TheGoodmanHistoryBlog (complete)

Edward Goodman has read history all his literate life, but earns his living as a lawyer. He served twelve years as a Borough Councillor and has been a Parliamentary candidate. This increased his discomfort with popular fallacies about history and that is why he tries to correct them. He has had one book published, and is preparing several others.

To The Reader

This publication contains forty-three blogposts published by Ted Goodman between October 23, 2013 and December 22, 2021, listed below in strict chronological order.

The blog itself was deleted shortly after his death on February 15, 2024. I will not elaborate on how this deletion came about except to say that it was definitely without his permission and without my knowledge. I managed to retrieve around a third of the essays through the Wayback Machine but thought the rest had been lost. However, on May 20, I was able to retrieve the rest.

They are reproduced here with their archived urls. I have not made any corrections, for example *The Usual Suspect* contains the wording "that the latter at the Party Conference" instead of "than the latter at the Party Conference". I picked up on many errors before these essays were uploaded and also made several suggestions, not all of which were followed.

From Evian To The Holocaust included an uploaded photograph. This did not archive for some reason so I have added what I believe to have been the original upload, of the *Hotel Royal* at Evian-les-Bains in France.

The reader will notice there is a big gap towards the end, of five years before the last three entries. There is no single reason for this.

I would often pester Ted to add more but he had other things on his plate; although well past retirement age he was still working part-time as well as looking after his mother who died in September 2021 at the advanced age of 106.

In 2018, his cousin died and it fell to Ted as executor to dispose of his estate. We also worked on his mother's memoirs which were published a year after her death, and on Ted's *magnum opus*, on the line of descent of the English Crown, which I am publishing for him posthumously. We were also interrupted by the Covid-19 lockdowns and last but by no means least, Ted's own failing health.

I hope the reader will find this collection interesting as it gives several insights into matters often missed by mainstream historians as well as the popular press and YouTube pundits.

At my insistence, *Real People Who Became Legends* was also made into a short film narrated by Ted.

Alexander Baron,

Sydenham,
London

May 12, 2024

Chronological Listing Of Blogs

Fallacy About The Origin Of The Second World War

The accepted cause is Hitler. That is palpable nonsense. Even if he had never been born, that war would have occurred and at about the same time ie twenty years after the end of the First World War, when Germany had time to recover and rearm.

In 1918 Germany asked for an armistice. The United States Commander, General Pershing, warned President Wilson not to grant one so that Allied forces could invade Germany and make it population taste defeat. The general predicted correctly that, if such an invasion did not take place, Germans would believe wrongly that they could have won the war by fighting on and therefore eventually wage a war of revenge. Wilson ignored Pershing's advice and concluded the Armistice in time for the American November 1918 elections.

On Armistice Day 1918, Field Marshal Haigh, Commander of the British Expeditionary Force, warned the British Government that Germany had only been narrowly defeated and should therefore be granted lenient terms in the ensuing peace treaty as, otherwise, when it had recovered in twenty years, it would fight a war of revenge. His advice was ignored and instead a punitive Carthaginian Peace Treaty was drafted. When it was published in 1919, Marshal Foch, the Allied Generalissimo, stated correctly: "This is not a Peace; it is a twenty year truce!"

The stage was thus set. Firstly there was popular outrage throughout Germany. Of special concern was the loss of eastern territory inhabited by a million Germans (including the Polish Corridor). Politicians of all German Parties (including the Communists) called it the "Bleeding Frontier" and promised to rectify it. All inter-war German Governments, including Socialist ones, rearmed in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles.

The people yearned for a revanchist leader. In 1926, the Swiss psychiatrist Carl Jung undertook a tour of duty of German mental hospitals. On his return to Switzerland, he predicted the rise of a dictator in Germany within ten years because that is what the German collective subconscious was demanding.

The Great Depression provided the trigger for open revanchism. General Schleicher became Chancellor in 1932 and espoused it openly. He was, however, outmanoeuvered and replaced by Hitler in 1933, but the Second World War would have ensued anyway.

Predictability

Human behaviour is a science. Certain people will behave in a certain predictable, way, like chemical reactions. Groups of people will likewise react to events in a certain way depending on character and circumstances. Every society has a fuse of varying length based on its particular volatility, thus the present economic austerity (2013) has produced riots in some countries, but not others.

American research has shown that administrative stability in a country is dependant on at least 80 per cent of the population putting up with (not necessarily supporting) the government. Once over 20 per cent actively oppose it, chaos ensues. Thus the Northern Irish "Troubles" were caused by the fact that the Catholic third of the population there actively opposed Protestant rule from 1969 until power sharing in 1998.

Just as a society's reactions can be understood by a perceptive observer, so can an individuals; history is full of examples. Here are a few, first some English ones.

King Charles II of England had no legitimate offspring; his heir was thus his unpopular, obtuse younger brother James, Duke of York, known as "Dismal Jimmy". Charles foresaw what would happen; he stated that his brother would last less than five years on the throne. Absolutely correct! King James II (as the brother became) was deposed in 1688 after a reign of three years.

