The background features a dark, monochromatic illustration. On the left, a muscular man in a loincloth holds a sword upright in his right hand and a scale of justice in his left. In the center, a woman in a long, flowing dress stands with her arms raised, holding a scale of justice. On the right, another woman in a long, flowing dress stands with her arms raised, holding a scale of justice. The word 'JUSTICE' is inscribed at the bottom of the central panel. The Roman numeral 'VI' is visible at the top of the central panel.

NATURAL LAW - THE SCIENCE OF MORALITY PART 1: RIGHTS

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JUSTICE .

WHAT ARE OUR RIGHTS? WHAT IS A RIGHT?

A right is an action that we have a right to do. It's right (not wrong) behavior (moral). We have the right to drink, eat, walk, jump, breathe, speak, etc. Since there are nearly an infinite array of possible actions we have a right to do, knowing all our rights in the positive sense ("the right to do X...") is not practical.

Instead of asking what is a right, what isn't a right? A wrong isn't a right. We don't have a right to do wrongs. What are the actions we *don't* have a right to do?

Positive rights also have a dangerous wrongful application whereby someone believes they have a "right" to be provided with something, like the "right" to housing, water, food, employment, 'X'. This is not a True or Natural Right. This forces others against their will (i.e. violence) to be "obligated" to provide 'X' to others.

No one has a responsibility to *provide you* with any positive right. Everyone is responsible for their own actions, and to not infringe on or violate the rights of others. You don't owe anybody anything other than not violating their rights.

WHAT IS A RIGHT? THE APOPHATIC PATH

To better understand what you have a right to do, you need to understand what you (and others) *don't have a right to do*. This is apophatic knowledge of rights.

Apophasis is affirmation through negation: to arrive at knowledge of what something is by way of known negatives, by what it isn't. We can gain knowledge of something by gaining knowledge of what something is not; to know rights by what you (and others) *don't have a right to do*. This is a negative right: what we each have ***a right to not have done to us***. Understanding what wrongs are leads to the affirmation of their opposite: rights.

What don't we have a right to do? Behaviors that initiate harm to others. Initiating harm is a wrong, not a right. Wrongs initiate harm because they are behaviors that infringe on the property of others.

A wrong — the initiation of harm — is a violation of a right; it's an attempt to deny someone the right to own or use their rightful property.

WHAT IS A WRONG? INTRODUCTION

Wrongs (that which we have no right to do) are actions that initiate harm. There are 7 major/greater types of wrongs. All initiations of harm are a form of stealing.

Wrongs boil down to thefts (stealing). For a theft to occur, some form of property has to be taken. Thefts are violations of property and ownership. Property and ownership are rights (something one has a right to do), so long as the acquisition of property and ownership doesn't initiate harm. This is part of rightful property ownership. Stealing is a wrongful or false ownership claim.

To better understand wrongs as thefts, we need to know what we rightfully own (that can be stolen), because acquiring and owning it didn't initiate harm. There are basic ownerships inherent to each individual being by virtue of their existence and willful agency.

OWNERSHIP & PROPERTY

Do you own yourself, or does someone else own you? You direct, control, rule and govern your actions/behaviors. No one else has control over your body. You have autonomy. You govern yourself. You don't have a right to govern others. Others don't have a right to govern you. You own you and decide what happens to that which you rightfully own (rightful property). This is the Self-Ownership Principle.

Your actions can rightfully acquire property through original appropriation or voluntary exchange.

Original appropriation is being the first to mix your physical labor (actions) with unowned resources in nature. Mixing of your own personal labor is required, otherwise anyone can falsely (wrongfully) claim ownership of anything anywhere.

Voluntary exchange is non-coercive exchange. You have free will volition to control your rightfully acquired property. Modification of property or transfer of ownership requires voluntary agreement from the rightful owner.

OWNERSHIP & PROPERTY

All bodies (animals) are a priori owned by their natural owner (consciousness) that controls (will) their own body. Only unowned natural resources can be acquired as property under original appropriation. Self-owned bodies cannot rightfully transfer ownership of their bodies. The natural a priori owner forever controls their body. This is the 1st Natural Right that the other property rights derive from.

