, xa4x a ≢aoola, WO7X4441 XO X3 7X 4 ₹X₹ 08 3 ₹ 0Y7 У 71407, 4 80₹ XO 4WУ70Y6 41 X3 У 71 Y30" WY 4 7 344 W30= 7, 074 4 74 X 7W X34X 4 W0"7 X X04 344 X 4" 4 H3446 = 47 O=O47 4. 344 X3 W3441 9 7 78OO74 4 7HO=X W X Y4= 474884 4 Y3 W3 Δ Δ YOX ⊗4((OYΔ 4 X3 WO\Y Z4YW O⊗ ⊗O4 \Y 4\overline{\sigma}.

¹⁰³ Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

は347. ま. ○8 83r Wr r-446 O44r-4W O8 J0*96*まは ツまツまW8r-4W [—] O8 83r 4r-74r-Wr-7848ま r は3444r8r-4 [—] 474 O8 83r 307004 40r 80 ツまツまW8r-4W.

§ . O4 1 9 O8 X3 ₹ 446 O44 4₹ O8 7046 W 9 9 ₹X 4₹.

§ . 4 74 ₹ 7×4× W3444WX 4.

ド 41 ツリ∓X 4. リ∓Oツ ツ 4∓O4 . 4 フ4 ∓ ツX∓ 3 ∓ ツ4∓X 4. 4∓ 41 4′へ ツX O4 4 C へ4X 4 J 4 ₹ 9X ₹ 3 ₹ WOY₹X XO YX. 4OX X3 ₹ 4 J 4 ₹ 9X 4X OY 4 C4X ₹ XO X3 4884 4₹ O8 \mp XO \vdash 4W \mp , 74 \mp 4 \rightarrow 4%4 \checkmark 4 \mp \mp 4X \frown X3 4 \ 3X \mp 4 \mp 7 WX Y\ Y3 W3 3 \mp XO X4 \checkmark X Y $3 \mp y4 \mp x 4 \mp \mp x 44.4 (x 300 1 3 \mp 0 w 3 4 7 4 \mp y x 4 x 0 y \mp 4 4 y x x 4 y 4 1 y 4 4 0 y 4 1 y 4 4 0 y 4 1 y$ 47Δ ₹○ ⊗41 4₹ 1 ₹J WX₹ X3 ₹₹ 9W ○⊗ 48⊗4 1₹, X ₹ Y X3 49 49₹X14WX O9 O8 "" " | TX | AF XO | A J | A T | YX X 3 " | YOX | OY/A | Y X 3 | A | A | A | XX = LYA | Y X 3 | X | LY = LW X OY O 8 X3 4 4884 41 40x 4610 y x3 4 4 1y x1 x3 4 14 4xy f1 4y4 x3 4 14 - y y yw . FX Y4F, YO 4009X, XO X30F F 1746 OWW4F O7F O8 FX4X, X30F W 1 707 F 801 Y3 W3 4794==4404= 44 = 7X, 4=, 804 7=x47W , 7444 47 =, X34X X3 = W0=X07 X4OO96 474 7944444₹₹₹7 7X, ₹ 08X 7 74040WX 08 4 88 WO6X ₹ 474 4 ₹70X ₹. ⊗3 ₹ W 1WO™₹X¼YW 3¼₹ ↑ Y 9 1X3 XO Δ ⊗8 1 YX O1Δ 1₹ O8 JO9ℓ W ™ Y ₹X 1₹, ₫YΔ 44 OO₹ △ ↑4 ₹ O⊗ 4 J 4 ₹ YX4X OY. HO₹XOŸ \$4₹ ₹X49€ ₹\$ △ X\$4 J 4 YW J4€ フ 4手OY 4YA A 1Y X1.

§ . 47944₹₹4404₹.

§ . 4 ₹ 4 7X ₹.

§ . ツソ **** 本 4**手.

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathcal{C}\mathcal{A}\mp\mathsf{X}\mathcal{C}\mp\mathsf{X}, \, \mathcal{A} \ \ \mathsf{WO}\mp\mathsf{XO} \ \ \mathsf{O}\otimes \ \ \mp\mathsf{X} \ \mathcal{C}\mathcal{C} \ \ \mathsf{MOA} \ \ \mathsf{A} \ \ \mathsf{W} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{X} \ \mathsf{AOA} \ \mathsf{O} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathcal{A} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{X} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{X} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{X} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{X} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{X} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{X} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{X} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{Y} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{X} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{X} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{X} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{$

FJ & YX Y4\ 4\OJX & O⊗ \ Y4\ Y4\ Y1\ Y1\ Y1\ X4\ Y0X Y \ X3\ 4\ Y1\ O1\ O8\ X3\ X3\ W4Y J4 X Y4 X0 Y0 J44X W0/44 X4 4X" YX. ⊗3 "Y 7 ∓X 4 4 J4 ∓ 7X ∓ 3 ∓ "J4 ∓X 4 Y 4 ∡ኅ୦ ∡ሃሏ ሃሏ X ብሣ ሃፈX ሣፈሃሃ ብ Y3 W3 Wፈሃሃ0X ቃ ዋ0ፈሪ X0 X3 ⊗ ብ∓X ሏ ኅብ : WOY = +O YX/1 3 744 = YO 4 704 Y 1 /4 Y 17 74 - Y Y YW XO X3 4794 = ∓4404 3 = "YX XL Δ XO X3 Λ ") 44L 4 Λ44Δ ΔΟ XO 4 WOY8 Δ YX 4L 7 4FO" "YX 4OFX Δ 97L 4 **≢O 4 19 Y X3 X3 "4941 " 9X O8 3 ₹ 4884 4₹ 494 3 70₹₹ ₹₹ ₹ 466 X3 4 13X**₹ ₹₹ УХ 46 XO X3 W3444WX 4 O8 4 JO36 W "" ") ₹X 4. Ø3 ₹ "Y4 X 4" ") "4X PO46 X1 ₹ YOX W3OO₹ XO Y ₹X Y X3 X3 W3444WX 4 O& 4Y94₹₹44O4: 4Y4, OY X3 OX3 4 34YA, X Y4Z 9 4WW JX A 9Z Y Y 08 44YY, Y30 Y00LA 9 0YY LL Y1 X0 0YA 4X4Y X3 088 W 08 4 = 4 1X, 414 X0 4WPO = W 1 X3 X4 4X 71 = 1X 4(60 X X 4 14 4X 4 4 ₹X 7WX 07 X347 ₹ 77C 77 7 ₹X 4₹. 😵 3 ₹ 4C₹0 44 Y X300X 477. 744X WOC44 4XX4 90X 09 08 4499 494 W3444WX 4, 90X, 97 WO\(\text{X}\) 49 YOY 7/4W & 79 4 4X /7 48X 4 X3 4994==4404, 04 09 4 6 6 4 X3 X3 Y 07 124044 7447.

§ . HOYFO(₹, 4'\ YX₹, 4 JOX ₹, WOYY) ₹₹ OY 4₹, &W.

§ . HA A YX 4C年.

§ . ₹У₹Х4ОWX ОУ₹.

§ . 4 \3X \0\00000 \model \y\00000 \model \y\00000 \model \y\00000 \model \y\00000 \model \y\00000 \model \y\00000 \model \model \y\000000 \model \y\00000 \model \y\000000 \model \y\00000 \model \y\000000 \model \y\00000 \model \y\000000 \model \y\00000 \model \y\000000 \model \y\0000000 \model \y\00000000 \model \y\0000000 \model \y\0000000 \model \y\0000000000 \model \y\00000000000000 \model \y\00000000000000000000000000000000

Y 34 = 9490 X34X 4L =0 4 19, 4L WOTTOY XL, 494 9 4L 94 4046, Y30 $34\mp443XXOX44XYX38O437JOY4\mp$, $34\mp46\mp0X34XO8\mp747$ **4™94**₹₹4ΔΟ4₹. ₩ X3 J4 ₩ Δ У1 ₩34JX 4. ⊗3 ₽Ο ₹X ΟУ 4Δ" X₹ Ο⊗ У0 ↑) 4¼(¼¥) 4¥0)¥)X40¥X △ Y X3 X3 ¼88¼ 4¥, ¼У△ ¥X △ Y X3 X3 JOY 4¥, 08 X30= Y30 34 4 1 13X X0 X1 4X. 801X3 1, X3 7 7 FX 1= 08 17 F0 1 17 41 Y X300X 3 \mp X4X 09, 4CCOY 4 X0 9HOL 4CC X3 4 13X \mp 494 J4 4014X \mp 9 CO91 91 ¥WWOAQ YN XO X3 N Y A¥CCL ₹X¥9C ₹3 Q WO₹XOM. X3 XM9X₹₹¥4QO4 ₹ X JO9C W ツリ =X 4. 4 フ4 = ツX ツヘ X3 フ 4=Oツ 4ツム ム ヘリ X1 O8 4 =O (4 へツ: 4ツム, 4 = X3 = X3 4 804 07Y 66 77 X0 447 X X3 4794 = #4404 08 47 7W07 4 4496 = X4X, 8407 4 4 701747W XO 747 71 3 7 307004₹ 08 ₹0 4 ₹X 710 ₹3 4 4 7 74. 40X X ₹ ツᲙ७ ⊗ ₹X X&ᲙX 47. ₹O 4 へ७ &Კ₹ Კ७ ₱ОᲙ८ 4 へ&X О⊗ WᲙO₹ ७७ ३ ७₹ ८⊗ XO ₤ 4 7 4 ₹ 7 X 4 7 X 3 8 4 ₹ X 4 ₹ Y CC 4 ₹ 7 X 3 ₹ WOY4 O4 X 3 X 3 44 4 74 : 4Y4 X 3 **≢O 4 19419XX ₹ 9X XC4XO4 ₹X 910 ₹3 4 4 ₹7 ₩X 9 X3 14 £X ₹0₩ X1 08** ツ4X OツŦ. Y 34 〒3OYツ 9OOツ ŦŦ. H3. ŦŦŦ. X34X X3 4 へツ X孔 O8 ツ4 フ ツ4 ツX 'ሃ4X OYF ₹ ₹₹ YX 4CCL X3 ₹4''': X34X 4 ₹O 4 へり J4 YW , 3OY 4 COY 3 '''4L 44'YY ሣOንፈብWል. ን Xል ∓ፈሣ ሣፈንን ብ ፈቹ ፈ ΔΥፈብ⊗ ቹ ፈ ሣፈን ዋOፈርርጊ Y Xል ፈ ጎ ፈንX፡ 4(X30013, 74 4, X3 70(X W4(1 47X 74Y ₹ 4 701 W07F7 W000₹ 8 101 7 X3 ^ y 446 ₹0W XZ X&4y X& AY44&, 4yA &4₹. 0y X&4X 4WWO0yx, 4 ^4 4X 4 704X 0y O⊗ 4 ₹J WX 474 704 ₹ 1746 307004₹ J4 4 XO 3 7. ₹X ₹ 4 7X, X3 7, X34X 74 YW , 47 ₹X4X , X4O67 70₹₹ ₹₹ 4 08 ₹0 4 17X7, 34₹ 4 13X X0 ₹ Y4 4 41 14 4X 7HO41; X ₹, 7 84WX, WO7X ₹X 71 X3 4 ₹O 4 17 4 17 X1. 474 8 $X \otimes \mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{T$ 301004₹ Y3 W3 W0₹X07 J44X W0*L44L1, 4*₹₹ 17₹ X0 X3 | 4 J4 ₹ 7X4X | 08 *4* **≢O 4 ↑7. ⊗3 У 7↑ ○8 ⊗447₩ 447 X₹ 70 47944₹₹4404₹ ⊗407 X3 74 7₩ ₹ ○8** 1 47471, 47 4 80 7 71 XO X3 4 7 7 7 7 X 47 X3 307004 477 1 A XO X3 8 47 X A 14 O⊗ 4 J 4 ₹ ")X 4 X O"; 1 X 3 A W ₹ 4"944₹₹4404₹ ⊗40" X3 J 4 ")W ₹ O⊗ ₹X 4(1. ⊗3 44 ∓ 0 7 $466 \uparrow \Delta \otimes 0$ 4 $X \otimes 7 \mp W$ 07 $\Delta OWX \mp X \otimes 4$ $X \otimes W$ 07 $\Xi \Delta A$ 7 $X \otimes C4XX + X \otimes A$ 709 Y04 J 4⊗ WX*C*I ∓O 4 1,7 J4 7W ∓ X3,47 X3 ⊗O47 4,4 W4O∓ , X3,0013 PO4*CCI 4*∓∓4*C*∓ 08 X3 77 404 474 X3 77 4. X3 7 44 70X 404(CT 47 74 7X 07 X3 77 44(₹X*4C*1. *4*₹ O 1 X3O₹ O⊗ 1 17471. *9*OX ⊗147W , ₹ 71 X34X X3 ⊗O17 1 4O 7OX ∡WXO*ፈርር*ጌ WOን≢X XOX *ሏ* ጋፈብX O⊗ Xጷ ጎ ብጛፈን W *∮*OΔጚ. ንOብ ፈ≢≢ ≢X ፈX Xጷ Δ X≢. WOO'JX YAYW \(\pi \text{X}\) \(4.4)\(\pi \text{COX} \) \(\mathred{Y}\) \ △ X4W3 X3 > 840 > X3 > 71 4.

₹ ₹3*4((* YOX 3 4 YX 4 YXO 4 Δ X4 (O8 X3 3OYOO4₹ ΔΟ 4YΔ 4WXO4*((*1.74 Δ XO W $(X \mp 4)\Delta \Delta \mp X$ YWX OYF Y3 W3 OF4 $^{\prime}$, 4Y Δ X3 $^{\prime}$ J4 $^{\prime}$ C Y $^{\prime}$ Y $^{\prime}$ YY $^{\prime}$ 4 \mp O \otimes X3 $^{\prime}$ X $^{\prime}$, ¾ JO YX 4 OOX 4₹ J4OJ 4 ԻJ4 ₹₹ OY₹ OØ X¾ 4 ₹J WX 4O XO X¾ 4 J4 ₹ YX4X O⊗ ¼ ∓O 4 ↑୬. ४୬△ X ୭୦₹X ∮ O∮₹ 4 △ 3 4 . Y X 3 4 ↑¼4△ XO X 3 ୬↑₹. O⊗ YEX XOX OY 4YA WOEXOY. X34X, Y3 Y 4 744WX W = =0 =X49 ℓ =3 A, 4= XO Y744X, 4WWO4 Δ 7 \uparrow XO X \Diamond O \mp 4 \uparrow \mp 47 Δ 7 \pm 47 Δ 7 \pm 47 λ 4 \mp 0 \otimes X \Diamond 4 \uparrow \uparrow 4 \downarrow 4 \downarrow 4 \downarrow 4 \downarrow 4 \downarrow 0 \downarrow 4 \downarrow XX \downarrow Δ 494 9 W ₹₹411 C4Y O⊗ 94X O9₹ 1 PO 1 ₹ X34X Y ₹30064 J47 4 ⊗ 1 9W XO ₹0W3 ツŦX XOX Oツ, ፈツሏ ፈWX, Y X為 4 ₮J WX XO ₮OW為 X為 ツヘ₮, ツ X為 ₮ፈツ ツイムツツ 4 ¼₮ ⊗ X為 ₺ 4 4ሪሪጌ JOŦŦ ŦŦ & 4ሪሪ X&4X 4ሪO Y& W& X& OJ ን Oን O& ንሃፈንሃ ንል ጻፈŦ ፈንን Ի & XO J WOL 44 J 4 4014X O8 49 4 J 94 J J 4 J 4 XO Y 44 A F A 4X J 74 F J W O8 X A 74 YW XO Y3O" 3 $\mp \mp$ YX. \otimes 3 \mp 4 \3X 1-74 \mp 7 \mp X34X 3 \mp 4WYYOY ℓ 4\ 4\ 4\ 7 X3 4 7 4 ₹ 9×4× 0⊗ 4 ₹0 4 19; X0 4 80₹ X, X3 4 804, X0 X3 4 3944₹₹4404 0⊗ 4 ₹X.4X Y3 W3 ₹ X.4O.€ Y4 J Y4 YX, YOO.€ 9 40 Y1 4Y YHO.€ X0 X3.4X ₹X.4X , 4Y4, ツ ₹0ツ ツ メŦ0イ 。 ム ヘイメム ツヘ メ。 ⊗氡 WY XS イキ。 Y氡0 ⊗Oイツ イヒモ、 Y イ ツOW╕ ム フ イ メム フXキ 7 X 3 44X 08 Y44 X 347 7 X 3 X PO XX 08 WOO4X = 474 844 8407 9 71 フOツWX C OO = Oツ X 3 〒WO 1 O 8 ツ 1 W 1 ツOツL, 3 4 , Oツ ∓Oツ OWW 4 ∓ Oツ =, ∓O∮ツ XX Δ XO 9 X 4 4X 4 7 4 7 477 4 079 WOT 7 1 X 3 4 7 7 X 1 08 X 3 4 7 4X 07. \(\text{T} \) 4™94₹₹₹4004₹ ₹0⊗⊗ 4 4 X3 У У1 0⊗ ⊗44УW , 4У4 X3 У096 ₹ 0⊗ 3 ₹ W004X, X0 4 ⊗O₹ X 3 7 X 3 O ₹ 3 O 7 O O 4 ₹ Y 3 W 3 W O ₹ X O 7 3 Å ₹ 4 7 Å 4 Å ₹ ₹ 7 X Å C X O X 3 ∡ツタᲙ₹₹ネム○イ₹ ○⊗ ₹○ イ ヘツ₹. ፈツム フᲙイX ₩○૮Კイℓ₹ X氡ፈX ○⊗ タ ツヘ ₩○ イ ム タ ⊗○イ X氡 Ψ 77 4X X3 4 404 7W . WO" 08 X3 4 70 9 4 730 97 Y 9 XX 4 Y34X X3 7 OY 4 X0 X3 1/04 $\mp X40$ 1/230Y004: 40X X3 OJ Y OY O& X3 Y4HO4 XZ J4 4 (A, 4YA 4X (Y1X3 X3 Z 4CC Z CA A, OY 9 Y1 ¼₹∓O4 Δ X3¼X X3 ¼™9¼₹₹¼ΔO4₹ O8 X3 4 ¼X O9 3¼Δ 9OX YO49 X3 4 3¼X₹ 9 74 \ YW 08 & Y47, X& 8004X&, 4660Y Y1 X& 84WX X0 &4 9 Y X40 , X& 4410Y YX Y4₹ YOX OY4Y₹Y 4496. ⊗3 WY XZ 4₹ Y 13X 34 4 76 4, X34X Y 3 Y47 ₹ X Y X3 4 ሃፈX OY Yፈ≢ YOX ጊ X ₹Oረ ሣሃረጊ ፈ₩ሦYOYረ ΔՂ Δ ⊗4 _ ፈንΔ_ YΔ J YΔ YX O⊗ X3 _ ሣJ 4 . ፈቹ X 344 C4X C1 9 Y 91 X3 X4 4X1 O8 Y ₹X734C 4 Y . ⊗3 7 7 7 3X 34 ∓4 4, X34X. **4/**X30013 X3 171 Δ W ₹₹01₹ 34Δ Y0X 9 Y Δ0/1 4XX YX X0 ₹07701X X3 **≢OWW 事事○4事 47礼 ○9ん ヘイス ○7 XO WOツツ X 4 事 ツ ८41 ○7、 4X フ4 事 7X、 4事 X3、 74 X ○7 事** "904 ")८ ^3X ") △ 4"Д "904 4XX ")X XO 70 ")X≣ 0⊗ X34X ")4X04. ≣3 Y ८८ ")OX ⊗4 ८ XO ₹07704X & 4 ∆ 19 XL 9 4 904 9 WO9 91 9499 4. Y&4X 4 1 1×4404∆ 944L SOYOOAF YAL, YOXS AAFJWXF, ABJWXF, ABJWX, ABJ80x04, ₹088 4 3 4₹ 68 x0 9 ₹0 844 96 7A A 97 x30₹ 7Dx7 7J449₹ 08 △ ₹X YWX OY, ¼₹ XO O 4/OOY X3¼X J WO/ ¼4 J4 4O¼X Y3 W3 WO₹XOY 3¼₹ , X3 3 (X W 30 A Z 4 74 4 4 ∓∓ 7X 46. Y3 7 600 ∓ X3 ⊗ ⊗X 7X3 ∓ X 4 46∓4W , 7 \triangle WC Y \triangle \mp Y \triangle Y1 A'Y94 \mp \mp 4 \triangle 04 \mp X0 W0Y7C Y YX \otimes Y AWW04 \triangle Y1 X0 W0 \mp X0Y, 0YX C 08 X34X H0\(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\fr **Α = YO=X HA4 =X4 Y Y4H =X1 Y CC YO COY1 4 Y= =X OY 4 WC4 Y YA WA ΔΟ = YOX** 84 X3806 4662.

47X, 47Δ .

. \mp 9 Y WPO 804X, %4 \pm 1 \pm 1 \pm 1 4 744X W0C44 4WW009X 08 X3 Y30C X44% \mp 4WX 09. 834X Y4 X 4 \pm H0 \mp X 8 49C 9 F74 \mp \mp 1 90 4 08 94 194X 09 414 09 Y4 195X X3 WY \mp \mp 4 4 404 \mp 5 90 3 0013X 90X X0 34 9 \mp 0CX 4 X3 Y30C 94X 09 91. 8 W044 \mp C1 4 \mp 7 4X 91 X34X X3 174 8 4 909 1 X0 309004. 4994 \mp \mp 4404, 9009 . 8 . W 4C \mp 0 .

おるよフ. 羊手.

○② ②3ト 4〒へ3②W, フ4〒 〒イト・ヘト・W, 4ツム 〒ツツ〇ツ〒②〒・W ○② 4ツタ4WW44○4W 4ツム ○②3ト-4 フ○タ6〒14 ツ〒ツ〒W②ト・4W.

§ . ⊗ \$ 4 J 4∓OY∓ ₹¥₩4 Δ ¥YΔ Y OC¥4C.

⊗ጓ ን W ∓ቹ አጊ ፈንሷ ብ ጎጓአ O⊗ ማታፈቹቹ ቹ g ንጎ ቹአፈታሪ ቹጓ Δ ቹ ዘጓፈጋ. O⊗ አጓ ቹ gOOツ Xጓ g 7 ላ⊗ WX ቹ WO4 አጊ g7 ላ Oሪg9 g7 ላ Oo⊗ g7 ላ g7 ላ Oo× g8 ላ g9 ላ g7 ላ Oo× g8 ላ g9 ላ g8 ላ g9 ላ Oo× g9 ላ g9 ላ Oo× g9 ላ g9

§ . 744X WOL44 740X WX 07 40 XO X3 7.

&3 ₹ ₹48 X1 ₹ 744X WOC44C1 40 X0 X3 ୭ 9 ₹X 4, 8409 X3 ₹0 4 19 X0 Y309 3 **丰 ま ツX. ⊗O 4△ッ X 4 ッ シ ∓X 4. XO 4WyyOY/ △へ る ッ ゥ ∓OWる Wる414WX 4. ま ツへ4へ ゥへ** XO 1447X 3 7 X3 70=X 744X WOL44 740X WX O7, 474 X34X 3 =34(L 7HOL 4(L JO∓∓ 96 ∓48 X1. ∓X ∓ X4O , YA A, X34X X3 ∓O 4 ′ \Y ∓ 900YA X0 J40X WX 41. フィキロッソ X & y & 手 ムロッソ O y手. Y & X & イ y 4 X O A O O A O Y 4. 4 y A X O F & C X A & y & 4 O y O⊗ O()W 40) XO 4 74 4X 7 4₹0) ₹ 49 044 9447 X449₹14 ₹₹ 09. Y3 W3. ∡₩₩ΟΑΔ ツՂ XO ₩ Α₩Οツ₹X∡У₩ ₹, X氡 JA У₩ ͺΨϟϟ J¼ΑΔΟΫ: ϶ΟΧ ⊗ ΔΟΫ XO ϟ JO϶ζ ₩ JOY 4 08 J4440" "10, ") ∓OW3 W4∓, 40 ∓ "YOX 4 ∓X Y X3 X3 J4 "YW" "Y Y30∓ ДО╜ У ОУ∓ ХА W 4 ७ А४∓ У У ЮУУ ХХ Д УОХ Ч ХА А ७ ЧАО А४∓ У У О⊗⊗ УД Д У ХА フィᆍ○ツ○⊗ ╕ ᆍ イ フイ ᆍ ツX¼X . ੩○Y (4、⊗ X3)ツ ツ ₹X イ ╕ィᆍ タ)ツ ツᆍ○∠X Δ タチレ フィᆍ○ツᆍ WO 77471 08 10071 444 F. 14 XOY 108 WY XZ 46474, 34 71, 7 X 3 7 1 3 X - X 7 . ツ=OLX A X3 94 X =3 ツ ツ =X 4 = 300= , Y X300X ツツOY ツヘ Y30 C A ツ X, X3 4 PO 4 A. 3 J40A YX/L LYFY 4 A. X3LX X YLF X3 YLA FX4LX F WOYW 4Y X0 J4O △ ⊗O4 X3 JO3C W ₹4⊗ X1 31 ₹OW3 ™ 4™ 4₹ X3 1 X3OO13X 3 ₹X: 3OX X34X. 110 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

§ . Y ≋ y X WO " y y ₩ ¥.

