



## **REPUBLIC v DEMOCRACY** © Authored by LB Bork [lb@pacinlaw.org](mailto:lb@pacinlaw.org)

### **A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE AMERICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT**

#### **SYLLABUS**

I have been in the “Freedom Movement” since the year of 1994. After a short period of time, one of my main questions of quandary was:

*“What is the difference between government in republic form compared to a democracy.”*

People in the movement would state: *“Well, a democracy is a mobocracy.”*

Unfortunately, this does not truly answer the question that is posed. Because the term democracy was never truly explained led me to believe that no one truly knows what it is. As this question is not an easy one to answer, several particulars have to be evidenced to distinguish the difference. Furthermore, some interjection has to also be introduced. This article will hopefully clear-up the void of Republic v. Democracy for most. Moreover, it will hopefully clear up peoples’ confusion of government’s involvement with Americans’ lives in the eyes of the founding fathers.

And, a note before we proceed: because things are not simple, the various ideas that are established herein may tend to contradict or not mesh with what you have heard. One should keep in mind that some ideas had to be expressed to advance an agenda even though established by ones that may have been questionable in their motives.

#### **FORWARD**

To help delineate the difference between a republic form of government in contrast to a democracy the Federalist Papers<sup>1</sup> will be referenced throughout this article.

The Federalist Papers were written and published during the years 1787 and 1788 in several New York State newspapers to persuade New York voters to ratify the proposed constitution.<sup>2</sup> The primary authors were Alexander Hamilton and James Madison with help from John Jay. In total, the Federalist Papers contains 85 essays outlining how this new government would operate and why this type of government was the best choice for the United States of America. All of the essays were signed “PUBLIUS” and the actual authors of some are under dispute, but the general consensus is that Hamilton wrote 52, Madison wrote 28 and Jay contributed the remaining 5. Moreover, to help delineate the difference between a Republic form of government in contrast to a Democracy, definitions from Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, 1856, will be referenced. This particular legal

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1 See papers at: N/A Check back in the future.

2 One should ponder why New York is referred to as the “Empire State.” Who’s Empire?

reference is utilized as it is pure in definitional nature. I have found through my research that current dictionaries have been altered, to some point, and/or vague in their definitions. This, in opinion is prima facie evidence of a plot, or conspiracy.

In reference thereof, it is my opinion that the authors of the Federalist Papers—namely Hamilton—was an Elitist. Although most Federalists were staunch Elitists, to understand the philosophy of a Republic form of government, compared to a Democracy, one must turn to the Federalist Papers as a primary source of reference for insight. These papers show the intent of the rulers<sup>3</sup> and a plot to form a central government for the American union under what had become the Constitution of the United States.

### **REPUBLIC OR EMPIRE?**

Before I go into particulars I would like to concur with Mr. Patrick Buchanan—a recent Presidential candidate—on stating “THIS IS A REPUBLIC, NOT AN EMPIRE.”

As you read further into this article you will understand that this statement is concurrent with the beliefs of forefather Thomas Jefferson. As one will further see these sentiments are purveyed through the Star Wars series of George Lucas, the latest that of being “The Phantom Menace”. The America union has had this phantom menace since her birth. Said menace is the World Elite and their objective to dominantly rule through the greed of their materialism (mammon) of which institutes tacit slavery on the Human Race.

### **AN EMPIRE IN FORM OF A TROJAN HORSE**

The Constitution for the United States of America (emphasis on “for the”)<sup>4</sup> was adopted in 1787 and took effect after 1789. Direct proponents of the confederation (Union) were members of the Federalists Party—an “Elitists” party.<sup>5</sup> A party supporter was Alexander Hamilton; said party was of purpose to create a powerful federal government.

To create this powerful federal government under the Constitution, the main author of the Federalist Papers—Hamilton—insisted that the Constitution was to be interpreted loosely after its acceptance and passage. He proclaimed that the federal government also had powers that were not specifically delineated in the Constitution. To cure this imminent threat of federal or “Federalist” domination, it is believed the first Ten Articles in Amendment<sup>6</sup> were amended to the Constitution after its acceptance. These amendments were ratified December 15, 1791; the most important amendment being that of the Tenth. Said amendment is as follows:

*“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”<sup>7</sup>*

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3 Representatives are rulers: [http://www.pacinlaw.org/info/in\\_rulers.html](http://www.pacinlaw.org/info/in_rulers.html) See also footnote 7.

