

Doing philosophy from common curiosity to logical Updated Version

Doing philosophy from common curiosity to logical: a journey of intellectual exploration

Philosophy, often perceived as an esoteric discipline reserved for academics and scholars, actually begins with a simple human trait: curiosity. From the earliest moments of human history, individuals have pondered questions about existence, morality, knowledge, and the nature of reality. Doing philosophy from common curiosity to logical reasoning involves transforming everyday wonder into structured, rational inquiry. This process not only enriches our understanding of the world but also sharpens our critical thinking skills. In this article, we will explore how anyone can embark on a philosophical journey, starting from basic curiosity and progressing toward rigorous, logical analysis.

Understanding the Roots: Philosophy as Common Curiosity

The Beginner's Mind: Embracing Wonder

Every philosophical journey begins with a sense of wonder. Simple questions like "What is happiness?", "Why is there something rather than nothing?", or "What is right and wrong?" are the seeds of philosophical inquiry. These questions often arise from everyday experiences and personal reflections, making philosophy accessible to all.

- **Recognize your curiosity:** Pay attention to the questions that naturally arise in your mind.
- **Ask open-ended questions:** Instead of seeking immediate answers, embrace broader inquiries that invite exploration.
- **Reflect on your beliefs:** Consider why you hold certain beliefs and where they originate from.

From Personal Wonder to Shared Inquiry

Philosophy transforms individual curiosity into a collective pursuit. Sharing questions with others fosters dialogue, broadening perspectives and deepening understanding.

- **Engage in conversations:** Discuss your questions with friends, family, or community groups.
- **Read philosophical works:** Explore writings by thinkers across eras to see how fundamental questions have been approached historically.
- **Attend discussions and forums:** Participate in philosophy clubs or online forums to exchange

ideas.

Moving Toward Critical Thinking and Analysis

From Wonder to Inquiry

Once curiosity is sparked, the next step is to formulate specific questions and start examining assumptions. This involves moving beyond superficial pondering to more deliberate analysis.

- **Identify assumptions:** What beliefs or premises underpin your questions?
- **Differentiate questions:** Separate factual questions from interpretive or normative ones.
- **Seek evidence:** Gather information and different viewpoints to inform your inquiry.

Developing Critical Thinking Skills

Critical thinking is essential for progressing from naive curiosity to logical reasoning. It involves evaluating arguments, recognizing biases, and assessing evidence.

- **Question arguments:** When presented with claims, analyze their reasoning and supporting evidence.
- **Identify logical fallacies:** Recognize errors in reasoning such as straw man, false dilemma, or slippery slope.
- **Compare perspectives:** Understand opposing viewpoints to challenge and refine your own understanding.

Applying Logical Reasoning in Philosophy

The Role of Logic in Philosophical Inquiry

Logic serves as the backbone of rigorous philosophical analysis. It provides tools to construct valid arguments, detect inconsistencies, and clarify ideas.

- **Deductive reasoning:** Drawing specific conclusions from general principles.
- **Inductive reasoning:** Making generalizations based on particular instances or evidence.
- **Logical validity:** Ensuring arguments follow proper form, so conclusions necessarily follow premises.

Practicing Formal Logic

Formal logic introduces symbolic systems and structured methods to evaluate arguments objectively.

- **Propositional logic:** Analyzing connections between statements using logical connectives like and, or, not, if-then.
- **Predicate logic:** Exploring relations within statements involving subjects and properties.
- **Logical proofs:** Constructing step-by-step demonstrations of argument validity.

Incorporating Philosophy of Logic

Understanding the philosophical foundations of logic can deepen your appreciation of its role in reasoning.

- **Explore different logical systems:** Such as classical, intuitionistic, or modal logic.
- **Investigate paradoxes and limitations:** Like Russell's paradox or Gödel's incompleteness theorems.
- **Reflect on the nature of truth and inference:** How do logical principles relate to real-world reasoning?

From Personal Reflection to Philosophical Methodology

Engaging with Philosophical Texts

To deepen your logical skills, engage with foundational philosophical works that exemplify rigorous reasoning.

- **Read primary texts:** Such as Plato's dialogues, Descartes' Meditations, Kant's Critiques, or contemporary analytic philosophy.
- **Analyze arguments:** Break down complex arguments to understand their structure.
- **Compare interpretations:** See how different scholars analyze the same text.