§ . Ya4x ₹ 40 x0 xa y y wooyx4 ₹ xa4001a Ya wa xa 1 74₹₹.

83 ₹ 74₹₹704X₹ ₹0७ X ७ ₹ 4 W0७ ७ W ₹₹44L XO 3 ७ ७ X3 W009X4 ₹ X340013 ツム A, X34X X3 フイツW 460ツ X0 Y30ツ X3 ツッ XX イ ままツX, まのツム イムツモ OJC 74X OY, OA J4AX WOC4A Y747 Y YX XO YFOA & Y X& YHOLY YX O& 4CC X& J4ŦŦ ₹ 44 YOX XO 4 YL 3 Y X3O₹ 4 7444₹ XO Y3 W3 X3 Y Y ₹X 4 OØ 4 ₹O 4 7 Y ₹ YX X ℓ Δ , ℓ Y Δ Y δ W δ Y ℓ X OY ξ d W JdOW ℓ \ell ℓ L OY XO ℓ W δ OX δ d. ξ Y J ℓ d X WO ℓ \elldX3 7. 44 90074 X0 488044 3 77 48 WX F WO4 X1. 80 7FOLX 3 7 YOOLA 9 7HO4 77 3 = 74=X 4, 474 X3 Y3O6 74X O7 XO Y3 W3 3 96077=: XO 444 = X 3 7. ∡୬△ 0⊗⊗ 4 Ϡ ሣ O૮ ୬₩ . YOO૮△ ቃ ୬⊗4 ୬୯ ୬୯ Χ೩ 4 ୯૭Χ Ο⊗ ሣቃፈቹቹ1. YϠ ₩೩ ቃ ૮Ο୬୯ቹ XO 4CC ₹O 4 19₹ §\$ - . ⊗3 ⊗4 9W3 9O944W3. ⊗449W ₹ X3 ⊗ 4₹X. 344 X3 4 804 47 1004 4 470) X0 WOYJL4 Y 08 X3 Y044 4 08 3 7 4 4 4 4 6 7 1 4 YWOY 4YA &4 10F, 4F 4Y 4X10W OOF OC4X OY O& JO96 W &4 X3 4YA X3 (4Y O& Y4X OYF. ⊗3OF XYO Y Y FX 4F, X3 OY 4 FX Y 4 8O4 HOYFX4YX YOJ6, X3 OX3 4 804 YW, &4 YN Y944Y 4 OY XX 70, Y 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X077 4 4Y4 Y044 4 4; 4Y4, 4WW044 YN ") C4Y. ⊗3 "YJ 404 H344C ₹ X3 ⊗ ⊗X3, 34 Y1 X4Y Y Y0 J4 Y₹ X0 A ₹W0 4 X3 7 A ∓ O Y ∓ W O Y W A Y X 3 M O A A A A O X 3 O A Σ Δ A A C S X 3 A A A M ∓ C S O4 Δ 4 Δ X, O4 \mathcal{U} C \mathcal{U} EX X3 \mathcal{U} X 3 X \mathcal{U} W X \mathcal{U} L \mathcal{U} D74O Δ O8 X3 \mathcal{U} WX \mathcal{U} 8X 4 X \mathbb{F} WO"" ₹ O'. 4"A, 4₹ ¾ A A "YOX ↑ 4"7L ₹ O X496 ₹ 4X ₹ 8 4WX O" 8O4 X, 8 44"W ₹ 344 4 47 HOFX W4OF 804 4 WC44 Y1 Y44 414 YEX 3 7, 4Y4 Y Y N XCC Y1 804 X 3 74 4X 4 ₹70X . 4 4009X806 PO ₹X 09. 9 Y3 W3 4W3 744X1 74 X 94₹ X0 34 111 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

HO=X W O) 3 = = 4: X = 4 +O444 (Y3 W3) O(= X3 WO)W 4) O8 4(()4X O)=. ₹ YW X 3 7 4 4 4CC ΦΟ 4CC 1 YX 4 ₹ X Δ Y Y4 YX4 Y Y X X ₹ 4W 4 Δ Y OC49 C X 1 O8 X34X 4 13X, 474 08 X30F 7 47F Y3 W3 7496 X3 7 X0 3064 W07707 W4X 07 Y X3 ∡W3 OX3 ብ, ፈንሷ XO Xብ ፈX O⊗ X3 ብ ፈ⊗⊗∡ ብ∓. ∓⊗ ፈን ንንOW ንX ጋፈ∓∓ፈኅ , ፈንሷ 7 18 WX \(\pi \text{WO1 X}\) 41 40 XO 471 4X YA 4046 YOW3 YO1 41 X3 \(\pi \text{AO XO X}\) $X44 \angle \equiv O$) $X3 \angle 8004 A \equiv O0 \angle 94X O$), $\equiv \pm 47$. $\angle 4$) 990W 9X $24 \mp \pm 47$. 804 X3ッッ≠× 4 = HOO4ッチ = HO≠×€+ ≠O≠フ WX A. ⊗ 4 ≠O 4 つりる4≠ 4 4≠Oり XO 4フフ4 るりA X 3 4X 3 Y ((") 4Y 4Y ") ") 7 4 0 ₹ 0 ₹ 0 8 X 3 (9 4X 1 \ 1 4 4 Y X \ 2 3 \ Y 0 8 \ Y X 4 Y \ 3 ₹ X 44 XO4 \(\xi \) 47 JCOXX Y1 L11L Y\(\xi \) X A \(\xi \) X3 WOOYX AL. O4 X3 LX 3 ₹ 10 11 XO WOY 7 YX CC 1 YW XO 3 ₹ Y Y ₹ O1 XO ₹X 1 O7 OX3 1₹ 414 Y₹X 3 Y. Y 34 4C4 4∆1 ₹4 A § YOX XO Y4(X1 4X 3 Y, YO1 ₹088 1 4Y) O(YW XO 9 088 1 4 XO 3 ₹ J 1₹0Y, ₹8 3 ፈጎፈ ን≢X X3 ፈቃO≢ Y3 W3 X3 ሣ ን ≢X 4 ሣ ጎ3X ሣፈሣ O⊗ X. ⊗3 ቹ ሣፈኮ ሣቹ X3 WJ4Y 414 ♥ ♥ ♥ ♥ ♥ ▼ X 496 ₹ X 4 7 ♥ ₱ ♥ ♥ Ø 474 X 3 7 \ \ 3,4001 7\ 740 7\ ₹. ₹7 X 3.0₹ WOO)X4 ₹, 4"944₹₹4404₹ Y 4 4₹7 WX 4 X3400\300X X3 4 Y306 H004) 1: 90X X3 7 WOOLA YOX A 4X 840" X3 3 13 4044 Y X300X 8048 X Y1 X3 4 4 13X = 1 4 7404 YX 474 HO4 W OOF 4 F 4 4X O7. YX4040W 4 4F 4 10444 414 YFX XX ∡△♥ ₹₹ ○♥ ○⊗ ₹フ ₹ ○♥△ 4 Xゑ ♥४♥ ○⊗ ४♥タメ₹₹₹△○4₹, ⊗ゑ○₹, Yゑ ८ Xゑ リ 1 OX 4X O) = ⊗O4フ 4W Y 4 W444 Δ O) 4X X3 ⊗4 9OO = WO) 1 1 = O⊗ Y = Xフ3 46 4. 4" Δ X 3 Δ 4" 1\ A ∓ O 8 Y 4 A 4" Δ X 3 Δ 1 O 8 4 A 1" Ε X 3 ∓ A 4 C W O O A A ∓ ∓ 1 X O A $4 \text{ W} \quad \Delta 31 \times 3 \text{ JC Y JOX YX } 44 \equiv 344 \text{ } 4\text{W3} 3 \equiv \text{J}44\text{X WO} 44 \text{ } 400\text{X } \Delta \equiv \text{\UpsilonY4X } \Delta \text{: } 4\text{Y}\Delta \text{.}$ OOX O⊗ X3 74 ₹W4 4 A X44WX, 3 ₹ 74₹₹704X WOOLA 488O4A 3 7 70 74OX WX O7.

§ . 47944 〒404 10 71 XO 47 7 71 ▼ WOO7X47.

0) X3 94 49 17 00X 08 4 Y44 Y W 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) X0 9 094 4 474 096 74X 09 08 6 4 97 X3 リッえ リメネ 84 りHOLツリX O8 ま = 4 ヘネX =: Oリ Xネ WOリX 4 4 41, Y 4 4 HO = X 8 4 9 ん リ △ 74 YY 3 Y 08 X3 Y, 804 X3 70470₹ 08 Y 4Y Y YY 3 Y, 4Y4 4 40W YY 3 Y X0 4WW JX O \otimes PO X49 ℓ WOY Δ X OY \mp . \Im \mp J OJ ℓ Y474 ℓ 7 Φ 9 4XX4WY Δ 4Y Δ \mp S Δ Y3 4 4Y 34 4 1 3X XO WOYY X 4WX = 00 30 = X 6 X 2, YOX OY62, X3 1 80 1 , Y42 Y HO\(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\text{RO\(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}\) A \(\frac{1}2\) A \(\frac{1}2\) A \(\frac{1}2\) A \(\frac Y X300X J 4" == 0", X340013 J(4W = 9 C0"1 ")1 X0 004 H04 =4 WX 0". 08 =0W3 J4OW △ ୬ጎ X3 C4∓X Y44 ⊗O49 ∓3 ∓ 4 ∓ ጎ୬46 ୬∓X49W . 4 ⊗4 ୬W3 4™944∓∓44O4, O9 **₹ 400X X0 9 46 9, X00W3 Δ, X3400^3 X3 3740Δ 9W 0⊗ 3 ₹ 10 Δ ₹, 4X 4 664**1 Y44 Y X3 &441W . &3 " " = X 4 Y4 X X 4 444 = X A 474 A 48X 4Y44A = = " " X O 4 X O 4 13X 08 Y44. 1 X3 4 X3 WOO4X 08 8441W 104 X34X 08 740 = 4 WO1764 1 A O⊗ ¾ ₹ WOY4OWX.

§ . **► "944**== **= 4** XY **y y y y =**.

§ 、 3 イインム手、Xイ〇ツフ X イ手、イソム ムイ〇ツツ イ手。

83 74 (^ A ") FF Y^ 4F F 4660A XO 44 3 446AF, X40"7 X 4F, 47A A40"7 4F, Y30. 8107 X3 707 7X X3 7 747 X3 7 F (F Y)0Y7, 474 4F (0)7 4F X3 7 W078 7 X3 7 = C = Y X3 7 X3 X 47 = O8 X3 4 WO77 = O7.44.91. X3 C4Y = O8 Y44 474 X30= 08 Y4X OYE, WOYE 4 1 4 4 4 = = 4W1 4 4Y 4 Y 06496. 83 = 1 1064X OY = 49∓OCOX CL Y W ∓∓41L: ⊗O1, ԻWCO∓ O⊗ X3 4OXL YWOY9 YX OY O∓ XO 1 ∓ 1 X3 " 47 O⊗ 4 FXO4 71 J 4W 4 F 49O " 7X O7 4, X3 4 OWWO4, Y 4O4 71 X3 WOO4 F 08 X3 Y41, 4 X300\\(\frac{1}{2}\) OWW4\(\frac{1}{2}\) OY\\(\frac{1}{2}\) Y3 YX3 WOYYOY\\(\frac{1}{2}\) A2 4YA4\(\frac{1}{2}\) A4 4YX4\(\frac{1}{2}\) O8 90X3 J44X ₹ 4 P0 4 X34X X3 ₹ ₹30064 9 496 X0 ₹ 74 ₹ ₹ ₹ 74 ₹ ₹ 74 ₹ 74070₹ 46₹ 8 W 4C ₹ 4X 7A ₹ 7X, 3OY A, X3 7. 4A ₹ CAOM Y7CO7. A: AAOMM AŦ OA XAOM7 X AŦ 44 ₹ УX, 4YA 48X 4 X3 Y, 4WWO4A Y1 XO X3 № 1 YW O8 X3 OWW4₹ OY, Y Y ₹X 4₹, 04 088 W 4 8049 F & 4 X X 70Y 4 8 8 0 A 4099 4 A 4097 4 A 4097 X 4 A 44 8 64 **| 手4W4 & 47& 7 OC49C: 9OX X3 1 44 XO 74y X3 75 C | まり70Y7 91 X3 744y**| フ WOL 44 XO X3 ツ. "Y4O4W, J4 YW O⊗ O44Y1, 3 1367 4 ₹ YX 4 X3 WOY4OWX O⊗ X3 1444 F0108 1F 14 WY. Y30 344 8 4 4 4X 3 F X4077 X 4: 01 Y3 W3 OWW4F O1 X3 $(4Y O \otimes)4X O)7$ OX3 4 $)7X4)W = 747 9 = 7 7 W PO <math>\otimes O 4X$ 474 744X WOC44CL X3 47444X OYY3 W3 X3 40Y O8 W4 OL, 4₹ 1 Y 44C O8 H344C ₹ X3 8 8X3 \ 4477. W4O\ 4 XO \ 9 744 XO \ 4 84 7W3 X4O77 X 4. Y3O 344 \ 9 7 \triangle = \forall 00 \forall \times \triangle \angle 7 \triangle \triangle = \Rightarrow 0 \forall 0 \triangle 4 \Rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow 0 \forall 0 \triangle 4 \Rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow 10 \triangle 4 \Rightarrow 10

§ . ツッキ× 4手, ×40ツフ× 4手, &W., ×0 タ 4 手フ W× 4、 ソッチ W 6 Y 44.

§ . WO" X " ₹ X 3 1 "41 4 1 80 ₹ 4 44" XX4" W.

90X, $A \mp A 7 A 7W$, Y = 3 7 9800 7W A <math>91, ∓ 0.91 , X + 2 0.4, Y + 2 0.4

§ .F 47. X3 y^ Y3 W3 34\fmathfrak{T} X3 474\fmathfrak{T}\W O\O \N\fmathfrak{T}\FO(X XO X3 \mathfrak{T}\Taken\fmathfrak{T}\Ta

Y3 X3 4 Y 44" X O4 4 80 = XO 3 44 4 3 4464 O4 4 X40" J X 4 Y 0013X 088 1 4 XO 3 7. YOX 07/7 40 \(\pi \times a \) (4Y 08 74X 07\(\pi \times a \) X34X 1 \(\pi \) WX, 40X 7404 YW 704 0 4 4 WOYY YA∓ ₹OW3 W4OX OY 4YA A 6 W4W1. ₹Y , XA 94 CCZ A 9 47 ₹ 7X 4 X4077 X 4, Y X3 47 088 W 4, X0 ₹07707 X3 4 4009X 08 7 44 607 J AYOYX. &3 W4 OL444 O&& W 1 Y3O WOYY4Y4 A Y X3 1 4009X, 4 914 Y4Y, 90X O⊗ 4 9COYX 4Y4 ⊗ 47. 4 ₹70₹ X OY. ⊗ C Y1 3 ₹ Y4 1Y4X OY 400₹ 4 97. 4 ₹0ŸŸOY₹ XO \(\frac{1}{2}\)O \(\frac{1}\)O \(\frac{1}\)O \(\frac{1}2\)O \(\frac{1}2\)O \(\frac{1}\)O \(\frac{1}2\)O \ 47=Y 4 XO X3 84 7W3 7 7 446. 83 088 W 4 XO Y307 X3 47=Y 4 Y4= 7 7, HOA W OOFCZ XOOY 4A 4YX41 OO X3 W AWOYFX4YW, 4YA A C A A X XO X3 94 CCZ Q 9 AZ YX3 3 44 YY OO X3 OA YW3 X4OOJE. FX F X X3 Y Y 4 OCAY: 4YQ 460049 YN ₹X YO64X A 97. X3 47 4 A ₹ 4 08 4 YN YN 4Y 48840YX. X3 4 77×00 X1 Y4 44 FX 96 : X30013 X3 4XX4WY Y4F 4XX Y4 4 Y X3 WOYF \triangle 4490 W44747, X3 COFF F X3 1 FOFX4 Y \triangle OYC1 4 \triangle \triangle \triangle 4 F3 80 C XO X3 4 WOJJ47 Δ 47X Y4 \mp 4WW \mp \mp O47 XO \Rightarrow \mp OY7 Δ 4X \Rightarrow X \Rightarrow \mp C4O \Rightarrow 0X A O \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \mp 7 7, 47 Δ X\$ CO∓∓ O⊗ \$ ∓ JO∓X.

§ . 41. 474 XO Y307 X3 1. 741. 4 ₹ 7X.

⊗3 74 YW , X3 7 Y 446 0⊗ X3 44771, 4Y4 47L WO7774Y4 4- Y-W3 ⊗ Y X3 Y 3 ₹ △ 744X" "X, 34 460" X3 4 13X 08 ₹ "A "T 4 X40" T X 4 04 Δ40" " 4. 4" Δ, 0 "X3 OX3 4 3474, X ₹ OY67 XO X3 WOYY474 4- Y-W3 ⊗ X34X X3 7 W4Y ₹ Y4 ₹OW3 ツ 丰丰 ソヘ イキニ. WネOOイム ム゙ペソ イムイ、タ ギ ペソヘ ム゙XOYソ、 ムXX ツJX XO ギソム ム゙X4OツJ X イ XO ∡ሃንጊ ₹0*94(*X 4), XO X3 ሣፈጎ ₹X4ፈ₩ጊ, O4 X3 XOY)₹ሣ ን, X3 ጎO 4ንO4 ሣ ጎ3X HO₹X*C*L X44XX34XX4077X44 X454X477 X454X4 X454X4ツヘチヘム ツYチチイY X೩ H೩チイレ ₹ X೩ ⊗ ⊗X೩, ₹ ツX チ X4OツJ X 4 XO X೩ Д X O⊗ X೩ ツJ 4. X3 Y 47FF 796 A 4X WJ 4 F. 83 X407J X 4 Y4F F 5 A 97 O4A 4 08 X3 7J 404 Y30 X 3 4 4X Y 4 XO 3 4Y 1 3 Y, 4 W 4 O F 3 Y 4 F Y 0 X F Y X X O 3 Y. 4 O X A 4 Y 0 X 4 4 X O JOX 3 ₹ X34 4X Y 1º WOX OY; ⊗O4, ¿OOΔ¿7L 4₹ 3 WOYJ¿4 Y Δ OY X3 ₹O∮H WX, 3 Y4₹ ୬ 4X३ ሪ ₮₮ ₩Ο୬ ን₩ Δ. ୬ ३ ₮ ΟΥ୬ ୭ ንΔ. X३ 4X X ३ Δ X 3 4Δ 4′ 4 13X. WOYF YX, XO (FX Y XO X > 74070F4(F 44001 > X 4, X 4077 X 4, OY X > 0X 4 3474, 44077 40407 40407 4404. 0% **₹**₹ **8**04 **≢O"** J44X WOC44 O4H WX △ J Y△ Y1 OY X3 J4 ₹ YX 40X3O4 X1 O⊗ X3 ₹O44CX 4Y , 4 WOLOY C O⊗ 4 WJ4Y ₹3 4WX 71 7 3 ₹ 807WX 07. 4X X3 ₹ 1 08 4279 41 7 4 ~ "" "X & 4" " \ X 4" " \ O DO " & " X O ₹ O " " O " X X X O Y ", X X A O A " O A T O A △40ツツ 4 O4△ 4₹ XO Y X3△4दY, Y8O4ツ Y1 3 ツ दX X3 ₹द" X ツ, X3दX, ⊗ द"YL OX3 4 400° 4 04 x40° 7 x 4 3 4 4 x 3 4 0 4 4 4 X X X X O W O Y X 3 ₹ 4 7 4 4 4 7 4 8 4 0 9 4 $\mp O \cancel{3} \cancel{4} \cancel{C} X \stackrel{4}{\cancel{1}}, \stackrel{8}{\cancel{1}} YOO \cancel{C} \triangle W \cancel{4}O \mp X \stackrel{8}{\cancel{1}} Y \stackrel{7}{\cancel{1}} Y \stackrel{1}{\cancel{1}} Y \stackrel$

₹4₩4 Δ 4ΫΔ J44X WOC44 WC4 ") X34") 4ΫL OX3 4 J 4₹Ο", Y3 X3 4 Ϋ4X O4 804 174, ₹ YOX X3 0Y/L 74 (1 3 YHOL = X3 OY 4 F 4 (7 1 4 WX W 08 Y 4 X OY F 4CCOY₹ 3 ", "OO O O A A") "XX O YA JYA JW OY X3 HOO ₹A WX OY A"YA AOX3O O XZ O⊗ X3 ₹X4X 1 Y3 W3 3 4 ₹ 4 ₹. WOT 4OX3O4₹ 774 1X4 X X3 ₹ 14 Z 14 Z 1W ₹ ♥ 4 €1. ₮ ♥₫XX 4 O⊗ ♥₹X XOX O♥ 9 XY ♥ Δ ⊗⊗ 4 ♥X ₹X 4X ₹, ₫♥Δ Y €€ &4 X WO\(\frac{1}{2}\) O\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}\) A\(\frac{1}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1}{2}\) A\(\frac{1} ¼ 4 1 3 X X O JOY ∓3 X 3 O ₹ Y 3 O Y HO 4 X 3 Y: WOY ₹ PO YX € X Y JOY 4 ₹ ₹ O 4 1 Y ₹ X O JOY =3 477 804 17 4 Y30 4 FX049 X3 JO96 W X44740 66 X2, Y30 088 Y4 X3 Y, O4 ७४८×1 ४४₹ X¾ 1₹09₦ WX₹: X 4OX¾O1₹ ₹ X¾ ७ XO WO७७ ८ ₹OW¾ ⊗O1 へ७ 1 XO WOY⊗O4™ XO X3 C4YE, 4¾4 XO ∮ 3.4 J4OJ 4C1, XOY4444 X3 W X Z ¾E, ∮OX X ₹ ¾0 ∠ ∓ ∓ X 4O , X 3 4 X X 3 1 4 X O 4 4 ८ 4 Y 4 X X 3 ₹ 4 9 X 9 7 7 O ₹ ₹ O 9 4 ८ ८ ₹ O 4 1 1 ₹ X 3 0*9L* 74X 07 08 W07F 7X 77 X0 X30F X3 77F, Y X300X Y3 W3 X Y00*L* 4 "YJO== 96 ⊗O4 Y4X OY= XO WO6X 4X X3 =OW X1 X34X Y4XO4 34= =X496 =3 4 XO 4∆HO∓X X¾ 4 4 88 4 YW ₹. YOY, 4 Y94 4 ₹ 4 4 A OX¾ 4 7096 W Y Y ₹ X 4 ₹, 4 4 ツ W ᆍᆍᲙイチ、 ツᆍҲイOツ ツXᆍ ⊗Oイ X氡 ツᲙ ツX ツムツW O⊗ X氡ムX ヘ ツ イムሪ ₹OW Xチ。 O⊗ X氡ムX ツOXO4C WO11 =7074 YW 9 XY Y Y4X OY=. 90X X3 1 ツ Y ₹X12 W4YY0X ⊗⊗ WX X3 ′ሃX ሃΔ Δ JO4JO∓ . OYC ₹₹ X ƒ Y ₹X Δ Y X3 *ፈCC* X3 J4 4O14X ₹ Y3 W3 ፈ4 W*4*J*49C* &4 X3⊗O(C1 XO Δ ₹W3441 3 ₹ ΔΟΧ1 77 48 WX ₹ WO4 X1. &3 C4Y O& 74X O7₹. X3 4 804 . Y3 (X 03(1 = 0 = X0 14)X 44" = 0) X0 804 11 9 1 = X 4 = A0 = 4(=0 Δ YX(1 O)(1 O) XO 4 W Y3 W3 YW ==446L 4XX4W3 XO X3 4 W3444WX 4 - 46C X3 74 C 1 = 4 PO = X 804 XAXX YAJYAYW

Y W FF44L XO 4 7096 W Y Y FX 4, YOO64 9 YHOL 4 OY 4 AL 74 W44 OOF 800X Y1. "" XO Y3O" 3 = = "XX. =& X34X J4 "W 34= 4" 12 JOY 4 O 4 3 ". 4" 14 J W 4662 4 ≢O A NY LOX3OA XI. 3OY ₹ X XO 9 PJ WX Δ X3LX X3 "YY ₹X A WLY P WOX 3 ₹ O⊗ YO ₹"#4(/ "")OAXAYW X&AX & &A YO ₹"#4 ₹ XO AJJA & YA ~ X&AX & 9 YOX (496 XO 9 △ 4X △ 840") 3 ₹ 80">WX O)F 97 4">T W3 W4"> 47 - X34"X 3 34" YOX3 Y1 X0 307, Y0X3 Y1 X0 8 44, 8407 X3 ₹0 4 17 X0 Y3073 ₹₹ YX, ₹Y O44 1, X3 1 ⊗O1, XO X3 ≢OWW ₹₹ O⊗ 3 ₹ ") У ₹X 17, 3 "YO₹X 9 "Y4 7 Y4 "YX O⊗ X3 ₹O 4 ^9 4OX3O4 XI 494 O⊗ X3 HO4 ₹4 WX O9 O⊗ X3 WOO9X4I. 9OX3 9 W (494 WA " 746 "4XX AF. 80 X3 F "47 9 444 4, X34X X3 709 6 X7 474 0X3 A J AFOYF O⊗ ") ") W YOO(\(\delta \) \(A \) \(B \) \(A \) \(A \) \(B \) \(A \) \(A \) \(B \) \(B \) \(A \) \(B \) \(B \) \(A \) \(B \) \(B \) \(B \) \(A \) \(B \) \ XO ₹09H WX X3 7 XO 4 8O4 17 4OX3O4 X7 - 70X 0784 PO 7XC7 7 WO07X4 ₹ Y3 4 **▼OJJO4X 4 手よへ4 よりん WC4 ツ手、より4 ツX 4 ツX 0 東WO手車 Oツ手 ツよXO4よCCも J4O4OWX** 08 4W4 7072. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 4 Y04\(\text{0}\) 8 47 4794\(\frac{1}{2}\) 447. 4 804 04\(\text{0}\) 472. O⊗⊗ YW ₹ ∮ W4 ™ Y4(C1 J4O∓ WOX 4, X4Ψ Y YXO WO∓XO41, JOY ₹3 4 ™ ⊗ 3 ™41 ∮ FO 4 リW C W4手 手 T X3 WOYF 中O YW Y CC O⊗X Y 9 , X34X 3 Y CC Y X3 4 JO∓手 ∓∓ X3 474 30Y ₹3466 3 9 496 XO ₹07704X X3 4 17 X1 08 474 ₹ 7X4X 07 7 ₹0W3 4 $\mp X \cancel{4} X \bigcirc \otimes \mp \bigcirc \cancel{2} H \bigcirc W X \bigcirc Y \bigcirc Y X \otimes Y \otimes \bigcirc C$, $X \otimes A \bigcirc G \bigcirc A$, $X \otimes F \bigcirc G \bigcirc F \bigcirc F \otimes A$ XAXX X3 J4 YW Y3O \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) YX YX OY O⊗ ₹O∮N WX Y1 3 Y XO X3 4OX3O4 X1 O⊗ 4 ⊗O4 1Y JOY 4: 4Y4 X3 ₹ WOY = △ 44× OY ⊗O4Y = 3 = 4Y 4△△ × OY46 44へOY YX Y3 W3 WOYJ6 × 61 = ×496 = 3 = X3 Y4 J Y4 YWL O8 4 JO96 W "Y Y FX 4. F8 X W4YYOX 9 4 4F0Y496L J4 F0" 4 X34X O⊗ YA J YA YW1: 4YA X3O∓ X3 4 Ի ∓X∓ 9 XY Y X3 XYO J4 YW ∓ 4 X4W X WOY YX OY, Y3 W3 ↑ ₹ 4 Y Y ⊗O4W XO X3 Y4XO446 O36 ↑4X OY.

