

THE BIG LIE: Democracy

[To The Reader: This file contains important historical information on the subject of democracy. After finishing this short tract you will realize how little you were taught in all your years of schooling when it comes to such a simple subject, and how much you have learned here in just a few minutes of reading. The facts are quite startling and the implications are much more so. It may even leave you a little disillusioned, but the real American patriot will not keep silent and hide his head in the sand. He will act! How much of a patriot are you?]

Today, when we read the word “democracy”, we may hear the word “freedom” or the word “justice”. Whatever it is we hear in that word we hold “good” feelings about it - proud feelings, feelings of security and happiness. When we were born we knew nothing; now we are a product of our society where all Americans have become conditioned to the phrase:

“This is a Democracy!”

No one would even think of questioning the commonplace fact that our country is a democracy. But anyone who has done sufficient extracurricular study of history has finally been forced to ask themselves what was previously considered a “silly question”....

Is America a Democracy?

First things first: How many times does the word “democracy” appear in the *Declaration of Independence*? In the *Constitution of the United States*? And, knowing that each state has its own written constitution, how many times can the word be found in any of them individually? It may come as a surprise to most Americans today to learn that any and all of these original documents do not mention the word “democracy” even once! But it may then be said, “Well, our Constitution may not mention the word “democracy” explicitly, but it is clear from the Preamble what is meant when they used the words ‘We the People...do ordain and establish’“. This, however, is a very weak argument;

ignorance of what a democracy really is shows through.

Democracy is basically MAJORITY rule in regard to legislation: there are no fixed standards of right and wrong - whatever the majority says becomes law without regard to standards or guidelines to keep them in check in legislating against peoples' rights. If the majority is coaxed by a cunning politician to scream for the euthanizing of all people over 80 years for economic or so-called "humanitarian" reasons, it becomes the law. But this is not America.

The *Declaration of Independence* states emphatically that men are "endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights" and that "governments are instituted" to protect them. Therefore, in 1787, "We the People" established a **Constitutional Republic** - a government of LAW (and not of people) where the majority is *subservient* to the "unalienable rights" conforming with the Ten Commandments, only "some" of which were enumerated (to better explicitly secure them) in the Bill of Rights and later Amendments. **America is not a Democracy but a Constitutional Republic. The difference is quite significant!**

At this point one may feel a little confused, as though new terms have either been invented or twisted in order to support a specious argument. This feeling is quite natural. What must now be given quotes by our founding fathers not only to prove this to be true, but to go so far as to show that, not only did they create a Constitutional Republic, but in doing so were specifically trying to avoid and prevent a democracy - a democracy which they held to be a disaster to human rights:

"...democracies have ever been the spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security, or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths."

James Madison, "Father of the Constitution"

"It has been observed that a pure democracy, if it were practicable, would be the most perfect government. Experience has proven that no position is more false than this. The ancient democracies in which the people themselves deliberated never

possessed one good feature of government. Their very character was tyranny; their figure deformity.”

* * *

“We are a Republican Government. Real liberty is never found in despotism or the extremes of democracy.”

Alexander Hamilton

Edmund Randolph, during the Convention of 1787, said that the object for which the delegates had met was. . .

“. . . to provide a cure for the evils under which the United States labored; that in tracing these evils to their origin every man had found it in the turbulence and trials of democracy....”

Our founding fathers were intent on not letting history repeat itself. And it is not just they who recognized the distinction between these two forms of government. It just represents the fact that democracy was historically understood as an evil to be avoided. Other important personages in history confirm this:

“Between a balanced republic and a democracy, the difference is like that between order and chaos.”

John Marshall, Chief justice of Supreme Court 1801-1835

“Democracy is necessarily despotism”

Immanuel Kant, German philosopher

“If you establish a democracy, you must in due time reap the fruits of a democracy. You will in due season have great impatience of public burdens, combined in due season with great increase of public expenditure. You will in due season have wars entered into from passion and not from reason; and you will in due season submit to peace ignominiously sought and ignominiously obtained, which will diminish your authority and perhaps endanger your independence. You will in due season find your property is less valuable, and your freedom less complete.”