4 The 14th Amendment made Constitution of the “United States” over Constitution for the United States of America. The governments are insurgent factions.

5 **FEDERALIST.** A United States political party founded in 1787 to advocate the establishment of a strong federal government and the adoption by the states of the Constitution. The party gained prominence in the 1790’s under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton. *This reference is from the World Book Encyclopedia.*

6 Not referred to as the “Bill of Rights” until the Roosevelt Reign under the “New Deal”.

7 One should note the use of the phrase “the people” as used in the United States Constitution is meant to be the State or the popular representatives. This is a total misconception of most

To sell the new “constitution” to the American peoples, the Federalist Papers premises had to be appealing. As you will see it appears that someone was attempting to pull a fast one on the people of America in form of a Trojan Horse. One of the main “selling points” was stated by Alexander Hamilton in Federalist Paper No. 9:

*“As this government is composed of small republics, it enjoys the internal happiness of each; and with respect to its external situation, it is possessed, by means of the association, of all the advantages of large monarchies.”*

What Mr. Hamilton was expressing is that each state (or republic/country) that is in the Union has its sovereignty, but also each state has the power of the Union (*i.e.* combined countries) behind it to possess strength in foreign trade (*i.e.* commerce); and further, it deterred military invasion from large foreign sovereignties. This statement of Hamilton exemplifies their desire to have the “Empire” they had wished to have, however it also puts forth the premise that each country<sup>8</sup> and/or nation in the American union will remain independently in control of the several states in regard to matters not delegated to the federal government in the Constitution. Moreover, concerns of vagueness of the federal government’s power were voiced in writings referred to and known as the Antifederalist.<sup>9</sup>

People of the states (several republics or countries of America) were fearful of the newly formed national/federal governments dictatorial power over the sovereignty of the states and their people. Unfortunately the drafters of the Antifederalists’ concerns have been well founded, the first Ten Articles in Amendment notwithstanding. America is currently dominated by money interested elitists as Hamilton had fought for during the installation of the federal constitution, as in this day and time they have their Empire via a hybrid form of a democracy via ochlocracy.

### **THE AMERICAN PEOPLE CLAIM BACK THEIR NATIONS**

The Federalist Party was in power, for a brief period, until the Democratic-Republican Party<sup>10</sup> emerged. This is an emergence, power struggle if you will, of the newly formed federation (Union) being taken back from the Elitists by the people of America.

In late 1796, Thomas Jefferson had become concerned with what he felt were the centralizing tendencies of the newly formed government of the Union. He accepted the Democratic-Republican nomination for President in 1796.<sup>11</sup> Jefferson took no active part in the new administration because it was largely Federalist. As leader of the opposition, he continued to strengthen the organization of the Democratic-Republican Party that was formed. His central support came from small farmers, frontiersmen, and Northern

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people. Please reference Blackstone’s Commentaries 438 for this principal: The popular leaders, who in all ages have called themselves “the people.”

8 **Country.** By country is meant the state of which one is a member. Every man's country is in general the state in which he happens to have been born. *Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856*

9 See: N/A Check back in the future.

10 **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.** A political party in the United States that was opposed to the Federalist Party and was founded by Thomas Jefferson in 1792 and dissolved in 1828. (Jeffersonian): Of, relating to, or characteristic of Thomas Jefferson or his political attitudes and theories. *Source is from World Book.*

11 Source, World Book. To understand the statement “law of the time” see the 12th Amendment.

laborers. Accordingly, relations between him and Adams grew more and more strained, until the men broke completely in 1800.

Winning the election of 1800, Thomas Jefferson insisted his victory was as real a revolution in the principles of our government as that of 1776 was in its form; in other words a voice against federal Tyrannical Oppression. Thomas Jefferson felt that the Democratic-Republican victory after twelve years of “Federalism” would save the Union from tyranny (emphasis added). Government under Jefferson, now the third President for the United States of America, sharply reduced department expenditures, especially those for the army and navy. Furthermore, substantial payments on the national debt and repealed excise taxes, which had aroused opposition by the Federalist faction.

