

A Study of The Scriptures

Tape 132

**Based on The Work of
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Tape No. 132
By
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The Battle for Our Nation



A S THIS GREAT CIVILIZATION WAS BEING BUILT ON THE VIRGIN SOIL OF NORTH AMERICA, a People were moving in Destiny, and they established a new nation carrying the Banner of their God.

From its beginning an enemy was riding on the shoulders of the people of this nation, like parasites, but this was a growing and developing nation and this progress in their path of destiny could not be stopped. However using the power of the Purse and the program of wars, the enemy was able to weaken our nation and destroy some of the most young and outstanding of the nation. This weakened the increase, and moral fiber of this civilization. However in spite of the enemy, men of vision produced the Constitution of these United States, and the first 12 Amendments known as the Bill of Rights. No other nation has produced such a document and set in place a Republic type of government like this one now in place among these people of Destiny. No earthly king would

rule over this nation which acknowledged only One King, and One Nation under God.

Since the beginning of this nation the attack has come from school desegregation, racial discrimination in employment, voting rights, affirmative action, abortion, and criminal proceedings, all are in the thinking of many and are tied in one way or another to the First Amendment, the 13th., Amendment, the 14th., Amendment, and the 15th., Amendment of those who drafted these Amendments should help us see the difference in the thinking of the men back in those early days, and the way they are interpreted today. Perhaps here we will find the answer to the decay of this great civilization and nation, our own United States of America.

In today's world it is very fashionable, especially in the Academic world, to look back in history for answers. We however believe just the opposite, therefore we have turned to the old book, 'Civil Rights, the Constitution, and Congress of 1863-1869', by Earl M. Maltz, published in 1950. For the other side of the picture, 'The Myth of Separation', by David Barton, published in 1992. This last book mentioned deals with the Separation of Church and State, going back in time for the thinking of the forefathers, then noting the changes which have occurred in the interpretation of this Amendment over the years.

The first Amendment to the Constitution states: .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.

The first Twelve Amendments are known as the Bill of Rights, thus they were ratified effective Dec. 15, 1791., thus the first Amendment is a part of the Bill of Rights.

Now: .looking back in History we find that there was a great struggle in these United States in the 1800's. Although not pointed out for years the debates between Lincoln and Douglas also carried in a big way the

subject of race. Lincoln sought to portray Douglas as a Pro-slavery, and Douglas portrayed Lincoln as an Abolitionists, and advocate of true racial equality. Douglas's line of attack was typical of the Democratic rhetoric of that time on the race issue which could be described thus: (Quote) 'If you desire Negro citizenship, if you desire to allow them to come into the state and settle with the white man, if you desire them to vote on an equality with yourself, and to make them eligible for office and to serve on juries, then support Mr. Lincoln and the Black Republican Party, who are in favor of citizenship of the Negro. Lincoln holds that Negroes are born his equal and yours'. (Unquote)

In short Douglas charged Lincoln with favouring the elimination of all legal distinctions based on a race, a position perhaps described as total racial equality. Today people seem to think that the 'Civil Rights' argument started with the 1960's, but no my friends, this is an old, old, argument not a more recent one starting with the Kennedy Administration. In fact you might say that it started with the rebellion of Lucifer in the heavens, and intensified as he was forced to our earth with those Axmen and Swordsmen on his ships, long before the coming of the Adamic race, in fact about 73,000 years ago or a little before.

In this New Civilization in America a new nation was formed, and the Southern States had been developed into great Plantations. Here these Adamic people were considered the Aristocracy of this race. But Satan had also been at work in his drive to stop the development of this last Great Nation, this last civilization on virgin soil, and one of the plans was to introduce slavery into this nation. This was also not a new program since those on the ships of Lucifer had been used over the centuries to bring down other civilizations, for instance, what brought down the Roman Empire, but the introduction of Negroes from Africa into that nation?

We have through this Tape series brought you reviews of some of the books by Thomas Dixon, as to the life in the Southern States, and the conditions at the time of and after the Civil War which should help to better understand the thinking of men in the congress of the United States at that time. We then can see how the enemy over the years has used this

program of mongrelisation to try to destroy this last great nation of God's Kingdom.

