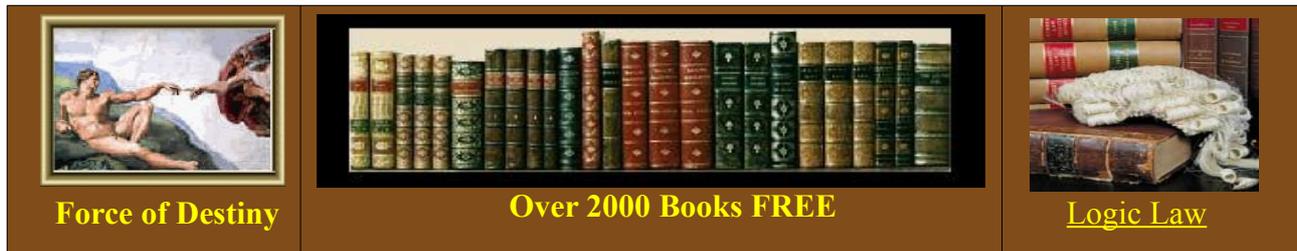


8 - Preamble

51-59



CLICK ON PICTURES FOR EACH SITE. THERE ARE

SIX FREE SITES, with a >> [NEW SITE IN CONSTRUCTION HERE.](#) <<

An important preamble grounds of reasoning & use of logic in an early case.

Logic - & its language - provides a distinct advantage when entering adversarial proceedings in court.

A primary reason is that **with a logical CONTRADICTION** - or species thereof like a contradictory adjective, *contradictio in adiecto* - **the truth of one argument**, in its disjunction or alternative, **FALSIFIES** the other.

That is a **FALSE STATEMENT IN COURT CPR 17.6**, contrary to **CPR 32.14**, disclosing **CONTEMPT OF COURT** & and is a disbarable offence for the Barrister, if pursued has custodial consequences.

In my experience it results in an immediate division between the legal representative and his client – where the representative is committed to high integrity & self-esteem – and in each traversal ended the case in my favour. Where the above commitment is lacking, it means the legal representative suborns / induces perjury knowingly.

Two examples serve to disclose that integrity:

1. In the case Cabot Ltd, Wright & Hassall LLP (296 staff) fronting Sainsbury's bank, the LLP:
 - a) DID NOT verify their statement for truth, &
 - b) DID NOT provide any evidence.
 - Did not acknowledge their Notices or any communications,
 - Did not provide any email address for communication's, and when they did with their Statements, the two email addresses bounced. They did not entertain communications, contrary to their preached policy, for targetted adversaries, while they did for their client.
 - c) After 5 all parties Notices, to SIGN their statement, their response was consolidated as **CONTINUOUS** conduct with mens rea, and then after

10 months just before the hearing, they submitted irrelevant sworn testimonies, continuing their former failures.

- d) The judge asked their representative – **Have you seen a deed of assignment?** And her reply was NO!
 - e) Despite reminding her of the Defendant's surname, repeatedly, she kept referring to us as Wright, their own name from 1875.
 - f) The judge was, as in similar cases, appalled at their conduct, involving behind the scene strategies with the CCBC Court staff and struck out their claim.
2. In the case of Whirlpool Ltd with Spratt Endicott LLP v Winter, they
- a) threatened proceedings, on a Friday, within 3 days if Winter did not pay the alleged £58,
 - b) Winter responded likewise, that they produce their claim, for an IN warranty repair, charged OUTSIDE of warranty, BY Monday or receive a counter-claim, and
 - c) They replied 'FILE CLOSED' on the following Monday.
 - Which file? Is anybody's guess.

The point here is that a legal firm with integrity will not suborn perjury, whereas a purported legal firm without integrity will place a client's false statements on file without verification, seeking their fees ahead of truth.

The two key components of adversarial exchanges in court are, one truth honesty and sworn truth, and to evidence on which it relies. The two combined make a statement true or honest only if it corresponds with the fax purports to represent. In such matters a contradiction or species thereof is usually sufficient to establish the truth and for city of two propositions rendering the adversarial proceedings in contempt of court, disbar a ball for the barrister and arduous for the other side..

