



The Nationalist

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Truth is the most powerful propaganda.-- J.F.C. Fuller

The Last Gasp of the WASPs

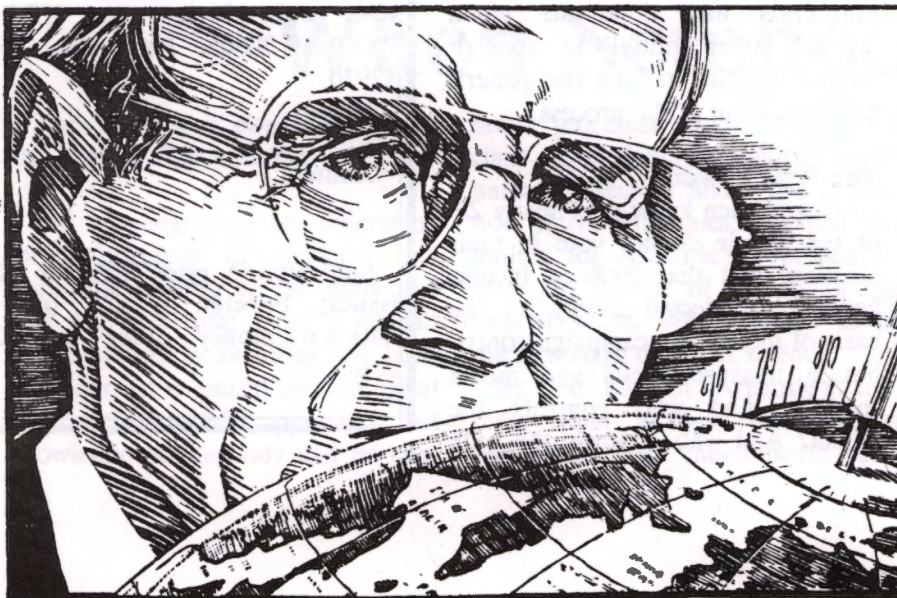
George Bush is not naive, indeed he is a very cynical politician who epitomizes his class, yet he has blundered politically in challenging the Jews, and it could cost him the 1992 election. A minor challenge to Jewish authority it was - all Bush wanted was a delay in giving \$10 billion worth of loan guarantees to Israel for the settlement of Russian-born Jews on the occupied West Bank, but now the Jews brook no interference in their plans. What has changed? Everything, and Bush did not realize it.

The collapse of the Soviet Union means that the Jews there can no longer hide behind laws against anti-Semitism, and behind the Com-

munist Party which they created and which they dominated for decades (at least until Khrushchev.) Soon there will be a reckoning for their crimes against the other peoples of the Soviet Union including the Russians, the Ukrainians, the Balts and the Moldavians (Rumanians). A similar process will occur in Eastern Europe where Stalin set up Jewish regimes to tyrannize the native populations into submission after World War II. Many Jews realize the day of judgement is coming and so millions of them are fleeing to Israel and the West. This gives the Zionists the manpower they need to fulfill their dream of an Eretz Israel (Greater Israel).

Moreover, with the Soviet Union no longer supplying the Arabs militarily, the Jews feel no need to compromise on any issue. When Russian Communists came to dominate the CPSU in the late 1950's they turned Jewish arguments upon the Jews, claiming that Israel was a fascist state (nationalist and racist) and that Communism should oppose Jewish fascism with the same vigor that it opposes White fascism. Having lost so much of their influence in the Party, largely due to demographic inevitabilities, the Jews in the CPSU could hardly object and the Soviet Union once again returned to pursuing the old Russian policy of seeking influence in the Middle East (including the coveted "warm water port"). Though Jews remained over-represented in the Communist Party until it was outlawed in August of 1991, they could do nothing in the Party but fight a rearguard action for their racial interests. Indeed, the collapse of the Soviet Union, if not the Communist Party, was the best that could happen for Jewry as it meant that the Arabs were no longer a threat. The Jews fostered war against Iraq, the most powerful of their Arab enemies, to make certain that Israel and Jewry could no longer be challenged.

Bush foolishly thought that "his" victory in Iraq would give him some influence with the Jews or at least



enough prestige to pressure them into compliance with his "New World Order," i.e. a world led by capitalist WASPs based in the U.S. and acting through the U.N. The Jews, of course, were having none of it. They knew who had really won the game with the elimination of Iraq and they were determined to complete their victory.