Benjamin Disraeli, to British House of Commons,
1850

“Democracies are prone to war, and war consumes them.”
W. H. Seward, American statesman (d. 1872)

“I have long been convinced that institutions purely democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty or civilization, or both.”
Thomas Babington Macaulay, Engl. statesmen (d. 1859)

“Democracy becomes a government of bullies tempered by editors.”
Ralph Waldo Emerson, American essayist (d.1882)

“Remember, Democracy never lasts long. It soon wastes, exhausts and murders itself! There never was a democracy that 'did not commit suicide.'“
Samuel Adams, American political figure (d. 1803)

George Washington, in his first inaugural address, dedicated himself to:

“the preservation. . . of the republican model of government.”

The Soldiers training manual issued by the U.S. War Department on November 30, 1928, sets forth the definitions of democracy and of a republic (TM2000-25):

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.

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 a strict regard to consequences.
Avoids the dangerous extremes of either tyranny or mobocracy.
Results in statesmanship, liberty, reason, justice, contentment, and progress.”

The founding fathers of our country designed our Republic with the deliberate intention of avoiding a democracy because they knew the history of erring mankind well; experience has shown how easily the people could be turned into a mob at an instance notice. Therefore, they created a government of fixed principles and efficient checks and balances in order to secure our “unalienable” rights and prevent any MAJORITY from violating them through legislation due to an influence by fear, passion, persuasive politicians, pressure groups and dispensers of “news.” As **Thomas Jefferson** put it:

...to bind men down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution.

A question may now arise in the reader's mind: If democracy was considered evil by our founding fathers, then why did Thomas Jefferson found the **Democratic Party**? The question arises for failure to differentiate between a GOVERNMENTAL democracy and a SOCIAL democracy. The premise must be considered first: our founding fathers DID in fact consider it an evil, and therefore there must be another connotation to the word.

Firstly, the Constitution did not demand that any particular Party be established, but that any man could freely run for an office. The natural and free establishment of a party allowed candidates to more efficiently gain supporters and money for a campaign. Today's virtual two-party system (Republican & Democrat) has unfortunately developed into a

sort of “political monopoly” which actually tends to hinder individual good men from being elected through lack of a party (and its money & support). The demise of America continues as the two established Parties become more elite and corrupted by this false notion of democracy, and other errors.

Our founding fathers were against a POLITICAL and not a SOCIAL democracy. A democratic society is one in which the people participate freely in the affairs of society by campaigning and electing representatives, where the rich and poor meet on equal terms without exclusion because of any “class distinction.” Naming the Party “Democratic” was in reference to this **social democracy** which every American favors as part of a free republic, and it simply designated the Party as a separate entity by a name for which it could be recognized and adhered to. A political democracy, which our founding fathers spoke against, as is clear above, is one where the unruly majority will inevitably determine laws at the highest level, where the simple fact of a “majority” decision is looked at as being wiser than immutable “inalienable” rights. A democracy is not American, and there is no security for the rights of the individual.

Where the word “democracy” can be found

It is most significant and appropriate to note where the word “democracy” can be found used in a favorable way. The well-known, infamous European document published in 1848 explicitly promotes a “democracy” as a necessary step to foment revolution. The document is known as the *Communist Manifesto*:

“the first step in the revolution by the working class, is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to win the battle of democracy.”

Karl Marx, 1848

Socialism (e.g., Communism, Fascism, Nazism, Fabianism and Marxism) is contrary to the principles and spirit of our Constitutional Republic. As a result of the French Revolution and the revolutions starting immediately upon the publication of the Communist Manifesto

1848, Europe was, by then, greatly imbued with these un-American and despotic principles. Men influenced by these foreign ideologies have favored the call for “democracy”.

As we all know, America is a melting-pot of nationalities. It is comprised of citizens who have emigrated to this country especially from Europe and Asia. Unfortunate it is that a great many persons imbued with these un-American principles destructive to freedom have brought their ideologies with them. The greatest influx of immigration into the U.S. was between 1880 and 1920. The lenient and inadequate immigration laws then in place had not a small part in helping slowly erode the foundations of our Republic. Many European revolutionaries could easily find freedom in the U.S. For example, during those years some two million Jews entered the United States - socialism/marxism being in general agreement with their beliefs; Marx and Lenin being Jews themselves, though more of the Reform, Humanist & Atheist variety. Because this may disturb the sensitivities of many people, some quotes from Jewish authorities themselves will be provided here to sufficiently corroborate these facts:

“The instinct of property, resulting from the attachment to the soil, does not exist for the Semites -- those nomads -- who never possessed and would never possess the land. Therefore their indisputably communist tendencies since the farthest antiquity.

