



The Nationalist

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

Lawyers and Lies: The Thomas Affair

The media was united in its analysis of the Clarence Thomas Supreme Court nomination process: it was a matter of determining who was lying, Thomas or his accuser Anita Hill; and since the whole sordid affair was televised and broadcast daily and nightly on radio everyone could make up his own mind. But no one bothered to say what must have occurred to most observers, i.e. that both were telling the truth, and both were lying. The question in an advocacy proceeding is not which is telling the truth, but where in between the lies of both parties the truth is, as both seek to distort the facts to put their case in the best light and are almost always helped to do so by counsel.

It is apparent that both Thomas and Hill were coached to lie by their

attorneys. Judge Robert Bork (who supported Thomas) commented that the real Clarence Thomas, the one he knew, did not appear until the last day of the hearings because he was so thoroughly coached by his attorneys (White House counsels.) Bork said this despite the fact that he is very much aware that the attorney's code of ethics forbids coaching.

Blame Whitey

Eventually anger, frustration, embarrassment and sheer exhaustion prevailed and Thomas dropped his mask momentarily to let his real feelings out -- that it was Whitey trying to lynch him, high-tech style. And this basic conviction lurks behind every Black face, regardless of demeanor or supposed ideological beliefs.

Anita Thomas also fumbled with her mask and managed to perjure herself in response to her coaching. She quite obviously was attempting to evade questions about her motivations, no doubt at the advice of her NAACP attorney who wished to defuse the notion that she was dragged into this affair by the civil rights lobby, particularly because she had been. She was asked point blank several times if she had discussed the possibility of getting Thomas to withdraw simply by making her charges anonymously (which she had

at first tried to do) and she repeatedly denied such conversations with civil rights attorneys, and then she admitted to these conversations out of fear of being exposed as a liar, pretending that she had been confused by the questioning. Senator Arlen Specter rightly noted the perjury.

Hill's Truth

But without question the substance of Hill's sexual harassment charges against Thomas were true. She discussed the sexually charged incidents many years ago with at least four different people, none of whom knew each other. She exaggerated them to one, a female administrative law judge, claiming that Thomas told her that no one would believe her if Hill attempted



Clarence Thomas



to bring charges against him. This explosive accusation Hill failed to make against Thomas in 1991, but she most certainly would have made it if it had been true. Most likely she had been trying in her discussion with the female judge to exculpate her own inaction; and the judge agreed that the differences in the positions of the two would have been decisive, manifesting her lack of faith in the American system of justice.

Two Sleazy Characters

Indeed, Hill's inaction in the face of continued sexual by-play by Thomas casts her in a sleazy light. Either she was willing to accept repeated personal humiliation and the loss of her human dignity just for the sake of advancing her career - an act of quasi-prostitution - or she really did not take the offense at Thomas' actions that she now claims. In either case she has exposed herself as a less than honorable person. But of course, no one commented to this effect out of fear of the feminist lobby and its media supporters.

Nor would anyone say that Thomas was less than honorable (with

the exception of the rabid feminists) out of fear of offending Blacks. The Jews stayed behind the scenes, attempting to maneuver Thomas out without openly exposing their enmity towards him. They fear that Thomas will help undo the web of race laws they have had enacted both through Congress and the courts but they want no further breach with Blacks.

What He Could Not Say

Saying that Hill was telling the truth about the substance of her charges does not mean that Thomas was trying to humiliate her or harass her. There is no doubt that he was stunned and hurt by her charges. He certainly felt betrayed.

But how can this be if he actually said the things to Hill that she claims? Because he saw them in a very different light, and because she never gave him any indication that she was offended, indeed she cynically used him often to help promote her career, and he did so willingly seeing her as a protege. Thomas could never admit the truth about these incidents without cutting his own throat. He could never say,

"Look, I grew up as a Catholic school boy. Boys in Catholic school are very immature about sex and we get used to saying such stuff, but its just for titillation. I never meant to hurt anyone's feelings. If I had known that she was offended by it I would have stopped it and apologized."

That is most likely the truth, but as soon as Thomas admitted talking about sex and pornography to Hill he was finished, so he lied and it worked - as it usually does in a society of laws and lawyers. In a land of due process the liars and manipulators have all the advantages. The system can be twisted and turned by the masters of distortion and Talmudic hair-splitting, while the honest man is armed only with the simple truth, a weak weapon when faced with a barrage of lies laid down by expert liars. The truth prevails in the long term because liars undue themselves through their own incompetence and deceit, but in the short term the skilled prevaricators usually triumph. Which is why lawyers regularly, and illegally, coach their clients and witnesses. The slant is everything. GG



LETTERS

Editor - Richard Scutari, one of the Silent Brotherhood, has asked that we publish the following open letter written by him:

Issue No. 65 of Aryan Nations newsletter **Calling Our Nation** took an interesting look at history. I have heard of Afrocentric studies, but I was surprised to see Pastor

Butler practicing what can only be described as Germanocentric history. I am very proud of my German ancestry, almost as proud of it as I am of my Italian ancestry! But when I saw Pastor Butlers' comment on page 2 concerning the picture on the cover of the statue of Hermann, I could not believe what I was reading. I quote:

"Our White (Aryan) Race has

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faced several threats of extinction. One of the most serious was in A.D. 9 when Roman General Varus was leading the Roman legions to conquer Germany and move the Empire's border from the Rhine to the Elbe. Hermann's victory destroying the Roman legions in the Teutoburg Forest unquestioningly preserved Europe as the cradle for our culture and civilization."

If Pastor Butler wasn't being serious this statement would have been funny. Rome was White civilization in A.D. 9! At that time my German ancestors east of the Rhine and not under Roman rule were still wearing animal skins, smeared animal fat all over their bodies, lived in huts, and did not have the wheel. To what civilization was Pastor Butler referring?

My intention is not too belittle or take anything away from from Arminius' (Hermann) victory in the Teutoburg Forest. He was a well-trained Roman soldier and knew Roman tactics well. He was able to unite an undisciplined bunch of warlike tribes under one banner and his tactics of jumping out of trees on the top of the Roman legions was definitely effective. However, all Arminius succeeded in doing was keeping a higher White civilization from reaching the eastern Germanic tribes.

History is interesting and I guess it is interpreted through the eyes of whoever is looking at it at the time. Yet, I find that contrary to Pastor Butler's Germanocentric history, the first time Whites faced a non-White invasion was in 377 A.D. when the Mongolian Huns crossed the Volga River and attacked the Germanic tribes. All fell before the Hun except the Visigoths who promptly begged for mercy and admission into the

Roman Empire for protection. Rome accepted the Visigoths and protected her kinsmen from the Yellow Peril. When the Visigoths turned tail and fled to Rome they left many of their Germanic kinsmen behind to be conquered and assimilated by the Mongolians. The only streak of yellow to taint the Visigoths was the yellow streak that ran up their backs as they fled to Rome. And yes, I am familiar with Visigothic King Alaric's later sacking of Rome. I, too, have been betrayed by kinsmen I trusted.

