

LESSON 2: Natural & Artificial

One of the most important aspects of jurisdiction is the recognition of the fundamental difference between what is natural versus artificial, and, what is physical versus fictional.

In this context, the most significant and influential construct is law. There are many other constructs such as artificial (manmade) private houses on the natural soil, artificial factory buildings on the land, artificial cargo ships on the natural seas, artificial airplanes in the natural air, and so on. These are easy to understand since they are all physical in nature. Laws on the other hand are non-physical and purely conceptual, they are intellectual constructs of the mind. These characteristics make laws somewhat more difficult of clear understanding.

Two Fundamental Jurisdictional Law Systems

When viewed systematically our technique of artificial jurisdictional boundaries and laws conforms to the Divine Plan of the Cosmos when used properly with boundaries that are permanent and don't change much, and adaptable laws that can change if necessary.

There is a fundamental split in law as it relates to the natural and the artificial. On the natural side law is public and lawful, and serves to protect private rights, and is known as **The Law**. On the artificial side it is private and legal, and serves to protect public privileges, and is known as **Statutes** (such as codes, canons, charters, contracts, legislation).

The following chart explains this fundamental split in law.

Note: Because of this fundamental split of the law construct into two distinct systems, there develops a need for an interface between the two. This interface is needed for dealing with the differences that invariably arise between the two systems. This interface will be discussed in

[LESSON 7.](#)

NATURAL		ARTIFICIAL	
NATURE/GOD Nature/God is over Man/Woman >	MAN/WOMAN Man/Woman is over Government >	GOVERNMENT Government is over Corporation >	CORPORATION Corporation is over nothing
LIVING LAWFUL MAN/WOMAN		DEAD LEGAL PERSONALITY	
PRIVATE RIGHTS		PUBLIC PRIVILEGES	
LAWFUL STANDING		LEGAL STATUS	

THE LAW		STATUTES	
PEOPLE make The Law by the acceptance/validation of Jury verdicts		PARLIAMENT makes Statutes by the en-Act-ments of Legislation	
"The Law" is the People's "Common Law", unlike Statutory "Colour of Law"		"Statutes" are "Legislative Instruments", unlike the "Common Law"	
Laws are moral CUSTOMS made effective by the CONSCIENCE of the People		Statutes are offered CONTRACTS made effective by the CONSENT of the Governed	
'LAW. As a compound adjective "common-law" is understood as contrasted with or opposed to "statutory." ' [Black's Law Dictionary, 2 nd Edition]		'STATUTE. The written will of the legislature...; This word is used in contradistinction to the common law.' [Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856]	
THE LAW PROTECTS THE PEOPLE from harm, loss, and deceit		STATUTES GOVERN LEGAL ENTITIES as a franchise benefit to the State	
We are ALL EQUAL in the eyes of The Law		We are <u>NOT</u> ALL EQUAL in the books of Statutes	
Laws are based on PRINCIPLES		Statutes are based on PRACTICALITIES	
Laws evolve over TIME and often endure		Statutes can QUICKLY come and go	
LAWFUL refers to THE LAW		LEGAL refers to LEGISLATION	
A Jury of People can overturn a Statute		The Legislature cannot overturn Case Law	
Laws can be taken into Statutes but if repealed in Statute they remain in Law		Statutes can serve The Law but cannot diminish or expand The Law	
De jure "in law"		De facto "in practice"	
The People's Common Law "Law of the Land"		Admiralty Maritime Commercial "Law of the Sea"	

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