One of my early cases, admittedly without having rationalised what I had done, under the pressure to articulate my single question, after a few moments of being lost for words, resulted in that question to which there was only one possible answer, a tacit admission of false representations in court, being contempt thereof CPR 32.14.

The result was an immediate dissociation between the barrister & his defendant - as it is disbar-able to suborn one's party's testimony -- such that the Barrister after recovering from the exposure turned to the Judge saying: *I am instructed to say...*

That explanatory introduction separated himself from the testimony just expressed as necessary & unambiguously FALSE.

That question with their request for costs, estimated as close to £5000, resulted in a derisive rejection by the judge, & the Defendant storming out of court, ending that case. W V BCM Ltd. Around 1994

Cabot Financial Ltd, Wright & Hassall, & Sainsbury's Bank v Winter

Winter prevailed with just 3 from initially 20 contradictions, and when they delivered their witness statement for truth, they doubled.

What may be LYING behind the TRUTH?

What they PREACH & teach others to do & ask, CONTRADICTED & FALSIFIED by what they ACTUALLY DO.

Cabot – Wright & Hassall – Sainsbury's bank.– a right hassle.

A surprise claim was received without notice. The significant properties being NO sworn truth & NO evidence. The entire unlawful procedure left the Judge appalled with their conduct, and that was the result of disclosing only two exhibits of 20 at the hearing, plus another 20 when their witness statement arrived TEN MONTHS LATE, TIMED just before the hearing.

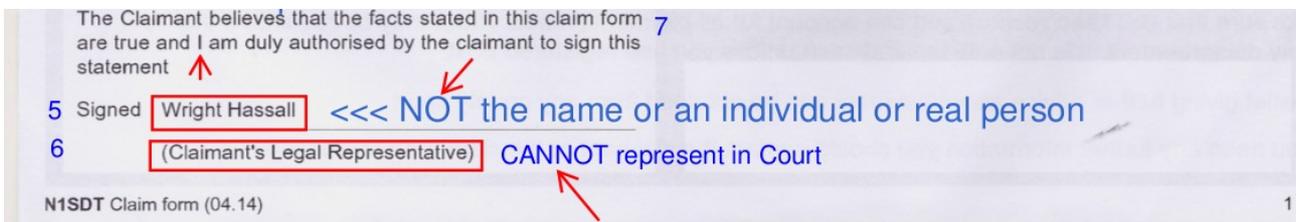
No-Pre-action protocol for self described professional negligence experts partnership of 270-296 staff, who do not know how to sign the person's name after the phrase "I AM.... Signed..."

Cabot - hassle Pre-Action = 0. In-Action = 0, No Refutation – ADMITTED in adverse CPR 16.5(5).

Crafted language with redaction see here.

Before reading the case, here is a brief lesson, in rough draft, on MEANING for those who simply take in / swallow the words, their thoughts & ideas, without examining the thoughts that LIE behind the language, and observing how one enters a frame, like wearing a horse's blinkers, that restricts your thinking INSIDE the frame, rather than outside it for the WHOLE context.

Examine the Claim form, and the language of the authorisation.



Statements of TRUTH A legal firm of 275-296 staff with 47 partners.

CPR / PD22 3.6-3.10 >> 3.10 A legal representative who signs a statement of truth must sign in his own name and not that of his firm or employer.'

Highlighted items will be cited for the specific meanings later on.

“The *Claimant* believes that the *facts stated* in this claim form are *true*, and *I am* duly authorised by the claimant to sign this statement.”

There are FACTS, either **stated**, **not stated** or **miss-stated**, namely stated falsely. They exist independently from the words describing them. And clearly the above is selective rather than the whole truth. An analytic definition of a **fact** follows.

OED **Fact** – 8. a. *A thing that has really occurred or is actually the case; a thing certainly known to be a real occurrence or to represent the truth. Hence: a particular truth known by actual observation...*

I have yet to observe anything that can be called a *FALSE-FACT*, only a false statement about a fact, which analytically means the statement fails to agree or correspond with the facts. See [Judgements in the book of Logic, here](#).