This historically recorded invasion of 377 A.D. is seldom spoken of in that Nordic circles prefer to champion the later Mongolian invasions of Genghis Khan and Kublai Khan. The later invasions were stopped by the Germans, but it was the Romans who stopped the first non-White threat to White civilization one thousand years earlier.

[Ed. - The Mongols smashed all of the Slavic and German armies that opposed them in the 13th century penetrating to Vienna and the Elbe before withdrawing as a result of internal political disputes. The Huns were defeated by a combined Gothic and Roman army in Gaul; afterwards they slipped into Italy and sacked Rome before the Romans could roust them out and force them back to the Hungarian plains.]

As the Roman statesman and philosopher Lucius Anneus Seneca (4 BC - 65 AD) wrote, '*Wherever the Roman conquers, there he dwells.*' Rome's soldiers settled in the provinces of the conquered, they married native women and raised Roman sons with half-British and half-German blood to follow them in the army. Not only does this

explain why Arminius (Hermann) received training as a Roman soldier, but it was only a thousand years after such contact with the Romans that the Germans were able to form a civilization along with the ability to defend it.

On the issue of who represented White civilization at the time, **Mein Kampf** offers some excellent insights into this question. While Adolph Hitler readily accepts the evidence that the Aryans are the only founders of civilization, he also accepts the fact that the Nordic branch of the Aryans had little to do with the foundation of civilization. This Hitler ascribes to the conditions of the cold Northern climate. Hitler came to this conclusion by using his truly astounding common sense which was later confirmed by Carlton Coon in his **Origin of the Races**. One year after writing **Makers of Civilization**, Professor Waddell also confirmed this idea in the preface of his book **Egyptian Civilization: Its Sumerian Origin and Real Chronology**, wherein he apologises for using the term "Nordic Race" in his previous works as a synonym for "Aryan Race" because they are only a late-specialized branch of one section of the Aryans.

Further reading of **Mein Kampf** clearly shows that Hitler was not only aware of the problem of mixed (Mongolian) blood in Germany and Europe, but that his whole program was based upon the act of purification. He was not a geneticist but he did have the common sense to realize that once isolated the predominant bloodline would once again reassert itself. [Ed. - **There is a discussion of this principle and how it works in New America #4.**] An amazing common sense realization that was not backed by trained geneticists until the time of Carlton Coon. This fact

was recognized by Waddell in *The Makers of Civilization* wherein he states on pp. 512-13:

"... there is nowadays practically no such thing as absolute purity of racial stock, even amongst European nations, each individual being physically a complex of different race stocks with one or other race-strain usually predominating.... Nature has arranged that this predominating race-strain can become so intensified under favorable circumstances as to revert almost to a relatively pure racial type, which carries with it, according to biologists, the mental qualities, aptitude or endowments of that type, which in this case of the Nordic type are Aryan."

Professor John Baker in his book

Race stated that the Germanic tribes of Tacitus' time would not recognize Adolph Hitler as one of their own. Hitler's insights on this question cannot be attributed to any scientific training, and this supports Seneca's statement and the notion that Hitler was the product of an early Italian-Germanic mixture. This explains his non-Nordic dark hair and features, and his genius.

Now that we have put history into perspective, I would like to apologize to any who tout the fallacy of the "pure" Nordic in this day and age. I did not mean to step on your toes as I believe everyone should have myths to believe in. It is not my fault Hitler's non-Nordic ancestors gave him dark hair. I point out this trait simply as an anthropological fact of life. It is not my intention to cause disunity. I for one believe that

unity is a must because either the descendants of White Europeans (whether from North, South, East or West Europe) stick together or we shall perish.

Another great White man in this century had dark brown hair, and dark brown eyes as well. I am speaking of Order leader Robert Mathews. A man who fought and died for the unity of White Americans so that they would join together in the battle to secure a future for White children. Bob's requirements were simple and are the only ones that should be used in determining who is White: if a person looks White, acts White, and fights White, then that person is White.

14 Words,

Richard Scutari

Brueder Schweigen

SHORT BURSTS

Arabs Out

With the great influx of Jews from Russia Israel is looking for land for their resettlement, and not just on the West Bank. Existing Arab settlements in Israel itself are being seized and broken up for the benefit of Jewish immigrants. These Arabs who lose their homes are supposedly Israeli citizens but they have once again found that they are second-class citizens, if that, in this land of Jewish Apartheid. Fifteen years ago the Palestinians rioted over similar land seizures in Galilee but the uprising was crushed.

Mysterious Ways

Apparently, God has told Jimmy Swaggart to continue preaching in

his multimillion dollar ministry despite his latest episode with a prostitute. The message came as Swaggart was struggling to fall asleep. As he picked up his Bible to try to read, the Lord spoke to him. As every Christian knows, God works in mysterious ways, so who are we to doubt. When it comes to faith one inanity is as good as any other.

Flying Below Radar

This time David Duke's victory in the Louisiana primary for governor did not surprise the political experts. They now realize that he runs at least 15 points higher than is reflected in the polls. The polls measure only what people think they should say - what is expected of them and

not what they really believe. The pollsters and political pros are, of course, disturbed that their trusted research tool is ineffective when it comes to racialists (or any controversial candidate for that matter.) Could it be that they really do not recognize how oppressed and intimidated the average White voter feels? It is hard to believe that they are so thoroughly out of touch with the people, but so it seems.

Gambling with Debt

The average U.S. household debt amounts to 94% of annual after-tax income which is why personal bankruptcy is spiraling upward (four times what it was a decade ago.) Middle and lower-middle class

Americans are borrowing desperately in an increasingly vain attempt to remain in the middle class. The average weekly wage for a worker dropped 20% (adjusted for inflation) between 1972 and 1990. Putting the wife and kids to work kept those families that could avoid divorce at about the same income level as in 1972, but the social costs in terms of disrupted family life have been enormous for both divorced and undivorced families. It should be stated that during this period the American leadership class (the top 1%) increased its household income by 122% adjusted for inflation. No doubt they worked hard for this increase, much harder than the steelworker or bricklayer.

The Pork Barrel

In 1976 Congressional incumbents had a 3.5 to 1 advantage in PAC contributions over challengers. By 1990 this had increased to a 12.5 to 1 advantage which is one of the primary reasons that incumbents who do not violate the will of the major vested interests can remain in power indefinitely. An incumbent now has a 98% chance of reelection.

Is the Game Up?

