

TEXAS NATIONAL PRESS



NEWS FOR A FREE TEXAS

VOLUME 2

ISSUE 3

April 2004

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Republic of Texas Independence Month

Texas Independence Month is a solemn month for Texian Nationals. From March 2, 1836 till April 21, 1836 the People, the fledgling government, and the Texas Military had little if anything to rejoice about.

This 50 day month was known as the Runaway Scrape as the government and the people ran and hid in place after place to avoid any contact with the Mexican Army.

One can only imagine the heartache the Texian People must have felt as they burned bridges, farms, homes, ranches, belongings, and cities in their escape from the approaching enemy, so that no sup-

plies would fall into the enemy hands.

Then suddenly on April 21 in an eighteen minute battle the tide of history was forever changed. Santa Anna was forced into surrender and relinquished claim and title to Texas.

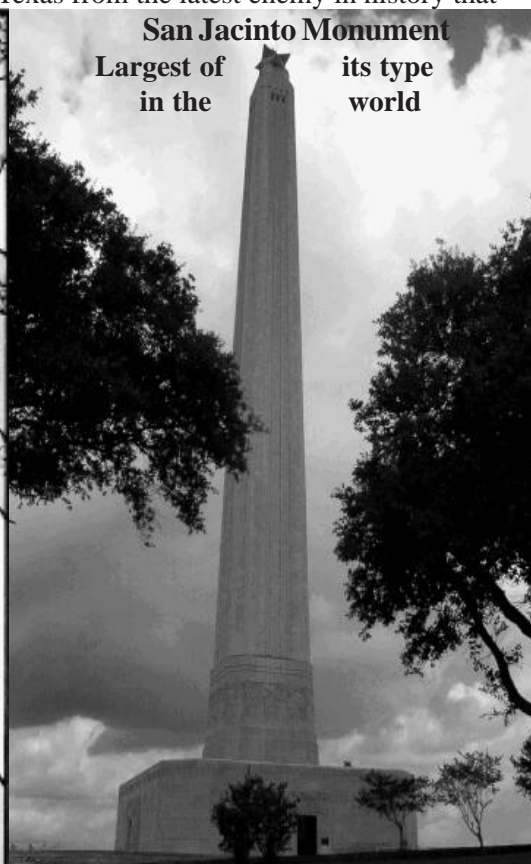
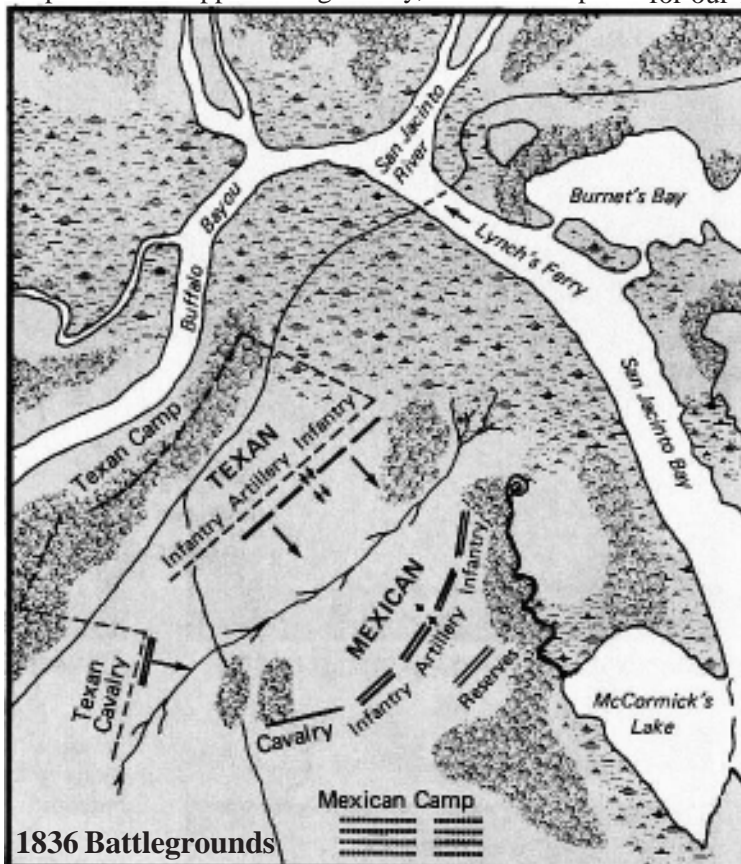
The legacy left by the fallen and the victorious Texians has been a benchmark and battlecry for all Texians since that day of victory.

We Texian Nationals of 2004 honor and we celebrate those of our past legacy, looking ever forwards with bravery for our eventual freedom and independence for our Texas from the latest enemy in history that

continues to remove those vestiges of freedom that all Texians live for.

Many of the so-called 'state' officials give mere lip service to this Texas Independence Month and many of these are involved in repressing freedom and independence for Texas. These 'officials' shame the heroes of history as they masquerade as icons of freedom when they are the suppressors of Texas freedom.

Join with the Republic of Texas in our true celebration in honor of Texian heroes and Texas Independence where freedom is not a byword, but a life-style.



San Jacinto Monument
Largest of its type in the world

IN THIS ISSUE

Republic Roundup	Page 2
Monument at San Jacinto	Page 3
International Boundary	Page 5
The Right of Texas to Independence	Page 6
What Texans Want To Know About the	RT P 7
Words From the President	Page 8
Footnotes of History	Page 9
30+ Flags Over Texas	Page 10
Legal Notices	Page 11
Which Road for the Nation of Texas?	Page 12
A Li'l Piece of Texas in China	Page 13
A Day in My Current Life	Page 14

Texas Independence Celebration Chili Cook-off * April 17, 2004

San Jacinto Battlegrounds:
3523 Battleground Road ~ LaPorte, Texas
We'll be under the open pavilion near the Battleship Texas

- Meet and Greet 9am to 10am
- Republic of Texas Interim Government Speakers 10am to Noon
- President Daniel Miller
- Vice President Lauren Savage
- Secretary of Judicial Affairs Rice McLeod
- Secretary Interior Ed Brannum
- Secretary of Defense Randy Philips
- Secretary of Constitution Richard Perkins
- Auction 1pm to 2pm
- RT Items and Door Prizes, including RT Texas Silver Coins
- Gold Mine Band (classic country) 2pm - 6pm
- Chili Cook-off & Judging (call to register as a cooking team) Turn in Time 2pm

Prizes for 1st, 2nd and 3rd place with something for all entries

- Clean up & Pack up 6pm to 7pm

For more information contact Sherry
PressSecretary@Republic-of-Texas.net

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"Me no Alamo, Me no Goliad" was the cry of surrender from the Mexican troops when the Texian soldiers began to round up the captives.

These poor captured souls knew what might lie for them if they had been associated with the two massacres perpetrated by the Mexican Army.

Mercy and wisdom however ruled the day and the Texian government and Army sent the Mexican troops home.

Mercy Rules
the Texian Heart

REPUBLIC ROUNDUP

Acordada Project: In January and February we were able to supply some funds to the 'most' needy of our political prisoners, due to the generosity of Texians and citizens of other nation/states. We currently have 12 prisoners to support, and getting funds to the 4 most needy was indeed a great relief. We thank all those whose generous support made this possible.

While this relief was appreciated by those political prisoners, we still have 8 more who we did not have resources available to assist them financially. We did, however, send all the prisoners newspapers and books to let them know we have not abandoned them to the mercy of the occupying power.

One donation purchased 4 subscriptions of this newspaper and was applied to getting 7 prisoners subscriptions, with this newspaper cutting the costs of subscriptions to prisoners for this special donation.

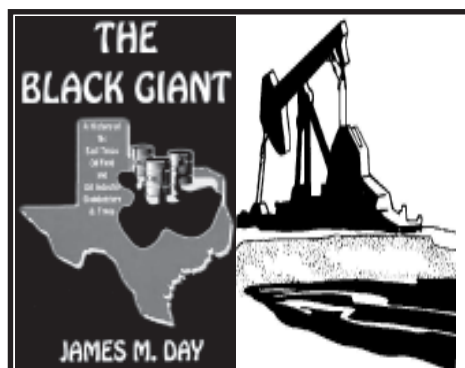
It is of paramount importance that we never forget those that stood up for independence, and now imprisoned by enemy forces.

Make donations payable to Texians 1st-Acordada Account.

Send to: Acordada Project; Republic of Texas; P.O. Box 100, Overton, Texas 75684

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Overton - The Republic of Texas Research Library is up and running! Though small yet, we have acquired a number of books for the library, through donations, some as far away as California.

Make this library a big success!

Got to texaspublicrecord.net and see the list of books being searched for. Donate Republic of Texas research books to the library! Send to Library Commission; Republic of Texas, P.O. Box 100, Overton, Texas 75684

Overton - The Republic of Texas Treasury has completed its 3rd minting of the 8 gram coins of Texas Silver.

These coins usually go 'very' fast. If you need coins contact: Treasurer; Republic of Texas, P.O. Box 100, Overton, Texas 75684

NOTICE - Our political prisoners are now being denied materials and supplies to continue their struggle through the enemy courts and prison system. Last year they were denied the RIGHT to even communicate with the parties on the same lawsuit against them. These oppressive tactics continue under the ruse that the Texas Prison system is protecting citizens of Texas from the Republic of Texas, by denying these prisoners basic rights.

Some are denied the right to purchase postage stamps when needed for their court filings. Some are denied paper, pencils, and typewriter ribbons. All are denied access to reading materials of their choice and the necessary legal research to properly present their cases. Some are denied access to their own funds deposited in their accounts.

Some prisoners are being mistreated by inhumane guards. To those guards that know they are Texans, we appreciate the kindness you show these prisoners. We know who you are and the kindnesses shown.

Our prisoners are there without justice and due to the meandering policies-at-a-whim of the TDC, they continue to be denied justice and access to justice by the unfair, inhumane prison system.

Even the STATE of TEXAS should hang its head in shame at the way all prisoners in Texas are treated. Regardless of why a person ends up in a Texas Prison, they are still souls, still humans, and do not deserve the inhumane treatment being served upon them.

Their punishment was incarceration -- not torture - not inhuman treatment - not bad, tainted, spoiled food - not to be treated as animals. Any act outside incarceration to deny these prisoners rights is indeed a civil rights violation, or even worse a moral violation against humanity of the greatest magnitude..

Bern, Switzerland - The Commission on Prisoners of War, in behalf of the Republic of Texas prisoners of war, filed a request for enquiry with the Human Rights Fact-Finding Commission, requesting they investigate the claims of the Republic of Texas and our POWs. This request included over 500 pages of evidence of proof that the United States Federal Government is in violation of the Geneva Convention and continues to trample the rights of the Republic and the POWs.

Sir Kenneth Keith is the president of the International Human Rights Fact-Finding Commission. The documentatoin was supplied by Richard McLaren to the Commission on Prisoners of War.

Red Cross - Notice to the Red Cross was sent by the Commission on Prisoners of War giving them evidence and proof that the United States has violated treaties and subjects our POWs and political prisoners to torture and inhumane conditions. The notice requested that they live up to and honor their commitment as mandated in their own documents.

To date the Red Cross has ignored the filing. Perhaps the next move is to seek assistance from the Red Crescent?

The request and evidence was prepared by Sgt. Gregg Paulson.

TEXAS P.O.W. COMMISSION

(In compliance with Article 127 of Geneva III)

ARTICLE 5

"The present Convention shall apply to the persons referred to in Article 4 from the time they fall into the power of the enemy and until their final release and repatriation.

Should any doubt arise as to whether persons, having committed a belligerent act and having fallen into the hands of the enemy, belong to **any** of the categories enumerated in Article 4, such persons shall enjoy the protection of the present Convention until such time as their status has been determined by a competent tribunal."

So, if you are in compliance with any part of Article 4, and you are captured by anyone with a U.S.A. flag on their uniform, and you were acting in behalf of the Texas Independence issue, mention the point to the folks, and the judge that you are brought before. Get the statement on the record. If the Judge or (3.5. forces show doubt, then point out Article 5. Their failure to provide protection as per the Geneva III Convention constitutes a Grave Breach (war crime) and will be used against them.

Several questions have been sent to this office in regards to the taking and treatment of any occupational forces that may be (in time of active warfare) (the **Republic of Texas** is currently obliged to abide by the May 3rd, 1997 Cease-Fire Agreement), captured by our armed forces.

Gentlemen, (and ladies), YES, we need to treat any prisoners according to the Convention (though we've have none and have taken none). It does not matter how bad they are treating the Texians in their control. We are not to bring ourselves down to their level. We are better than them. Just because they are mistreating our people does not justify any deviation from the Rules of War or the Geneva Convention.

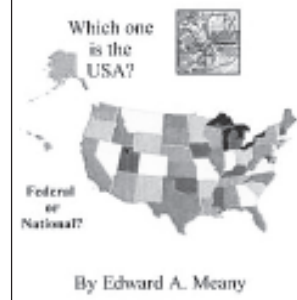
Carry that all important Military I.D. card at all times!!!

Truth + Courage = Victory!!

