

indicates that the division was originally of a military character. Also a hundred court.

War. Hostile contention by means of armed forces, carried on between nations, states, or rulers, or between citizens in the same nation or state. *Gitlow v. Kiely*, D.C.N.Y., 44 F.2d 227, 233. A contest by force between two or more nations, carried on for any purpose, or armed conflict of sovereign powers or declared and open hostilities, or the state of nations among whom there is an interruption of pacific relations, and a general contention by force, authorized by the sovereign. *West v. Palmetto State Life Ins. Co.*, 202 S.C. 422, 25 S.E.2d 475, 477, 478. War does not exist merely because of an armed attack by the military forces of another nation until it is a condition recognized or accepted by political authority of government which is attacked, either through an actual declaration of war or other acts demonstrating such position. *Savage v. Sun Life Assur. Co. of Canada*, D.C.La., 57 F.Supp. 620, 621. For there to be a "war," a sovereign or quasi-sovereign must engage in hostilities. *Pan American World Airways, Inc. v. Aetna Cas. & Sur. Co.*, C.A.N.Y., 505 F.2d 989, 1005.

Term as used in statute proscribing any claim against United States arising out of combatant activity of Military or Naval Forces or Coast Guard during time of war includes an undeclared war as well as a formally declared war. *Morrison v. U. S.*, D.C.Ga., 316 F.Supp. 78, 79.

Articles of war. See that title.

Civil war. An internecine war. A war carried on between opposing citizens of the same country or nation.

Declaration of war. See *War*.

Imperfect war. See *Perfect war*, below.

Laws of war. This term denotes a branch of public international law, and comprises the body of rules and principles observed by civilized nations for the regulation of matters inherent in, or incidental to, the conduct of a public war; such, for example, as the relations of neutrals and belligerents, blockades, captures, prizes, truces and armistices, capitulations, prisoners, and declarations of war and peace; e.g. Geneva Convention.

Mixed war. A mixed war is one which is made on one side by public authority, and on the other by mere private persons.

Perfect war. Where whole nation is at war with another whole nation, but when the hostilities are limited as respects places, persons, and things, the war is termed "imperfect war." *Bas v. Tingy*, 4 U.S. (Dall.) 37, 40, 1 L.Ed. 731.

Private war. One between private persons, lawfully exerted by way of defense, but otherwise unknown in civil society.

Public war. Every contention by force, between two nations, in external matters, under the authority of their respective governments. *Prize Cases*, 2 Black 666, 17 L.Ed. 459.

Solemn war. A war made in form by public declaration; a war solemnly declared by one state against another. *Bas v. Tingy*, 4 U.S. (Dall.) 37, 40, 1 L.Ed. 731.

War clauses. Art. I, § 8 (Clauses 11-16) U.S.Const., provides, inter alia, that Congress shall have power to declare war, and raise and support military forces. See *War power*.

War crimes. Crimes committed by countries in violation of the international laws governing wars. At Nuremberg after World War II, crimes committed by the Nazis were so tried.

Ward. Guarding, caring, protecting.

A division of a city or town for elections, police, and other governmental purposes. A corridor, room, or other division of a prison, hospital, or similar institution.

A person, especially a child or incompetent, placed by the court under the care and supervision of a guardian or conservator. See *Guardian*; *Guardianship*.

See *Guardian*; *Guardianship*.

Wardage. In old English law, money paid and contributed to watch and ward.

Ward-fee. Sax. In old English law, ward-fee; the value of a ward, or the money paid to the lord for his redemption from wardship.

Ward-horn. In old English law, the duty of keeping watch and ward, with a horn to blow upon any occasion of surprise.

Ward-in-chancery. An infant who is under the superintendence of the chancellor.

Ward-mote. In old English law, a court kept in every ward in London, commonly called the "ward-mote court," or "inquest."

Ward-penny. In old English law, money paid to the sheriff or castellains, for the duty of watching and warding a castle.

Wardship. In military tenures, the right of the lord to have custody, as guardian, of the body and lands of the infant heir, without any account of profits, until he was twenty-one or she sixteen. In socage the guardian was accountable for profits; and he was not the lord, but the nearest relative to whom the inheritance could not descend, and the wardship ceased at fourteen. In copyholds, the lord was the guardian, but was perhaps accountable for profits. See 2 Bl.Comm. 67.

Wardship in chivalry. An incident to the tenure of knight-service.

Wardship in copyholds. The lord is guardian of his infant tenant by special custom.

Wards of admiralty. Seamen are sometimes thus designated, because, in view of their general improvidence and rashness, and though they are not technically incapable of contracting, their contracts are treated like those of fiduciaries and beneficiaries, and if there is any inequality in terms or any disproportion in the bargain or any sacrifice of rights of seamen which are not