As one can plainly see, Thomas Jefferson believed in people governing themselves without any interference of government. This was the self-governing system that most believe exists in the United States of America. Accordingly Jefferson believed that government should play the smallest possible role in the lives of peoples; this was referred to as the Jeffersonian doctrine. Thomas Jefferson began a policy of strict economy. In reference to such beliefs and policy, Jefferson stated the following:

*“I place economy among the first and important virtues, and public debt as the greatest of dangers. To preserve our independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our choice between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. If we can prevent the government from wasting the labours of the people under the pretense of caring for them, they will be happy.”*

This profound intellect of Mr. Jefferson will be later used as a formula by the Elitists to take back the Empire they progressively began to lose.

## **THE PARTIES SPLIT**

In 1828 America elected the seventh President of the United States, Andrew Jackson. Jackson, coming from poverty, gained many of his supporters from the Democratic-Republican party and they adopted a new name—the Democratic party.<sup>12</sup>

Americans regarded the election of Jackson as a triumph for the rough, democratic West over the wealthier, more conservative East. Western states imposed few voting restrictions. Being sympathetic to the less privileged, the slogan of Jackson was “Let the People Rule” symbolized the broad popular movement he led. The so-called Jacksonian Democracy represented not only western frontiersmen and farmers, but also eastern workingmen and intellectuals. Its program of social reform was designed to benefit the people of all regions. This program included eliminating property qualifications for voting; abolishing both imprisonment for debt and severe sentences for minor crimes; widening the public-school system; encouraging farmers to settle on public lands; and letting workers form labor unions. It stood for a watch over what Jackson termed “the moneyed interest” and “the multitude of corporations with exclusive privileges.”<sup>13</sup> The Federalist Party was all but finished at this time in history, although some of its party

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12 **DEMOCRAT.** An advocate of democracy; a member of the Democratic Party; One of the two major political parties in the United States, owing its origin to a split in the Democratic-Republican Party under Andrew Jackson in 1828 (Jacksonian). Source is from World Book.

13 Source is from World Book.

members still lingered in the balance. Most of the members had converted into a party referred to as the Whig Party.<sup>14</sup> One of the interesting characteristics of this party is that they were against the Masonic Orders—it wanted to eliminate them from involvement in government. The party later transformed into the Republican Party<sup>15</sup> in 1854.

## REPUBLIC V DEMOCRACY

It should be noted that currently we do not have a pure representative democracy (republican government) due to a breach of parameters which had been set forth in the Federalist Papers and Constitution for the United States of America.

To set the premise in the purpose of a republican form of government—as guaranteed to the states by Article IV, section 4 of the Constitution—some reference needs to be made first. Look at definitive information from James Madison in Federalist Paper No. 10:

*“A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place. . . The two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic are: First, the delegation of the government, in the latter, to a small number of citizens elected by the rest; Secondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended.”*

To continue defining the difference between a democracy and a republic, James Madison further stated in Federalist Paper No. 14:

*“It is, that in a democracy, the people meet and exercise the government in person; in a republic, they assemble and administer it by their representatives and agents. A democracy, consequently, will be confined to a small spot. A republic may be extended over a large region.”*

Now the following definitions from Bouvier’s Law will set further premise for what is needed for your understanding of the altered government which you now live under:

- **REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.** A government in the republican form; a government of the people; it is in opposition to a monarchical or aristocratic.
- **DEMOCRACY.** That form of government in which the sovereign power is exercised by the people in a body, as was the practice in some of the states of Ancient Greece; the term representative democracy has been given to a republican government like that of the United States.
- **ARISTOCRACY.** Form of government that the sovereign power is exercised by a small number of persons to the exclusion of the remainder of the people.
- **ARISTODEMOCRACY.** A form of government where the power is divided between the great men of the nation and the people.