It is impossible to falsify a fact merely by believing or **stating** it as either true or false, the fact falsifies the statement or representation about it, not the reverse.

FIRST: Do you take it for granted that ‘the *facts stated* in this claim form’, constitute FACTS ONLY, & then ALL the facts or SOME of them, & IF the latter WHICH are facts & which are FICTION? How do you determine which are which?

Facts do not become facts by cause of being stated, they invariably pre-exist their statements, & often the moment they are stated, they change, just like stating it is 12.01 pm, when the moment afterwards it is NOT.

A more accurate statement of truth shroud align more closely with the earlier: “*I swear to tell the truth, the whole truth & nothing but the truth.*” – *Telling the truth* means: what I say, claim or state, shall represent or correspond with the facts as accurately as I can recall & state them.

Where I need not rely on memory, I have contemporaneous notes or documents that can support my claims.

A- If I said, as below, in the redaction section:

John bought a blue coat from Jim, in London on Monday & sold it, at half price, to Helen in Glasgow on Thursday.

B - And you repeat what I said, by indirect narration rather than ad litteram, then you might state: Tony *said that*

John bought the blue coat from Jim, in London on Monday & sold it, at half price, to Helen in Glasgow on Thursday.

C - Or you state. Tony said, I quote:

“John bought a blue coat from Jim, in London on Monday & sold it, at half price, to Helen in Glasgow on Thursday.”

*Note: in B, it is **the coat not a [any] coat**. There is not much difference, **but sufficient to state: I did not say that** & prove it by correcting the minor inaccuracy!*

The problem above is whether the negation is of a unary (only one operand) or more than one, in language this may show itself by changes in word order, adjectives, adverbs & etc. **Class immediate inference** is required to clarify.

From the above, it is clear that the scope of negation is important, and a pure contradiction as distinct from a partial one leads one to the *contradictio in adiecto* - adjective, or *contradictio in terminis* - terms. See here...

This contradiction (in adiecto) I used in court around 1994 and it was as equally devastating as the binary one.

*Simply - one cannot transpose an adjective from a real member of a collective noun – a person, to the abstract personification of the collective noun. Also the originating Case for corporate personalities *Salomon v Salomon* [1896], has the relevant qualification that defines this even if it may have been expressed unconsciously, since natural reason works in that manner.* A link to this single question shall be added here .

That is the danger of indirect narration **in adversarial** exchanges. It allows morphology & changes of meaning which modify the original expression to modulate its incrimination.

The scope of NOT will determine whether all becomes **some** are not, or all are not, a **full** negation of the significant defining properties.

Take care with the NOT it is the easiest thing to say I did NOT say that, in the last example not is accurate.

Benny Hill has a similar joke which I recall in paraphrase only:

For the 1st prize, how many spectators were at the football match yesterday?

SIX thousand! NO **NOT** SIX thousand, it was SIX thousand & one. Now for the 2nd prize, please give me their names & addresses.

A. E. Davies has a nice phrase for this. *Judgments, it should be observed, are always expressed in the **indicative mood, and what they assert is always **true or false**.*** [THE JUDGMENT 31 full book here.](#)

Others say it as well.

Three **KEY WORDS / phrases.**

The Claimant believes. **IT** is impossible to believe, being a collective noun which functions like a **Genus et Differentia**, therefore results in a **contradictio in adiecto**, more on this later¹, a single question to a Defendant in my first case lost him his solicitor & barrister all their cost.

So we have: America & London, believe, and Buckingham Palace & Downing Street SAID. 2 place NAMES being used as collective Nouns, and two place names used as class nouns. The difference in function is explained in the Language section, it may be too much at this stage for most. What about the pentagon is angry?

Facts stated, well **FACTS ARE TRUE**, A circular form of argument, - premiss, **petitio principii, & neoplasm**, it is the representations of the facts that are either **TRUE** or **FALSE**, and should be Facts as (I have) stated them.