Abraham Lincoln in answering Douglas had this to say: 'That his ideal solution to the problem of slavery would be to have the slaves freed and sent to Liberia'. Later he asserted: 'I am not nor have ever been in favour of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races. I am not, nor have I been in favour of making voters or jurors of the Negroes, nor qualifying them to hold office, nor qualifying them to intermarry with white people, and I will say this in addition, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the races living together on terms of social and political equality.' (Unquote)

Before the Civil War the Republican Party was mostly Anti-slavery after Lincoln became President, and with the start of the Civil War the Republican party would shift from Anti-slavery to Pro-Nationalism. The right of States to leave the Union became more important than the Slavery question to most. This great nation was in the process of being torn apart over this slavery question, and no doubt the enemy was smiling at the results of their introduction of Slavery into this nation.

Also Mongrelisation was beginning to play its part in this struggle as white men would kill white men over this issue of slavery. Men of the south who had produced Mulatto children sent them north to school. When they came home there would be trouble, as they were still mongrels. In the Mid-west fears that the Civil War would free large numbers of the slaves who would come north and increased tensions was also in the thinking of these people of that era, thus there was little progress made on the subject of slavery in the early stages of the Civil War.

President Lincoln in outlining his thoughts said: 'A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot survive permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the union to be dissolved. I do not expect the House to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided.' Later he would say: 'If I could save the Union without freeing the slaves

I would do it; if I could save the Union by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; If I could save the Union by freeing some and leaving other, I would to that.'

With the secession of the Southern States, their Representatives now abandoning the Federal Legislature then the 37th., Congress would now be concentrating on saving the Union. President Lincoln in 1863., had outlined the conditions he viewed necessary and sufficient for the restoration of the rights of the now conquered Confederate States.

His plan however did not require black suffrage, and was supported by many Republicans. However there were some as the old book records who were in favor of all out punishment of the Southern States. The 'Wade-Davis Bill' was the plan of those left leaning Republicans who were thinking of the conditions to be imposed on the Southern States as punishment. This embraced the so called 'Civil Rights' of the freed Slaves, up to this time.

At this time you see the Federal Government beginning to declare itself the guiding force for all States. This would then bring to pass eventually after much debate the 13th, Amendment to the Constitution which actually was the break between State Rights which the Constitution provided for and Federal Rights as declared by the Federal Congress.

On September 22, 1762., President Lincoln issued the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation which provided that all slaves held in areas still in rebellion were to be 'thenceforth and forever free'. He finished this proclamation January 1, 1763. Now, the Federal Government injected Federal power into local affairs wherein before would have been considered the affairs of the States.

This new nation's government now embarked on a new course, and a Constitutional Amendment would have to be established to abolish slavery. The debate, the arguments pro and con on this difficult decision went on and on until 1864., with the reelection of President Lincoln and the votes were there for the prepared 13th., Amendment and it was adopted:

13TH., AMENDMENT.

'Section 1. Neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'

Even with the ratification of this amendment the arguments went on, what really did this Amendment mean, for some Senators wanted to go further in alteration of the Amendment. The States would have to agree on the language of the 13th., Amendment. Did it only free the slaves, or did it give the blacks more rights? Would the Federal Government have the power to enforce those 'rights'? Did the States now give up 'rights' to the Federal Government which the Constitution gives to the States, which cannot be taken away by an act of Congress? Some of the Radicals went so far as to say that since the States had no right to Succeed then they were no better now than territories to be governed by The Federal Government. Black Suffrage as an issue had led to almost a stalemate in the Federal Government.

After the assassination of President Lincoln, the next President wished to readmit the Southern States back into the Federal Government with only a few guarantees of good behaviour. They had only to void the Secession ordinance, ratify the 13th., Amendment and renounce the Confederate War debt. Yet even in those days as men sought to save the Union, still others were trying to destroy the people of the South because of old prejudices. It was then the 39th., Congress of the United States which began the attempt almost immediately to provide Federal Statutory protection for the 'Rights' of Blacks. A radical Senator from Massachusetts introduced the first 'Civil Rights' initiative into the New Congress.