Practicing Philosophical Writing and Dialogue

Articulating your ideas clearly and critically is vital in doing philosophy.

- **Write essays or journal entries:** Summarize your views and analyze arguments critically.
- **Engage in philosophical debates:** Test your reasoning against others' perspectives.

- **Seek feedback:** Use critiques to refine your logical skills and understanding.

Advanced Steps: Formal Philosophy and Beyond

Formalizing Philosophical Arguments

As your skills develop, you can learn to formalize complex philosophical arguments using symbolic logic and mathematical tools.

- **Learn symbolic notation:** To express arguments precisely.
- **Construct proofs:** Using formal systems to validate or invalidate claims.
- **Explore computational philosophy:** Applying algorithms and computer models to philosophical problems.

Interdisciplinary Approaches

Philosophy often intersects with science, mathematics, linguistics, and cognitive science.

- **Philosophy of science:** Understanding scientific methodology and theories.
- **Philosophy of mind:** Investigating consciousness, perception, and cognition.
- **Ethics and political philosophy:** Developing logical frameworks for morality and social justice.

Conclusion: A Lifelong Path of Inquiry

Doing philosophy?from the initial spark of common curiosity to the disciplined practice of logical reasoning?is a lifelong journey. It begins with simple questions that everyone can ask, evolves through critical engagement and dialogue, and culminates in rigorous, formal analysis. This process not only enhances our understanding of complex concepts but also cultivates a mindset of continuous questioning and rational inquiry. Whether you are a student, a professional, or simply a curious individual, embracing the steps from curiosity to logic enriches your worldview and sharpens your ability to think clearly and critically.

Remember, philosophy is not just about finding answers but about developing the skills to ask better questions. So start with your everyday wonder, challenge assumptions, learn the tools of logic, and participate actively in philosophical dialogue. Your journey from common curiosity to logical clarity is a rewarding path that deepens your understanding of yourself and the universe.

Doing Philosophy from Common Curiosity to Logical Inquiry: An Expert Perspective

Philosophy, often regarded as the pursuit of fundamental truths about existence, knowledge, values, reason, and language, has historically been a discipline reserved for the academically trained. However, in recent years, there has been a notable shift: more individuals are engaging with philosophy driven by genuine curiosity, seeking to understand life's big questions beyond the confines of formal education. This evolution from casual wonder to structured reasoning raises compelling questions: How does one transition from simple curiosity to rigorous logical inquiry? What are the stages, challenges, and best practices involved? This article aims to explore this journey comprehensively, offering insights, practical advice, and expert analysis.

Understanding the Spectrum: From Curiosity to Critical Thinking

Before delving into the methodology, it's essential to understand the spectrum along which philosophical engagement occurs.

The Initial Spark: Common Curiosity

Most people encounter philosophy first through a moment of wonder or curiosity about profound questions such as:

- What is the meaning of life?
- Does free will exist?
- What is consciousness?
- What is justice?

At this stage, the engagement is informal, motivated by personal interest or existential pondering. It often manifests as reading philosophical anecdotes, watching documentaries, or discussing ideas casually with friends.

The Next Step: Reflection and Intuitive Reasoning

Once curiosity is piqued, individuals often begin reflecting on their beliefs and assumptions. This phase involves:

- Questioning personal views
- Recognizing biases
- Exploring different perspectives informally
- Developing intuition about philosophical issues

While insightful, this stage is largely informal and may lack systematic rigor.

The Transition to Logical Inquiry

Progressing from curiosity to logical reasoning involves adopting structured methods, critical thinking, and analytical frameworks. This is where philosophy becomes a disciplined pursuit rather than just a pastime.

How to Transition from Common Curiosity to Logical Philosophy

The journey from casual interest to rigorous philosophical practice involves deliberate steps, each building on the previous. Here, we analyze these stages in detail.

- Cultivating a Curious and Open Mindset

Why it matters: Curiosity fuels engagement; openness ensures receptivity to challenging ideas.

Practical tips:

- Embrace doubt and skepticism?not cynicism but healthy questioning.
- Seek diverse perspectives, including those that challenge your beliefs.
- Maintain humility about what you know and acknowledge the limits of your understanding.