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14 **WHIG.** A 19th-century American political party formed to oppose the Democratic Party and favoring high tariffs and a loose interpretation of the Constitution; also the party was against the Masonic Orders. It was succeeded by the Republican party in 1855. *Source: World Book.*

15 **REPUBLICAN.** One who favors a republic as the best form of government; one of the two primary political parties of the United States, organized in 1854 to oppose slavery; the Democratic-Republican Party, a former political party of the United States, organized in 1792 by Thomas Jefferson. *Source is from World Book.*

- **OCHLOCRACY.** A government where the authority is in the hands of the multitude; the abuse of a democracy.

The above definitions are of pure nature; note that the United States is suppose to have a Representative Democracy; please also note an Ochlocracy (mobocracy)<sup>16</sup> is an abuse of a democracy which is in the hands of the masses; further note that an Aristo-democracy is a government put in the hands of an aristocratic (privileged) few.

There is a fine balance between a Representative Democracy and a Democracy; such line is that of the originally prescribed Representative Democracy being turned into that of an Ochlocracy. This is accomplished by the usurpation of the principles that were inherent in the Constitution when it was established and institution. We must examine how the people of America had these factored principles imposed. There are two major factors instituted to create a quasi-pure democracy of aristodemocracy, via ochlocracy:

**One)** People no longer have to own land for the right of suffrage; and,

**Two)** The 14th Amendment which combined the multitude to a small area.

First let us go over the premise of suffrage (representation) based on land ownership. This is detailed in Federalist Paper No. 35 by Alexander Hamilton:

*“Every landholder will therefore have a common interest to keep the taxes on land as low as possible. . . the man who understands those principles best will be least likely to resort to oppressive expedients, or sacrifice any particular class of citizens to the procurement of revenue.”*

Where does Mr. Hamilton get base for the above premise? As history, and legal fact, sets forth, a king (monarchy) has dominion of the land that his people live on. A king is considered the sovereign due to this fact. This same legal fact is (was)<sup>17</sup> true for the people of America. See this definition from Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, 1856:

- **SOVEREIGNTY.** Strictly speaking, in our republican forms of government, the absolute sovereignty of the nation is in the people of the nation; and the residuary sovereignty of each state, not granted to any of its public functionaries, is in the people of the state.

They use of the word nation in the above definition was used in the federal or collective sense. In other words: the “quasi-nation” formed by the federation.

Now, this brings us to the Fourteenth Amendment. This amendment destroyed the sovereignty of the people under the color of law.<sup>18</sup> The Fourteenth Amendment, in legal operation—or under the color of law, removes people from the land and fundamentally installs them in the 10 square miles known as Washington DC. In other words: the Union is now the “national” government; states are considered the political subdivisions of the federal government, a government which generally—under the US Constitution—has nothing to do with the people of America. A “citizen of the United States” is subject to

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16 **Mobocracy.** Political control by a mob. The mass of common people as the source of political control. *American Heritage Dictionary*. Also see Marxist term: proletariat.

17 The 14th Amendment, under color of law, destroys this inherent sovereignty of the states.

18 **Color of Law.** The appearance or semblance, without the substance, of legal right. *Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th edition*. see also government de facto, Black’s Law Deluxe, 6th edition

this foreign control (federal government). This unconscionable displacement of the people of America causes representative interference (dictatorial) from other states, which intrudes on other states' nations. The Fourteenth Amendment has several other evil collateral effects too numerous to go into in this article, however it must be stated that these effects are not what Thomas Jefferson would consider to be concurrent to his beliefs whatsoever. In accord, to further set the premise for a representative form of democracy, this was stated in Federalist Paper No. 10 by James Madison:

*“The effect of the first difference is, on the one hand, to refine and enlarge the public views, by passing them through the medium of a chosen body of citizens, whose wisdom may best discern the true interest of their country. . . the representatives must be raised to a certain number, in order to guard against the cabals of a few; and that, however large it may be, they must be limited to a certain number, in order to guard against the confusion of a multitude.”*

The multitude is the sum of the people within a state/nation. This will be gone over in more detail in the next section; however the representatives were to act as a buffer between the people to prevent a small interest group to over power the majority. James Madison further stated his representative premise in Federalist Paper No. 10:

*“The other point of difference is, the greater number of citizens and extent of territory which may be brought within the compass of republican than of democratic government; and it is this circumstance principally which renders factious combinations less to be dreaded in the former than in the latter. The smaller the society, the fewer probably will be the distinct parties and interests composing it; the fewer the distinct parties and interests, the more frequently will a majority be found of the same party; and the smaller the number of individuals composing a majority, and the smaller the compass within which they are placed, the more easily will they concert and execute their plans of oppression. Extend the sphere, and you take in a greater variety of parties and interests; you make it less probable that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens.”*

This is the formula for the states representation. It provides for equality of law throughout the state to prevent the intrusion of a small group to intrude on the rights of others. In a general effect the Fourteenth Amendment mandates equality throughout the United States and in effect creating a “One Nation Under Fraud”. Accordingly, said amendment allows states/republics to be dictatorially controlled by Washington DC,<sup>19</sup> which affects all such nations within the Union. This intrudes on the separate republics (nations) in violation of the Tenth Amendment; and it is fully repugnant to the outlined Constitutional premises; moreover the 14th Amendment violates the Law of Nations under principles of natural law. In this de facto form, instead of government that goes outward from each republics' towns and counties to the state government and therewith to the federal government, it now goes inward from this formula, in other words. . . BACKWARDS!

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19 The United States Supreme Court after the Civil War in regard to federal citizenship: “The citizen cannot complain, because he has voluntarily submitted himself to such a form of government. He owes allegiance to the two departments, so to speak, and within their respective spheres must pay the penalties which each exacts for disobedience to its laws.”

Again this destroys the representative premise and creates despotism; moreover, violates the Ninth and Tenth Amendments of the Constitution. Accordingly, it is asked: Are the current Representatives really in fact<sup>20</sup> representatives, or are they acting as a despotic and/or totalitarian unit? With that question posed, let us now look at the definition of representative and agent, respectively, below from American Heritage Dictionary:

- **REPRESENTATIVE.** One that serves as a delegate or an agent for another, *e.g.* Senator
- **AGENT.** One empowered to act for or represent another, *e.g.* Representative

A Representative is considered to be a delegate or an agent, and an Agent acts for or represents someone. In other words: the Senators and Representatives are to wear two different hats. The dual intention can be found in a statement made by James Madison. It can be found in Federalist Paper No. 14:

*“It is, that in a democracy, the people meet and exercise the government in person; in a republic, they assemble and administer it by their representatives and agents.”*

### **REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS!**

In other words a Senator (representative) should act as a statesman in favored matters, and a Representative (agent) acts on behalf of the orders of the people, or body politic. In other words: the wishes of the people, not the representatives. In view of these matters: see the definition of statesman from American Heritage Dictionary:

- **STATESMAN:** A political leader regarded as a disinterested promoter of the public good.
- **POLITICIAN:** One who is actively involved in politics, especially party politics. One who seeks personal or partisan gain, often by scheming and maneuvering.

So, this question is posed: Are your elected officials doing what you tell them, or are they strictly rulers/guardians acting as a totalitarian unit being swayed by special interests?

Such “despotic concern” can be found in Federalist Paper No. 10 by Madison:

*“Men of factious tempers, of local prejudices, or of sinister designs, may, by intrigue, by corruption, or by other means, first obtain the suffrages, and then betray the interests, of the people.”*<sup>21</sup>

Well. . . think you’ll agree. . . we are back to square one — THE EMPIRE!

### **FORWARD TO DEBTOR NATIONS**

So what is the problem? Well, it is that of an age old one:

*“The rich get richer, and the poor get poorer.”*

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20 **In Fact.** Actual, real; as distinguished from implied or inferred. Resulting from the acts of parties (*e.g.* 14th amend), instead of from the act or intendment of law. *Black’s Law, 6th.*

21 **Demagogue.** 1. A leader who obtains power by means of impassioned appeals to the emotions and prejudices of the populace. 2. A leader of the common people in ancient times.