Complete Jewish Unity

For the first time in two decades the Jews in the U.S. and Israel were united not only in their ultimate objective (i.e. to build Israel as the base for world Jewish power) but in their perception of the best means to reach their goal. Before the collapse of the Soviet Union most American Jews did not think Eretz Israel a realistic possibility and instead supported the Israeli Labor Party policy which proposed to exchange land for peace. Specifically the American Jews urged the Israeli government to return the areas conquered in the 1967 Six Day War for a peace treaty (enforced by the U.S. or the U.S. in combination with the U.S.S.R.). The Likud governments under Menagim Begin and Yitzhak Shamir refused to negotiate away any land and indeed attempted to conquer more in Lebanon (Israel still holds southern Lebanon.) Now the Jews in the U.S. see the wisdom of the Likud approach and are determined to have it all.

A New Big Lie

One indication of this new Jewish view is the propagation of a new big lie in support of it. Moshe Arens and Benjamin Netanyahu, Israel's top spokesmen for the American audience, have both gone on U.S. television explaining that the occupied territories were conquered only after Israel was attacked by the Arabs in 1967 (Arens used the term

"Pearl Harbor-style attack" on **Nightline**). In fact, it was the Israelis who launched a preventative war-Pearl Harbor-style attack against the Arabs (just as they had also done in 1956), even getting the CIA to inform King Hussein of Jordan (who was on the CIA payroll at the time) that his country would not be assaulted in order to set Jordan up for a surprise attack. The U.S. naval intelligence ship USS Liberty was attacked and crippled by the Jews in international waters so that it could not warn Jordan and the Arabs of this and other moves. (The Arabs returned the Pearl Harbor favor in 1973.) What is astonishing is that the Jews keep repeating this new Big Lie and no American commentator will challenge them on it.

Apparently, the new Jewish unity on both means and ends took the WASPs, including George Bush, by surprise. He was, of course, not surprised by Israel's reaction to pressure from Secretary of State Baker, but he was stunned by Jewish reaction in the U.S. once he proposed to delay aid to Israel. When Shamir arrogantly stated that he would go over Bush's head to the Congress, knowing that it is under the control of the Jewish Lobby, Bush idiotically claimed in a pique that he would go over the head of Congress to the people, and this after the WASP plutocrats had done so much through their pluralistic special-interest politics to take the American people out of the process.

The Real Power

Congressmen know that nearly 2/3 of the people do not vote in their elections and that 99% of incumbents are reelected simply on the basis of money, i.e. campaign contribution treasure chests and media support. And who controls the media? And who controls the bulk

of the money that goes into the treasure chests? Every Congressman knows he is dependent upon Jewish support for reelection and not upon George Bush or "the will of the American people." That 86% of the American people agree with Bush on this issue means absolutely nothing to the Congress because in our plutocratic state the people do not count.

The Jews boast that 50% of all contributions to the Democratic Party and 25% of all contributions to the Republican Party come from Jewish sources. All politicians know this and few are willing to risk their careers to challenge the Jews on their foreign agenda for the U.S. (Zionism) or on their domestic agenda for the U.S. (civil rights and race-mixing) even though they know that these policies are inimical to the interests of the White majority (their own kind).

Self-Deception

Apparently the WASPs still do not realize that they have lost control in America. But is this possible? Can they be so self-deceived? It seems that the answer is yes. In the

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early 1960's a WASP academic named E. Digby Baltzell published **The Protestant Establishment: Aristocracy and Caste in America** which bemoaned that the WASP elite excluded Jews from their social clubs and social circles. He said that the WASPs would lose their power if they did not open up and let new elites (i.e. the Jews) in. (Not surprisingly this book is now considered the definitive book on the subject by the literary establishment according to Jonathan Yardley of the **Washington Post**.) What this ivy bound fool did not realize in the early 1960's was that the Jews were already in control, and that the Jews could care less about being in WASP social institutions as long as they had the real power. Nor would they ever allow Whites into their social institutions. Somehow Baltzell never asked himself how many Whites were allowed to become members of B'nai B'rith lodges or other Jewish social institutions.

