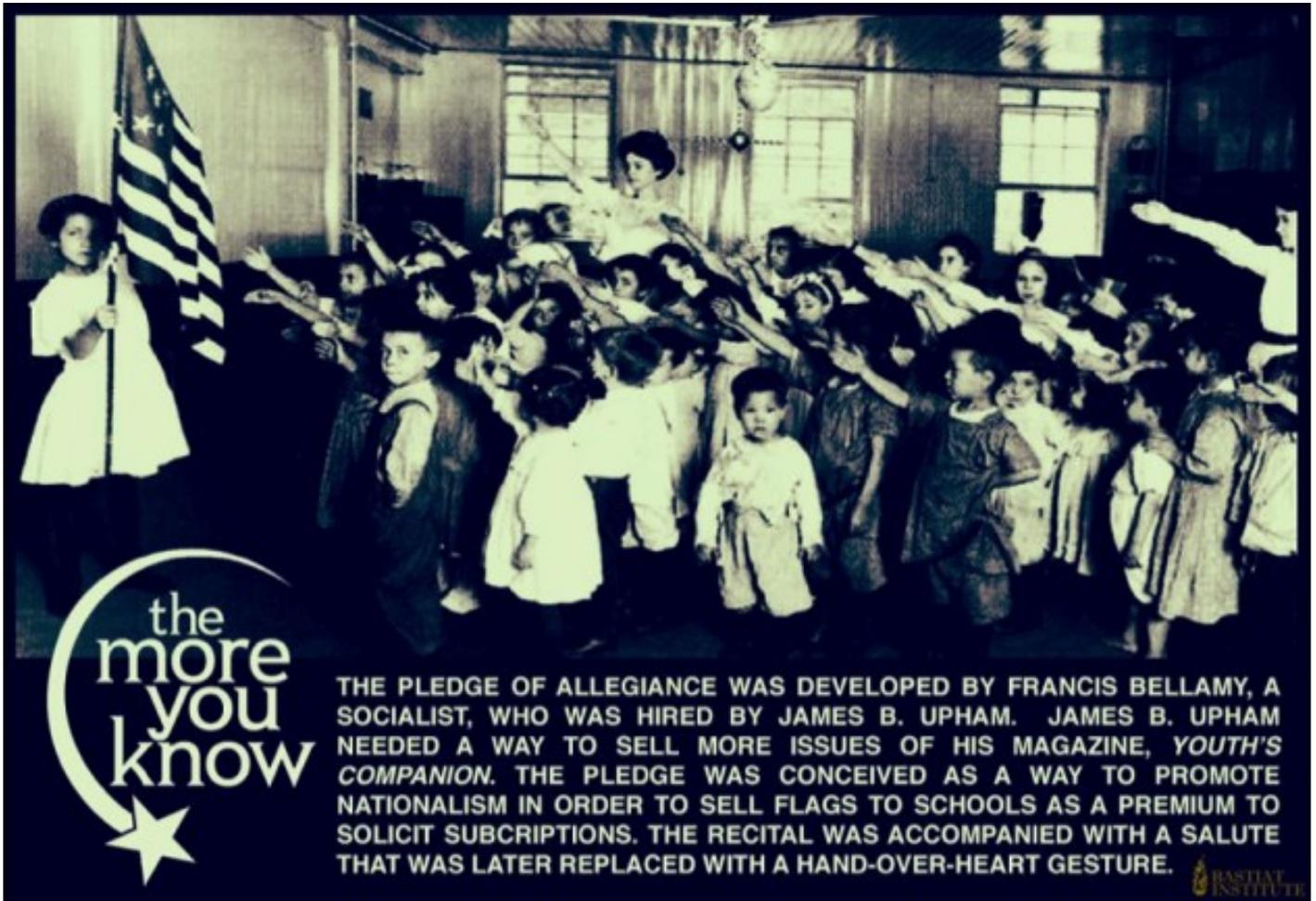


PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE



Part I of a 3 part commentary by Joan Hough

So today, you and your offspring fasten your eyes on our American flag—the flag our valiant U.S. Marine sons died for while planting it high on Iwo Jima--The flag, so many brave Americans have had placed on coffins containing their bodies brought home from a police action or a constitutionally declared World War. (Does any American military person get the United Nations flag on his coffin? Some must wear that UN hat.)