The first 'Civil Rights' measure however to receive full consideration from the House of Representatives did not directly involve

Reconstruction for the Southern States, only dealt with the 'rights' of Blacks to vote in the District of Columbia. The bill was endorsed even by the Conservative, 'New York Times', and 'The Cincinnati Commercial', and had unanimous support from Republican Congressmen.

However during the drafting of this Bill, deep divisions in thinking about the form of Suffrage to be granted the Blacks would show. The thinking ranged from Conservative to the radical on the far left. REMEMBER THAT UP UNTIL THIS TIME IT WAS ONLY PROPERTY OWNERS IN THIS NATION WHO HAD THE RIGHT TO VOTE. Because of much power play in the Congress, and faced with the choice of Universal Suffrage, or total exclusion of the Blacks, the Conservative Republicans joined their radical brethren and bowed to the Suffrage Bill.

In 1865., the 'Bureau of Freedmen, refugees, and abandoned Land' was created. It was supposed to have life of one year, but of course at the end of that time it was extended indefinitely, and now this Bureau in the hands of the Radicals began to TAKE land in the South and give it to the Freed Slaved.

Here again was another avenue wherein the Federal Government was taking away 'State Rights'. Still the battle went on, pitting the North against the South. It was this radical Congressman from Massachusetts, Charles Sumner, who was in the forefront of the battle trying to punish the people of the South, using the Black Suffrage issue as a club.

December 6, 1865., the Ohio Senator Bingham, presented his proposed 14th., Amendment which supposedly would now empower the U.S. Congress to pass (quote) 'all necessary and proper laws to secure to all people in every state of the union equal protection in their right to life, liberty, and property.' (unquote)

This Amendment to the Constitution would also be debated and debated over and over again. Most Congressmen did not want to give the Federal Congress the power to regulate private action with in States, to punish improper State Actions, only the Radicals would be in favour of

punishment whereas most only wanted to preserve the Union and put it back together again.

Now; If you thought that the 'Civil Rights' movement only started with the Kennedy years, and then climaxed under Lyndon Johnson after the assassination of J.F.K., you have forgotten much of your history. Always this 'Civil Rights' for the Negro has been promoted and used against this Civilization, just as it had been used in ages past, even before the coming of the Adamites.

Remember that the Constitution of these United States declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges of citizens in the several states, for greater safety, are placed under the guardianship of the Federal Government, still the States by their laws, and in their tribunals protect and enforce them. They have not only the power, but it is a duty enjoined upon them by this provision in the Constitution.

In the election of 1966., the Republicans would run solely as champions of Black Rights. They thus sought to present a platform to bring this nation back together and they sought to do this with now the 14th., Amendment, for back there in 1866., most Northerners now desired some sort of Confession of Southern Wrong Doing as a precondition for restoration of the full privilege of Citizenship and Statehood. By requiring the States to ratify the 14th., Amendment this would be such a gesture. In the old records we find that these Congressmen, Thaddeus Stevens, Jacob M. Howard, George S. Bitwell, and Elihu B. Washburne were the supporters of the Radical positions on Civil Rights. Stevens would admit that it was partly true that the 13th., Amendment was the same thing as section one of the 14th., Amendment, but this was just to guard against the repeal of the Act.

He also admitted that each section of the proposed 14th., Amendment was contained in the Declaration of Independence, or the Constitution, still the Constitution limits only the actions of the Congress, therefore the 14th., Amendment would force the same equal protection of the black man as for the white man. States would all then have laws that applied equally to all people, whether citizens or not. BUT BEHIND IT ALL

WAS THE FACT THAT NOW STATES RIGHTS WERE SLIPPING AWAY.