In 1894, Queen Victoria was informed that her granddaughter, Alexandra of Hesse, was to marry the Crown Prince of Russia. Instead of making her glad, the news appalled her. She wrote "my blood runs cold when I think of her so young most likely placed on that very unsafe throne, her dear life and above all her husband's constantly threatened". Victoria's fears were realised in 1918 when Empress Alexandra (as she had become) and her husband, Nicholas II, perished in front of a firing squad

In 1935, shortly after his silver jubilee, King George V told his secretary that his feckless son and heir would destroy himself within one year of succeeding to the throne; he was absolutely correct. in December 1936, King Edward VIII (as he had become) was forced to abdicate after a reign of eleven months.

Foreign examples abound also. when he was dismissed as German Chancellor, Bismarck predicted that the empire he had founded (the so-called "Second Reich") would, without his moderate policy, last only another twenty years; he was absolutely correct. It fell in 1919 after suicidally starting the First World War in which it fought on two fronts. At the end of that war, all three allied commanders (Foch, Haigh and Pershing) predicted correctly another war (of revenge) in twenty years.

The inter-war period produced dictatorships. In the 1930s, Atatürk, the wise founder of the Republic of Turkey, evaluated them. He said Mussolini was a charlatan who would one day be hanged by his own people. Hitler, he stated, was mad, but Stalin was a shrewd realist who would survive. All spot on!

As predicted, Stalin was the only one of the three to survive, but his country imploded 38 years after his death. Its dissolution in 1991 caught almost everyone by surprise. One of the few exceptions was the veteran British politician Denis Healey. As a former communist, he was fascinated by the USSR, and visited it (in a private capacity) every year after the Second World War. On one such occasion he managed to obtain a meeting with its then leader, Khruschchev, and told him that the USSR was a colonial empire and, like the Western ones, would break up. The latter laughed and replied that it would happen only "when shrimps whistle" (the Russian equivalent of "when pigs fly"). Khrushchev did not live to see this come about, but Healey did. After the Soviet Union dissolved in 1991, he published his reminiscences about it in a book aptly entitled *When Shrimps Whistle*.

The Usual Suspect

Conspiracy theories are dangerous because they lead to conclusions that deny the "bleeding obvious" in order to incriminate the desired suspect. Thus, fifty years after President Kennedy's assassination in 1963, anti-Establishment activists are still alleging conspiracy by the United States Government, having failed to produce any credible evidence. The same applies to the death of Princess Diana and the 9/11 attacks on New York and the Pentagon. Blaming Prince Charles and George W. Bush respectively is mere wishful thinking by their enemies. There follow three illustrative examples of historic false conspiracy allegations.

In February 1933, the Reichstag was badly.burned. Van der Lubbe, a communist with a previous conviction for arson, was convicted after a fair trial. The Nazis had just come to power (January 1933) as part of a coalition government. They had not yet therefore had the opportunity to establish control of the German judiciary. Instead they seized this golden opportunity to take advantage of the panic provoked by the fire. The Reichstag (meeting away from its ruined building) was frightened into passing the *Enabling Act* giving the Chancellor (Hitler) dictatorial powers. This led commentators to allege that the fire was organised by the Nazis. No credible evidence emerged (even after the war) supporting that conspiracy theory. All the reliable evidence points to Lubbe; the Nazis merely took advantage oh his crime.

The next year (1934) Sergy Kirov, the popular Soviet Communist Party Secretary of Leningrad, was assassinated. He had been publicly contradicting Stalin and had drawn more applause that the latter at the Party Conference. Anti-Communist commentators thus alleged a conspiracy by Stalin, as later did his enemies within the Party. The evidence, by contrast, shows that a discontented, private enemy of Kirov, acting alone, had shot the latter in his office. Files opened after the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 produced no evidence of Stalin's involvement. He merely took advantaged of the crime by stating that it was part of a planned counter-revolutionary insurgency against which he launched his Great Purge.

Then in 1940 the same scenario was repeated in Libya. The fascist Governor-General, Italo Balbo, was a popular, daredevil aviator who had publicly condemned Mussolini's alliance with Germany. He was killed when the plane he was piloting was shot down by Italian guns at Tobruk. It was widely suspected that this was a conspiracy by Mussolini to rid himself of a rival. Thorough investigation after the war, however, proved otherwise, it was actually a mistake. Balbo had been flying low, thus inadvertently preventing Italian anti-aircraft gunners from seeing his wing markings. Understandably, they thought it was an attacking British plane and shot it down thereby accidentally removing a vocal critic of fascist war policy.

The fact that a sudden death may be highly advantageous to someone else does not mean murder, even if that other person takes full advantage of the situation. Opportunism is not a crime, it is good tactics!

The Brutish Empire (adapted from James Joyce)

Cheap beef and beer were the sustenance for British adults.
 Battleships and Bullshit were the basis of the Empire, which was maintained physically through mastery of the high seas. Psychologically there was glorification of the British monarch and of British racial superiority together with a rigid, hereditary social class system to maintain the status quo within the authoritarian mother country.

Bullying, beatings and buggery were part of the education of the ruling class at fee-paying boys-only boarding "public" school, through corporal punishment (by prefects as well as masters) and enforced homosexuality. This snobbery, sodomy and sadism prepared them for a life of obedience to higher authority, without women, in the colonies.