Natural (property) Rights are an inherent birthright that exist by virtue of our existence. We exist in nature, with self-ownership as a property/attribute of that existence. It can't be taken away.

Respecting the autonomy and property of others is to live by the Non-Aggression Principle (NAP); to not initiate aggression against another's property. Aggression being an uninvited, unjust and undue threat of or actual physical obstruction of what one has a right to do with their property (with some exceptions for unrectified injustices). Violations of the NAP open the doors for enacting the Self-Defense Principle: physical intervention, obstruction or interference of the one doing the violating.

RIGHTFUL PROPERTY

We have to know what we own and don't own, rightfully. In order to have legitimate claims of rightful property ownership, there are some principles to adhere to.

1. Rightful possession

- acquired without violating rights (initiating harm):
 - a) original appropriation or b) voluntary exchange

2. Control usage

- sell (permanent exchange) or rent (temporary exchange) rightful possessions
- an area you use and put to use for living
- claiming ownership of large bodies of water/land is beyond your ability to mix labor with or claim usage of, and deprives others of the ability to do that

3. Maintain responsibility for what happens with it and to it

- body's behavior and the consequences they create
- others can't decide what happens to your phone, car, knife, gun, etc.
- someone stealing your property is responsible for what they do with it

PROPERTY RIGHTS AND WRONGS/VIOLATIONS

Negative rights are what you have a right to not have done to your property. Any one who infringes on these rights is trying to make a claim of ownership upon your property, which is ultimately derived from your 1st Natural Right of self-ownership, making it a claim of ownership upon you: i.e. slavery, evil, the destruction of freedom.

Property Violations/Thefts (Slavery)

Murder
Rape
Assault
Coercion/duress
Theft
Trespass
Willful lying/deception (fraud)

theft of
(unjust taking)

Wrong: Initiates harm (aggression, violence)
Attempts to take other's property, to be a ruler or master over others (Archonist, ruler)

Property Rights (Freedom)

Life
Sexual association
Bodily integrity
Free will choice (actions, speech)
Standard (non-self) property
Security of your living domain
Ability to make informed decisions

Right: Doesn't initiate harm
The right to not have property taken from you (Anarchist)

INJUSTICE TRUMPS "A RIGHT TO DO"

The right to be free from obstruction of what one has *a right to do* with their property has an exception when it comes to standing or unresolved injustices.

The right to travel is an example of a right that can become obstructed when injustice is unrectified. For example, a police execution of someone (e.g. Michael Brown) who doesn't obey their commands usually results in low consequences through qualified immunity, with a slap on the wrist in most cases. People unite to air their grievances for the unresolved and unrectified injustice. This can obstruct normal rightful use of property (travel). But this isn't an immoral or wrongful obstruction of a right. Rectification of an injustice takes precedence.

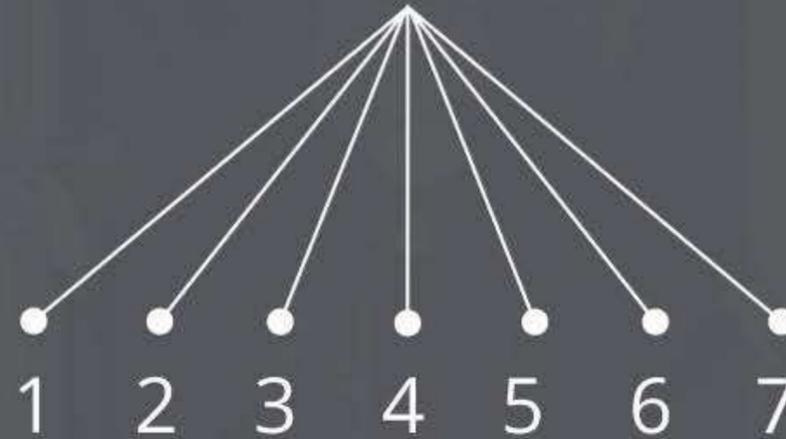
Justice was not enacted against the violator. Those who use their free speech to speak about the immorality are working to bring Natural Law justice to reality. Those who don't speak of the violation, aren't serving Natural Law at that moment. Their use of rightful property has a secondary priority relative to the serving of justice under Natural Law. The point is to cause disruption so that others pay attention to the message of injustice.