FACTS stated, **PRE-SUPPOSES** they are **TRUE**, *without* verification and it is a circular method of reasoning which reaches its conclusion fallaciously, by repeating the conclusion from the premiss. Like saying, I believe the facts are facts! See some defining properties of **FACTS / TRUTH** : [OED here](#).

The important distinction at this stage is to determine:

1. **WHICH facts** [as they are stated], can be verified by direct observation – or even indirect observation.
2. **WHICH facts** [as they are stated], have a correspondence (Ideally on a 1 to 1 basis.) between the statements and the facts themselves.
3. **WHICH facts** [as they are stated] rely on authentic testimony, namely documents sworn for truth that are true. NOT merely self testimonies by the party who **GAINS** by such self-authentication.
4. **WHICH facts** [as they are stated] rely on facts in evidence as well as documents in evidence, (documents in evidence must also have agreed with the facts represented at the time documented
 1. and NOT manufactured back or forward in time to so do, as observed in this, atrocious, case.
5. **WHICH facts** [as they are stated] rely **SIMPLY** on the Grammatical expression that presumes they are facts by being in the literal indicative mood.
6. **WHICH facts** [as they are stated] are presented in the literal indicative mood, **WITH** that supporting evidence that corroborates the representations.

In this claim, **NONE** of the above were satisfied, except the statements were in the literal indicative mood, disparately predicated, without evidence, all merely hearsay, as in take my word for it, and give me £2000 +.

I AM, the self reference pronoun can **ONLY** refer to the person signing, who **MUST** posses fingers, and the **FIRM** itself does NOT. Signing **I AM** with another's name(s) indeed **TWO** names, means **I AM TWO PEOPLE**, **I am - myself and another IS**

¹ Explain: HOW does the representative in PD 22, 3.7 *explain to Cabot*, or in 3.8(2) - *explained to the client*, when the client names a collective. The adjective (adiecto) for the LR & Client contradicts each other.

counterfeit, forgery & fraud, KNOWINGLY. It is impossible to SIGN I am with other person's names, without knowing I am NOT the persons signed.

Wright Hassall was made to look like a name, from what it IS, TWO persons from 1875 "Wright AND Hassall Limited Liability Partnership", who are no doubt NOT alive, and the actual person signed I AM ... Wright Hassall. A forgery. I am TWO PEOPLE!

Note: their original site p6 see index, shows their full construction as I quoted it more fully above. By stages of redacting, by removal.

Their address shows Wright Hassall LLP, removing the ampersand and you need to work out that LLP means partnership.

The final signed testimony redacts llp, and leaves two names, as close as to arrive at a similar name. Only Wright, itself is a very unusual forename!

Check the meaning of verification or authentic testimony – in FACT below, and observe they have made it abundantly clear their testimony or its reference to Cabot's testimony is not only unverified, but unauthentic, categorically.

Credibility is not merely undermined it is reduced to almost zero. It was the first critique I made in the defence following several rules:

IN CPR & Practice Directions 22 TRUTH, the entries 3.6-3.10 are relevant, with 3.10 being PERFECTLY CLEAR to any person of normal integrity, let alone for a firm stated as having staff 275-296 with some 47 partners!

Here is what THEY know or should know.

Failure to verify a statement of case

22.2

(1) If a party fails to verify his statement of case by a statement of truth –

(a) the statement of case shall remain effective unless struck out; but [This requires further comment.]

(b) the party may not rely on the statement of case as evidence of any of the matters set out in it.

3.6 Where the document is to be verified on behalf of a partnership, those who may sign the statement of truth are:

(1) any of the partners, or

(2) a person having the control or management of the partnership business.

*3.10 A legal representative who **signs** a statement of truth **must sign in his own name and not that of his firm or employer.***

Wright Hassall did EXACTLY the CONTRARY, ***I AM.. two people*** from 1875!

IN the entire 10 months from issue, to hearing they NEVER corrected the text, despite notices, not acknowledged, and the CCBC Court Manager's immediate – next day – acknowledgement of my defence.