§ . 30Y X3 804 1777 1 ∓ X 4 ∓ X 0 4 34 .

∮OX ③ ③ፈቹ ሃOX ፈ 4 ጎ③X XO ΔO Y③ፈX (4 ③ ጋሪ ፈቹ ቹ. ❷③Oቹ, ❷O4 ソቹXፈሃW , ❷ X③ 4 ⊗O4X ⊗ W4X O)₹ O⊗ 4 XOY), &W. ¬ X∢ 4™94₹₹₹4Q04 ₹ 9OO)Q XO 4 ₹7 WX ₹0W\$ 7403 9 X 077. W30064 3 8041 X 3 F 40X7 - F30064 3 140Y 7F067X, 474 9 10 CXL 08 44 10C44 X ₹ 494 W4 ♥ ₹ - X3 4 44 . 4WW044 91 X0 X3 94X04 494 ₹7 ₫Ÿ O⊗. ₫⊗X ₫ Y ¾₫ ₹₫ ₫ ₫ ⊗ Y YO4₫₹ WOŸW ₫ን ንጎ X¾ € ን O⊗ WOŸ₫OWX XO ₫ フO4FO Δ タテレ 4 フOタイ W ツ ツ ₹X 4 ツ X為 フℓ4W O⊗ 為 ₹ 4 ₹ Δ ツW . 為 ツO₹X ツOX 4 4 ℓ ል ₮ጳ୦୦८△ ብፈ×ጳ ብ ፓ୦୬₩×୦*४८८*૨ ₩୦୬⊗୦ብ୭ ×୦ ×ጳ ୭, ፈቹ ⊗ፈብ ፈቹ ×ጳ ጊ ୭*ፈ*ጊ ₩୦୬₩ ብን ¶ ¾ ¼ ¿X № QO ¬ ↑ № M № M ↑ № № ₹7 W 4661 900% X0 4 4 6 1 00₹ 09₹ 4 4% 08 X3 406 ₹ 08 H0₹X W X0Y444₹ 466 474 X34X X ₹ O7 X34X ⊗OOX 71 O7/1 3 ₹ 1 W 4. ⊗3 ₹ 1 4₹O7 ⊗O19 4₹ 3 ₹ J4 YW Y3O 4 W = 3 Y. \ X \ I A JAX X A A X X X X Y A A AYXA O O X X ₹ WO4 X1 X3 40 Y 08 X30₹ Y30 4 ₹7 WX X34X W3444WX 4 T 08 (41 Y1 ₹744 ₹ 804 X3 7 08 WL474 FX 7 L7 7HO4 77 X3 7 08 7940 L 77 474 40 7 77 X3 4 **4⊗⊗**4 1₹. Y&4X YOO*L*4 9 Y⊗4YOO₹ 4Y4 49OY Y49C Y 4 71 4X 10 ₹X. ₹&4CC X&4X 9 4660Y496 474 9 WOY Y1 Y X3 474 ₹ YX4X 08 4 ₹0 4 1Y

X4"JJ 4 Y X 3 X 3 Ø ∆ C X 1 O Ø X 3 T Y J ∓ X 4 ∓ O Ø X 3 WOO 4 X X O Y 3 W 3 X 3 1 L 4 4 ∓ Y X . ∡ሃሏ O⊗ X3 ቹ W4 X44 ቹ ፈሃሏ OX3 4フ 4₹Oሃቹ ማፓረO孔 ሏ ሃ X3 ፓOქረ W O⊗⊗ W ቹ. Y34X Δ ¼₹ ¼4 Υ XO ")X 4X¼" 0⊗ X3 ₹ J4¼WX W ⊗O WO44OJX ¼ J 4₹O") — XO ₹ ΔOW 3 " ¯ XO У^4^ 3 ™*9*7 X3 JOY 48O6 466O4 ™ УX O8 ^O64 XO 9 X447 3 ₹ J4 УW 4Y4 OL4X A \mp 40X1, \mp , 4WWO44 11 XO 4CC XA \mp X49C \mp A 4 7H 7C \mp 08 YO44C X1, OYAOO4X ACT 4 Y WY A 4WX OY. 3OY WOY \mp X X3 Y X34X \mp O C XXC \mp W4O7C \mp Y4A O⊗ X 1) JO3/C W 4⊗⊗4 4₹ 4 Y ₹ 474 4XOOO₹ JO/C X W 47 ₹O⊗⊗ W 71X/1 1 ₹ O₹ XO & 41⊗OC O⊗ J1O OY Y1 X3 Y3OC X1 ∮ O⊗ J0C X W 47 X0 4 ₹ ₹ € 3 7 4X O7W . € Y ∡ y ₹x 0⊗ 304y x₹, 3 J40w Δ₹ y0 ⊗04x3 4 x34y *9*∡4 *€*1, ∡Δ ₹ y1 x3 y y0x x0 Δ 4 WX/L 4 701147X XO 4/L X3 40L ₹ 08 4XO 474 7409 XL, 474 4 8/4147X OL4X OY O \otimes X \otimes L4Y O \otimes Y4XO4. \mp X \mp Y7O \mp \mp 4C XO WOYW 47 4WX 08 4 704 &C4^ X OO₹ Y4XO4, O4 YO4 ^C44 Y^C1 Y C X4YX 4^4 Y\X X\\ A\\ A\\ J4OW4C 4OX ₹ O⊗ y y, x 3 4 y x 3 4 x O⊗ y 4 OW y \ 4 y 1 O y x 0 4 O \ \(C. ⊗ 3 \ W O 4 4 O) X O 4 \ \(E \ \) 014009x 4(1 10 (X1 08 4 W1) 414 1=X X3 Y1 XW3 Y30 3 = 40W =: 414 4= X0 X3 =O 4 1) Y30= = W4 X= 44 X30= X4 4W3 400=(1. 1-7604 A, = X 70X 90X3 47) 088 YW 474 47 YHOAL WOTT XX 4 474 YEX 3 T. XO 490E X3 8A YACL A W JX OY ↑ ¼X ¾ ¥ WOO4X, ¼¼¼ XO X¼¾ ¼¼ ¼¾X¼↑ OØ X ØO4 X¾ JO4JO¥ OØ WO44OJX Y1 X3 ⊗ △ ८ X1 O⊗ 3 ₹ ₹ 4 47X₹ 3 34₹ 4 13X XO 94Y ₹3 X3 WO4407XO4 ⊗40" 3 ₹ 40" 9 09₹. 4"94 XO 4 "4"94 HO₹X W 08 3 ₹ "77607. 4.

₹8 47.94 9 47.9 1-WO₹496, X ₹ Y3 Y X 3477 Y₹ XO 9 X3 OY67.70₹₹ 96 YO4 97. WOYAOWX O⊗ 3 ™ Y3O 4 X447∓ ₹OW3 4 ₹ W4 X, X3 4 ™47, 4WWO4A У1 XO W 4WO")=X4")W =. 9 YO W4 " Y46 X1. &3 \ \ 4 X 4"Y4 64"\&O6 44 4"YX4\ \ 4WW4O Y\ 840" X3 4WX 0" Y3 W3 Y "Y40W 3 " X0 J 4804". X01 X3 4 Y X3 X3 041 "X y w ff x1 00 31 y1 4 woo4f x0 x, y11 Δ fj yf y x3 004 j11 y1 x00 **₹₩40フ0८00₹ ₫ツ ₫XX ツX 0ツ XO X**\$ **₽O ₹X 0ツ₫₫८ ₩0ツフ८₧ 0ツ 0⊗ X\$ Д Д 0ツ**\$ **₹** 744X. ⊗O 74 y 3 y O 4 ₹ yO yO4 X34y 4y 4wx O⊗ ₹ yJ6 4y4 HO₹X ⊗ 496 ₹ 68-ツ ツ, Y ⊗ Y4 OO4〒 ℓ 〒 OY4 4 ¼ Y W ᆍᆍ X1, O⊗ XO4Y Y1 XO OO4 ¼WWOOYX X3 W OOF $\mp 4 \Delta XO X$ $\pm 40 \pm 4 \forall 7 \top 4 \forall 7 \top$ ∡"94₹₹₹4004 XO &4 4 WOO4₹ XO 94 9 47 804 X& JO4JO₹ 08 4 X WX У́\ X& ₹30Y A X34X 3 34A 100A 1 4₹01 801 7A 4 001 71 X0 J 7 X14X X3 ₹W3 7 ₹ Y3 W3 3 = ") " = Y 4 760XX "1 4X 940== 6= 414 "FX X3 X44"PO 66 X1 08 3 = Y 1140". ⊗34X 14 4X 74 1W, X ₹ XO 9 74 ₹0" 4, 4 4 10X WOY \$ 4 94 9 47. 474 **▼ 40WX 09 4〒 09 466 0WW4〒 09〒 1-W0〒496 9 4 804 つりゅりまく 4 単 9W 多 る 9甲 6®** A O4∆ 4₹ 8O4 X3 444 ₹X O8 94O9 4O. X3 WJ49 ₹3 4♥94₹₹4∆O4 ₹ ₹ W4 X441. Y3O 344 X4"J 1 4 Y X3 "J4 1441O ₹ 8O1 X3 W64"J4 ₹X "J ₹O11 "J4 1 O8 "J41₹ 66 ₹ XO X3 WJ4Y 41△¥.

§ . 30Y 3 747 € 70Y ₹3 A. . 804 04A 7447 X447 ₹14 ₹₹ 07₹.

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{W3OOLA} \ \, 4\text{"} 4 \text{"} 9 4 \mp \mp 4 \text{AO4} \otimes \text{O41} \times \text{X3} \ \, \text{AOX} \ \, \mp \text{O8} \ \, 3 \ \mp \mp \text{X4X} \ \, \text{O9} \ \, - \ \, \mp 3 \text{OOLA} \ \, 3 \ \, 4 \ \, \text{YA} \ \, 4 \ \, \text{YA} \ \, 4 \ \, \text{YA} \ \, \text{A4Y1} \ \, \text{AOOF} \ \, - \ \, \mp 3 \text{OOLA} \ \, 3 \ \, \otimes \text{O47} \ \, \text{W4} \ \, 4 \ \, \text{YA} \ \, \mp \text{W3} \ \, \text{V} \ \, \mp \\ \text{74 HOA W 4C XO X3} \ \, 7 \ \, 4 \ \, \text{O8} \ \, \text{X3} \ \, \text{WXS} \ \, \text{VF, O4 XO X3} \ \, \mp \text{X4X} \ \, \text{O4 74 YW} \ \, \text{XO Y3OY3} \ \, \mp \\ \text{74 HOA W 4C XO X3} \ \, 7 \ \, 4 \ \, \text{W} \ \, \text{XO Y3OY3} \ \, \, \mp \\ \text{74 HOA W 4C XO X3} \ \, 7 \ \, 4 \ \, \text{W} \ \, \text{XO Y3OY3} \ \, \, \mp \\ \text{74 HOA W 4C XO X3} \ \, 7 \ \, 4 \ \, \text{W} \ \, \text{XO Y3OY3} \ \, \, \mp \\ \text{74 HOA W 4C XO X3} \ \, 7 \ \, 4 \ \, \text{W} \ \, \text{XO Y3OY3} \ \, \, \pm \\ \text{74 HOA W 4C XO X3} \ \, 7 \ \, 4 \ \, \text{W} \ \, \text{XO Y3OY3} \ \, \, \pm \\ \text{74 HOA W 4C XO X3} \ \, 7 \ \, 4 \$

 $\mp 1 \times - \times 3 + 4 + 4 + 00 \mp 100 \pm 08 = 000 = 100 \pm 3 + 100 = 100$

§ . . 804 8406X WOYY XX 4 414 YFX X3 74 YW.

\S . $A \land SX OB OAA A Y \land AYAL AY AYBATTAAOA YSO T <math>\land O$ CXL, OA HOTXCL TOTJ WX \land .

た 41 ₹○ 4 ↑ツ 3.4₹ 4♥ 0♥PO ₹X 0♥496 4 ↑3X XO J40W △ ♥ X3 ₹ ♥4♥♥ 4: ⊗O4. 9 ♥↑ "Y4\#X 4 Y 3 \# OYY 40" Y OY\#, YO ⊗O4 1\Y 4 W4Y \#X4\#\ 4X 3 \# WOO4X, O4 Y 3 \# X 44 XO4 ₹. Y X3OOX 3 ₹ J 4") ₹₹ OY. 4"/4 X3OO13 ₹O 4 1/17 44 1 1 1 44/67 O96 1 4 XO € ₹X 9 XO X \$\ O \ 4XO 4 \ ₹ \ O \ ØO 4 \ \ \ 19 \ O \ ØO 4 \ \ \ \ \ XO \ \ \ \ X \ X \ \ \ X \ \ X \ \ \ X \ \ \ X \ \ \ X \ \ \ X \ \ \ X \ \ \ X \ \ \ X \ \ \ X \ \ X \ \ \ X \ \ \ X \ \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ \ X \ \ X \ \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ X \ \ \ X OJC 74X O) 7X 4 CL W 4F F Y X3 4 7444 XO 4 7 7 FX 4, Y3O, 9 77 3 7 F C8 4 8 W 7X リ X ③ ΔΟΧ 〒 4XX4W 3 Δ XO X 3 〒 ₹X4X Ο 7, 9 WO 7 〒 Δ47 ↑ 400 ₹ XO, 04 HO ₹X/1 ₹O₹J WX Δ タチL X3 ₹O ┦ へり、 XO Y3Oツ 3 W4') WOツ り りO OX3 ┦ W34'┦4WX ┦ X34')) YL Y30 \mp 44 \mp 71 Δ \mp XO4947W \mp 7 X3 \mp X4X 47 Δ 7COXX 71 X \mp 40 7, \mp 34CC 73 (7 X3 W WOYA XO PO) 1 C X49 X3, O) 3 4 4 PO ₹X X34X 3 YOO(A 4 W4(C 3 ₹ *ፋግቃፈ*∓∓ፈላଠብ Y3O Y4∓ W4ብብጊ ንጎ Oን Δፈንጎ 4OO∓ ፓሪOX∓ ፈጎፈ ን∓X 3 ብ ⊗3 WJፈን ∓3 ツOタチイW氡 1 ⊗Oቹ 4 XO 1 Wチイヒ 氡 ツ, ₮₤₺ タՂ, X氡チX X氦 WOタ4 X Oタ O⊗ J1 YW ₮ YOOŁ4 41 Y4 XW3 △ Y△ △. ⊗ X3 1 Y 4 O9(↑ △ XO 4 W4((4 ") ") \ X 4 Y3 ") 4 3 \ X WOYAOWX A A YOX \mp O X X3 30%OO4 O4 X3 YX 4 \mp X O8 X3O \mp Y X3 Y3O% 3 Y4 \mp ツ へOX イX ツへ. ツOW\$ ツO4 Y4 XW\$ 4 YOO(4 9 X\$ WO)4 X O) O⊗ J4 YW ₹, ⊗ X\$ ₺ Y 4 400YA XO 7088 4 Y X3 4 7XXX 7, 4YA 4X X3 4 WOO4X, 4 7 Y 7 7X 4 Y 30 Y 47 $\Delta \mp 4 \land 4$ $A \ne 0$ OA HO $\mp \times C \uparrow 1$ $\mp 0 \ne 0$ WX $\Delta A \ne 0$ YW YA $A \ne 1$ Y Y Y $\Delta \uparrow 1$ O $\mp \Delta A$ O YA $A \ne 0$ W3444WX 4 0⊗ 49 47947=∓4404, Y30 ∓30064 4 4 6 3 77 € 0⊗ 3 ₹ 9 0649 6 X1 ⊗O4 X3 JO4JO∓ O⊗ 4OζΔζŁ JζΟΧΧ ΥΛ ₹W3 "∀ ₹ O⊗ 4 J 4" W OO∓ X "YΔ "YWL. ⊗3 中O "Y. HO\(\frac{1}{2}\) O\(\text{8}\) YA A \(\frac{4}{2}\) J\(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\text{0}\) J\(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\) J\(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}\) A \(\frac{1}{2}\) A \(\frac{1}2\) A \(\frac{1}2\) A \(\frac{1}2\) A \(\frac{1}2\) A \(\frac{1}2\) A \(\frac{1}2\

90X ₹ ¼ 74 7W 07 4L 0WW¼₹ 07 90074 X0 W078 7 3 ₹ 4 ₹ 7X 7 7X X0 X3 ₹ 77/ FJOL = 0 Y 0 0 4 Y 4 Y 9 4 T = 4 4 0 4, 3 0 Y 4 1 4 4 X X 3 Y 0 4 Y X ₹ 0 8 Y 3 W 3 X 3 L 4 X X 4 ツ4Z 34 9 Y 10 CXZ WOW3 ₹ X3 40WX 4 Y Y4 YX 4 Y 4 9Z ₹0" 40X 30 1 F, Y 30 140094 X3 4 07 9 09 09 X3 49₹060X 94 7 94 9W£ 08 4 7096 W 9 9 ₹X 4. ₹ 0Y9 3 $X \otimes A X$. OY $X \otimes A \otimes A Y$ AWWOOYX. $X \otimes A Y \otimes$ 804X3 4 4∆7 X, X34X, 7 466 W4∓ ₹ 08 04∆ 744£ X447₹^4 ₹₹ 07, 466 7₹X47₩ ₹ O4 XO ₹OW X1, 4O YOX Y44Y1 4 X3 ₹48 X1 O8 X3 ₹X4X O4 O8 X3 ₹O 4 1Y, ₹O Y W ₹₹441 ⊗O4 X3 WO44 ₹70Y4 YW O⊗ Y4X OY₹, 4Y4 XO X3 4 1Y X1 O⊗ X3 フイ゙ツW イフイᆍツX ム、XネムX ム゙WOツフヒム゙ツX タ ⊗ イᆍX ツムム XO ネ ツ O⊗ Xネ WOシムOWX O⊗ **₹**4X **₹**84WX OY **₹** O**9**X4 Y A, X**\$** O**8**8 YA A **₹**O A AY 9 X**\$** Y WOYX YX Y X**\$ ₹** YDC**1**. O4 Δ 4 3 Υ X3 Δ 3 \mathcal{I} 3 \mathcal{I} 4 \mathcal{I} 5 \mathcal{I} 4 \mathcal{I} 4 XO 4O XO 4O X 3 \mathcal{I} 4 AO3 Y O3 \mathcal{I} 7, Y W \mathcal{I} 7 X3 \mathcal{I} 7 AO5 Y \mathcal{I} 7 X4 AO4 XO 4O X 3 \mathcal{I} 8 AO5 Y X 3 \mathcal{I} 8 AO5 Y X 3 \mathcal{I} 9 AO5 Y X 3 \mathcal{I} X3 088 YW = 49=060x 61 4 PO 4 X34X 4 =XOJ 9 JOX XO X3 Y. 90X =3466 4Y **4™94₹**₹₹4004 **9** ₹0**8**8 4 4 Y X 8 ™JO") X 1 X 0 W4946 4 \ 4 Y ₹X X 3 ₹X4X Y 3 4 3 4 = 4 =, XO J/OX X = 40 Y, XO = X 4 OJ X3 = OJH WX = XO 4 O/X, 4Y4 9O/4/1, XO 80" 1X X3 "10=X 44"1 400= W01=7 44W = 014 4 X3 4=0441W 08 9 11 **▼OJJO4X 4 31. 3 〒 ツイ〒X 4 〒⊗ 3 9 3.4 〒 4〒 4ツ ツ ツ1. 〒3466 X ツOX 9 4660Y436 XO** X4 4X 3 7 4F FOW3 X3 PO FX O7 447 XF 70X O8 4 4009X Y X3 4 1444 X0 47 47947 \mp 74001 Y30 J40W 47 \pm X0 0 4X 4WX \mp , Y30 X4Y \pm 0J 44Y \mp , 4Y4 0 \mp \mp 06YW. #Y #OW3 W4# . X3O# Y3O" 3 4XX4WY# "Y47 47 6 3 ": # 68-4 8 YW 9 Y1 40X304 Z & 97, X3 (4Y 08 Y4X04, 830= 40"4") 4"94=4404=, Y30, 9 Y1 = YX X0 X3 140/F, 80013X 414 YFX X3 Y Y X3 X3 J 07/ 08 H/OF 0Y, 4 FX 4 X3 YF / F 08 X3 4794777400146 W3444WX 1. H47477 O7 X3 1801 747 7 X34X X3 **↑**406₹ Y 4 *9*00Y4 X0 ₹744 X3 Y Y X3 3004 0⊗ *94*XX6