SELF-OWNERSHIP/SOVEREIGNTY

Desire to act to reach ends. Do you verify if that action is right/wrong?

Barrier/boundary of RIGHTS/LAW
"don't take/steal"

PROPERTY



Main 7 properties: life, sexual preference, free will choice, etc.

Action to-do evaluated
↓
"I'm not allowed"
↓
Knowledge of right vs. wrong (morality) present and right chosen

Action taken breaches Rights/Law

Incorrect evaluation
↓
"I'm allowed"
↓
Knowledge of right vs. wrong missing (can't truly choose)

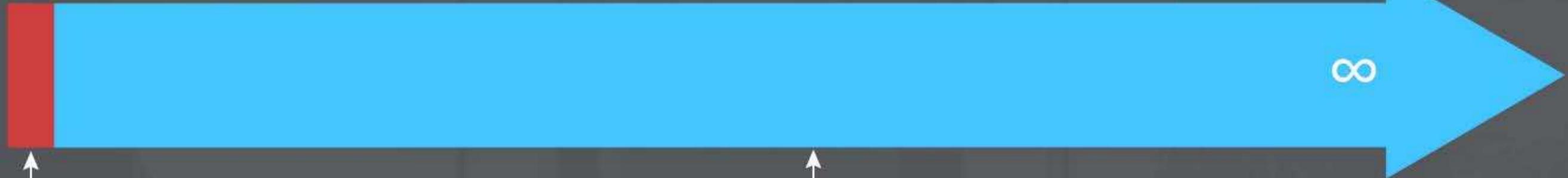
Not evaluated
↓
"I want, I take"
↓
Ignore right vs. wrong, even if knowledge present

RIGHTS INFINITE, WRONGS FINITE

You can do a lot with your property, governed by the self. By contrast, there are 7 core property violations to avoid in order to live within your rights.

Rights = do what you want with your property while not initiating harm

Wrongs = murder, rape, assault, theft, trespass, coercion, willful lying/deceit



↑
7 Property Violations
Violence, wrongs, immoral
(always the wrong thing to do)

↑
Actions one has a right to take
(not necessarily the "right
thing to do", merely the "right
to do" it in Morality Level 1)

CATEGORIES OF WRONGS/VIOLATIONS

Self-ownership is the first property one owns (body, life). Other properties are derived from self-ownership (original appropriation via labor, voluntary exchange).

Freedom is the right to do what you want as long as it doesn't infringe on other's rights to do the same. Those who violate that right are violent, creating evil, destroying freedom. Evil is the destruction of freedom.

Categories of Wrongs/Violations

Physical, self
Body violated

- murder
- rape
- assault

Physical, not self
External property

- theft
- trespass

Non-physical, self
Threats to physical property

- coercion/duress

Non-physical, self
Decision capability

- lie/deception/fraud

Do no harm (least harm principle) as the goal for living, with harm as the measure for what a violation is.

DURESS

Duress is a continuous condition of coercion; of being threatened with violence in perpetuity.

Coercion is the theft of free will, executed via a threat or act of violence to get someone to comply against their free will; to be prevented from engaging in their Natural Rights, or unjustly forced (violence) to engage in behavior against their will (e.g. taxation).

“You will comply with my commands, my will, or you will receive violence.”

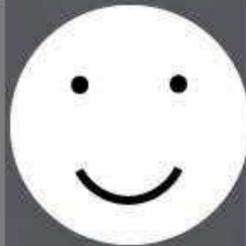
Coercion can happen in particular instances and not persist. Duress is when coercion is the constant condition of life, always there, not a mere one-time occurrence.

Everyone has the Natural Right to defend themselves against and stop this violence. Doing so is called justice.

