

Directly Private side

The Individual remains vested with his/her Powers of sovereignty and NO consent to be governed beyond the specific granted Powers of the Constitution is given.

On the private side the Individual is vested with his/her own one supreme Court having the supreme judicial Power of the United States. Article III, U. S. Constitution.

The decision embraced in the private Case is as much a part of the law or Constitution as if the decision was written in the laws or Constitution of the United States. The decision binds public functionaries whether of the States or United States as well as private persons; but these private cases do not affect other public rights or cases. Private cases are confined to the parties only and do not affect rights independent of the case.

These private Cases are private Case law because they are made pursuant to the Constitution, under the authority of the United States, i.e. the People.

- 1. All sovereign Power remains vested in the individual.**
- 2. An Individual has absolute (described as inalienable) rights endowed to him by his Creator God. Those are all Lawful rights that the Individual has not knowingly and/or willingly delegated to government.**
- 3. An Individual has superior private rights, distinct from the public domain.**
- 4. An Individual has private birthrights endowed to him by his Creator God, which are also reserved and secured to him by the Constitution, but which must be judicially interpreted and decided by the Individual, himself by directly exercising that provided "judicial" Power. The Private birthrights are everything within the terms life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.**

Private Side, continued

- 5. An Individual's silence or failure to directly act, or who is non-assertive of his unalienable and reserved rights, experiences non-existence of self-government.**
- 6. Government officials can be held accountable for any usurpation of powers when, as an Individual, one has not specially delegated any of his unalienable and reserved sovereign Powers to a representative government.**
- 7. Whom or what an individual has not empowered, cannot come against that individual, because that individual remains the sovereign; the Master.**
- 8. Self-government cannot and is not provided for an Individual, since it must be directly and responsibly exercised and exerted only by the Individual.**
- 9. The United States government cannot guarantee rights and protections that the Individual has failed to exercise and bring forth by demanding and exerting his private rights.**
- 10. The Individual sovereign must conduct himself responsibly as a sovereign and never trespass upon the rights of others.**
- 11. This private side relates to the right of man to be free in the enjoyment of the faculties, human talents, with which he is endowed by the Creator God, voluntarily subjecting only to such restraints as are necessary for the common welfare.**