The WASP Agenda

Earlier in 1991 a former speech-writer and top staffer for Bush, Richard Brookhiser, published a book entitled **The Way of the WASP: How it Made America, and How It Can Save It, So to Speak** which provides us with the

present WASP worldview. Seeing the election of Bush as a new beginning, Brookhiser looks forward to a resurgence of WASP "values," particularly conscience, industry, success, civic-mindedness, usefulness and anti-sensuality. He identifies non-WASP values (those that now predominate in the country) as self, ambition, gratification, group-mindedness, diffidence, and creativity. It is a confused analysis as any examination of the words reveals, and he also does not explain how a society under control of the WASPs got from one set of values to the other. But the point is that the WASP elite (those with money) still see their class as something different and better than the rest of humanity, and that they really think they have a chance in the game of pluralism against the racial cohesion of the Jews without any racial doctrine or racial identity of their own.

Can a White "elite" be this stupid? History says yes over and over again, otherwise Whites would still be ruled by monarchs and aristocrats. The WASP oligarchs have lost control of the system they created, a system that was supposed to respect money, and money alone (as it is the measure of a man), and they cannot understand how or even accept that their power is gone.

This befuddled elite is, of course, no true elite, no more than the aristocrats and blue-blooded monarchs before them. The real White elite can arise only during the course of revolution, and this will happen before long.

The WASPs Recede

In the meantime we can watch the Jews humiliate the WASPs who have lost their strength through hypocrisy, greed and endless compromise, which things stem from their deal-cutting capitalist pluralism. Already Bush has retreated, claiming that he will push the \$10 billion guarantee through Congress himself if only the Jews will agree to a four month delay, as if the Jews need his support to get what they want. The Jews are so arrogant in their power that they seem determined to embarrass Bush, despite his support in the polls on this matter, and to shove his plan back down his throat - probably as a warning to future U.S. presidents. And the WASPs have not the spine to challenge the Jews openly upon racial grounds, or even upon the grounds of dual loyalty and the divergence of U.S. and Israeli interests. And so the WASP capitalist elite will recede into history, a loss to no one, especially White Nationalists. GG

When Science Died

This article is continued from the Aug91 *Nationalist*.

We are beginning to understand the importance of chemical and hormonal balance in the body and may one day treat most if not all illness simply by restoring the body to its correct chemical and biological state - Aristotle's approach. But knowledge of the body and its che-

mical processes, even after physicians in ancient Alexandria began human dissection under the protection of the Ptolemies, was just too limited for Aristotle's approach to have any chance of success in the ancient world. Which brings us to the next stage of Greek science.

By the end of Aristotle's life, theory and analysis based upon observation and encyclopedic cate-

gorization had just about reached its limit. The best minds in the world had done the most with the information available to them. What was needed for the progress of science was a phase of experimentation and invention -- specialized knowledge and practical application to specific and limited problems. And this seemed to begin after Aristotle; his successor at the Peripatetic School

in Athens, Theophrastus, specialized in mineralogy and botany (discovering sexual reproduction in plants), followed by Straton who wrote on chemistry (accepting Democritus' atomic theory.)

The First Modern Scientist

Experimentation was not unknown to the Greeks -- medical experiments were sometimes conducted, Empedocles demonstrated by experiments with a water clock that air had substance and was not a vacuum (water could rush in only as air escaped), but experiment was rare. Only Archimedes (287-212 BC) used both experiment and invention systematically, along with theoretical reasoning. He was a modern scientist in every sense of the word and his accomplishments were so great that Leonardo Da Vinci searched to the end of his life for manuscripts of Archimedes. Only one copy of one manuscript existed in the West in the 10th century, the rest had to be gradually rediscovered in Arab libraries.

Through experiment Archimedes discovered the laws of relative densities of different materials, through theoretical analysis he established the laws of the lever, and he invented compound pulleys and hydraulic screws. In the service of his city Syracuse in its long but hopeless war against Roman aggression, he invented all sorts of war machines, burning mirrors (precursor of the laser), and "Greek Fire" (precursor of napalm). The design of the burning mirrors was lost, and the formula for Greek Fire was lost but apparently was rediscovered by the Turks in some library before being lost again. Archimedes was killed by Roman soldiers after the storming of Syracuse, but his reputation was so great that Cicero, when he was the Roman Quaestor in Sicily, erected a monu-

ment to this extraordinary Greek scientist in 75 BC.