Beatings were also inflicted on state school pupils to cowe them into Pavlovian obedience to their social superiors. The birch was used on adults as a sentence imposed by the Magistrates Court. This lasted in England until 1948 and still (2013) prevails in certain former British colonies, such as Singapore.The "flogless French" and Italians were derided as effeminate and undisciplined.
 Floggings was also inflicted in colonial schools by "The Rod of Empire" to incalculcate blind obediance. No other Western imperial power (other than Germany) used corporal punishment either at home or abroad. Thus in 2000, only schoolchildren in former British colonies in Africa and Asia were caned and brutalised.

The British Empire was a force for evil and its pernicious legacy lives on. The United Kingdom in the twenty-first century still has the most unequal distribution of wealth in the European Union with the least socio-economic class mobility. The same applies to its former colonies, where likewise no career open to the talents was introduced. Instead local hereditary native ruling classes were created on the British model. That is why those countries are members of the Commonwealth with its cultural cringe to Britain. Their rulers send their offspring to Oxford, like British Cabinet Ministers (especially Labour ones). As in the United Kingdom, ordinary people do not have a hope of reaching positions of authority. Most British Members of Parliament of all Parties are Oxford graduates and send their own offspring there, thus creating a a self-perpetuating colonial type ruling class. As in the former empire, the under-educated underclass is kept down.

The Second World War

What defeated Germany was its suicidal, unprovoked attack on the Soviet Union in 1941 in flagrant violation of the Nazi-Soviet Pact. The Reich had conquered most of Continental Europe and was importing all the raw materials in needed from Russia, which therefore it had no excuse to attack. Whatever happened, the massive invasion was doomed.

First there was the huge distance to be conquered. The late great Field Marshall Montgomery enunciated two rules of war during his retirement. Speaking in the House of Lords on May 30, 1962, he said: "Rule 1, on page 1 of the book of war, is: 'Do not march on Moscow'..."

Even if the Germans had taken Moscow, their invasion would not have succeeded; the Soviet Government had removed east to Samara and transferred its industry to Siberia. In any event, thanks to Stalin's Five Year plans of industrialisation, his country had more tanks and warplanes, as well as more soldiers (because of its bigger population), all fighting on their home ground. They could not lose.

Even if Japan had broken its non-aggression pact and tried to stab Russia in the back, it would have made no difference. The Japanese Army was overstretched trying to conquer China, and would have thus been able only to do what it did in 1918-22 during the anti- Bolshevik Allied Intervention in the Russian Civil War, ie merely occupy Vladivostock, leaving Siberia alone.

European Emperor

In 27BC, the adopted son of Julius Caesar was recognised as "Imperator Augustus" (August Emperor), thus becoming overlord of the Western World.

In 330AD, his successor Constantine the Great removed the capital from Rome to Constantinople (New Rome). In 395, a permanent system of two joint emperors was instituted, the senior at Constantinople, the junior in Italy (first at Milan, then at Ravena). In 476, the last western emperor at Ravena was deposed and his regalia sent to Constantinople to formalise the end of the system of dyarchy. It was, however, reintroduced in 800 when Charlemagne was crowned Western Emperor at Rome. This time, however, the two emperors were not, as before, joint rulers of one empire, they were instead rulers of two separate states: the Holy Roman Empire in the West, and the (Eastern) Roman (Byzantine) Empire at Constantinople.

The Byzantine Empire was conquered by the Ottoman Sultan in 1453 whereupon he assumed the title of Emperor (Padishah). In 1472, however, Ivan the Great of Moscow married Sophie Palaeologue, niece of the last Byzantine Emperor and proclaimed himself the latter's legitimate successor. There were thus thereafter two rival eastern empires: the Russian and Ottoman.

1n 1804, Napoleon I proclaimed himself Emperor of the French, as rival to the Holy Roman Emperor (who in 1804 took the title of hereditary Emperor of Austria). Napoleon was deposed and exiled in 1815 but his nephew, Napoleon III, revived the Empire of the French in 1852. He too was deposed, in 1870, whereupon the King of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor thus perpetuating the system of two western Emperors. To obtain equal status, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India in 1877 , thereby adding a third western empire!

Two of the rival western empires and the two eastern ones all destroyed each other in the First World War. The Russian was the first to fall (in 1917) then the Austrian and German ones (in 1918) followed by the Ottoman in 1922. This left the King of England as the only European ruler with imperial status (as Emperor of India). In 1936, he was emulated by the King of Italy taking the title of Emperor of Ethiopia. These two King-Emperors were not destined to reign long. King Victor Emanuel III of Italy renounced his imperial title in 1936. King George VI did likewise in 1948.

For the first time for nearly two millennia, Europe was thereafter left without an emperor. Throughout that period rulers had tried to perpetuate the Roman ideal of a senior European Imperial Head of State. Its passing left a void. The Soviet Union (and its successor the Commonwealth of Independent States) then the Third Reich (and its successor the European Union) have tried to fill the void, without success.

British Homosexuality 1800-2000

There follows a list of famous British homosexuals and bisexuals of this era (some non-practising), with the schools at which they were educated in parenthesis.