Sgt. Gregg Paulson

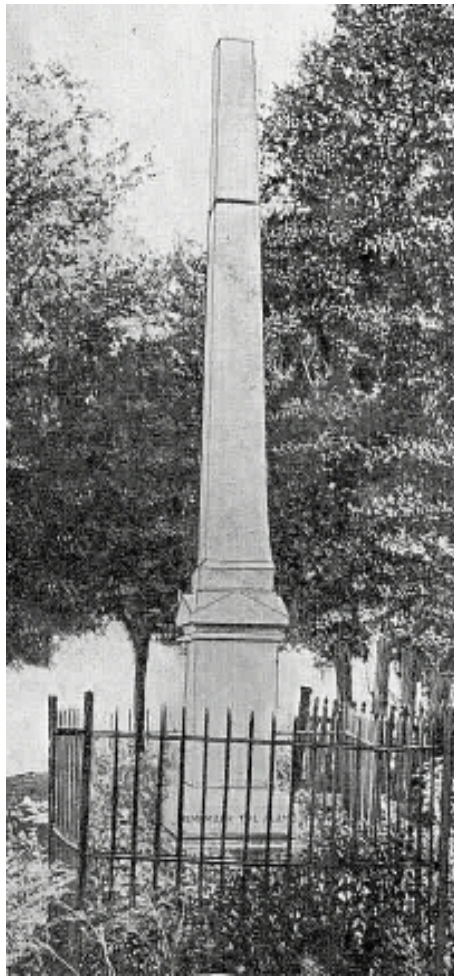
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Monument at San Jacinto



**The Original
San Jacinto Monument**

In his preparation for his speech to the Sidney Sherman Chapter in Galveston, Sam Houston IV ran across a newspaper article written about the dedication of the original San Jacinto Monument. Sam's grandfather, Temple Houston, gave the dedication speech for the monument in Galveston in 1881.

Sam always curious contacted officials in Galveston inquiring were the monument might be located. This came as news to the Galveston officials who said they were unaware of such a monument.

The search was on. The Galveston newspaper was contacted and an article was located and the mystery was solved. The monument was dedicated in Galveston and later removed to the cemetery section of the San Jacinto Battlefield.

Until it was replaced by the San Jacinto Monument in the 1930's, this monument served as "the Monument at San Jacinto." The picture above is from a post card picturing the monument as it appeared in the early 1900's and picture to the right is a photograph of the old monument as it appears today.

Some interesting facts about the
Battle at San Jacinto
April 21, 1836

Inscribed on the exterior base of the San Jacinto Monument is: Measured by its results, San Jacinto was one of the decisive battles of the world. The freedom of Texas from Mexico won here led to nearly a million square miles of territory, changing sovereignty."

During Texas struggle for independence, members of San Bernard River plantation families participated in many of the battles. Pleasant D. McNeel and Benjamin Franklin Mims served in Capt. Calder's Brazoria Volunteers at San Jacinto. J. M. McCormick and Thomas J. Sweeny served in Patton's Columbia Company at San Jacinto. William B. Sweeny rode in Karne's Cavalry at San Jacinto. James Fannin died at Goliad.

Several free Blacks participated in the Battle at San Jacinto. Hendrick Arnold was the son-in-law to Deaf Smith and served as a spy and guide to the Army. Dick the Drummer Boy was a Negro freedman who played the drum at the battle, and also served with the United States Army in the same capacity during the Mexican War. Dick helped defeat Santa Anna twice. Four other veterans of San Jacinto also participated in the Mexican War.

James Neill participated in the Battle at Gonzales on October 2nd, the Siege of Bexar in December, was commander of the Alamo before Travis relieved him on February 14, and was wounded at San Jacinto on April 20. He was in all of the major battles for Texas Independence, except the Goliad events.

At the Battle at San Jacinto eight men had served at the Alamo and left before it fell to Santa Anna. There were at least nine men that had participated in the Goliad battles, four of which who had escaped the massacre itself.

Juan Seguin was born in Texas in 1806 and lead a company of nineteen Tejanos soldiers at the Battle at San Jacinto. Juan's family helped settle San Antonio in the early 1700s. Lorenzo de Zavala, Jr. was the son of Lorenzo de Zavala, a former legislator and executive of the Mexican government and serving at the time of the Battle as interim vice President of the new government of Texas. Young Zavala served as an aide



to General Sam Houston and translator/interpreter during the San Jacinto campaign.

The youngest soldier at San Jacinto was Elejah Votaw, a 15 year old who had been in Texas one year. The next youngest was William P. Zuber, also 15 years old, who came to Texas in 1824 and was ill at the time of the battle. He outlived all of his comrades, save Alphonso Steele who had just turned 19 less than two weeks before the battle. Thomas O'Conner and Cornelius DeVore were 16 years old. The oldest soldier at San Jacinto was Asa Mitchell, who was 60 years old. He came to Texas in 1822. James Curtis, Sr. and John S. Meniffee were next in line at 57 years of age.

Texas declared its independence on March 2, 1836 and less than two months later, on April 21, won that independence from Mexico by defeating the Mexican dictator Santa Anna at the Battle at San Jacinto. The United States declared its independence on July 4, 1776 but it would take five years to guarantee that independence by the surrender of General Cornwallis on October 19, 1781. It would take the British two more years to evacuate from New York.

Because the Texians won at San Jacinto

and thus insured the Republic of Texas, the Alamo became a shrine to its fallen defenders. Had the Texians lost, Texas would have remained a part of Mexico and the Alamo would have just been another one of the victories of the Dictator Santa Anna.

General Houston ordered his troops to advance toward the Mexican camp at about 4 p.m. They were hidden by the crest of a hill between the two camps. It took the Texians about thirty minutes to cover the distance to within 100 yards of the Mexican breastworks when the shooting began. The actual battle at San Jacinto lasted less than 18 minutes although the slaughter continued until dark. General Houston and his officers tried to stop the continued killing but the enraged soldiers sought revenge for the slaughter at the Alamo and at Goliad.

Margaret "Peggy" McCormick owned the land upon which the Battle at San Jacinto was fought. She & her husband Arthur received the land grant in 1824. Arthur drowned late in 1824 and his widow and two sons became cattle raisers. At the time of the battle the family had evacuated. The Mexican and Texas armies consumed her cattle. When Sam Houston and Santa Anna refused to bury the dead, Peggy and her sons buried the corpses. A nearby lake was renamed in her honor.

FROM THE EDITOR

I want to take this opportunity to welcome you to this issue of Texas National Press. This newspaper is meant to be a forum for information related to the movement to restore Texas independence. It is further intended to be a method for the citizens of Texas to receive information about efforts and projects of the government of the Republic of Texas.

We encourage you to participate in the distribution of this information by giving copies of this papers to family, friends and neighbors. We also ask that you submit news articles, editorials and letters. We are also available for the advertisement of Republic of Texas businesses. A copy of the advertising rates is available upon request.

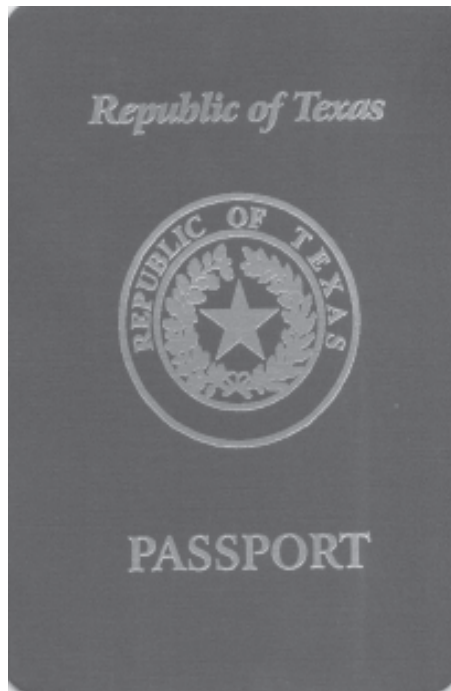
Thank you for taking the time to read our paper. I hope you find enlightenment from reading the truth about the Republic of Texas.

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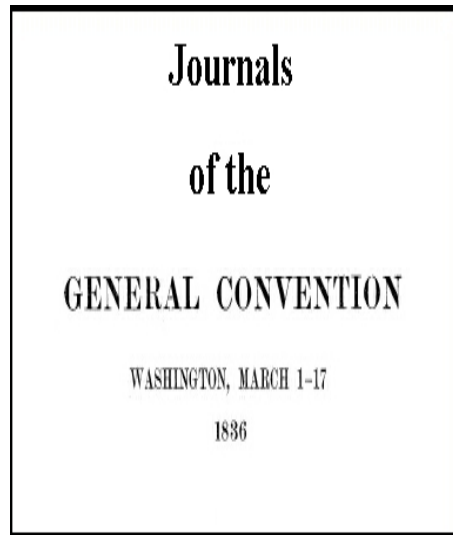
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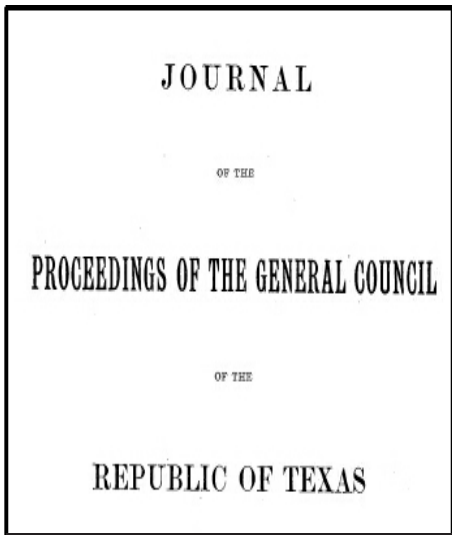
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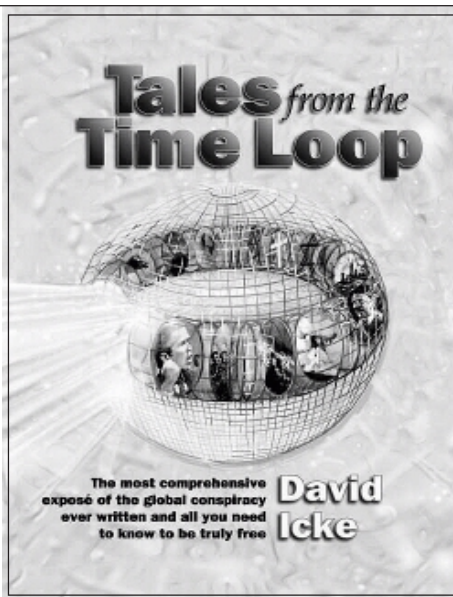
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LET THE GAMES BEGIN

Though this story is fictional, the reader should know that many of its characters exist in real life and that all references to the government, politicians, and political issues are based on facts that have been carefully researched. The Republic of Texas independence movement is still alive and well, even though the federal government has managed to jail some of its founders.

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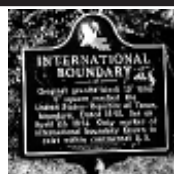
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International Boundary of the Republic of Texas



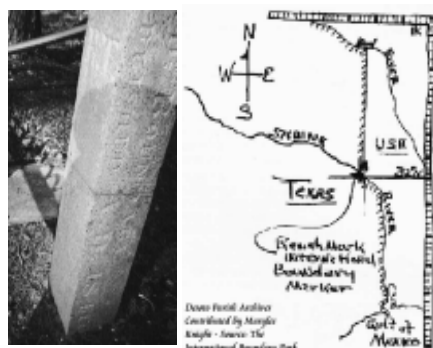
In 1841 that a joint survey of the border was finally made. The United States and Texas commissioners found the line to be about

seven miles east of what had been previously accepted. The United States, and thus Louisiana and Caddo Parish, lost a narrow strip approximately seven miles wide and seventy miles long to Texas. That strip is now a part of Harrison, Marion, Cass and Bowie Counties in Texas.

In 1873, Louisiana was finding life under the Reconstruction government unbearable. That year, three northwest Louisiana parishes, Caddo, Bossier, and DeSoto, attempted to leave the state and join the neighboring State of Texas.



In 1806, after the United States bought Louisiana from France, a boundary dispute between the United States and Spain was temporarily resolved by the Neutral Ground agreement, but after the Mexican War of Independence, another treaty had to be negotiated between Mexico and the United States. In 1840 the boundary between the Republic of Texas and the United States (the line that later became the county's eastern boundary) was settled. The Sabine River was established as the boundary south of the thirty-second parallel, but it was necessary to send a commission of representatives from both countries to survey the line north of the parallel. On April 23, 1841, the commission set a granite marker at the location of the thirty-second parallel, 100 feet off present State Highway 31. The western side of the shaft was inscribed with the letters "R. T." (for Republic of Texas); the eastern side was inscribed "U. S." and the southern side, "Merid, Boundary, Established A.D. 1840." The marker, the only one of its kind, still stands on the line between Panola County and DeSoto Parish, Louisiana. The name Panola is derived from ponolo, the Cherokee word for "cotton."



Texas border relocated east during survey

By W. T. Block

First published in Beaumont Enterprise on Saturday January 22, 2000.

In 1970, while a man was walking in a Sabine River palmetto thicket near Joaquin, Texas, he stumbled upon a tombstone-like object in the ground, which read: "Official Marker, Texas-United States Boundary Commission, 1840." In May 1840, the cotton steamer Albert Gallatin brought 2 such markers to the Sabine River, one of which was erected at Texas Point at Sabine Pass, and the other which was erected near Joaquin.

When the boundary was surveyed from Joaquin to the Red River north of Texarkana, it was discovered that the correct longitudinal boundary was eight miles farther east than it was generally believed to be, and that one hundred families who thought they lived in Louisiana actually lived in Texas.

The Albert Gallatin had taken half of the boundary commission up the river in April 1840, while the remainder left Huntley (now Orange, Texas) on the same steamboat on May 22nd.

The joint boundary commission consisted of 6 staff members and several subordinates. The United States surveyors, two from the U. S. Army, included Major J. D. Graham, Lieutenant Thomas Lee, and a civilian civil engineer named G. G. Meade. The Texas surveyors included Captain P. J. Pillans, Lieutenant A. B. Gray, and a civilian named Daniel C. Wilbur.

The constant meanders in the stream made the river mileage about double the airline mileage, and the boat had to work its way around many logjams. At the end of each day, the engineers took celestial bearings and recorded them in the commission journal. Fortunately the entire journal was published in the Beaumont Journal of December 24, 1905.