Blame for the Decline

Unfortunately Archimedes, the master experimenter and inventor, was the exception rather than the rule. Such a mind comes only rarely and Europe would have to wait until the Renaissance and Leonardo Da Vinci to find another. The sort of experiment and invention that characterized the Renaissance and the following Industrial Age did not take place in the ancient world. Some writers blame the Romans and some the Greeks. It is said that Greek philosophy (particularly that of Plato) in its disregard of the mechanical arts and in its demand for complete ideological coherency and ethical consistency in all undertakings, had a chilling effect on experimentation and invention which emphasizes resolution of a specific problem without regard to overall theory.

This argument would be more persuasive if Archimedes came before Plato rather than the reverse. Indeed the honor with which Archimedes was held in the Roman world was every bit as great as that of Plato. And the Greeks themselves were not much impressed by "authority"; in Greek society Plato was not regarded as being any more infallible than any other human thinker. He may have been seen by the Greeks as first among equals, if that, but certainly no more. And the same could be said for the scientific reputation of Aristotle - he was an infallible authority only to later Europeans, not to the ancient Greeks and Romans. Moreover, it was Aristotle (Plato's protege) who experimented with the eggs of chickens to understand embryology, and it was Aristotle's pupils Theophrastus and Straton who advocated and

practiced specialization in the study of the sciences where knowledge had become so great that no man (not even Aristotle) could know and understand it all. Medical experimentation reached its peak in Alexandria centuries after the death of Plato.

Was then Greek philosophy, which had born science, hostile to its further development through experimentation and invention? The answer appears to be no.

Science in Rome

Others have suggested that it was the spirit of Rome with its emphasis on the practical and lack of love of knowledge for its own sake that limited the development of science, "They used the stream of knowledge without replenishing its source." This too seems reasonable on its face, until one probes more deeply.

The love of Greek learning on the part of Romans was real, and it proved irresistible even though conservative Romans such as Cato the Censor (234-149 BC) struggled to prevent this "alien thought" from infecting the Latin people. The Greek city-states disappeared as

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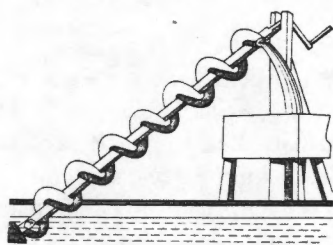
Gary Gallo, Editor

sovereign political entities under Roman expansion, but the Romans established schools throughout the empire invariably run by Greek scholars. The two greatest centers of learning became Rome in the west and the Greek city of Pergamos in the east.

The language of scientific and intellectual discourse remained Greek, at least in the east, and all educated Romans spoke Greek though most preferred to write in Latin. Greek learning spread wherever Rome went. This adoption of Greek learning by the Romans was an extraordinary boon to Greek scholars. Greek cities had grown poorer and poorer with the exhaustion of the soil from over-farming and over-grazing. Money for schools and scholars was drying up. And here comes rich Rome, willing to build and subsidize schools (for the patrician class) all over the place.

In Roman schools the entire class of Greek scholars could devote their full time to learning - they could teach, research, theorize, write, experiment, invent, anything they liked and all paid for by the State. Moreover, the practical bent of the Romans would encourage the Greeks to get their heads out of the sky and deal with problems in the real world - this is exactly what is needed to spark an age of experimentation and invention. So why did it not happen?

Part of the answer is that it did



Archimedes screw, invention attributed to the Greek scientist Archimedes (c. 287-212 bc)

happen to a certain extent, and furthermore there is evidence that science may have developed to a much greater degree under the Romans than we now know. While Rome was vital and energetic, science was vital and energetic. Let's review what is known.

Science Advances

Cicero and Lucretius attacked mysticism and superstition and promoted the scientific method with the latter advocating the atomic theory of Democritus. Julius Caesar and Sösigenes reformed the calendar, fixing the year at 365.25 days, and Caesar ordered a complete survey of the Roman world which project was completed in the form of a great map after his death by Agrippa. A complete treatise on architecture was written by the engineer Vitruvius including a section on acoustics which makes it clear that the Romans understood that sound was a vibration of the air.

Frontinus (40-103 AD), the Superintendent of Aqueducts, wrote on the water supply of the city and experimented with hydrodynamics discovering that the rate of flow depends not just upon the size of the orifice but also upon its depth below the surface. Virgil wrote on the art of agriculture (which did not stop the Romans from wearing out the land in the pursuit of profit as the Greeks had done before them and as we are doing now.) Varro also wrote on farming and suggested that plant disease was caused by tiny micro-organisms, invisible to the naked eye.

