



The Nationalist

VOICE OF THE
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT

No. 37

January 1989

50¢

"Truth is the most powerful propaganda." — J.F.C. Fuller

Structural Reforms Needed in Education

One of the most commonly heard refrains in the area of educational reform is that we must pay our teachers more if quality is to improve. This is probably true, yet we are now spending more than three times per capita on education than in 1950, and getting much less for



We must once again make the profession of teaching an honored one to improve the quality of our schools.

it. Sinking more money into the educational morass is not the answer. Organizational and doctrinal reform is.

Education will be a much easier task once we are ridded of the slow-witted Blacks who now drag down the process and downgrade the standards for everybody because they cannot be segregated out under the present system; but much change will, nevertheless, be essential if we are to have the best schools in the world. We clearly now lag behind most of Europe and Japan when it comes to educational quality. In math, science, history and geography our students are ignorant by comparison. In terms of philosophy, theory, and the manipulation of ideas we are not even in the same game.

MORE POWER TO PRINCIPALS

The key is to get better teachers into the profession. The licensing barriers erected largely by the teachers unions to protect their own from outside competition must be eliminated. For example, David Irving would be unable to teach history in one of our high schools. Why? Because he does not have a degree in education. In fact, he does not have any degrees, so obviously he is not qualified to teach. Nothing could be more absurd. Thomas Edison would have been unable to qualify as a high school science teacher for the same reason. There are many articulate

people who have extraordinary knowledge in an area, but no academic degrees, who would be happy to teach our children (especially in their retirement) if we would only let them. Our principals must be free to hire such people on both a full- and part-time basis.

A NEW WAY

Secondly, we can pay our teachers 60% higher salaries simply by restructuring the school day. How? Let us take a typical county school system where the teachers average \$25,000 per annum (actually for 9 months). This county has 100,000 students and 5000 teachers for an average of one teacher for every twenty students. The total teacher payroll then is \$125 million. The students arrive at 8:30am, leave at 3:30pm, and average about two hours of homework a day.

In our restructured school system for this county, the students would be divided into two equal shifts. The morning shift would arrive at 8:00am and would leave at 12:00pm. The afternoon shift would arrive at 1:00pm and leave at 5:00pm. Instead of 5000 teachers, only 2500 would be required because each teacher would teach two shifts. The teacher would simply repeat the morning lessons for the afternoon shift. The student/teacher ratio would remain twenty per teacher. Teacher salaries would increase to an average of \$40,000 per year (actually for 9 months),

See Page 2

Education

From Page 1

so total teacher payroll would amount to only \$100 million (2500 x \$40,000). Not only would teachers receive a 60% increase in salary, but the school system would save 20% on their total salaries (\$25 million in this case). This \$25 million could either be saved or it could be used to hire 1000 more young junior teachers at \$25,000 per year to cut class size down to 14 students per teacher. The latter would be optimal, especially since the greater number of teachers would allow the gifted and talented to receive special attention in groups of 5 or 6.

The Japanese have a system whereby very few mothers work full-time, and those that do normally work at home. Most mothers work part-time, arriving at the business after they have sent the children off to school and arriving home before the children get back. We must also structure our society in this fashion, and it will become possible to do so as computers become cheaper. In the near future, there will be a revival of cottage industry whereby most office work and much factory work will be done at home on home computers. This will allow mothers to structure their time so that they can both work and care for their children according to their own schedules.

We should also recognize that the best educated children are self-educated. Too much time spent in school results in boredom and loss of attention. The best role for the schools is to help parents carry out the education of their children, and to stimulate children to read on their own. For example, each summer the students should be provided with a reading list of recommended books (at the correct level) in each area from math to history, from literature to science. The child will study in any area or areas he chooses over the summer and then returns with four to eight (depending upon the grade) book reports the following year. The books must be fascinating and easy to read, and such books are available in every subject if one looks hard enough. The object is to stimulate the child to study on his own in the matters that interest

him most, and in a way that will keep him coming back for more.

In sum, most time spent in school is time wasted. A child learns best at his own pace. The student dictates what is quality time according to his waxing and waning interest, and so the student must be at least partially responsible for his own education and must see himself as so. Less time in school will make for a more productive and enjoyable educational life.

PROBLEMS?