RECIPROCITY OF RIGHTS

The two most basic rights are to:

Not have harm initiated on you

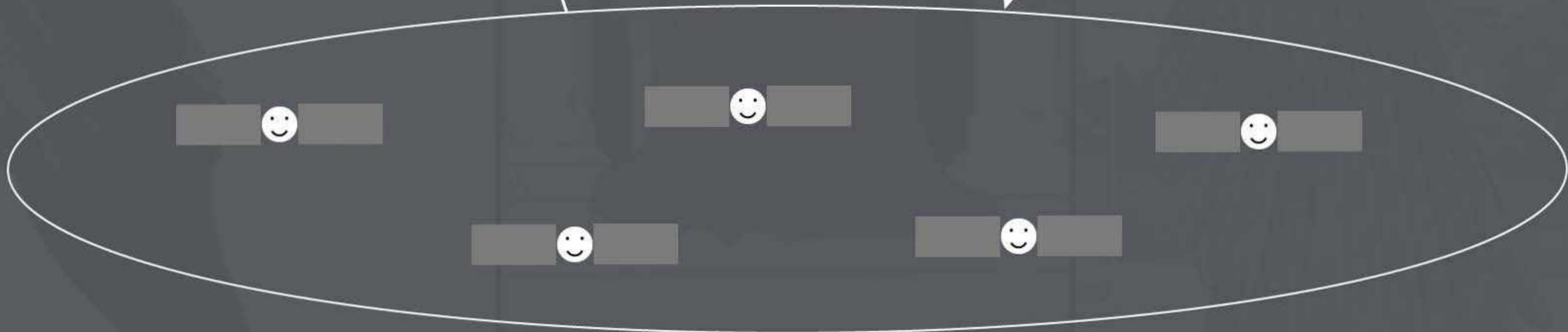


Not initiate harm to others

Inbound affect of actions from others in reality

Least-harm principle (do no harm)

Outbound affect of action onto others in reality



VIOLATION TIERS

Tier 1

Murder
- theft of your life

Rape
- theft of your sexual association

Assault
- theft of your bodily integrity

Tier 2

Coercion/Duress
- theft of your free will choice by direct or implied threat of violence

Theft
- theft of your physical property

Tier 3

Trespass
- theft of the security of your living domain

Tier 4

Willful Lies, Deception (fraud by perversion of truth)
- theft of necessary information being misrepresented which negatively impacts your ability to make informed decisions

If someone is stopping you from violating the rights of another, that's not a violation against you.

FORCE VS. VIOLENCE

Force and violence are obfuscated and confused, leading to an inhibition or pacification of the Self-Defense Principle.

Force:

- strength, power or energy
- e.g. move a ball; build; speak in opposition; stop violence
- based in Natural Rights/Law, a right

Violence:

- unjust exercise of power/force
- e.g. force to violate rights; damage property
- violates Natural Rights/Law, not a right

Violence requires force, but force does not require violence.

The root of violence and violation is *viol* (*violate* is rape in French)

From Latin *violare*, from *vis*: force, strength.

Using force against a violator (who is creating violence by violating rights) is not violence. It's correcting a violation of rights, of morality. The initiator of harm is violating the volition of another to rightfully not be harmed.

The initiator of violence is in violation of the Sacred Feminine Non-Aggression Principle (non-violence). The response to use force against violence is the Sacred Masculine Self-Defense Principle to stop the aggression or bring about justice for the theft-debt the violator created.

RIGHTFUL USE OF FORCE

Force

- ability to do something
- capacity to cause change
- energy, power
- valid use of force that respects Natural Law (NL)
- responds to violations of NL
- a right, not a wrong
- any degree of force to stop physical violations (SDP)
- non-aggression principle (NAP)
- proper use
- have a right to take
- backed by rights, posses the right to do
- right to stop/put down violence
- responsive

Violence

- abuse of force
- immoral use of physical force
- coerce, compel
- force used in violation of NL
- initiate action that violates NL
- not a right, a wrong
- aggression initiates violation of NL
- abuse
- don't have a right to take
- don't posses the right to do
- no right to initiate violence
- initiatory

Two actions can appear the same (swing a fist) but the type of behavior is different.
e.g. swing to initiate violence vs. swing to put down violent aggressor

Do I/You HAVE THE RIGHT?

- Do I have the right to hold someone in a continuous threat of physical violent action if they don't comply with my will (i.e. duress)? You must *subjugate your will* to my will, as if I'm a God over you.
- Do I have the right to say you must beg me for my approval to allow you to do something that doesn't initiate harm? And if you do it *without my approval* I will come to physically restrict your movement and put you in a confined space that you can't leave until I say so?
- Do I have the right to say you must give me 30% of your paycheck, and if you don't agree to me claiming this right, then I will find you and do physical violence to you? It doesn't matter if you agree with what I will do with the money or not, I'm going to take it and spend it as I see fit.