W. H. Auden (Greshams)
Baden-Powell (Charterhouse)
6th Marquis of Bath (Harrow)
Cecil Beaton, fashion designer, (Harrow)
Anthony Blunt: spy (Marlborough College)
Lord Boothby (Eton)
Benjamin Britten (Gresham School)
Guy Burgess: spy (Eton)
Lord Byron: poet; (Harrow)
Noël Coward (Chapel Royal Choir School)
Aleister Crowley: author; (Malvern and Tonbridge)
Lord Alfred Douglas (Winchester College)
Jimmy Edwards: actor/comedian (King's College School, Wimbledon)
2nd Viscount Esher: Permanent Secretary Office of Works (Eton)
Stephen Fry: actor (Uppingham School)
General Gordon (Taunton School)
Sir John Guilgud: actor, (Westminster)
Sir Alec Guinness (bisexual - Fettes College)
Christopher Isherwood (Repton School and Corpus Christi, Cambridge)
John Maynard Keynes (Eton)
Lord Kitchener (Royal Military Academy)
Charles Laughton: actor, (Stoneyhurst)
Selwyn Lloyd, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Fettes)
Somerset Maugham: author; (King's School, Canterbury)
George Melly: jazz singer (Stowe)
Third Lord Montagu of Bealieu (Eton)
Sir Harold Nicolson: diarist, (Wellington College)
Sir Terence Rattigan (Harrow)
Lord Rosebery: Prime Minister (Eton)
Brian Sewell: art critic, (Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School)
Stephen Spender (Gresham School)
Lytton Strachey (Leamington College)
Jeremy Thorpe, (Eton)
Alan Turing: code-breaker (Sherborne School)
John Vassall: spy (Monmouth School)

Oscar Wilde, (Porton Royal School)
Major-General Orde Wingate (Charterhouse).

Each was homosexualised while boarding at a fee-paying, so-called "public school", a unique institution of English origin, where pubescent upper-class boys were subjected to five years of boarding, bullying, beating and buggery. New boys had to become aptly called "fags" to the prefects (older boys) who gave them female names to symbolise their sexual role as catamites. Prefects were permitted to enforce their authority by flogging pupils in their "House" ie dormitory. The idea was to prepare them all for a Spartan life, without female company, as obedient administrators of the British Empire. The leading colonial administrator, Lord Lugard, praised the "public school spirit" as essential for British Imperialism.

The side effect was, however, to create a hypocritical double standard in British public life. Homosexuality was imposed on the members of the ruling class during their formative years, but was an imprisonable criminal offence. The homosexual tendencies thus created, if carried on into adult life rendered these unfortunates liable to blackmail an/or ruin (as happened to Sir Anthony Blunt, Lord Alfred Douglas, Oscar Wilde and John Vassall). In addition, the rigid British social class system was thereby reinforced. Working class people (reared in a heterosexual environment) despised effeminate upper-class "poofs". British police were of plebeian origin. and expressed their class hatred by devoting much time and effort to apprehending patrician "cottagers" in public lavatories and raiding gay clubs.

Worse still, this system destroyed British Intelligence during the 20th Century Cold War. The Soviet Secret Service used homosexual contacts to compromise their closet gay British counterparts, as illustrated by the Cambridge Five in the 1950s and Vassal in the 1960's. The British Secret Service was completely compromised

This whole sorry system of snobbery, sadism and sodomy developed in the early 19th Century as the public school system expanded to cater for the whole of the British upper and upper middle classes (many of whom had previously been privately educated at home by tutors, eg James Boswell, David Hume and Pitt the Younger). The *Butler Education Act* of 1944 created further expansion because all middle class parents, whose offspring failed the eleven-plus exam, would scrape enough money together to pay public school fees so as to avoid the dreaded yob Secondary Modern Schools, whose purpose was to produce low-class, half-educated factory fodder.

By 2000, thankfully, the system had all but died because in the late 20th Century corporal punishment was abolished, co-education introduced into most public schools and the British Empire dissolved. The whole sorry scheme of indoctrination into authoritarian homosexual elitism, administered by sadistic,

paedophile schoolmasters, thus became a dark closed chapter in British history. One can, therefore, now read old novels about it (such as *Tom Brown's School Days* and *Billy Bunter*) with disgust, instead of admiration This is why modern films of those books omit the caning and homosexual scenes, so as to try to make them palatable to modern audiences! Nonethless, old reputations, nontheless, linger on; in France, homosexuality is called "Le Vice Anglais". In addition, people educated at fee-paying schools still enjoy a monopoly of all senior positions in Britain, but that is a different story.

The Rhineland, Nemesis Of France

The River Rhine was the natural frontier between Roman Gaul and independent Germania Magna. Augustus, the first Roman Emperor, decided that it should be the permanent frontier of the Roman Empire. After the fall of the western Roman Empire and the establishment of France as the successor state of Gaul, she lost this frontier.