The apparent problems with our proposed system are as follows:

1) **Teachers would have to work long hours.** They would be in school from 8:00am to 5:00pm which would amount to 9 hours including an hour for lunch. Furthermore, they would have to put in approximately 2 hours each day (on the average) for lesson preparation, grading, etc. Thus they would be working approximately 50 hours per week. But this is not unusual for people making \$40,000/yr, and their summers are free.

Since they are making a decent salary during the school year, they will not have to work during the summers and can use some or most of this time for continuing education that will improve their teaching skills.

2) **Children are in school for less time (4 hours per day rather than 6).** This is, in fact, an advantage rather than a disadvantage if our society is restructured properly. It is not uncommon in German schools, for example, to have four hours of homework each day. Japanese children also are given more homework than American children. Such an amount of homework is constructive and not burdensome under two conditions. First the school day must be short, and second, mothers must be home with their children to guide, encourage and help them with their homework. Obviously, mothers cannot do this if they are working full-time, or if they themselves are not well-educated (particularly as their children reach the higher grades.) Moreover, they will not want to do it unless they believe that their highest mission is the development of their children.

3) **The restructured school day will not allow for extracurricular activities.** In fact, after or before school activities will be available but they will be taught by parent volunteers rather than by teachers. Which is fine because it makes for greater community involvement, and quality will probably not suffer substantially.

4) **Many teachers will lose their jobs.** This is true. However, the NDF has a full employment policy and they will be productively employed elsewhere. Moreover, many teachers do not like children, or teaching, or simply are not fit for it. We want only the best, and decreasing the numbers will give us the opportunity to separate wheat from chaff. This will also greatly help cause the profession to be held in honor once more.

The NDF is especially interested to hear from teachers on these proposals. 66

BACK ISSUES AVAILABLE

Order a complete set of back issues of *The Nationalist* from the first issue (Dec85) to the present. Just send a check for \$35.00 to *The Nationalist*, P.O. Box 915, Washington Grove, MD 20880.

The *Nationalist* welcomes manuscripts of articles for possible publication, as well as letters to the Editor. No payment is made for articles published and they become copyright of the *Nationalist*. The Editor reserves the right to amend articles. No one may reprint articles from the *Nationalist* without the Editor's permission.

Gary Gallo, Editor

PBS Attacks Father Charles Coughlin

On December 13th, 1988, the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) televised in its **American Experience** series what amounted to an hour long attack on Father Charles Coughlin, one of the most powerful of the Depression-era dissident leaders. The program used two plutocratic "intellectuals" to attack Coughlin, and two ordinary members of his parish to defend him. His



Father Coughlin (holding hat) with Bishop Michael Gallagher (seated).

parishoners were obviously devoted to the man, but could not articulate his philosophy very well. The PBS program showed some extraordinary footage of how, within months of one another, Coughlin, the Communist Party, and the American Bund (complete with swastikas) were able to fill Madison Square Garden with enthusiastic followers. Only the communist audience was of mixed race. One of plutocratic commentators remarked that everyone believed that the country was going either communist or fascist and everyone was picking sides. The program inspired us to do some research on the enigmatic priest, Father Charles E. Coughlin.

THE RADIO PRIEST

Coughlin is one of those radical leaders that the System prefers to keep safely tucked away in a Memory Hole, only to be occasionally resurrected for pillory. He was a Canadian Catholic priest who was assigned a little parish in Royal Oak, Michigan which was 12 miles outside of Detroit. He was a brilliant seminary student, and no doubt he and his superiors considered Royal Oak only a way station

in his upward climb through the Church hierarchy. But as it turned out, Coughlin remained with his parish until his death in 1979, and he sacrificed his promising Church career to fight for social justice in America.

In 1926, at the age of 34, Coughlin began broadcasting on radio in Detroit. His object was to entice Catholics in the city to come out and join his parish in Royal Oak which had only 26 families and which was in desperate financial shape. Coughlin was a natural for radio and gradually he was able to expand his audience by buying radio time in other major markets in the Mid-west and East, and eventually he was able to buy time on the CBS and NBC national networks. For the first four years Coughlin stuck to a religious message, but he had always been imbued with the social activism of the Basilian order in which he was educated, and he was determined to preach the principles of social justice embodied in the writings of St. Thomas Aquinas and Pope Leo XIII. He may also have been influenced by the Catholic writers Hilaire Belloc and G.K. Chesterton who founded the British distributist movement in the early part of the 20th century.

