

PUBLIC IDENTITY AND AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATION

*Authority to speak for oneself, an institution, the Network, or Malone
Doctrine*

Institutional Governance Paper

Malone Network

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Executive Summary

Public representation is an exercise of authority, not merely an act of communication. A person may possess knowledge of a Malone institution without possessing authority to bind it, and an institution may support Malone Doctrine without possessing authority to state or amend the Doctrine.

The Malone Network contains institutions with shared doctrinal alignment but separate legal identities, missions, audiences, assets, leaders, and jurisdictions. Public credibility therefore depends on every statement being attributable to the correct speaker and issued under the correct authority. A title, employment relationship, grant, shared founder, collaborative project, or access to an institutional platform does not by itself authorize one person or organization to speak for another.

Core rule: Every public statement must identify who is speaking, the authority under which the statement is issued, the institution or body it binds, and the limits of its effect.

The controlling distinction is between personal speech, institutional speech, Network-level communication, and doctrinal declaration. Personal speech belongs to the individual. Institutional speech binds only the institution that authorized it. Network speech requires authority extending beyond a single institution or documented joint approval. Doctrinal speech is reserved to the person or body lawfully empowered to adopt, state, amend, or authenticate Malone Doctrine.

1. Representation Is Delegated Authority

Representation converts words into institutional action. An authorized statement may commit resources, establish policy, announce a position, create reliance, affect legal obligations, or define how the public understands an institution. Because those consequences extend beyond the speaker, representation must arise from identifiable authority rather than assumption.

- 1. Identity must be explicit** - The audience must be able to determine whether a speaker acts personally, professionally, institutionally, jointly, or doctrinally.
- 2. Authority must be traceable** - Authorization should arise from a charter, governing instrument, board action, office, written delegation, adopted communications policy, or other documented source.
- 3. Scope must be limited** - Authority to speak on one program, subject, or event does not create general authority over unrelated matters.
- 4. Effect must be attributable** - A statement must bind only the person or institution that authorized it unless broader authority is expressly documented.
- 5. Corrections must follow the same channel** - A materially inaccurate or unauthorized statement should be corrected publicly and preserved in the institutional record.

2. The Four Levels of Public Speech

Level	Authorized speaker	What the statement may bind	Required identification
Personal	Any individual speaking in a private capacity	The individual only	Name; personal capacity; relevant affiliations disclosed without implying endorsement
Institutional	An officer, spokesperson, governing body, or delegate of one institution	The authorizing institution within the delegated subject and jurisdiction	Institution name; office or role; official channel; scope of authorization
Network	A duly authorized Network representative or jointly approving institutions	The Network only to the extent authority has been formally created; otherwise the participating institutions	Network authority or list of approving institutions; purpose; limits; effective date
Doctrinal	The person or body designated to adopt, state, amend, or authenticate Malone Doctrine	Canonical Doctrine according to its authority level and adoption status	Document class; authority level; version; status; effective date; adopting authority

These levels are not interchangeable. An individual may explain an institutional policy without converting the explanation into an official statement. An institution may implement Doctrine without converting its implementation policy into Doctrine. A joint project may issue a project update without acquiring authority to speak for the entire Malone Network.

3. Speaking for Oneself

Every person retains the right to express personal analysis, belief, criticism, recommendation, or opinion, subject to lawful duties of confidentiality, fiduciary responsibility, employment policy, and professional conduct. Personal speech must not be presented in a manner reasonably likely to be mistaken for an institutional or doctrinal declaration.

- Use clear first-person language and identify the statement as personal when institutional affiliation is relevant.
- Disclose a Malone title only when it supplies legitimate context, and state that the views are personal when authorization has not been granted.
- Do not use official letterhead, seals, domains, logos, social accounts, meeting rooms, mailing lists, or staff resources for personal advocacy without permission.
- Do not imply that access to the founder, board, doctrine, internal records, or senior leadership creates representative authority.
- Do not disclose confidential, privileged, personnel, donor, student, beneficiary, security, or deliberative information.

A Malone affiliation may identify the speaker; it does not automatically endorse the speaker.

4. Speaking for a Malone Institution

An institution speaks through its governing body, officers, authorized spokespersons, adopted publications, official accounts, and persons acting under written or role-based delegation. Institutional authority should be defined before a statement is issued, not reconstructed after controversy arises.

Authorization may arise from: a charter or bylaw assignment; a board resolution; an executive office; a communications policy; a written delegation; a program appointment; or an emergency authority recognized by governing instruments.

Institutional statements should identify: the issuing institution, responsible office, subject, effective date, approval status, and whether the statement is policy, guidance, analysis, notice, or preliminary information.

Institutional speakers must remain within scope. A university dean may speak for an academic unit but not automatically for the Foundation. A Party policy director may explain an adopted platform but not amend Malone Doctrine. A Church officer may describe a ministry but not commit the entire Network.

Where a person holds positions in several Malone institutions, the person must identify which office is being exercised for each statement. Multiple titles expand the need for clarity; they do not merge institutional authority.