Expert insight: Philosophy thrives on inquisitiveness. As Bertrand Russell noted, "The fundamental cause of the trouble is that in the modern world the stupid are cocksure while the intelligent are full of doubt." Cultivating curiosity balances confidence with humility.

- Reading Widely and Thoughtfully

Why it matters: Exposure to different philosophical ideas broadens understanding and sparks critical reflection.

Recommended approaches:

- Start with accessible introductory texts, such as Bertrand Russell's *The Problems of Philosophy* or William James' *The Will to Believe*.
- Progress to classical works?Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, Kant?to understand foundational ideas.
- Engage with contemporary philosophical debates through essays, podcasts, and articles.

Expert tip: Don't just read passively. Take notes, summarize ideas in your own words, and question the arguments presented.

- Engaging in Thought Experiments and Dialogues

Why it matters: Thought experiments simulate philosophical dilemmas, fostering deeper understanding.

Examples include:

- The Trolley Problem (ethics)
- The Brain in a Vat (epistemology)
- The Ship of Theseus (identity)

Practical practice:

- Write out your own thought experiments.
- Discuss dilemmas with others to explore different viewpoints.
- Critically analyze the assumptions and implications of each scenario.

- Developing Critical Thinking Skills

Why it matters: Critical thinking is the backbone of logical philosophy, enabling you to evaluate arguments rigorously.

Core skills include:

- Identifying premises and conclusions
- Recognizing logical fallacies
- Differentiating between correlation and causation
- Assessing evidence and reasoning quality

Tools and techniques:

- Use logic puzzles and exercises to sharpen reasoning.

- Study informal fallacies (e.g., straw man, false dilemma).
- Practice reconstructing arguments to clarify their structure.

Expert advice: Engaging in formal logic courses or workshops can provide foundational skills necessary for advanced philosophical reasoning.

- Formalizing Arguments and Using Logical Frameworks

Why it matters: Formal logic provides precision and clarity, transforming informal arguments into structured proofs.

Approaches include:

- Propositional logic: analyzing statements and their connectives
- Predicate logic: dealing with subjects, properties, and relations
- Modal logic: exploring necessity and possibility

Practical steps:

- Learn symbolic notation and truth tables.
- Practice translating natural language arguments into symbolic form.
- Study inference rules and validity.

Resources:

- Textbooks like *Logic: A Very Short Introduction* by Graham Priest.
- Software tools such as logic calculators and proof assistants.

- Engaging with Philosophical Dialogue and Debate

Why it matters: Dialogue fosters clarity, exposes weaknesses in reasoning, and refines ideas.

Strategies:

- Join philosophy discussion groups or online forums.

- Participate in debates on philosophical issues.
- Practice defending your positions with evidence and logical coherence.

Expert perspective: Socratic questioning exemplifies this approach?challenging assumptions through dialectical exchange to uncover deeper truths.

Overcoming Challenges on the Path to Logical Philosophy

The transition from curiosity to rigorous philosophy is rewarding but often fraught with obstacles.

Common Challenges

- Information Overload: The vastness of philosophical literature can be overwhelming.
- Cognitive Biases: Confirmation bias, motivated reasoning, and emotional attachments can distort critical evaluation.
- Difficulty in Formal Reasoning: Logic can seem abstract or inaccessible initially.
- Impatience: Expecting quick mastery can lead to frustration.

Strategies to Overcome Challenges

- Set manageable learning goals.
- Focus on core areas before branching out.
- Practice regularly and be patient with progress.
- Seek mentorship or join study groups for support.
- Embrace mistakes as learning opportunities.

The Benefits of Doing Philosophy with Rigor

Transitioning to logical inquiry enhances understanding, sharpens analytical skills, and cultivates a disciplined mindset applicable beyond philosophy.

Advantages include:

- Improved clarity of thought
- Better decision-making
- Ability to evaluate arguments critically
- Enhanced communication skills
- Deeper appreciation for complex issues

Real-world applications: Ethical decision-making in professional contexts, critical media literacy, and effective problem-solving.

Conclusion: Embracing the Philosophical Journey

The evolution from simple curiosity to disciplined philosophical inquiry is a rewarding process that enriches personal understanding and intellectual resilience. It begins with an open, inquisitive mindset, progresses through thoughtful reading and reflection, and culminates in mastery of logical reasoning and argumentation.