Pliny wrote a 37 volume natural history (of uneven character) in which he mentions and comments on a long list of Greek and Roman writers whose works have not been found. Celsus, the greatest of Roman physicians, wrote a brilliant

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treatise in the reign of Tiberius on the medical practice of the age including a section on astonishingly modern surgical techniques. Indeed, public health reached its height under the Romans as they established public hospitals and organized water control, sewage and sanitation as it had never been done before. They even had indoor plumbing.

The Greeks were also scientifically active under the Romans according to the known record. Strabo of Pontus wrote a comprehensive work on geography in 20 AD. The great physician Galen of Pergamos (129-200 AD) reorganized and systematized Greek anatomical and medical knowledge; he dissected animals and humans and discovered much in anatomy, physiology, pathology and therapeutics; he experimented on living animals and in this way came

to understand the action of the heart and the function of the spinal cord.

But it was Hero, the mathematician and physicist, who was greatest scientist of the Roman age. He found algebraic solutions of equations of the first and second degree and figured out many formulas for the measurement of areas and volumes; he recognized that the shortest path between two points could be established by a reflected ray of light; and he invented various siphons, a thermoscope, the forcing air pump, and the earliest known steam engine which operated just like a modern jet-propelled engine.

Unfortunately, no practical use was devised for the steam engine, perhaps because labor-saving devices were not considered important or necessary in a slave state, or perhaps because the state of general knowledge and technology was just not ready for such a huge leap forward. The latter seems to explain why there was not more of the sort of work done by Archimedes and Hero. Civilization had to develop a bit more, step by agonizing step, before an age of experimentation and invention could dawn. And in the case of the ancients that slow process was interrupted.

Lost Treasures

We have reviewed what is known of science under the Greeks and Romans, but how much was lost? In 390 AD the Christian Bishop Theophilus destroyed one of the four sections of the great library at Alexandria, the largest in the world. In 640 the Moslems burned the rest of the library (perhaps by accident.) Barbarian chaos and Christian hostility in the west of Europe caused the loss of almost all pagan scientific and philosophic manuscripts written in Latin, while Christian suppression in the east of Europe under the

Byzantine Greeks resulted in the annihilation of Greek philosophic and scientific culture; Greek civilization continued but in a very different form. In 529 AD the Christian Byzantine Emperor Justinian closed Plato's School in Athens after nine centuries of continuous operation.

The Greeks attempted to recover their roots in the 9th and 10th centuries AD, particularly under Constantine VII, but the Christian reaction was too powerful. In the West under Charlemagne, the teacher Alcuin of York argued against the prevailing belief that secular learning was opposed to godliness. But Saint Ambrose maintained that even if secular learning was not blasphemous, it was certainly irrelevant, "To discuss the nature and position of the earth does not help us in our hope of the life to come." It was truly a Dark Age.

A World Unknown

Greek manuscripts could be rediscovered in Arab libraries as Christian soldiers reconquered Spain and the Levant, but precious few Latin books existed there. Greek, not Latin, had been the international language of the educated Middle Easterner, at least until it was replaced by Arabic. The great mass of Latin writing was lost forever, as was much of the Greek. How much of this was scientific literature? We can only guess, but the evidence suggests quite a lot.

Pliny mentions book after book, Latin and Greek, that we have never seen. Indeed, most Latin and many Greek manuscripts refer to writers who are unknown to us. We pretend that these writers are unimportant and presume that the best have survived. If that is the case, then where did Vitruvius and other Roman acoustical engineers read that sound is vibration of the air.

What exactly is vibrating and how does it do so and how does this affect acoustical principles? This idea is related to Democritus' atomic theory but is a good leap from it. Where are the papers between Democritus and Vitruvius?

We know that Leonardo Da Vinci built his ideas on Greek knowledge - that scientists stand on the shoulders of their predecessors. Are we to believe that Archimedes built the burning mirrors and developed Greek Fire without any prior work by other scientists on the physics of mirrors or on the chemistry of flammable substances? Where are the shoulders upon which Archimedes and Hero stood? A rumor that the Greek ship Pharos carried a glass which allowed its sailors to see far distances is repeated in the ancient literature. Was the telescope developed before Archimedes' mirrors? Where did Celsus learn modern surgical techniques? Such surgery is not in any of the previous medical literature. Where are the missing links?