The policy of the capitalists has always been to buy off revolutionary dissent through welfare rather than provide work at decent wages for the poor and unemployed. The middle class has always been sapped for this purpose, but now the middle class and upper middle class is under strain and is increasingly unwilling to shoulder the burden (which is why the "no new taxes candidates" always win.) The politicians in a plutocratic society never go to their rich masters and demand that they sacrifice, but rather are always proposing further tax cuts for the rich to "stimulate the economy"

regardless of the fact that the economy is never much stimulated by such beneficence to the needy wealthy.

We may be seeing the beginning of the end of this game as the bottom is falling out. Welfare no longer serves as a net because it has been overwhelmed. There are now 4.4 million families on AFDC and 23.1 million people on Food Stamps with more becoming eligible every day as their unemployment benefits run out, and for the first time a very high percentage of these unemployed are white collar workers. Unemployment benefits are now estimated to cover only half of those actually unemployed (i.e. there are in reality twice as many unemployed as claimed.)

We await word of a new scam with which the capitalists will try to patch the situation but it seems that they are fast running out of schemes, even the latest "tax cut for the middle class" can only worsen the situation unless it is accompanied by unlikely massive cuts in funding for the special interests.

Black Magic

Now we are being told about what a hero is Magic Johnson for telling us that he has AIDS. In fact, he had little choice as it forced his retirement during his prime. The rumors would have swirled around him ceaselessly even if he had lied. Johnson is being used by the media and the AIDS lobby to make the point that it can happen to anyone (as if his life was quite ordinary and normal) and that we should therefore take limited research funds from other diseases and commit them to AIDS research even though far more people die from such things as breast cancer and lung cancer and stroke than do from AIDS. In fact, only 6% of the AIDS cases in the U.S. have been transmitted through

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heterosexual sex, and virtually all of these have been a man contaminating a woman rather than vice versa (making Magic's claim of heterosexual contraction highly suspect.) Over 50% of AIDS victims are Black, and over 90% are homosexuals or IV drug users. What the media and the "experts" will not tell our young people is this politically uncomfortable reality: If a young white female teenager wishes to enormously reduce her chance of getting AIDS then she should avoid having sex with these high-risk groups: Blacks, bisexuals and drug-users. If she does so she would have a greater chance of dying in a flash flood than dying of AIDS. Similarly, the White male teenager should avoid homosexual sex, and sex with Blacks and drug-users. This taboo idea would save many naive Whites.

Class Struggle and the Decline of Nations

Editor- This article was originally planned for our journal *New America* in its "On Nationalism" series, but we have decided to consolidate *The Nationalist* and *New America*, at least for the time being, and put longer, more complex articles in *The Nationalist*:

The Mystery of Class

The White wealthy ruling class in America has aligned itself with the Jews and other racial interests in an effort to build a multiracial society, even though this can only mean the eventual and inevitable destruction of the White race and White culture on this continent. Why?

The same forces are operating in capitalist Europe causing the importation of millions of Blacks and Asians into Britain, Africans into France and Italy, Turks into Germany, and on and on. How can such betrayal take place?

The ruling class can betray its own people because it sees itself as something different, something special - a group or even a subrace separate from and superior to the masses. It is more than just self-interest that drives the patricians to exploit their people, it is the belief that they deserve better than the rest that allows them to justify their actions to themselves. Without this psychological device of rationalization the wealthy elites could not see themselves as good men, they would lose faith in themselves and in their way of life, and their system would then fall apart.

This phenomenon of class is as old as hierarchial society itself. Yet, the psychological nature of class identification is little understood. The Marxists were supposedly scientists of class, but in fact did not understand how it operates, and that is why they built societies which simply replaced an old ruling class with a new ruling class little different from it. The Marxists thought that class was a material rather than a psychological problem. In fact, though it is triggered by the concentration of wealth, it is rooted not in wealth alone, but in man's basic psychological needs. The need to feel great and the need to feel good about oneself. The Marxists mistakenly thought that through economic leveling alone they could eliminate class. They did not understand man's needs.

Soon after the Bolshevik Revolution, the Communist rulers of the Soviet Union made certain that they lived better than did their people, and not just a little better. In his **History of the Russian Revolution**, Leon Trotsky tells us of the Bolshevik leadership almost immediately setting up special shops for the Communist Party elite. They eventually acquired vacation homes, expensive Western cars, gourmet foods, and furs and diamonds for their wives. The East Germans are now charging their former Communist leaders with stashing \$54 billion in their personal Swiss bank accounts while forcing the people to live in Spartan conditions. Other Communist leaders (such as Ceaucescu of Romania) actually lived in

palaces reminiscent of the czars. The so-called "classless society" immediately developed a new elite which identified with its own interests above those of the country as a whole.

In the end, this sort of corruption undermines unity and destroys the strength of a nation. That is why we must come to understand the true nature of class - in order to be able to neutralize or eliminate its corrupting effects.

The Ancients

Following the NDF technique of historical analysis, we will use historical examples and analogy to throw light on the problem we are dealing with. From history we can draw principles of action to guide us in the future. We will begin with a review of class struggle in ancient Greece and Rome.

The ancient Greeks were extremely conscious of and concerned with class conflict. Sometime between 700 and 600 BC, the Spartans under Lycurgus, the creator of the Spartan code, redistributed the land controlled by the city such that every Spartan family had a roughly equal estate. Lycurgus forbade the use of coins, and of gold and silver, choosing instead huge iron rings as the medium of Spartan exchange, and he barred the Spartan from entering into a mercantile profession.

The object was to prevent the accumulation of great wealth, thus barter was preferred to money. The Spartans were to devote themselves to government and war. The only other honorable work was in the

fields with the slaves tilling the soil.

The Spartans made up only 10% of the population of Lacedaemonia. Two-thirds of the rest were Helot slaves (actually serfs), and the remaining one-third were Perioeci, free villagers under Spartan subjugation and taxation. The Spartans were determined to keep their Dorian blood pure and so had to devote themselves to ruling and fighting. (The Ionian Athenians had assimilated the Helots, who had built the civilization of Mycenaean Greece.)

The Helots were in a state of constant revolt, and Lycurgus understood that in order to keep them down the Spartans would have to maintain their unity. He feared that class struggle would undermine Spartan cohesion and the Helots would rise to overthrow the Dorian order, and indeed this ultimately happened, but the radical reforms of Lycurgus established a regime of social justice that survived as a model of unity and strength for nearly five centuries.

Wealth Concentrates

The Spartan code demanded a simple life and sacrifice for the nation, indeed the greatest honor was to die in battle fighting for Sparta. But wealth tends toward concentration and collapse, and then the cycle begins a new. Some men are more intelligent, or more clever, or more industrious, or more corrupt, or luckier than others. Some lands are more fertile and prosperous than others. The natural differences in wealth that arise are then magnified through marriage and inheritance. The rich and powerful tend to marry the rich and powerful, especially in the ancient world where marriages were arranged. Then this wealth and power is passed on to descendants who con-

trol and use it regardless of their ability or character.

