

Division of Rights

According to Blackstone, in Black's 6th Edition, the rights of

Persons, considered in their natural capacities, are of

two sorts

with respect to the Constitution of civil society.

absolute

and

relative

"absolute, which are such as appertain and belong to particular men, merely as Individuals or single persons."

Black's Law 6th Ed. Pg. 1324

These rights are those which grow out of the nature of man and depend upon personality.

These are private rights endowed to the Individual by his Creator, beyond the power of society to create and regulate.

"relative, which are incident to them as members of society, and standing in various relations to each other."

Black's Law 6th Ed. Pg. 1324

These rights are such as are created by law and depend upon civilized society.

Civil rights pertain to a person by virtue of his citizenship in a State or community, including all of its inhabitants. They are also rights secured to citizens of the United States by civil rights amendments &

**civil rights acts of Congress
made pursuant to the
United States Constitution.**

**The Individual's supreme
judicial Power of the United
States decides the issue in
respect to himself, both as to
Law and Fact: the Decision
becomes a new part of the
supreme Law of the Land
being made as private Case
Law pursuant to the United
States Constitution.
Article III, Section 2, clause 3**

**On this side, the private
Individual is the one supreme
Court, holding office, during
good Behaviour, under the
authority of the United States
as a freeholder.**

**These civil rights laws are part
of the supreme Law of the
Land in respect to all mem-
bers of civil society.
Article 6, Section 2**

**On this side, these rights are
regulated by the public Courts
in which the Individual is
entitled to Due Process of Law
as an inhabitant.**

In the geographical boundaries of the several States, citizenship is by choice and not by design.

The individual has the sole right and responsibility to choose whether he wants to be a citizen or remain as a private Individual in his original sovereign, Creator given capacity.

The claim of Citizenship adheres one to a political society and vests the Individual with a public interest subject to the jurisdiction of taxes, public domain, due process, and other restrictions upon your endowed birthrights too numerous to mention.

Today a State or United States citizen is characterized as an alien-- a member of an independent political society of the United States of America.

The 14th Amendment created a new citizenship distinct (separate) from that of the States.

Today, State Law is modeled after Federal Law and State Law supplies the Rule of Decision in the Federal Courts in most cases; therefore, the government operates under uniform laws of national application and local, state and federal governments are merely separate departments of one large whole composed of a body politic which is the representative side of the Division of a Republican Form of Government.

28 U.S.C. 2072(b) is a double edged sword! On the private side, where the private Individual brings forth his one supreme Court Decision, that Decision is final because there is no Court to which one can appeal.

The Individual's one supreme Court is vested with In Law final Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, in all Cases where the private Individual is a Party arising under the Constitution, and Laws of the United States, Treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; and to all Cases in which a State shall be a Party. The determination, interpretation and decision of these Cases are conclusive, absolute and cannot be reviewed by any of the inferior courts created by Congress. Once the private Individual makes his supreme Decision, then all Laws in conflict with such Decision (exercising of his substantive right) shall have no further force or effect.

On the other side, if the private Individual fails to exercise his essential right to his one supreme Court, then all laws (which would also include the Constitution of the United States in conflict with the 28 U.S.C. 2072(b)) would have no further force or effect.