The boundary commission stopped at several river ports to buy supplies, among them Salem, Belgrade, Hamilton,



Sabinetown, Pendleton, and Logansport, all of which, except Logansport, are now ghost towns.

Near Salem the Albert Gallatin passed the wreckage of the cotton steamer Rufus Putnam, which had struck a snag and foundered the previous January.

Near Hamilton, the boundary commission observed an unusual sight. For a distance one-quarter mile wide on each side of the river, the huge cypress and long leaf pine trees lay prostrate on the ground, the work of a killer tornado. It was believed to have been the same tornado, which had destroyed Natchez, Mississippi with great loss of life three weeks earlier.

After reaching Joaquin, the commission members erected the northern boundary marker adjacent to the river. Then they continued surveying and taking celestial bearings until they reached a point on Red River north of Texarkana.

Eighteen months later, the steamer Albert Gallatin blew up in Galveston Bay on December 23, 1841, killing 15 persons, while it was racing another steamer. The fireman threw rosiny pine knots into the furnace until it was a cauldron of flames, and the boiler could not withstand the mounting steam pressure.

If the Gallatin had exploded in Sabine River, it might have affected the course of history. While nothing else is known of five members of the commission, Meade, the civilian engineer, had graduated from West Point, but he had resigned his commission to found an engineering firm. In 1842 he re-entered the army, and on July 1, 1863, Major General George Gordon Meade commanded the Army of the Potomac when it fought General Lee and the Confederate Army at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

The U.S. - R.T. Border

IT WAS AT THIS LOCATION THAT THE STEAMBOAT, ALBERT GALLATIN, WITH THE COMMISSIONER FROM THE UNITED STATES, JOHN H. OVERTON, AND THE COMMISSIONER FROM THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, MEMICAN HUNT, ALONG WITH THE SURVEYOR FROM THE UNITED STATES, J. J. CONWAY, AND THE SURVEYOR FROM THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, GEORGE W. SMYTH, DOCKED HERE AT LOGAN'S FERRY ON JUNE 1, 1840, AT WHICH TIME THEY JOINED TWO OF THE PARTY MEMBERS THAT HAD BEEN SENT AHEAD TO SET UP CAMP NEAR THE 32 PARALLEL, SEVERAL MILES ABOVE LOGANSFORT. THE COMMISSIONERS AND SURVEYORS ESTABLISHED THE BORDER BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO TO WHAT IS NOW TEXARKANA. THE SABINE RIVER REMAINED THE BORDER UP TO THE 32nd PARALLEL WHERE THE BORDER LEFT THE RIVER AND WENT DUE NORTH TO WHAT IS NOW TEXARKANA.

The Right of Texas to Independence as a Nation

To understand what rights the People claiming to be Texans, or in their official national name, Texians, have to exist and to operate as a free and independent nation, there are two separate fields of study one must address to comprehend its basis in fact. First is history and second is international law, or what is termed in its organic source, as the law of nations. Neither field in itself addresses the total question nor answers it.

Let us begin this quest for understanding by revealing the facts of the history and the law so that you can make your own judgment on the question.

On March 2, 1836, while in the middle of a war for its independence, the Texans boldly declared their independence from Mexico, which itself several years before, had declared itself independent from Spain. The Texian movement, which had begun formally on November 13, 1835, assembled and adopted the formation of a provisional government in accordance with the law of nations. Texans were at war to free themselves from a tyrannical government, but there are also historical records to show that there was another agenda directed towards eventually bringing Texas into a union with the United States. After the fall of the Alamo, delegates in convention adopted a constitution for the new nation of Texas, known as The Republic of Texas, on March 17, 1836. On May 14, 1836, by secret agreement with General Santa Anna in the Treaty of Velasco, Texas became a free and sovereign nation. On April 25, 1838 the United States of America entered into a formal treaty, which was declared ratified on October 13, 1838, recognizing the full boundaries of The Republic of Texas which encompassed approximate 393,000 square miles of land and included parts of the present states of Oklahoma, New Mexico, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming.

The Congressional Records of both the Congress of the United States and Congress of The Republic of Texas between 1837 and 1845 show that there had been several attempts to bring Texas into a union with the United States; but due to the the aggressive stances of several senators and congressmen, such as John Quincy Adams, they were able to prove on the Congressional Record that it would be unconstitutional for the United States to annex Texas or any other foreign nation without proper ratification of an amendment to the Constitution to allow for such annexation. But on February 27, 1845,

the Senate of the United States breached its authority under the U.S. Constitution and started the process to annex Texas. This breach lacked lawful foundation under both the law of nations and the United States Constitution. The senate was unable to muster enough votes to pass a treaty; so Texas was annexed by a joint resolution which was later referred to by the United States Supreme Court in 1850 in **League vs. De Young 52 US 185 as a Treaty.**

The records of these congressional proceedings during 1845 and early 1846 are quite explicit, *with documented facts showing unlawful annexation.*

Although historians argue that the people of Texas voted for the annexation, they refuse to explain why the Constitution of the United States was breached and is still being breached by the lack of an amendment and ratification by the states then in the union. The records clearly show that the people of the United States would not have voted in support of Texas Annexation and that Texas Annexation was strictly a ploy to facilitate United States' invasion of Mexico in order to gain Pacific Ocean seaports in California for certain international interests propagated by the United States.

Some historians will argue that since the People of Texas voted on this subject, and due to the long passage of time, the question is settled. But now comes the twist of history and international law that no one is officially wanting to face and everyone is trying to ignore.

As part of the Annexation Resolution (Treaty) of 1845, The People of The Republic of Texas were to adopt a new constitution, which they did on December 29, 1845. This constitution was approved by the US Congress and the President of the United States *and forms part of the operations and controlling aspect of the Treaty*. The Treaty itself is in three parts, and it was approved by **We The People of The Republic of Texas** and was certified under the law of nations. It contains certain operational clauses that made Texas merely a commonwealth holding under the law of nations under Contract/Treaty/Compact. The treaty contained no direct clause of perpetuity; and the people of Texas, with the agreement of the United States Congress and the US executive branch, fully reserved the right at any time, if proper course of law is followed to dissolve the treaty and return to its nation status. This is found at Article 1, Section 1 and Article 7, Section 20 of the Texas Constitution of December 29, 1845.

To fully understand the importance that Texas had merely a defective International Treaty or agreement with the United States and nothing further, and the ratifications of that Treaty and its valid escape clauses, please read a US Supreme Court decision of 1850 called **League vs. De Young 52 US 185**

On February 1 and 2, 1861, the legislature of the then so-called State of Texas, operating in its reserved capacity, right under the law of nations voted to dissolve the Treaty; and by March 1, 1861 the political body had voted to concur with this decision by a vote of 46,129 to 14,697. This act was done under the full sovereign rights of eminent domain of the People of Texas, as reserved by the defective treaty, and established what is now called **The Secession Government of Texas** under the law of nations.

The records clearly show that the Secession Government of The Republic of Texas operated entirely on its own for over 8 months prior to becoming an ally of the Confederacy in December of 1861. The Northern States of the United States on August 16, 1861 instituted a provisional government operating under the law of nations pursuant to the rules and customs of war.

After the Confederate army was surrendered by General Robert E. Lee, Texas forces continued to fight for approximately 6 months. Then Texas fell captive as an independent nation and came under the acts of reconstruction of the Northern War Powers Congress pursuant to the law of nations.

In 1868 the Fortieth Congress of the United States debated the issue of Texas' right to reestablish under the law of nations, and the question was officially sent by Joint Resolution to the House Judiciary to investigate and report back. To this date, the US House Judiciary Committee has failed to report back, and congress has never resolved the status of Texas as a nation as it was recovered under the law of nations. This resolution is found at the Congressional Globe (Record) of the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress of 1868 at pages 1421, 1632, and 1760, and clearly and without a doubt shows the issue unresolved as to the political status and character of Texas under the law of nations.

By March 30, 1870, the United States had forced Texas back into a union with the United States as a captive nation of war without resolving Texas' right to its nationhood under the law of nations. Texas was denied its right to move on its own, and the US was illegally attempting to convert the nationality of Texians to that of 14th Amendment Congressional citizens, thus trying to wipe out a future claim to national status.

But records show that the March 30,

1870 Act did, in fact, reserve the rights of the Sovereign Class of citizen of the nation of Texas. See US Congressional Records of June 13, 1967 at p. 15641-15646.

All one needs to read to understand that the acts of the Civil War are still in full force and effect on Texas is Whiting on **War Powers Under the Constitution of the United States, The Law of Nations** By Vattel, **Military Government and Martial Law**, Birkhimer, and **War and Emergency Powers** by Gene Schroeder.

By 1876 the United States citizens operating the war powers government of the de facto STATE OF TEXAS adopted and imposed a new constitution. This constitution was in and of itself invalidated by its adopting members since at the time of convention just as today no determination as to the status or character of the Secession Government of Texas and its body politic has been made. This question was reserved at Art 16, Sec. 18 of the Texas Constitution of the de facto State of Texas. You may also want to read Texas Rules of Court at rule 53.

The right of those claiming belligerent status as Texian Nationals to reform their nation is a reserved right. It now has been reinstated under the law of nations and there is no court in the world which has lawful jurisdiction under the law of nations to decide this political issue. The hard facts are that The Republic of Texas Political Body assembled by the acts of those of its body in Jeff Davis county, Texas, and by the provisional government convention in Bulverde, Texas, on December 12 and 13, 1995 are real.

There is no recourse under the law of nations except by the right of those Citizens who claim belligerent status and want to vote on whether Texas should rejoin the union with the United States of America.

The US foreign policies of the last 40 years have settled that question, especially in light of recent U.S. foreign relations policies and law involving the unlawful annexation of the Baltic States of the former USSR and the United States' stance on Bosnia, clearly circumventing international law and becoming involved in what under international law was deemed a domestic situation. Now, by refusing belligerent Texians the right to choose to regain their country, the U.S. violates their own United Nations Charter at Article 2(4). They have no other lawful choice but to admit to the law and fact and let the People of Texas decide that question, just as they are now having to do with the question of Hawaii being made unlawfully part of the United States.

February 7, 1997
Treatise by Richard McLaren

WHAT TEXANS WANT TO KNOW ABOUT THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

Republic of Texas: Interview Questions From a Texas College

The first group of questions is based on clarifying goals, techniques, events, and so on concerning the Republic of Texas.

1) How would you classify your actions (i.e. movement, rebellion, revolution; liberal, progressive...)?

In general terms we are a movement. No other tag you mentioned applies. We encourage and embrace all people of all backgrounds, religions, and political persuasions to join with us in making Texas Independent.

2) What problems in the current system of government (the United States) are you addressing with your movement?

We only address problems of the US system as they relate to the Republic of Texas. What they do in their system is up to their people. We have little or no opinion what they do in their constitutional and lawful states. All the US system's problems are one main factor in Texian people wanting independence for Texas, in the Republic of Texas. They can keep their problems – we are not out to destroy them or their system. We want Texas free and independent, nothing else.

3) What are your ultimate goals?

A free and independent nation of Texas, the Republic of Texas, is the primary goal, but at the same time to re-create a Texas national government that will not include the problems and evident frauds upon our own people, which the U.S. offers. A government that intentionally sets out to destroy its own people by fraudulent money, threats, harassment, denying rights, imprisoning people for non-crimes, is NOT what we want in the Republic of Texas. The new governing document, whether it is called a constitution or something else, will once again guard the people against government taking away the most basic of rights.

4) Why was secession the chosen course of action?

This is an over-simplification of our means to seek independence. Historically and lawfully Texas was never a state of the U.S. There is no Treaty of Annexation between the U.S. and the Republic of Texas, that has been discovered anywhere that allows the annexation of Texas. The U.S. does not have the authority to annex even a toilet per their constitution, much less an entire people and nation.

In 1861 Texas did, by all common and international law; lawfully secede from the United States. Any presumed compact became null and void between the two peoples. The U.S. recognized the lawful method to secede accomplished successfully by the people of Texas and surrendered all the U.S. federal forts and arsenals back over to Texas. The governor approved the secession as ratified lawfully. The convention which met to count the ballots, declared Texas free and independent.

5) What activities and efforts led up to the declaration and the creation of the interim government in 1995?

Correction: In 1995 people from all over Texas met in Bulverde, Texas and declared their intentions to the world and established a Provisional Government. Our declaration that

day and declarations subsequent, including a Declaration of Independence have gone unrebuted, unchallenged, and met with silence of the state government, the U.S. government, and the world community. They evidently cannot disprove our claims against the state government and the U.S. In 2003 the people met in convention and made the next major step towards setting up their national government and formed the Interim Government for the Republic of Texas.

6) What techniques do you use to:

a) Achieve your goals?

First truth, then training. Then training of the truth.

b) Recruit citizens?

We don't recruit in the strict interpretation of the word. People are simply shown the evidences we provide, shown what our goals for the Republic of Texas are, what our future government could be like, and what Texas could and should be like as an independent nation. Then people come to us and 'want' to declare their loyalty and citizenship in the Republic of Texas. What technique do we use? The one most forgotten in modern times – Truth.

c) Fundraise?

At this point all the Interim Government receives are donations from loyal citizens of the Republic of Texas.

7) How many people are involved or have pledged citizenship to the Republic of Texas?

The total at this time is unknown, since our records are held in the strictest confidence and never allowed to remain at one location but are spread all over the great nation of Texas.

8) Who or what kind of person are you trying to reach with this movement?

Those that breathe Texas air, walk on Texas soils, desire that individual freedom that only Texans really understand, and people that understand what Texas really is, no matter who they are, where they are, or why they are not here in Texas.

