UNION OF SAINTS: Our Philosophy, Values, and Political Principles

We are not the Demos. We are the Politeia.

Our values are **Peace, Preservation, Progress, and Protection.**

Demos and Politeia

Demos (Δῆμος) is an ancient Greek word meaning the people. In political contexts, it refers to the people as a body of citizens and, in democratic government, the people as a source of political authority.

Politeia (Πολιτεία) is an ancient Greek word referring to a constitution, form of government, political order, or civic community. It concerns how a society organizes its government, distributes political authority, and establishes the responsibilities of its citizens. Plato used *Politeia* as the Greek title of his philosophical work known in English as *Republic*, which examines justice, political authority, education, and the organization of an ideal society.

The Union of Saints uses the distinction between Demos and Politeia to express a commitment to an organized civic philosophy, responsible governance, and the common good. Our purpose is to consider how a political community should be organized and governed according to principles of conscience, justice, liberty, and civic responsibility.

Democracy

Democracy (Δημοκρατία, Dimokratía) Sounds like, “demolition and crash ya,” is a system of government in which political authority comes from the people. Citizens exercise that authority directly or through elected representatives. Democratic principles include free and fair elections, political participation, freedom of expression, equality under the law, accountability, and the protection of individual and minority rights.

Democracy concerns how political power is authorized and exercised. A functioning democracy allows citizens to debate public issues, criticize their government, participate in political life, and peacefully change their elected leadership.

We do not view the “Democracy” as a trusted body of people.

Republic

A **republic** is a form of government in which public authority is exercised through established institutions rather than held as the private possession of a monarch or ruling family. Modern republics commonly establish governmental powers and responsibilities through a constitution or other legal framework.

A republic is not automatically democratic. Its institutions and practices determine whether citizens have meaningful political participation, whether government power is limited, and whether individual rights are protected.

The United States is a constitutional federal republic with representative democratic institutions. Its constitutional framework establishes governmental powers, limits authority, protects rights, and provides mechanisms for public accountability.

Communism

Communism is a political and economic ideology that seeks a classless society in which the means of production are held in common rather than privately owned. Historically, governments ruled by communist parties have often concentrated political authority in a single party, restricted opposition, and limited political freedoms, although communist theory and the different movements identifying with it are not all identical.

Communism and democracy describe different concepts. Communism primarily concerns the organization of economic resources and class relations, while democracy concerns political participation and the exercise of governmental authority. The two are not necessarily mutually exclusive in theory, but a government that prevents meaningful political competition and denies fundamental freedoms fails to meet essential democratic standards.

Today communism represents mass instrumental migration, harms against the American people and support of foreign war and invasion.

War and Politics

Politics is the process through which societies establish public policy, negotiate competing interests, allocate resources, exercise authority, and resolve disagreements. It includes elections, legislation, diplomacy, peaceful protest, negotiation, and public debate. Political disagreement is a normal part of a free society.

War involves organized armed hostilities between states or other organized parties. It raises distinct questions of national defense, military objectives, command authority, and the laws governing armed conflict. War can be used to pursue political objectives, but political disagreement, radical ideology, or opposition to a government does not by itself constitute an act of war.

A political opponent is not automatically an enemy, and an ideological disagreement is not automatically a war. Genuine national security threats, including espionage, sabotage, terrorism, and armed aggression, require appropriate responses grounded in evidence and law.

The Union of Saints recognizes the importance of distinguishing ideology, government, conduct, and security threats. This distinction supports constitutional liberty, responsible governance, and the protection of the public without treating peaceful political participation as hostile conduct.

Our Four Values

Ειρήνη · Διαφύλαξη · Πρόοδος · Προστασία

Eiríni · Diafýlaxi · Próodos · Prostasía

1. Peace — Ειρήνη (Eiríni)

Peace means promoting harmony, justice, stability, and the peaceful resolution of conflict. It requires responsible leadership, mutual respect, constructive dialogue, and a commitment to resolving disagreements without unnecessary violence. Peace is both a public objective and a responsibility shared by individuals and institutions.

2. Preservation — Διαφύλαξη (Diafýlaxi)

Preservation means safeguarding what is valuable, including cultural heritage, history, traditions, institutions, natural resources, and the knowledge passed between generations. It recognizes the importance of understanding the past while protecting the foundations that allow communities to maintain their identity and continuity. Preservation also includes protecting the constitutional principles and civic institutions that serve the public.

3. Progress — Πρόοδος (Próodos)

Progress means advancing knowledge, education, innovation, prosperity, justice, and human well-being. It encourages responsible improvement while considering the long-term consequences of political, social, scientific, and economic decisions. Progress should strengthen communities and expand opportunities while respecting individual liberty and human dignity.

4. Protection — Προστασία (Prostasía)

Protection means safeguarding people, individual rights, communities, public institutions, and the things entrusted to our care. It includes public safety, responsible national defense, legal accountability, and the protection of constitutional freedoms. Protection must be exercised through appropriate authority, evidence, and law, with respect for human dignity and the rights of others.

The Union of Saints: Our Guiding Principle

The Union of Saints seeks to advance a civic philosophy guided by conscience, justice, liberty, responsibility, and the common good. We seek to preserve our heritage, protect our people, promote peaceful relations, and advance society through responsible leadership and principled action.

Our four values provide a framework for evaluating decisions, resolving disputes, protecting communities, and considering the responsibilities of public institutions. They call for a balance between preservation and progress, peace and protection, individual liberty and civic responsibility.

Peace. Preservation. Progress. Protection.

We are not the Demos. Those we view as modernn “demolitionists” of our society. We are the Politeia.