From 22.2 (b) above – ***not rely on the statement of case as evidence*** – the next matter one looks for IS the evidence disclosed in CPR 31.

NONE!

SO this is an ontological argument - the essence of being / existence -

for those who believe thoughts that should be expressed in the subjunctive mood, but are expressed in the literal indicative. It succeeds in those for whom *readiness to believe* is satisfied without verification, and who do not challenge the author.

A valuable comment by Arthur Davies in the attached LOGIC should help the unwary. *THE JUDGMENT 31 – Judgments, it should be observed, are always expressed in the indicative mood, and what they assert is always true or false.* In this case I emphasised the last word.

In normal communications colloquially this is rarely a problem, but communications at a distance with indirect narration is a - *loaded gun being fired* - for claimants without authenticity.

What we have here is THREE / FOUR LEVELS of: distancing from liability to an individual, to such a degree that the individual is not only UNNAMED, Counterfeit signed, and masked by a generic term, *the corporate veil*. The scene is set for GAIN and intimidation without inculcating the actual individual who Believes and SIGNED. Natural reason, logic & probability indicates that a sequence like this, unlike others I shall narrate, is with its collection of contrary to law omissions, one that has little or no integrity at all. The Fraud Act has its own linguistic elements that require disambiguation as I shall disclose in the language section.

Returning briefly to – *The **Claimant** believes that the **facts** stated in this claim form are **true**,* –

IF I determine TRUTH as defined OeD below: *by direct observation* then the three buildings are the primary substances that are observable by looking at a telephone book directly or a map, or searching on the web for the address, and I shall observe the picture of the building, the rest, as already stated has NO authentic testimony – indeed it is a most similar form of counterfeit as practised continuously in many cases. and falls within unverified, indeed, falsified by lack of both verification and evidence.

For some this is such a shocking bundle of dissimulation a normal person would not survive.

Judge Silverman said to me, some ten years ago,

Who wrote this? [A300 page traversal W v Camden.]

I said: ME.

This is SUPERB, what does an ordinary person do?

They go under. I said.

The MEANINGS of each of these word collocations are anti-logical when examined in the context of specific truth & falsity, as the grammar uses a condensed form of the full grammatical constructions. I will show how such constructions form part of the art of *suppressio veri & suggestio falsi*, to deliver to the recipient a context in which he either **interpolates** his OWN completed constructions – either within a

closed or open frame of thought ²– depending on inculpating himself with a loaded gun, asks a specific question or takes for granted the integrity of the speaker, which is very risky in an adversarial context like this claim.

I provide an example in an early case where the abstract collective noun phrase – *the board was unaware* – was used, and with my one question the Defence was devastated, with consequence his barrister immediately distanced himself, in his language, to exculpate himself.

In this claim the terms is Cabot Financial Ltd. IMPOSSIBLE to believe, it does not possess a cerebral cortex.

A short reference & glossary is attached here for clarity of meanings,

My three primary references are:

For Language / Grammar.,

Sweet, H. (1900). *A new English grammar, logical and historical*. 1st ed.

For Logic: Fundamentals of Symbolic Logic

Ambrose, A. and Lazerowiz, M. (n.d.). *Fundamentals of symbolic logic*. 1st ed. New York: Rinehart, 1948. I used to pass my 'O' & 'A' level Logic.

As this is copyright, I cite selected passages,

But I include another that can be used in its entirety –

A TEXT- BOOK OF LOGIC (1915) ARTHUR ERNEST DAVIES

The book is linked to [LOGIC here](#).

For the analytic meanings of words, Oxford English Dictionary. Oed.com

URL:-- <http://www.oed.com/>

The latter requires careful selection of those whose literal meanings which are explained rather than the metaphorical / figurative ones.

Using metaphors & figures of speech, should be explicitly set apart from the literal meanings. In careful writing this is usually clear by being italicised or quoted.

For Rhetoric, a lovely site linked within my website left bar middle – [SILVA RHETORICAE](#)

Important OeD references.