HIS POWER GROWS

The Great Depression, which began with the stock market crash of October 1929, gave Coughlin his chance to preach what he believed. In early 1930, he began giving political sermons which at first pushed anti-communism, but which later in the year concentrated on the evils of capitalism. He broadcast every Sunday at 3:00pm during his broadcast season which ran from October through April. He remorselessly attacked the "plutocrats, the bankers and the Hoover Administration." Later (in 1938) he would also attack the Jews. Coughlin's popularity grew enormously and soon millions of Protestants began to listen as well as Catholics. In January 1931, the Jewish-owned national radio networks CBS and NBC asked him to tone his sermons down, not because they sensed that he was anti-Jewish (which he was), but because they did not want to have licensing problems with the Hoover

See Page 4



We want to thank all of you who have donated thus far to the Technology Fund. We have now purchased an IBM-compatible 40 megabyte hard-disc computer. Another supporter has donated desk-top publishing software. But we still need a laser printer, preferably an HP Postscript or compatible. Once we have this laser printer we can begin desk-top publishing everything we put out. So keep those contributions coming in.

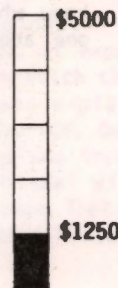
Please give as much as you can each month.

Enclosed is my check for the Technology Fund in the amount of:

()\$10 ()\$20 ()\$50 ()\$100 ()Other

Make checks payable to the National Democratic Front and send to MDF, P.O. Box 915, Washington Grove, MD 20880.

Technology
Fund
Appeal



Coughlin

From Page 3

government (Jewish power not being what it is today). Coughlin replied with defiance, denouncing on radio those who would suppress free speech. CBS and NBC cut him off, but he was able to put together a network for his program which eventually amounted to 26 stations covering every major market in the East and Mid-west and some in the West.

By 1934 Coughlin's audience was being estimated at between 30 million and 40 million listeners. Coughlin claimed that 65% of his audience was Protestant, but there was no doubt that Catholics, particularly the Irish, considered him a national hero. Whole cities looked deserted on Sunday afternoons because people were riveted to the radio. In Boston, Sunday afternoon high school football games were interrupted so that everyone could listen to the Coughlin program, and then the games would resume. His newspaper, *Social Justice*, built to over one million readers. In a demonstration of his power in 1935, Coughlin asked his listeners to send telegrams to Congress to defeat a bill that would authorize U.S. membership in the World Court. The Roosevelt Administration was promoting the bill and it seemed assured of passage. Within 24 hours Congress was inundated under 200,000 telegrams. The bill was defeated.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Though Coughlin's political tactics often zigzagged, the core of his message was always the same. The essence was stated in 5 of the 16 Principles of the National Union for Social Justice:

I believe that every citizen willing to work and capable of working shall receive a just and living annual wage which will enable him to maintain and educate his family according to the standards of American decency.

I believe in nationalizing those public necessities which by their very nature are too important to be held in the control of private individuals. By these I mean bank-

ing, credit and currency, power light, oil and natural gas and our God-given natural resources.

I believe in private ownership of all other property.

I believe in upholding the right to private property yet in controlling it for the public good.

I believe in the abolition of the privately owned Federal Reserve Banking system and in the establishment of a Government owned Central Bank.

The National Union for Social Justice was established in November of 1934 by Coughlin out of frustration with the Roosevelt Administration. He envisioned it as a lobby for social justice and not as a political party or movement. Coughlin, like Huey Long who was pushing very similar ideas, was taken in by Franklin Roosevelt and his radical rhetoric in 1932. But both quickly came to realize that Roosevelt was all show and no substance. By the beginning of 1934, Long was openly and bitterly attacking Roosevelt as nothing more than a charlatan. Coughlin would alternately attack and praise Roosevelt, hoping that this carrot and stick approach would give him some influence with the Administration. It didn't because Roosevelt could never carry out the radical redistribution of wealth that Long and Coughlin were proposing without alienating his plutocratic backers. By the end of 1935 both Roosevelt and Coughlin knew where they stood in regard to one another.

ROOSEVELT SEEKS TO COOPT

Roosevelt greatly feared Long and Coughlin, and especially dreaded the possibility of their two movements merging which seemed very likely in 1935. In 1935, Roosevelt launched his much heralded "turn to the left" in an attempt to coopt the rapidly growing social justice movement. In June, he even proposed sharply graduated increases in income and inheritance tax rates "to prevent an unjust concentration of wealth and economic power." Long denounced it as a cosmetic move. And Coughlin was not long in calling it a sham that would not work to effectively redistribute the wealth in America.