By adopting a structured approach?cultivating curiosity, engaging with diverse ideas, developing critical skills, formalizing arguments, and participating in dialogue?anyone can elevate their engagement with philosophy from casual wonder to rigorous analysis. This journey not only deepens comprehension of life's profound questions but also cultivates a mindset equipped to navigate complex issues critically and ethically.

In essence, doing philosophy is accessible to all who approach it with sincerity and patience. It transforms from a mere hobby into a disciplined craft?an ongoing pursuit of truth that begins with a simple ?Why?? and evolves into a lifelong quest for understanding.

QuestionAnswer How can everyday curiosity lead to meaningful philosophical questions? Everyday curiosity about common experiences encourages us to question assumptions and explore fundamental concepts, laying the groundwork for philosophical inquiry that transforms simple wonder into profound understanding. What are some practical steps to shift from casual curiosity to logical philosophical thinking? Start by clarifying your questions, examining underlying assumptions, seeking evidence or logical consistency, and engaging with philosophical texts or discussions to develop a structured, reasoned approach. How does applying logic enhance philosophical discussions rooted in common curiosity? Applying logic ensures that our explorations are coherent and well-structured, helping to avoid fallacies and deepen our understanding by systematically analyzing arguments and evidence. Can exploring philosophical questions from daily life improve critical thinking skills? Yes, engaging with everyday philosophical questions sharpens critical thinking by encouraging analysis, reflection, and the evaluation of different perspectives, which are essential skills in both personal and intellectual contexts. Why is it important to transition from curiosity to logical reasoning in philosophy? Transitioning from curiosity to logical reasoning allows for more rigorous, precise, and meaningful exploration of ideas, transforming vague wonder into structured knowledge and fostering a deeper comprehension of complex concepts.

Related keywords: philosophy, curiosity, critical thinking, reasoning, logic, inquiry, analysis, reflection, argumentation, understanding

A Concise History Of The Common Law

A Concise History of the Common Law

The common law is a fundamental legal system that has shaped the legal frameworks of many countries, particularly those with roots in England. Its development reflects centuries of judicial decisions, societal changes, and legislative reforms. Understanding the history of the common law provides valuable insight into how modern legal systems function and evolve. This article offers a comprehensive overview of the origins, evolution, and modern significance of the common law.

Origins of the Common Law

Early Medieval England

The roots of the common law trace back to the early medieval period in England, around the 9th and 10th centuries. During this time, England was a patchwork of local customs and laws, with each region applying its own rules. This fragmentation often led to inconsistent judicial decisions, creating challenges for fairness and stability.

The Role of Royal Authority

King William the Conqueror's Norman invasion in 1066 marked a pivotal point in unifying English law. Following the conquest, William sought to centralize authority and establish a uniform legal system to consolidate his rule. He appointed royal judges who traveled across the kingdom, applying royal justice consistently.

Development of Royal Courts

Over time, royal courts became the primary institutions for administering justice. These courts began to develop a body of precedents—that is, judicial decisions that serve as authoritative guides for future cases—laying the groundwork for the common law.

The Evolution of the Common Law

Growth of Judicial Precedent

A core feature of the common law is the doctrine of stare decisis, meaning "to stand by things decided." This principle emphasizes consistency and predictability in legal rulings.

- Judges looked to previous cases to decide new disputes.
- Over time, this created a coherent and gradually expanding body of law.

Magna Carta and Legal Reforms

In 1215, the Magna Carta was signed, limiting royal authority and recognizing certain legal rights. While initially a political document, it influenced the development of legal principles such as due process and the rule of law.

Common Law and Equity

As disputes grew more complex, rigid adherence to common law sometimes led to unfair results. To address this, courts of equity emerged in the late Middle Ages, providing remedies based on fairness rather than strict legal rules. Eventually, the common law and equity systems were merged, creating a more flexible and just legal framework.

Key Developments in the Medieval and Early Modern Periods

Expansion of Legal Principles

During the 13th and 14th centuries, English law expanded to cover new areas such as contracts, torts, and property law. Notable developments include:

- Refinement of property rights.
- Development of the law of contracts, emphasizing promises and obligations.
- Recognition of torts, addressing civil wrongs and damages.