And wealth acquires wealth. It is easy to make a million dollars if you already have a million, but very hard if you start out with only a \$1000. Even a financial genius who is able to get a 100% return on his money year after year (the best Wall Streeters get only a 15% return without chicanery) would find it almost impossible to earn and save \$1,000,000 in his lifetime. Money begets money. The rich become richer and the poor become poorer - and this was so even in ancient Sparta.

It occurred at a rate slower than in Athens which was dominated by wealthy merchants, bankers and lawyers, but nevertheless the process progressed and not until the 3rd Century BC did another Lycurgus arise in Sparta to reset the game. And by then it was too late to stave off the power of Rome.

The rising fortunes of Sparta during the Peloponnesian War in the 5th Century BC masked the growing maldistribution of wealth as Sparta demanded, and got, tribute from those states previously paying money to Athens. Correspondingly falling fortunes and decreasing tribute magnified class tension in Athens. This was the "Golden Age" of Athens and its greatest statesman, Pericles, was reelected to leadership over and over again for more than thirty years by the democratic Assembly.

Pericles tried to keep Athens united by following a middle course between the oligarchic party and the democratic party. The aristocrats had intermarried with the wealthy merchants to give rise to a new class of oligarchs. The wealthy wanted the lands, prestige and political power of aristocracy, and the aristocrats wanted the money and economic power

of wealth. This happened throughout Greece. Only in Sparta did the aristocrats keep their blood pure for there was virtually no commerce. Nevertheless, the Spartan aristocrats identified with the oligarchs of Greece and supported them everywhere against the democratic parties, and indeed the oligarchs claimed they were aristocrats, and were in a sense - through marriage.

Moderation Fails

Pericles' political skill and the desperate war with Sparta allowed him to erect all sorts of limitations on the power of the rich, and he even succeeded in taxing them much more heavily than before. The large middle class in Athens cushioned the enmity between rich and poor and helped Periclean moderation to temporarily succeed. But Pericles did not establish a permanent and systematic way of redistributing the wealth or of limiting the political power that that wealth gave to the rich.

Money always reasserts itself. It connives, it conspires, it manipulates and corrupts until it once again controls. This is what happened

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Gary Gallo, Editor

upon the death of Pericles in 429 BC. But Athens was a direct democracy, and demagogues arose to tell the people what the oligarchs were doing and how they were doing it.

The rich use the word demagogue derisively, implying that such men are liars. But it was not the lies that the wealthy feared most, on the contrary it was the truths spouted by the demagogues that sent shivers up the spines of the oligarchs. Indeed, the label of demagogue is applied even in our day to those who tell the people what the powerful do not want them to hear, and that is usually the truth. Lies can be easily countered - the truth is deadly. The oligarchs found themselves the target of democratic rage, subject to confiscations and even executions.

The Oligarchs Betray

In 411 BC the oligarchs mounted a seizure of Athens with their paid political thugs and mercenary soldiers. Fearing their own people, they conspired to open the city to the Spartan army. Word of this leaked out and the masses rose. The oligarchy was short-lived but it returned in another seizure in 404 BC. This too was overthrown by the people.

Athens was exhausted. One-third of its citizenry had died in the lost Peloponnesian War. All of its famous olive groves had been burned down. The once middle-class farmers were too poor to wait for ten years for them to rise again, and the rich were not interested in helping their fellow citizens. Other less valuable crops were planted in the poor soil. Athens lost much of its trading hegemony to Sparta and then to Thebes and Rhodes. In Athens, there was no longer any real loyalty to nation, no trust between the classes, no bond between leaders and led. The vaunted individualism

of the Athenians, which had always given way to nationalistic sacrifice in times of need, no longer yielded.

Athens was finished as a great economic and political power, and was declining even as a cultural and educational center. And as Athens grew poorer, wealth became ever more concentrated until even the 4th Century intellectuals (such as Isocrates and Plato), who despised the inconsistency and excesses of democracy and who were dependent on the patronage of the rich for their academies, theaters and libraries, began to express open sympathy for the cause of the poor. The communists who wanted equality in all things were still derided in the plays, but the intelligent understood that Greece would die if things did not radically change.

From the 5th Century BC on, bitter war raged throughout Greece between the classes. In Samos in 412 BC the radicals led a revolution which killed or banished all the oligarchs, redistributed the land, and then settled down into a new way of life that looked exactly like the old. Only the names on the houses of the rich had changed. Thucydides' description of the upheaval in Corcyra in 427 sounds hauntingly like the French Revolution, complete with Committees on Public Safety. Many of these revolutions succeeded in temporarily redistributing wealth and power, but no one came up with a system of constant and permanent redistribution or a system of denying political power to those who were economically dominant.

In *The Republic*, Plato proposed a mixed form of government that sought to mesh the principles of aristocracy with those of communism, rather in the fashion of Lycurgus of Sparta. But neither the oligarchs nor the democrats of Athens would take it seriously.

Plato's student Aristotle was to have a greater political impact through his influence on Philip and Alexander.

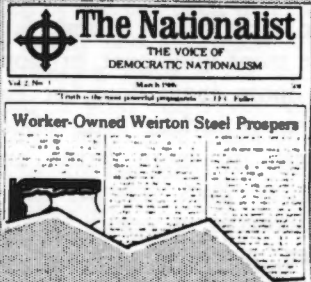
GREEK NATIONALISM

Aristotle left Athens to preach a Pan-Greek nationalism to the Macedonians. His father was Philip's physician, and Philip made Aristotle responsible for the education of Alexander. Both father and son apparently embraced Aristotle's message, but Alexander was too much of an elitist to be a true nationalist.

