

2nd Corinthians 5:18 And all things *are* of God, who hath reconciled us to himself by Jesus Christ, and hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation; 19 To wit, that God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the word of reconciliation.

God's Word on Government
A Primer on Politics
A Believers Understanding of the Bull

Episode Five
Who is in charge.

I should point out that I am not an expert or scholar concerning the constitution. I am a student and a citizen¹, but I can read. As a student I have found that sometimes in a subtle way and sometimes not so subtle way the thinking of men and women has been wrongly effected concerning what, according to those who ratified our constitution, the government of the United States of America should and can do, and what that governments relationship is to we the people. Correcting this will take time and effort in understanding what is written in the ratification letters and the introduction to the first ten amendments. Remember the introduction to our first amendments.

*THE Conventions of a number of the States¹, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, **in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added:....***

Here is the stated purpose of the amendments and a purpose of the proposed constitution². That purpose is to **prevent abuse and misconstruction of the powers** which we the people have vested in our president, judges, congress and all departments of the federal government. So then what is the purpose of the first amendment?

Article the first - Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Is our first amendments purpose, as some say, to “**protect** the freedom of speech, religion and the press and also **protect** the right to peaceful protest and to petition the government”? Or as others states is it to **give** “United States of America citizens freedom of speech, **grant** freedom of religion without persecution, **allow** assembly and petition of the government”? Or again, as some universities state is it to “**protects** the right to freedom of religion and freedom of expression from government interference. And that it **prohibits** any laws that establish a national religion, impede the free exercise of religion, abridge the freedom of speech, infringe upon the freedom of the press, interfere with the right to peaceably assemble, or prohibit citizens from petitioning for a governmental redress of grievances”? Sounds right. right?

Lets look again at the introduction of the amendments.

*.... **in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added:***

Is the first amendment a *further declaratory and or restrictive clause*? According to the congress of the United States of America, who wrote the first amendment, the answer is, yes. Who or what then does the first amendment restrict? Does it restrict the people, village governments, the counties, the states? My guess is congress. That is because it says, “Congress shall make no law”³.

1 Seven States, a majority of thirteen, insisted on the amendments. They did not agree on all, but all demanded the tenth amendment.

2 The word *further* use in this introduction ties it to the proposed constitution.

3 Constitutionally only congress, which is the Senate and House of Representatives, may make a law, repeal a law or change a law. The President may

So, it is a restrictive clause, restricting the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America. Right? Why is that right? Because that is what is written by the congress who made the first amendment, and sent it out to be ratified ⁴. And according to the congress what is the purpose of this first amendment of our constitution? The purpose is “**to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers**”. *We should note here that this is not my idea, I did not write the introduction to those amendments or the amendments.*

What then is the difference between “give, allow, protect, grant, or even prohibits” and to “declare and restrict”? Are they just different views of the same thing, do they actually mean the same thing? In reality there is a great deal of difference. In this context, “give, allow, protect, grant and prohibits” are something someone or thing does to, or for we the people. “Declare and restrict is what we the people do to the congress. In the former the people are being acted upon, in the latter we the people are doing the action. And this little difference in mental perception is incredibly important. Here, the important point is: who is in charge. According to the language used we the people are in charge. It is imperative to mentally perceive that the constitution with all its amendments is meant to be a document where by we the people rule the congress, judges, president and all departments of government. That is just what those who ratified our constitution said.

That all power is naturally vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates therefore are their trustees, and agents, and at all times amenable to them.
From Virginia's, New York's, and Rhode Island & Providence Plantation's ratification letters

Up to the introduction of our ratified constitution, the people of the world were ruled by sultans, chiefs, queens, parliaments or the like. Whatever the type of government the people were ruled. But now, with the introduction of the constitution of the United States of America, with its first amendments, there is a document that does not, nor does the government it produces, ever or in anyway rule the people. Rather, the constitution is the document where by we the people rule their government. Constitutionally there is only one ruler of the people, and that is God. And the standard for that rule is His Word, the Bibleⁱⁱ.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, - from the Declaration of Independence

Whether in a subtle way or not so subtle way, we the peoples thinking has been wrongly effected by repeated twisting, covering and inaccurate teaching concerning our ratified constitution. Words have been left out, they have been added, and changed from what the constitution actually says until the original intent of those who ratified our constitution has been lost. This wrong teaching has, year by year, moved we the people to accept, more and more, unconstitutional, government control of our lives.

We the people must realize the great intelligence and understanding of the problem of government which those who ratified our constitution had. We the people must see the importance to life and liberty it is that the government functions as those who ratified our constitution intended it should. And we must understand the devastating effects of chronically allowing the government to function outside of the declaration and restriction of the constitution. With all this, we the people must see how to implement what those who ratified the constitution have built into that constitution.

As this work proceeds it will accomplish these goals.

return a bill passed by congress with objections, congress may over ride those objection with a 2/3rd vote in each house. Thus making the bill a law.

⁴ The amendments would have to be ratified by the people at the state level using their state elected representatives or their ratifying convention representatives.

i The great problem occurred when in 1956 Mrs Lyons began, in earnest, to teach me to read. She, and the educators that followed her were moderately successful. Then at some point in my life I came to the belief that knowing what is real is important. With this men like Dr. Victor Paul Wierwille help me to comprehend how to read with understanding. Added to these great difficulties was the fact that, in 1969, I was invited, to take an oath, and did, to defend the constitution of the United States of America against all enemies foreign and domestic. With this is the fact that my mother, Lystra M^eBain, taught me that if you make an oath you must keep it. The other great problem, perhaps worst of all, is that the original documents concerning the ratification of our constitution are still available to read and I actually read them. This sequence of events has led me to share here, with neither pride or shame, with people many of whom may be more knowledgeable, educated, and intelligent than myself, just what I have found.

ii Massachusetts's Ratification letter (Ma 1)...the said commonwealth, passed the 25th day of October last past, — 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, do, in the name and in behalf of the people of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, assent to and ratify the said Constitution for the United States of America.

There are rules in the constitution but the only ruler of we the people is God. The above statement is repeated twice in the ratification letters and God is in the declaration of independence. King George is mentioned in the Declaration as a ruler of the British but in this context not our ruler and not at all in a good way.