Legal Commentaries and Texts

Prominent legal scholars, like Sir Edward Coke and William Blackstone, authored influential commentaries:

- Sir Edward Coke's reports helped formalize common law principles.
- William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England (1765-1769) became a foundational text, shaping legal thought for generations.

Colonial Spread of Common Law

As Britain expanded its empire, the common law was exported to colonies such as the United

States, Canada, Australia, and India. These jurisdictions adapted and developed their own legal systems based on English common law principles.

The Common Law in Modern Times

Reform and Codification

In the 19th and 20th centuries, many countries undertook legal reforms to simplify and codify laws:

- Introduction of statutes to supplement or replace common law rules.
- Development of comprehensive legal codes, such as the Civil Code in France and the German Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch (BGB).

Despite this, the common law remains vital, especially in areas like contracts, torts, and property law.

Common Law Today

Modern common law systems are characterized by:

- Judicial discretion and case-by-case analysis.
- Use of precedent to ensure consistency.
- Integration with statutory law, which often overrides or complements common law principles.

Courts continue to interpret and evolve legal principles through decisions that respond to contemporary societal needs.

Global Influence

The common law's principles influence legal systems worldwide. Countries such as the United States, Canada, Australia, and many former British colonies rely heavily on common law doctrines, while integrating local statutes and customs.

Significance of the Common Law

Flexibility and Adaptability

One of the key strengths of the common law is its ability to adapt over time. Judicial decisions can respond to new situations without waiting for legislative action, allowing the law to evolve

organically.

Foundation for Legal Reasoning

The common law provides a framework for legal reasoning based on precedent, principles, and case analysis, fostering consistency and fairness.

Influence on Modern Legal Systems

Its legacy persists in:

- Legal doctrines and principles still in use today.
- The development of legal institutions and procedures.
- Legal education and scholarly research.

Conclusion

The history of the common law is a testament to the dynamic interplay between judicial decisions, societal changes, and legislative reforms. From its medieval origins to its modern application across the globe, the common law continues to shape the administration of justice in numerous jurisdictions. Its enduring principles of precedent, fairness, and adaptability ensure its relevance in addressing contemporary legal challenges. Understanding this rich history not only enriches our knowledge of law but also highlights the importance of judicial evolution in fostering justice and stability in society.

A Concise History of the Common Law

The evolution of the common law is a story that traces back over a millennium, shaping the legal systems of many countries, notably the United Kingdom and its former colonies. Rooted in medieval England, the common law's development reflects a blend of judicial decisions, legislative acts, and societal changes. This article explores the origins, significant milestones, and modern adaptations of the common law, providing a comprehensive yet accessible overview of this foundational legal tradition.

Origins of the Common Law: Medieval Foundations

The Anglo-Saxon Legal Landscape

Before the Norman Conquest of 1066, England's legal framework was fragmented, primarily consisting of customary laws practiced by local communities. These customary laws varied widely

across regions and were often unwritten, relying on local traditions and informal judgments. The lack of a unified legal system meant that justice was inconsistent, and disputes were often settled through local customs or royal intervention.

The Norman Conquest and Centralization

The Norman Conquest marked a turning point. William the Conqueror introduced a more centralized authority, which laid the groundwork for the development of a unified legal system. He established royal courts and appointed royal officials to administer justice uniformly, replacing disparate local customs with royal authority.

Early Royal Courts and Common Law Formation

During the 12th century, royal courts such as the Curia Regis (King's Court) became the primary venues for dispensing justice. These courts began to develop consistent legal principles, gradually replacing local customs with standardized rules. This process led to the emergence of a body of law that was common across the realm—the "common law."

The term "common law" initially referred to laws common to all of England, as opposed to local or customary laws. It was characterized by its reliance on judicial decisions—precedents—that provided consistency and predictability.

The Development and Principles of the Common Law

Case Law and Judicial Precedent

A cornerstone of the common law system is the doctrine of stare decisis, meaning "to stand by things decided." Under this principle, courts follow previous judicial decisions when ruling on similar cases. This reliance on precedent ensures consistency and helps law evolve gradually over time.

In practice, judges examined past decisions to resolve current disputes, creating a body of case law that grew with each ruling. This method contrasted with civil law systems, which rely heavily on codified statutes.