9) If the Republic of Texas becomes a sovereign nation, where does it fit in to the existing makeup of the international community and current processes and models of foreign relations?

I cannot answer for all Texians for a future event.

At this time our discussions would lend us to be a neutral nation in the world community, similar to the stance that Switzerland took in its history early on. We would probably be a non-aligned nation, as far as the U.N. and other organizations would be concerned. Our interest in other nation's governments would only extend to trade and commerce that would be beneficial to both peoples and nations. We intend to be a nation at peace, first with itself, then with its neighbors, and the entire world. We hope to be people oriented and not government oriented. To say it simply, we plan to be the peacemaker among nations of the planet.

a) Would the Republic of Texas look to be involved in international organizations such as the United Nations? Do you predict "friendly" and fair relations with the United States in particular?

We might be involved in a very limited sense as far as peace-making roles, but at this time we see nothing in the structure of the U.N. that would even entice us to want to join something that is not a sovereign creation in itself.

We predict friendly relations – but the ball is in

the lap of the U.S. Federal Government. We know we will be friendly and fair in our dealing with People of the "states and the U.S." – Government relations do not have to leak over into our relations with People.

10) Does the Republic of Texas identify or sympathize with similar government oppression of other regions in the United States (i.e. Hawaii)?

Identify? Not really – We understand government oppression when we see it the world over, and especially in the U.S.

We recognize the lawful claims of the Kingdom of Hawaii against the U.S. Federal Government and the U.S. military. We sympathize with their situation being very similar in part to that of Texas, and for being dissimilar in part. We hope and pray the People of Hawaii regain their stolen nation. They deserve it for the lies and frauds perpetrated upon them by an occupying nation. We hope to have peace and trade treaties with the sovereign nation of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

11) What do you think are the common misinterpretations about the Republic of Texas?

The common misrepresentation is that we are an anti-government group. This 'tag' was placed upon us by the major media, at the manipulation of the state government's so-called judges and other officials.

How can we possibly be anti-government, when we have stated on record, all along, that we are re-establishing government in Texas, a government that is lawful and for the people and by the people. Is this not what the US was supposed to be? Is this not what the State of Texas was supposed to be?

The next misrepresentation is that we are a terrorist group. This started in the major media, when ex-Texas Attorney General Dan Morales called us 'paper terrorists' — The Republic of Texas came to the forefront at a time when People all over Texas were challenging the unlawfulness of the State government and the people were demanding justice. They were doing this with a lot of paper. The Republic of Texas had nothing to do with these people filing the papers. That was going on before we came to the forefront in the news. By intentional fraud the Attorney General of Texas lied to the press and lied to the people of Texas about the Republic of Texas. We had no voice; nor would any major media tell the truth. Now the same Attorney General is behind bars for his lies and fraud in a U.S. Federal Prison.

Are we a terrorist group? Only in the sense that, TRUTH seems to bring terror to the hearts of those in the current system that continue to trample on the People. We've never had the funds to even equip a 1 man militia, we've never bought a bullet, and we've only told the world the truth.

a) Why do you think these misrepresentations exist and persist?

Mostly because the state government and federal government react to us as though Dan Morales' lies were true. We have done nothing wrong or illegal.

That's not to say that sometimes people that identify with us, don't get into trouble with the current system. They do. These people individually stand up for their nation of Texas and their rights. They are brave souls. But most of the PRESS, excluding only a few, and the current systems demonize the Republic of Texas for what one person may have done to antagonize the system in furtherance of their individual rights. The Interim Government has done nothing illegal, unlawful, committed no crimes under common law or the law of nations.

The whole scenario is absurd. If a U.S. citizen

breaks a law in France, is the entire nation of the U.S. held guilty by the French government or the press? NO! But this is exactly the manipulation and methods employed against the Republic of Texas.

Think about this too. We have not purchased any weapons or bullets, yet we are thrown in jail for 'investigation' just because we support independence for Texas. This is happening all over Texas. THEY have the guns drawn, we have our faith in a free and independent Texas, and we have truth. We are maligned without justice for our political endeavors and beliefs. We are the victims, not the oppressors. They are the terrorists involved in terrorizing activities against us. We sit innocent, having done nothing to be arrested for, behind bars. Our people are taken to jail for having a dirty license plate or a burned out light bulb. Is this what the People of Texas want? People take a gamble with their freedom every time they go out into the streets or public in Texas, because some thug with gun and badge feels it is his duty to deny humans rights under law and constitutions.

Simply stated; we are persecuted for our knowledge of truth and political views.

We stand before Caesar, innocent of all crimes; this time however, Pilate did not wash his hands.

12) What are your thoughts on the April-May, 1997 standoff in Jeff Davis County and the following trial?

There are people who have harmed no one sitting behind bars in solitary isolation for their political beliefs and/or reacted in self-defense when the State and the U.S. began their Siege against the Republic of Texas.

In what ways do you think these events affected the Republic of Texas and its goals, if at all?

The actual events leading up to the Siege by the State did not affect the Republic of Texas. The events themselves were benign and a simple misunderstanding between the Sheriff's department and the people of the Republic of Texas who were there in West Texas. The main misunderstanding was on our part due to acts done by the Sheriff to one of our citizens. The Siege by the State should never have happened.

What did affect us was the one sided onslaught of media coverage, that the state government had full control over. It was done in a way similar to the Massacre at Mt Carmel. The government had the full sway and ear of the press, making the other side mute since the armed forces of the US would not allow the press a chance to offer fair reporting.

What did affect us, was the compact to end the Siege of our property. This agreement was signed by us and the State/US government, and signed in good faith, — Yet as usual the US and State governments violated the terms of the agreement, within minutes after its signing.

Then in the normal fashion of kangaroo courts, the U.S. and the STATE allowed manufactured evidence by the State to condemn people to prison. Even the person that manufactured the evidence admitted it! Now there are people sitting behind bars, not for any crime they committed but for their political beliefs and for their knowledge of the truth.

Not one thing that happened during the Siege of the Republic of Texas by the STATE changed even one goal of the People of the Republic of Texas.

To be continued:

Next Issue of the TNP

Words From the President

My Fellow Texians,

Thomas Paine once stated, "When it shall be said in any country in the world, my people are happy; neither ignorance nor distress is to be found among them; my jails are empty of prisoners, my streets of beggars; the aged are not in want, the taxes are not oppressive..., when these things can be said, then may that country boast of its constitution and its government." As we celebrate Texas Independence Day, let us reflect on the current state of our nation, not the past. Let us ask ourselves if we are living out the independence that our Texian forefathers fought to give us. Do we live in the nation that they envisioned?

Reflection on the principles and ideals of the Founders tells us that we must be more concerned with the present and future than the past. Since the days of the Standoff in West Texas much has been said about reinstatement of the 1836 Constitution. So much has been stated that it is hard to tell fact and truth from wishes and wants.

Thomas Jefferson stated "Every constitution, then, and every law, naturally expires at the end of 19 years. If it be enforced longer, it is an act of force, and not of right."

This statement, from so long ago, reveals the nature of the constitution and of laws. It reminds us of what its purpose and intents were supposed to be. Constitutions and laws become antiquated. The wording and goals of the past may not always fit the demands of changing societies.

There are some unchanging truths in most constitutions which should never be annulled by the writing, adopting, and ratification of a new one.

In 1845 the Republic of Texas Congress adjourned sine die, reconvening as a State Legislature. The President of the Republic abandoned his office for corporate governorship. The Judiciary of the Republic became State judges.

The Republic of Texas Constitution of 1836 did not die, but remained, on the books, as did all the laws of the Republic of Texas. The 1836 Constitution was set aside and ignored for 150 years, though indeed it was the only constitution of record in Texas.

Even when the People of Texas left the Union in 1861, little consideration was given, if any, to resurrecting the 1836 Constitution. The few days of the Independent Republic of Texas in 1861, prior to aligning itself with the Confederate States, were days of independence for

Texas. Yet the delegates in a secession convention without authority to adopt a constitution, in haste, adopted a modified constitution in 1861, which never was ratified by the People of Texas.

By this act, the United States took the presumption, that Texas was without a constitution ratified by the people, and therefore lacked constitutional, representative government. Remember the 1st act of the People of Texas in joining the Union was to ratify a constitution in 1845. The 1st act of the People of Texas, after February 23rd, 1861, should have been to ratify a national constitution for the Republic of Texas, and re-establish the nation. Subsequently, the People could have later aligned with the Confederacy. There was no constitutional convention in 1861, and no body politic ratified a constitution. In a short 15 year period Texas had 4 state constitutions.

Unknown to the Texians at the time, the 1836 Constitution was there for the People of Texas to re-adopt and re-ratify. Proponents of approach today fail to research the full and complete history of the 1836 Constitution. Through research, you find, as I did, in books written as late as 1929, the full, complete, official 1836 Constitution is not available to us or has been hidden from us by the occupiers of our nation. Section 12 of the General Provisions, as approved in convention is missing.

The copy of the 1836 Constitution presented by the puppet government of Texas' Secretary of State is not the 'official' constitution of 1836, but merely an old copy of an incomplete one. How can one ratify or amend a document that you cannot provide a true and correct, complete and certified, official record of the original?

I am not a historical researcher, but it only took a few minutes to locate this information. The proponents of using the 1836 constitution MUST research and prove their allegations and support thereof.

Even if the Republic of Texas 2004 needed that constitution of 1836, it could never pass the test of time into today's society. It would not be adopted or ratified by the People of Texas. It contains too many items that were incidental to 1836, but have no place whatever in today's society. At the same time it contains points that are necessary to retain in a new constitution for the Republic.

By the very theory and practice of lawful constitutions, NO government can adopt or install a constitution by itself.

Minimally, it must have an authorized representative body to ratify the constitution. The U.S. constitution was ratified by the State Legislatures, who were representative bodies of the people.

Proponents of immediately adopting the 1836 Constitution usually fail to study the impact of such a move. If, for instance, tomorrow we were suddenly under the 1836 Constitution, slavery and slave trade would return to Texas. Indians, slaves of African descent, and women could not vote or elect anything. It would be a white man only government.

Such a concept is repugnant. We do not have to make the same mistakes of our forefathers in their short-sightedness. The Republic of Texas circa 1843, was already in conferences with other powers, by treaty, to free slaves and end slavery in Texas. A portion of Texas was being considered to grant to the freed slaves, to have and hold their land and their choice of government, similar to the method the Indian tribes used. But because of history and the unlawful annexation to the U.S., this never came to pass, and instead the situation worsened.

If tomorrow we were instantly under the 1836 constitution, we would also instantly be, by using the same theory, under all the laws of the Republic from 1836-1845 from the nine congresses. Nothing could be more dangerous than adopting laws that have not been updated in 168 years.

If tomorrow we were instantly under the 1836 constitution, every detail of how the document can be amended is already laid forth in that constitution. Amending a constitution is a slow process and even slower if the People of the Republic cannot fill the mandates of the document. If the government or the people cannot fulfill the mandates of the 1836 constitution or any constitution the contract becomes null and void on its face.

We have heard from some that a constitution is what is necessary for recognition. This is historically false. The United States 1st gained recognition under the Articles of Confederation. It matters not what title is applied to the document, only that it authorizes, defines, empowers, and limits government powers.

The title is not important, only the people which have ratified it and have agreed to live under or by it are important. In today's world the title constitution is readily recognized, but other titles are equally valid.

We the people in the Republic of Texas have the full authority, under our inherent right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in the manner we deem expedient. If this premise and right is fact then this includes any and all ties to any antique constitution or new one. Constitutions, per se, are written by a select few representatives, usually in committee. They are then approved (or ratified) by a constitutional convention of representatives. Once out of the convention, in Texas, they are sent to the people to ratify or reject the constitution.

Government officials have little direct say in the constitution, but are available for opinion and advice to the convention when called upon. In Texas the corporate state, the executive branch, historically calls for a constitutional convention and the legislature defines the method and means to assure a fair and representative convention. The convention for a constitution is limited in scope as elected authorities to which matters they may address in convention, and the scope of their responsibility.

All conventions of elected delegates are by nature and by common law, temporary one-time assignments by the people as representatives to get a certain task accomplished. Actions of delegates in convention acting outside that 'elected' authority can be declared null and void. This was a fatal error of the 1861 Secession Convention. The secession convention was correct and lawful, but when the delegates acted beyond secession without lawful authority from the People that elected them, those wrongful acts were not recognized and were basically illegal.

For instance if a delegate was elected to consider one amendment to a constitution and then voted on four different amendments, the three 'extra' amendments cannot come forward lawfully. The delegates were acting without lawful elected authority, acting beyond the limits to which they were elected and authorized.

In the current Plans and Powers the Assembly (our congress of elected representatives) will determine the scope and method for the Constitutional Convention. When this part is finalized, the President will put forth the call for an election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. These delegates will comply with the rules set forth by the People's Assembly and address only the matter at hand which they were elected to do.

Con't next page

Footnotes of History

At this time if permitted the Delegates in Convention may take the 1836 Constitution and re-write it, modify it, negate parts of it and so on. They may also write a completely new constitution if that is the manner which the Assembly has ruled on.

After this is accomplished the people can either ratify it or turn it down. If ratified it becomes incumbent on the Interim President to determine when all the parts are in place to install the new or modified constitution. This takes place upon the 1st election of a Constitutional President, Congress and other offices. Until that election, the constitution is NOT operational, but dormant waiting for the Interim Government to complete the tasks necessary to turn over political power to the elected government. The interim government is there to assure that all parts are readied.

Once the reins are turned over to the elected officials, it can still take several months, perhaps a year for the new or modified constitution to be fully operational. This depends on how the constitution is worded. In 1836 the Congress had to 'enact' a number of laws to enable some provisions of that constitution.