⊗3 中O ₹X OY ₹ ♥O4 Δ ⊗⊗ WO∠X Y X3 4 ₹J WX XO ∡Y ∡♥94₹₹₹ΔO4 Y3O Y X3OOX 740W & 11 X0 O 4X 4WX = 1404W3 = 760X = 08 4 6411 400 = X 14 1W1. - Y30 11 3 = OWWOLX 74W3 74X O7F, FW X = X3 =O9H WX XO 4 OLX, 474 Y3O 8O47 474 ንWOO4ፈጎ ቹ WOንቹフ 4ፈW ቹ ፈጎፈ ንቹX X3 ቹO 4 ጎን O4 X3 ቹXፈX . W3*ፈርር X 9 ል* ጛ ል OYL4Y8OL XO 4 74 FF 4Y4 Y8C WX 15 Y7L447L 7OY F8Y YX OY 4 X44 XO4 Y8O 49OF F ∠ ∓∓ ⊗O4 X3 ∓4⊗ X1 O⊗ X3 J4 yW Y3O 4 W ∓ 4y 4y94∓∓44O4 X34y ⊗O4 X34X O8 X3 47947=740043 70 C8. 40X, O7 X3 OX3 4 3474, 8 Y 4660Y X3 O88 74 A 74 YW 4 4 13X XO 70Y ₹3 4 804 1Y YY Y ₹X 4 Y ₹0W3 W4₹ ₹, X3 ₹09H WX ₹ 08 WO'YX \mp X 4'YA 407XO4 9 XY Y \mp O 4 YF Y CC 9 WOY 47, 84 PO YX; 4'YA X \mp YOW3 J4OX WX OY 4Y4 Y OC49 C X1. Y3 W3 44 ₹O ₹₹ YX 4C XO X. ⊗3 4 44 W 4X4 Y $744WXW \equiv WOYY \Delta 4X Y 804 Y Y Y \equiv X 4 \equiv X 800 Y Y Y 4 = X 4 = X 4 W X 4 = X 4 W X 4 = X 4 W X 4 = X 4 W X 4 = X 4 W X 4 = X 4 W X 4 = X 4 W X 4 = X 4 W X 4 = X 4 W X 4 = X 4 W X 4 = X 4 W X 4 = X 4 W X 4 = X 4 W X 4 = X 4 W X 4 = X 4 W X 4 = X 4 W X 4$ XO 9 WO44 WX 4 97 4WXO46 JOY FAY YX. 9OX F YJCT 97 O44 4 Y1 XA Y Y FX 4 XO △ J44X. 30Y ₹3*4CC* Y . Ŋ 41. W4₹ . Ŋ 49C XO 4₹W 4X4 Ŋ X3 J4 W ₹ 900Ŋ△44 ₹ 08 Δ ₹ ↑ ') O⊗ J 4₹ WOX ') ↑ ¼ "') ∀ ₹ Λ , ¼') ΟΔ ΟΟ₹ WOCOO4 ') ↑ Υ CC ∮ ↑ ') XO Ӽ ₹

 $7X4 \land 0 \mp 3 \mp 7X 7X 07 \mp 47\Delta 740W \Delta 71 \mp Y CC 9 W4CO 77 4X \Delta 92 \mp 7 \mp X 4$ $YOY \mp X 40WX 07 \mp Y 84C \mp 4WWO \mp 4X 07 \mp Y CC 9 44 \mp \Delta 414 7 \mp X 3 7.8 74CC 7.4 \pm 0 W3 7CO X \mp 4 \mp Y 3 4 4CCO A XO 44 1 7 7 44CC 7.4 W0740WX A Y X 3 W4O X 07: X 3 7.4 W444 A 07 \pm 0 \pm W4 XC2, X 34X, X 0 09 X 4 7 80CC 74008 08 X 3 7, \pm 4 74XX 4 08 \pm X4 7 A 88 W0CX 7, \pm 47A 7 A 88$

₹Ÿ ८४२ ७७ ΔΟΥΥ ΧΑ ↑4009Δ₹ Ο8 ΧΑ ΟΛΟΥΧΑ42 ΛΑΥ Ο8 УАХ ΟУ₹ 74 € ". § 34 = 7 x 3 4 x, 7 7 4 4 x WOL4 4 WOYHOYWXO 4 =, 7 4 x OY= 70 = x, Y x 3 4 Y x 0 x 3 1 7 446 44 47×41, YW ₹₹44 67. 4 W 4 ⊗407 W 4×4 7 4 13×₹, Y3 W3. X4Y 7 7 X3 7 (F 474 49 X 44 X 4 8 40 7 4 0 X 3 4 WO 7 4 A 4 X O 7, F 3 O O C 4 Y 4 X O 4 4 C 7 9 COYN XO X3 Y. 830∓, 4CX300N3 X3 ∓0 A NY Y30 34∓ H0∓X W OY 3 ∓ ∓ 4 9 4607 4 4661 7X X6 4 XO 466 X3 4 13X ₹ 08 Y44 9009 ₹₹₹. § , 3 手り 4×3*と* 手手 O3C \land \triangle XO COOY O7OY \lozenge \mp YYL \angle YHOL Y \land PO \angle C \angle C \land \lozenge X \lozenge Y X \lozenge \lozenge Y XO 74 = 7X W4 = . Y 74 X A 4 804 7XO4 XO 488 47 X A4X, 7 WO7 = 4 44X O7 08 X A ドX 7年 OX C X礼, 74礼, X3 49∓OCOX 7 W ∓∓ X礼 O8 7944∓∓ 耳, ∓O 4 へ7年 44 9OO74 ツWOツフイX タイ Y X氦 X氦 4 OYツ ₹イ⊗ X૨ イツム X氦 Y ℓ⊗イ4 O⊗ X氦 4 ₹XイX . HOYF PO YXC2, Y3 Y X3 YX4 \bigcirc F OO X3 \checkmark Y947FF4 \bigcirc OO 34 X44YFJ A \bigcirc , \checkmark Y \bigcirc A F JCOXŦ ¼1 △ ₹WO │ 1 △, ̄ Y3 Y X3 △ ¼Y1 │ 1 ₹ J¼₹₹ △, ₹O X3 ¼X X3 │ YO COY1 │ Þ ₹X₹ 4 Y W FF X1 08 (41 Y1 34Y4F 0Y 3 Y Y 014 1 X0 10414 414 YFX X, - X3 088 YA A FO A NY 00N3X, Y WOYF A A4X OY 08 X3 4794FF4A0A 46 W34A4WX A, XO 4 YOOYW 3 = 1 Y 446 4 13X 08 70Y =3 Y1 4 X44 X04 4Y4 4 = W4 X Y Y1 Y30 Δ F" FF Y1 X3 10 (X1 ") Y FX 1. 4YΔ 1 PO 1 Y1 X34X JOY F3" YX XO 9 Y8(WX Δ ΟΥ 3 7 1 X3 ₹0 4 7 X X Y 3 O ₹ 4 O X 3 O 4 X 7 3 ₹ ₹ O 1 H W X.

WOW3, 184WX, ₹ X3 YO4 O8 J4OW 4 Y1 ₹X49€ ₹3 4 97 WOYYOY WOY₹ YX 4YOY1 ₹ 446 为主X4为W ₹ 0⊗ ₹0为 0⊗ X3 J4 为W J46 №040J 4为 ₹0 4 九为主, Y30, O为 Δ ₹WO A YN A™9AF₹FAQOA₹ XO 9 NO CXI O⊗ OQ OO₹ YAW3 YAX OY₹, 3A C Y X Q X3 4 4 \(\pi\) YX XO X3 | \(\pi\)O(\(\pi\) O\) O\(\pi\) X3 | O\(\pi\) Y4 | 4\(\pi\) X3 OOX | Y Y4\(\pi\)Y1 **4771**€ ₩4X ΟΫ XO &4 X& Ϋ 7ΟΫ ₹& Δ *9*₹ X& 4 Ϋ4₹X 4₹, 0⊗ Y&ΟΫ X& ₹ Δ Δ ΫΟΧ トフ WX XO OタXイ タ イ WOツフヒ イメツW Y X氦 ₹OW氦 イヒ △ ツイシム。 ⊗O X氦 ₹ ツ₹XインW ₹ ℓ X O₹ ∡ላል x3¼x x3 ል0ሣ 0⊗ 0ብረ ፈንቹ. ብ ጎ ንx 0⊗ ⊗ብፈን₩ . ⊗3¼x Jብ ንW . 3¼ ንጎ ል x Wx ል ¼ ልፈሃጎ 400ቹ WOንቹフ 1ፈWጊ Y3 W3 3ፈል ቃ ን 804७ ል ፈጎፈ ንቹX 3 ७ ታጊ X3 ጋ4 ንW ል H CC4794, 47944==4404 &407 W747, 9 34 4 Y X3 14 4X 704 44X 07 07 X3 O $4 \times 3 \times 0$ 6×4 $9 \times 4 \times 4$ 1×4 OO X3 Y Y14OY. 4Y0X3 A A 74444446 Y\frac{1}{2}X4\frac{1}{2}W, OO AL 4YW YX 444X, \frac{1}{2}X4\frac{1}{2}A WOAD A AL X3 AOYAY3 \frac{1}{2}XOA AYF, \frac{1}{2}X34X YY3 W3 OAAAPOY \frac{1}{2}X74\frac{1}{2}A AYF AYAAF Y 4 WOYW 47 A. 34 YN 474 4 A XO 40" OYA 474 X YW OO WC4 " YN X3 74 4X J4OJ 4X૨ タ ሬOሃኂ ሃኂ XO Xል 4 ሣፈቹX 4, YaO ልፈል タ ሃ ෦፡ጋ ሬሬ ል ⊗4Oሣ ል ቹ ሧ ሃኂልOሣ, Xa ጊ Y&4"YOOF WOYFJ 44WL 414 YFX X3 ℓ θ θ X3 θ WOOYX4L. 4 ℓ X3OO13 FOW3 ∡¥ " " " ₹ X3 WO" ₹ OE \$ JAX " AX3 € ₹ A ₹ J WX Δ X3 € ¥ O O D T Y X3

§ . Ya4x y4z 4 40y x0 a y 4ww044 y1 x0 xa 1 1 1 ywz 08 xa w4\frac{1}{2}.

83 ₹ r4"7/ (44 € O € XO X3 X4O 40 (O 8 X3 (4Y O 8 Y4X O Y € . Y X3 W4 ₹ ₹ YO Y Y PO ₹X OY. *4Y 4™94₹₹₹4001 W4YYOX 9 JOY ₹3 4 9 W4O₹ 3 ₹ Y4 J Y4 YX*: *4Y4,* ⊗04 *Ϡ ツቹ ८⊗ フ٩Ο₩ Δቹ ΧΟ Ο ΑΧ ፟¥₩Χቹ 0⊗ Ο૮ ツ₩∶ 9*ΟΧ Υ ¼4 ĦO₹X ⊗ *¼9८ ͺ*ツ ¼ΔΟϽΧ ツኅ 474 YFX 3 7 47 9 4704 Y3 W3 X3 W 4WOYFX4YW ₹ 08 X3 W4F Y47 4 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)O\(\frac{1}\)O\(\frac{1}{4}\)O\(\frac{1}{4}\)O\(\frac{1}{4}\)O\(\frac{1}{4}\ ∠ Y 3 W 3 3 34¥ 7℃OXX 4. ₹Ø, Y O44 4 XO 4 ₹WOYW 4X 4Y4 74 YX 4 Y30 47 74X = 474 WO740WX= X, = 40 70X = Y37 Y =30064 804 4 707 7X
 ₹X.4X
 ₹ X.3
 ₹OJA ") (ÅY, ∮OX Å(₹O ∮ WÅO₹, ŊA J ŊA JX O⊗ X3.4X ŊÅÞ Ŋ, X3
 ≢OW3 ԻX4 ツ X ₮. ₮ 70₺८ W ツ ツ ₮ X 4, ₮ ヘ4₮७Х, ₮ ツム フ ツム ツX, ₮₰₲ ३ ₮ フ ₳₮Ѻ७ ₮ ₹ W4 X O4 O⊗ 47 O7 7 74XO4 , 474 XO 4 ⊗ 74 OO4₹ € ₹ 474 7₹X € 7, Y€ 7 4 € ∡WX₹ X¾ 4 ¼₹ ¼ን ን ሣጊ O4 ¼ X4¼ XO4. ፈንሷ ⊗ Y WፈንንOX ∡WWOሣጋሪ ₹¾ OO4 OYን JA ₹ A दX OY Y X3OOX 344" X3 YW A ₹O6X Y1 XO 3 Y, X ₹ 3 3 Y₹ 68 Y3O 34₹ 64 A O₹ OYA 4 ¼ Y W ₹₹ X1 O⊗ YOX ₹744 Y1 ¾ "Y. OY ₹OW\$ 4Y OWW4₹ OY, X Y41 Y X\$ ኅብ ፈX X40X3 ቃ ፈቹቹ 4X Δ, X3ፈX X3 "ን ን ‡X ብ 3ፈቹ, *9*L 3 ቹ 0Yን ፈWX, ԻW*C*OΔ Δ 3 7 ₹ C8 8 4 O 7 X 3 7 4 O X W X O 7 O 8 X 3 C 4 Y O 8 7 4 X O 7 ₹ . W O 7 7 O ₹ X 3 Y X 4 7 ₹ 7 4 X , Y X3 4 X3040013 WOY WX OY 08 X34X % Y \mp X 4 \mp 9 Y1 X3 74 % %0 9 4 4 Y4 Δ 4 WXO4 O⊗ X3 Y3Oℓ θO∓ Y ∓∓, - 34Δ Y 4X3 ℓ ∓∓ θ Y, Y OX3 4 J44X WOℓ44∓, Δ ₹X XOX O⊗ ₹0⊗⊗ W "YX "Y⊗O4"" μ'X O" XO "Y4" μ' X3 "" XO W4O₹3 X3 Δ X ₹X 49 ℓ **▼OJJO**▼ X 3 た 3 な 4 夕 り O り W 4 X よ り Y X 3 4 ₹ J W X X O X 3 り O り 9 4 よ り A よ り Y O 8 X3 WOY=7 44XO4=. X3 4 = 17= X3 7 344 7 47 X4X O7. 474 X3 744X WO644 PO44X 4 Y3 4 X3 ♥ 4 X4X 4 ♥ ₹W3 😵 Y4₹ XO 4O4₹X ⊗O4X3, T Y3 X3 4 4♥ 7X 7X 07 Y4= 7X 4X4 7 4 08 PW X 77 4 4 06X 47077 X3 744 7 04 X3 6474 ⊗O4W ₹, O4 ⊗⊗ WX 71 X3 WZ474 ₹X 7 W47XO4 O⊗ ₹O7 77O4X47X ⊗O4X4 ₹₹, ~ YOOLA X3 7. OYA 4 ₹OW3 W 4WOY₹X4YW ₹. 34 9 Y 9OOYA XO ₹O⊗⊗ 4 X3 *ፋሣቃፈ*ቹቹፈልO4 XO ል ጋፈ4X OንሣOሪ ₹X ል. ፈንል XጳOቹ ፈ8⊗O4ል ጳ ሣ ፈን OJJO4XOን Xෑ O8 ₹ 74X , X3 4 804 , Y00/4 34 344 4 13X X0 444 ₹X X3 74440 ₹ 474 476 ₹ 7404 YX 4 7096 W4YF, F Y1 X3 44Y1 4 Y4F 4 Y0 4, 4Y4 X3 W0YF7 44WL X0X466L **≢OJJ4 ∓∓ ∆. W3O∓ XO Y J Y L**¥O4 ₹ Y X3 WJL Y: Y3 4 ⊗O4 X3 1 J4O3 9 X Δ L(L) ∡₩₩Ο₹∡X ΟΫ Ο⊗ X¾ ₩ϽϪΫ ϪϤΔ₹ Ϫ₹ ₩ΟΫ₩ ϤΫ Δ, Ϋ X¾, ϽζΟΧ, ϪΫΔ ₩ΟΫΧ ΫΧ Δ **₹W4 ツ 3 ツ**₹ ८⊗ ⊗40♥ X 3 441 0⊗ X 3 7070८4W.

\S . 4 y x x x y x y x y $^$

₹УΧϡ ₹ ₩4₹ Χϡ ₹4७ 4Oℓ ₹ XO 9 ⊗OℓℓOY Δ Yϡ ₩ϡ Y ϡ4 4ℓ4 4Δ₹ ℓ4 Δ ΔΟΥΫ , YX4 4X Y1 08 Y34X Y4L C4Y80*CCL 4* 40Y X0 4Y Y YL. Y3 Y 44Y **4™94**₹₹4ΔΟ4 **4**₩X₹ **4**₹ **4**Ϋ ϒ Ϋλ. Υ **4**4 ΝΟ₹Χ ⊗ **49**ℓ Υ **4**ΔΟΖΧ ΥΛ **4**Λ**4** Υ₹Χ & Υ YFO4 Y1 OO4 OYY F48 X1. FX F OY X3 F47 J4 YW J6, 474 OY4 4 X3 \triangle 4 Y3 W3 $474 \mp 3X \mp X3$ 43947 ∓ 4404 47960 4796 479740W 4 XO 4 X 47 7 X 3 X4 4X7 7X 3 0013X XO 4 W O⊗ X3O₹ 4X4OW OO₹ W4 ♥ ₹ Y3 W3 ₹47 X3 47 ⊗OOY44X OY₹ O⊗ X3 1 9 446 ₹4⊗ X1 O⊗ ७४७५ ७५. ─ ⊗ % 4XX ७७X XO 4₹₹4₹₹ ७४X O4 JO ₹O9 X% JA ७W Y%O 34 ∓ 4 ± 4 X4 4W3 400₹ ") "71 10 6X1 08 70 ₹0" "11 04 4₹₹4₹₹ ")4X 0" W 400¥ ₹₹₹. § 4ግ94ቹቹ4ΔO44C W3444WX4, Y3 W33 34ቹ \pm O44 \pm C174O \mp X XOX Δ, W477OX \mp 3 CΔ A 78407 XA FYO44 O8 HOFX W. FF XA C4Y O8 74X O7F XO J4OX WX FOWA 4W4 ") 146, Y3) X3 J 4₹0)146 ₹ W04 X1 08 466 ₹0 A 1)1 470 X3 1 9 446 ₹48 X1 08 7474 74 COO4CL 4 7474 X34X 3 F W4 7 F300C4 4 F7 4X 4 3L X3 F4W4 8 W O⊗ 3 ₹ ⊗O4⊗ X C ⊗ ₹X ₹ X4O . YA A. X34X Y 34 C XXC 4OO" XO 47714 3 YA X 3 4 X 4 7 O 9 C W " ") = X 4 Y C C 7 4 O W A X O ≡ O W 3 A 4 4 A ⊗ O C " 10 A " X ∓: ⊗ O 4 X ∓ 474 Y \otimes X3 4 \mp 30064, 47071 X3 Y079 4, 9 \mp 07 Y30 \mp W07 \mp W YW \mp 44 YOX Y30*CC*I OY F4YJC 4 Y3 FXO*A*I. YOYF OA *94A9* IA4W YFX4YW FX3 Δ∓∓Δ∓∓ γ**Δ**Χ Ογ Ο⊗ Χ∢ *C*ΟΔΔ Ο⊗ W Αγ Ογ *Δ*γ Δγ Δγ Δγ Δγ Δγ Αν ΟΘ ΗΟγ∓ΧΔγΧ γΟ∓ △ O↑ y ₹, ↑O ← 4yO← O⊗ X ≼ y ↑ ₹, 4O← y T → T → D → Y W ⊗ O← 4 ≠ ₹ € O ₹ ₹ ₹... "Y → 4O ← O⊗ HOYEX4YX YOJC: 4YA 8O4 & # 4OX & O4 XZ & POOX # X & \$ \$XO4 4Y H A4 YOE. 8 & ⊗OCCOY 11 ⊗4WX ₹ (Y Y ₹ XO X 3 JO4JO ₹ . ₹) X 3 1 44 , おまよれ(**羊 羊羊羊.**, ツ ソヘ 〇〇 ሃ*47*ሪ ቹ, ጻፈ ሃጎ ቹ ሃX XO ጻ ቹ WOሣ7 X XO4, ሪOO ቹ, ΔOሦ O⊗ ፈሃዘOO, ፈ ሦሃ ጎጻX ሃፈሣ Δ "J4XX3 Y W4O 41 , Y X3 W3414WX 1 O8 4 3 1464, XO W3466 Y1 3 "Y XO ₹ Y16 WO™94X. TX3 3 4464 Y4∓ ₹0₹7 WX 4 08 W4447L Y1 4 4 ™ T64YW Y30₹ 70 YX Y4₹ \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\ 4407 40YY 4 44.

344 X3 W4 " "JOX 4 X0 X3 3 4464 9 ") W6 4467 F09FX4")X 4X 4, 3 Y4F 4" 47F4FF ", Y30 "Y064" W0064 J40X WX. 90X X3 47 "Y4X04 08 X3 4WW0F4X 0" F088 W "YX67 J40 F X34X X Y4F 4 846F 4"Y4 \400"Y46 FF W344\.

⊗ጓ 中O ∓X OY O⊗ Yጓ Wጓ Y ጻፋ ∮ Y X4 4X Y\ ጻፋቹ ∮ Y Δ 94X Δ ソኮሃ\C4YΔ 4YΔ &447W O7 XYO &4700₹ OWW4₹ O7₹. ₹7 X3 &047 4 O8 X30₹ WOO7X4 ₹. X3 PO ₹X OY ¼4O₹ Y X3 W¼₹ O⊗ O3Y € ₹€, ∮ ₹3O7 O⊗ 4O₹₹, ¼Y∮¼₹₹¼∆O4 ⊗4OŸ 'ሃ44L, PO 'Y 0⊗ WWOX≣. ⊗34X 'Y Y ≣X 4 Y4≣ WOYX YO466L YX4 10 Y1 414 YEX PO 'Y WOY=7 4¼W ₹. ¼Y¼ №W X Y^ X3 ₹O9N WX∓ XO 4 9 (L OY, ⊗ O⊗ X3 ™O∓X ¼9(W (47) 4 Y NOY FOLX & 92 X 3 J4 2 WOOYW (, 74 X 4 X X 4 X A O J Y O Y, X 3 4 X A Y 8048 X ₹ X 3 74 (\ ₹ 4) Y Ի \ X \ X = ₹ W 3 4 4 4 W X 4, 4 Y \ X = ₹ 0 € N X X X X X JOY ₹3™ YX O⊗ X3 (4Y. ⊗3 1 ₹3OO/4 44X3 4 34 ₹4 4, X34X 3 ७41 9 X4 4X 4 **4** まず り ツル. 90X X3 W00ツW C W0ツX ツX Δ X3 ツ∓ C ∓ Y X3 W40∓ ツヘ X3 タ ∓30フ X0 タ 441 \(\tau \) 4. 49X 48X 4 34 31 4 X4 3 4 3 7 4 7 1 \(\tau \) 4 7 4 \(\tau \) 4 3 80Y 4 804 XYO 7 44\(\tau \). ¥ X 3 Y 4X (9 4X 1 Y 3 Y X 3 4 Y 4 ¥ YO COYΛ 4 4Y 1 Δ4YΛ 4 XO 9 4774 3 Y Δ Δ 84OY ቹ 4 XO WOY⊗ 47 X3 J4 YW J6 ቹ Y3 W3 Y 34 C4 A AOYY: 47A X3 C ሃ 7/47 ቃ ቹ4 A O⊗ X3 ⊗OCCOY Y1. 94OY 4O, ₹ W4 X44L XO X3 WJ4Y ₹3 4Y94₹₹¥4O4 Y ⊗44YW, 74080094 7 4W . 804 X3 ₹044 Y4 4 08 Y44₹ ((₹ X0 X3 W74Y 444₹. 83 ₹ W4 X441 Y4 ₹ X3 4 O7O7 WO77 XX 4 XO 74 ₹O7, 474 Y4 ₹ ₹O4H WX 4 XO 4 HOA W 46 F47 74X OT 97 X3 7446 47 7X 9 804 Y307 74 4440 \$ Y4\$ X4 A. 834X 4047. 30Y 4. 4 4 YOX 740YOOYW ₹ YX YW 08 WOY4 YY4X OY OY 440Y 40. **3**ΟΧ 4 ⊗ 44 Δ 3 ₹ ₩4₹ ΧΟ Χ3 У 97, Υ3Ο 4 ₹ΧΟ4 Δ 3 У ΧΟ 3 ₹ У4₹Χ 4, Ο9 ₩Ο9Δ Χ Ο9 47947 \mp 7400 Y417671 W07764 Y 4 O8 X3 77777 F0777 X O8 3 \mp \mp W1 X471: 90X 3 YAZ = . AZ HOA W OOFCZ LYFY A A X3LX X3 CLY OO YLX OYF AO = YOX OOA) A JOXX Y1 4 JO36 W Y Y ₹X 4 OYA 4 4Y 444 ₹X, Y O4A 4 XO 3 YA 4 3 Y ⊗4OY AO Y1 ツ ₹W3 ⊗. ⊗3 ツ ツ७ ツ つ3X 34 444 4, X34X 4 Y4X OY 34₹ У 4 1 13X XO 440JX, **∡ヘ**∡ クᆍX ∡ フѺタヒ W ツ ツ ₹X イ。 イス、 ツ ¼₹Ѻイ Y3 W3 ツムむ タ ツ W ₹₹¼イむ ⊗Ѻイ X3 フѺイフѺ₹ JAOH WXE, 47 Δ JA 7X7 Δ X3 A C WO7 Ξ PO 7W Ξ . Ξ X YZ Ξ O7 X3 Ξ JA 7W JC X3ZX △ ₹WO A YN 4CC X3 J4AX ₹ WOYW AY △ Y ₹O △4YN AOO₹ 4 WOY₹J A4W1. ⊗3 PO ₹X OY, Y3 X3 4 804 17 7 7 ₹X 4₹ Y30 OC4X X3 C4Y 08 74X OY ₹ 40 X3 4 41 8048 X X3 4 J4 (^ \ \ Y4\ Y4\ Y6\ A 4X A 4X J44\ \ \ J0X, Y X300X Y4 X Y1 X0