In the beginning the Republicans viewed themselves as the protectors of the Freedom of the Bill of Rights. Gradually however they were slipping through all these debates into a position of demanding that the State Governments respect and obey the decisions of the Federal Government.
THE 14TH., AMENDMENT

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; now shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, Excluding Indians not taxes. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President, the Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of Representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such make citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in each State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States SHALL HAVE ENGAGED IN INSURRECTION OR REBELLION AGAINST THE SAME, OR GIVEN AID OR COMFORT

TO THE ENEMIES THEREOF. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss of emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. All power to Congress This 14th., Amendment was ratified July 9, 1868

As Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado were to become New States, the Federal Congress sought to see that each new state would grant Negro Suffrage. Even now the Republicans were hoping not to disturb prior laws, and thus hold down tensions between the North and the South. This forcing of a Colour-blind suffrage on the South had led to a great tension even in the Republican Party which saw itself committed to Federal control over Suffrage.

The South saw this as an ENFORCEMENT on them, but it didn't seem that severe in the North. The Radicals in the Republican Party saw this as a counter to the power of the Southern Democrats now back in Congress.

This constant fighting in the Congress led to the Impeachment trial of President Andrew Jackson early in 1868. Even though this President had vetoed and vetoed this attempt to punish the South for their rebellion, still it was the vote of 43 mainline Republicans who prevented the conviction of the President by 1 vote.

Ulysses S. Grant then became the next President, and even though the 14th., Amendment had been passed still nothing seemed to be settled. Here once again we find the Congress of the United States debating yet another Amendment, the 15th., to the Constitution. The South felt that

by these Constitutional Amendments the North was forcing on the South something they were not ready for, where as the North thought this, the only way to have Peace. As the 14th., Amendment did not bring this Peace, therefore here Congress was preparing this 15th., Amendment which would have only one new requirement, this being the qualification for voting, and it would be applied equally to all races. Such a requirement might have little practical impact, yet it was all that was attainable at that time. Thus the 15th., Amendment was added to the Constitution.

THE 15TH, AMENDMENT

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the U.S. or by any State on account of race, colour, or precious condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have all power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. This section 2 of the 15th., the same as Section 5 of Amendment 14. It was ratified February 3, 1870.

The Reconstruction era brought a great expansion of the role of the Federal Government, particularly in protecting the rights of freed slaves. The Conservative members of the Republican Party had fought hard against the expansion of Federal control, but finally with their power weakened by this long struggle over Civil Rights, they accepted the Federal imposition of the 15th., Amendment. The Union needed to be preserved, this was the interpreted reason for the 13th., 14th., and 15th., Amendments.

The Union was preserved, but the enemy behind the scene did not relax in their drive to stop this great Nation in its role of Destiny. Now History records that those three Amendments would be used to clobber the first Amendment. However it was not until 1947., after the Supreme Court had been infiltrated, that this court would then declare that there was a separation of Church and State. It was the case, Everson vs. Board of Education in California that began the unravelling of the very fabric of our American Life, by reversing long standing national traditions.

By 1962., verbal prayer in the schools was declared **Unconstitutional.**

By 1965., the Court said that Freedom of speech and press is guaranteed to students unless the topic is religious, at such times it becomes unconstitutional. By 1965., if a student prayed over his lunch, it was unconstitutional if he prayed out loud. By 1967., it was unconstitutional for Kindergarten students to recite:

'We thank you for the flowers so sweet. We thank you for the food we eat. We thank you for the birds that sing; we thank you for everything.' Even though the word 'God' is not contained in this 'reciting', still someone might think it is a prayer.

By 1969., it was unconstitutional for a war memorial to be erected in the shape of a Cross. By 1970., it was unconstitutional for students to arrive at school early to hear a student volunteer to read prayers which have been offered by the Chaplains in the Chambers of the U.S. House of Representatives, and Senate, even though those prayers are contained in the public Congressional Record published by the U.S. Government.

By 1976., it was unconstitutional for a Board of Education to use or refer to the word 'God' in any of its official writings. In 1979., it became unconstitutional for a Kindergarten class to ask during a school assembly whose birthday is celebrated by Christmas.