One has only to mention the names of the great Jewish revolutionaries of the 19th and 20th centuries, the Karl Marx's, the Lassalles, the Eisners, the Bela Kuhns, the Trotskys, the Leon Blums, to thus enumerate the names of the theoreticians of modern socialism...The Jews have given many leaders to the maximalist movement and have played a considerable part in it.”

Kadmi Cohen, *Nomads*, page 85

“There is much in the fact of Bolshevism itself, in the fact that so many Jews are Bolshevists, in the fact that the ideals of Bolshevism at many points are consonant with the finest ideals of Judaism.”

The Jewish Chronicle, April 4, 1919.

“Every Jew who is sincerely interested in the plight of the

Jews... should realize that the best sons of the Jewish people are the Jewish Communists, and that the most faithful ally of the Jews... is the Communist Party.”

Jewish Life (N.Y.), May, 1938.

“At a mass meeting in New York City commemorating the anniversary of the death of Lenin, there were nearly 25,000 present. There were not 500 Gentile faces in that mob.”

B.A.M. Shapiro, *America's Great Menace*.

“In Democracy alone is the hope of the Jew.”

Alfred Cohen, President of the International B'nai B'rith, in New York *Herald-Tribune*, May 9, 1938.

“We Jews are certain that Judaism and Democracy are inseparable.”

Rabbi Israel M. Goldman, in the *American Hebrew Weekly*, November 3, 1939.

“The object of the American Jewish Congress is to defend Jewish rights at home and abroad, of all Jews -- and to defend American Democracy!”

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, in New York *Times*, June 13, 1938.

“Some call it Marxism; I call it Judaism!”

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, in an address from the Free Synagogue in New York.

“Marxism is the modern form of Jewish prophecy.”

Prof. Reinhold Niebur, before Jewish Institute of Religion, New York, October 3, 1934.

“That achievement, destined to figure in history as the overshadowing result of the world war, was largely the outcome of Jewish thinking, of Jewish discontent, of Jewish effort to reconstruct...”

The Bolshevik Revolution was largely the outcome of Jewish idealism. What it so powerfully contributed to accomplish in Russia, the same historic Jewish qualities of Jewish mind and heart are tending to produce in other countries.”

The American Hebrew, September 10, 1920.

“The Communists are Jewish controlled.”

The Jewish Transcript (Seattle, Washington),
May 29, 1936.

Political & Moral Principle: cannot be separated

It is important to emphasize that *political principle is found to go hand-in-hand with a like characteristic moral and religious principle* which promotes and supports those political principles. This is the reason why the most debated “political” issues are manifestly moral issues. The U.S. is statistically proven to be the greatest and freest government to-date, primarily because of its moral foundation and because its government was founded on LIMITED GOVERNMENT, the acknowledgment that the purpose of government is only to protect “inalienable rights” which we were given by God: that the state *does not* give us rights. A true American disposition can be shown by a quote from **George Washington** in 1796:

“Of all the dispositions and habits, which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.”

And John Adams:

“Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate for the government of any other.”

In addition, because government historically tends to become too involved and interfering in the affairs of the citizens, **George Washington** also expresses this view characteristic of our founding fathers and their desire for limited government:

“Government is not reason; it is not eloquence; it is force! Like fire, it is a dangerous servant and a fearful master.”

Also statistically proven, on the other side, is the fact that those Socialist governments which have stemmed from Marxist principle, including the promotion of democracy and revolution, have been the most cruel and most murderously inhumane regimes. Their principle is tyranny (unlimited governmental control) and a disregard for any inalienable rights - it is the state which gives and takes away men's rights whenever a few think it necessary for a cause. Government power is total and menacing. Likewise, this political ideology will also be accompanied necessarily by an accompanying religious ideology which in fact gives it its motive and driving force. We can just imagine what this is! **Karl Marx** sums it up well:

“Humanism is the denial of God, and the total affirmation of man.... Humanism is really nothing else but Marxism.”