Long and Coughlin's movements continued to gain strength. Each had millions of members in their respective organizations, the National Union for Social Justice and the Share Our Wealth Clubs (SOW). Both made it plain that they would try to give the American people a real alternative in the 1936 Presidential election.

FAULTY ORGANIZATIONS

But there were problems. Both the National Union and the SOW had organizational failings. The National Union was organized simply as a national lobby group. Coughlin refused to allow local units to develop and members had nothing to do, except send off telegrams when Coughlin requested them to do so. Though the SOW was designed to



The Union Party triumvirate in 1936:(left to right) Francis Townsend, Gerald L.K. Smith, and Father Charles Coughlin.

provide Long a political base for his run as a third party Presidential candidate in 1936 and 1940, it also gave its members nothing to do. Essentially these were discussion clubs that were supposed to discuss social justice and national remedies, but which usually talked about local issues and local politics. Long saw the SOW as a conventional American political party rather than as a European-style revolutionary movement. His party was essentially a fund-raising mailing list that would come alive only a few months before the election as in the fashion of the Republicans and Democrats. Coughlin's organization was just a fund-raising mailing list.

Coughlin had other problems. He was a priest who was dedicated to the Catholic Church. He wanted to remain a priest and did not want to become a politician. He recognized that he needed to form a real political party and that it needed to be led by a real politician. And therein lay the rub. Coughlin wanted a real leader to act as the head of his party, but he wanted that leader to be responsive to his will. He did not want another Roosevelt sell out. Huey Long was the obvious leader for a social justice political party, and Coughlin rec-

ognized that, but he also knew Long well enough to know that Huey would take orders only from Huey.

THE MOVEMENT CRUMBLES

The assassination of Long in September of 1935 resolved Coughlin's dilemma and ended the social justice movement in America though the priest did not realize it at the time. In 1936, Coughlin put together an alliance with Francis Townsend, whose movement advocated generous pensions for the elderly, and with Gerald L.K. Smith. Smith was a Protestant preacher and marvelous orator who had been Huey Long's chief national organizer for the SOWs. When Long died, Smith was sent packing by his Louisiana rivals without the SOW mailing list. These three men founded the Union Party in August of 1936 and selected as their Presidential candidate William Lemke, an unknown Congressman from North Dakota. It was an absurd choice which was made too late in any case. Coughlin was not even on the air to push his candidate (his season being from October to April). The party had little money, no structure, and lacked the 7 million strong SOW mailing list. The Union Party garnered only 2% of the Presidential vote in 1936.

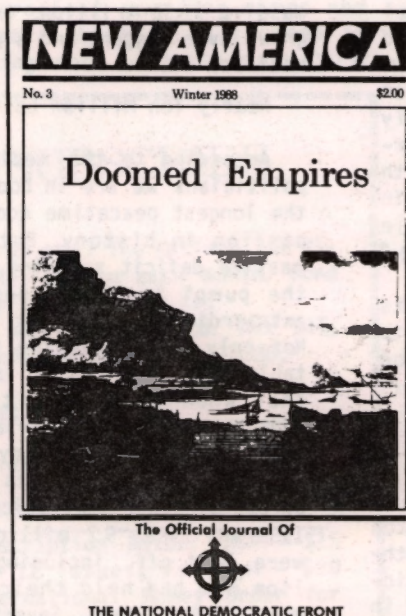
At first, Coughlin was heartbroken as he really thought the Union Party had a chance. Moreover, His mentor, protector, friend and immediate superior Bishop Michael Gallagher died in 1936 leaving Coughlin virtually alone in the Church in his crusade. The American Catholic hierarchy was hostile towards him and the Vatican was taking a wait and see attitude. But only his immediate superior could give him orders. Gallagher's replacement was Archbishop Edward Mooney who disliked Coughlin's work. Largely because of disputes with Mooney, Coughlin went on and off the air several times between 1936 and 1940. Nevertheless, he maintained a huge audience. A Gallup poll in 1938 showed that 10% of all families owning radios listened to Coughlin regularly, and that 25% listened to him occasionally; furthermore, 83% of those who did listen agreed with his views. In 1938, it was obvious to most that the U.S. was the only major country still in depression.

