

On the relationship between state and federal government

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There are fourteen guidestones, or *Principal Principles*, that support the embodiment of the Philosophy of Freedom in our original Constitution. That Philosophy of Freedom has been summarized previously in the following sentence: *Our Constitution is the embodiment of a philosophy of free choice, born of a common moral code, which is to be enacted by legislation, implemented by the administration, and upheld by the courts while safeguarded by the Citizen Patriot.*

This first of these Principal Principles is: *The Federal Government has no power. It has only authority.*

How do we know this? History and Merriam Webster provide the answer. The history of our nation is that separate and independent nations (states) came together and created the federal government by unanimous agreement. In doing so, each of these nations *delegated* a portion of their powers in order to provide the newly created federal government with the authority to conduct its business as outlined in the constitution. They did not delegate the power, only the authority.

The evidence for this lies in Article V and in the Ninth and Tenth Amendments. The Ninth and Tenth Amendments need no interpretation. These paragraphs state outright that the states retain their superiority.

Referring to Article Five, it is clear that only the states or their representatives can propose an amendment. The Administration can't. The Courts can't. Again, recalling the original separation of authority, the House, representing the people, and the Senate, representing the States had to agree by a two-thirds majority to even propose an amendment. Subsequently, that amendment must be ratified by a three-fourths majority of the states. Alternatively, the states have the power to initiate an amendment, although the same criteria for the adoption of that amendment apply. From these provisions, it is clear that while the states acknowledged the need for an entity that would conduct business on a national and international level, they retained the power to control that authority.

The second piece of evidence, that provided the dictionary, is the definition of the word 'delegate.' The word does not mean, nor imply, abdication. The intent, and the use of the word, is to authorize another entity to act on your behalf. That authorization can be rescinded.

With respect to the Constitution, that rescission is enacted through the amendment process.