

This Natural law exists to maintain the natural peace and equity between people and is their shield and protector against unjust rule, rather than force over them. Within the ancient traditions of tribal communities, especially in the Anglo-Saxon world, this Law evolved into what became known as Customary or Common Law, or law of the Land. It has strong echoes in the customs of indigenous nations all over the world.

Here is a basic summary of the nature of True or Common Law versus arbitrary law; and the basis of Common law Courts.

First Principles

1. Every man, woman and child is born and is by nature free, equal and sovereign, and possesses and inherent knowledge of what is true and right. Accordingly, no-one can be subordinated to another nor to external authority, since every person's inherent wisdom and liberty makes them complete and sufficient creations in themselves, within the wider community of equals.
2. This personal sovereignty is a reflection of the wider Natural law, whereby all life by nature is indivisible and placed in common for the survival and happiness of all. In any just society, this commonality endows all people with unalienable right to establish among themselves their own governance, and defend against any tyranny or violence., including that inflicted by external authorities. Any Authority that rules unjustly and arbitrarily, without free and uncoerced consent of the people, has lost its right to rule and can be lawfully overthrown. "Unjust government is not government but tyranny." Plato
3. This Natural Law gives rise to customary Common Law whose purpose is to protect the inherent liberties and sovereignty of men and women in a community.