FACT:

7. That which is **known** (or firmly believed) to be **real or true**; what has **actually** happened or is the case; truth attested by **direct observation** or authentic testimony; **reality**.

TRUTH:

II. Something that conforms with **fact or reality**.

2 The closed frame is often that is delivered as context, by the author for whom benefit is included in the purpose, where the open frame, is the result of fully constructed communications, or a listener / reader who completes the limited frame with contents of his memory that are perceptibly left out, being aware of how purpose will effect the limitations of the frame. Direct narration in my experience is scientific tool, with which to authenticate testimony, whereas indirect narration usually modifies the original, even without knowing. See §297 in the text of the invaluable book [New English Grammar here](#), and then my annotated comment at 4.(d) its introduction. I demonstrate how indirect narration changes a referent unmistakably rendering it false to the original.

a. True statement; report or account which is **in accordance with fact or reality**. Chiefly in to tell (also speak, say) the truth (also (now arch.) without the): to speak truly, to report the matter as it really is;

a. Esp. of a statement, text, etc.: **in accordance with fact or stating the truth**, and thus worthy of acceptance or belief; of established credit; able to be relied on; truthful, accurate. In recent use chiefly (overlapping with sense A. 7c): having the quality of verisimilitude, true to life.

The above definitions of TRUTH & FACT show **they are inter-definable terms**, hence, using one adjacent to the other often renders it an **over-emphasis**.

PLEONASM

a. Grammar and Rhetoric. **The use of more words in a sentence or clause than are necessary to express the meaning; redundancy of expression** either as a fault of style, or as a rhetorical figure used for emphasis or clarity. Also: an instance of this; a superfluously worded expression or phrase.

What may lie behind truth, here is an example of language with simple redaction, followed by a similar result in crafted language. Observe the gradual *suppressio veri*, and then the *suggestio falsi*, managed by false emphasis & understatement.

John bought a blue coat from Jim, in London on Monday & sold it, at half price, to Helen in Glasgow on Thursday... – **There's not much wrong here, it looks alright!**

John bought a coat from Jim, in London on Monday & sold it, at half price, to Helen in Glasgow on Thursday... – **There's not much wrong here, it looks alright!**

John bought a coat & sold it to Helen... – **There's not much wrong here, acceptable?**

Each of the above is **redacted** where the hidden terms may be either picked up from context, interpolated by an imaginative mind or simply sufficient information to satisfy most readers, possibly with Helen excepted.

The phrases below are redacted by simply shortening the fuller construction **grammatically**.

John bought a coat & sold it, to Helen... – **There's not much wrong here, acceptable?**

John bought a coat & sold it... – **There's not much wrong here, acceptable?**

Indirect Narration... *John got a coat & sold it, to Helen...* **extending** the meaning! Refer thoroughly to [New English Grammar, my preamble then here...§297 and §513](#)

Where the adjective in contradiction is hidden & alluded to...

Cf. '*Deal with*' in CPR 16.5(5)



& an exhibit from the court: ...*must contact the court*...



The Cabot with *hassle* & Sainsbury's v Winter.

Cf. Hassall's SWORN witness Statement: ...*2011... took out a credit card*... where I asked, pre-hearing, what do you MEAN? E.G. *Took – Out* from the handbag, house, country or circulation?

NO, *took out an agreement*, GOOD! [aside...Thanks! you're ten years *OUT... of time*.]

There is a short exchange in *On the Razzle* by T. Stoppard, where a player uses the phrase *to pay* – by implication questioning who to pay for a coat, and is immediately corrected with: "*confirm payment*":

Now I introduce the *Nemo Dat* rule: the *nemo dat* rule (*Nemo dat quod non habet*), namely:

- a) ("*Nemo plus iuris ad alium transferre potest quam ipse habet*" - "one cannot transfer more rights than he has."). In this context meaning, a **seller** can sell no greater or different right than he actually has **nor** can a **buyer** obtain a greater or different right than that held by the **seller**.