In 1981., it was unconstitutional for the Ten Commandments to hang on a wall of a classroom since the students might be lead to read them, meditate upon them, and respect them or obey them.

By 1985., a Bill becomes unconstitutional, even though the wording may be constitutionally acceptable, if the legislator who introduced the Bill had a religious activity in mind when he authorized it. In 1985., it became unconstitutional for a school graduation Ceremony to contain an opening and closing prayer.

Numerous other judgments have come from these types of Court rulings. For instance in the public schools in Alaska students were told they could

not use the word 'Christmas' in school because it had the name of 'Christ' in it. They were told they could not have it in their notebooks, or exchange Christmas cards or presents.

In Virginia a Federal Court ruled that a Homosexual Newspaper may be distributed on a High school campus, but religious newspapers may not. Recently public schools were barred from showing a film about the Settlement of Jamestown, because the film depicted the erection of a Cross, all this despite the fact that historical records tell us that a Cross was erected at the Jamestown settlement.

In 1988., in December an Elementary school principal in Denver removed the Bible from the school library and an elementary teacher in Colorado Springs stopped teaching Christmas Carols, because of this alleged violation of Church and State.

In Omaha, Nebraska a ten year old boy, James Gierke was prohibited from reading his bible in his free time. In fact he was forbidden by his teacher to open his bible at school, was told by doing so it was against the law.

Thus the meaning of the Constitution of these United States, had been changed over the years and the Court admitted in 1970., that in reviewing its use of the 14th., Amendment against the States, it had created an American Revolution. Although the Doctrine of Separation of Church and State came in 1947., still it was slowly put into effect. The enemy has a way of moving slowly step by step until people do not get too disturbed and perhaps move to stop their progress.

In 1802., Thomas Jefferson made reference to a Wall of Separation between Church, and although this has been quoted and re-quoted this figure of speech is not in the Constitution.

President Wilson is quoted as saying: A nation which does not remember what it was yesterday does not know what it is today, nor what it is trying to do. We are trying to do a futile thing if we do not know where we came from, or what we have been about.

As you noticed, there has been a great concentration on the Educational System and we recall the quote of Abraham Lincoln: 'The philosophy of the school room in one generation will be the philosophy of government in the next.' (unquote)

By December of 1984., the passing of the 'Equal Access Bill' was to once more allow Student prayer and so forth. But the courts now were not willing to allow this rule, and they saw this Equal Access Law violating the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment. No case on this issue had as yet reached the Supreme Court. In 1990., it was ruled that Christian students had a right and deserved equal access to school activities and facilities, yet it is not allowed in most cases.

Even the text books have altered so the children know not about their ancestors who built this great nation. No mention can be made of their religious beliefs, as to Thanksgiving you now cannot teach that Thanksgiving was a feast to thank God. The History book now says the Pilgrims were thanking the Indians. Remember that the Freedom of Religion was not guaranteed outside of Christianity, yet today Atheism has this same protection, how can this be?

Our Founding Fathers combined the principles of Christianity and Civil Government, not on religions but on the Gospel of Jesus The Christ. Since now they could chose their rulers then this Christian Nation would prefer Christian rules, our forefathers had declared that no free government exists unless Christianity is acknowledged, and is the religion of the Country. Christianity must also be a part of the Common Law. Where else can you find the purest principals of morality to be learned than from the New Testament? This question was asked in 1844.

Remember that the official motto of Harvard in its beginning was, 'For Christ and the Church'. In this land of ours Christian education trained our Statesmen and Patriots, to them we owe the form of government that established this nation as a world leader. Then the courts actions cause 'The Absurd to become a reality' defying even common sense. The infiltration of the courts and especially the Supreme Court has changed the pro-Christian era wherein the court described America as a Christian

Nation, and then began to describe her much differently. The court has used historical mis-portrayals to shield its attack and criticism arising from the misapplication of the First Amendment. They have misused the 13th., 14th., and 15th., then provided former slaves with voting rights. And these three Amendments became a whipping boy for the First Amendment.