5. Speaking for Another Malone Institution

No Malone institution may speak for another merely because the institutions share Doctrine, leadership relationships, projects, facilities, vendors, funding, or strategic objectives. Cross-institution representation requires explicit authorization from the institution being represented.

- 1. Written authority** - The represented institution should identify the speaker, subject, duration, approved channels, review requirements, and power to withdraw authorization.
- 2. No presumed agency** - A grant recipient does not speak for its funder. A research partner does not speak for the commissioning institution. A shared employee does not carry one office into another.
- 3. No silent approval** - Silence, attendance, informal consultation, copied correspondence, or private encouragement does not constitute public endorsement.
- 4. Separate records** - The authorizing and represented institutions should preserve the delegation and the final communication in their own records.
- 5. Visible attribution** - The communication should state that it is issued on behalf of the represented institution and identify the authorization source when appropriate.

6. Speaking for the Malone Network

The Malone Network is a coordinated system, not an undifferentiated operating corporation. Network-level representation is therefore exceptional. It must not be inferred from prominence, founder status within one institution, control of a shared website, or participation in a cross-institution project.

A person or office may speak for the Network only when Network-wide authority has been formally established. Until such authority exists, broad communications should be issued as one of the following:

- a statement by one institution describing its own relationship to the Network;
- a joint statement listing each participating and approving institution;
- a coordination notice limited to scheduling, logistics, shared standards, or other delegated administrative matters; or
- a founder statement clearly identifying whether it is personal, doctrinal, institutional, or Network-organizational in character.

Shared strategy does not create a single public voice. Network speech requires Network authority or documented joint approval.

7. Speaking for Malone Doctrine

Malone Doctrine is the governing ethical authority of the Malone Network. The power to state Doctrine is therefore narrower than the power to discuss, teach, interpret, advocate, or implement it. Only the person or body designated by the Doctrine's governing instruments may adopt, authenticate, amend, repeal, or issue an authoritative doctrinal declaration.

Canonical doctrinal documents should carry sufficient metadata to establish their authority: document type, authority level, adoption status, version, effective date, adopting authority, and relationship to superior or subordinate texts. The MGU Library may preserve and publish authenticated normative documents, but custody does not independently create authority to alter them.

Explanation is not adoption. Malone Global University, the Ethics Department, the Malone Primer, instructors, researchers, and authorized commentators may explain Doctrine. Their work must remain labeled as explanatory, descriptive, analytical, educational, or interpretive unless formally adopted into the normative code.

Implementation is not amendment. The Party, Foundation, Church, University, and other institutions may adopt policies applying Doctrine within their jurisdictions. Those policies bind the adopting institution and may be revised operationally, but they do not become Doctrine through repeated use.

Alignment is not representation. A person or organization may affirm Malone Doctrine without acquiring the right to define what it requires for others.

8. Authorized Communication Instruments

Instrument	Purpose	Authority and limitation
Personal statement	Express individual opinion, analysis, or recommendation	Binds the speaker only; affiliations must not imply endorsement
Institutional notice	Announce facts, procedures, events, or decisions	Issued through an authorized office; limited to that institution

Instrument	Purpose	Authority and limitation
Institutional policy statement	State an adopted institutional position or rule	Requires proper adoption; subordinate to Doctrine and governing law
Joint communique	State a shared position or coordinated action	Must list approving institutions; binds only those participants
Network statement	Communicate under formally created Network authority	Requires a defined Network mandate; may not absorb institutional powers
Explanatory commentary	Interpret or teach Doctrine	Must be labeled noncanonical unless adopted through doctrinal process
Doctrinal instrument	State or amend normative Doctrine	Requires authorized adoption, authentication, classification, and version control

9. Names, Titles, Logos, and Official Channels

Public identity is communicated through more than words. Names, titles, visual marks, domains, email addresses, uniforms, facilities, publication formats, and social-media accounts can imply authority even where a disclaimer is absent. Each institution should control its own identity assets and maintain a registry of authorized uses.

- Institutional names and logos may be used only for approved institutional purposes.
- Titles should be current, accurate, and linked to a defined office. Honorary, historical, interim, advisory, and former roles should be identified as such.
- Official accounts should identify the institution that owns and controls them; shared platforms should label each publisher.
- Co-branded materials should state the role of each institution: sponsor, funder, educator, host, operator, research partner, or beneficiary.
- A personal account should not imitate the appearance of an official channel or use institutional assets to create false authority.
- Automated, delegated, or AI-assisted communications remain attributable to the institution or person that authorized publication.

10. Shared Personnel and Joint Projects

The greatest risk of public confusion arises when one person serves several institutions or when several institutions support one initiative. Shared participation must be converted into a written allocation of roles rather than treated as informal collective authority.

Project question	Required answer
Who owns the project?	Identify the lead institution or establish a distinct jointly governed vehicle.

Project question	Required answer
Who funds it?	Identify each funder without implying operational control or endorsement beyond the grant.
Who operates it?	Identify the institution accountable for staff, safety, delivery, records, and outcomes.
Who publishes?	Identify the issuing institution and approval process for every public document.
Who may speak?	Name spokespersons, subjects, duration, and escalation requirements.
Who bears liability?	Allocate legal, financial, reputational, and corrective responsibility in writing.