LONG'S LEGACY

Within a few years almost all of Long's Louisiana political heirs ended up in prison for various acts

See Page 7

NEW AMERICA - The Radical Voice of American Nationalism



New America is the ideological and historical journal of the National Democratic Front. It exposes the half-truths, historical lies and hypocrisies upon which the present plutocratic System is based, and it reveals and explains the eternal principles of nationalism that guide the NDF. Our wisdom is drawn from an historical analysis that follows truth wherever it may lead. History is the foundation of political wisdom and is the training ground of the true political leader. That is why we lead **New America** No.3 with the editorial entitled "Masters of History" and follow with these articles:

- **On Nationalism Part III: Dynamic Order** - Outlines the form of government America will have when the NDF comes to power.
- **A Tale of Doomed Empires** - Draws lessons from the Spanish conquest of Mexico and Peru.
- **The Forgotten White Slaves** - How Whites were brought to America in chains to provide cheap labor for the rich.
- **My Debt to Robert Ardrey** by Gary Gallo - The wisdom revealed by a great student of science and behavior.
- **The Code of National Revolutionary Conduct**

To order your copy of **New America** No.3 send \$2.00 to: The Nationalist, P.O. Box 915, Washington Grove, MD 20880.

SHORT BURSTS

A Parting Shot?

What to make of Secretary of State George Shultz's surprising decision to talk directly to the PLO? George certainly appeared to be in the pocket of the Jews. Perhaps they forced him to wear the yarmulka and kiss the wailing wall once too often, and he gave them a parting shot to remember him by. Or perhaps there really is a major split in the Jewish lobby in regard to a Palestinian state. Or perhaps George is thinking about returning to Bechtel, his former employer. Bechtel is known as an Arabist corporation. It is on excellent terms with the Arabs and depends on them for much of its business. Its biggest client by far is Saudi Arabia. Shultz was the president of Bechtel, a worldwide construction firm, before he took the Secretary of State job.

Why Bother?

Reflecting ever-increasing apathy and disillusionment with the political process, less than 50% of eligible voters bothered to go to the polls in November's Presidential election. On November 13th, the *Washington Post* reported that only 48.72% voted. A hundred years ago, 80% of the electorate voted in Presidential elections.

According to Common Cause, special-interest groups contributed \$100 million to the campaigns of Congressional incumbents in 1988, and only \$13 million to challengers. Ninety-nine percent of the Congressional incumbents were re-elected. (No doubt because the people were so impressed with their sterling performance.)

Apparently, the rich and their special interest groups now have a group of politicians that they are satisfied with. In Congressional elections, less than 38% of the eligible bother to vote. The minority that does vote also makes the most money, which only makes sense in a system of welfare for the wealthy.

German Brown-nose Gets the Ax

For years Philipp Jenninger served the Jews well in Germany. He always supported Jewish causes and spear-headed many pro-Jewish programs, and he was rewarded with the prominent but largely ceremonial post of president of West Germany's Parliament. But during the Kristallnacht memorial he committed the crime of being stupid, and the Jews forced him to resign as they have no respect for and no loyalty to their shabbas goyim. Jenninger made a speech in which he tried to explain the emotional grip that the National Socialists had on the German people in the '30s. In explaining, he "listed Hitler's accomplishments without making sufficiently clear that the Nazi dictatorship was a disaster for Germany," said the newspapers. In fact, he said some things that have not been said in Germany, legally, since the Allies established their occupation government and outlawed National Socialist writings and propaganda out of fear that the Germans would once again vote National Socialist. Such is "freedom and democracy".

Jenninger said, quoting Nazi propaganda, "Instead of despair and hopelessness, there was optimism and self-confidence. Didn't Hitler make true what Wilhelm II only promised, namely to lead the Germans to glorious times." "And with respect to the Jews, hadn't they in the past perhaps assumed a role that they had no right to assume," he asked rhetorically.

The truth of these statements was just too much for the System to tolerate - Jenninger had to be sacrificed to satisfy the prevailing plutocratic hypocrisy.

Congressional Ethics?