Finally, in the 17th Century, she tried to regain it. The Chief Minister, Cardinal Richelieu, described it as "the limits which nature has traced." The Sun-King (Louis XIV) tried to obtain it by wars of aggression, and his forces managed to reach the upper Rhine. In 1648 by the *Treaty of Westphalia*, South Alsace was gained, followed by North Alsace in 1697 with the *Treaty of Rijswijk*. The Lower Rhine remained in German hands.

In 1792, the new French Republic took up the challenge. The French Revolutionary leader Danton described the river as being "marked out by nature" as France's frontier. In 1787, the army of the new French Republic reached the Lower Rhine and established the puppet Cisrhenian Republic, which was annexed to France in 1802 giving her the desired natural frontier. It was not to last. In 1813, having been defeated by the Allies at the Battle of Leipzig, Napoleon crassly rejected peace terms offering recognition of the Rhine frontier in exchange for French evacuation of trans-Rhenian Germany. He fought on and lost. The ensuing *Treaty of Vienna* in 1815 reduced France to her pre-Napoleonic frontiers, so she lost the Lower Rhine, retaining only Alsace on the Upper Rhine. The Rhineland was ceded to Prussia, to keep France weak by having German forces stationed on her side of the river which was her geographical defence.

France paid the price. Deprived of "les limites naturelles", in 1870, 1914 and 1940 she was invaded from the Rhineland. This could have and should have been avoided. In 1866, the Emperor Napoleon III missed a golden opportunity to conquer the Rhineland, by stabbing Prussia in the back while she was warring against the Austrian Empire. After the First World War, France occupied the Rhineland and established a short-lived puppet Rhenish Republic at Aachen. By the *Treaty of Versailles* in 1919, however, she he was induced to allow the Rhineland to remain part of Germany, under Allied military occupation for twenty-five years (1920-1935) and thereafter to be demilitarised ie off-limits for German forces. In violation of the Treaty, in 1936 Hitler sent his army into the Rhineland. It had sealed orders to retreat if the Allies took action. Laval, the weak French Prime Minister, took none, and France lost its last opportunity to keep the Germans out. In 1940 they swept through France from the Rhineland.

If France had permanently gained the Rhine frontier, she would have been secure from invasion and retained her position as the pre-eminent world power. In the Middle Ages, French was *lingua franca* of Europe, being the language of heraldry and courtly love. It was the official language of England from 1066-1346 as well as

being the language of the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem (1099-1291), and also became the language of diplomacy. All communications between foreign ministries and embassies were in French until 1945. The League of Nations conducted its business in French, and therefore its seat was at Geneva in the French-speaking part of Switzerland. All this ended because France was invaded and conquered from the Rhineland in 1940. She had to be liberated by American forces in 1944, and the United States became thereby the master of the Western World, establishing the United Nations at New York with English as its language, because Americans could not speak French, (Spanish being their second language). English replaced French as the world's diplomatic language, and the United States replaced France as the cultural fountainhead of the Western World.

National Territory

When a community creates a nation state, it has an ideal of what territory it should occupy, and strives to annex it, as the following examples illustrate.
In 1581, Ivan the Terrible annexed the Khanate of Sibir and commenced Russia's eastward expansion to the Pacific Ocean, which was reached a century later in 1679. Then Peter the Great expanded west to the Baltic Sea by conquering Ingria from Sweden in 1702. Russia had gained its national territory stretching from sea to sea (Baltic to Pacific).

The process was repeated by the United States of America. In 1845, it espoused the concept of its "Manifest Destiny" to expand eastward to the Pacific Ocean. The following year it achieved this by annexing Oregon. This was celebrated by the phrase "From sea to shining sea" (ie Atlantic to Pacific) in the patriotic song *America The Beautiful*.

Canada followed suit annexing British Columbia in 1871 and thereby emulating its southern neighbour the USA by gaining a national territory stretching right across the continent. To celebrate this it adopted the title of Dominion of Canada with the national motto *A Mari Usque Ad Mare* (From Sea to Sea), taken from Psalm 72 verse 8 : "He (ie God) shall have dominion from sea to sea."

In 1901, the self-governing British colonies in Australia federated to achieve unity of the island continent. These countries had coastlines as desired limits to national territory. Italian nationalists had the Alps as their goal. In 1861, they established the Kingdom of Italy consisting of most of the Italian peninsula. In 1878, the Irredentist Party was founded there, dedicated to annexing *Italia Irredentia* (Unredeemed Italy) ie territory south of the Alps under foreign rule. Pursuing a policy of "Sacred Egotism", Italy entered the First World War to achieve this. As a result, Istria and South Tyrol; were gained from Austria in 1919, thereby giving Italy the desired Alpine frontier.

In 1815, the pre-Napoleonic frontiers of France were restored by the Congress of Vienna. France thereby occupied the symmetrical hexagon of territory achieved by the Sun King Louis XIV in 1697 when he annexed North Alsace. This was the accepted national heartland as accepted by King Louis XV in the 1748. Thus the German annexation of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871 was regarded as illegal encroachment. French maps thereupon showed the lost territory in black and all her politicians pledged to regain it. The issue became one of the main causes of the First World War, which resulted in France regaining the lost lands in 1918. "Le Hexagon", as it is called in France, was re-established as the national territory (illustrated in the trademark of Delice de France).