 $\begin{array}{l} \mp \times \ \mp \ y_{OX} \ \textit{CAY} \otimes \textit{OC} \ \times \textit{O} \ \textit{yACXA} \ \textit{AX} \ \textit{AY} \ \textit{AY9} \textit{A}\mp\mp\text{A}_{A} \textit{OA} \ \textit{FL} \ \textit{YAL} \ \textit{OS} \ \textit{A} \ \textit{XAC} \ \textit{AX} \ \textit{OY:} \ \textit{SOA} \ \textit{XA} \\ \textit{JAYW} \ \ \textit{YAO} \ \textit{OF} \ \mp \ \ \textit{OC} \ \textit{YW} \ \ \textit{AAC} \ \textit{YFX} \ \textit{A} \ \textit{JOJC} \ \textit{W} \ \textit{Y} \ \textit{YFX} \ \textit{A} \ \mp \ \textit{AOC} \ \textit{CXACOS} \ \textit{A} \ \textit{WA} \ \textit{Y}: \ \textit{AYACY} \ \textit{AACY} \ \textit{YACYA} \ \textit{AYW} \ \ \textit{SOA} \ \textit{A} \ \mp \ \textit{Y} \ \ \text{EVOYA} \ \textit{OVACOYA} \ \textit{YACYA} \ \textit{YA$

WW J O, Y3O, 4 Y1 4 X Y A 30 Y 3 Y00 (A 3 A X X Y X O 4 X A 4 X A, 4 J (A, Y0 X Y X A ፇ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ኯ፟ንን \mathbf{A} አልፈአ አል ክፈብአልፈጎ ን ፈንቹ ልፈ $\mathbf{X}\mathbf{A}$ ፈአ \mathbf{A} OOብቹ. ፈ₩₩Оብ \mathbf{A} ንጎ*ር*ጊ ል \mathbf{A} ቹሣ ቹቹ \mathbf{A} X3 " ") = 48 X1; 90X 4X X3 = 4" X " 3 "44 J4 J4 J4 O) = 804 W34 = X = 10, 91. 804W 08 447, X3 ₹X4X Y3 W3 344 064X 4 X3 64Y 08 74X 07. 83 4 W4770X ∮ ¼ ∮ XX 4 J¼XX 4¾ 804 ₹0 4 1¾ X0 80660Y 0¾ ₹0₩3 ¼¾ 0₩₩¼₹ 0¾ ₹8 X3 7HO4L 8O4 Y3 W3 Y YOO(Δ 7/4"Y 4 X4(4'X O) ΔO ₹ 70X WO)W 47 4 709(W 7) ₹X 4. 4™94₹₹₹40108 X3 ₹0 1 1¼14 У₹X Y30™ OO1 WO™764 УX € ₹. 83 ₹48 X1. O8 7096 W 🤊 Y \ X A\ Y OOCQ 9 A\ 74 V44 OO\ 8 X Y 4 6 496 XO 9 488 WX Q 91 A\ A W4∓O46 A 88 A 7W X34X 7 A3X 4A ∓ . 4OX X3 A ∓ O7 74AX WO64A W4∓ 7 Y3 W3 X 477 44₹ 7 48 WXC1 HO₹X 8 49C XO 444 ₹X 4Y 4Y94₹₹4QO4 74O Q Q YO CC OJ Y OLAX OY OO X3 LAY OO YAX OYE, WAOE 4 OOA AYYAAFEA4OA XO 9 AAA EX 4, Y "Y47. 444 ₹X 4Y4 4 X4 Y 3 ₹, 4₹ 4 7C 47. 804 X3 C 8. 4Y4 C 9. 4X1. 08. 004₹. 90X ₹300/Δ X3 ₹ 1-7 Δ YX 740 OY=OWW ₹₹80/, X YOO/Δ 9 WOY OO4 ΔOX1 XO (9 44X X3 OYO⊗⊗ Y4 Y1 "Y ∓X 1, 4Y4 XO ∓ Y 1 41 4 ∓ 17. "O1 ⊗⊗ W4W OO∓ "Y 4∓O1 ∓. H344C = X3 8 8X3 W4O= 4 X3 84 YW3 4794F=4404, Y3O 344 744 3 7 4 Δ WC4A4X OY O⊗ Y4A, XO ∮ JOX OYA A 4Y 4AA ₹X; Y3 A OJOY ⊗A4YW ₹ X3 ⊗ A₹X W4O₹ 4 141 CC. X3 77 4O4 ₹ 4794₹₹44O4. XO 9 444 ₹X 4 7 C 7 7477 4. 4X ℓ ynxa, any d, x yd= dnd d xadx dnxa xao= \forall y =x d= =aoo ℓd d woydowx dXO X3 ⊗409X 4. 494 4 C 4 ₹ 4 4 X X3 ₹ 4 9 X 9.

§ . 4¹4 y yx 00 y4x 0y w0y 4y y1 x3 74 6 1 ≡ 00 4y 44 = 4404 = .

Y 34 A A A X3 YA J YA YW 4YA Y OC49 C XI O8 X3 4Y94TFT4AOA 4C W\$4'94WX 4 ⊗40"9 X\$ 7'4X0446 4"94 7 W ₹₹4'94 7 J4 7 W 76 ₹ 0⊗ X\$ 64Y 0⊗ 7'4X 07'₹. 83 ₹ 74 4014X ₹ 44 804X3 4 WOY8 47 4 51 X3 OY 8047 744WX W 474 1 7 446 WOYF YX OO Y4YY Y4. Y 34 \mp Y 490 \S , X34X X3 W74Y 444 \mp 800Y4 X3 413X O⊗ "944== = ∓X496 =3 A 49A 4 =7 WX A 9 " P WO. ⊗3 =4" 7 74 9W 76 46=0 74 4 6= ሃ 4ሣ0ሃጎ X3 ቹ4 4ጎ X4 9ቹ 08 ሃ04X3 4ሣ 4 W4: 4ሃ4 🛭 Y X3 ሃW X04ሃ 004 ጊ X0 X3 OX3 4 FX4 7 X1 O8 X3 1601 Y 8 Y4 X34X 479477744047 44 3 1361 ₹₩40フ0८00₹ フ0ツ₩X04८ X1: X3 ሧ ツ¹ 08 H 120Ÿ, 804 ツ₹X4ŸW , 34₹ ₹0Ÿ X ♡ ₹ ツフイ ᆍOツ ム X氡 、ムツタムキᆍチムムOイキ OØ X氡 。ムOXW氡 トームŦXーキツム ム WOツフムツイ。タ ツヘ ツムキX イ O⊗ X3 7/4W ₹ Y3 W3 74O4OW W YY4YOY, 3 YYOY₹ X34X X3 4OXW3, Y WOYF △ 44X OY O⊗ 4 J4O⊗ X496 WOYY 4W, Y 66 O 4600Y Y4YL 44 10644 X ₹ Y ጻ ቹ WOYAOWX; ፈንሷ, Y Xጻ Xጻ X4O Δ ቹJOቹ X OY O⊗ ፈ *9ፈ4944* ፈን, ጻ Xፈሣ ቹ ፈን ΟንAO ∡ላ ፈን×ፈጎ O⊗ XጻፈX W 4WOጛቹXፈንW . ⊗ጻ УО4ፈን ንዘΟ ንቹ Xጻ ቻΟቹሪ ጛቹ XO 4 ቹጋ WX フOタヒ W ツ ツ ŦX イŦ: メツム ⊗ X氡 ⊗OイツŦ 氡ϟ ゚ツOX ツ メヒヒヒ ツŦXメツW Ŧ Oツ ⊗Oイツヒモ OタŦ イ ム X 3 4 X 7 4 W 7 X X 3 4 O(4 X O) \$\frac{1}{2}\$ O \times X 4 4 4 4 X 3 4 \times 7 0 O X 3 \times 4 OW X 1 O \times J44X WOL44 J4 YW ₹ X34Y XO X3 J4 YW JL ₹ O8 X3 Y4X OY 4X L441. 83 4 13X₹ 08 4794=4404= Y 4 8047 461 47 Y 66 YY0YY 470YA X3 4449=. 4 Y4 X 4 08 WO". YX3 W3444WX 4 O8 4"944FF44O4, XO X3, 44"7, O8 X3, "77 4O4 3, 44W6 OF. O = Δ 7 = O < 7 × C 4 7 1 O 4 1 × O × 3 1 7 4 4 C : Υ 3 4 O 7 O 7 × 3 C 4 × X 4 O 9 = 4 Δ × O 3 7 . X 3 4 X 4 Y 9 4 T T 4 D 4 O X W X A 8 4 O Y 4 C C Y Y A O 8 O C Y W 5 T X 3 C 4 Y Y 3 W 3 O) 4\frac{1}{4}C\frac{1}{4}C\frac{1}{4}A^4\frac{1}{4}O\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}O\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}O\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}O\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}O\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}O\frac Y3 W3 344 79064 7 4 X3 4449 X0 FJ 47 X0 3 7 7 FO 74 W 7X 4 7477 1. FX

Y X3 Y3 W3 X3 3 \(\pm \text{VO41.08} \text{ X3 FO407 47 Y4X OYF 74 \(\pm \text{ YXF OF: X3 Y07 44X OY YOOLA 9 YAL $\mp\mp$: 4YA X3 \mp X49L \mp 3 A WO \mp XOY \mp O8 FO4OJ OY X3 \mp \mp O9H WX 44 ₹0⊗⊗ W ୬×*C*₺ ୬୬୦۲୬. W∡ ୬× ८०० ₹, Y\$ ୬ ∡× ∡₩4∡ ୬ フ∡८ ₹× ୬ , へ∡ ∡ 4 ୬∡4୬*४₺*८ ツŦXイYW O⊗ X3 J4OX WX Oツ ΔO XO JOЭC W ツ ツ ŦX 4Ŧ: ̄ インツ イ、ツライキŦŦイΔO4 ⊗4Oツ X3 O(4 74) O8 X3 700)X4 7, O4 J4 7W O8 X3 4==4== 7=, =J 47 71 7=06 7X6L X0 30=7 X46 78047 A X34X 77 7 = X 4. X34X. Y 4 X 70X 804 X3 4 = 7 WX 74 A X0 X3 W&&44&WX 4 Y X & Y & W & & Y & ¥ X A, X & £ Y OO € A W & Ø F & Y X O ∮ X & 4 O Y Y Y X O X3 = 4. 83 Y Y1, 30Y 4, 4 F7 FF 4 3 7 Y X300X F088 4 Y1 X3 F6 13X FX ツHOイト、 XO タ ДOツ ゑ ツ、ツ イXゑ ヒ キキキ。 メキキ Xゑ フイ ツW OØ Xゑ メキキキメキキ ツキ Yメキキ Oツゑ キ OYツ 744X 10 6X1 08 140==61 064X 11 X3 190=X =4W4 4 1 13X= 08 14X 01=. X YOO(△ ¾ ¾ ¾ 4 4∓0)¼46 XO ∓0770∓ X¾4X ¾ ∓ 4"944∓∓4△04 ¾4△ YO W(4 ") XO J4OX WX O), ԻW JX YA A O) X3 ₹ ₹ Y1\C WO) ₹ A 44X O), X34X, 4₹ X3 J4 C1 O8 y OC49 C X孔 〒 ⊗OOYA A OY X3 Y W ₹₹ X孔 O⊗ Y フ Yへ OJ Y 4 ₹4⊗ W34YY C O⊗ WOTYOY W4X OY, X340013 Y3 W3 FO $\,$ 1 17 $\,$ 7 $\,$ 4 W J40W4CC1 Y4Y J40J0F4CF XO 4W3 0X3 4, 4Y4 W4447 0YY 10X 4X 0YF 30X3 YJ 4W 4Y4 YY44, X3 TO CX1 X3 % C = 08 OC4X %T X3 C4Y 08 %4X O%5, YOOC4 OX3 4Y = 34 %0 X XC XO OO4 4 ₹7 WX.

&3 4 44 4 13X₹ 08 470X3 4 74X04, Y3 W3, X30013 70X 7 W ₹₹44*C*L 477 € A X0 X3 W3444WX 4 O8 4 JO96 W Y Y \ X 4, 44 Y 4X3 6 \ \ \ X 6 X O 3 Y 91. FX496 F3 4 WOFXO" Y46"OFX 47 WOOYX47. OY O⊗ X3 J4 YW J46 O⊗ X3 F F Y X3 Y3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) O(Y) 300\(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\delta\) O(3) \(\delta\) A Y A 3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) A X YO . \(\delta\) O(X X W A YYO(X \(\delta\) \(\delta\) A X 3 A X ツ ツ ₹X 4, X3, O)/L O) Y3O" Y4X O)F 44, 9OO)4 XO 44" X & . X3, "Y ₹X 4 "Y4" Y $X3 \mp 4 \mp 7 WX$, $AO Y34X 3 76 47 \mp 73 \mp 0Y7 300 \mp 700 Y3 W3 704042 34 <math>\mp 4$ 4 1 3 X X O J 4 T O 4 X O 7 X 4. 4 O X . ⊗ X 3 ₹ O 4 1 7 O 8 X 3 W O O 7 X 4 T Y 3 4 3 4 ₹ Δ ₹ **₹**\$00/∆, ⊗04 **₹**0*9***₹**X*4*YX *4*/ 4 *4***₹**0Y**₹**, 4 ⊗0**₹** \$ ♥ J 4♥ **₹**₹ 0♥ X0 J4*4*WX **₹** \$ **₹** 4 */* 1 0♥ ツ チンタL ツチンツ イ Y氡 W氦 ツ ヘ氦X イ ツム イ X チン Oタト WX O⊗ JOタC W YOX W , Y _ YO∓X YOX フイ ᆍOツ XO WOYA ツソ X3 WOYAOWX O⊗ X34X ₹O イ へり, ツOᆍ3 C ᆍᆍ XO 4WWO₹ 3 ツ O⊗ OL4X Y1 X3 L4Y O8 Y4X OYF. 4X J4 F YX, 4"944FF4Q04F 44 YOX Q 9444 Q X3 84 F4W ₹ 08 X3 4467 07 7 477 W 654 WOO7X47: 804 474 67 Y3 W3 ₹ \otimes OOYA \triangle OY $A \neq A$ TOY WAYYYOX $A \neq A$ A Y A

Y X X A 4 X Y X Y 4 X A O A A P Y Y X A 8 4 O Y 4 C C Y Y D O E X E .

O8 X3O\(\frac{1}{2}\)OX \(A\)\(\Delta\) A\\(\Delta\)\(\Delta\) A\\(\Delta\)

§ . O 46 ~4x O 7 800 74 4 O 7 O = 474 WO = XO 7.

3 4 X orall 0 = 4 804X3 4 04\forall 4, X34X, Y3 rall 4 = 0 4 \gamma 10 \gamma 10 \gamma 4 \gamma 24 \gamma 10 \gamma 40 \quad \quad

§ . 4 7 7 ₹ A Y3O ₹ W3444WX 4 ₹ YOX 7046 W.

Y W47YOX YX40 Δ OW Y 477 YO4 7407 4764W Y Y704X4YX Φ O Φ X OY 08 X3 C4Y O8 Y4X OYF, Y3 W3 Φ Y467 466 Δ XO X3 4 \ 3X O8 Y94 Φ F Φ F Φ X A Y34X 44 X3 4 \ 3X Φ F O8 X3 WOOYX47 Φ F XO X4 X3 Y Φ F XO Y Y4804 \ 7Y WOOYX47, 4Y Δ F 3OY X3 Y4 Φ X A 408 X3 WOOYX47 Φ F XO X4 4X 3 Y Φ F X34X 74 YW Y WOY XO Y \ 10X 4X, \ 04 X0 X4 4X 4900X Φ F OY 7096 W 4884 4, 3 Φ F \ 4009X6 Φ F YX X6 Δ F Y4 Y04 Y Y1 YX Δ F \ 10Y X1 \(\frac{1}{2}\)COY, \(\frac{1}{2}\)TOY X3 A \ 13X Φ F O9 X34 \\(\frac{1}{2}\)TOY X4 \\(\frac{1}{2}\)TOY X4 \\(\frac{1}{2}\)TOY X4 \\(\frac{1}{2}\)TOY X3 A \ 13X Φ F OY X4 \\(\frac{1}{2}\)TOY X4 \\(\frac{1}\)TOY X4 \\(\f

3 %) 3 \mp 40%) 0) \mp 0) x 34x 8000 y 1, 3 \mp 30004 1 3 % 90x W 08 3 \mp 9x 9x 0) \mp 30x, 8x3 804 1) 74 y W 804% 47\floor 414 y \pi x x3 \mp 48x x1 474 y (844 08 x3 \mp x4x, $^-$ 94 y 044, 8 3 4Wx \mp 47 47 97, $^-$ 3 %47. 47 48 0 \mp 74 47 48 \pm 70 47 0x3 4 W4 \mp 3 \mp 9x x6 4 x0 8066 \mp 804 x1, \mp 9W 9 4 74 4x 14 4x 1

4 4 A WOCOOF YOX OY 34∓ JO∓∓ ∓∓ A X3 Y YA∓ Y O⊗ J 4∓OY∓ Y3O A Y X3 YF C ₹ **≢OJ 4 O4 ୬ O୬∆ 4**₹Χፈንሏ ୬**ጎ XO X**ϡ ₩ΟΫΫΟΫ ϡ 4ሏ O⊗ Ϋፈንሦ ንሏ. ⊗ϡ ጊ Xϡ ንሦ XϡፈX ፈ **≢O 4 17 Y30 7X 4∓ 4 804 17 W007X47 Y X300X J 47 ₹₹ 07. 747 9 444 ₹X 4** X3 4. 30X 07 Y34X 4 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) W47 \(\frac{1}{4}\) WX 08 06 7W 3 140074 4 83 *℄Ⅎ*≢○イム X1 O⊗ X3 ムOWXイ゙ツ WᲙイイ ቹ Xቹ OYツイ⊗OXՀX OツOツX3 ⊗ՀW O⊗ X. Հ 804 17 ₹0 4 17, X ₹ X40,0013X X0 1 Y0X W 08 3 ₹ W07 71, 8 3 Y ₹3 ₹ X0 **≢OW3 X4 4X" YX 4∓ 3 ∓ YX X6 4 X0 ₧7 WX. ∓X YOO64, "YO4 0 4, ∮ 7404 YX Y** ¶ YO YAY AJJC WAX OY ♥OA JAFFJOAXF, YOAA A XAAX A F 1Y Y1 YAC OC YW "Y47. YOX 34" 4Y7. J4 X 1°X, 4Y7. 3OJ O⊗ ⊗ Y4 Y1 ₹J W OO₹ 4 4₹OY₹ XO J466 4X 4Y ∡WX O⊗ ንዘO∓X W ∡ንሏ Oሪ ንW . ቹ ⊗O4Xጷ 4 ∡ሪሪOY, Xጷ∡X, [—] ∡ቹ Xጷ フ4 ቹ ን₩ O⊗ ∡ 804 ↑♥ ₹0 4 ↑♥ ♥¼₹ O♥ ₩ 4X¼ ♥ O₩₩¼₹ O♥ ₹ ∮ J4OAOWX O⊗ ₹ 4 OO₹ WOYF TO YW F, T HOO49 1. (496 XO ₹O₹7 W O). 3 OO13X YOX XO O)A 4X4Y X Y X3OOX X3 WO)₹ YX $144 \times 4 \times 49 \times 4 = 140 \times 400 \times 40$ ₹₩ У₩ ₹ XO Y4 W3 3 ₹ ""J 4. 3 X44 ((Δ Y X3 4 X ")O O⊗ 3 ₹ OYY 4 "944₹₹4ΔO4₹.

FOJH WXE, 474 747 1 AW = X3 7 7 AT YEX47W X34X 40 = YOX 488 WX X3 **≢O** 4 17X1 08 X3 WOO7X41 7 Y3 W3 3 ₹ 4 ₹ OHOO47 4. 83 У 71 08 8447W, X3 4 804 , 477 44F X0 34 9 7 X00 707WX 6 00F 7 4 80F 7 X X0 7 47 X X3 77 404 W ↑ ₹७०७४, Y \$ 1 4x (२०७३, x0 w0)8 4 x \$ 4 1 x ₹ 08 40 9 0 9 x \$ w00)x 08 W4 O1, Y30 Y4∓ 4 4∓∓46 08 X3 77 4 ₹ 4009 ₹₹. § . 6 ₹₹ 4 88 W06X1 Y0064 34 9 7 744 Y X3 471 OX3 4 74 7W: 40X X3 WOO4X Y4 = FW4070600 = 61 W44 806 XO 10444 414 YEX X3 OLA WL4 YE OO X3 YJ 404E. OY X3 OX3 4 34YA. X Y4E 4X X3 WOYAOWX O8 PO Y H34 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X, Y30, Y3 (\(\frac{1}{2}\)X 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)A Y\(\frac{1}{2}\)X4(\(\frac{1}{2}\)A OY O⊗ 3 1 40♥ ₹X ₩₹ XO 4 № WOX 4 ७ 3 1 OY 9 300₹: ⊗O1 49 № WOX O9 O⊗ X34X У 94 ₹ 4') 4WX O⊗ X 44 XO4 4C HO4 ₹4 WX O). 4')4 9 ₹ 4 ₹, H34 ₹X)4 344 494 W4X 4 X3 W4OY). 3 4 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 4X O)\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3 4 4 4X 3, 3 4 \(\Delta\) 1X XI, \(\Delta\) 13X \(\Delta\) \(\Delta\) X\(\Delta\) 3 4 XO 14 4X 301004F, 04, 4X 70FX, XO 41 1X 4 1A 7 1A 7W, - 30X 10X XO 466 X3 4 13X = 08 47 4WXO46 = 0 4 17. 83 84 900 = 7 = X 47 W 08 7 4 7 PO 7 08 WWOX = . **≢O O⊗X y POOX △ Oy PO ₹X Oy**₹ Oy X3 ₹ **₹**O∮N WX, ₹ YOX 4 47 4770₹ X 1°4"Y70: 804 X34X J4 YW ∓∓ Y4∓ Y0 COY1 4 Y JO∓∓ ∓∓ OY O8 X3 W4OYY 4X X3 X Y Y3 Y ∓3 WA'Y XO F Y\(\alpha\) A'Y\(\Delta\) Y\(\delta\) A'44 \(\Ext{FX}\) \(\Delta\), X4 \(\Delta\), A'Y\(\Delta\) WOY\(\Delta\) YY \(\Delta\) XO \(\Delta\) A'X\(\Delta\).

§ . △ JOX ∓ XO X3 ∓X4X ∓.

&3 \triangle JOX = = 3X XO X3 \triangle X== 3962 O8 X3 = X\(\deltaX = O8 \(\delta \(\delta 3) \(\delta \(\delta JO36 W, \(\delta4 \(\delta) \(\delta \(\delta \(\delta \(\delta) \(\delta \(\delta) \(\delta \(\delta \(\delta) \(\delta \(\delta \(\delta) \(\delta \(\delta\$) \(\delta) \(\delta\$ \delta\$ \de

3 YAZ X3 83 AQ O8 8ALYW WLOF A X3 AOY LYA X3 HLA YAC A 10 F XO 9 XX 4== Y9C1 Y4= OC4X A 91 XX4X 4WX OY: 9OX XXO= XYO J4 YW = Y 4 84WX OO= 49CF. Y3OF $4O\Delta4W$ OOF YF 4 % Δ 4X YOX3 Y1C FF X34Y Δ J1 Y1 X3 4 FO 4 1Y O⊗ 3 ₹ W4OYY. 4YA ⊗ X Y4₹ 4O4CCL W 4X4 Y X34X 3 Y4L Y4₹ YO COY1 4 フO手手 丰手 4 08 手088 W YX JOY 4 XO 44 Y1 X3 Y X0 4 804 Y46 X4 46, 474 JOY 手3 X3 % 4WWO4 Δ %1 X0 X3 C4Y=, X3 % W == X1 O8 HO=X 8 A9C = C8C4 Δ 8 %9 1W 1A4 X3 y yn 4 1 nax xo 4407x xa yo4 ya wa a 701∓0 4, 4y4 ⊗01y ₹a ₹ 4 ₹0⊗⊗ w yx 4706011 804 3 ₹ W0740WX. ₹X ₹ X3 ♥ ₹804X07 08 Y 49 474 07₹9 6806 74 7W ₹. X34X X3 1 =088 4 X3 7= 6 = X0 9 4 40W 4 X0 FX4 7 X = 8407 Y3 W3 X3 1 W4770X 1-X4 W4X X3 7 € (₹ Y X300X 4 064X 07 08 47 ₹ X496 ₹ 3 4 406 . ₹ X ₹ ₹¼ Δ X 3,¼X JOJ W r X O ₹ X 3 ⊗ ⊗ X 3, O y 3, ¼ 4 y \ O ⊗ X 3, W ¼X ¼ ₹ X 4 O J 3 O ⊗ X 3, Δ O y △ 10 ₹ , WO"" " " A X 3 4 X 1 ₹0 6 O X 4 W X 4 ₹ 4 " Y W ₹ ₹ 4 1 ₽ X 4 O Y O Ø 7 O 6 W 1 ; 9 O X Y3 Y3 Y4 = XOLA X34X X3 W44A Y4L 34A L Y Y = 9 Y Y LL A, 3 904 = X YXO 4 OC YX J440r1=7 08 441. 83 =, YA A, Y4= W4441 Y1 3 = 34013X1 J4 X Y= 0Y= XO 4'9 PW FF 3 13X, 83 JOYX 88 1 44 CT 4660Y 4 X34X O11 YX Y W FF XT 344 **4**(C X 3 ⊗O4") ∓ O⊗ HO∓X W : 4") Δ WOO(Δ 3 J4 X) Δ X 3 4 X X 3 ∓ J4) W . 44 X 3 4 X 3 4 Y 3 ∮ △ ⊗ W YX Y 1 = 7 WX ⊗O1 X3 10 M4Y 70 176, ₹3006 4 = 9 €0X3 3 = W10YY 4Y4 3 = 1 68

W Y W+O ⊗O4X ₹ 47944₹₹4404₹, 7 4 XOX. — H.