To presume that the Interim Government is an elected body which can enact or place a constitution in force on its own, in violation of the Plans and Powers of the People, is gross error. This would be tantamount to usurping the means and methods set forth by the people's representatives on how to put into place their constitutional convention. The only body that can, and the ONLY body that should, begin the process towards a constitution MUST be those representatives elected by the people to their Assembly. Then the people will elect delegates to a convention for constitutional revision or completely writing a new one. This method was not ill-conceived but gives the people of Texas, the People of the Republic of Texas a two tiered, direct, elected representation into their constitutional convention.

Without a fully elected government body, defined and limited by the Constitution, the constitution can never be fully operational. It would still remain a foundation for which the Interim Government must move towards full implementation. The Interim Government would still be limited by the Plans and Powers, and authorized by the Assembly, in a special act, to empower the Interim Government to begin setting

up the process for election of a Constitutional government and directing its endeavors for the smoothest transition from Interim to Constitutional.

This is the only method which assures all of us a clean slate to begin with, without the errors and repugnant ideologies of the past. The old laws remain historic. New laws as allowed by the new or revised constitution may move forward.

The Interim Government cannot call a constitutional convention or work outside the Plans and Powers to cause one. This was a wise move by the People of Texas, assuring them their full representation by election to those they empower to set forth a constitutional convention. This keeps the Interim Government doing what it should be doing and the People remain in charge through their elected representatives in Assembly (congress). All officers have sworn or declared an oath to supporting this method, reserved by and to the People of Texas for making their constitutional convention.

These officers are imbued with the same spirit that spurred our Forefathers to declare Texas a sovereign, free and independent nation. This spirit is carried in the present by the Texian people, and, with the grace and beneficence of the Almighty Creator we will carry it into the future – into a free and independent Texas.

Sincerely,
Daniel Miller; President
Republic of Texas Interim Government

Parallels of History

The surrender at La Bahia (Goliad) has a number of similarities to the surrender at Fort Davis.

In 1836 Dr. J. H. Bernard, a physician and soldier, under Fannin, recorded a diary of the events leading up to and through the Goliad Massacre.

From his diary: "The question now agitated, Should we surrender? We well knew their faithlessness and barbarity.. and that we could not rely on any feelings of honor or humanity in them (Santa Anna's forces) when once they had us in their power. The only chance for us to escape from them would be by a desperate rush... I was with my messmate in Shackelford's Company when he submitted the proposal to us. (surrender) After a cool discussion of the chance, it was considered that if the enemy would agree to a formal capitulation there would be some chances of their adhering to it... It was finally agreed that we would surrender

if an honorable capitulation could be granted, but not otherwise, preferring to fight to the last man in our ditches rather than put ourselves in the power of such faithless wretches... When the matter was first proposed to Colonel Fannin, he was for holding out longer.. He inquired if the sentiment was unanimous.. he ordered a white flag to be hoisted. This was done and was promptly answered by one from the enemy.

After some parley, a capitulation with General Urrea was agreed upon, the terms of which were: that we should lay down our arms and surrender as prisoners of war; that we should be treated as such, according to the usages of civilized nations... and that all private property should be respected. These were the terms that Colonel Fannin distinctly told him men upon his return had been agreed upon. We were told that the Articles of Capitulation were signed by the commander of each side and one or two of their principal officers..

We now surrendered our arms.. and ammunition."

"It should be said in connection with Dr. Bernard's outline of the terms of capitulation.. that a Spanish copy of the document signed by Fannin, found in the archives of the war department of Mexico, shows that the Texans surrendered as 'prisoners of war'." Louis J Wortham, 1924.

The parallels between the Articles of Capitulation of 1836 and International Cease-Fire Agreement of 1997 and the events leading up to these surrenders are too obvious to ignore.

Both in 1836 and in 1997 the Texian people were in a no-win situation against an overpowering enemy & military force determined to stop Texas Independence.

As in 1836, recorded in the annals of history, the enemy was a ruthless, faithless, bunch of inhuman wretches, so again was the enemy of 1997. There was no honor amongst the enemy of Mexico, there is no honor amongst the enemy U.S. forces.

Both times the Texians surrendered under international law, law of nations, preserving and declaring their status as prisoners of war. Both times the enemy forces refused to honor the contract, agreement, the treaty between the parties. For the enemy military forces to induce surrender from the Texians and then deny the articles of agreement, is fraud. It is the act of tyranny -- It is the act of military dishonor and cowardice. The U.S. has once again proven it stands among the nations of the world without honor.

Both agreements guaranteed the safety and security of private properties of the surrendering forces. In 1997, in violation of the agreement between forces, the U.S. burned

all the private property to the ground, just as the Mexican forces did in 1836.

The Mexican Army was comprised of barbarians, The US Forces in Texas in 1997 was comprised of barbarians.

Even among the enemy forces of Mexico there were those soldiers that 'thought' that military honor would be upheld with the agreements, but were too cowardly to raise their voice against the tyranny as the agreement was dishonored. The same was true in 1997 as honest men would not raise their voice against the atrocities the U.S. used to induce surrender.

The U.S. proved its acts as tyranny by resorting to the same fraudulent inducement to surrender to terms which they never intended to honor as did Mexico in 1836.

There is more honor among thieves than in the U.S. Government honoring its treaties and agreements. Tyranny rules the U.S.

May 3, 1997

International Agreement and Terms of
Ceasefire Between :

The Republic of Texas and its Body Politic
known as "We the People of The Republic of
Texas," Known Hereafter as Party 1
and

The State of Texas and its citizens of the
United States operating as a Political
Subdivision of the UNITED STATES, Inc., its
agencies, and departments, and as a member
nation and founding principal of the United
Nations, Known Hereafter as Party 2

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. The parties to this agreement hereby certify that they have the delegation of authority pursuant to their specific laws and constitutions under the law of nations to enter into and to execute the following international agreement and upon execution of agreement pursuant to the third clause of this agreement both parties shall present documents of authority or delegation to certify their ability to enter into this International Agreement.

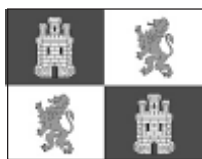
2. That all parties hereby agree to a **Texas Wide Cease Fire** including all those lands as specified in actions pursuant to Acts of the Congress of the United States involving a "Treaty with a Foreign Country," dated April 25, 1838, at US Stat. 511 and filed at the Congressional Record of the 104th Congress, Second Session of The United States, Tuesday April 30, 1996 at H4304 PETITION, ETC., Under clause 1 of rule XXII., 71, at Article Two of this Treaty, (Exhibit "1").

3. The First party hereby agrees to a Formal International Cease Fire on the soil of Texas and agrees to immediately cease physical hostilities towards the second party under the law of nations and to commence legal actions in the District Court of The District of Columbia for the rights of the inhabitants on the soil of Texas to by popular vote decide the issue of Texas independence.

4. The Second party agrees that the First Party shall have the right to preserve its flag and embassy at its current location on Texas soil until the Third Section of this agreement may either be denied by the court, or by Popular vote of the People of Texas.

Six 30+! Flags Over Texas

Texas Under Spain. 1519-1685; 1690-1821



Castile and Leon. The flag displayed in New Spain and in Spanish Texas, this banner represented the combined kingdoms of Castile (the castle) and Leon (the lions).

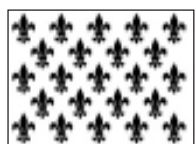


Cross of Burgundy was adopted in about 1520. It was a symbol of Phillip I, Duke of Burgundy. The Cross of Burgundy was probably the most commonly displayed on land and sea by the military.



The Spanish Flag of 1785 may also have been flown in Spanish Texas. The banner employed variations of a shield with the symbols of Castile and Leon topped with a crown in the yellow field of the red-yellow-red tricolor

Texas Under France 1685-1690



Planning to expand its base from French Louisiana, France took a bold step in 1685, planting its flag in eastern Texas near the Gulf Coast. France's bold claim to Texas soon evaporated.

First Republic of Texas 1812



In 1812, the Republican Army Col. Bernardo Gutierrez de Lara and Col. Augustus Magee gained control from the Sabine River to the Guadalupe River and declared an independent nation of Texas. Banner solid green

Second Republic of Texas 1819



This flag was displayed by the Long Expedition and is considered by some to be the flag of the second Texas Republic. It was the first movement for Texas independence that used the single Lone Star

Republic of Mexico 1821-1836



The first flag of independent Mexico of which the province of Texas was a part, was La Bandera de las Tres Garantias. Still in use today shows the ancient Aztec symbol of Anahuac, an eagle, a snake and cactus.



Constitution of 1824. The Mexican tricolor in support of the Constitution of 1824 remained the official banner sanctioned by a government of Texas, official & provisional. No other flag was sanctioned until the naval flag adopted by President Burnet on 9 Apr 1836



Capt. Phillip Dimmitt, Commander at Goliad in a letter to Austin on 27 Oct 1835: "I have had a flag made—the colors and their arrangement the same as the old one—with the words and figures, 'Constitution of 1824', displayed on the white in the center." The provisional government of Texas sanctioned a privateer flag of marque and reprisal.

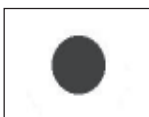
Republic of Mexico Con't



Some historians claim that this flag of Mexico flew over the Alamo and it is possible more than one flag was employed



A little known employment of the Mexican Eagle on a pure white background was in a naval signal flag used by pilots at the mouth of Texas rivers as described by pilot J. Brown in 1835. At high water a white flag with a Mexican Eagle.



When the vessel is near down to the Bar two smaller flags erected at a suitable distance from each other these flags will be a black Ball on a white ground—and are the ranges for crossing the Bar.



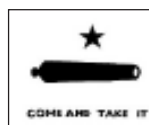
Coahuila y Tejas, Flag in the 1820's and 1830's. The two stars signified the two regions that comprised the State of Coahuila and Texas. This flag is mentioned twice as the flag of the Alamo.

The Republic of Fredonia 1826 (Texas)



Dunn Hunter and Richard Fields and declared the "Republic of Fredonia" independent of Mexico. Fredonia was in East Texas at Nachadoches. This flag was used unofficially during the Texas Revolution.

The Battle Flags for Independence



Old Come and Take It: The 1st Lone Star Flag: Used by volunteers at the confrontation with the Mexican army in October 1835 over the Gonzales cannon (Battle of Gonzales). Other reports suggest it was used at the assault on Bexar.



Flag of the Harrisburg Volunteers. This banner was carried by volunteers comprising Capt. Andrew Robinson's company from Harrisburg and designed by Sarah Rudolph Bradley Dodson in Sep 1835



Scott's flag of the Liberal Faction or War Party . It was thought to have been made by ladies at Harrisburg at the home of Mrs. Jane Harris.



Scott's Flag of the Liberal Faction: Although never official, this design became famous as "The Bonnie Blue Flag" symbol in the Confederate States of America after secession in 1861



Brown's Flag of Independence. This flag is said to have been designed by Capt. William S. Brown at Velasco in fall 1835 preceding Capt. Dimmitt's bloody-arm flag.



Dimmitt's Goliad Flag. This militant and defiant banner, designed by Goliad garrison commander, Capt. Phillip Dimmitt, dramatically reflected the political shift of Texans away from support of the independent statehood of Texas in Mexico

The Battle Flags Con't



Troutman Goliad Flag. This flag was designed in Nov 1835 by Johanna Troutman



It was dubbed the San Felipe flag and based on ideas expressed to Gail Borden Jr. by Stephen F. Austin in the enclosure to a letter from New Orleans of 18 Jan 1836: "I shall preach independence all over the US wherever I go—What do you think of the inclosed idea of a flag."



Flag of the New Orleans Greys. Two groups of volunteers from New Orleans joined the Texas resistance to Mexico.



Flag of the Alabama Red Rovers. Like their uniforms, this solid blood red flag was the banner of the Red Rovers, a company of volunteers from Alabama who came to Texas in fall 1835



San Jacinto Liberty Flag of Sherman's Volunteers from Newport, Kentucky. Although there was no single banner representing the Texian Army at the time, of those that were probably displayed, this flag is most commonly associated with the Battle of San Jacinto.



Austin proposed a flag including the British Union Jack, the colors of the banners of both the US and Mexico (red, white blue and green), the Lone Star for an independent Texas and the Latin words "Lux Libertas" to symbolize that Texas was the lone star of libertarian principles (light of liberty) in the Mexican Republic.

Flags of the Republic of Texas



Burnet Naval Flag. The first official national flag sanctioned by the provisional government appears to be that adopted by President Burnet at Harrisburg, 9 Apr 1836 for the naval service. The flag was approved at Columbia 10 Dec 1836 and was in use as a naval flag as late as 1839



Zavala Flag: The banner at left is first official flag of the Texas Republic proposed by Vice-President Lorenzo de Zavala.



The Burnet Lone Star Flag. The Julia Lee Sinks scrapbook also contains a replica of the "first official flag of the Republic," proposed by President David G. Burnet at the meeting of the First Congress of the Republic held in Columbia, 10 Dec 1836



A simplification of the Zavala flag, the Burnet Lone Star flag, sometimes referred to as the second official flag of the Texas Republic.



The Lone Star flag proposed by William H. Wharton 27 Dec 1838 ; 3rd Congress; approved 25 Jan 1839. Historically, the flag is said to have been designed by Dr. C. B. Stewart

The Mysterious Missing Flag of the Republic



Approved at its convention on March 12, 1836:

"On motion of Mr. Scates, the Rainbow and star of five points above the western horizon: and the star of six points sinking below, was added to the flag of Mr. Zavala accepted on last Friday.