It is clear that we do not know all that really went on scientifically in the Greek world, and that we know even less about the science of the Roman world. So to characterize Roman science as inferior would be to leap to conclusions, and to claim that the nature of Roman culture undermined scientific progress is just specious, indeed Roman culture was just the right prescription for ailing, overly-theoretical Greek science.

The End of Progress

Nevertheless, it seems that there is a distinct drop in intellectual activity beginning shortly after the death of Marcus Aurelius (around 200 AD.) The only scientist of note after that is Diophantus of Alexandria who lived in the latter half of the 3rd century AD and who was the

greatest Greek writer on algebra. Otherwise, the record is completely bereft not just of scientific but of all intellectual achievement. So before the Christians came to power in Rome, science had ceased to progress. Why?

The answer lies in the death of the spirit of Rome and the psychological pall that this eventually cast over the entire empire. It is described in the **Meditations** of Marcus Aurelius who like many Romans saw the end coming rapidly, despite the best efforts of himself and the good Antonine emperors who had preceded him. As a Stoic he saw the will

as the key to all human problems and sought vainly to reinvigorate the dying Roman spirit.

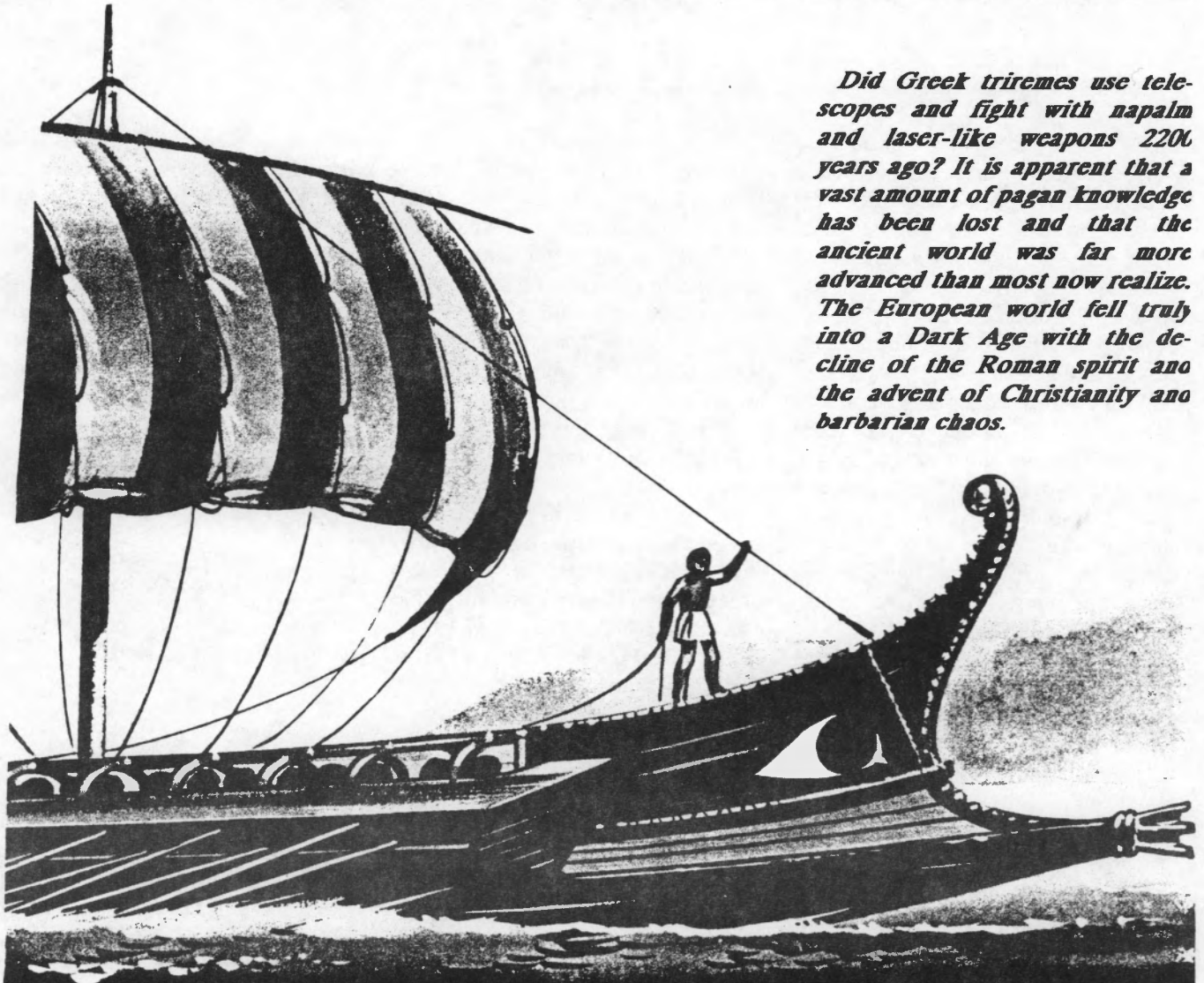
The unity of the Romans and the energy that came with it were long gone. Class conflict and the resultant multiculturalism and multiracialism of Rome created a disunified and demoralized citizenry. Corruption was rife. Cynicism and individualism molded the atmospherics of the day.