Concealment – contrary to legal duties – was the key to their **practice**. They assumed their concealment coincided with a hoped for absence of records held by me.

See the Index line 10 where I commented in my first defence:

Previous BUNDLE 1 / 104 – SEPARATED.

Next – Return to the beginning and examine the punctuation.

do you see the ... three dots & are you familiar with their meaning. They are ellipses **with** or **without intent**.

Now let me PUT BACK in what WAS INTENTIONALLY omitted by the Allegators.

John bought a blue coat from Jim, in London on Monday & sold it, at half price, to Helen in Glasgow on Thursday, he didn't tell Helen it was not paid for, or that he only left a deposit. Helen **LOSES** the COAT because the original Owner was not paid in full, or it was effectively stolen. Or there was an *agreement*, repudiated by one of the parties....

They left out – **contrary to their legal duties to DISCLOSE** CPR 31.6 (b) (I),– what Winter held back – **for disclosure in stages** while watching them – on what was vitiated in, the alleged agreement **and** repudiated, & even was not as described.

The important point here is the word **BOUGHT**.

AS in their DEBT. The item may have been reserved, borrowed or any other arrangement allowing it to part from the seller. Because the **BOUGHT / DEBT terms** are **in the literal indicative**, they are **taken for granted** as TRUE, when they are either TRUE or FALSE.

Verification by correspondence with FACT is undetermined, and the CLAIMANT hopes that you will pay their claims, based on their own hearsay. Their entire procedure in language builds on that pre-supposition, which is why it **MUST BE ESTOPPED**, and when they attempt to **move matters forward**, their terms for progress, which OVERLOOKS their breaches of legal duties, & estoppel, then their breaches are accepted in their language of **progressing matters** to consolidate THEIR benefit & your detriment.

The object of this exercise is to explain some of the methods by which **persuasion** works to your detriment & their benefit. Argument forms vary & many are fallacious, but most importantly, the language of correspondence theory prevails. FACTS repudiate the language, simply because even for the most eloquent of us, it is virtually impossible to represent every minute detail of a thorough classification system, which names something with the precision of identifying the precise colour within 64000 or more colours, the theory of flux alters the universe in minute portions so much as a degree shift of sunlight can change a colour, or a moment later the sun is obscured by clouds or a planet. The scientific method is based on **those significant properties** within the simple procedure referred to in **class immediate inference**, cited in the logic section here.

The term **PRE-SUPPOSES** it **was bought** or **was a debt**. By using **the literal indicative** that SHOULD, if not, **MUST correspond with the FACT** it represents. The age old correspondence theory from Aristotelian times.

E.G. among others: [Aristotle's claim](#) in *De Interpretatione* (16a3) that thoughts are “likenessness” (*homoiomata*) of things **and** (*Metaphysics* 1011b25): “To say of what is that it is not, or of what is not that it is, is false, while to say of what is that it is, and of what is not that it is not, is true”

That is what took place with the three Hasslers!

When I asked for the DEED of assignment – citation ³. – silence was continuous for ten months followed by the usual ignoratio elenchi, irrelevant arguments NOT doing what was stipulated.

When the Judge asked Ms. Saren in court, Have you seen the Deed of assignment?” Her answer – hardly even knowing to what it referred – she replied No!, *leaving out the ellipsis – that was by now ten months expired – Of course not!*

She didn't even know the Defendant's surname, repeatedly referring to Wright!

Additionally, there was the absence of the TWO letters SUPPOSEDLY that are necessary to buy the debt, most importantly that from the seller, NOT the alleged buyer.

³ Your right to see the Deed of Assignment was established by Lord Denning in *Van Lynn Developments v Pelias Construction Co. Ltd* 1968.

Note: the ERGATIVE verb does much of this in some languages, being unmarked, whereas in English, unlike Latin, the nominative / accusative pronoun may be or not necessarily attached or included as a separate pronoun, hiding an important gender genitive... HE SHE or IT, where the neutral pronoun cannot possess the attributes of a gender, a very important part of personifying an abstract thought form. The claimant, Cabot Financial..., **IT believes!**