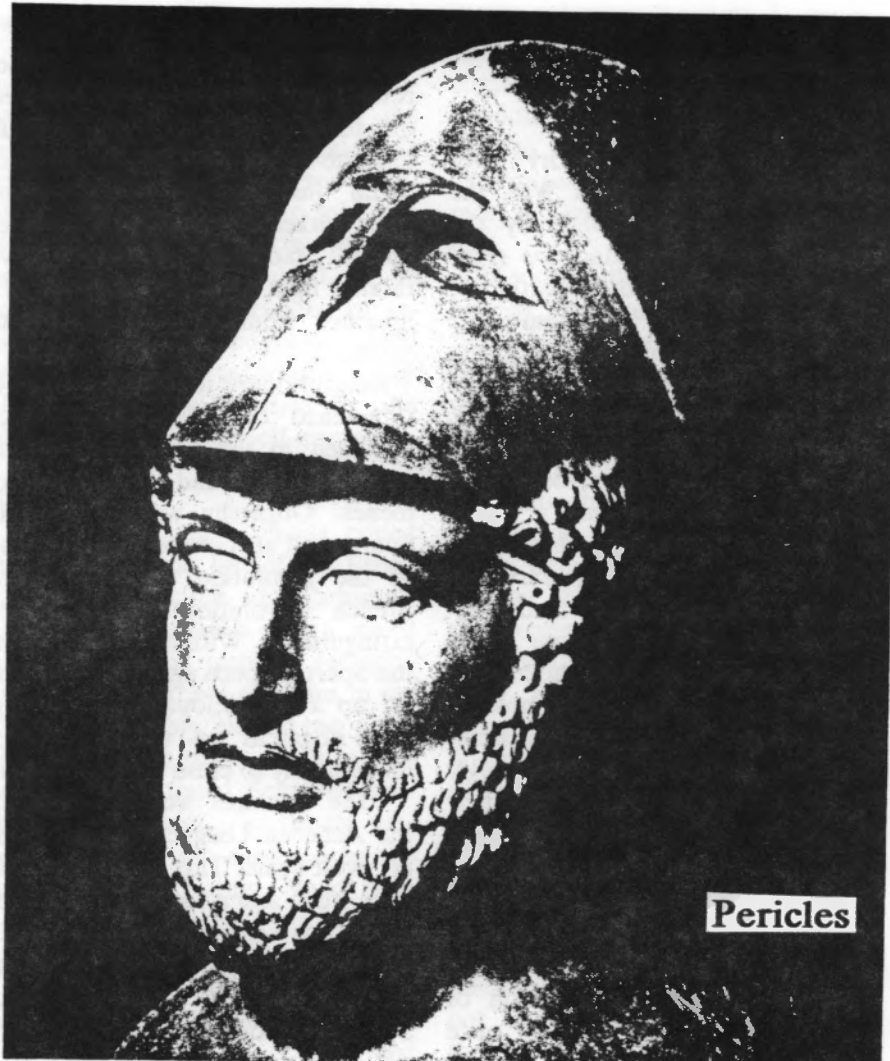
Alexander's mother, Olympias, was a mystic who told her son that he was the child, not of Philip, but of the Egyptian god Ammon, and that he was descended on his mother's side from Achilles and Zeus. Philip mocked Olympias' pretensions and it is not clear how much of the tale Alexander believed. What is plain is that Alexander identified not with the Greeks, but with his very special class, the class of kings, and he believed his kind was selected by the gods to rule lesser mortals.

Elitism and mysticism shaped much of his life. When young, for example, he refused to race in the

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Olympic Games because the contestants were not limited to the royalty of Greece.

Philip conquered Greece and Aristotle returned to Athens to preach pan-Greek nationalism on behalf of the Macedonians. Meanwhile, Olympias poisoned Alexander's elder step-brother and then had Philip assassinated. Alexander became king and Greece revolted. Alexander quickly reestablished Macedonian hegemony over Greece, and then prepared for war with the Persian Empire.

Alexander the Demi-God

This war would serve to unify the

Greeks, but Alexander had a different purpose in mind. The Persians were conquered and their king, Darius III, was assassinated by a Persian traitor. Alexander identified with his fellow king and avenged the murder. He married the daughter of Darius III and the daughter of Artaxerxes III, the other royal contender for the throne of Persia. Alexander then urged his soldiers to take Persian brides. He wanted to meld the Persian and Greek nations into one great state, despite their racial and cultural differences.

Alexander took on Persian regal dress, became more distant from his troops in the Oriental style, and

much preferred the flattery of his Persian courtiers to the frank criticism of his Macedonian officers.

The last straw came when Alexander announced, in the Oriental fashion, that he was a god. In the West there was a separation between government and religion, but in the East they had always merged into one unit. Alexander felt that Western rationalism would have to bow to Eastern mysticism if the vast empire was to be kept together. The priests would inculcate service to the crown into the people and preach the divine right of kings, a long-held Oriental notion. In private Alexander satirized his "immortality," and explained to his Greeks that he did not really believe that he was a god, but that they nevertheless would have to prostrate themselves in his presence in order to impress the Persians.

The Greeks were incredulous. Their beloved king, who had always led from the front, had ceased to be Greek and had become an Oriental Potentate. Alexander may have respected Persian culture, or at least Persian organization and methods of rule, but the Greeks did not. They preferred simple and direct speech to dissembling and dissimulation, rational philosophy to mystical theology, manly dress and masculine manners to effeminate robes, perfume and make-up.

The Army was filled with discontent. Conspiracies to assassinate Alexander were hatched. The most disheartening one was organized by the brave son of Parmenio, Alexander's ablest general. Alexander suspected that Parmenio was also involved and had him executed. The Army was now in a virtual state of mutiny.

For the first time in his life Alexander began to drink heavily. In a drunken argument he murdered

one of his closest friends, Cleitus. Things were collapsing. The soldiers demanded to go home, and Alexander realized he had to get out of Persia. He begged his soldiers for forgiveness and marched them east to conquer Afghanistan and Pakistan. But the Army was still in a mutinous state and Alexander finally agreed to go home. He was now an alcoholic and in his weakened condition he caught pneumonia and died at the age of 33 in 323 BC, a very disillusioned king at the head of an equally disillusioned army.

Alexander was not a Greek, he was a king. He identified with his class, not his people. He felt that he was a part of a very special and superior sub-group of mankind selected to rule. In his mind, royalty were demi-gods who had more in common with one another than they did with their own people. Alexander's elitism wrecked the new-found unity of the Greeks.

His empire broke up into five parts, nevertheless each part was determined to be Greek and rejected Alexander's Orientalism. War between the parts of the empire allowed most of the Greek city-states to become free of Macedonian rule and Greece once again became divided against itself, making it easy prey for Rome. The Greek empires survived until they were replaced by Rome. (It would be Rome, not Greece, that would serve as the conduit of Oriental mysticism into Europe, for when Roman rationalism failed, the vacuum was filled by Christianity.)

The Greeks were still a vibrant people, and Greek nationalism would eventually arise once again from the ashes of the Roman Empire in the form of Byzantium. But before we leave Greece for Rome we must return to Sparta where the most extraordinary,

though ephemeral, rejuvenation occurred in the 3rd Century BC.

The Spartan Revolution

Shortly, after its victory over Athens in Peloponnesian War, the Spartan army was crushed by the Theban general Epaminondas (Philip's mentor) at the Battle of Leuctra. Sparta and its system never recovered from this defeat. From then on it was a minor player in the affairs of Greece. But some Spartans were not content with second-rank status and urged social revolution to revitalize the city. Sparta's mixed form of government which had sought to synthesize democracy and aristocracy, and share the land equitably, had increasingly come under the control of the rich aristocrats as the concentration of wealth proceeded apace. This caused the citizenry to become apathetic and increasingly individualistic in the manner of their leadership. Spartan sacrifice had become the province of the poor, and they resented it.