Currently the Elitists have gained back their Empire. How was this accomplished? Herein presented the Federalists split into two parties, which are still present today. But has the Federalist (Elitist) Party really disappeared? Currently, are there actually two political parties: the Democrats and Republicans? Or, would you say that these two parties work together like as an indistinguishable unit?<sup>22</sup>

In the last section it was brought to light that an Ochlocracy. . . is a Democracy which is in the hands of the masses? America has a Representative Democracy. . . so how can a true Ochlocracy be established? In a true sense: It cannot, as there is the representative buffer. However, can that buffer be swayed into a mobocracy by using the “common people” as a tool to achieve such a government? To create debtor nations for the Elite you need a source for debt payment. How do you create debtor payment source? Gradually, by giving them handouts (doles), before you know it all people are: Human Resources.

If you will recall when Mr. Jefferson established the Democratic-Republican Party he was against the Federalist Party and wanted the government in the hands of the people (both middle and lower classes)<sup>23</sup> and out of the hands of the ruling Elite.<sup>24</sup> When Andrew Jackson established his Jacksonian Democracy—he being from a lower class than Jefferson<sup>25</sup>—chose to go after “the moneyed interest” and “the privileged multitude of corporations.” Jackson’s measures appeared to be worthy, however he unwittingly initiated a factor that was the beginning of the end:

#### THE ELIMINATION OF PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING!

As herein set forth, the original premise was to allow suffrage—pursuant to common law of each state/nation—to land owners only,<sup>26</sup> not the so-called common people.

At this point you may be thinking suffrage based on land ownership is prejudicial to the people of lower class who did not own land;<sup>27</sup> however this stipulation is of great insightfulness. Accordingly, if you remember Thomas Jefferson stated:

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22 Is this your government defined in the United States Code?

“Title 8 United States Code § 1101. Definitions. The term “totalitarian party” means an organization which advocates the establishment in the United States of a totalitarian dictatorship or totalitarianism. The terms “totalitarian dictatorship” and “totalitarianism” mean and refer to systems of government not representative in fact, characterized by the existence of a single political party, organized on a dictatorial basis, with so close an identity between such party and its policies and the governmental policies of the country in which it exists, that the party and the government constitute an indistinguishable unit.”

23 Marxist equivalent: bourgeois and proletariat respectively.

24 See Federalist Papers: “RULER” is used extensively throughout the series. Prima facie evidence of tyranny. Such notwithstanding, they are a source to establish what the new federal government was all about, not to mention the intentions of the Federalists.

25 Interesting! Although not yet drafted, Jackson had principles which are found in the Communist Manifesto: Public school education: Plank 10; Encouraging farmers to settle on public lands: Plank 8. Also encouraged credit, promoting materialism, by abolishing imprisonment for debt. CREDIT which causes massive DEBT is the #1 one problem!

26 The Constitution has nothing to do with who votes; it is up to the states under doctrine of common law, *i.e.* custom and usages of the body politic.

27 Is there enough land for everyone? YES!. . . the federal government is hoarding millions and millions of acres. Were the original premises for representation (voting) of land ownership demanding? NO! In Federalist Paper No. 35 Hamilton stated: “No tax can be laid on land

*“If we can prevent the government from wasting the labours of the people under the pretense of caring for them, they will be happy.”*

It appears Mr. Jefferson was against SOCIALISM.

Do you really believe that over half the people in America want handouts from the government and to pay for those who are not willing to work for what they have? In other words be BABY-SAT by government? It is highly doubtful.

Accordingly, socialism is simply to be understood as government getting involved with the lives of the people, which includes handling their affairs. Socialism is how the debt system has been created. This is how it was accomplished:

**One)** THEY created a mobocracy by letting the masses vote;

**Two)** THEY brought everyone into one control point, *i.e.* the federal government via the Fourteenth Amendment political system;

**Three)** THEY are having people vote for their own legislative dictatorial faction, *i.e.* U.S. Senators via Seventeenth Amendment;

**Four)** THEY installed a private Central Bank with its own private currency, *i.e.* Federal Reserve System, a main communist plank;

**Five)** THEY created a tax system—*i.e.* income tax via Sixteenth Amendment scheme—to help pay for the debt created by a dole system;

**Six)** THEY created a dole system to lull all people into complacency, *i.e.* Welfare, Social Security, etc.—which mainly burdens the middle class;

**Seven)** THEY conditioned people by telling them they are free, *e.g.* via controlled Public School Education; THEY created real-life Bogeymen such as Hitler and the Communists—all such world events created by THEY, as THEY have the financial resources to pull-off such orchestrations.