You place your right hands on your hearts and recite:

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of American and to the **REPUBLIC** for which it stands—**one nation** under God, **INDIVISIBLE** with **liberty** and **justice** for all."

How little you know about this pledge now considered so wonder-filled, so marvelous, so patriotic, and so important in United States history. Because the Pledge of Allegiance is a part of our American history, it behooves us to familiarize ourselves with the its history, so we will give consideration to that, but first, if you will, let us explore some rather fascinating facts about our famous pledge pertaining to the meanings of the words "Republic" and "indivisible."

America was not longer a true **REPUBLIC** when this bit of oral recitation was written in 1892 and adopted. (In fact, the author of the pledge, Francis Bellamy, loathed Republics, but more about that and him later.) There can be no honest denial of the truth—our nation was not one then, is NOT NOW A REPUBLIC, and has not been SINCE 1860. Several of our U.S. Presidents, including the current one, openly have declared ours a DEMOCRACY. (President Bush II, has not only declared it a Democracy, but has determined it our duty to take Democracy to the rest of the World—(whether they would have it or not, whether they have the ability/foundation to understand it or not). President Roosevelt took us into war to "make the world safe for Democracy."

Oddly, the word DEMOCRACY does not appear anywhere in the U.S. Constitution which was declared the LAW OF THE LAND by the very men who created our government. The Declaration of Independence, also, does not use that word. There can be no doubt that our founding fathers knew the meaning of the word, but, deliberately, rejected the word and rejected the form of government the word defines.

But now we, without our permission, have seen our national form of government converted from a Republic into a Democracy. (We might just as well have remained under the control of a King, for we have surrendered our Constitutional form of government.) Democracy is government by the masses. A single word best describes it—"mobocracy." Democracy can exist as a permanent form of government until voters discover they can vote themselves into all the wealth in the public treasury. Its death commences when voters put into office those candidates promising them the most goodies. (Does that ring a bell?) It is followed by dictatorship usually disguised as a form of socialism.

A perfect example of democracy is found in the early west when a collection of cowboys could decide to hang even an innocent range-interloper. The gang of cowboys voted for the hanging. The prisoner voted against it. The gang won. Majority ruled! The prisoner lost. Passion, prejudice, impulses ruled the day. The judgment was based on passions and not LAW. Democracy in action. Mob rule!

Sadly, most Americans, including most of our historians and grand scholars, appear unaware that even the word "Democracy" was an anathema to our nation's founding fathers. Our founding fathers knew that Democracies die far too early deaths, literally killing themselves. They knew democracies can become incredibly silly and obese—requiring the vote of many thousands of citizens on each little mundane matter...and reflecting the wishes of "the mob." Democracies become "mob rule." ...Democracies mutate into forms of Nazism/ socialism/Communism--all a single form of government which hides under its skirts, dictators and "oligarchs" (small numbers of elitist controllers).

And what is a Republic? It is a form of government in which all power rests in the citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by their representatives-- the men and women whom the people put into office. These elected representatives of the people must govern according to definite rules of law (the U.S. Constitution) and not as the results of greed or passion. A Republic is a government based on LAW. In a Democracy, the majority always rules, even when the majority is crazed. In a Republic, the law controls government itself. The power of government is limited by the law. The law in our America is found in the U.S. Constitution. The law protects the people from the government—(or it did when the U.S. government obeyed the Constitution.)

The founding fathers, scorning a Democratic type of government, chose instead to give us a vastly superior form of government--a Republic --which we have been unable to keep! We have let it die or, more truthfully, we have let our adored politicians in the Oval Office, in Congress, and in the Supreme Court murder it.

When did the killing start? When we understand the ramifications to the answer for that question, we understand why the word "indivisible" reflects a lie perpetrated on Americans and the world since the 1860's.