To observers of the Washington scene the words "Congressional ethics" has long seemed a contradiction in terms. The situation in Congress has grown so putrid that even our noble representatives now

smell the stench. In light of the fact that 20 Congressmen have been indicted for felonious conduct over the last four years, and that the House and Senate ethics committees have issued only one reprimand during the same period, many politicians have decided that the rules of the Congress must be stiffened. We will certainly soon hear of much-heralded reforms that will change nothing of substance. If they are serious, let them start with the reopening of the legislative Koreagate investigation and work their way forward to Abscam and beyond with as much vigor as they pursued the executive Watergate and Iranscam scandals. Congress closed down the FBI in its Abscam investigation of Congressmen on the take, and it closed down its own investigation into Congressmen on Korea's payroll. After the reforms, we expect more of the same.

Third World Debt Grows

When the Third World debt crisis first became public in 1982, debtor nations owed \$800 billion, primarily to American and European banks. By 1988, the debt increased to a massive \$1.32 trillion. The balloon grows ever bigger, and a depression will pop it.

Nearly Ten Million Lost Jobs

According to the media and the politicians we are in boom times - the longest peacetime economic expansion in history. But in fact, massive deficit spending to "prime the pump" is only papering over extraordinary economic weakness. Not only is it delaying the inevitable downturn, but it is ensuring that when it comes, it will hit with brutal force. The latest indication that the economy is fundamentally unsound comes from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Between 1983 and 1988, 9.7 million workers were laid off, including 4.7 million who had held their jobs for more than 3 years. Seventy percent acquired new jobs by January 1988 - thirty percent remained unemployed.

Coughlin

From Page 5

of corruption, just as Huey had predicted in the event he was not there to keep their hands out of the till. Which points to the biggest weakness of the social justice movement - it was not ideological. Neither Coughlin nor Long were able to create or articulate a complete philosophy of life. Thus most of the leaders (if such they can be called) attracted to the movement were careerists and not idealists. In this sense it was a typically American reform movement, and not revolutionary in any way, though it was seen as such by the System at the time. Despite the dedication and virtue of both Long and Coughlin, their movements were not much more pure than those they attacked.

The right attacked both men as communists, and the left attacked both as fascists. But in reality, they were all too American to be either. And therein lied the essential weakness of their movements. Long's movement died when he was shot because there was no system of ideas to drive it on. Coughlin's movement died when Long was shot for the same reason - the only thing that could make it work was a dynamic politician such as Huey. Moreover, Roosevelt could claim to believe in the principles of social justice espoused by Long and Coughlin and offer cosmetic programs with radical sounding names and preambles that would succeed in coopting most of their supporters:

In short, neither Long nor Coughlin were revolutionary enough to build a movement that Roosevelt could not effectively coopt, or build a movement that could outlast them and carry the fight into the future.



HUEY LONG

THE FINAL PHASE

In 1938, Coughlin began to openly attack the Jews and sometimes commented favorably on the Nazi and Fascist regimes in Europe. By the end of 1940 the National Association of Broadcasters, which was dominated by the Jewish networks, forced him off the air in all but a couple of markets claiming that controversial views should not be aired on radio. In 1942, the Roosevelt Administration revoked his mailing privileges for Social Justice which destroyed the newspaper, and it threatened to charge Coughlin with treason even though he urged his listeners to support the war. In May, the Catholic Church ordered him to end his broadcasting. Coughlin's critics claimed that he was a meglomaniac, but he took his orders to stand down as well as could be imagined. He returned to parish life and lived quietly until his death 37 years later. Somehow he resolved in his own mind the conflict between his loyalty to the Church and his loyalty to his people, who to this day live in a land devoid of social justice. GG

LETTERS

Dear Gary,

Your idea in issue 36 of the White workers buying and owning their own plant sounds great. Really I would very much like to work for a company like that. A man would have a chance to become rich like that.

It seems that your organization is more than just a club to send money to. I am working now driving a truck, but I would be very interested in an offer to advance and work for the NDF. I am a welder with eight years experience in the steel industry. I saw my job of eight years taken from me by Blacks....

May God Bless You and Your Work
Pat Minshew
Alabama

[Dear Editor:]

Don't send me your shit. Miller was a genius compared to you. It's like I said - no more money for f--kheads, so take me off your list.

Carlos Porter
31. Victor Hugo
1750 Luxembourg

Editor- I can only assume that Mr. Porter is a supporter of Ben Klassen's Church of the Creator because all of Klassen's supporters have expressed themselves in this sort of language, and only Klassen's supporters have expressed themselves such. Incidentally, Porter is referring to Glenn Miller, the former leader of the White Patriot Party, who just recently turned state's evidence to testify against his former comrades.