The plot that is accomplished is two pronged:

**1)** It creates the mega-work force (Human Resources) for the Elite; and,

**2)** The World Elite are collecting interest of the federal debt created by the dole system and the cost of the wars, which have been to create the New World Order. The social security system—which purports to be a feeble retirement system—effectively controls the work force for the Elite via the government. As the dole system has created massive public debt, more people—now even middle class women—are forced to work.

ERGO: The Elite sustain a greater labor force for their multi-national corporations and the supplementary workers are also paying income tax. This tax is going to their private banks in payment of the public debt created by the dole system and the wars.

All Planned?. . . YES!. . . Welcome to servitude of the World Elite (via the ruling class).

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which will not affect the proprietor of millions of acres as well as the proprietor of a single acre.” A single acre to allow representation and suffrage. Minimal, so what was the problem?

**SUMMARY**

Is the United States of America being run pursuant to the original Constitution?

NO!. . . NOT EVEN CLOSE!

The wishes of the minority are being forced on the majority against their will based on the doctrine of custom and usage. . . wherefore:

- 1) The Representative Democracy's purpose has been destroyed; and,
- 2) Purported representation is acting as a quasi-tyrannical/totalitarian unit.

ERGO: an ARISTODEMOCRACY via a HYBRID-MOBOCRACY!

In other words. . . so-called DEMOCRACY!. . . not several REPUBLICS under what was originally termed to be a Republican form of Government.

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## ADDENDUM

To further your understanding in knowing the difference between a Republican form of Government and a Government in form of a Democracy, below is language taken from a 156 page book compiled and issued by the United States War Department. The book was released on November 30, 1928. This particular manual set forth the definitions of a Democracy and of a Republic as defined by the United States government at the time.

See the relevant difference below:

**DEMOCRACY:** A government of the masses. Authority derived through mass meeting or any other form of direct expression. Results in mobocracy. Attitude toward property is communistic-negating property rights. Attitude toward law is that the will of the majority shall regulate, whether is be based upon deliberation or governed by passion, prejudice, and impulse, without restraint or regard to consequences. Results in demagogism, license, agitation, discontent, anarchy.

**REPUBLIC:** Authority is derived through the election by the people of public officials best fitted to represent them. Attitude toward law is the administration of justice in accord with fixed principles and established evidence, with a strict regard to consequences. A greater number of citizens and extent of territory may be brought within its compass. Avoids the dangerous extreme of either tyranny or mobocracy. Results in statesmanship, liberty, reason, justice, contentment, and progress. Is the standard form of government throughout the world. A republic is a form of government under a constitution which provides for the election of: 1) an executive; and 2) a legislative body, who working together in a representative capacity, have all the power of appointment, all power of legislation, all power to raise revenue and appropriate expenditures, and are required to create; 3) a judiciary to pass upon the justice and legality of their government acts and to recognize; 4) certain inherent individual rights. Take away any one or more of those four elements and you are drifting into autocracy. Add one or more to those four elements and you are drifting into democracy.

During the “Bank Holiday” that transpired during the 1930’s, the 32nd President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1933-1945), conveyed orders from the White House which directed that all copies of the manual were to be withdrawn from the government printing office and military posts; and without explanation it was to be destroyed. Interestingly, Roosevelt was said to have stated:

*“There is not a dimes worth of difference between  
the Republicans and the Democrats.”*

- Title 8 United States Code § 1101. Definitions. The term “totalitarian party” means an organization which advocates the establishment in the United States of a totalitarian dictatorship or totalitarianism. The terms “totalitarian dictatorship” and “totalitarianism” mean and refer to systems of government not representative in fact, characterized by the existence of a single political party, organized on a dictatorial basis, with so close an identity between such party and its policies and the governmental policies of the country in which it exists, that the party and the government constitute an indistinguishable unit.