

1<sup>st</sup> Samuel 8:7 And the LORD said unto Samuel, Hearken unto the voice of the people in all that they say unto thee: for they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me, that I should not reign over them.

#### Episode Four - Who Rules.

So far what has been presented is a very brief introduction to subjects which should be looked at in much greater depth. Also what has been seen and will be seen in future episodes contradicts greatly much of what is and has been taught concerning our government and constitution. For centuries the governments of the world have been established by people for their common interest, protection, and security. The devil has always worked to transform these governments, making them as close to a tyrannical dictatorship as he can. In believing to keep the governments which we form from becoming tools of the devil, and used to attack the people, men and women have believed to introduce change to the standard form of government<sup>1</sup>.

Yet, until our constitution, the basic form of government remained much the same. That was a central government with the ability to rule its people in all areas of life. This government was most often, in some way, tied to a similarly tyrannical religion. We see this ability to rule in all areas in the 1766 declaratory act, "An Act for the better securing the dependency of his Majesty's dominions in America upon the crown and parliament of Great Britain."

....That the said colonies and plantations in America have been, are, and of right ought to be. subordinate unto, and dependent upon the imperial crown and parliament of Great Britain; and that the King's majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, had, hash, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, subjects of the crown of Great Britain, **in all cases whatsoever**. - emphasis added

This placed England in direct competition with God as the true sovereign for the people of North America. This was something many in the America colonies could not stand<sup>2</sup>. The people who ratified our constitution were very well studied in the types, history and problems of humans with governments. **They saw that when government became tyrannical it was more destructive to humans than all the other worldly problems which men use government to deal with.** This is something that must be understood. Those who ratified our constitution understood that they needed government, but they needed a government that is restricted. They then restricted their government by their constitution and most specifically by the tenth amendment of that constitution.

To understand their answer to man's problem with government requires reading and then thinking about what they wrote in their ratification letters. It also requires an understanding of the introduction to the Bill of Rights. Most specifically its statement, *further declaratory and restrictive clauses to prevent misconstruction or abuse of our vested government powers*. Lastly, As those who ratified the constitution did understand, so we the people today must understand the great evil and danger of unrestricted authoritarian governments. We the people must then teach these facts to their children and any who do not know.

As Dr. Victor Paul Wierwille wrote, "men should rather desire to make a complete wreck of their own affairs than to have their life controlled by the most well-meaning, benevolent dictator". Most of humans are not so foolish as to make a complete wreck of their own lives. Some in government would suppose humans, other than themselves, are so foolish, and that those, foolish others, are born to be ruled. They believe the only salvation for the foolish others is to accept those born to rule, as their well-meaning, benevolent masters. Those who ratified our constitution had just gotten away from the

<sup>1</sup> The Magna Carta, the use of legislature, modern republics, truly democratic idea, all began to change the basic form of government.

<sup>2</sup> The New England Soul: Preaching and Religious Culture in Colonial New England Paperback - by Harry S. Stout - introduction

masters of European aristocracy and wanted nothing more to do with well-meaning, benevolent masters. Reading their works will show clearly their thinking and intent.

Anarchy, capitalism, communism, fascism, socialism in all or any of its flavors and types, democrats or republicans or any “party”, any religion any group, kings, queens, dictators or any type of form of government that can be established and followed will, without strict declaration and restriction, all ultimately lead to a tyranny and type of dictatorship. Only when there is a solid base of men and women who can and will stand for the constitution of the United States of America as ratified can the problem of government be solved. Those who ratified the constitution, with its tenth amendment, produced something just that good, and it is the only political answer to the problem of government.

Rule #2. states this: People are people. That is, within any and every grouping of people we will find nice people and mean people, smart people and dumb people, hard working and lazy, rich and poor [always relative]..... This includes politicians. There are surely very sincere and honestish men and women in our government working to help us all. John Adams wrote to his son “that someone must do the public work and if good men will not then others will”. We do need good men and women in government and I am very thankful for those who are. Yet sincerity, honesty, hard work, good intentions and reasons does not make our government as it functions today the same as the government as it was ratified. Without returning to the elements of our ratified constitution then sincerity, honesty, hard work and good intentions can not stop the government from becoming more and more tyrannical. And this will happen no matter the good intentions and reasons we the people or the elected representative have.