In 242 BC, Agis IV and Leonidas, the dual kings of Sparta, agreed to return to the semi-communism of Lycurgus. Plans were made to once again divide all the land equally amongst the citizens (still all Dorians.) All debts were to be annulled. Agis' mother and grandmother agreed to volunteer their vast estates for immediate redistribution. But the other big landowners were adamantly opposed to reform and they convinced Leonidas to murder Agis, his mother and grandmother.

To get control of Agis' property, Leonidas then compelled Agis' widow to marry his son Cleomenes. This was a fatal error as she convinced Cleomenes that Agis was right. When Cleomenes became king he smashed the aristocracy, divided the land, cancelled all debts and restored

the Lycurgan discipline.

The energy of this social justice revolution was enormous and burst out into Greece. Cleomenes sought to unite Greece once again under his social justice driven nationalism. The workers everywhere welcomed Sparta. Many cities surrendered without a fight as Sparta was seen as a liberator from the tyranny of oligarchy.

Revolutionary ferment spread and threatened the wealthy. The rich appealed to the Macedonians who marched south and defeated Cleomenes. Oligarchy was restored to Sparta and all Greece, but the ideas of the revolution (much like the French Revolution) could not be extinguished. Within a generation, the Spartans once again revolted and set up a revolutionary dictatorship. The oligarchs of Greece reacted immediately to crush the revolution.

The Spartans were defeated by the Achaean League, but soon rose in revolt again. This time the Helots were freed and a Syrian slave named Nabis was selected as dictator (207 BC.) Nabis gave citizenship to everyone under the control of Sparta. He confiscated the wealth of the rich and executed those who conspired against him. The revolution spread and much of Greece came once again under Spartan rule.

Everywhere Nabis abolished debts, nationalized large estates and instituted land reform. The oligarchs appealed to Rome to stop Nabis, and thereby sealed the fate of Greece. The Romans, eager to interfere in the affairs of Greece, sent an army under Flamininus. Rome always favored the oligarchs and normally ruled its empire through them, but the resistance of the Spartans was so fierce that the Romans decided to negotiate a peace. This fit with its divide and conquer strategy as it left Greece in

turmoil.

In 192 BC, Nabis was assassinated by an agent of the oligarchic Aeolian League. Four years later the Achaean League was once again able to defeat Sparta. The city was occupied, its 3000 leaders were sold into slavery, and the oligarchy was re-established. Sparta was dead, but so was Greece. Its last chance to revitalize itself before Rome could concentrate its attentions on the Hellas had been crushed by the oligarchs in their own self-interest.

Rome Rises

In 510 BC the Romans ridded themselves of the last of the Etruscan appointed kings (the Tarquins), and set up a republic with a mixed constitution. The plebians (working class), through tribal elections in the General Assembly, elected two patrician (aristocrat) rulers called consuls who then appointed Senators from the patrician class. The Senate passed law which was executed by the consuls. The consuls could also enact law but were subject to Senatorial veto.

From the beginning, the spirit of Rome was unique. Its culture emphasized nationalistic service and sacrifice for the community, and rejected Athenian-style individualism. Yet, the Romans were more imaginative and flexible than the dour Spartans. They loved art and learning, though with a practical bent. They marveled at the pure science of the Greek scholars, but preferred to see it applied. They respected philosophy, but only that which could actually be put into practice. They were a very intelligent people who could give rise to the occasional great mind, but they were above all efficient and dependable, not at all subject to flights of romantic fancy. It was not a milieu which nurtured genius, indeed, the

Romans often complained of the cultural conventions that constrained their kind, and envied the freedom of the barbarian. It is the average intelligence and the average determination of the Roman that is most remarkable, not that of Rome's best.

Its social order remained solid and healthy for a surprisingly long time. Why? Commitment and duty to nation were the hallmarks of Roman society. The Roman plebians were clever enough to invent, organize and execute the general strike, and wise enough not to press it to the destruction of the state. The patricians were unusual in the sheer number of them who felt a bond to the plebians and a duty to the nation as a whole. It seems that almost every generation had a patrician champion of the plebian cause. In Sparta, by contrast, just three aristocrats committed to social justice arose in the space of 500 years (Lycurgus, Agis and Cleomenes.) In Athens many oligarchs spouted some form of populism, but usually they were not sincere. Most wanted power derived from the Assembly, not to serve the city, but to serve themselves, which resulted in a corresponding cynicism that corrupted politics - hardly surprising in a culture which preached individualism.

The Romans desired internal amity and cooperation to an extent unimagined in the Hellas. They were indeed unique in the ancient world, and it was their general intelligence, very special culture and unusual attitudes that gave them their initial enormous strength.

The First Secession

A year after the removal of the Tarquin kings, the plebians demanded some protection from the courts of law which were run by the

patricians. In 509 BC, Consul Valerius Poplicola enacted the right of appeal from the courts to the General Assembly.

During the Latin Wars all the Latin tribes were conquered and assimilated into the Roman nation. But these wars left many plebians destitute. They were conscripted and served as needed, many for long terms. In their absence, their farms fell into debt. (The lands conquered were divided up amongst the patricians only.) The patricians foreclosed on many of the debt-ridden farms. The plebians were outraged that their fellow citizens, who had fought bravely in the legions, were now being jailed or sold into slavery by their patrician creditors.

When the legions returned from the war against the Volscians, they refused to obey the consuls. Instead, they marched calmly out of the city and up the Tiber saying they would found a new Rome if they were denied the rights of citizens in the old one. The patricians gave way and from this general strike, called the "First Secession," the plebians gained the right to have officers of their own, tribunes, who could veto Senate legislation.

In 486 BC, Consul Spurious Cassius pushed a law through the Senate which would secure public (conquered) land for the plebians. But the law was never carried out because the patricians accused him of desiring to become a king, and he was condemned to death. This charge would be laid against many of the champions of the people, and normally there was some truth in it. Few Roman reformers and revolutionaries wanted the hereditary power of kings for their families, but many wanted the authority of democratically elected dictatorship for that was the only effective counter to oligarchic power.



The Roman citizen-soldier was the foundation of early Roman power. Once the plebians became disaffected, the patricians turned to a professional army which was loyal only to its salary, and this was the beginning of the end for Rome.

Disgusted by the conniving of the patricians, the plebians now demanded that the laws of Rome be written down, an unusual reform to come from the working class, which speaks to the intelligence of the ordinary Roman. A long struggle ensued over this issue. In 450 BC, the patricians finally agreed to write down the law and appointed a committee to do so, but the plebians quickly realized that the aristocrats were being deceitful in the process.

In 451 BC, a second general strike was called. The plebians marched to the Sacred Mount (the Second Secession), and the patricians caved in to their demand for an honest publication of the law (called the Twelve Tables.)

In 440 BC famine caused political convulsion in Rome. A rich plebian, Spurius Maelius, led the democratic party which wanted an elected dictatorship. He was assassinated and the plebian revolt collapsed.