47X. J. . Y.

47X, J. , Y. ™ H.

. $\rlap/$ ሃዐብሣዐዐቹ ሃፄብ¼WX ዐን ዐፄ X೩ $\rlap/$ ሬሃ ዐፄ ን¼X ዐንቹ W¼ዐቹ $\rlap/$ ል ጻ ብር ን ዐፄ X೩ ፓዐሃ ብፄዐሪ ሣፓ ብ ዐፄ ሦጳዐ $\rlap/$ ል ጊካ, ዐብ ሦ $\rlap/$ ሁን ችግ, $\rlap/$ ላንል ዐፓ ን ል $\rlap/$ ልዐዐብ XO X೩ ፄ $\rlap/$ ልዛአፈብቹ የዕብ X೩ ቹዐታዘዐጊ¼X ዐን ዐፄ $\rlap/$ ሬርሃር ልፑ $\rlap/$ ይፄ የልዛህዐርቹ $\rlap/$ ንኒኒ $\rlap/$ ጉንጻፈን, $\rlap/$ ፑጳ ንኒኒ Xዐ $\rlap/$ እን ብዛህዐር የተመቀመት ላይ እን ብዛህር የተመቀመት ላይ እን ብዛህር የተመቀመት ለተመቀመት ለተ

- . 7 70 4 \(\Pi \) 744X 7 40 9 6647, 6 . F.
- . WOC = = 3 = XO41 O⊗ X3 HOYPO = X O⊗ Y L WO. § .
- . Y WAO ⊗O4X ₹ 47944₹₹44O4, 9OOY ₹. § .
- . ₹% 44 %, O44X. .

9OX ₹ Æ ₹OJ ₹ ⊗496 ₹. ¬ ₦.

- . Y WTO ⊗O4X, 4OOY . § .
- . Y WPO 804X, 400У .

W $\mathcal{L}(T) = \mathcal{L}(T) + \mathcal{$

. Y WPO ⊗O4X, O4 ₹O744.

W 47X.77. - .

. ₹4 ^y. 4 4.

. W YO68. O ₹ 1 7X. § .

. 🛇 3 🛇 4WX = 4A 47W A 3L 47XO7L A - 44, 7 3 = =A 4 0 8 4 7 4 8 WX
47944==4A04: 30X Y WPO 804X =0=7 WX= X3 40X3 7X W XL 08 X3 47 WAOX, —
70X 34 71, 4= 3 =4L=, 7 X Y X3 X 7 47L 0X3 4 Y4 X 4. 47944==4A. 3009 =. § .

. ⊗3 У У1 O8 ԻУ1\64Y4 34 У1 A W A Y8OAY4X OY X34X X3 ⊗A YW3 4Y4 WJ4Y ₹3 *本ツタイ*ᆍᆍネム○イᆍ ゑメム ᆍ イメイヒス WOイヒ WX ム WOツᆍ ム イメ*タヒ* ツOツタ イᆍ O⊗ メイツ ム ツ ツ, ⊗Oイ JA W △ YWZ. "Y4△ ¼ ^ Y A4′C A PO ₹X XO 4′CC X3 ⊗OA ^Y "Y Y ₹X A₹ YOX XO ₹ Y△ X3 A W444 4′\ ₹ XO 4XX YA X3 7096 W YX47L O8 X3 Y X 4Y 4Y94₹₹₹404. 83 WOOYX △ ⊗ 4 ୭W ७ ७ ८ ४३ WOO9X XO X3 94 X ₹3 ७०७४ 4W3 ₹ ७ ₹₹४७, Y3 W3 Y4₹ ७० \forall OA XAAY $A \equiv \forall$ JC A PO \equiv X \forall OX XO \equiv \forall A WAAA AA \Rightarrow E YA A AE, \forall B A AAA \Rightarrow E O A 4') PJA == OAA A 4= 9 YN 4X 6 9 AX 1 XO 1 YS 4X OAA 4= 8 1C 4= = YS = OYY y 11407, 700 ₹30064 34 476 4 X34X 700 4 W Y0 W077474 ₹90X 8407 7: 49Δ ⊗. 4⊗X 1 X34X. 3 34Δ 4XX 97X Δ XO O₹ OC 9W . X3 744X Y3 W3 1 94 9 Δ &4 YW3 YOY44W3 YX 4X4 Y 4 44OY OO ₹ 44 ₹ OY X3 ₹O9H WX: ₹ YW 47 ₹O 4 1Y 3 = 40" Y 0Y= Y3 W3 "47 X Y4 X0 J4040W 4 =044 4, 4Y4 Y3 W3, 704 0 4, = Y0X yw ==447 xo xa r 4w = 0⊗ xa 4 y y =x 4 46 ⊗oywx oy=.

- . W WO((1 = ") ")O (1 = 4") A X 3 ⊗ 4 ")W 3 3 = X O 4 4") = .
- . Y WPO 804X, 400У . § .
- . ₹4 ♥. *9* 4.

- . FX PO4"PO4" \mp FO1X ℓ 14X WO" \mp FF OX 30FX O" ℓ OWO FF 1X, HOF X4" 1 1 1X O" 4 ℓ O X. \otimes X. ℓ . ℓ 4. W47. .
- . 3 ₹XO4L 08 X3 Y Y1 ₹ 08 X3 8Y0 W W (₹. 4L YOY ₹ 04 4 比1/6L.
- . H 4 7 9 A 7 = 477 4 C. 47 A 477. . . .
- 132 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

OF 73 WOO. Y YO OO H44 S W, 34 YO W74 FOY Δ 4Y 4Y944FF4 Δ O4 OO OO WO4-9 W, O WO4 F F W4 X442 OO FX4X Y40X A W4 C XX 4 WOOWA Δ Y FX40YO X 4YF OO FYOFXOC4X OY OY XA FO9H WX OO XA4X YO 44WX OY OO XA C4Y OO Y4X OYF, THOO Y04 YO A Y XA4X FX F 4 Y4F Y Y XA Y YOF XO WOYF Δ 4 XA 7 AFOY OO 4Y 4Y944FF4 Δ O4 4F F4W4 Δ : OO4 YA WA 4 4FOY A F 4CY42F A C Δ F Y7X O40Y XA 70Y FAY YX OO A 4XA O4 Y74 FOYY YX, O XA FO A OY XO YAOY A FF YX A4F Y XA FC AX FX YY0YC Δ O OO XA C4Y OO Y4X OYF, O4 XA 4Y944FF4 Δ O4 A YF OO OO 4Y2 A YOOF OOO YW, 4Y Δ XO 9 A4 YXA WOYYOY Δ XO YOOF OOO YW, 4Y Δ XO 9 A4 YXA WOYYOY Δ XO YOOF OOO YW, 4Y Δ XO 9 A4 YXA WOYYOY Δ XO YAA FX YOOF OOO YOU A YAA YAA XO 9 A4 YXA WOYYOY Δ XO YAA YAA XO 9 A4 YXA WOYYOY Δ XO YAA YAA XO YAA XO YAA FFFAAOA XO Δ XXA, O9F AF, TXA4X XY4F AY YOOF AWX OY; TXA4X XO YFOCX 4Y 4Y944FF4AOA FA OC4X OY OO XA C4Y OO Y4X OYF, 4Y Δ A4 Δ 4 Δ 4X YA WA Y4XOA A4F FFAAOA FFAAOA AF. F9 Δ 0. 900Y . WA47. . FAAX XYA WA Y4XOA A4F FFAAOA FFAAOA AF. F9 Δ 0. 900Y . WA47. . FAAX A4A

. ℓ 2, ℓ 009 PHP. WALT. , ℓ . ℓ 08 AX A ℓ 004 AY ℓ 47 ℓ 49 ℓ 4W D O ℓ 47, ℓ 800018 X8 HALXALT YAYE RAL OCAX A X8 &A X8 OO X8 X4OW, AYA X8 ℓ 4Y OO YAX OYE, Y X8 D AFOY OO OO A AYYAEFFAOOAF, ℓ 4 Y C AO YOX S Y1 A1A YEX X8 AF X8AX E OYYO4X RAL OO X8 YAP YE OO X8 AOYAY DOZC, AYA OO Y7 DAYY D Z ℓ 5.

- . " S 447 ₹ 3 ₹X. O⊗ ⊗447W, Oc. . J. .
- . 1 y 446 3 \(\Pi\). O\(\Delta\) \(\Pi\) \(\Pi
- . 46 44 A ₹ 3 ₹XO41 O8 X3 HOYPO ₹X O8 W14 4.
- . OWY(1 = 3 = XO41 O⊗ X3 W444W Y=, Oc. .
- . H3O ₹1 ₹ 3 ₹XO41 08 WX. 600 ₹.
- . Y WPO ⊗O4X ₹ 47944₹₹. 4009 . § , XOY444₹ X\$ 74.

. W X3 7 70 4₹ 08 744X 7 40 9 647, 9009 ., 474 84X3 4 447 6 ₹ 3 ₹ X O 47 08 8447W, Oc. . 7. , &W.

§ . Ø3 4™944₹₹4404 ₹ ▷ ™7X Ø40™ X3 W ८ H04 ₹4 WX OY OØ X3 W00YX47L Y3 4
3 4 ₹ 4 ₹.

HO4 = 4 WX O) OO X3 WOO)X47 Y3 4 3 4 = 4 = . - 4 X 6 4 = X > 1 = OW3 W4 = = 4 = 34 44 ₹ ツ 404 ツヘ xạ x ツ 08 ạ ₹ ツタ4₹₹₹; 4ツ4, ツ ₹0フフ04x 08 xạ 4 0フ ツ 0ツ, xạ t ∡((1 X34X X3 ₹ ₹09H WX O) ₹ 97. 90 9 49₹ Δ 4014XO47. X0 X3 4994₹₹4ΔO4 4(YOX 488 WX A 37 ₹0 Y1 & Y Y 4 W (4WX OY. 3OX X ₹ YOX OY 4WWOOYX O8 X \$ **₹**4₩4 Δ७ ₹₹ 0⊗ X¾ 4 7 4₹0७ X¾4X 4७94₹₹4404₹ ₩4७७0X 9 ₹0 Δ: X ₹ 9 ₩40₹ X3 1 44 Y4 J4 JX 08 X3 HO4 \$4 WX OY 08 X3 WOOYX42 XO Y3 W3 X3 2 44 ₹ 7X; 47A X3 ₹09₹X47X 46 A 4₹07₹ 07 Y3 W3 X34X 7A 7 7A 7WL ₹ 14007A A 74£ 9 = 9 9 4 7 4 W 4 9 7 7 4 4 X 0 8 X 3 = Y 0 4 Y § . C X 0 = 3 4 4 4 4 , X 3 4 X X = 9 4 7. $4 \mp 7 \text{ WX}$ 3 3 4 7840" HOA W 46740\(\text{WOX O}\) \(\text{Y W W AO\(\text{F}\)}\) \(\text{Y O4A 4 X 3 4 X 3 \\ \text{747.9 84 \\ 840\(\text{Y}\)}\) "YOL \(\text{X} \text{O} \) \(\text{Y} \text{X} \) \(\text{Y} \) \(4660Y A, 4700Y1 X3 4074YE, X0 ₹0770Y A 74 ₹X Y3 6 3 Y4₹ 7700£ A 73 ₹ ₹4W4 Q 0⊗⊗ W ₹: 4OX 4X OX 3 4 X "♥ ₹ 3 Y4₹ OZ ") XO X 3 (4Y. ⊗ 3 4 4₹ O") Y 3 W 3 Y 34 3 4 466 7 4 804 X3 1- "JJX 0") = 46=0 4== 1" 1" X3 40"4" 64Y: #4 0 " " プロリム4XO4 4WX O 4ム 4手O手 (ヘ4XOツ リ 49 O⊗⊗ W O 手O手W フXO (ヘ4X O)) 手 XAAYFAWX OVE Y3 W3 3AA XAY Y ZAAW AOA Y1 X3 Y9AFFFL B3 F YAF A4F0YA9AY X3 4 444 X0 X30 \mp \angle 4X , 04 % $^3\mp$ X 4 \mp , 08 Y30% X3 $^40\%$ 4%4Y 3 4 \mp D 4%7 \mp D 4%7 \mp D 4%7%7%8 4 D 4 D Y3O, 9 Y1 ₹ YX OYLZ 9Z Y4X OYF ₹O9H WX XO X3 YJ 4, WOOLA YOX L4Z WL4 Y XO X3 Y47Y4 YWZ YHOZ 4 9Z 4 8O4 7Y Y Y FX 4. 4F X3 Z Y 4 FO9H WXF O8 X3 FX4X . X3 (^ FC4XO4 Y4F 4X (9 4XL XO FX49(F3 Y34X 4 4 ^OC4X O)F X X30013X 70FX J40J 4 4 FJ WX 71 X3 7: 40X 4 FO 4 17 34F 70X X3 6 7 J0Y 4 08 O3C ↑ ¾↑ X3 ♥ ¾ ₹X 4 O8 ƾOX3 4 ₹O 4 ↑¾ XO ₹O4♥ X XO 3 ₹ HO4 ₹4 WX O4: ƾ4 1 8 ∓OW3 JOY 4 Y4∓ ∓X 4 13 7 97. WO1 1X O1 O4 OX3 4Y ∓ X3 1 4W ∓ O8 X YOOLA f A TALL YIJ4OI 4: f W4OF, OYA 4 XA4X I4 X f X f X, XA f Y34f F f AOA Y TAX fO⊗X Y ७०८ ₹X △ Y 3 ₹ ♥ Y ₹X 4L, 4Y △ X 3 ₹X 4X Y OC △ Y 4L △ ₹4\1 49C PO441 (₹, ⊗O1 X3, X4 ⊗(У1, WO)W 1)₹ O⊗ ₹O") 74 4X У4 4O4(₹, Y3O ") 13X 4")4 OO13X XO 34 X4Y Y 9 XX 4 74 W4OX OY \mp 8O4 X3 4 OYY \mp WO4 X1. \mp X \mp X3 4 8O4, O)/L) WO)804" XL XO X3 "OXO4/ 40X = Y3 W3 =X4X = OY XO 4W3 OX3 4 474

 $\begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ 4WWO4A47W} \quad \text{Y} \times 3 \times 3 \quad \text{A47A} \text{ J4} \text{ YW} \text{ JC} \mp 000 \times 3 \quad \text{C4Y} 000 \text{ Y4X} 0 \text{YF, } \times 34 \times 4 \text{ Y} \\ \text{4794} \text{FFF} \text{4} \text{AO4} \text{ O4} \text{ JO} \text{JC} \text{ W} \text{ W} \text{ Y} \mp \text{X} \text{ 4} \mp \text{4} \times \text{J4} \mp \text{YX}, \text{JL} \times 3 \text{ O9} \quad \text{4} \mp \text{4} \text{C} \text{ WOFXOW} \text{4} \text{Y0} \\ \text{WO7F} \text{ YX} 000 \text{ Y4X} 0 \text{YF, } \text{Y4} \text{ J} \text{ Y4} \text{ O80} \text{ 4} \text{CC} \text{ HO4} \mp \text{4} \text{ WX} \text{ O9} \text{ Y} \times 3 \text{ WOO9X4L Y3} \text{ 4} \text{ 3} \\ \text{4} \mp \text{4} \mp \text{4} \times 3 \text{ 4} \text{ YW} \quad \text{CO4} \text{ W4} \text{ W} \text{Y4} \text{C} \text{W4F} \mp \text{F} \text{F} \text{Y9OY} \times 3 \text{ 4} \text{ 34} \quad \text{OWWO44} \text{4} \mp \text{EOW} \\ \text{Y5} \times \text{4} \text{YW} \mp \text{XO} \times 3 \text{ WO7X444L} \cdot \text{JOX} \text{4} \otimes \text{Y} \otimes \text{4} \text{WXXF} \text{AO} \text{YOX} \mp \text{F3} \text{A} \text{WOFXOW} \cdot \text{O9} \\ \text{X3} \quad \text{WO7X444L} \times \text{X30F} \times \text{O4} \text{Y3} \text{ W3} \mp \text{4} \text{4} \text{CO4} \text{ O9} \times \text{O4} \text{JOX} \cdot \text{J} \text{L} \times 3 \text{ W} \text{YFO4} \text{J4} \mp \text{A} \\ \text{O9} \times 3 \text{ W} \times \text{X0} \text{J4} \times \text{X3} \text{ WOFXOW} \mp \text{OW3} \text{AFF} \mp \text{34} \quad \text{AFF} \text{JX} \text{A} \times \text{X0} \text{J} \cdot \text{F9} \times 3 \text{ L} \text{A4} \quad \text{X3} \\ \text{JO4XO4O} \mp \text{4} \mp \text{A} \text{JX} \text{AX} \times 3 \text{ 3} \text{A40} \text{ V4} \mp \text{F3} \text{A4} \text{ V04A} \text{AO8} \times 3 \text{ WOO4X} \text{O8} \text{HOFXW} \\ \text{41} \mp \text{FX} \text{A} \text{J9} \text{A} \text{J9} \text{A} \text{SO4} \text{AJX} \cdot \text{J9} \text{AO8} \text{A41} \text{L} \text{COFX4} \text{OOF} \text{W} \text{M9} \text{J4} \text{AO8} \times 3 \text{ F4} \text{WOO4X} \\ \text{41} \text{HOFXC1} \times 3 \text{M9F} \times 3 \text{AX} \times 3 \text{ J40W} \text{AO4} \text{Y4} \text{F0MOFX} \text{M9} \text{A44} \text{L} \text{X0} \\ \text{X3} \quad \text{C4Y} \text{O8} \text{M4X} \text{O9F} \times \text{M9} \text{X3} \text{A44} \quad \text{A4} \mp \text{A} \text{JX} \text{O8} \text{X3} \quad \text{CWXO4} \text{O8} \text{J4} \text{J4} \text{J4} \text{J9O4} \\ \text{Y4F} \text{ACFO} \text{A44} \mp \text{X} \text{A} \text{SO4} \text{JY} \text{M9} \text{NA} \text{AX0} \text{J9O4} \\ \text{Y4F} \text{ACFO} \text{A44} \mp \text{X} \text{A} \text{SO4} \text{JY} \text{NA} \text{NA} \text{AX0} \text{J9O8} \text{W} \text{HF} \text{O8} \text{HOFXW} \text{Y3O} \text{A44} \\ \text{O8} \text{O8} \text{A} \text{A} \text{MXA4X} \text{MFOCXY} \text{A} \text{JO9} \mp \text{A} \text{A} \\ \text{O8} \text{O8} \text{M4} \text{A} \text{MA} \text{NA} \text{MA} \text{NA} \text{MA} \text{NA} \text{MA} \text{NO9} \text{NA} \text{A} \\ \text{O8} \text{M4} \text{MO9} \text{NA} \text{MA} \text{NA} \text{MO9} \text{NA} \text{MA} \text{MO9} \text{NA} \text{MA} \text{MO9} \text{NA} \text{MA} \text{NA} \text{MO9} \text{NA} \text{MA} \text{MO9} \text{NA} \text{$

§ . 30Y 3 747 OCOYX44 C1 ₹09H WX 3 77 C8 XO X.

(X OF A A AAA, IL XA YAL, XAAX AY AYIAFFAAOA OOAAX Y AXO YFX XOX A JAOF WOX OY OY A WAY YAL WAALAA. FO A AAF A Y YFOLX A, A FAOOLA YAY A F WOYJLA YX XO XA FO A AY, AYA XA A L YPO YX F XO A JAOF WOX A IL XA JOHL W.

§ . 4 ♥ ♥ = X 4 Y 30 = 4 = 0 9 H WX 08 X3 = X4X Y3 4 3 = ♥ 7 CO 1 4.

 $JOX \ \mathcal{L} \equiv 0JH \ WX \ OB \ X3 \ \equiv X\mathcal{L}X \ \mathcal{U}\mathcal{L} \equiv X \ \mathcal{L}\mathcal{L} \ WOYX \ YO \ X \equiv \equiv 0JH \ WX, \ YOXY \ X3 \equiv X\mathcal{L}Y \ YO \ X \equiv \mathcal{L}\mathcal{U} \ WOYY \ YOY \ X3 \equiv X\mathcal{L}Y \ WOYY \ YOY \ X3 \equiv \mathcal{L}\mathcal{U} \ WY \ YOY \ \mathcal{L} \ X3 \$

§ . ₹∀♥○У X1 ○⊗ X3 ♥ У ₹X 4 ԻX УΔ₹ X○ 3 ₹ 74○7 4X1.

J4 YW O4 X3 Y4′\ ₹X44X ₹. 9OX X ₹ 4₹Y 4 Y3 X3 4 X34X ₺ YJX OY O8 3 ₹ J 4₹OY r× yΔ= yΔ =W4 y y4x *C*1 ×0 4*CC* α = J40J 4x1 =y 04Δ 4 ×0 =0€ ×α = P0 =× 0y, Υ ツO₹X WOY₹ & 1 97L Y&XX W 1WOY₹XXYW ₹ J1OJ 1X7L YX7L 9 ₹O9H WX & XO, XY& 97L Y34X OX3 4\(\begin{align} X \mathfrak{T} \text{J} \text{P} \mathfrak{T} \mathfrak{T} \text{J} \text{P} \mathfrak{T} \mathf ↑) 146. Y34X 16 = Y X3) X3 FX)X O⊗ 4 WOO)X11. = =09H WX XO X3 40x304 x1 474 h04 ₹4 wx 07 08 x3 ₹0 4 17 4009 ₹. 8 . 474 4009 ₹₹. 88 ¥8 471 A ₹70X 44 ₹ ₹ WOYW 49 90 88 WX ₹ O4 100A ₹ Y X \$ 9 O4 74 ₹ ₹ 91 X \$ 4001 \$ X3 WOOYXAL, X \ XO \ \Delta \ △ フ ツ△ ツW . X╕ "O△ O⊗ \XOJJJ4\ O4 \ \ \ZO4 \34\ = 9 ") \X\49C \X\9\\\ WOOYX4 ₹, 804 X3 70470₹ 08 WOY7 66 Y1 4 804 17 4 X0 474 4 X0 X3 ₹70X XO 3 7, X30013 YOX 4 4 WXCI 4 C4X Y1 XO X3 88 WX = = Z 4. 40X 4 804 17 WOOYX41: $4YA = 7 AFOY4C YA JYA YW YW CW4F = <math>YOOCA = 0 \otimes CXXC = 4 A C$ O% FF X 1-X 70 A XO 41 X3 71 Y3 W3 3 8 74 F 7 W FF 41 7 0 14 1 XO 741 3 7 $XO C Y X 3 \Delta Y X 2.4 \Delta PO X 2.4 X 0 4 X X Y 2 X 0 X 3 A FW 3 4 4 1 O 8 3 F 8 O Y W X O Y 5.$ 9 ₹ 4 ₹, Y3 ¼X 4 3 3 ¼ ₹ 9400 \ 3 X Y X 3 3 ¾, O4 J0 4 W3 ¼ ₹ 4 804 3 ₹ 0 Y 9 0 ₹ 4 ₹ ッ ッ ま x 4. ま ≢ O WO ツッ W X A Y X 3 3 ≢ フ 4 ≢ O ツ ¼ ∓ X O フ ¼ 4 X ¼ Y O Ø X 3 ▼ ¼ ツ Ø ¼ X Y X 3 X . W YW X3 "Y J ∓X 4 YX 4 A X3 X 44 XO4L OY X3 ⊗OOX Y1 O⊗ YA J YA YW . 3 WOOLA YOX & 4 X Y WOYX "7764X OY XO ₹09H WX & ₹ 4 X YO , & ₹ 9411141 , O4 & ₹ Y W ₹₹44 ₹, XO X3 HO4 ₹4 WX OY O⊗ X3 WOOYX47. № 47 X3 Y1, X3 4 ⊗O4 , Y3 W3 △ 1 WXCL 9 COYN = XO 3 = 7 1 = OY Y X3 W3 4 1 4 WX 1 O⊗ 4 7 O 9 C W Y Y = X 1. -X 3 7 1 Y 3 W 3 = 7 X 7 4 8 O 4 3 = 0 = , O 4 Y 3 W 3 = 4 = 8 O 4 3 = O Y 7 7 4 7 X 7 4 7 W 4 7 4 47. X3 Y1 08 X34X Y Y4, ₹ ₹47, 744X4Y ₹ 08 X3 X34X 08 3 = 300= 3064. -ツリ =X 4 = ツム フツム ツWL. 4ツム = 49=OCOX CL ト ツフX 840ツ 4CC HO4 =ム WX Oツ リ X ネ WOO')X 41. ⊗30₹ X3 Y1₹ X01 X3 4 Y X3 X3 J 4₹0 Y X0 Y30 Y X3 1. 9 €0 Y1, 44 WOY = 4 4 4 4 ₹ 9 Y1 OOX OO X3 WOOYX42.