The Will Undermined

How did this atmosphere affect learning? Just as it does today in America. For more than twenty years academic test scores have de-

clined for White students, and in international comparisons, White American children perform worse and worse, simply because they have no reason to learn. They have been stripped of their racial and cultural identity and most are unwilling to learn out of self-interest. It is not that our teachers are worse than they use to be, but that the student body lacks the motivation to study.

With their loss of racial and cultural identity, with their loss of unity and mission, the Romans saw little point to learning or science or anything for that matter. They led lives without meaning or direction as



Did Greek triremes use telescopes and fight with napalm and laser-like weapons 2200 years ago? It is apparent that a vast amount of pagan knowledge has been lost and that the ancient world was far more advanced than most now realize. The European world fell truly into a Dark Age with the decline of the Roman spirit and the advent of Christianity and barbarian chaos.

a people, and science cannot flourish in such a milieu. But religion can, particularly religion aimed at individual salvation in an age of individualism.

Mysticism Triumphs

As the system based on faith in reason, philosophy and science failed to conquer the problems of the world, the masses looked to the alternative, and the counter-faith of mysticism, religion and magic made headway. By the 3rd century AD



even some of the Neo-Platonist schools had taken on a mystical countenance in a futile effort to compete with real mysticism, and this trend continued, becoming ever stronger. St. Augustine was just such a mystical Neo-Platonist before he converted and attempted to reconcile Christianity with this latter-day, degenerate Platonism. Once faith in the supernatural replaced faith in the natural, philosophy and science were finished.

How truly modern the ancient

world was. Plato's School taught a continuous stream of bright, young students for nine centuries. How many European universities have been around that long? Progress is not inevitable. We must be ever vigilant and always ready to fight the forces of mysticism which wage endless war against nature and reason. We must struggle against it everywhere or one day we will find ourselves once again scurrying in the dark, desperately trying to recover lost manuscripts. GG

LETTERS

What this country needs is a supplemental income for the working poor and lower middle class. With supplemental income it would be real cash going back into the system. It would create jobs and manufacturing and more demand for service and goods.

With all this cash going back into the system, it would create more revenue for the government as the economy would grow and create a bull market.... The supplemental income would have to be different for different areas according to living costs, but it would keep the money in the country rolling over.

I am tired of seeing low income people on food stamps and food lines. The supplemental income would keep demand for goods and services up and would prevent recession and depression which seems likely to come in the next four to five years.

The government could use a national lottery and such gambling income to pay for the initial pay-

ments of the supplemental income (which would then pay for itself), and for free medical care which is so desperately need in this country.

Something has to be done before the middle class no longer exists. Soon it will be just rich and poor. We need a social foundation for free enterprise.


What do you think?

John Aaron Winemiller
Colorado

Editor - There is a fascinating discussion of this issue in *Hitler: Memoirs of a Confidant* edited by Henry Turner. The Confidant is General Otto Wagener, Hitlers Chief of Staff for Economics in the early 1930's (before the coming to power of the National Socialists). Wagener proposes the idea to Hitler and defends it persuasively. Hitler is uncertain, as he was on virtually all economic questions, and in the end he defers to less radical advisors. The supplemental

income was never tried in Germany and became a moot point as the country reached full employment by 1937 via other means. Which is not to say that the supplemental income would not also have worked, or that it would not have been even more successful.

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