

These declarations reveal the concept of delegation of powers. The people had political power or authority and delegated some of it to the legislature by declaring in their written Constitution—*“The legislative authority shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate, and House of Representatives.”* This entity thus became a source of legislative authority. The people in effect said that this body of men can enact laws for specific purposes—i.e., the promotion of health, safety, morals and good order of the people or society. The U.S. Constitution enumerates specific topics that can be legislated upon—i.e., regulate foreign and interstate commerce, enact certain taxes, establish standards, etc. Thus the legislative bodies “derived” certain powers from the people.

The above declarations also reveal the nature of the legal relationship that exists between the people and those in government. Government employees are the “substitutes” or “agents” or “servants” of the people. Thus it is a contractual relationship which exists between the people and the Legislature. The people have in effect hired or commissioned certain individuals to occupy and to perform certain duties and functions within the offices and departments named in the Constitution. In performing these duties and functions they are to conform to fundamental law, rights and common law concepts, such as due process, and the things prescribed in the written Constitution.

We thus are bound to the valid laws of the legislative bodies named in a constitution or city charter. We are not bound to the legislature by its terms, but by our own terms, as Justice Wilson of the U.S. Supreme Court said:

The only reason, I believe, why a freeman is bound by human laws, is that he binds himself.⁶

Thus the legislative bodies are given certain powers to enact certain laws within the confines of certain limitations which the people have agreed to be bound by. Whether we regard this as good or bad, wise or unwise, or that too much or too broad of powers were granted, is rather academic at this point. The fact remains that this is the way things are. The State Legislature or Congress can make laws that we the people are subject to, as there is a legal relationship between them.

Yet the evidence is clear today that our country has been invaded by a hostile, alien people who promote a law and religion that is contrary to the fundamental law and Christian foundations originally established in this land. They can be called socialists, communists, globalists, anti-Christ, and subversives, but their objectives are to enrich themselves by controlling your life, liberty and property. Their agenda and objectives cannot be implemented within the established frame of constitutional government. Thus they have laws enacted which are oppressive, contrary to individual rights, and which build up a socialistic type of government.

These subversive, anti-Christian people knew they could not gain control of the country by force or revolution as they did in Russia and France. They had to find a legal means to recreate or re-establish government, but done in such an indirect and clandestine manner so that no one would detect the change. The result of their actions is a government that is corrupt, arbitrary and oppressive but without being “unconstitutional.” A necessary step in achieving this objective was their restructuring of the entire economic system of the country by the Federal Reserve Banking system, a system which they essentially own.

The established legislative bodies posed several obstacles and limitations on the plans

5 Thorpe, *The Federal and State Constitutions*, Washington, 1901, 7 vol.

6 *Chisholm v. Georgia*, 2 Dallas (2 U.S.) 419, 456 (1793).