

Indirectly Public or Civil Side

People specially delegate (certain items of) their Powers of sovereignty to a representative government; Local, State and Federal and consent to be governed, beyond the specific granted Powers of the Constitution when such Powers are delegated uncontrolled and unrestrained.

The People of the several States elect their Congress, State legislatures and local boards, etc. Here, only part of all of "We the People" act in their political capacity under the public side of the Constitution.

Congress makes laws of the United States, the President, with the consent of the Senate, makes treaties of the United States, and the Congress or State legislatures propose amendments to the Constitution.

Congress can only create inferior courts to the one supreme Court.

The law and treaties of the United States and amendments to the Constitution have their source of authority from only part of "We the People" who act in their political capacity and exercise their Powers of sovereignty through their chosen representative democratic form of government.

On the public or civil side, the Individual is entitled to due process of law, based upon civil rights that are granted and regulated by their government, because the Individual has specially delegated his/her Power of sovereignty by consent.

Public rights, powers and remedies are governed by precedent Case Law, but those cases are not binding precedent against the private Individual directly exercising his Powers of sovereignty.

1. Certain items of sovereign Powers are specially and specifically delegated to representative government by the Individual and the

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Constitution.

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.”*

***Declaration of Independence**

2. An Individual has relative rights as a member of the political society and is subordinate to representative government. An Individual has no reserved rights when one directly or indirectly does unilateral acts of subordination or submission to any political society.

3. An Individual has public rights subject to public domain; distinct from private rights. An Individual can have private property privileges that can be made subject to the public domain political Powers shown to be in furtherance of the general welfare.

4. An Individual has civil rights granted as a privilege or immunity, by government; regulated by government; by statutes, granted by the President alone, by the Courts of Law, or by heads of Departments, all of which are inferior officers to the *private* Individual.

5. Silence is acquiescence, or implied consent (silence and non-assertion of one’s unalienable and reserved rights is implied consent), to be governed by an uncontrolled and unrestricted representative government.

6. With the exception of certain Civil Rights Issues, government officials cannot be held accountable when one has specially delegated his sovereign Powers to an uncontrolled and unrestricted representative government and when one has failed to directly exercise his unalienable and reserved sovereign Powers.

7. You cannot come against whom or what you have uncontrollably and unrestrictedly empowered because your representative government is now sovereign; your Master. Most have wondered

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What the judgment phrase means, “Defendant has failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.” If an Individual is identified as a 14th Amendment citizen/subject/inhabitant residing on the public side; then he is only entitled to privileges and immunities as determined by representative government.

8. Representative government is provided for you ((A separate Democratic (i.e. majority rule) form of government is offered to you through the laws of the District of Columbia)), with or without your consent, because you either specially delegated your reserved sovereign Powers by political privilege, immunities, or protections; or a representative government is provided for you by necessity as an uninformed bystander, or it has been imposed and contrived under emergency war powers. See definition in Black’s Law 6th Ed. “Federal grand jury”, bystanders cannot be impaneled on a grand jury.

9. The United States government can only guarantee what exists and the only thing that exists on the public side is the representative form of government.

10. The citizen/subject of the political society must obey and live according to the statutes, public policies and regulations mandated upon him by his representative government.

11. This public side of the government is that general and well-settled public opinion relating to man's plain, palpable duty to his fellowman.

The United States shall guarantee to every state (State) in this union a Republican form of government, which is a government in which the powers of sovereignty are vested totally in the people and are exercised by the people, either: exercised directly by self-governance under our Creator God or indirectly through representatives.

Truly exercised sovereignty, however, reserves the right to make final judgments as to any determinations or representations made (whether usurped or assumed) by any government that seeks to subject the People to servitude, rather than to protect them, under any misguided representations of what is “. . . *necessary for the common welfare*”^{*} or for the assumed “*protection*” of the People.

^{*}Quote Source: Ballentine’s Law 3rd Ed. “Constitutional Liberty” defined