Legal Doctrines and Notable Cases

Throughout the medieval period, several legal doctrines emerged, shaping the common law:

- The Writ System: Formal written commands initiated lawsuits, providing procedural consistency.
- The Development of Tort Law: Cases involving personal injury and negligence laid the

foundations for modern tort law.

- Property and Contract Law: Judicial decisions clarified rights over land and commercial agreements.

Notable cases, such as *Donoghue v. Stevenson* (1932), established principles like negligence, demonstrating how judicial reasoning influences broader legal doctrines.

The Role of Legal Scholars and Commentators

Legal scholars, such as Sir Edward Coke in the 17th century, contributed to the development and interpretation of the common law. Their writings helped clarify legal principles and influenced future judicial decisions.

The Expansion and Formalization of the Common Law

The Magna Carta and Limitations on Royal Power

The 1215 Magna Carta was a pivotal document that limited royal authority and recognized certain legal rights, laying the groundwork for constitutional principles within the common law tradition. It emphasized the importance of lawful due process, influencing subsequent legal developments.

The Establishment of Parliament and Statutory Law

While the common law was primarily judge-made law, the emergence of Parliament in the 13th century introduced statutory law?laws enacted by legislative bodies. Over time, statutes supplemented and sometimes superseded common law principles, leading to a dual legal system that coexists today.

The Growth of Legal Institutions

Legal institutions such as the Court of Common Pleas, the King's Bench, and later, the Court of Appeals, formalized judicial processes. These courts handled specific types of cases and contributed to the system's consistency and authority.

The Common Law in Modern Times

Adaptation to Societal Changes

From the Industrial Revolution onwards, the common law faced new societal challenges?industrialization, urbanization, and technological advancements. Courts adapted by developing new doctrines and refining existing ones to address issues like corporate liability,

intellectual property, and digital privacy.

Influence of Equity and Statutes

To mitigate rigidities in the common law, courts developed the doctrine of equity, allowing for more flexible remedies such as injunctions and specific performance. Legislation also played a significant role, with statutes like the Law of Property Act 1925 modernizing property law.

The Common Law Today: A Dynamic System

Today, the common law remains a living system, continuously evolving through judicial decisions, legislative amendments, and societal values. Its principles underpin the legal frameworks of many nations, especially those with historical ties to England, such as the United States, Canada, Australia, and India.

Conclusion: The Legacy and Future of the Common Law

The history of the common law is a testament to the adaptive and resilient nature of this legal tradition. From its humble beginnings rooted in local customs, it has grown into a sophisticated system balancing precedent, legislation, and equitable principles. As society continues to change, the common law will likely remain a vital component of legal development, demonstrating its ability to evolve while maintaining continuity with its historical roots.

In understanding this history, we gain insight into how legal principles shape societal structures and individual rights—a story that continues to unfold in courts and legislatures around the world.

Question What is the common law and how did it originate? The common law is a body of legal principles developed through judicial decisions and customs in England, originating in the medieval period around the 12th century, and has since influenced many legal systems worldwide. **Answer** How did the common law evolve during the medieval period? During the medieval period, royal courts began to resolve disputes uniformly, developing consistent legal principles and establishing precedents that formed the foundation of the common law. What role did the Magna Carta play in the development of common law? Signed in 1215, the Magna Carta limited royal authority and laid down principles of justice, influencing the development of common law by emphasizing rights and the rule of law. How did the common law spread beyond England? Through colonization and the British Empire, the common law was exported to countries like the United States, Canada, Australia, and India, shaping their legal systems. What is the significance of judicial precedent in the common law system? Judicial precedent, or *stare decisis*, ensures consistency and stability by requiring courts to follow previous decisions when ruling on similar cases, a cornerstone of common law. How has the common law adapted to modern legal challenges? The common law has evolved through judicial interpretation and legislative reforms to address contemporary issues such as digital privacy,

human rights, and environmental law. What are some key differences between common law and civil law systems? Common law relies heavily on case law and judicial decisions, whereas civil law systems are based on codified statutes and comprehensive legal codes. Why is understanding the history of common law important today? Understanding its history helps contextualize current legal principles, appreciate the development of justice systems, and recognize the influence of centuries of legal tradition on modern law.

Related keywords: common law, legal history, judicial system, legal principles, medieval law, case law, legal evolution, English law, law development, legal tradition

Read the full article online: [A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE COMMON LAW](#)