Other countries have similar irredentist claims. Having lost the Pacific War in 1883, Bolivia was deprived of its coastline (Arica) to become landlocked. This has remained unaccepted and, ever since, each Bolivian government has pledged to regain Arica (from

Chile) as the national port. There is an annual day dedicated to this cause. Similarly in 1955, landlocked Afghanistan claimed Pakhtunistan (Land of the Pathans) from Pakistan to unite its main tribe and achieve a coastline, with a designated anniversary dedicated to this. In 1960, Togo and Somalia achieved independence Each thereupon claimed what it believed was its rightful national territory. Togo claimed Western Togoland (which the British had made part of Ghana) to achieve unity of the Ewe people. Similarly Somalia claimed Djibouti, North-East Kenya and Ogaden (from Ethiopia) to achieve unity of the Somali people.

Each country has a definition of its national territory which it will strive to achieve or maintain. Irish nationalists will thus never accept the loss of Northern Ireland brought about by the partition of 1922.

Republicanism

The oldest republic in the world is San Marino, founded in 301AD. The first modern one is the United States of America founded in 1776. Since then more and more countries have followed suit, so that by 2000 three-quarters were republics. The distinction between monarchy and republic is, however, becoming blurred. Some monarchies are elective and some republics have hereditary presidents or prime ministers.

Elective monarchies exist in Cambodia, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. In Cambodia and Saudi Arabia, upon the demise of the king, the royal family elect one of their number as successor. This was the system which prevailed in Anglo-Saxon England to produce an adult king capable of leading his army into battle. In Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates, the local monarchs elect one of their number to serve as head of state for a fixed term of five years. In Malaysia he is called Supreme Head of State; in the UAR, merely President.

In some republics, by contrast, the head of state is hereditary. In 1948, Kim il-Sung became first President of North Korea. On his death in 1994, his son Kim Jong-il succeeded him. The process was repeated in 2011 when Kim Jong-un succeeded. Similarly in Syria, Bashar al-Assad succeeded his father as President in 2000.

President Musaveni of Uganda appointed his son Commander of Special Forces and designated successor in 2008. In Egypt, President Mubarak likewise intended his son as successor, but his overthrow in 2011 prevented this.

Isabel Peron succeeded her husband as President of Argentina in 1974. In 2008, Raul Castro succeeded his brother Fidel as President of Cuba; brother also succeeded brother in Malawi. Christina Kirchner succeeded her husband as President of Argentina in 2011.

In other republics there is a ruling dynasty, each succeeding generation of which takes power. Nehru served as first Prime Minister of India 1947-1964. His daughter Indira Gandhi was Prime Minister 1966-1977 and again in 1980 until her assassination in October 1984. Her son Rajiv Gandhi was likewise Prime Minister from 1984-9. He too was assassinated, in May 1991. His son Rahul Gandhi is currently being groomed as future Prime Minister, thus proving that assassination cannot prevent dynastic government in India. Neighbouring Pakistan has a similar story. Zulfikar Bhutto was President 1971-1973 and then Prime Minister until deposed by the army in 1977, then executed. This did not prevent his daughter Benazir Bhutto serving as Prime Minister 1988-1990 and again 1993-1996. She was assassinated in December 2007 after returning from exile. Her husband Asif Ali Zardari however, served as President 2008-13. Their son Bilwal Bhutto Zadari will stand for election to the National Assembly in 2018, as first step on his journey to the Presidency. In 2009, Sheikh Hasina became Prime Minister

of Bangladesh. Her father, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, served as President and Prime Minister. Lee Kuan Yew was the first Prime Minister of Singapore (1959-90); his eldest son Lee Hsien Loong became third Prime Minister in 2004.

Even in the United States, several political dynasties have emerged. The son of John Adams (2nd President) became 6th President (John Quincy Adams). The grandson of William Harrison (9th President) became 23rd President (Benjamin Harrison). The husband of the niece of Theodore Roosevelt (26th President) became 32nd President (Franklin Roosevelt). John F. Kennedy (35th President) planned to be succeeded in turn by his brothers Robert and Edward, but fate intervened to prevent this. (Robert was assassinated and Edward was discredited by scandal). The son of George H. Bush (41st President) became 43rd President (George W. Bush).

The United States has imposed a two term limit for Presidents to prevent autocracy. Most other countries have followed suit. William H Harrison and his grandson, Benjamin Harrison, were also Presidents. The Confederate States of America had a one term limit, as now does El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Vanuatu. In many African countries (eg Nigeria) tribal chiefs are prohibited from running for elected State office. Some countries have an unofficial ethic rotation of Presidents (Christian and Muslim in Nigeria; Xhosa and Zulu in South Africa). In several countries, scions of the exiled former royal dynasty have been granted citizenship on swearing loyalty to the republic, (eg Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Montenegro, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Turkey). Measures are taken by republics to prevent the re-emergence of monarchy!

In 2003, Ilham Aliyev succeeded his father as President of Azerbaijan.

In 2009, Ali Bongo Ondimba succeeded his father Omar Bongo as President of Gabon.

Raúl Castro succeeded his brother Fidel Castro as President of Cuba in 2011.