In 390 BC the Gauls sacked Rome. Marcus Manlius commanded the successful defense of the Capitol itself, and he became a popular leader afterwards. In attempting to recover from this lost war, the plebians went heavily into debt restocking and rebuilding their farms. The usury and profiteering of the rich angered Manlius who spent his fortune paying off the debts of plebians in trouble. This frightened the patricians who accused him of tyrannous intentions, and he was condemned to death.

Tyranny, like demagogue, is a word used by the rich against those who oppose their malevolent rule, which is called "freedom." Under "freedom," the wealthy are free to use their money in any manner they see fit: they are free to buy elections (and assassins when necessary), are free to shape the law for their own benefit, and are free to exploit the

underclasses without interference from government.

The Roman people were not much enchanted with freedom, and in 376 BC Tribune Licinius proposed the Licinian Rogations: 1) that all citizens should share in the division of conquered lands, 2) that usury be abolished, and 3) that one of the two consuls be a plebian. A ten year struggle over the Rogations ensued. The tribunes used their veto power to paralyze the lawmaking process.

During wartime it was sometimes necessary to select a Dictator (his official title) who would rule during the war and resign upon its completion, but now the Senate declared a form of martial law on account of the political crisis, and they selected a Dictator to enforce it. The object was to crush the Licinian movement, but that is not what happened. The patrician Camillus was selected Dictator, but he surprised the Senate by entering into negotiations with the tribunes. The result was a compromise which conceded most of the plebian demands (367 BC.) Camillus thereupon dedicated a temple to Concord and resigned. And indeed, concord did reign in Rome for more than a hundred years. With the end of internal dissension the Romans were now free to direct their tremendous energy outward. The era of Camillian Concord was Rome's real Golden Age.

By 275 BC, Rome had conquered all Italy between the Arno River and the Straits of Messina. Unlike the narrowly patriotic Greek city-states, the Romans were nationalistic and sought to incorporate all racially kindred peoples into the nation. The Greeks refused to grant citizenship even to fellow Greeks if they lived outside the confines of the city-state. Rome was cautious in its assimilation, but by 265 BC the Romans amounted to 300,000 citizens spread

throughout Italy. This was 30 times the size of the average Greek city-state. Rome was no longer a city-state, but a nation-state. Only Carthage, which was a huge city by the standards of the time (over 200,000 citizens), could even hope to compete with Rome. A healthy Pan-Greek nationalism could have stopped Rome, but as we have already described, the Greeks were too riven by class conflict and petty patriotism to unite.

The Romans gradually assimilated all Italy and in 89 BC granted citizenship to all Italians. At that point it was truly an Italian nation, and the precursor of modern European nation-states. In 212 AD, all freemen in the Empire were made citizens, which instead of binding people to the Empire only succeeded in making citizenship an absurdity. This move further undermined the by then already weak commitment of the Italians to the state. But by then class conflict had destroyed Roman unity anyway and the Emperors were looking for an alternative to the nation-state. They never found one. The races of the empire were too dissimilar to cooperate or identify with the same political entity.

The official adoption of Christianity as the state religion was an attempt to meld governmental and spiritual affairs in the Oriental fashion to create some sort of theocratic state. It was reasoned that if the people could be brought to identify with and serve God's will, which would be a reflection of state policy, then perhaps the state could be revitalized.

It did not work. Life became more and more individualistic and cut-throat. The policy failed to unite the peoples of the Empire and the spiritual decline of the Romans continued, their fall being cloaked in Christian mysticism and religiosity.

The New Oligarchy

But we have gotten far ahead of ourselves. We must return to the era of Camillian Concord (367-265 BC) to examine the development of the classes. As Rome conquered, it became wealthier and some of this vast wealth trickled down to the plebians, particularly after the adoption of the Licinian laws. Some plebians became rich as merchants and traders, and the law was changed to allow intermarriage between patricians and plebians. A new class of oligarchs arose, just as in Greece, and they came to dominate the Senate.

Meetings of the General Assembly became huge, unwieldy events, even though the vast majority of citizens lived too far away from Rome to attend and vote. The more compact and efficient Senate (300-900 members) now came to dominate the day to day affairs of the state. Moreover, the Senate was constantly gerrymandering the rules of the General Assembly to get desired results. The patricians also made liberal use of money to buy support from the plebians on critical votes before the Assembly. The plebian professional politicians organized themselves into "social clubs" which were actually political machines which sold votes to the patricians. Despite, the gradually growing political corruption there was peace between the classes as long as wealth flowed into Rome from abroad and it was shared, however unequally, with the plebians.

The titanic and incredibly bitter struggle with Carthage which began in 264 BC changed Roman life and the relationship between the classes. Unlike the successful wars to unite Italy, the first two Punic Wars were utterly exhausting. The Romans and Carthaginians were so different, racially and culturally, that they had

no respect for one another, only a deep, abiding mutual hatred. The Romans never attempted to assimilate the Greeks for their culture and national pride were too strong for subordination to Roman ways, but Greek life was respected and protected. The Semitic Carthaginians, on the other hand, were despised and exploited when they came under Roman domination, and finally they were completely eradicated at the end of the Third Punic War (146 BC.) Young children in each city (such as Hannibal in Carthage and Cato in Rome) swore undying enmity for the enemies of their blood.

The Slave State

The Carthaginians proved more brilliant, but the Romans more resolute. Every Roman defeat inspired only greater resistance. In each Punic War Carthage was finally worn down, ultimately to be destroyed. But Rome too was drained. The plebians were once again impoverished from long service in the military. The patricians acquired their farms by loan and foreclosure, and then worked the land with slaves as cattle and sheep ranches. The demand for grain was met by huge slave farms in formerly Carthaginian Sicily. The patricians controlled the agricultural markets and froze out the plebians during downturns.

The rise of money over barter made financial manipulation and chicanery ever easier. Wealth concentrated at a rapid rate. Unemployed and disgruntled plebians flooded into Rome. The patricians tried to buy off plebian discontent with "bread and circuses." Both grain and entertainment were subsidized by the state. But the plebians had been made redundant by slavery. The patricians preferred slaves to workers with a free will. Though there

was the occasional slave revolt, slaves did not strike, did not negotiate and did not openly complain.

Once the plebians lost the dignity of work their commitment to the nation quickly waned. They demanded and got a release from the military draft; they demanded and got a release from taxes. Both "reforms" pleased the short-sighted patricians. They served as the commanding officers of the now volunteer army which fought for pay, and they also no longer had to pay taxes (foreign tribute supported the state.)

