

# **Republic Truth vs. Democracy Fraud**

The Following Law Definitions are presented word for word, firmly discerning and denoting the distinctions made between the constitutionally – sanctioned Republic, verses the colorably imposed Democracy, which has been contemporarily propagated by questionable, plausible, and less-than-loyal politicians, military officers, social engineers, and school teachers, etc. For law verification of their criminality, (See the United States Constitution Article IV, Section 4).

These official excerpts are derived from “**The Soldier’s Training Manual – TM2000**” as issued under the Authority of the Government, by ‘The War Department’ of the United States Republic North America; Dated November 30, 1928.

The reader is advised to be cognizant of the ‘Supreme Law of the Land’ (Constitution) when reading, analyzing and considering the serious social and political violations and ramifications involved in the exposure of this military information! Also keep in mind the following law-binding facts concerning the Official Oath of ‘The Commander and Chief’ (President); every soldier(s) who enlists; and any soldier(s) who were drafted into any branch of military service under the Authority of, or under the Jurisdiction of, the United States Republic. The following is an excerpt from that solemn Oath, as taken by law by all military personnel:

*“I swear or affirm to defend the United States and the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic”.*

## **United States Constitution**

### **Article IV, Section 4**

*Section 4: The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.*

# The Soldier's Training Manual TM2000: United States War Department: November 30, 1928

TM2000-25: 118 – 120

## 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 it be based upon deliberation or governed by passion, prejudice, and impulse, without restraint or regard to consequences. Results in demagogism, license, agitation, discontent, anarchy.*

TM2000-25: 120 – 121

## REPUBLIC

*Authority is derived through the election by the people of public officials best fitted to represent them. Attitude toward property is respect for laws and individual rights, and a sensible economic procedure. Attitude toward law is the administration of justice in accord with fixed principles and established evidence, with 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.*

## ANCILLARY DEFINITIONS:

**Mobocracy:** government by a mob. The mob as a ruling body.  
– *Oxford Universal Dictionary – 1933.*

**The Legal Definitions of 'Treason'**, excerpted from: "H.C. Black's Law Dictionary": Definitions of the Terms and Phrases of American and English Jurisprudence, Ancient and Modern – *Revised Fourth Edition, West Publishing Company, 1968.*; and from "*The Oxford Universal Dictionary – 1933.*"; and from *Britannica World Language Dictionary - 1965.*

**Treason:** is the offense of attempting by overt acts to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance; or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power. Treason consists of two elements: adherence to the enemy, and ren-

dering him aid and comfort. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies.

### **“Misprision of Treason”:**

- (1) A contempt against the sovereign, the government, or the courts of justice, including not only contempts of court, properly so called, but also all forms of seditious or disloyal conduct and leze-majesty;
- (2) maladministration of high public office, including peculation of the public funds;
- (3) a neglect or light account made of a crime, that is, failure in the duty of a citizen to endeavor to prevent the commission of a crime, or, having knowledge of its commission, to reveal it to the proper authorities; and the concealment of something which ought to be revealed. – *Black’s Law Dictionary*.

**Treason:** the act of betraying; betrayal of the trust undertaken or reposed in any one; a breach of faith, treachery. A violation by a subject of his allegiance to his sovereign or to the state. Misprision. – *Oxford Universal Dictionary*.

**Treason:** betrayal, treachery, or breach of allegiance or of obedience toward the sovereign or government. Treason against the United States is declared by the Constitution (Article III, Section 3) to “consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.” A breach of faith; treachery. See synonyms under FRAUD. – *Britannica World Language Dictionary*.

**Fraud:** An intentional perversion of truth for the purpose of inducing another in reliance upon it to part with some valuable thing belonging to him, or to surrender a legal right; a false representation of a matter of fact, whether by words or by conduct; by false or misleading allegations, or by concealment of that which should have been disclosed, which deceives and is intended to deceive another, so that he shall act upon it to his legal injury. Fraud is a generic term, embracing all multifarious means which human ingenuity can devise, and which are resorted to by one individual to get the advantage over another by false suggestions or by suppression of truth, and includes all surprise, trick, cunning, dissembling, and any other unfair way by which another is cheated. “Bad Faith” and Fraud are synonymous, and also synonyms of dishonesty, infidelity, faithlessness, perfidy, unfairness, etc., and consists of some deceitful practice or willful device, resorted to with the intent to deprive another of his right, or in some manner to do him an injury. As distinguished from negligence, it is always positive, and intentional.

