

## Ancient Druidic Laws Affirm "Natural" Justice

By DOROTHY WORRELL

IT IS interesting to delve further back than Henry George to find an understanding and practice of correct economics. In this connection we might look at a few of the ancient Druidic Civil Laws, which had their part in forming the common laws of England and which in some respects are still in force. These Druidic Civil Laws were distinguished for their justices and humanity and are an important part of the Foundation of British liberties. It is said that in the reign of King Arthur they were translated from Keltic to Latin and incorporated into the Anglo-Saxon Code.

A few of these laws have been selected which seem to confirm the justice of "Henry George" economics in the light of ancient understanding of what we might term "natural" justice.

There are three causes which ruin a State: inordinate privileges—corruption of justice—national apathy.

There are three things free to all Britons—the forest, the unworked mine, the right of hunting wild creatures.

There are three property birthrights of every Briton:

five acres of land for a home—the right of armorial bearings, the right of suffrage in the enacting of the laws, the male at twenty-one, the female on her marriage.

There are three things free to every man, Briton or foreigner, the refusal of which no law will justify: water from spring, river, or well—firing from a decayed tree—a block of stone not in use.

It is our understanding that the ancient Druids were the even more ancient Israelitish priests of the Tribe of Levi, who in Bible days were designated as those members of the twelve tribes to attend the religious functions of the people. They were "lost" to old accounts, but "found" or identified later with the Druids of the Isles, to which they were thought to have emigrated from the far-off lands of Bible Israel.

If that is the case, the laws they brought with them to the British Isles are ancient, indeed, and help to establish our kinship with those ancient people. They also show that economic right thinking, as we perceive it, was so recognized by these ancients.