It is true to say that it is more the ideology behind the type of government than the type of government itself that determines how free the people will be, and how secure their rights and happiness will be. It is more the mind of man that determines how the words on a government document will be used. *People make governments, not words on paper.* The Nobel-Prize-winning author and philosopher, **Alexander Solzhenitsyn** goes more into detail:

“Within the philosophical system of Marx and Lenin, and at the heart of their psychology, hatred of God is the principal driving force, more fundamental than their political and economic pretensions. Militant atheism is not merely incidental or marginal to Communist policy; it is not a side effect, but the central pivot. To achieve its diabolical ends, Communism needs to control a population devoid of religious and national feeling, and this entails the destruction of faith and nationhood. Communists proclaim both of these objectives openly, and just as openly go about carrying them out.”

We can hear it from **V.I. Lenin** himself:

“Every religious idea, every idea of a god, even flirting with the idea of god is unutterable vileness of the most dangerous kind.

Millions of sins, filthy deeds, acts of violence and physical contagions are far less dangerous than the subtle, spiritual idea of a god decked out in the smartest “ideological” costumes.”

From **Karl Marx** we can read a poem stating:

“Thus heaven I've forfeited,
I know it full well.
My soul, once true to God,
Is chosen for hell.”

The motivating beliefs of Marxism can be contrasted with the moral foundations of the U.S. republic, the very principles which made our country the freest and greatest to date: the **U.S. Supreme Court** stated as late as **1892**:

“Our laws and our institutions must necessarily be based upon and embody the teachings of the Redeemer of mankind. It is impossible that it should be otherwise; and in this sense and to this extent our civilization and our institutions are emphatically Christian.”

It was shortly after this date, at the turn of the century, that men influenced by Marxist and un-American godless theories were beginning to have a significant influence in U.S. government policy. And it was largely through the unprecedented “*World War*” that our government began having more direct political ties with the governments of Europe. At this time the slogan for the war became almost a household phrase - The war was said to be fought “*to make the world safe for democracy.*” Having a “world” at war was a *first*, yet at that time **Lenin** made the bold prediction (or was it merely a prediction?)-

“The World War will see the establishment of Communism in Russia; a second world war will extend its control over Europe; and a third world war will be necessary to make it worldwide.”

It is no mere coincidence that the most prominent and conspicuous

outcome of that World War was that the followers of Marx gained control of Russia by force in 1917 (and after WWII Russia became a world power and gained much of Europe). Under the guise of a “democratic majority” the Bolsheviks in 1917 were a very small *minority* compared to the whole Russian population. Yet, they created a tyranny which has proven to be more brutal, widespread and enduring than Hitler's. *The Russian people were completely fooled with promises of a better world!* But it was only better for the relatively few “socialists” taking control.

Great moves have been made since the first “World War” to fool Americans into thinking our government is a democracy, which it is not. As a result of this influence many elements of democracy and Socialism have unlawfully altered our original Republic under the pretext of being “necessary” or “humanitarian” programs. Some of the greatest strides in changing our Republic have been made around 1913, and largely since 1933. We have seen (above) the definition given in the U.S. Soldiers Training Manual in 1928. By 1952 the change in the Soldiers Manual is substantially altered:

“**Meaning of democracy:** Because the United States is a democracy, the majority of the people decide...”

The information here is all very straightforward. Democracy is anti-American and pro-Marxist - a means to foment revolution. Why is America kept in the dark about these simple facts? It is no accident. It is the implications that we as Americans should consider. The answer to this will become clearer in future compositions as they go more into detail about Socialism in general, the common base of all socialism, capitalism, specific socialist programs in the U.S. & how many of them were mentioned in the *Communist Manifesto*, what is behind Internationalism and other lies about related subjects, all accompanied by more interesting quotes! Now to end with an interesting quote from **Thomas Jefferson** which is even more fitting today:

“I really look with pity on the great body of my fellow citizens who, reading newspapers, live and die in the belief that they have known something of what has been passing in the world of

their times.”

If you can be in the dark on such a common issue as democracy, just think how equally misled you may be on other important issues, some of which have been touched upon here. The lovers of truth will be attentive and vigilant! Specious arguments are rampant.