

There are four pillars upon which are the foundation of True Rule of Law - Equality, Measure, Standard and Voice

Equality: All law is equal and no one is above the law

Measure: All law is measured so that all may learn and know it

Standard: All law is standard so that it may always be applied the same

Voice: All law be spoken as it is the spirit of the word that carries authority, as all action under law be by word of mouth, and writing be for memory and never law in effect

True Rule of Law exists only when:

All laws are simple, so one may reasonably learn remember and comprehend them

All laws are respectful, so that no law disrespects anyone upon the original circumstance of their birth, location, gender, race, religion or creed

All laws are sensible, so that no law asserts errors or fallacies or demands such absurdities are defended and enforced

All laws are reasonable, so that no law demands unreasonable or impossible acts

All laws are consistent, so that no laws require contradictory or confusing behaviour

All laws are honest, so that no law misrepresents the truth, nor compels deliberately dishonest behaviour

All laws are loyal, so that no law endorses treacherous or disloyal acts

All laws are moral, so that no law permits morally repugnant, profane or sacrilegious acts

All laws are remedial, so that no law imposes punitive measures without first the opportunity to rectify with remedy

All laws are merciful, so that no law encourages cruel and barbarous acts of vengeance

Any claimed law that contradicts such standards cannot be law

Divine Rules:

These are rules Divine to all men and women. There be no higher, simpler, more sensible or clearer law. These are the Divine Rules of Action, Vocation and Intention, that every adult and infant may learn, comprehend and remember and that every man and woman respect and love:

Rule of Action: Do no evil **Rule of Vocation:** Speak no evil **Rule of Intention:** Ignore no evil

Thus to do no evil, speak no evil, ignore no evil are the first and primary laws of the Divine so that no man nor woman can say they did not know or could not remember the True Rule of Law or may claim ignorance of the True Law....

Divine Rights:

If a society has no comprehension of truth, that life is a dream, and that the universe is the creation of a Divine Creator, there is no distinction between a thing and the right of a thing. It follows then that such law in these communities is simplistic, harsh and fundamentally unjust, as such lack of understanding between constructs of the mind, and real objects that can be seen and measured, limits any law based on such ignorance.

When a society is unable to distinguish the legal notion, separate to the item in question, then such laws give rise to absolutes and cruelty, an eye for an eye, to might is everything, or possession is law. None of these brutal and simplistic notions are true law, but excuses for slavery and oppression.

There can be no liberty or harmony separate to the things in question, for a man or woman cannot be said to have freedom, unless the quality of freedom can be expressed, separate to the man or the woman that possesses it. A right is a capacity or privilege of liberty or power and any associated obligation, for the benefit of man or woman or a group of men or women.

Property is the highest right a man or woman can have, to control, use or claim a thing or the fruits of any thing, as all forms of Rights are derived from valid and legitimate Divine Rights, and all forms of Property and Things are derived from Property Rights:

Right of Control of a Thing

Right of Use of a Thing

Right of Control of the Fruits of the Use of a Thing Right of Use of the Fruits of a Thing

Claim of Right of Control of a Thing

Claim of Right of Use of a Thing

Claim of Right of Control of the Fruits of a Thing Claim of Right of Use of the Fruits of a Thing

Divine Justice:

Justice is the set of lawful Rights and Obligations of use, and those Laws consistent with the True Rule of Law, and the Rights and Obligations associated with the proper administration, and enforcement of such laws, in good faith good conscience and good character:

- All are equal under the law
- All are accountable and answerable under the law
- All are without blemish until proven culpable
- Where there is a law, there must be a cause, and where there is a law there must be a penalty, and where there is a law there must be a remedy
- An action in law cannot proceed without first a cause, and an action is not granted to one who is not injured, for the action of a valid law can do no harm (injury), and no injury to the law means no valid cause for action by law.
- No one may derive an advantage in law from his/her own wrong, as no action in law can arise from a fraud before heaven and earth, and it is fraud to conceal a fraud, and fraud invalidates everything of a cause and action, for no action through law can arise in bad faith, or unclean hands or vexatious prejudice.
- What is illegitimate, fraudulent and invalid from the beginning does not become valid over time
- No judgement from a morally repugnant law stands as true

- A judge that does not strike down a morally repugnant law, ceases to have legitimate authority the very moment they cease to honour and protect law
- True justice is never blind as true justice requires sight and wisdom
- Only fools and idiots believe that justice be issued whilst blinded
- An action alone does not make one culpable, unless there is intent to do wrong, or evidence or deliberate and wilful ignorance contrary to reasonable behaviour
- No one may suffer punishment for intent alone, and no one is punished for the transgression of an ancestor or another
- No one is accused of the same exact cause twice
- No man or woman may be judge over their own matter nor possess authority to be judge, jury and executioner
- No penalty may exist without a valid law and no penalty may be issued without first proof of injury and secondly the right of defence

Justice and the Individual:

- All possess the right to be heard, even if such speech is controversial
- All possess the right of free will to choose our actions and destiny
- All possess the right of reason that distinguishes them from lesser animals
- All possess the right to informed consent or to withdraw consent
- All possess the right to their body that none may claim our flesh
- All possess the right of our divine self that none may claim our soul
- No man can make a blood oath on their flesh or vow on their soul, nor any man claim servitude or obligations under such an abomination for such rights are granted solely from Source/Divinity to all people and no man or body of jurists have the authority to usurp Source/Divinity
- All true power to rule is inherited from Source/Divinity, and to only those good men/women in good faith and good character and good conscience, who then make a sacred oath in trust and form an office, whereby such Divine Rights are conveyed for only so long as they honour their oath, and obligations to serve the people.

- Whenever a man or woman who makes an oath to form a sacred trust office, then breaks such an oath through prejudice or unclean hands or bad faith, then all such authority and power ceases from them, as the cord between Source/Divinity and earth is severed and the trust dissolved

The above pages summarize what is True Rule of Law. If any of these points do not exist, there is no True Rule of Law; hence, we can say for a certainty that there is no True Rule of Law in modern society and there has not been for many hundreds of years.

If the political, judicial and ecclesiastical bodies of a particular society cause the cessation of the rule of law, then the people are empowered to liberate themselves of such tyranny until the Rule of Law is properly restored.