– *Black’s Law Dictionary*.

**Crime:** A positive or negative act in violation of penal law; an offense against the State. “Crime” and “Misdemeanor”, properly speaking, are synonymous terms; though in common usage “crime” is made to denote such offences as are of a deeper and more atrocious dye. Crimes are those wrongs which the government notices as injuries to the public, and punishes in what is called a “criminal proceeding” in its own name. A crime may be defined to be any act done in violation of those duties which an individual owes to the community, and for the breach of which the law has provided that the offender shall make satisfaction to the public. A crime or public offense is an act committed or omitted in violation of a law forbidding or commanding it, and to which it is annexed, upon conviction, either of the following punishments:

- (1) Death
- (2) Imprisonment
- (3) Fine
- (4) Removal from office
- (5) Disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit in this State.

**A Crime or Misdemeanor** shall consist in a violation of the public law, in the commission of which there shall be a union of ‘act’ and ‘intention’, or criminal negligence.  
– *Black’s Law Dictionary*.

**Foreign:** Belonging to another nation or country; belonging or attached to another jurisdiction; made, done, or rendered in another state or jurisdiction; subject to another jurisdiction; operating or solvable in another territory; extrinsic, outside, extraordinary; Nonresident. As to foreign “Administrator,” “Assignment,” “Attachment,” “Bill of Exchange,” “Charity,” “Commerce,” “Corporation,” “County,” “Creditor,” “Divorce,” “Document,” “Domicile,” “Factor,” “Judgment,” “Jury,” “Minister,” “Plea,” “Port,” “State,” “Vessel,” and “Voyage”, see those titles.  
– *Black’s Law Dictionary*

**Domestic:** Pertaining, belonging, or relating to a home, a domicile, or to the place of birth, origin, creation, or transaction. As to domestic “Administrators,” “Assignments,” “Attachments,” “Bill of Exchange,” “Commerce,” “Corporations,” “Creditors,” “Factors,” “Fixtures,” “Judgment,” and “Manufacture,” see those titles.  
– *Black’s Law Dictionary*.

The following are excerpts from the book, “A History of The United States” by Harry Williams, of *Louisiana State University*, Richard N. Current, *University of Wisconsin* and Frank Freidel, *Harvard University*. *Second Edition– Printed*

...The Republican Party in each Southern State rested on the basis of the Negro voters. [pg. 23]

...Republican power in the South depended on three supports: the Negro vote, Republican control of the national government and particularly of the presidency, and the presence of federal troops in the South. [pg. 25]

...Reconstruction was the transforming changes that occurred in the entire nation between 1865 and 1877, the year when Southern whites overthrew the last Republican state governments in their section and ended political Reconstruction. [pg. 7]

...All attempts of the rich whites to dominate the Negro vote failed, and finally the promoters joined the general white opposition to Radical Reconstruction. [pg. 24]

...By one method or another, legal or illegal, every white man was to be forced to join the Democratic Party or leave the community. By similar methods, every Negro male was to be excluded from political action; in a few states he was permitted to vote – if he voted Democratic. [pg. 28]

...Lincoln’s Proclamation asked the South to recognize the reality that slavery was dead – but it did not require that a State formally abolish slavery as an institution. [pg. 12]

...The Black Codes were the South’s solution for the problem of the Negro laborer and its substitute for slavery as a white-supremacy device. [pg. 6]

...Some States passed their laws for the specific purpose of forcing the Negroes back to the plantations and farms. Socially the Codes were designed to govern relations between the races to define the position of the former slaves in the Southern Society, and to invest the Negroes with a recognized and legal although subordinate status. [pg. 16]

...Those who contended that education and economic progress was inadequate, and advocated more militant methods, expressed themselves through a somewhat loose organization known as “The Niagara Movement”. But in 1909, after a race riot in Springfield, Illinois, they came together to establish the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [N.A.A.C.P.] although most of the officers of the new society were whites, the guiding spirit was W. E. B. DuBois. [pg. 445]