Bonnie Blue



The Lone Star flags began to appear late 1860. The star stood only for the state it flew in. No one was even remotely thinking of a CSA then - only separate republics, which is what the first seven seceding states declared themselves upon secession. This was to avoid violating the US Constitution's prohibition of "no two states shall enter into a compact with each other.

The first recorded use of the lone star flag dates to 1810, when adopted by the Republic of West Florida, after a rebellion and battle with Spain. With this rebellion in mind, this flag was used by the Republic of Texas.

The bonnie blue flag was often carried by Texas troops and has held a special place in the heart of Texans.

Flag of Enemy Military Oppression



Once a symbol of freedom, it quickly deteriorated to represent oppression, tyranny, lies and frauds by the U.S. Federal Gov't.

LEGAL NOTICES

International Notice of Disclaimer

Notice to all foreign entities and constituents:

It has come to the attention of this office that certain papers and filings bearing the flag, name, and/or the Great Seal of the Republic of Texas have been used in the attempt to perfect or file certain instruments in the occupying power's jurisdiction, venue, courts, and recorder's offices.

Let it be known, that when and if, the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas determines a need to authorize the use of any such instruments, that a true and correct copy of said instruments will be filed with the proper foreign parties to perfect a proper notice to the interested parties.

Let it be known that the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas has not endorsed, encouraged, advised, or consented to the use, application, or filing of such documents under the name or symbols of the Republic of Texas. The Republic of Texas Interim Government does not teach, recommend, or offer an opinion on the value, validity, or usefulness of any papers being filed within the occupying power's offices or courts.

Any of the items above which you may come across are perfected ONLY by the signature of the party applying in the occupying power's courts and offices for remedy or relief, and should be construed as private parties, private papers, seeking private remedy or judgments and such does not represent the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas, nor have these items been perfected with our recommendations or endorsements.

Any Republic of Texas official, approved, and sanctioned paperwork to record with the occupying power can be obtained through the Secretary of Government's Office or the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and can be verified by phone. In most cases our official replies or notices to the foreign occupying power will be sent directly to the occupying power's Secretary of State Office with proper addressing and signatures attached.

Let it be known that the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas has an official use policy of the Great Seal of the Republic of Texas, which some of these papers may be in violation thereof. A copy of this policy can be obtained through our Secretary of Government at the Capitol Offices; P.O. Box 100, Overton, Republic of Texas or by calling (903) 834-3592 or via email government@republic-of-texas.net.

President Daniel Miller - Republic of Texas

International Notice of Disclaimer

Notice to all foreign entities and constituents:

It has come to the attention of my office that there are alleged and purported 'official' driver's licenses, certificates of competency, government identification cards, or similar items bearing the name, the flag, and/or the Great Seal of the Republic of Texas.

Let it be known and published as of this day, the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas has not issued, authorized, or condoned the use of the above mentioned items in any official capacity or use. These cards are of private issue and are not official or authorized in any form by the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas.

Let it be known, that when and if, the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas determines a need to authorize the use of any such of

instruments, that a sample of said instruments will be filed with the proper foreign parties to perfect a proper notice to interested parties.

Let it be known that the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas has not endorsed, encouraged, advised, or consented to the use or application of such instruments under the name or symbols of the Republic of Texas. The Republic of Texas Interim Government does not recommend, or offer an opinion on the value, validity, or usefulness of these instruments.

Verification of any official instruments can be obtained through our Secretary of Government or the Secretary of Foreign Affairs Office at the Capitol Offices; P.O. Box 100, Overton, Republic Texas or by calling (903) 834-3592 or via email government@republic-of-texas.net.

President Daniel Miller - Republic of Texas

To all Republic of Texas nationals:

Recently, issued were two International Notices of Disclaimer. The occupying powers and many of our own people are misled into thinking certain instruments that 'we the people' sometimes use are 'official constructs' of the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas, when in fact these documents and instruments are by private issue and are private property of the person using them.

The Interim Government cannot verify, nor should it, these private issue documents and instruments. As such, these documents and instruments cannot be endorsed by the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas, nor are they 'official' or 'authorized' by your government. YOU, the citizen are the only one authorizing their use, since they are privately issued and became your private property.

The people of the Republic of Texas are a free people and if a person decides to use one or some of these instruments and documents, they do so under common law, under their own responsibility and risk. Knowing the nature of the occupying power, their ignorance and avoidance of facts and truth, you understand why the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas cannot and will not advise any person to use or not use these items.

Some of the 'law enforcement' officers in the occupying power's forces understand that these are indeed private property matters and the items are privately issued. However, MOST do not.

They believe the lies that Federal Convict Ex-Attorney General Dan Morales, now residing in a federal U.S. prison, told the people of Texas. Even the 'reconstruction' legislature of the occupying powers fell for his lies.

By these International Notices of Disclaimers, you understand the risk of using these documents and instruments, due to the ignorance of the occupying forces. The Interim Government of the Republic of Texas, understands YOUR RIGHT to have and hold private property without harassment. Such a day is what we look forward to in Texas. A day when the occupying forces cannot decide that something as simple as a piece of paper in plastic is a FELONY, when the person owning one has NOT committed a crime of any nature.

Our view is that if your private property is 'confiscated' by the occupying forces it is a matter of theft, graft, and larceny under 'color of law' by the person that took it from you. It is no different than if they 'confiscated' your credit cards or any other paper, card, or plastic - they have no RIGHT to steal.

Any creation of an official document or instrument by the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas will bear a seal from the President, the original will be on file at our Capitol Offices, and certified copies will be available of the document or verification of an instrument.

You should also be aware that we do not advise, endorse, or consent to any document being filed in the occupying force's courts or other offices, as 'official' from the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas, that is not readily available for certified copies from the Secretary of Government's office. Any document that is deemed 'official' for use in the occupying power's system will be on file and readily available.

The Interim Government of the Republic of Texas does not recognize any document that circumvented our own internal filing and recording through the Secretary of Government. If a document, such as an affidavit, criminal complaint, notice, and so forth, is voluntarily filed in the occupying power's courts and offices, then that person has relinquished or acquiesced to the jurisdiction of the occupying forces. If you are forced to file something in the occupying power's system, the Interim Government can only address the matter 'nation to nation.' This is historical and is the method utilized under the law of nations.

Every Texian National must remember we are an OCCUPIED NATION, and being such places us in a very sensitive position in international dealings. The occupying power is still defacto - even though they have no lawful or legitimate claim to Texas or her national citizens.

If a person chooses some of the methods employed by 'patriot' groups and teachings they do so at their own responsibility and risk. The Interim Government of the Republic of Texas does not endorse, consent, or advise any Texian National to utilize these methods. We find that Texas is unique and separate from many of the compacts of the other 'states.' Bonds, CMO's, copyrighting names, UCC-1's and similar techniques are not advised, endorsed, or taught by the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas. These are methods offered by the occupying power, not the Republic of Texas. Since these are not laws of the Republic of Texas, our voice is mute on these subjects. Many of the techniques are themselves based upon a 'color of law' and are fraud or void of substance.

Our nation and our government have no such laws or codes to facilitate or recognize the validity of such techniques. Some may be beneficial to you the private person, but understand that they are not from the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas, but are in fact, benefits derived from the occupying powers, even if denied by them. Your government is limited to the affairs of YOUR government, the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas and has no authority in the occupying power's government. We hold the same view that the occupying power has no authority in our Interim Government.

We understand that the People of Texas employ many non-standard techniques when the occupying power threatens or denies them of their rights. We know that the occupying power's courts and systems offer no remedy, fairness, relief, or justice. We know too from constant research that people around the world are being imprisoned for 'disagreeing with the US Corporation.' Iraq is suffering under what the U.S. did to Texas over a hundred years ago and the Iraq will simply be another puppet state

of the U.S. Corporation if the U.S. is allowed to continue its genocide on factions of dissent there.

We will use every means and method available to us as a NATION to secure our independence. We may not be able to use the same means and methods at the private citizen level. Every Texian National should stand up for their rights, with the foreknowledge that the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas can only address the matter at the Nation to Nation level in international affairs. If we lose sight of our Nation to Nation status and objective, we shoot ourselves in the foot. To involve our Nation of Texas in the day to day harassment and terrorist methods that this occupying power subjects all of us to would, in fact, be relinquishing our status as a national government to the occupying power.

The Interim Government addresses the nation of the occupying power and does not address the minor players of the occupying power, except when deemed beneficial to the entire Nation of Texas. This same approach and attitude was utilized by our forefathers. This is why Stephen F. Austin went to Mexico City - to address the power, not the local players.

Our Secretary of Foreign Affairs will be issuing a series of articles addressing our place in the international family as promulgated by the Law of Nations and other international rules of law.

Remember as in the days of Stephen F. Austin, "They have declared war." This is their war! Do not be the 'lone ranger hero' and end up like those of the Mier or Santa Fe Expeditions. We must move and react as a national effort as they did on March 2, 1836 when they declared the Republic of Texas an independent nation. We must solidify our voice for independence and freedom into one unified voice.

Remember too, that the players in the occupying forces are also your neighbors and fellow Texians the same as they ultimately were in 1836. The day will come when they will rue the day they abused their neighbors, when fact and truth hits them so hard they can no longer avoid it. Take every opportunity to provide the truth to those that oppress us.

There is only one solution left to the People of Texas to end this nightmare of abuse and oppression by the occupying power. That is a free and independent nation, known as, the Republic of Texas.

President Miller
Vice President Savage

Tidbit of History

"Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!" the Texians shouted again and again, as they pursued the panic stricken Mexicans. When the purport of these words dawned upon the bewildered senses of the Mexican soldiers, they began to beg for mercy, and cry out, "Me no Alamo! Me no Goliad!" But during the conflict which lasted about twenty minutes, no quarter was given. About six hundred of the Mexicans were killed and two hundred wounded.

After the excitement of the actual conflict was over and the great number of prisoners were herded into camp, the Texans searched among the Mexican officers captured for two men in particular --- Santa Anna and Cos. Santa Anna, as the author of all the crimes that had been committed against the Texians .. and Cos, because he had violated his parole and the pledge given in the captulation agreement at San Antonio that he would not take up arms again against the Texians..."History of Texas, Louis J. Wortham, 1924

Which Road for the Nation of Texas?

TREATISE:

Which Road for the Nation of Texas?

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, —That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government..."

This direct quotation from the unanimous Declaration of Independence of the united STATES OF AMERICA holds the touchstone of Freedom and Political Justice for those of us who are willing - as the American Forefathers were - to lay it all on the line to "... secure the blessings of Liberty..." for the love of kin and country, as well as for ourselves.

I offer this paraphrase of the quotation to freedom lovers everywhere:

'We consider these facts to be irrefutable: 1) that mankind was created to be a family, all with the same imprescriptible rights, privileges, duties and responsibilities, including (among others) the right to Life, the freedom to live it as each one sees fit, as well as to follow one's own dreams and ambitions. 2) that to appropriate these God-given rights, "governments" are established by the People, and receive their proper authority from what the People have delegated to them, 3)—That whenever any Form of Government (read: Public Service) becomes destructive of this purpose, the People Reserve the Right to modify or abolish it, and to institute new Government...'

Much has been said and written over the years, on the subject of government, democracy, republic, freedom and every other related matter. It's been argued and fought over (one way or another) since day one of human existence. This treatise proposes to offer a new perspective, in the hopes of clarifying some of these apparently baffling concepts, for the edification of our beloved Nation of Texas upon clear and sound (as well as time-honored) PRINCIPLES.

Let us begin with the biblical account of creation. Whether one accepts the details of the account as historical or allegorical is immaterial for our purpose. Our discussion is predicated on the

PRINCIPLE of Creation: **Mankind was created.** It didn't just "happen." Otherwise, PRINCIPLES would have no validity, no basis for anything but anarchy, chaos and despair. If mankind merely "evolved," then "stuff happens" and it is useless to harbor any hope for our advancement, and this whole discussion is no more than gum flapping and an utter waste of time.

The first serious discussion on the subject takes place when The CREATOR asks Cain where his brother is. His answer holds the key to the PRINCIPLE of natural (republican form of) government. "Am I my brother's keeper?" The answer to the question is obviously a resounding "YES!" We are our brothers' keepers. By "keepers" I mean that we are responsible to each other and for our interpersonal relationships. Not "keeper" in the sense of guardian or boss or controller. Each of us is responsible for our own actions and for how they affect the next person. Cain's banishment from the community was not so much because he murdered his brother (though it was certainly a heinous crime), but because he did not acknowledge his responsibility to his brother and to the community.

Natural and proper government begins with RESPONSIBILITY and adherence to a set of IMMUTABLE LAWS that must of necessity form the basis for civilization, for freedom, justice and peace. These laws are quite simple and easy to understand. It is not my intention to discuss the whole set of laws at this writing. It is the PRINCIPLE of those laws that concern us here. The foremost PRINCIPLE is expressed by what is known as the GOLDEN RULE. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Another way of saying it is: "Do NOT do unto others what you would NOT like done to yourself." Hillel, a great Jewish rabbi who lived just before Jesus' day, taught, "What is hateful to thee, do not to another. That is the whole law and all else is explanation."

This is the BASIC PRINCIPLE that must govern a just society. No nation on Earth can establish or maintain civilization without strict adherence to this PRINCIPLE. The proposition of this treatise is that this BASIC PRINCIPLE constitutes the bedrock foundation of a true REPUBLIC.