In fact the first ten Amendments are the Bill of Rights, and were intended to be a restriction on the National Government not the States. In 1833., Chief Justice John Marshall emphasized that the Bill of Rights restricted ONLY the National Government. Since the 1940's., the Supreme Court has interpreted Section One of the 14th., Amendment as incorporating the Bill of Rights, making it applicable to the States. By this process the Supreme Court has achieved precisely the opposite of what was intended by the framers of the Bill of Rights.

Clearly James Madison and others worked for the protection against government intrusion on religious liberty in Virginia wherein the Church of England (the Anglican Church) was the only legally established church, even though other Christian denominations were present. Thomas Jefferson had been in Paris although his name also appears in conjunction with Madison.

The courts now say that James Madison and Thomas Jefferson were fighting against the establishing of Christianity, which of course is not true. Madison simply did not want the Anglican Church (the church of England) established as the ONLY church in Virginia.

For the first 163 years of Virginia's History the church of England was Virginia's only legal church. by Law, every plantation or settlement had a house or a room set apart for the worship of God. That worship was legally bound to follow the English Book of Common Prayer, and everyone, man, woman, and child was ordered to attend.

Yet, the Colonists had come to America for freedom of Religion, thus Virginia's church would not be allowed under the Constitution. The later court after 1947., has deliberately forgotten all that the former courts said about this subject.

Jefferson by his actions in introducing a resolution for a Day of Fasting and Prayer in 1744., shows his thinking on the religious influence on government or public affairs. When he established the University of Virginia, he encouraged the teaching of religion. He praised the use of the local courthouse in his home town for religious services.

When President of the U.S., then Jefferson also became the first President of the Washington D.C. Public School Board which used the Bible and Watt's Hymnal as reading texts in the classroom.

Before the Adoption of the First Amendment Jefferson said: .(quote) 'I have always said, and always will say, that the studious perusal of the sacred volume will make us better citizens. He stated that religion is deemed in other countries to be incompatible with good government yet it has proved in our experience to be its best support', then later, 'Can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the gift of God. That they are not to be violated but with His wrath. Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that His justice cannot sleep forever.' (unquote)

Today we are led to believe that on Jefferson's authority, absolutely prohibited, is for students to be exposed to the concept that liberties are the gift of God.

James Madison said this about the importance of religion in public affairs: 'Before any man can be considered as a member of Civil Society, he must be considered as a subject of the Governor of the Universe.'

Today we find that not only have the current courts discarded the documented beliefs, intents, and laws of the founders, but have also repudiated the rulings of their predecessors, while the Constitution remains the same, the courts have turned diametrically opposite of the earlier courts which had declared there were numerous religious beliefs which would NEVER be tolerated in the U.S. Today our courts have said that Atheism and secular Humanism are religious beliefs, while trying to maintain a position of neutrality between religions. Not only do current

court decisions clash both with the Founders and earlier courts, they even contradict themselves thus setting a double standard. On one hand the prayers of the Congressional Chaplains are constitutional, however hearing the prayers of the Chaplains is unconstitutional.

To display the Ten Commandments on public property is constitutional but on the other hand to display the Ten commandments is unconstitutional. The same is now true of invocations and Christmas and Nativity scenes. Further, it is now unconstitutional for students to ask questions about the origin of Christmas, even if those questions are historically based.

Free Speech remember is protected by the Constitution, including the right to use the word GOD, now you are only to use it in a derogatory or vulgar manner. In 1971., the court declared it to be a sign of our Societies strength to permit the air to be filled with profanity. Then in 1985., the court defended the right of a school to use a text book describing Jesus as a 'poor white trash God' and a 'White S.O.B.' Today to include reference to God in State Board of Education minimum standards relating to operation of schools would violate the establishment clause of the First Amendment.

Today, not only is it improper for school officials and students to use the word 'God' in a respectful manner, it is also improper for students to, THINK, about God. On the one hand it is constitutional to express contempt for God, on the other hand it is unconstitutional to express respect for HIM.