§ . ❷¾ Ի ሣフΧ Οኃ ₩ፈኃጛΟΧ ԻΧ ኃ፩ ΧΟ ❷❷ ₩X록 ƒ ¿Οኃへ ኃへ ΧΟ ፈኃጚ Χብ₄፩ X¾ ጛ у ₹Χ ብ ሣፈጊ ₩ፈብ₄ጊ Οኃ;

∮OX X3 ₹ ドツフX Oツ WイᲙツツOX トX ツム XO ₹OW3 フイOフ イX钆 イキ ム ツXℰ钆 タ ℰOツヘ₮ XO X3 <u>4"94₹₹₹4004 0% 4 4%. 0X% 4 464X 0% X%4% X%4X 0</u>% % % ₹X 4. Y%4X %4₹ %0 ∡⊗⊗ y x1 y x3 3 ₹ ⊗0ywx 0y₹ ∡y4 w3∡4∡wx 4 w∡yy0x J∡4x∡y 0⊗ x3 J4 ∠ 1 ₹ Y3 W3 44 \(\frac{1}{4} \times 4 \times 40 \times 3 \times 80 \times 0 \times 4 \time X3 4 804, 4\frac{4}{4} X 34\frac{4}{5} 08X Y 9 Y X3 W4\frac{4}{5}, \quad X3 88 WXF, 1004F, 707 1, 474 4 9XF, 4WX 474 74FF , Y3 W3 44 W077 WX 4 Y3 W3 X3 Z 74Z 7 | 4 = . = 84CC OYA 4 X3 HO4 = A WX OY 08 X3 WOOYX4Z. 4YA X(X3OO13 Y WOYF FO YW O⊗ X3 "YY FX 4 F YA 7 YA YW1. YO (1X(74OW FF WXY) Y ₹ XO 4 O⊗ X 3 ⊗ WX ₹ 9 CO Y \ Y \ XO 3 ₹ WO " " AW . Y A 4 W X C L WO " J C C A XO J C 4 A リ Ϡ ቹ OY') Δ ⊗ 'W'. ⊗ ¾ ¼9Oቹ ቹ Y Ϡ W Ϡ YOO ζ Δ ¼4 ቹ ⊗4O") ¼ WO')X4¼41 J4¼WX W ¼4 47. Y 14 08 1HOFX W 1 4 804 11 WOO1X47. 83 4 1 F FXF 10X 4 F3440Y 08 4 ¼₹○ツ ⊗○4 トX ツ△ ツጎ Xゑ ͺሣ ツ ₹X 4 ¼ሪ ͺሣሣ○ツ X₺ X○ Xゑ ツጎ₹ ○⊗ Xゑ¼X ツ¼X○4 . ₹⊗ Xゑ **≢O 4 17 Y30 ₹ 14 ₹ 7 7 ₹ X 4 ₹ 4774 \$ 7₹ 08 477. 7₩07 7 7₩ 840 X X** YA 1 WX A J YA YWZ Y Y3 W3 3 F F 1 4YX X3OF 9 WOY F Y OL A, 3 34F OYLZ XO

§ . YO4 XO YYO 436 7407 4X1 Y3 W3 3 70== == Y X3 WOOYX41.

4CC C4YA A =X4X =, 4CC 770 49C 7407 4X1, 91 Y307=0 470== == A, 44 =09H WX XO X3 HO4 \mp 4 WX O7 O8 X3 WOO7X42 4009 \mp 5. \S , 474 4009 \mp 7. \S , . 44 X3 2 XO 4 F 77X 4 8407 X 07 X 3 F 776 740074 X 3 4 X X 3 4 0 Y 7 4 3 4 F 9 7 4770 7 X 4 X[™]94X≡₹XΔO4 97. X 8O4 1,7 7OY 4 80 4 WXY 1 ₹X 7O 4 X₹O7 8O4 X 3 1 ™7X O7 7 **≢OW3 W4**≢. **≢**X **₹** YOX Y **3 ₹** *7O9C* W W3444WX 4 X34X X3 4Y94₹₹₹4△O4 7O₹₹ ₹₹ ₹ X 3 4 X J 4 O J 4 X 1, Y O 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) X 4 X X 4 W 3 \(\Delta \) X O 3 \(\Frac{1}{2} \) J 4 \(\Frac{1}{2} \) A \(\Frac{1}{2} \) 3 \(\Frac{1}{2} \) X O 3 \(\Frac{1}{2} \) A \(\Frac{1} \) A \(\Frac{1}{2} \) A \(4 JOX 4 OOX 0⊗ X3 X 44 XO4L, ₹⊗ X3 ⊗O4 1, 714 yw 4JJ4 3 y4 ¥ 4, 66 WOY₹ 中O YW ₹ ⊗40" X34X ₹X4X O⊗ 4 7 Y4 YW1. Y Y3 W3 3 ₹ "Y Y ₹X 4 "J41 ₹X4"Y4 OY 4WWOOYX O⊗ ₹OŸ O⊗ ¾ ₹ JO₹₹ ₹₹ OY₹, ¾ Ÿ4₺ Ÿ4₺ ₩¾O ₩ O⊗ 4ŸOX¾ 4 J 4₹OŸ XO & CC X3 O88 W . C X OF WOYWCOA , X3 4 804 , X34X "7"O 49C 7407 4XI フロキキ キキ ム タテレ ゼ ⊗Oイ へり ツ y キメ イ ムO キ yOX W&ばyへ Xキ yばxOイ y WOyキ 中O yW O⊗ X3 W34'44WX 4 WOY8 44 4 OY X3 OYY 4, 40X WOYX YO # #04H WX X0 X3 HO4 \mp 4 WX O' O' X 3 \mp X 4X 1) Y 3 W 3 X ℓ \mp 1. 4 $\ell\ell$ WO')X \mp X \mp 4')4 ℓ 4Y \mp O X \mp WOYW 47 77 X34X J40J 4X7 44 XO 9 447 4 9 804 X3 X4 90746 08 X3 WOOYX*4*1: 474 X30∓ ∓47 X4*9*0746∓ 741 A W4 X∓ ∓ ZO4 7 O44 4 X0 ∓4X ∓**8**1 477. (∩ 46 W(4 7), ₹X ₹, 30Y 4, 4₹ €1. WO)W Δ, X34X, ⊗ X3 47944₹₹4404 € ₹ 7 4 300₹, 00 3 ₹ 0YY, X34X 300₹ ₹ 比W JX 4 8407 X3 406, 4₹ 4WX0466₹ ₹ 4 71 804 ₹ ७७ 4 4X 0 ₹ : X ₹ ₧₩ JX 4 ₹ ७ 49, 9 Y 34X 4 ७ 47 488 WX X 3 J4 ₹ 9X OF YA WA XA 47947F4404747 FOO X.

 $\begin{array}{l} \mp X \ \% \mathcal{L} \mathcal{A} \mp \ 7, \ 7 \ \text{MOYF} \ \text{OA} \ \mathcal{A} \mathcal{L} \text{MY} \ \text{A} \mp 30 \ \text{M} \mp \text{XA} \ \mathcal{X} \mp \ , \ \text{X3} \mathcal{L} \text{X} \ \text{WO} \mp \text{XO} \ \text{WO} \ \text{YW} \ \Delta \mp \\ \text{Y} \ \text{X3} \ \text{X3} \ \text{JA} \ \text{YW} \ \text{JC} \mp \mathcal{C} \mathcal{L} \ \Delta \ \Delta \text{OY} \ 7 \ \text{X3} \mp \mathcal{L} \text{YO} \ \text{X3} \ \text{JA} \ \text{W} \ \Delta \ \text{Y} \ \text{T} \ \text{WX} \ \text{OY} \ \text{E} \ \text{FY} \ \text{FO} \ \text{YO} \ \mathcal{L} \ \text{YO} \ \text{Y} \ \text{X3} \ \text{Y} \ \text{JA} \ \text{Y} \ \text{Y} \ \text{Y} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y} \ \text{Y} \ \text{Y} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y} \ \text{Y} \ \text{Y} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y} \ \text{Y} \ \text{Y} \ \text{Y} \ \text{X} \ \text{X} \ \text{Y} \ \text{JA} \ \text{JA} \ \text{F} \ \text{JA} \ \text$

§ . 30Y HO\(\text{HO}\(\text{T}\) \(\text{M}\) \(\text{M}

97. Y34X YO4 , X3 Y, Y47. F4X F84WX OY 9 O9X4 Y 4 O8 4Y 4Y94FF44OA Y3O 4 80 = = XO 40 HO = X W XO X 30 = Y 30 34 446 Y 1 = Y X 3 3 7 = X = 4 = = 4 X 4 41. ツᲙツᠯ X╕ᲙX ╕ ツOŦX タ ŦO Δ タ ⊗Oイ X╕ Xイ タOツム(XO Y╕OŦ ਖOイ ŦΔ WX O) ╕ YイŦ **〒Oタトト WX イインX W ム シンメース XO タ 〒 イイフフO ツXツ ツX イキ イ゙ツタイキテキイムOイ. ヂツ Xタ 〒 Xタ イ インフフ イィイキ** XO ") 4") "J740J7 X1. ₹8 X3 ") W ₹₹ X1 4") 4 "J704X4") W O8 3 ₹ 80") W X O) ₹ ₹ X 3 "J 490 4CC J4O∓ WOX OY YX3 ⊗O4 1Y WOOYX4L Y3 4 3 4 ₹ Δ ₹, ₹34CC 4YL Y4Y 9 4CCOY △ XO YOC ₹X 3 Y Y X3 J 48O4Y4YW O8 3 ₹ Y Y ₹X 4 4C △OX ₹ 97 ₹OYYOY Y1 3 7 XO 477 44 9 804 X3 X4 90746 08 3 F OYY WOOYX47 83 7X 4 FX 08 X3 JO96 W ₹ 4 W ⊗O49 Δ₹ ₹OW\$ 4 J4OW ΔO4. ₹X ₹ 49₹O6OX 67 У W ₹₹447 X\$4X X\$ ツリ =X イ =30064 =06 Cも 4フ Y4 Oリ 3 = =0 イ へり, X0 Y30ツ 3 *9 C*0ツへ= リ 4 フ W06 4イ "J4")" 4. ₹ ₹ J "J=X40" "X "Y X ₹ ₹ J4" O Ø X ₹ WO") AOWXO4 O Ø X ₹ J4X O "J; 4" JA "JO W 4WO $^{\circ}$ =X $^{\circ}$ 7W Y $^{\circ}$ 4X 4 OO $^{\circ}$ 3X XO $^{\circ}$ 7 J 4 $^{\circ}$ XX $^{\circ}$ 8 XO $^{\circ}$ 4X O4 O $^{\circ}$ =X 4OWX $^{\circ}$ 8 $^{\circ}$ F $^{\circ}$ 4 W $^{\circ}$ 8. y xa 4 Yoold x 4 hofx xalx xa l49₹ yw o@ lt J 4₹oy yao ₹ yx4o₹x d y xa xa J4 4X WOYW 4YF. ₹Y 466 WOOYX4 ₹, X3O₹ Y3O 44 49₹ YX OY X3 ₹ 4 W O⊗ X3 ¼₹ ⊗¼4 ¼₹ ϽΟ∓₹ タℓ , タ ₹Ο ΫΟΔ ℓℓ Δ ¼ΫΔ X ΫϽ 4 Δ ¼₹ ΫΟΧ XO タ ΟΫ4 ¼₹ΟΫ4タℓ₹ 9044 7₹07 04 7H04 00₹ X0 74 4X 7 4₹07₹ Y30 34 446 71₹ Y X3 X3 7. 30Y W47YOX O4X4 Y ₹4X ₹84WX OY 84OY 3 Y₹ (8 T ₹30064 47767 XO 3 ₹ Y4₹X 4 Y30 X3 7096 W = 4 W . =X 4 =X = Y X3 X3 74 YW XO 4 X 47 Y Y3 X3 4 X 9 Y0=X 7407 4 XO 4 W4CC ₹ ♥ 9 ₹X 4, XO 4770 9X 4 X4 9094C 9 804 Y3 W3 ₹ 947 9 ₹O Δ. O4 XO 044 4 47 44H00477 7X 08 X3 W40= , &W. =7 4 Y044, X3 1004 08 X3 =X4X 40 = YOX 4CCOY X34X 4YL J 1FOY Y34X 1F300C4 34 X Y 3 F JOY 1 XO 4 FX019 X3 "" " | TX | A | " | 3 | T | 80" | WX | 0" | T | 0 | X | A | A | T | 4" X X Y X | O Y | 840 | " X 3 | " Y | X 3 0 O X X 3 \mp O 4 \uparrow V \mp J \uparrow V \mp F OY: \checkmark VA X \Rightarrow FO 4 \uparrow V, Y \Rightarrow Y O \Rightarrow X \Rightarrow X O \Rightarrow Y D \checkmark Y O \Rightarrow X O \Rightarrow Y D \Rightarrow 474 O) 1=4€ HO∓X W , OO13X YOX XO WOO1X 141W 3 ₹ ") 1 ₹X 1 1 1 8O₹ 11 X O1 Y 411 Y1 OOX 3 ₹ 44 1₹41 ₹ 91 OYHO₹X 4 C41.₹.

^{. △ ↑ ₹}X. ८ ∮. . X X , △ O△ W 4, &W. ८ ↑. , § .

^{. #4} A. C 7. ht .

[.] ツ. ム *タ*ス、ンツ イキョ○ ツ キ トOツフ X ツX OΔへ O⊗ イツタイキテキイΔOイキ。 W╕イフ. ト § .

¹³⁹ Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States may sign and ratify the same.

. ∓ 9 Δ . - $\mp X$ \mp YOX COYN \mp YW X3 YO4C Δ Y XY $\mp \mp$ Δ X3 W 4WOY \mp X Δ YW O8 Δ 8O4 NY Y \mp X A Y84 Δ YW 9 YN JO4 \mp O Δ 9L 3 \mp W4 Δ XO4 \mp , Δ Y Δ 4 8O \mp Δ Δ 7 Δ 7 \pm 7 Δ 7O4 \pm 7O A Y80 CCOY, 89 9. , , , , 7. , Δ YA Δ YY. , 7. .

- . 7477 4 08 7 10x 4x 71 Y x3 WO 4 17 W347. .
- . *タ*廴ツツ イᆍゑO ツ, Oタ ᆍOフイム, Wゑムフ. ヒ.

4₹ XO X3 ₹ 70 YX, 4Y4 X3 № Y7X OY ⊗40Y 4 4 ₹X4 ₹₹, ₹ Y0 CCO . ⊗001004. 944Y. & H4 ₹₹. -; 40YC. & 4₹. , W.H. - H.

. OY X3 WOYJ X YX OA1 OO 4Y944==44O4=. W347. P . 8 .

§ . 83 4794₹₹4404 ₹ 300₹.

8ar ya j ya jwz 08 x a 4y94₹₹4404 Y0064 9 47 yj 48 wx. 4y4 a ₹ ₹ w04 xz. 7907 XI. 474 XO 9 74WW FF 96 XO X3 O44 744I 088 W 4F 08 HOFX W . 83 ∡"94₹₹₹401 ७ ೧३Χ ∮ ७0८ ₹Χ Δ ΟУΔ 1 4 Х300₹4УΔ J1 X ԻХ₹: 3 ₹ ₹ ₩1 Х₹ ७ Ҁ3Х ∮ Δ \$WO A Δ 97L \$ 44W3 37L 3 \$ J4J A\$, 43Δ 3 \$ J A\$O3 1-70\$ Δ XO 3\$FO(X\$. @3O\$, 4(C) X3 4 4=07= Y3 W3 =X496 =3 3 = 74 7 74 7W 474 7 O649 6 X1, WO7WO4 6 Y 7 = 7 ₹ WO4 ツヘ X氡 ⊗4 ΔO७ O⊗ ϡ ₹ ϡOO₹. ₹シ 4CC W (Z Δ)4X O)₹, Xϡ ₹ 4 ヘϡX ₹ ፈ₩ሧንOY ℓ ልጎ ል ፈቹ ፈንንኮ ል XO Xlpha ፈማቃፈቹቹፈልO4 ፈ ℓ WlphaፈብፈWX 4: ፈንል ፈን 4™94₹₹₹4004 ₹ 300₹ , 4X C 4₹X N 4CC X3 044 N44₹ 48⊗4 4₹ 0⊗ C ⊗ , ₹. ₽04CC₹ ሃቹΧፈሃW OWWO44 ል, ሃOX ሣፈሃጊ ጊ ፈ4ቹ ፈጎO, ፈX J X 4₹ቃO4ጎ3. OY X3 ል O8 ፈጋ4 ሪ, X3 4X1 \(\frac{1}{2} \) X3 47 088 W 44X X3 43 44. 7X 4 4 X3 300\(\frac{1}{2} \) O8 94407 14 88 73 7, X3 WY 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \ WL4YA ₹X Y L7 ₹OLA L POO1₹, Y3 W3 X3 77 1 46 8417 4607 34₹ X3 71 6 1 08 \mp CC Y1. \otimes 3 WOO4X, YW Y \mp Δ 4X \mp 0W3 4 J40W Δ Y1, W40 \mp Δ X3 40X304 \mp 0 \otimes X3 \mp ∡WX O⊗ O૮ ንW XO ୬ "ን" ል ፈX ረጊ XፈY ን "ንXO WO₹XOዺጊ, ፈንል X3 "ንጋብ ₮₮ Oብል ብ ል **₹**4X **₹**84WX O7 XO *4* ७४△ XO X3 O88 74 △ ७ 7 **₹**X 4: **₹**3 € **9** ₹ **₹ ₹ XX O 3 ७ 474 XO** WO'NW 4'Y 4'Y Δ 4 \mp YX'Y YX 4'X Y34'X 34 Δ 34'JJ Y Δ , 4'Y Δ WO'Y'O'Y W4'X Δ X3 O4 Δ 4 \mp WO"" ₹ O 1 4 O 8 X 3 O 8 8 W ₹ X 4 9 ८ ₹ 3 Δ 8 O 4 X 3 J 4 7 X O 1 O 8 X 3 W C 4 7 Δ ₹ X 7

 \otimes 3 300 \mp 0 \otimes 4%1 4%1 4 \mp 4 404 0003 X XO 1 \oplus 4 408 840%1 466 00X440, 1 10 094 4 X3 744X WO644 740X WX OY 0 \otimes X3 64Y 0 \otimes Y4X OYF, 4Y4 X34X 0 \otimes X3 WOOYX41; XO Y \mp 06X X, \mp 4 W4 % 20X3 404 Y \mp X X3 \mp X4X 4Y4 404 Y \mp X 466 OX3 4 Y4X OYF.

90X X3 7007 X1 474 84 407 08 X3 4794₹₹404 ₹ 300₹ ₹ ₹X496 ₹3 4 0761 7 47. 4 X\(\frac{1}{2}\)OY\(\frac{1}{2}\) OJOYY3 W3 X = 1400Y4 4. H4Y3 X4Y 44 4YX41 08 X3 J4 (1, Y 044 4 X0 WOY 4X 3 ₹ 300₹ "YXO 4"Y 4₹7.60", XO 48804Δ ₹3 6X 4 4"YΔ J40X WX 0" XO X3 ツ ツ ₹ 08 X3 J4 ツW , ४७A X0 ツム८ &ムWXO4₹ 08 - 4₺ ツ ツA, ४७A X30₹ ₹W4 У X3 ツ \otimes 40% X3 \supset 0% \mp 3% %X \mp Y3 W3 X3 \bigcirc 3 \bigcirc 4 \bigcirc \bigcirc 4 WOW3 \supset 40% \bigcirc 4 %1 \bigcirc 7 Y2 \bigcirc 7 Y3 \bigcirc 9 Y4 \bigcirc 7 Y4 \bigcirc 9 Y4 \bigcirc 7 Y4 \bigcirc 9 Y4WO')X 1 4 1 1 XO 4 (C X 3 AOX ₹ O8 4 7 4 7 9 4 4 ₹ 5 4 A X O X 3 ₹ 7 4 X 9 1 Y 3 W 3 3 OO13X XO 9 47 74X 4, 474 XO X3 (4Y8O(JO4JOF F 8O4 Y3 W3 3 34F 9 7 ∡Д¬ XX Д ¬XO X3 WOO¬XД. ⊗3 ₹ ₹ Y3ДX ¬ОЭОДД Y СС 7Д ₹О¬ XO Д ¬Д. ЭОХ ₹ J4OW △ ⊗O4X3 4, 474 ८47. X △OY7 4₹ 4 W 4X4 7 X4OX3, X34X 4 ₹O 4 17 ₹ 70X O∮6 ↑ ♠ XO XO6 44X 47 49O₹ ₹O 7 47 W OO₹ XO ¾ ₹X4X . 47♠ ₹O ♠ X4 7 7 7X46 XO **≢OW X1. ₹ 1447X, 74 4, X34X Y3 7 X3 4 ₹ PO ₹X O7 O7/1. O8 W 4X4 7 O44 741.** X44Y=14 == 0Y=, 4Y4 X3 = W0" XX 4 91 7 4=0Y= Y30 08X Y 740 X0 9 44X3 4 01804X014X X341 W4 " 146. O4 Y30₹ J01 ₹3" 1X ₹ 08 10 14 4X "J04X41W X0 X3 J 4W O8 FOW X1. X3 300F O8 4Y 4"944FF4404 Y41 Y 66 F 4 4F 4Y 4F160" 804 ₹0₩3 088 ¼4 4₹: ¼¼4 X ₹ ∮ XX 4 X3¼X X3 ₹0 4 Ҁツ ₹30064 ₹088 4 X3 ♥ X0 ▼W4J、X34Y トJO▼ X3 4Y94年₹4404 X0 ⊗4 PO YX YO6 ₹X4X OY OY4 4 J4 X YW O⊗ ∡ ₹ ¼ 4W3 ¼⊗X 4 X3 ™, ¼YΔ X3O₹ У OC X3 ₹X¼X У ¼YŁ Δ ⊗⊗ WOCXŁ Y3 W3 ™ 13X 44 ₹ 840° ₹0W3 J40W & 31₹. 43& 4₹ X3 300₹ 08 43 4°94₹₹¥&04 ₹ 3& J 3& 3X 08 X3 O44 1447 HO4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) WX O1, 10 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\ ₹0*9*04Δ У4X 0⊗⊗ ₩ 4. ₹ У 4У1. ₩4₹ УX X6 Δ X0 УX 4 X *9*1. ₹ ₽ΥУ 40X304 X1. O4 XO ₹ ¼ 4¾L O8 ₹ 7 O76 XO 1/X 4 X, O16 ₹₹ O1 OWW4₹ O17 O8 O41 1/X ツW ₹₹ X₺. Y為 ツ X為 プロタヒ W Y L⊗¼┦ ₮ X氦┦¼X ツ ム Y X為 ツツ ツ ツX ¼¼७७ ┦Y為 W為 ∡△୬ X₹ O8 YO △ C4₺. Y3¼X A WOYW AY₹ ¼ 70 YX O8 ₹OW3 Y A3X ¼Y△ △ C W¼W₺. ` Y34X 4 488 WX X X A A 3X X 4 X X X A A X X X O8 4 804 A Y JOY 4 T Y34X 4 747 7940 C X3 ₹X4X Y X3 X34X JOY 4, [—] ₹XO*9 (4* ∆ ツツ ∆ *4*X *C*I *9* ⊗O4 X3 ₹○ 4 ヘリ, ४७△ x○ 4 △ x 4७ ७ △ x 4 9 1 △ x x 4 4 ₹ 2 % 9 7 4 ₹ 0 9, 0 4, 0 9 △ 4 x ₹ △ 4 W x 0 9. 97. X3 J4 7. WOO'YW C. ⊗3O∓. X 9 CO'YN∓ XO X3 ₹O 4 NY XO A W A . O'Y OWW 47 O'Y. 30Y 844 X3 4 13X 08 4F160", Y3 W3 4") 4"94FF4404 W64 ")F 4F 960"1 "11 X0 444 ₹X O4 JOY ₹3 " YX ₹ O8 14 4X "JO4X4" W XO X3 ₹X4X, X3 J4 " W ₹ " YOX XO ∮ Y X33 (Δ ∮L X3 WO)ቹ Δ 44X O) O8 4 J4 (ጎ Y3 W3 Y4ቹ) | 4 ጎ44)X Δ ⊗O4 X3 Δ X4 " YX 4 YΔ 40 Y 0⊗ \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\f .X3 ⊗4700 = 404 4 477 444 34 71 ₹\$ (X 4 \ \$ 7)\$ (\& 7) X\$ \$OO\$ O& (O4\ \$\alpha 444 7)\XO7, \alpha 7)\$\delta 4\ \& 7\\\ X3 WOO)W C OO H L T X C A W A A X 3 L X 3 Y 1 3 X L Y J OOX OO X. Y J X 8 O A W : "JA YXA Y YN A "YOA A NOLAA AYA YX "YAX WOAA FJOYA YW 9 XY Y FO A NYF YOOLA. O') X3 WO')X4441, OJ 44X XO X3 ₹OJ 4₹OJ 4¾0 OXX 4 4O Y O⊗ X3 4 4OX3O4 X1; **4**9Δ Χ34Χ, ⊗ Ͻ 4₹Ο9₹ Υ3Ο 34Δ ϶ ϶ ϶Χ4Ο₹Χ Δ Υ Χ3 Χ3 ⊗ 949₩ ₹, Χ3 ϽΟΥ 4, 49Δ $X3 \equiv W4 X \equiv O\otimes X3 \equiv X4X, Y4, Y3 Y1O CXLOO OC4X Y1 X3 AOX <math>\equiv O\otimes X3$ 4 300= = 08 4"944==4404= 1 84 004 0"/2 08 044 "1442 088 "14 4=. Teows 4" ドX ツŦ Oツ O⊗ X氦 4 ¹氦X O⊗ ¼ŦL/Oツ YOO/4 ∮ J4O4OWX O⊗ WOツŦ PO ツW Ŧ X氦 ツOŦX フ イウ W OOŦ ムツム ム Xイ ツ ツXム(XO ム((X3 JOY 4Ŧ O) ¼4X3, Y3O. ⊗ X3 J4ムWX W O)W 9 W4" ▼X496 ₹3 A. YOO6A 9 A AOW A XO X3 Y W ₹₹ X1. YOX OY61 O⊗ YAOA Y1 X3 47. 747 Y30 Y4∓ 760XX 71 X3 4 4 ∓X40WX 07. 40X 7 0 08 ₹ 71 3 7 74 ₹ YW O⊗ - YOX3 Y1 WOO*(4 9 |* 手4 4 0Y X3 〒 3 *4*4 Y X3 14 4X 4 X40X3 474 HO417 7X.