'INDIVISIBLE' --meaning, our nation "Cannot be divided." But is that so? Is this true? Did the South have the legal right to divide itself from the New England states?--from the North? Was secession then and is it now still legal? Despite the government's control of public school curricula. teacher education and textbooks, despite the government's continued, sustained efforts to cover up the crimes of the past, there are now at least a few million people in America who know secession is legal—was then, is now! Many Americans in the North, as well as the South, are positive that this is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Certainly, prior to the War, every graduate of West Point was taught that secession was the Constitutional right of every state in the nation. Even General Sherman, General Sheridan, and General Grant learned the same truth at West Point that U.S. hero soldiers, Jeff Davis and Robert E. Lee learned there about the legality of secession. (And yes, for those of you history-deprived souls, Davis and Lee were both U.S. soldiers and heroes before becoming Confederate heroes.)

Ours has not been a true Republic since Abe Lincoln and his rich, wanting to get richer and more politically powerful, Industrialists-Republicans fired the first cannon holes in the U.S. Constitution by lying to a gullible Northern public and denying the absolutely moral and legal right of the Southern States or any state to secede from the Union. Denying this truth, Lincoln and his Republicans began the alteration of Constitutional government in America. These Republicans managed to hide from the Northern public the fact that even the New England states had once begun the act of seceding from the union, ceasing only when the Treaty with England was signed by the Americans at the end of the War of 1812. Fully knowing the truth, Lincoln and his Republicans told the world their nastiest big lie--that secession was unconstitutional. (As some American teenagers said, "Like you can't get a divorce when your spouse is cruel.")

The Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitutions of each state, and the U.S. Constitution, as altered and approved by the signers, created a nation of 13 states, of separate, but cooperative members. Each state remained as sovereign as any nation in the world, but joined together in cooperation with others to form a nation while, jealously, guarding its rights. King George of England, in the Treaty of Paris ending the American Revolution, recognized not a single American nation, but THIRTEEN individual "states.—"States" according to the language of the times, meant thirteen "nations."

In that last paragraph of our Declaration of Independence, we read these words:

(Note the lowercase u in the word "united" when used before "states".

"We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress.... do, in the Name and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, that have full Power to levy War, conclude peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do."

At the conclusion of that first war for Southern liberty, which, also, gave the North, its liberty, England, herself, acknowledged the sovereignty of each individual state. In the legal document declaring the independence of each and all states.—each state was individually, named by England. England did not identify the cooperative group of states as ONE NATION. She did not give independence to the United States of America, but to each state, separately and independently—each state, an independent NATION.

In joining with the other states in the Articles of Confederation, to create the United States, no state gave up its sovereign right. The same occurred when the states created and accepted the U.S. Constitution. None other than a minute number of rights did they assign, in the Constitution, to the central government. According to the Constitution, the central government was severely limited in power. A STATE'S RIGHTS REMAINED SUPREME. Each state had its own Constitution and none chose to surrender its position of supremacy (its sovereignty) to a central government, or to a Supreme Court.

.Even today there are many nations elsewhere in the world smaller than many of our U.S. states. When the Declaration of Independence was written, the word "state" meant, at that time, "nation" and continues to bear that meaning today. Each U.S. state was filled with folks who understood oppression and had a firm foundation in knowledge of the world's past and present governments and of those rights earned by battles and deaths from the King of England. Americans, with the Magna Carta as an example, chose to create a government in which common men had control over temporary leaders—(no lifetime jobs for the elected). Common men held control over the senior body because of the election of the U.S. Senators by their home state legislators. The U.S. Senators, by not being elected in a POPULAR election—not "democratically" elected, could be held to their duty by the state legislators. In the true form of a Republic, the "national" U.S. Senators could be held accountable to the people; the people could hold the National senators feet to the fire through the actions of their local state legislators at the state capital. The state legislators had the power to recall the U.S. Senators, when necessary and the power to give them directions and to make them give explanations of their actions. The people of

the state, truly, had control of their U.S. Senators when we had a Republic-- because the people of each state had close contact with their state legislators who, unlike the "national" Senators lived and worked, daily, near their homes among the folks in their state.

It took a few years after Lincoln's Republicans broke off the first chunks of the Republic before the Republican government was able to convince the people to give up control of the U.S. Senators. After lengthy, concerted propaganda, this was, eventually, achieved (to the great joy of most Senators) and a major obstacle to the elimination of the Republic was overcome. (The Senate voted for the 17th amendment in 1911 while Republicans were in control. Republicans were in control, also, in 1912 when the House passed the bill.)