Do I/You HAVE THE RIGHT? CONTINUED

- Do you or do you not have the right to resist and stop someone like this? Must you be obliged to let someone do that to you? Either you accept someone having the “right” to make you their slave, or you don’t.
- Imagine you trying to do this, would someone else not have the right to resist and defend themselves against your violence?
- Since no one has the right to do any of this violence, can you — alone or united with others as a group — give that non-existent right to another individual or group to go do violence to others?
- You can’t grant to others what you don’t have yourself. No amount of people grouped together can give, grant or delegate to others what they themselves don’t possess. If you don’t have \$10, then you can’t give 10\$ to someone, and you can’t delegate someone else to use the \$10 that you don’t have.
- If you don’t think people have the Natural Right to resist and defend themselves against physical violence or the threat thereof (which is itself violence), then you have an undeveloped conscience and are in thrall (in a state of servitude or submission; accepting enslavement).

Do I have the right to (or is it wrong to):

- take something that is yours and claim it as mine?
- walk up to you and punch you in the face?
- take your life?

"Right" to steal, assault or murder?

↓

no

↓

Rational and
sane person

↓

yes

↓

Insane,
psycho-tic/path

- how to know that those are wrongs?
- you just decided this for yourself?
- someone else can decide differently?
- who is truly right about which actions are right or wrong to do?
- do we get to make up morality according to our own whims, preferences or desires?
- or can morality be objectively known?

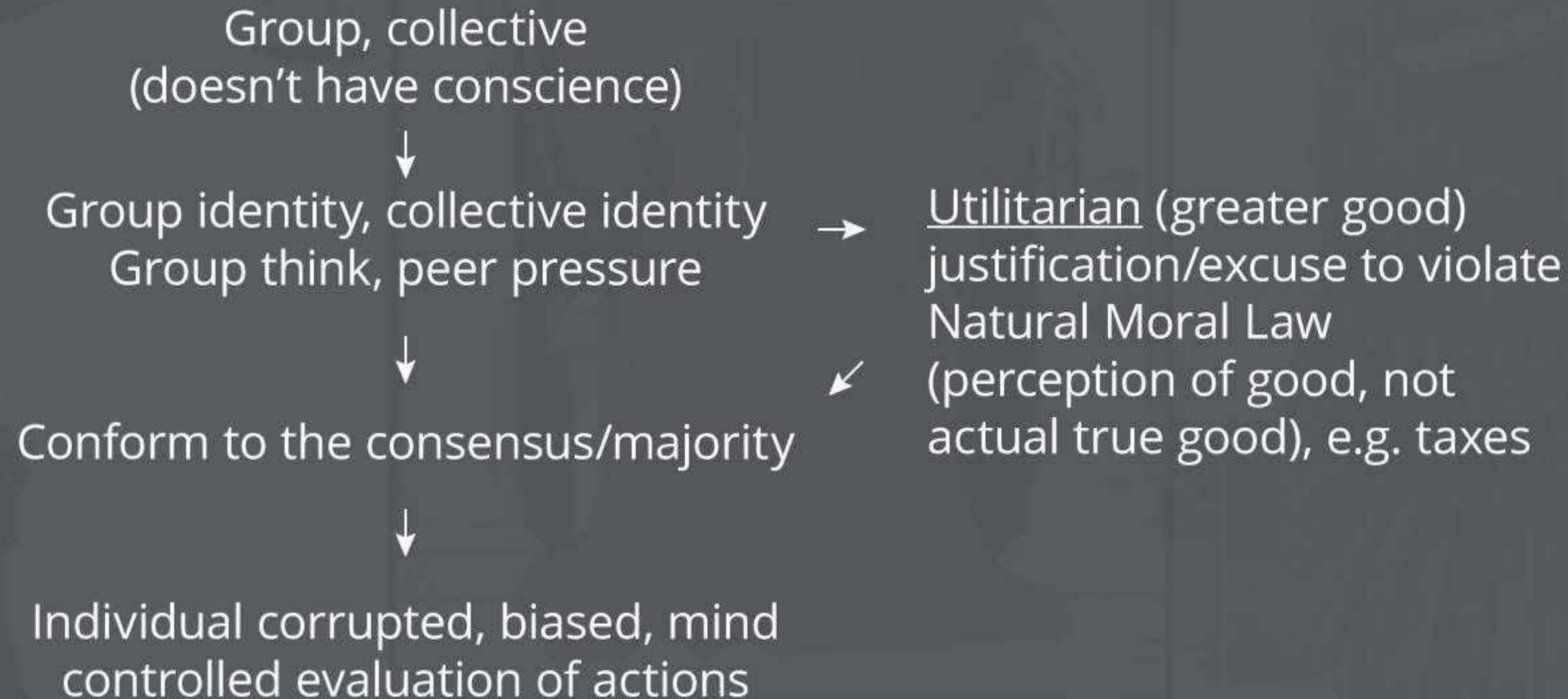
- Right and morality objectively known > know what behaviors are right or wrong
- Deny objectivity > moral relativist: you think that anyone who thinks they have a right to steal, assault or murder others is right/correct to think they have that right, while contradictorily accepting (double think) that someone is right to think they have a right to not be stolen from, murdered, etc.