83 490 08 X3 74 (\ 34\ 70Y3 4 9 \ 7W444 \ \ XO 4 \ 14X 4 \ FX \ 7X X34Y 4X 4O\ 7, Y3 4 X3 4\ 794\ 7\ 7\ 34 X \ AO\ 7, Y3 4 X3 4\ 7\ 7\ 8

§ . ht 77x 07 08 47 47944₹₹4404 ₹ W444 41 ₹

47 47944 \mp 74001 \mp W441 47 \mp 470 \pm PO J47 \mp 44 \pm PO4646 J1 \pm C 7 \pm C 7 O4∆ 4. 4OX 7 X ₹ 7 ₹ X X 7 ¥ 7 X 3 X X O8 X 3 X 7 4 7 4 X X O4 ₹ 3 OO ₹ X 3 X 4 4 O ₹ ₹ YOX XO & WOY8OOYA A Y X3 X3 A A3X. FX YOOLA & 49FOAA X34X & 8OA AY ツ ツ ₹X 4 ₹30064 34 X3 JOY 4 08 WOY 1 YO 088 Y 3 ₹ WO4W3 4 W 4 " Y Y46 08 WOY₹ 中O YW . → 4 Y4Y, Y X ₹ XO4 O8 Y 3O₹ J 4₹OY X 3 ₹X4X Y 4 3 \ 3\2\1 X 3 0 ₹ Y O O C A ₹ 3 ♥ ₹ C 8 A 8 A 7 3 ₹ O Y 7 ♥ 7 A O ♥ 4 Y A W O O A X. Y 3 A ₹ X 3 ₹○ 4 ↑ Y Y 3 ○ Y ○ O C △ ₹ ○ 8 Ø 4 X 3 ₹ Ø 3 Ø 4 4 P ○ ₹ △ Ø ○ Y X Y 4 7 , X 3 Ø 4 Y W 3 OYA 4XOOY XO WOY 7. X3 Y OOX OO 40Y Y 3 F OYY W444 47 F: 30X X3 W444 47 F ' ን ፈጋOሪ Xፈንቹ WOንን XX Δ XO JA ≢Oን. ⊗ጓ ፈንንፈቹቹፈልOA Yፈብማሪጊ WOንJሪፈ ን ል O⊗ Xጓ J4OW 4O4: 9OX X3 JOJ 47FY 4 4 X34X 3 F 7OX 344 OY/L 9 7 X34X O8 **∡**444 ₹X ୬Ղ ୭ ୬ Y3O୭ X3 *⋠*୭ᢖ⋠₹₹∡O4 3∡∆ *⋠*₹₹ ₹X Δ ୬ ₹₩*⋠*フ ୬Ղ ⊗4O୭ WOY® Y " YX: 4Y4 X34X. ₹ YW X3 4"944₹₹4404 X00" X3 (9 4X1 08 3449004 Y1 CC4 Y≡, 4Y4 488044 Y1 740X WX OY XO 47. W4 Y Y4C Y X3 7474C X 44 XO47. ∡X C ¼₹X 3 , Y3O Y¼₹ ₹O 4 17 08 X3 ₹X¼X , OO13X XO 9 ¼CCOY 4 XO 34 X3 ♥ 4 X 4 Y Y Y 3 4 4 X 3 ₹ WOO ℓ Δ 9 ⊗OO Y Δ; 4 ₹ X 3 4 \ 3 X ₹ 4 Y Δ J 4 ℓ \ 1 ₹ O 8 **4™94**₹₹4ΔΟ4₹ Υ 4 ΫΟΧ ΧΟ 9 ₩444 Δ ΧΟ ₹Ο₩3 *(* ΫΛΧ3₹. ⊗3 *4™94*₹₹4ΔΟ4 4 *7(* Δ. 4YI ₹O9H WXŦ O⊗ X3 JOJ , 9OX ₹OC CI XO ₹OŸ Y 4JOC X4YŦ, Y3OŸ 3 Ÿ 13X - 4I CÁY⊗OCCL ₹3 CX 4 ⊗40" X3 J 4₹ WOX O"# O® X3 WJÁ" Á4∆₹. *9*L X3 ₹ 4°₽₽Y 4, X3 ツ ツ ₹X 4 X4W X*C*L WOYW △ △ X34X 3 YOO/△ YOX 34 9 Y 4OX3O4 Z △ XO WOŸJ/4 Y O⊗ X3 ₹XOJJ41 O⊗ 3 ₹ W444 41 ₹, ⊗ 3 344 7JCOL 4 X3 7 ⊗O4 X3 JO4JO ₹ O⊗ COA X3 JO4=O X OO HO=X W.

§ . **O⊗ 3 ₹ 4 × yO** .

 \otimes 3 \mathcal{I} $\mathcal{$

HOA $\mp\Delta$ WX OY OO X3 WOOYXAL, YXO Y3 W3 X3 \pm YOO/ Δ YOX 34 WOY Y X3OOX \mp OW3 A \mp 4X OY Y X3 A OO4, O3 A Y94 \mp \mp 4 Δ OA \mp 900Y Δ X0 J4OX WX X3 Y; AY Δ YO Y \mp O/X WAY 9 OO8 A Δ XO X3 Y, Y3 W3 \mp YOX AX X3 \mp AY X Y AY Y \mp O/X XO 3 Y \mp (O) \mp 0 X3 Δ 0 OY \mp X W \mp AY Δ 300 \mp 30/ Δ 0 OO A OO A OO A Y Y Y \mp X A Y A YOX \mp O/C A JY Δ YX OY 3 Y, X \mp Δ YX AX O A \mp X \mp X AX, 30Y A \mp C AY A YX A \mp XOA A XX P AW \mp OO 3 \mp OO YWX OY \mp . OS \mp YAP Y \mp AA AX JA A AAOJX Δ AY Δ WOYO AY Δ AY WO Δ AY WOYO AY A AY Δ AY WO Δ AY

§ .08 3 FY 8 474 847 CL

§ . O⊗ X3 ₹ W4 X441 O⊗ X3 ♥94₹₹1.

466 ₹₹ УΧ 466₹ 9 COYN XO X3 "994₹₹₹1. 4Y4 44 WOYF ₽O YX6₹ XO 9 3 64 ₹4₩4 4: ₹ ツW 、 ⊗ X 3 孔 Y 4 YOX 4 ₹J WX Δ, X 3 ℓ へ X ツ4X OЭH WX ₹ O⊗ X 3 ♥94₹₹₹↓ WOOℓΔ Y X3 X3 YW ₹₹412 4 14 08 ₹ WO4 X1. 83 ₹X4X ₹-1 Y446 08 X3 OY X 4 740 YW \mp Δ W Δ Δ Y3 C X3 74 \mp Δ YX AYYY Y 4 \mp Δ Δ Y X3 X3 Y A \mp AY9AA \mp AAO4 840" 844"W, X34X, X0 OJ Y X3 (XX 4\frac{1}{2} O8 4 JO9(W Y Y \frac{1}{2} X 4 \frac{1}{2} 4 4 4 W 3 O8 X 3 C4Y O⊗ Y4X OYF. OX 4 YFX4YW F Y47 9 F Y Y Y WPO ⊗O4X. ⊗34X J4 € 1. 3 7 CO 34 OC4X 4 X3 C4Y 00 74X O7 DA WOO7X 747W 71 760X € O4 WOYED 14W \mp 414 YEX X3 \mp X4X $^-$ 4 D4 OF O8 X3 (9) 4X1 XO \mp Z 3 \mp D4D 4 \mp 804 X 3 70470 ₹ 08 Δ ₹W0 4 ୬ጎ X 3 Y 306 ₹ W4 X 4 У Δ Δ X WX У 1 3 ₹ 4 W W 0 У 7 6 ₩ 5 ₹ ツW . ツ ₹0W3 ๕ツ ツ イヘ ツWŁ X3 ๕୭ᢖ๕₹₹₫₽04 3 ७₹ ८⊗ ७๕₺ ८๕Ү⊗०८с₺ ₤ ४44 ₹X ₫ **4**1Δ ΥΧ 44ΟΛ4Χ Δ § . **4**Υ Ի4ΨΖζ **₹ ⊗**Ο4Υ **₹**3 Δ Ο**₹** Υ Χ3 WΟΥΔΟWΧ Ο**⊗** Χ3 4ΟΨ4Υ ^ AY YX. Y3O ₹ Z 4 X3 (XX 4₹ Y3 W3 4 X4 4₹O)449(HO)XO 344 WO)Y XX 4 XO X3 3474 \mp 08 844 \pm 0 9 \mp 4794 \mp \mp 4404 \mp 8 .

§ . ؾ 4™94∓∓4404 ₹ 40X¾04 X₹ 0 4¾ ₹ 4 X № .

⊗3 J 4₹07₹ 7 4 ⊗04 77 7 7 ₹X 4 ₹ 4 X 70 , 4 77 7 4 7 X 0⊗ X3 HO4 ₹A WX O7 O8 X3 WOO') X41. W4') YOX θ X4" Y YXO WO\(\frac{1}{2}\) X4 \(\O4\) TO') \(\frac{1}{2}\) A Y X3OOX θ \(\frac{1}{2}\) WOYF YX. FX YOO(4, Y) 4X3 (FF, 9 3 \3(1) "77407 4 X34X X3 1 F300(4 YHO1 4Y) *℄Ⅎ*≢ΩℰΩΧ "ሃሏ ፓ ሃሏ "ሃW , ℄ሃሏ *タ -* ℄X ℰ *タ -* ℄X ℄ XO "ሃሏ Ωℰヘ " *- ℄*⅂ ℋ ሃሏ Ω⊗ ℰ W "ሃX ΩΩ투 △ ₹○イ△ イ. Y X3OOX WO')X4OL Oイ 4フフイ 3 ツ₹ Oツ. ⊗3 ´4™タイキ₹チ¼△Oイ ツO₹X ツ ₩ ₹₹¼イ ĽŁ ∮ ¥0770¥ △ X0 70¥¥ ¥¥ Y3¼X 4 △ 14 08 ¾0X304 X1 ¥ 4 P0 ¥ X 804 Y 7 Y1 X3 " Y O 4 A: 4 Y A F O " Y 4 X 4 F Y C C 3 A X 3 A X A O X 3 O 4 X 7 X O Y W C O A O 4 $\ell \otimes 4$ ya a 4 x 3. Y 3 y x 3 y 4 4+0 \mp a 40 y 1, 4 \otimes x 4 Y 4 4 Δ \mp 40 y a wo $\ell\ell$, Y 4 \mp y ኮንጎረፈንል ፈቹ ፈሣቃፈቹቹፈልዐብ ኮXનፈዐብል ንፈብጊ ⊗ብዐツ ⊗ብፈንW , ፈ ጎ ንXሪ ሣፈን O⊗ ጻ ቹ 4 X YO WOYY XX 4 4 YO44 4. Y3 W3 W4OF 4 4 14 4X YO F 4 YOY1 X3 7 O76 O8 \mathcal{L} ΟΊΔΟΊ. 🛇 3 \mathcal{L} ΊΊΤΑ \mathcal{L} ΤΕΞ ΤΊΙ \mathcal{L} Δ ΤΟΪ \mathcal{L} Δ ΤΟΙ \mathcal{L} Λ Τ 3 "O) 3 = " == O), X4 Δ X3 "O4Δ 4 4, 4" Δ = ")X ")W Δ 3 " XO CO = 3 = 3 4Δ, 3 X3 " ¼WPO¼ YX Δ X3 ∠O4Δ Y¼ZO4 O8 ∠OYΔOY X3¼X 3 3¼Δ J4OYOOYW Δ ₹ YX YW OY X3 W4 ") 1/4/, △ ∓ 4) ↑ X 3 4 X " J 4 ↑ ∓ X 4 4 X X O ⊗ O 4) ∓ 3 3 " Y X 3 4 Y 1 F W O X O Y 4 4 Y △ 7407 4 4XX Y44YX\(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\frac{1}\)X \(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\frac{1}{2}\)X \(\frac{1} た WOX HO=X W OY る ツ 4= X3 1 X3OOへ3X J4OJ 4: 4Y4 ツOY= O4 4 9 40ツOYX, X3 84 ንW3 ፋሣቃፋቹቹ 4ΔO4 ን O4Δ ንፋብጌ, J4 *4 C* Δ Οን X3 *9*4 X ቹ3 ንዕንፋብW3 XO J44ΔΟን X3 1.00)1 747 Y30 Y4F 1 C4X 4 X0 X34X 7 7 FX 1 41 X3 X F 08 W0)F4710 7 X1. Y4= W018 A 1X6- W 4X4 1 08 A4 11 A = W0140WX 47740 A 9- A = 114=X 4 Y30 A A. Y ⊗4WX, 1-74 ₹₹ 3 ₹ 4774094X OY O⊗ X3 Y3O6 X44Y₹4WX OY, ₹Y 1 Y 446. 4. X ₹ XO 9 74 ₹O♥ 4 X34X X3 4♥94₹₹44O4 ₹ 70₹₹ ₹₹ 4 O♥€1.08 4 JOY 4 ₹0⊗⊗ W YX XO 4 ₹X44 Y 3 ₹ 4 J Y4 YX ₹ 97. OX3 4 JOY ₹37 YX ₹ Y3 W3 44 Y0X 08 4 W47 X46 04 Y84Y00= Y4X04. 3 Y47 70Y =3 X3 8406X= Δ (YPO YX = XO X 3 A = O A Λ Y, Y O A Δ A XO X 3 A A Y Λ ΤΟΥ = 3 Δ. 4ΟΧ = 3 ΟΟ C Δ Δ Y L O⊗ 3 ₹ J OJC WO"" X W4 " ₹ 4 7 4 7 ₹ X ₹ OW X1, Y3 W3 4 ₹ 4 4 ₹ 4 JO" ₹ 3 " 1 X, X3 47947 \mp 740010013X XO 74 \pm 74 \pm 74 XO 79 \pm 74 Y \pm 70W3 O8 3 \mp 407 \pm 7 W \mp 74 X \pm 75 XY Y \pm 70W3 O8 3 \pm 70 XY XY XY X 9 COY1 XO 3 F OYY YAX OY, AYA OX3 AF Y3O AA FO9H WXF 08 X3 WOOYXAL Y3 A 3 4 ₹ Δ ₹. ⊗3 ₹304X ₹X 47Δ 70₹X 74X0446 Y47 Y X3 X3 C4XX 4, ₹ X0 Δ ₹7 ₹₹ X3 7 \otimes 40%3 \mp \mp 4 W , \checkmark 3 \triangle 4 C 4 X3 % 07 X0 H0 \mp X W . \checkmark 5 X3 X3 OF 0 \otimes 3 \mp 0Y %4X OY, 8 X 3 1 3 4 088 Y 4 4 X 3 ₹0 4 1 Y 08 X 3 WOO Y X 1 1 O 4 WO Y Y X X 4 Y 1 O 8 X 3 O ₹ **∡**X4OW OO₹ W4 ♥ ₹ ♥ Y3O₹ JO♥ ₹3♥ 9X **∡**6€ ♥ Y4X O♥₹ **∡**4 ♥ YX 4 ₹X **∆**. **∠**₹Y**∆** Y3O₹ J 4J X44XO4₹ 44 ⊗O4 X34X 4 4₹O), O₹O4(CL ₹O44)A 4 A 9L O) ₹X4X Y3) Δ ¾¾¾Δ Δ ¾L ¼¾ΟΧ3 4. — Y3Ł ₹3ΟΟζΔ 3 УΟΧ ↑ Χ3 Ϋ ΟΖ ΧΟ Χ3 У4Χ ΟΥ Y3 W3 W4CC ♥ ⊗OA X > A JOY ₹ 3 7 7 X ₹ 8 X 3 X A A Y ₹ 7 A ₹ ₹ OY 9 O8 A A 8 8 A Y X Y Y A 3 ₹ XO ₹ YA X3 ♥ XO 3 ₹ ₹O 4 ^Y. & Y4(C1, ⊗ X3 W4₹ 4 O⊗ 4 AOO4X⊗O(Y4XO4, X ₹ A ■ WOOAX. 4OX Ø A J4¥¥ ■ 4 W4J X46 ■ 7X 7W OY XA WA 7 746. ■ 4O 70X XA 79 A W4Y 34 X 1° WOX 4 Y 3 ₹ OYY 300₹; 4Y 1° WOX OY 08 X34X Y4XO4 9 Y1 4Y 4WX 08 X 44 X04 46 ₹07 4 04 X1 Y3 W3 9 60Y1 ₹0Y61 X0 X3 ₹0 4 1Y 08 X3 W00YX41. 47Δ 4CX30013 X3 47944₹₹4Δ04, X01 X3 4 Y X3 3 ₹ 300₹ 47Δ 300₹ 30CΔ. 9 4 JOX 4 OOX 0⊗ X3 WOOYX4L, X34X ₹ YOX3 Y1 YO4 X34Y 4 ⊗ 1044X YO4 O8 CAYSOC FOWW FF OS XS 为AFFT: YOA WAY XSAX SWX OY YOC JA C T FYS WS 44 4 ₹ 4 Δ XO X 3 ₹ 5 4 1 7 4 6 0 7 , T Y 3 W 3 4 4 0 8 X O O Δ C W 4 X 4 7 Δ 7 J O 4 X 4 7 X 4 Y4XO4 XO 9 WOYYOY W4X 4 XO 4 8O4 17 4, 474, YO4 0 4, YOX 7 W \(\frac{1}{2} \) XO X3 4"94₹₹₹401 ⊗01 X3 40 4 ₹₩3411 0⊗ 3 ₹ ⊗0"3WX 09₹, ₹⊗ X3 0⊗⊗ "3W 34₹ 9 "3 144 Intellectual Property Copyright©2013 on the part of the Citizens and Nationals of the reign of the heavens and the American Nationals for The United States of America so that other Nations and States

may sign and ratify the same.

WO " $\times \times \Delta$ $4 \land 4$ " $\mp \times \times 3$ 4 " $944 \mp \mp 4 \Delta O 4$ O $4 \land 4$ " $7 \mp \times \times 3$ \mp 4 W O \otimes 3 \mp " $74 \mp \times 4$ A 4 " $14 \rightarrow 4$ A 4 M A 4

§ . Ya y xa 4 \ax∓ 08 4y 4 y 4 y 4 x 4 \dot 4 \dot 7 4.

§ . H4F F Y3 Y Y W A A YX 4CF 4A Y W FF4AL.

§ . ĦOYWCO∓ OY.

 $30Y \otimes 44 \vdash \forall JX \otimes 40 \forall 4 \Delta \mp X4 \mp \mp . \mp \quad \forall 0 CCO . \otimes 001004, \ 944 \forall . \& \text{H4} \mp . , \\ \Delta0YC. \& 4. \quad , \text{W.H.} \ \forall 0\Delta \ 4 \forall \ 4 \text{WX} \mp 0 \mp 0 4 CC1 \mp 0 \text{H} \ \text{WX} \ X3 \ C4 \forall \Delta CO4\Delta \ 0 \otimes 4 \ 300 \mp \\ X \ \forall 4 \forall X \ \Delta \ 97. \ 4 \forall \ 4 \forall 94 \mp \mp 4 \Delta O4 \ XO \ X3 \ \ 747 \forall \ YX \ 0 \otimes \ 70004 - 44 X \mp 4 \forall \Delta \ X4 \vdash \mp . \quad H.$

. "> "YO 4∓ O⊗ X3 499€ 4 "YOYX1O", OC. .

. W Y WPO ⊗O4X ₹ 47944₹₹4404, 400Y , § , XOY444₹ X3 Y4.

. Y WTO 804X, 400Y . § .

. WOCCL ₹ 7 70 4₹, OC. . WALT .











⊗¾ 4₹₹ ™9ℓ₹ 0⊗ X¾ ⊗¾ 0∀ X 4 ₩X4X ₹ 0⊗ 4™ 4 ₩4 4¾4 0⊗ X¾ 4 ↑¾ 0⊗ X¾ ¾ ¼₹ ¾ 4 9₹ ₹ ↑¾, 44X ⊗₹, 4₩₩ 7X 4¾4 4₩₩¾0°Yℓ 4↑ 9°00 ₩ ₹, 9°00 ₩ ₹₹, 9°00

804X 3 4 904, 83 0 9 X Δ WX Δ X \mp 08 Δ 9 4 W Δ 4 Δ 9 X 3 4 1 7 08 X 3 3 Δ 7 9 \mp X Δ 10 Y X 3 4 W Δ 4 X 0 1 \mp A 10 Δ 4 X 0 1 \pm X 3 4 X Δ 4 C 1 Δ 4 X 0 1 \pm X 3 4 X 0 0 \pm X 3 4 X 0 0 \pm X 3 4 X 1 \pm 8 X 3 \pm 8 004 \pm 00 Y Δ 4 X 3 4 X 0 0 \pm X 3 4 X 0 0 \pm X 3 4 X 0 \pm X 3 \pm X 4 X 6 \pm X 6 \pm 0 \pm X 7 \pm X 8 \pm X 7 \pm X 8 \pm X 9 \pm X 9

OY O⊗ X3 7 O76.

OY O⊗ X3 7 O76.

Wetl-Edward

sam-german

❸\$ 41 ₹X444 **❸**04 X\$ 10 477 7X 0**❸ ❸**\$ 07 X 4 WX4X ₹ 0**❸** 47 4 W4

// 43-r H 4- r- 44- 8h-r rHr8 H 4

4 WO44 44X 4 WO44 & C YOW9 4

088 W 46 W 46