Lincoln and his radicals, after the War, made erroneous claims that they "saved the union." Lincoln even convinced many of his Northern countrymen that he fought the war to "save the Union." At the conclusion of the war of Northern Aggression in which Lincoln's army repeatedly invaded a sovereign nation, the Lincoln Republicans forced Southerners, at the point of bayonets, into a form of white slavery and back into the Union. The Republicans even imprisoned or tortured and killed white Southerners who dared voice the truth either about the War or the horrors of Reconstruction imposed on whites and many blacks during a more than ten year period after the end of that Northern Blood feast. The Lincolnites inflicted genocide on white Southerners and any blacks who were friends of the whites. No matter what horrendous cover-up lies members of the Lincoln cult of historians and their indoctrinated followers have continued to prattle, generations of white and black Southerners have known the truth about Northern atrocities in the South. By illegally imprisoning, without benefit of trial by jury, thousands of Northern newspaper publishers and editors, by destroying the presses and arresting those who wrote any words suggesting that secession was legal, Lincoln and his Republicans successfully eliminated the voices of all those who disagreed with the Republican plan to punish the South with war for its refusing to pay the enormous taxes sought by the Northern Republican industrialists. To take and redistribute the rich lands of the south and kill or run from the continent all white Southerners was the dream of the industrialists. The "Lincolnites" placed their propaganda against the South into the minds and hearts of most Northerners-- a necessity, if the North's sons were to kill Southerners who looked just like them and were Christians, just as they were, and who were, in many instances, their relatives.

The Lincolnites' arrests of all who voiced disapproval of the War of Northern Aggression, probably served to prevent all but a few northern draft riots. Their lies filled their newspapers and promoted disgust and hate for Southerners among the Northern populace. (In later years, Adolph Hitler took lessons from Lincoln's acts and put them most successfully into use.) There can be no doubt that Lincoln micromanaged his generals and his war so that genocide was actuated. Interestingly, a Russian in the Lincoln army taught Lincoln the tricks of the trade and, most especially, the value of burning the homes and, systematically, destroying the lives of women, children, the elderly, the handicapped, and the ill. Lincoln's "total war" practices were inspired by the Russian and, oddly, by the Russian's wife.

"...WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL?"

Ask Confederate descendant historians about that! Ask Southerners who have proof that their flesh and blood fought bravely a second war for American liberty---one Yankees erroneously name "The Civil War," "The Rebellion," "The War Between the States," but which most Southerners know was a War for Southern Independence—for freedom from an all powerful dictatorship government and from unjust Republican taxation. Confederates received thereafter merciless, vengeful treatment throughout their lives on this earth. Their descendants, in more ways than Yankees can imagine, still feel the after shock from the Lincoln Republican scourge of the South—from the genocide committed by those under Lincoln's direction.

Impossible for the Lincoln cult historians to believe, Southerners so loved the U.S. Constitution that they left the nation they, themselves had suffered and shed blood to build, when Lincoln and his Republicans altered the Constitution without re-writing a single word, while imposing a dreadful burden of unjust taxation upon the South and a long train of abuses and usurpations amounting to despotism.

At the time their Second War for Independence began, there were still alive some Southerners who had participated in that first war. There were, literally, thousands upon thousands of young Southerner males who had heard the details of the cause of that First War. These young men and their fathers knew the agonies experienced by those of their blood who had fought to gain freedom for their kin, their friends, and each single Southern state. Theirs was a war making possible the

adoption of a wondrous U.S. Constitution –unique in the history of the world—a Constitution in which not one single state gave up the sovereignty hard-won from the British in that First War for Independence.

The sources for much of the information found herein include works by Frank Conner, Thomas J. DiLorenzo, James & Walter Donald Kennedy, and Kevin R. c. Gutzman,

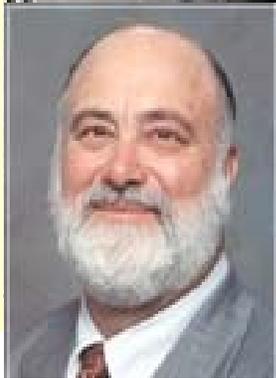
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http://georgiaheritagecouncil.org/site2/commentary/hough-pledge_2_092407.phtml



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