If everyone just takes from others without permission then you have chaos as a consequence. Everyone violates the rights of others. That's antithetical to the goal of social harmony and order that (mostly) everyone says they want.

EVALUATING ACTIONS

What has been done, and what should be done

Proper evaluation of actions requires knowing and understanding NML, then looking at the action as a two-people scenario, not collectivist or utilitarian.



RIGHT OR WRONG? THE TWO-PEOPLE SCENARIO

Ask if the action would be one of the 7 thefts. Being honest with oneself can be difficult. Reduce the action to only two people. Also look at the scenario with yourself in another's shoes.

- Can you rightfully take a part of someone's earnings? Can they you?
- Can you rightfully restrict someone's movement, or confine them to a space for not letting you? Can they you?
- Can you rightfully kill them for defending themselves from you trying to do this to them? Can they you?

You're physically allowed to direct your free will to act in any of those ways, but it's not a morally allowed or legitimate action. No one has the right to steal.

Rights can't be given, granted or taken away; they are. You can't give someone the "right" to do a wrong, nor remove a right you never gave (and can't give). Rights are pre-existing and you don't have the right or authority to grant or remove rights. Individuals with the illusion of authority don't have the right to do wrongs. Ownership/property is the foundation. Anything that doesn't steal property to violate ownership is a right.

TWO-PEOPLE, SCENARIO 1

Person 1 (P1)

- Walking down the street.
- Can say "no" to reject their aggression, or say nothing and immediately respond in self-defense to the immoral demand even before P2 makes any physical contact. The demand for property is an implied threat of forthcoming physical violence to steal it.
- Right to use force to stop them. They can state "no" again before doing anything, but they have the right to use any degree of force to stop the physical violence initiated or threatened upon them, be it with their own fists, a knife, a gun, etc. It's a Natural Right to defend yourself when someone else initiates an action that violates Natural (Law) Rights.

Person 2 (P2)

- Wants to steal from person 1 and demands their wallet.
- Threatens P1 with their fist, a knife, a gun, etc. by showing them or verbally stating the threat. The coercion is that P1 needs to do as P2 says or else they will harm P1.
 - "Do as I say or I will harm you."
 - "Comply with my initial violence or I will violate you more severely." *(government)*

P1 can harm P2, which is a moral right under these conditions. P2 abdicated their right to remain free from harm under NML by their action of violating NML and someone's rights. P2 initiated violence, the unjust abuse of force, and will be receiving a just use of force. P2 engaged in an immoral use of physical power. P1 can respond to violence with the moral use of power. P1 did not create violence.

TWO-PEOPLE, SCENARIO 2

Person 1 (P1)

- Collects some fruits from a tree.
- Refuses.

Person 2 (P2)

- Tells P1 that they must give them fruit.
- Says that if P1 doesn't comply then they will chain P1 to a tree, make them collect fruit and give a portion of the fruit to P2.

