

Founding Document of the Union of Saints

Table of Contents

1. Introductory Reflections
 - I. Freedom vs. Purity
 - - II. Lessons from History: World War II
 - - III. Modern Parallels
 2. Charter of the Union of Saints
 - Preamble
 - Article I — Name and Purpose
 - Article II — Historical Foundation
 - Article III — Contemporary Recognition
 - Article IV — Core Principles
 - Article V — Mission and Commitments
 - Article VI — Binding Authority
 3. Bill of Rights of the Union of Saints
 - Preamble to the Bill of Rights
 - Article I — Right to Dignity
 - Article II — Right to Liberty
 - Article III — Right to Justice
 - Article IV — Right to Voice
 - Article V — Right to Equality
 - Article VI — Right to Resistance
 - Article VII — Right to Memory
 - Article VIII — Right to Freedom from Purity
 - Enforcement
-

1. Introductory Reflections

I — Freedom vs. Purity

The Union of Saints does not exist to impose purity. History has shown the dangers of purity: women reduced to vessels, silenced voices, and whole peoples stripped of humanity. Purity is a cage — a narrowing of life into obedience and fear.

We are the opposite. The Union of Saints is built on **freedom, justice, and dignity**. We do not police the soul; we recognize the soul as already imprinted with divine worth. We do not confine people to roles; we set them free to live fully.

Our vision aligns with **American values at their core** — not the shifting winds of new or fashionable ideologies, but the enduring promise spoken in the words *freedom and justice for all*. These values are strong-held, soul-deep truths.

Where purity divides, freedom unites. Where control diminishes, justice uplifts. Where oppression silences, we proclaim liberty.

II — Lessons from History: World War II

In World War II: - German women were told their worth lay in being “pure” wives and mothers, confined to domestic roles, praised if they produced children, punished if they did not conform. - Jewish women and men, along with other persecuted groups, were stripped of humanity, brutalized, and murdered. German women were victims of the worst mass rape in human history by the Soviet Army and yet they were silenced. The men of these wars, meanwhile, were celebrated as soldiers and leaders, even when their actions were monstrous, violent or criminal.

This history illustrates the dangers of purity politics, authoritarian systems, and the glorification of male power, as well as the severe consequences when women and marginalized communities are silenced or reduced to roles dictated by others.

III — Modern Parallels

We live in a time that, in many ways, mirrors these patterns: - Scapegoating of groups for societal problems. - Silencing of women who speak against abuse or injustice, while powerful men continue to rise. - Pressure for conformity at the expense of freedom. - Impunity for the powerful.

Paralleling the Holocaust, these patterns are warning signs — seeds of oppression, control, and dehumanization that must be resisted.

The Union of Saints exists to counter these forces. Where others divide, we unite. Where others oppress, we liberate. Where others silence, we speak.

2. Charter of the Union of Saints

Preamble

We, the Union of Saints, declare this Charter in recognition of history, in response to the injustices of the present, and in defense of the enduring truths imprinted in the human soul.

We are not founded on purity. We are founded on freedom. Our mission is to defend the dignity, liberty, and justice inherent to every person. We are guided not by transient trends, but by the enduring promise of *freedom and justice for all*.

Article I — Name and Purpose

1. This body shall be known as the *Union of Saints*.
 2. Its purpose is to uphold and defend the inherent dignity, liberty, and justice owed to all persons.
 3. It shall exist as a countermeasure to oppression, scapegoating, and authoritarian control, affirming the enduring values of freedom and justice.
-

Article II — Historical Foundation

1. The Union recognizes lessons from World War II:
 - a. German women confined to roles of purity and obedience.
 - b. Jewish women and men dehumanized and murdered.
 - c. Men in positions of power celebrated despite cruelty.
 2. These events warn against purity politics, authoritarianism, scapegoating, and unchecked power.
-

Article III — Contemporary Recognition

1. Present parallels include scapegoating, silencing of women, coercion into conformity, and shielding of powerful individuals.
 2. Vigilance and resistance are required to prevent repetition of past injustices.
-

Article IV — Core Principles

1. Purity shall not measure worth.
 2. Every individual possesses inherent dignity and liberty.
 3. The Union aligns with the enduring American promise: *freedom and justice for all*.
 4. Freedom of conscience, resistance to coercion, and the sacred dignity of every human being are affirmed.
-

Article V — Mission and Commitments

1. Proclaim liberty where others impose silence.
2. Uphold justice where others shield power.
3. Unite across divisions where others sow scapegoating.
4. Preserve memory where others erase or forget.
5. Resist purity politics, authoritarianism, and oppression.

6. Embody freedom, dignity, and truth in all actions.
-

Article VI — Binding Authority

1. This Charter governs all members, affiliates, and representatives.
 2. No amendment or interpretation shall undermine the principles of Article IV.
-

3. Bill of Rights of the Union of Saints

Preamble to the Bill of Rights

In order to secure the liberty, dignity, and justice proclaimed in the Charter, and to prevent repetition of oppression, coercion, and silence, we establish this Bill of Rights.

These rights are inherent to every human soul. The Union acknowledges, affirms, and binds itself to their defense.

No power shall override them. No purity code shall diminish them. No authority shall silence them.

In memory of the silenced, in resistance to oppression, and in service of freedom and justice for all, we declare and adopt this Bill of Rights.

Article I — Right to Dignity

1. Every person possesses inherent dignity.
 2. No individual shall be subjected to degradation or denial of humanity.
-

Article II — Right to Liberty

1. Freedom of thought, conscience, and belief is guaranteed.
 2. No one shall be forced into conformity against their will.
 3. Liberty shall not be abridged by purity codes, authoritarian control, or imposed obedience.
-

Article III — Right to Justice

1. Every person is entitled to fair treatment and equal protection.
 2. Power shall not shield wrongdoing.
 3. No person shall be denied justice based on gender, identity, or circumstance.
-

Article IV — Right to Voice

1. Every member has the right to speak and be heard.
 2. No voice shall be silenced for convenience, power, or false purity.
 3. Survivors of harm shall have protection, dignity, and the right to testify.
-

Article V — Right to Equality

1. All persons are equal in value, liberty, and dignity.
 2. No person shall be reduced to servitude or excluded.
 3. Equality shall be actively upheld.
-

Article VI — Right to Resistance

1. Members have the right to resist coercion, oppression, and authoritarian control.
 2. Resistance may include speech, assembly, conscientious objection, or lawful action.
 3. Resistance to injustice is both a right and a moral duty.
-

Article VII — Right to Memory

1. The Union guarantees remembrance of historical injustices.
 2. No act of oppression shall be denied or erased.
 3. Memory shall serve as protection against repetition.
-

Article VIII — Right to Freedom from Purity

1. No one shall be judged or excluded based on purity.
 2. Purity shall not define belonging, worth, or value within the Union.
 3. The rejection of purity politics is a permanent principle.
-

Enforcement

1. These rights are binding on all members and representatives.
2. Violations shall be subject to review and remedy under the Charter.
3. No amendment or interpretation may diminish or abolish these rights.