REPUBLIC

A REPUBLIC is guided and governed, and even judged, by these immutable PRINCIPLES. It is a society of LAW, rather than PERSONALITIES. A

REPUBLIC is not "popular"; it is RIGHT and JUST and therefore FREE. Freedom requires TRUTH, RESPONSIBILITY, and JUSTICE. In such a REPUBLIC, one allows everyone else to live as they see fit (within the parameters of the Golden Rule), in order to be free oneself. A REPUBLIC is, by definition, a free society.*

In a REPUBLIC, regardless of how many people want to do something, if it is wrong, it must not be done. Anything that violates PRINCIPLE, no matter how popular, is unacceptable, and will not be tolerated by responsible people. In a REPUBLIC, a small minority must sometimes override the majority, if truth and PRINCIPLE is their guide. When there is doubt as to what is "the right thing to do," the disputing parties consult a neutral third party - such as a jury or a government court - in order to resolve the issue. These arbiters are then saddled with the grave responsibility of judging the matter according to the guiding PRINCIPLES of what is RIGHT, JUST, LAWFUL and PROPER.

GOVERNMENT in a REPUBLIC is characterized by SERVICE, rather than RULE. Republican government is not meant to rule, but to serve a community of responsible people. It is meant to represent the people's interests in its relationship with other nations, whether by facilitating fair trade or by defending the people from foreign aggression.

Although there is no direct comparison between a REPUBLIC and a DEMOCRACY, we are forced to discuss their divergence, in order to show the advantages and disadvantages of each. We are told over and over that "America is a DEMOCRACY." And we are also told ad nauseam that the American war machine is spread all over creation, making the world safe for DEMOCRACY. As a matter of fact, they are absolutely correct. This statement may surprise you, but here's why I make it. Certainly the American forefathers (as well as our own) intended to establish a REPUBLIC - not a DEMOCRACY. Unfortunately, the best intentions were not enough to secure the blessings of liberty for their posterity. What America has, and a great portion of the world, IS in fact a DEMOCRACY, of one kind or another. This is especially true since the great

War for Southern Independence, also known as the "War Between the States." Republican form of government DIED upon election of Abraham Lincoln, and it was buried with the walkout of the southern legislators.** All semblance of a constitutional republic vanished and was "gone with the wind" when DEMOCRACY was imposed on America by force of arms.

DEMOCRACY

What is DEMOCRACY? It is a system of "majority rule," in which we are told there is "one man - one vote." At first glance, such a form of government may seem to promise equality and freedom for the people. But it is a hollow promise, one that leads only to an insidious form of tyranny - the tyranny of the populace. You might say it is a popular sort of tyranny. One disadvantage of this system is the fact that under majority rule, 51% of those who vote could (and do) deprive the balance of society of the most basic rights and freedoms, and does so absolutely legally. [See Addendum A below.]

But that is not, by far, the most important disadvantage. The greatest and most unfortunate reality concerning DEMOCRACY is the fact that it recognizes NO PRINCIPLES, NO LAW and NO RESPONSIBILITY. In a DEMOCRACY everything depends upon the will of the majority or, in the case of a representative variety, that of a small group of elite politicians and corporate monopolists. We are ruled by men without consciences, without PRINCIPLES. It is **organized anarchy, a tyranny of lawlessness.** DEMOCRACY is by far the WORST form of government ever devised by mankind. Even a monarch must answer to his subjects, insofar as he must make life bearable enough to avert rebellion, in order to stay in power. But a DEMOCRACY is not limited by such considerations, because it is a self-perpetuating deceitful dream of "people power." It is the piper's tune that calls to the lemmings and leads them all off the cliff, all the while keeping them convinced that they are free.

But DEMOCRACY is the very antithesis of freedom, the lying tool of those who would despotically rule the world for their

[Con't Which Road_page 15](#)

Republic of Texas Information Line
(888) 802-6352

TEXIAN CULTURE

A li'l Piece of Texas located in China

I have lived in the People's Republic of China and Taiwan for nearly a decade. In Taiwan I came across a "Tex-Mex" chain restaurant that is still pretty popular, but after leaving Taiwan for the Mainland I thought I had left it all behind with only the good memories remaining. That is of course until I came to Chengdu, Sichuan Province, West Central China.

To get good "Tex-Mex" near Eastern China, my usual residence, one has to go to Hong Kong, Wanchai District that can cost about \$100 FRNs a plate (that's dollars to you non Texians and foreigners). However I happened to be walking down the street one day and happened to discover "Peter's Tex-Mex Grill." I was astounded to say the least!

Upon entering the premises, I don't know who was happier to see who; the owner or myself. My usual black Stetson is a dead giveaway, if not the usual "Howdy" which one would expect in a place like this. It sounded different than the Chinese phrase "Ni Hao" which means 'You fine' or 'Howdy.' He asked if I am from Texas, which of course the positive response came.

Pete's is located at 117 KeHua Bei Lu (Ke Hua North Road), Chengdu, nearby Sichuan University's West Gate, on the left side of the University. Pete's is open every day from 7 am to 10:30 pm. He has a group of friendly staff, all Chinese with good to excellent English skills. They are very friendly and it is always service with a smile.

I questioned 'Pete' or Peter Luo about his background. It turned out to be quite a success story. He has only been in business about 3 months but has seven years cooking experience. He tells me that there are 2000-3000 Americans living in Chengdu, 85% of which frequent his restaurant once to three times a week or more. Working out the math indicates quite a good turnover. I was surprised when I went back on a Saturday night and found the place a full house with but one table left! Pete himself left school early; middle school at the age of 12, completing only one year, so he could return to farming to help his poor parents. His story reminded me a lot of the things that happened to my parents in our original Tennessee home. Sichuan being located in a mountainous region of China is all the more reason that it brings back memories of the Great Smoky Mountains and Cherokee, North Carolina nearby.

Pete is 24 years old and told me how he had to start out making baskets by hand, using bamboo, which is quite sharp, fingers bleeding from a full day's work just to make and sell baskets. He worked 16 hours a day and didn't speak a word of English. But his kind heart helped his parents, whom he still takes care of.

It is a heart touching story and reminds me of the days that our parents helped our grandparents, unlike the children of today who are state controlled and brainwashed by a different lifestyle.

I started to ask him about 'Tex-Mex' and his interest. It appears that the idea came from his 'adopted mother' a Texian woman from a city he does not know. He knew very little about Texas, including the history, but the dishes I tried were very authentic. A Christian group who got him going which started from a Christian friendship funded him. Pete told me that when he became a chef, he started out working in Chinese restaurants, Chinese 'hot pot' restaurants and had worked as a dishwasher. It seems the English training also came with the Christian group and I found that speaking at a normal speed of English was comfortable for him.

The average price for two people is just under or just a little over \$10.00 FRNs. Don't expect to spend more than \$20.00. I doubt one could hold so much food in one sitting. A far much cheaper place that the restaurant I remember in Taiwan or in Hong Kong. It seems there is more competition in Eastern China, so he decided to open up here where competition is minimal, though I did see a 'Mexican' restaurant next door along with an Italian one. It is my first time in China that I could have traditional Biscuits and Gravy for breakfast with all the coffee you can drink for the price of a cup. I don't think there is any other restaurant in China, which offers this service. canals, largess such as Air Canada, and fantastic expenses in bilingualism and multiculturalism.

I believe that education starts at 'grassroots' level, especially about Texas, so I left Pete a movie about Texas along with Owen P. White's Informal Biography of Texas, until he can purchase his own. He was quite surprised by the Burnet flag I showed him along with some brief history and of




course a copy of the 'Texas National Press.'

I believe that education starts at 'grassroots' level, especially about Texas, so I left Pete a movie about Texas along with Owen P. White's Informal Biography of Texas, until he can purchase his own. He was quite surprised by the Burnet flag I showed him along with some brief history and of course a copy of the 'Texas National Press.' I believe these issues need to be handled delicately at local level as many Americans who frequent there don't come from Texas, though I have met some who do. Of those who do, I would not like to approach them directly about the RT without developing a friendship first as most folks are brainwashed by the system and many are here for different reasons. Some are here to teach English; such as I have been doing for the past decade. Other's are here because an American company has moved out of North America to take advantage of China's cheaper economy. Hopefully it will be a good place to educate or reach some about the RT, or just to have a meal that is different than what one usually gets throughout most places in China. I must admit, noodles and rice can sure become a bore after a decade in this country, so I don't mind spending more than usual for an occasional authentic dish that tastes like 'back home.' Reaching folks here about the RT may or may not have the desired effect, however once a seed is planted at least it creates an awareness, which can reach higher levels of society. Just like most Americans, Chinese are also brainwashed with the 'Myth of Lincoln' and Yankee perpetuity.

Reeducation isn't easy but then nothing, which we want to achieve, that is worthwhile is. When I wake up every day, I try to do something, even a little something for the RT, whether it be reading (which educates me better) or talking to someone about it either in person or by email. I trust this little gold mine will be another avenue in which to find other Texans who can become 'Texians'-if not, well it is still a nice place to call 'home.'

Gary Price
Foreign Correspondent and RT Emissary

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Freedom in Texas

A DAY IN MY CURRENT LIFE

Picture a concrete box. That's what I live in, literally. Stand up and take two normal paces to your left. Stop and turn right. Go three paces. (3-1/2 will run you into the door). Turn right and take one pace. Turn about 45 degrees to your right and take three steps back to the starting point. That, my friend, is the total amount of standing and walking area in my 'house' as we here in isolation call our cells.

This is a fairly larger cell than Richard McLaren has, but he can see the sky out of a 3 inch slotted window up near his ceiling. Here there is no view of the outdoors. I have not had sunshine touch my body in over a year. I do have a set of 3 inch glass covered slots in my 2 inch thick steel door that the guards use to 'inspect' me. Through it I can see the cell doors across the 'run' or hallway. It's exactly 18 inches to the other side. We measured it one day for something to do.

In the cell at the last unit that I lived at we could talk through the screen wire in the door slots to each other or to someone in the cell in front of our cell. In order to talk here, I had to learn to use the sign language that the deaf people use, and then I'm limited to 'talking' with those who I can see across the run. The new guys try to yell to each other through the 1/2 inch or so under the doors but it's not practicable as when three or four are yelling, no one can understand, and there are 64 cells in this block.

As can be seen from the drawing of my 'floor plan', there are a set of bunks, a toilet, and a small table and stool, all solidly imbedded into the concrete walls. There is a 'polished' area on the stainless steel back part of the toilet to use as a mirror, but it's easier to use the reflection in the commode unless you're lucky enough to own part of a mirror.

There is a vent in the S.S. wall that blows ice cold air when it works, which is usually when it's cold out. There is also a pipe head sticking out of the S.S. wall 1/2 inch which spews forth water for a shower from 9:55pm to 10pm exactly. The drain is in the middle of the floor.

My light is a good one. It's mounted in the S.S. wall over the commode and is partially controlled by me. It is also controlled by the guards in another part of the building in the 'picket'. It has 6-48 inch bulbs in it and is extremely bright. When the light is turned off, a night light comes on, so real darkness is not ever experienced unless you can outlast the

bulbs and talk the repair crew into ignoring it when it's reported by the guard.

This cell is designed to house two people, so I am indeed lucky to not have to share it. The rumors we hear from A and B wing are not pleasant. Picture locked in your bathroom with a murderer or whatever 24 hours a day! As I said, I'm lucky.

My day starts between 3 and 4 am. That's the average time breakfast is brought in on the 'meals-on-wheels' cart. The trays are prepared in another part of the unit by people who get to live in general population. This side is the high security area where the "worst of the worst" are caged. My reason for the honor? It's my political affiliation with the Republic of Texas. I have never had a single 'case' for breaking the prison rules.

This morning we had one fried egg, rice, 4 slices of canned apples and a 1/2 pint of very spoilt milk. The milk was bad yesterday also. This set the 'rascals' off on a door kicking campaign that forced the guards to get better milk. The food is passed through a 'bean slot' cut into the steel door.

It's Thursday today, and so the law library boss comes to pick up the three case citations you get 3 times a week IF you know exactly what to ask for. At 4:30 am, after the law library boss has gone, the automatic lights go off. At 5:30 am, the loud speaker behind the S.S. wall announces that it's "count time", and the lights come on again while the guards come count heads. At about 5:45 the lights go off again.

At 6:05 am, the steel sally-port door into the wing rumbles open to let the day shift of guards in, and let the night shift out. This wakes up all the new guys, as it's noisier than a large garage door opening. It's the only way for many to know what time of day it is. At about 6:10am the lights come on for the day shift to do their roster count to check the night numbers. They go pretty fast and try to not wake any more people up than possible. At about 6:20am, sometimes, they announce that you have to turn your light on and tell them when they walk by that you want to go to 'recreation' in the slightly larger cage if they decide that it's safe to 'run rec'. If your light isn't on, or you do not stand at the door when they pass by, they mark you down as having refused recreation. That's the reason they try to not wake people for morning count.

From 6 am till 9:30 am is the longest time of sleep you get until you get 'acclimated' to where you can sleep anytime you want. Many here get pills, but I avoid them like the plague because it's a sure start down the path to joining the "cutters and chunkers" on 'F' wing. That is the wing that all level 3 people go to. They are even more restricted than we are, and it's VERY bad. When people finally break from the isolation and abuse, and cut themselves or manage to hang themselves, they go to 'F' wing if they survive.

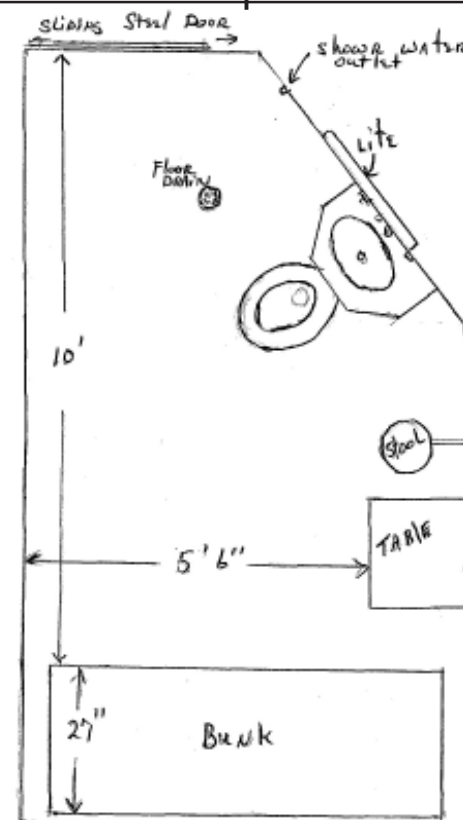
The rule seems to be that the younger kids don't know how to 'do time' as it's called. I'm a veteran now with well over six years in the hole (total isolation). I have been lucky to have had a life before I was put here, so have some experience at adapting. Most do not.