Several countries have had presidents who have succeeded their fathers:

Azerbaijan – in 2003, Ilham Aliyev succeeded his father Heydar Aliyev as President. Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Kenya, South Korea, and Togo. Uhuru Kenyatta became fourth President of Kenya in 2013; his father Jomo was the first President.

In 2015, Justin Trudeau (son of late Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau) also became Premier of Canada.

Multi-Ethnic States

In 1900, there were less than fifty countries in the world because of the existence of great multi-ethnic states. By 2000, those states had split up, increasing the total of sovereign countries to nearly two hundred. In 1900, anyone could travel anywhere without any passport or visa. By 2000, nationalistic travel restrictions and hostility prevailed. What changed everything was nationalism, ie the idea that every ethnic group must have its own exclusive sovereign territory. This created havoc and two world wars. Civilised toleration was replaced by *racist* hostility.

The break up of the Habsburg, Ottoman and Russian Empires at the end of the First World War was a tragedy. The Habsburg Empire united all the intrermingled nationalities in the Danube Basin into one federation bound together by loyalty to one monarch at Vienna, one religion (Catholicism) and using one *lingua franca* (German). They all had equal rights In 1918, it was carved up into supposedly homogeneous nation states. In actual fact those states all contained large ethnic minorities, who were henceforth discriminated against as non-nationals. Sigmund Freud was appalled, and condemned the architect of this scheme in his book *Woodrow Wilson: A Psychological Study*. Ironically, Wilson was President of a multi-ethnic country. Worse was to follow. During the Second World War, the Jewish minorities were exterminated, and afterwards, many other national minorities, who had likewise lived peacefully under benign Habsburg rule for centuries, were forcibly expelled, eg Germans in Hungary, Italians in Slovenia, Serbs in Croatia, Sudeten Germans in Czechy, and so on. A quarter of a million people thereafter in the 1990s perished in ethnic massacres in Bosnia.

A similar story unfolded in the Ottoman Empire. It had a history of tolerance; Jews were invited to settle there after being expelled from Spain in 1492. It had a civil service based on talent, and many of its leading citizens (including Sinan the Architect) were ethnic Greeks. Every town had four quarters: Armenian, Jewish, Muslim and Orthodox (as the Old City Of Jerusalem still does). They all lived together in peaceful co-existence under the overlordship of the Sultan at Istanbul. All that was required of them was paying taxes, which by present standards were very low. Since the Empire's demise and its partition into rival states by the Treaty of Sevres in 1920, atrocity after atrocity has ensued, eg depatriation of Palestinians, civil war and massacres in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, violent revolutions in Iraq and Yemen etc

In the multi-ethnic Russian Empire, the break up was tempered by the reincorporation of most of its territory into the Soviet Union in 1922. The latter's implosion in 1991 meant the end of the *Pax Sovietica* and heralded chaos, ie wars between Armenia and Azerbaijan, between Russia and Georgia, massacres in Chechenya, violent revolutions in and invasions of Ukraine, emigration of ethnic Russians and so on.

The break up of the British Empire and end of the *Pax Britannica* was a similar tale, eg ethnic civil wars in Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Sudan, violent partition in Cyprus, Ireland and India, and repressive dictatorships.

The Twentieth Century produced the pernicious doctrine of nationalism based on the false premise that people of different ethnicities cannot or will not live together in peaceful co-existence. Multi-ethnic states, therefore, had to be forcibly destroyed and replaced by smaller racist nation states. There is, however, a glimmer of hope emerging. The European Union, the Eurasian Customs Union and free trade and currency unions in Africa are resurrecting the civilising concept of multi-ethnicity.

Education Anglaise

This is the French expression for sado-masochism. It is based on the fact that corporal punishment was inflicted in English schools for a century after it had been abolished in nearly the whole of the rest of Europe. In France it ended in 1885. In the UK, by contrast, it lasted until 1986 in State schools and 1998 in private schools. Britain was the last country in the whole of Europe to end it. The 1986 abolition in State schools was passed in the House of Commons by only one vote. Some Tory Members of Parliament complained that they had been prevented from voting against abolition by traffic delays caused by preparations for the royal wedding (of Prince Andrew to Sarah Ferguson). Conservative backbenchers made an attempt to revive it in 1997.

Judicial corporal punishment was abolished in France (and then Italy) by the *Code Napoleon* in 1801. Birching lasted in the UK for another century and a half until 1948 for crimes of violence, and until 1967 for prison riot. Flogging was a punishment in the British Army until 1868 and the Royal Navy until 1881. Napoleon had abolished it in his army at the beginning of the century. While he was a prisoner on HMS *Bellerophon* in 1815, after his defeat at Waterloo, he complained about flogging to the British officers he spoke to (in French the diplomatic language). He told them that soldiers should not be treated like that and, instead, should be encouraged.

Even after birching was abolished in 1948, female members of the Conservative Party mounted a fifteen year long campaign to "Bring Back the Birch" - a familiar cry at Conservative Party Annual Conferences. Thankfully this Anglo-Saxon sadism is now history in Europe.