Inclusion: .notice the pattern that has emerged in many of the double standards in force today. The public may hear the prayers of the Congressional Chaplin, but the students may not. The general public may view the Ten Commandments, students may not. Abraham Lincoln once said: (quote) 'The philosophy of the schoolroom in one generation will be the philosophy in the next.' Thus it should be no surprise that the enemy has concentrated on the Schools here in this Christian Society. Today in our schools, students have been conditioned to reject absolutes, anything, can, in the proper situation be right, this includes Incest,

Cannibalism, Murder, Adultery, Lying and so forth. This has come to pass because now right and wrong are determined only by how something turns out. This is 'Relativism' in the modern world. Transferred to the Courts this is called legal Positivism, and easily identified by its teaching: .

There are no objective God given standards of law, or if there are, they are irrelevant to the modern legal system.

Since man and society EVOLVE, law must also evolve. And now Judges must through their decisions guide the evolution of law. Then since God is now not the author of the law, then the author of the law must of course be a man, and it is then the law simply because the highest authority, the State has said it is law, and is now able to back this up.

Do you realize that the court over the years has given a new interpretation to our Constitution? In 1963., in the case of 'Abington ve. Schempp', the court openly repudiated the Bible. From then until today we look at the deterioration of our national society. In 1965., we had the Negro riots, and then the cities burned. Martin Luther King came on the scene and then was murdered after being used for his time.

If you thought the Civil Rights affairs were settled at that time, no, here in the 90's we are still trying to settle the 'Civil Rights Issue' of the Policemen in the Rodney King Affair. Four policemen have been tried for the second time, and now two are convicted and two are not guilty. There is unrest with this verdict but the riots did not occur. We are getting ready to open the Holocaust Museum in Washington D.C. on April 22., and we must have the air waves for this production.

April 19., we witnessed the end of the Waco Texas Affair, did anyone's Civil Rights get violated?? That issue is also finished, and now we can turn to the events of this week and get on with the program.

Looking at the events of today we believe this issue of 'Civil Rights' will not be settled until YAHSHUA removes from our Society those who use a certain portion of the Negroes, in their program to destroy this nation of Destiny.

Here in 1993., we see a blinded Christian people, trying to hang on to old Jerusalem, trying to rewrite the Scriptures so as to make this come to pass. We ask, 'does this bring to mind the writings of Micah, one of the lesser Prophets, chapter four, .remember that mountain means government, administration, the kingdom, whereas Mountains take in all governments, and hills are all authority.

And in verse 10., have we not been dwelling in the field which is the world, and there we were to go even to Babylon, meaning total confusion, wherein then you shall be delivered; there the LORD shall remove you from the hand of your enemies. Read the rest of the writings of Micah concerning this issue, for who we asked did HE lift up, and carry in the days of old? Who did He Redeem, answer me that? Be of good cheer, ALL THINGS SHALL COME TO PASS THAT HE HAS DECLARED. Until next time YAHWEH willing.



Dr. Wesley A. Swift

Dr. Wesley A. Swift, the son of a Methodist minister, was called to preach in his teens. He was a dynamic, inspired speaker who taught uncompromising Biblical truths ignored by modernist ministers.

His anointed preaching brought forth a high spiritual dimension of understanding to the Kingdom Identity message, giving “life” and “power” to the Sacred Word. Even the antichrists acknowledge that, “Wesley Swift is considered the single most significant figure in the early years of the Christian Identity movement in the United States.”

Dr. Swift founded the Church of Jesus Christ – Christian in the 1940’s, a ministry that spread the Kingdom Identity message nation-wide to YHVH’s Children, the White spirit-race known Scripturally as “sons of God”. By teaching these truths



to true Israel, this warrior-priest put fear in the hearts of the enemies of Christ. Following Dr. Swift’s death in 1970, his widow Lorraine Swift faithfully carried on the Church of Jesus Christ – Christian. We are highly honoured to be able to continue Dr. Swift’s work, by placing those works that we have in print here on our web site ...preserving and earnestly contending for “the faith which was once delivered unto the saints”...for any and all to read.

We, at the Covenant Church of Yahweh hope that you will study, enjoy, and appreciate Dr. Wesley Swift’s works.

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