"I'm going to take a part of the fruits of your labor."

P2 can claim anything they want about why they are allowed to do this to P1, like a charity. No amount of claims or attempts to fabricate a "right" are valid (justification). If someone does not voluntarily choose to do something, and you coerce them "give" it to you, or just outright take it by theft, that's violence: a violation of rights.

This is the society we have. Most people think that *some* people have this false "right", that those who claim to be "authorities" are doing the morally right thing. Even worse, people think the one being violated doesn't have the right to rebel against the violations of rights, that they must accept being enslaved.

Help or charity can't be coerced, that's theft. Doing good doesn't result from doing evil. Violence will not and cannot create the social condition of good or order.

JUSTICE .

Rights
comes from...

Exist in Nature
Come from Nature,
Existence, God, whatever

Man can never destroy or
remove rights

Created by Man

Can be destroyed,
abolished or removed
by Man

Which one makes more sense? Which end result is more legitimate, or more desirable to live in?

a) A reality where any one/group can deny your rights, violate your rights or abolish them because they say so? Is that what you think the reality/truth is? Does that create true order? Is that how you want to live?

b) Or is it that any one/group can't do that? And that any who try are merely delusional psychopaths, acting as a master/ruler or "god" over others as slaves to claim the "right" to deny or violate rights?

Rights either originate from Man (subjective, invented at whim), or pre-exist in reality (objective, can be discovered/known), from Nature, Creation, God or whatever term you want to use (which is irrelevant with respect to recognizing they don't come from Man). That's all that matters to acquire knowledge of objective morality and be a moral objectivist rather than a moral relativist.

RIGHTS INHERENT IN EXISTENCE-REALITY-NATURE

Method 1: Start at the individual that exists and work outward.

Self (Individual) > Ownership > Property > Rights

- You/I, the individual/self, exists in nature. Qualities/properties thereof exist.
- Self-ownership is a quality or property of our individual existence: no one owns (controls, rules) the individual's body but that individual.
- You are you're first property to do with as you please (so long as it doesn't harm another). Your property exists in itself or as a quality of that primary substance.
- Derivative property is acquired with your body via mixing labor with natural resources (original appropriation) or agreements to exchange goods/services (voluntary exchange).
- You own your property, you have rights to use them in reality without initiating harm. Infringing on rightful property use is violence. Property rights are qualities or properties of rightful ownership that exist.
- 7 main rights exist: life; sexual association; bodily integrity; free will choice; physical property; security of living domain; ability to make informed decisions.

RIGHTS INHERENT IN EXISTENCE-REALITY-NATURE

Method 2: Start at the collective universal: from a condition/state of reality towards what individual particular actions create that condition of reality.

Reality > Outcome of behavior (freedom or slavery) > Created by behavior > Type/class of behavior > Moral or immoral > Right or wrong to do

- History shows continuous violence; violators claiming the "right" to do wrongs, claims of ownership, trying to legitimize slavery, creating degrees of enslavement by claims of ownership upon other's property.
- Behavior/action creates the resulting condition of the human world/reality.
- Not just any behavior creates the enslavement, only certain types/classifications of behavior. Immoral behavior; theft of forms of property; violations of rights.
- Violations of property rights is violence. The more there are, the more false claims of ownership exist as the collective condition, i.e. aggregate slavery.
- Claiming to own the property of another is a claim of ownership upon them, i.e. enslavement. Collectively accepted immoral behavior leads to the demonstration of the negative aspect of the Law of Freedom, i.e. less freedom, more slavery.
- Tolerating, accepting, justifying, normalizing, and standardizing violations of rights (immorality) = large scale enslavement. Right and wrong exist. Rights exist.

SUMMARY OF TERMS

Property: Self-ownership, and derivative properties rightfully acquired

Violence: Initiating harm (wrongful force), which is to infringe on property

Force: Power exerted in reality; can be wrongful or rightful force

Rights: Do what you want with your rightful property that doesn't initiate harm (violence); to not have violence enacted upon your property; unobstructed rightful use of your property (exception for travel when others are speaking against unrectified injustice)

Non-Aggression Principle: Don't violate rights

Self-Defense Principle: Use of defensive force against violence