Before looking at where and how going away from declaration and restriction has taken away from the right of the people to choose, a look at what is written concerning rulership in the United States of America is useful. In examining the constitution, Declaration of Independence, and ratification letters what is apparent is that, according to those who wrote these documents, there is only one ruler and that is God<sup>i</sup>. The president, the judges and the congress do not rule we the people, there is no rule of legislature, or even rule of law in the constitution of United States of America. The only thing that rules which is written in these documents is God.

Most people I speak to believe that somehow *rule of law* is a part of our government. There are rules in our constitution, ratification letters, and declaration of independence, but there is no rule of law or any other ruler. Rule of law begins in history because kings, chiefs, emperors and the like, ruling tyrannically, were often very self accommodating and destructive to the people and even the Lords of a nation . The additions of laws was indeed an improvement over such tyrannical governments<sup>3</sup>. Those who ratified our constitution went much further in securing their right to choose and preventing the government from becoming tyrannical. We the people do use laws, but under the constitution those laws are not to rule, they are tools. **The understanding of the difference between use of law and rule of law is essential to liberty.**

Not only is there no rule of law anywhere in the constitution or ratification letters. Introducing rule of law, as if it were a part of our government, is a simple way to overthrow what actually is in our constitution. Rule of law simply makes us ruled by something other than God, from the devils standpoint that is a good start. Rule of law infers rule of legislature, and by that rule of government. It is essential to see the delicate differences between what is being taught concerning rule of law and our constitution as ratified. Keeping our constitution without such additions is necessary to keep liberty.

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<sup>3</sup> Hammurabi's Code of Laws , Translated by L. W. King, file:///D:/copy/WTF/WRD/ancient%20texts/Hammurabi's%20Code%20of%20Laws.pdf

<sup>i</sup> Use of the words rule, ruler etc in the constitution, declaration, and ratification letters:

### **Declaration of Independence**

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same **absolute rule** into these Colonies: He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, **whose known rule of warfare**, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions  
In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is **unfit to be the ruler of a free people.**

### **Constitution**

Article 1 section 5

**Each House** may determine **the Rules of its Proceedings**, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the **Concurrence** of two-thirds, expel a Member.

Article 1 section 7

**Every Order, Resolution, or Vote** to which the **Concurrence** of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of **Adjournment**) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, **shall be repassed** by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, **according to the Rules** and Limitations **prescribed in the Case of a Bill**

Article 1 section 8

To establish an **uniform Rule of Naturalization**, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and **make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;**

To **make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces**

**Article IV Section 3**

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all **needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States**; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

**Article seventh the seventh amendment**

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and **no fact tried** by a jury, shall be otherwise **re-examined** in any Court of the United States, **than according to the rules of the common law.**

### **Ratification Letters**

NJ3.....**to choose three suitable persons to serve as delegates from each county in a state Convention**, for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, and that the **same be conducted** agreeably to the mode, and **conformably with the rules** and regulations, prescribed **for conducting such elections;**

(Ma 1).... — and **acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the universe** in affording the people of the United States, in the course of his providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud or surprise, of entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other, by assenting to and ratifying a new Constitution, ....

(NH 2) .... and **acknowledging with grateful hearts the goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the universe** in affording the people of the United States, in the course of his providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud of surprise, of entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other, by assenting to and ratifying a new Constitution, ....

Vi, 5th. .... and the **vacancies be supplied** by certain and **regular elections**, in which all or any part of the former members to be **eligible or ineligible, as the rules of the Constitution of Government, and the laws shall direct.**

NY 29.....and according to such ratio as the Congress shall fix, in **conformity to the rule prescribed for the apportionment of representatives and direct taxes.**

NC-A 5. .... and the **vacancies be supplied** by certain and **regular elections**, in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, **as the rules of the constitution of government and the laws shall direct.**

RI-A V. .... and the **vacancies be supplied** by certain and **regular elections**, in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, **as the rules of the constitution of government and the laws shall direct.**

RI- B XIX. That Congress have power to establish a **uniform rule of inhabitancy or settlement of the poor** of the different states throughout the United States.