A person serving multiple institutions should use separate signatures, accounts, records, approval chains, and expense systems. When one communication involves multiple roles, the communication should identify each capacity and specify which institution is responsible for each assertion or commitment.

11. Emergency and Rapid-Response Communications

Emergencies may require communication before ordinary approval procedures can be completed. Speed does not eliminate attribution. Each institution should designate emergency spokespersons, subjects within their competence, approval thresholds, and a process for later review.

- 1. State what is known** - Separate verified facts from preliminary information, estimates, allegations, and operational assumptions.
- 2. State who is speaking** - Identify the institution and office; do not use a Network label unless Network authority exists.
- 3. Limit commitments** - Do not announce policy, spending, legal conclusions, disciplinary findings, or doctrinal changes beyond emergency authority.
- 4. Correct the record** - Issue prompt corrections when facts, authority, or scope change.
- 5. Conduct after-action review** - Preserve the communication, approval record, consequences, errors, and corrective measures.

12. Unauthorized or Misleading Representation

Unauthorized representation includes false claims of office, statements outside delegated scope, use of institutional assets to imply approval, mislabeling commentary as Doctrine, speaking for another institution without consent, or creating the appearance of Network endorsement where none exists.

The response should be proportionate, documented, and directed toward restoring an accurate public record:

- 1. Identify and preserve** - Record the statement, channel, audience, asserted authority, and resulting commitments or reliance.

2. **Contain** - Suspend access, withdraw credentials, freeze unauthorized publications, and prevent additional commitments where necessary.
3. **Clarify** - Issue a correction identifying the actual speaker, lack or limits of authority, and status of the disputed statement.
4. **Evaluate** - Determine whether the conduct was mistaken, negligent, reckless, deceptive, disloyal, or part of institutional competition.
5. **Remedy** - Apply training, retraction, discipline, removal, contract action, financial recovery, or legal response as warranted.
6. **Prevent recurrence** - Revise delegations, platform controls, identity standards, onboarding, and approval procedures.

13. Representation Disputes and Escalation

A dispute over who may speak should be resolved by authority, jurisdiction, and documentary evidence rather than seniority, wealth, public popularity, proximity to the founder, or control of communications infrastructure.

- First, determine whether the statement is personal, institutional, Network-level, explanatory, implementational, or doctrinal.
- Second, identify the governing instrument or delegation that authorizes the speaker and defines scope.
- Third, determine which institution's rights, assets, obligations, or public identity are affected.
- Fourth, refer doctrinal questions to the authorized doctrinal authority and governance questions to the affected institution's governing body.
- Fifth, preserve institutional separation while coordinating a correction or joint explanation when several bodies are affected.
- Finally, record the determination so the same ambiguity does not recur.

Administrative control of a microphone, website, mailing list, budget, or event does not create superior doctrinal or institutional authority.

14. Accountability Matrix

Actor	May speak authoritatively for	May not presume authority for
Individual member or supporter	Self; assigned task within explicit limits	Any Malone institution, the Network, or Doctrine
Institutional officer	The officer's institution within assigned jurisdiction	Another institution, the Network, or Doctrine unless separately authorized
Board or governing body	Its own institution and adopted institutional acts	Canonical Doctrine or another institution's decisions

Actor	May speak authoritatively for	May not presume authority for
Joint project leadership	The project within its written charter	Each sponsor generally or the Network as a whole
Network representative	Defined Network matters under formal delegation	Nondelegated institutional powers or doctrinal amendment
Educator or commentator	Accurate explanation identified as such	Canonical adoption, amendment, or compulsory interpretation
Doctrinal authority	Doctrine within the powers granted by governing instruments	Operational management of institutions except where separately authorized

15. Governing Principles

- 1. No authority by association** - Shared doctrine, common leadership, funding, friendship, or collaboration does not create agency.
- 2. No authority by visibility** - The most public or influential speaker is not necessarily the authorized speaker.
- 3. No doctrine by repetition** - An institutional practice or popular explanation does not become Doctrine merely because it is repeated.
- 4. No silence as consent** - Failure to object does not establish endorsement or delegation.
- 5. No concealed capacity** - A speaker holding several roles must identify the role exercised in the communication.
- 6. No unreviewable representation** - Every exercise of representative authority must remain accountable to a person, office, governing body, or doctrinal process.
- 7. Public clarity is a governance duty** - Institutions must design communications so reasonable audiences can understand who is speaking and what the statement means.

Conclusion

The Malone Network can maintain a coherent public identity only by refusing to confuse affiliation with authority. Individuals may speak for themselves. Institutions may speak through authorized offices. Several institutions may speak jointly when each has approved the communication. The Network may speak only through formally established Network authority. Malone Doctrine may be stated or changed only through its authorized normative process.

These distinctions do not weaken coordination. They make cooperation credible, preserve legal and fiduciary responsibility, protect Doctrine from administrative capture, and allow the public to evaluate each statement according to its actual source. Clear representation is therefore not a communications preference; it is a structural requirement of institutional legitimacy.

Final rule: Identify the speaker. Identify the authority. Identify the institution bound. Identify the limits. Preserve the record.