Plebians Fight Back

The patricians thought they were in complete control. But the plebians, though dispirited, were not yet broken. The new professional army, despite superior training, performed poorly in the Third Punic War against a small, second-rate Carthaginian force. The war to crush Spanish guerrilla resistance to Roman occupation was also going badly. It began in 202 BC shortly after the end of the Second Punic War and would continue for almost two centuries. In fact, some of Rome's finest officers, including one commanding general, would defect to the Spanish who were considered a nobler people by comparison with what the Romans had become. The soldiers, who enlisted for long terms, were usually impoverished plebians. They fought for money, not out of loyalty to the nation as did their ancestors of the old conscript armies that had conquered Italy and defeated Carthage in the first two Punic Wars.

The spirit of the army, and of the people were now completely different. Latin literature was filled with the question, "What has become of the Romans?" Tiberius Gracchus thought he knew. Gracchus had witnessed the decline of

the army as an officer in Spain and in North Africa against Carthage. He knew that the troops were mechanically efficient due to their training and brutal discipline, but that they were also spiritless. To reinstill the old nationalism in the plebians he proposed a number of basic reforms. He wanted the Romans to go back to the land and so demanded reinstatement of the Licinian laws which had been allowed to lapse during the Punic Wars.

The big landowners blocked his legislation, and he turned to the people. As the resistance of the patricians became more intense, his movement became more revolutionary. He demanded the break-up of the great estates and limitations on slavery.

At this point (133 BC) the king of Pergamum, one of the Greek remnants of the Alexandrian Empire, died and willed his wealthy kingdom to Rome. Three other Greek kings in Asia and Africa would do the same, preferring Roman rule and European culture to that of the Semites, Hamites, Persians or Armenids. This remarkable Greek bequest caused an unsightly scramble for spoils in Rome. Tiberius proposed to use the riches of Pergamum to finance the resettlement of the plebians back onto the land in Italy.

The complexities of the Roman political system (as in all republics) were designed to frustrate radical change and maintain the status quo, that being rule by and for the rich. In order for Tiberius to carry out his program, he had to stand for the tribunate a second time, but this was illegal. The Senate charged Tiberius with aiming at tyranny, which should sound familiar by now. Both sides came to the Capitol armed and expecting trouble. A riot broke out

and Tiberius was killed.

The Roman masses were sullen and angry. The patricians were fearful, and ready to compromise, at least for a time. Tiberius' brother, Gaius Gracchus came to lead Rome and he moved slowly down the road of reform. He started vast public works to employ the plebians, and he increased the distribution of subsidized grain (the Roman dole.) However, the patricians did not trust him, and they conspired against him. In 121 BC, Gaius and three thousand of his followers were massacred in the streets of Rome by the paid political thugs of the patricians, the "champions of law and order" as they called themselves.

Completely Corrupt

Life in Rome had become so corrupt that the king of Numidia, Jugurtha, was able to buy off the Commissioners and generals who were sent to conquer him in 118 BC, and then he purchased the support of the Senate itself. When the people found out what had happened, they demanded that Marius, a professional soldier, be appointed consul and be sent to conquer Numidia (which had filled the vacuum left in North Africa by the fall of Carthage.)

Marius was a plebian who married into a patrician family. He reformed army organization, developed new tactics, conquered Numidia, and held on to his consulship illegally for several years. Marius opened the army to all Italian recruits whether citizen or not and this further professionalized the military. The legions became more loyal to their commanders than to Rome.

Marius was very popular with the plebians and not dangerous enough to the patricians to be assassinated. But two democratic leaders, Saturninus and Glaucia, were murdered

during this period for their extremism. The repeated murder of their leaders caused the plebians to become almost nihilistic in their discontent. In 92 BC, the patricians prosecuted one of their own patrician officials, Rutilius Rufus, who was trying to crack down on corruption in Asia Minor. The charges against Rufus were so obviously trumped up that the plebians rose to his defence. Tribune Livius Drusus agitated for Rufus and was duly assassinated by the patricians. Italy burst into civil war, and such war was to continue on and off until 27 BC when a monarchy was established under Octavian (Emperor Augustus Caesar.)

The Civil Wars

Marius came to lead the plebian forces, and Sulla the patrician forces. The Marians seized control of Italy first and relieved all citizens of three-quarters of their debt. The lands of Marius' opponents were confiscated and many were executed. Marius died, Sulla marched into Italy and reestablished the oligarchy. The supporters of Marius were massacred. A stunned, temporary quiet settled over Italy, broken only by the two-year slave revolt led by the Theban gladiator Spartacus.

The civil wars continued with Julius Caesar representing the plebians and Pompey representing the patricians. Caesar was Marius' nephew by marriage, and Pompey was Caesar's son-in-law. Caesar established a dictatorship in 46 BC and was assassinated by the patricians four years later for allegedly trying to become a king. The lot of the plebians improved under both Marius and Caesar, but neither devised a structure of social justice and so their accomplishments on behalf of the people were ephemeral, and

the old Roman unity of the Camillian Concord was never again attained.

The Monarchy

The civil wars continued until Caesar's nephew Octavian finally became a monarch at the request of the patricians. The patricians had lost faith in oligarchic republic. They looked to monarchy to end the chaos. The Empire was sometimes well led under the monarchy, particularly under the Antonine emperors who selected adopted sons on the basis of merit to succeed to the emperorship, but the ordinary citizen was now completely frozen out of government. There was no political participation to speak of and the plebians came to feel, and to be, completely disenfranchised as a practical matter.

The patricians were the officers of the military and of the bureaucracy and so could block any radical reforms on the part of an Emperor.

The Empire was essentially frozen in place. Its unity and spirit were dead. Its size and wealth and bureaucratic efficiency would allow it to survive for another three centuries, but Rome died long before the Germans dismembered the Empire.

Roman unity and power dissolved because the ruling class could not resist the temptation to exploit the working class. The patricians used their power and prestige for their personal profit and not for Rome, and in so doing they squandered the fabled national loyalty of the Roman citizenry. When the plebians demanded social justice and redistribution of the wealth, the patricians saw it as a challenge to their leadership and conspired deceitfully to crush their movements, usually by assassinating their leaders. The plebians came increasingly to feel abused and degraded. They ceased to be willing to work or fight for Rome. The patricians sought to replace them in the fields with slaves, but slaves are

inefficient and Italy grew poorer and ever more dependent on the provinces. The patricians sought to replace them in the army with mercenaries, but this was fatal. In the end, it was German mercenaries fighting for Rome against German invaders. The policy was just mad.

By breaching their duty to their own people, the patricians caused the death of the nation, and their own families were replaced as the aristocracy of the Western world by the leaders of the invading German tribes whose descendants would become the knights, dukes, barons and kings of Europe - and who would, in turn, violate the trust of their peoples and fall to revolution in the 18th, 19th and 20th Centuries.

This article on Class Struggle and the Decline of Nations will be continued in the next issue of The Nationalist.



Imperial Rome with Circus Maximus at left and Coliseum on the right. The Forum is just above the center of the picture.