I've watched 5 guys in cell #113 go down the road, and I've only been on this unit a year and a half! The current guy, age 19, doing an 11 year sentence for having an accident while drinking, knows absolutely nothing about survival back here. He can't talk to anyone by hand. He's already refusing to keep clean shaved with the one razor, (cheap disposable) that is issued once a week. Not good signs. People try to teach and help as allowed.

I get up every day at 9:30 am, and mix a cup of cheap instant coffee, and write to Karen, my wife, who is locked up down in Gatesville. The abuses that she has gone through are well outside of what is called humane, but now is in a relatively good unit. The things they put her through in order to break her will before the U.S. federal 'trial' are well documented and hopefully will be accounted for someday.

I only mail the letters to Karen every other day as stamps are limited to 30 each time we get to buy from the 'store'. The store used to be once a week, but degenerated to every 2 weeks, and we have gone as long as 32 days between 'stores.' Trading coffee for stamps is illegal, but what can one do? Most times the 'out of stock list' is longer than the 'in stock list.' This is due to the location of the unit we hear. (It's about as far from anywhere as can be gotten). When I'm 'fat' (meaning there is money in my trust fund account), I stock up on soups and coffee, which are the most sought after items when trading for stamps.

Anyway, I write and doodle on my notes till lunch comes. I live in #115, which is right next to where they plug in the cart, and serve from. So when there is a 'good boss' and extra trays, and the food is acceptable, I usually manage to get a second tray. I was real fortunate in getting this cage! I have to put up with a very dirty floor in front of my house, but any



one here would trade in a second!

Lunch comes between 10:30 and noon, and most guys go back to sleep, so it's relatively quiet. I usually work on my legal projects or stuff like this till dinner which is about 3:30 till 5:30 pm, depending on what's going on in general population.

Tonight they ran out of 'regular trays' and so I got two diet trays instead. They tried to get me to settle for one, but I held to my guns and came out good. I saved the main portion for an evening snack. (Chicken 'stuff' and 2 tortillas).

During the evenings I type if there is work to do, or work on one of my attempts at designing a boat, but always 'shut it down' at 8:00 pm to read. We are supposed to get one library book on Thursdays and have it till the following Tuesday, but the unit library has been shut down to the high security side for quite a while now. When it is working, we order the type of book we want and they send what they damn well want to. Interesting way to read. I have a few books that fellow Texans have had used bookstores or publishers send in, and so am extremely lucky not to have to sit and stare at the walls for weeks on end.

I do have a radio and small headphone set, so do receive a little outside news. The antenna is controlled by the powers that be, and so it's limited to what they adjust the antenna for. There are 2 rock and roll stations and 2 sometimes 3 country stations. The sometimes station is out of Midland/Odessa and has a good program of Texas only music on Saturday nights called 'The Lone Star Saloon'. There are also many Spanish stations. Some guys have figured out how to 'tune' their radios to pick up T.V.

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stations, This is done by adding homemade transistors and such to the wiring inside the radio. I am fortunate in that I can pick up P.B.S., though I don't get C.B.S. or the others.

The night shift has just come in. It's 6:10 pm. We seldom get the same guards two nights in a row. That keeps the guards from becoming familiar with the convicts supposedly. They start the evening out by passing out 'necessities', which consists of a half a towel (most days), two lower sections from socks (long enough to cover the feet if your lucky), and a pair of boxer shorts with no elastic. (Elastic is too dangerous).

During 'lock-down' which we just came 'up' from, we get the necessities every three days, and get to live on one thin spread of the peanut butter and one other type of sandwich for each meal. It makes everyone grateful when the regular food comes again. (I will state that the majority of the food served here, though not up to 'Huntsville' standards, is the best out of all the units I've been in!).

So, tonight we have one 'new boot' (this is a training unit), and 'Aunt Bee' (everyone here gets a nickname), a real sweet lady and probably a grandmother too, who has to eat. Since we are a quiet bunch on the whole, we seldom get the 'hard core' bosses unless they overstepped the line when wrestling with the F wing crowd and have to be 'transferred' for a while. We are a boring wing.

Me being a known political prisoner, along with my age, (I'm considered 'ancient' by most), I don't have many bad times with overbearing bosses or the ones that work here due to their mental instability or hang-ups. (many surely pulled wings from flies on a regular basis when young). Bosses who need to express their power over weaker or helpless people are abundant in the units I've seen.

Any time we are brought out of our houses, we must have our hands tightly cuffed, thumbs pointing up and palms together, behind our backs. That accounts for the bent over look in the photos of me. Try to hold your palms together behind the back to see what I mean. And yet, even in this position, many cons, when they get to the breaking point will attack a boss! with teeth, feet, whatever. They always get slammed, (thrown face down hard), but at that point they don't really care.

Tonight is soap night! We get 5 mini bars of state-made soap, along with a disposable razor and a roll of toilet paper. They tried to save money by cutting the paper down to one every 10 days, but they started finding all the sheets cut up or missing on sheet day, so we went back to a roll every week. Now they are trying to save money by cutting back on the food, which will only cost them more in the long run. But their idiot mentality makes sense in a way. They push and abuse till the convicts rebel and strike back, (this whole unit was taken over a few years ago for days by the convicts in general population), and then the public can be told more money is needed. Good business all the way around!

One thing you have to learn, and for some reason the young and rascally ones can't get it, is you can't win with anger or by attacking, physically or verbally, a boss. They just search your house extra hard that day and your radio gets dropped or the wire in the headphones is tore out. It's always better to just sit and read a book or write when things get 'strange' on the run. It seems to happen on a monthly cycle. Especially after weeks of no recreation time out of the cell. It's now 7:45, and the guy across the run has flashed his mirror to get my attention. He wants some water for coffee. I plug in my hot-pot and heat the water as he sends a zip-lock bag over with his line. A weight made from a flattened toothpaste tube, filled with soap is used to slide it across the floor and under my door. I fill the bag half way and it is pulled back to his house. I am real fortunate in that I have 'inherited' most all the things we are allowed to have. This 'legal hot water machine' for example.

I didn't have anything for the first months upon my arrival, (It was all lost while I was in federal custody), and everyone did the same for me. It's part of being a good convict.

I read till ten, and if the mail has come, I read it before hitting the bunk. I try to stay real regular on the bed time, as it's something that I can control in my life here. That the lights come on at 11:00 pm doesn't matter. Breakfast is just a few catnaps away.

What keeps me from becoming a cutter? My being needed by Karen (my wife) is the biggest one. And the knowledge that even if they say I'm here till I die, there are folks out there moving on a steady

path towards independence for Texas, and when they have labored enough, and the truth becomes evident to enough, the forces for evil (and that's exactly what is holding all Texas captive), will have to release me and the others. Not all have survived as well as I have, and I thank you, fellow Texians, and God for the strength He has provided to me.

Sgt. (Ret.) Gregg Paulson
P.O.W. #825838

ACORDADA PROJECT

The Acordada Project was created by President Daniel Miller early in 2003. His heartfelt sympathy for these prisoners incarcerated for political reasons only should stand as an example to all Texian citizens. President Miller's loyalty to those who have fallen prey to the enemy, yet stood their ground for Texas Independence is the battle cry for Independence in 2004.

Anyone who calls themselves Texians and will not support this effort are just as guilty of the torture they endure daily as are the enemy occupiers.

Their burden is heavy, they bear their cross daily. For a few dollars every month we are able to lighten their load.

The need has been there all along, and all of us failed to reach out in Texas style love and friendship to these fallen Texians.

I have heard it said by a few people that they are getting what they deserved. Are they? What is their crime? Who have they harmed?

We have 12 registered Acordada Prisoners at this time, but we are only able to give support to three or four of them on a regular basis. These are the most needy with no one else to send them a few dollars.

I have come to the realization that any Texian that turns their back on these prisoners is not worthy of the title Texian. To do so makes us as guilty as the enemy of war crimes against humanity.

If an international court was to hear our pleas in their behalf, would we be able to show and prove our own support to that court?

If the shoe was on the other foot, and in this insane world we live in today it might very well have been any of us, but for the grace of God, we too would want to the help and support of those on the outside.

These gulags of Texas hold our people with out justice. We cannot afford to make their torture greater than demanded by the enemy.

L. Savage

Send donations payable to Texians1st - Acordada Fund; c/o TGS; 22241 Pinedale Lane, Frankston, Texas 75763

[Con't Which Road from page 12](#)

own benefit. Yes, the UNITED STATES is making the world safe for DEMOCRACY, leading to the absolute destruction of FREEDOM! DEMOCRACY EQUALS SLAVERY!

We cannot afford to allow ourselves to follow the "path of least resistance". For so long we have been indoctrinated in the ways of "popular politics," trusting in the dangerous notion that nothing and no one could possibly enslave us in the "land of the free and the home of the brave." But we forget the lessons of history. A people united in the cause of freedom cannot be defeated. William Wallace and his brave countrymen were not defeated by the armies of England. It was "politics as usual" among their own "noblemen" that brought the Scots again to their knees. The Russians of nearly a century ago were lured by the song of DEMOCRACY and the cry of "Power to the People," when they were led into 70 years of communist dictatorship. And they had the temerity to call their DEMOCRATIC empire the "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." They had elections, much as we have them today on the North American Continent. Our elections make no more difference in our politics than their elections did in their case. They merely elected more of same to lead them around the same DEMOCRATIC mulberry bush, just as we do today on this continent. I say ENOUGH ALREADY!

We Texians must learn from history, to avoid making the same mistakes. We dare not equivocate. We are a REPUBLIC. We must return to the original and natural order of things - the rule of (natural) LAW, the exercise of RESPONSIBILITY, and the life of FREEDOM. This, in a nutshell, is a REPUBLIC.

LONG LIVE

THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS!

¡VIVA TEXAS! ¡VIVA LA REPUBLICA!

by Daniel Lopez, Secretary of State

* See "THE LAW" by Frederick Bastiat.

** See "THE SOUTH WAS RIGHT" by James

Ronald Kennedy and Walter Donald Kennedy.

Con't Which Road Addendum Page 16

Texian historian H. Yoakum's words in 1855 bear repeating: "Every one who knows the Texans, or who has heard of them, would naturally conclude that they never would submit to be disarmed. Any government that would attempt to disarm its people is despotic; and any people that would submit to it deserves to be slaves!"

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Con't Which Road Addendum from Page 15

ADDENDUM

Many of you have seen the reprint of this document. If you have, it's worth reading again. If you have not, it is worth reading, studying, and reciting to your friends, family, and neighbors. It is copied from Training Manual No. 2000-25 that was published by the then War Department, Washington, D.C., November 30, 1928.

Official Definition of DEMOCRACY

NOTE

Here are four (4) facsimile section reproductions taken from a 156 page book officially compiled and issued by the U.S. War Department, November 30, 1928, setting forth exact and truthful definitions of a Democracy and of a Republic, explaining the difference between both. These definitions were published by the authority of the United States Government and must be accepted as authentic in any court of proper jurisdiction. These precise and scholarly definitions of a Democracy and a Republic were carefully considered as a proper guide for U.S. soldiers and U.S. citizens by the Chief of Staff of the United States Army. Such definitions take precedence over any "definition" that may be found in the present commercial dictionaries which have suffered periodical "modification" to please "the powers in office. Shortly after the "bank holiday" in the thirties, hush-hush orders from the White House suddenly demanded that all copies of this book be withdrawn from the Government Printing Office and the Army posts, to be suppressed and destroyed without explanation. This was the beginning of the complete red control of the Government from within, not from without.

Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Staff.

CITIZENSHIP

This manual supersedes Manual of Citizenship Training. The use of the publication "The Constitution of the United

States," by Harry Atwood, is by permission and courtesy of the author.

CITIZENSHIP 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 demagoguism, license, agitation, discontent, anarchy.

CITIZENSHIP 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.

Atwood . Superior to all others.—Autocracy declares the divine right of kings; its authority can not be questioned; its powers are arbitrarily or unjustly administered. Democracy is the "direct" rule of the people and has been repeatedly tried without success. Our Constitutional fathers, familiar with the strength and weakness of both autocracy and democracy, with fixed principles definitely in mind, defined a representative republican form of government. They "made a very marked distinction between a republic and a democracy * * * and said repeatedly and emphatically that they had founded a republic."

"By order of the Secretary of War: C.P. Summerall, Major General, Chief of Staff. Official: Lutz Wahl, Major General, The Adjutant General.

WHY DEMOCRACIES FAIL

A Democracy cannot exist as a permanent form of Government. It can only exist until the voters discover they can vote themselves largess out of the public treasury. From that moment on the majority always votes for the candidate promising the most benefits from the public treasury with the result that Democracy always collapses over a loose fiscal policy, always to be followed by a Dictatorship. (Written by Professor Alexander Fraser Tytler, nearly two centuries ago while our thirteen original states were still colonies of Great Britain. At the time he was writing of the decline and fall of the Athenian Republic over two thousand years before.



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BY SERVING.**

*They gave us an
independent Texas.
Let's keep it that way.*

**WHICH
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