Dear Gary,

It's not the kids who are screwed up. The children of today are no worse than the children of 1900.

But what do some of them see to put their hearts in? The average person isn't greedy, predatory or unfair. And they don't have

See Page 8

SUBSCRIBE

Let us mail The Nationalist directly to you each month. Send your subscription to:
The Nationalist, P.O. Box 915,
Washington Grove, MD 20880.

Name: _____

Address _____

Subscription Rates: USA - \$15 for 12 issues; Foreign - \$20 International Money Order for 12 issues.

NDF Videotapes

- No.1 **Introduction to the NDF** - Meeting on March 22, 1987 with speech by Gary Gallo and question and answer period.
- No.2 **Crossfire** - See Gary Gallo battle Braden and Buchanan on the nationally televised show Crossfire.
- No.3 **White Unity Day March** - The NDF's first march, January 16, 1988 with speeches by Gordon Gray, John Metzger, Tom Metzger and Gary Gallo.

All videotapes are \$15.00 each. Make checks payable to NDF, P.O. Box 915, Washington Grove, MD 20880. Price includes postage and handling. (VHS only)

NDF Audio Cassette Tapes

Listen to the message of Democratic Nationalism on audio cassette tape. Please order by number and indicate the quantity of each tape ordered. All tapes are \$6.00 a piece and this price includes postage and handling. Make checks payable to NDF, P.O. Box 915, Washington Grove, MD 20880.

- No.1 **Introduction to the NDF**
Meeting March 22, 1987
Speech by Gary Gallo and
Question & Answer session.
- No.2 **The NDF's Program of
Democratic Nationalism**
- No.3 **Best of The Nationalist:
Articles on the Nature of
Our Plutocracy**
- No.4 **Best of The Nationalist:
Articles on the Jews
and Race**
- No.5 **Best of the NDF's Internal
Bulletins**

LETTERS

enthusiasm for some of the "career prospects". So they **endure** rather than **enjoy**.

Years ago someone asked a young German, so the story goes, about whether he approved of some of the Nazi activities (some of which I personally disapprove of). He said an interesting thing - "We could be ourselves."

There are people (many) who don't thirst for \$30,000 cars and \$1000 suits.

My best wishes,
B. Jones
Washington D.C.

Dear Gary,

I am responding to a number of articles and letters published in recent editions of *The Nationalist* concerning how an NDF-led state would be governed. I have been consistently impressed by the depth of thought and historical vision displayed in the positions you have taken.

I believe that citizens are unequal in their ability to assess the issues or candidates put before them, and arrive at a sound judgment on how to vote. Citizens who demonstrate greater competence should have more voting power than those with less competence.

A system could be devised whereby individuals could demonstrate superior citizenship competence and be awarded additional votes. The attainment of certain levels of education, for example might be one way to attain an extra vote. Outstanding service to the community or nation should also confer enhanced voting power. One could argue for granting extra votes to senior citizens as a way of recognizing their greater experience and wisdom. People who pay the highest taxes might also be awarded additional votes, since they are doing more to foot the bill than others.

Conversely, votes should be reduced or lost altogether for citi-

zens who are convicted criminals, or whose mental capabilities are seriously below average. If in the new civilization with an NDF constitution there are still people on welfare, they should certainly be disenfranchised while living off the government. No one should have the ability to vote more money to himself....

Yours sincerely,
Edward Walsh
Saudi Arabia

Editor- I cannot agree with this proposal for the following reasons:
1) It is true that citizens are of unequal ability, and that leaders must be selected on the basis of ability, however, we see the vote as primarily an instrument of establishing in which direction the nation moves, and as such is an emotional rather than a rational choice. Where to go is within the sphere of the people; how to get there is within the sphere of the leadership. The former must be an expression of the popular will or before long there will be passive resistance, and eventually, either deterioration or revolution (and revolutionary foot-soldiers need not be bright, only dedicated, to have the desired impact). The people must feel that they have an equal share in determining the ultimate goal, otherwise they will not identify with and commit to the nation. Commitment can only develop through participation. 2) We are trying to simplify things in order to achieve greater internal harmony and social justice. A complex voting arrangement would be a source of constant social bickering and envy. It would serve to undermine social justice rather than enhance it. Those of great merit in terms of political leadership will be given the power to act through a streamlined bureaucracy and Vanguard System. They can serve either in the government or in the political parties and express their talent through the decisive action which our system encourages.