The violent tradition still, however, lingers in the former British colonies. The cane was know in Britain as "the Rod of Empire" and used in all colonial schools - unlike Dutch, French and Italian territories. After independence former British territories have gradually been abolishing it (eg Bangladesh, India, Kenya, South Africa). Others have retained it (eg Nigeria, Pakistan, Singapore and some states in the US). British Imperialists were proud of flagellation, stating it incalculated respect for authority, which was lacking amongst undisciplined Continentals.

The root of this attitude was the fact that the English ruling class were educated at boys' boarding schools where flogging was inflicted. They then became headmasters in schools in the United Kingdom and the colonies where they practised it as normal behaviour. The experience of being chastised at school during puberty spawned sexual deviancy. Englishmen paid prostitutes to chastise them on the bare buttocks including in Paris, resulting in the term *Education Anglaise*. [See for example *The Autobiography Of An Englishman* by Y (Carl Yaeger), first published by Elek of London, (1975)].

Missed Opportunities

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyages of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

So wrote William Shakespeare in *Julius Caesar* Act 4, Scene 3, lines 218-224.
This is as true of nations as of individuals. Here are four examples.

In 1775, the Continental Congress of America offered the British Government the Olive Branch Petition. It proposed loyalty in exchange for trade and tax reform. King George III, however, refused to even read it and instead issued his *Proclamation for Suppressing Rebellion and Sedition*. This missed opportunity resulted in the permanent partition of the Anglo-Saxon nation.

Likewise, in March 1915, another missed opportunity resulted in the eventual partition of Cyprus. Britain was desperate for Greece to enter the First World War as an ally, thereby providing a base from which to attack the Dardenelles. The British colony of Cyprus was offered in return for a Greek declaration of war against the Ottoman Empire. King Constantine I of Greece rejected the offer, which would have resulted in peaceful and permanent Enosis. Eventually, Greece did declare war, in 1917 (after the deposition of Constantine), but it was in exchange for the promise of different territory (Edirne, Izmir and western Thrace).

Another missed opportunity followed in 1921. It resulted similarly in partition, this time of Ireland. Michael Collins negotiated an end to the Irish War of Independence so ineptly that it resulted in an Irish sell-out. Britain would have accepted dominion status for Ireland (instead of the Irish Republic desired by the Nationalists) without partition, but he conceded crassly that as well allegiance to the Crown. After the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty in London on December 6, 1921, Lloyd George, the British Prime Minster drank celebratory champagne with his staff, and Cabinet Secretary Tom Jones, declared "We gave almost nothing!"

In July 1946, a further missed opportunity caused the partition of India. The Muslim League accepted Britain's Cabinet Mission plan for an independent all India Union of autonomous provinces. Nehru, Leader of the Congress Party, however, fatefully rejected it. Communal violence and partition ensued rapidly with India and Pakistan developing into hostile nuclear powers. The centuries old unity of the Indian sub-continent was destroyed.

German Tragedy

Reading German history is best avoided because it is so depressing. It is the story of a nation of talented people that keeps taking wrong turnings with disastrous results. Only its resilience has kept it great.

The Roman Empire could not conquer Germany. The two attempts failed (9 and 16 AD). As the Roman historian Ammianus Marcellinus wrote about the Germans in 390AD "This savage nation, though afflicted by disasters from its very birth, recovers so readily that it seems always to have been unharmed" (*The Later Roman Empire* 28 v 8).

Eventually the Germans conquered the West Roman Empire. Odoacer the Scirian (East German) deposed the last Western Emperor (Romulus Augustus) in 476 and made himself ruler. Finally in 800 Charlemagne, King of the Franks (from Franconia in central Germany), was crowned new Western Emperor at Rome. This Holy Roman Empire (as it became known) was the "Thousand Year Reich" lasting until 1806. If it had got its act together, it would have become the nucleus of a united Europe. Instead, it took a series of wrong turnings that ruined Germany.

The first was in 843 when it obeyed (instead of abolishing) the Frankish law of partible inheritance by trifurcating the Empire between three brothers to create three countries: West Francia (France), Lotharingia (Lorraine) and East Francia (Germany). Worse was to follow. The Holy Roman Emperor (in Germany) created huge, hereditary stem duchies, which developed into totally autonomous states, whose rulers elected each new emperor and often divided their realms among successors. While England, France and Spain developed into united nation states, Germany instead dissolved into over three hundred autonomous units (Electoral Principalities, Prince-Bishoprics, Duchies and Free Cities) all owing merely nominal allegiance to the Holy Roman Emperor. Having been defeated by Napoleon, the Emperor Francis II ended this sorry farce by renouncing the title of elective Holy Roman Emperor. Instead he assumed the title of hereditary Emperor of Austria.

After Napoleon's defeat in 1815, Joseph, as Emperor of Austria, was offered the additional role of Emperor of Germany. Another wrong turning ensued. He refused the title, instead becoming mere President of the German Confederation of sovereign states. The Napoleonic Wars had aroused German nationalism and therefore, as Emperor of Germany and Austria, Francis could have created a united Greater Germany. It was left to Bismarck, Prussian Prime Minister, to forcibly unite Germany through "blood and iron" in 1871. He created the Second Reich with the King of Prussia as German Emperor. There followed yet another wrong turning. Bismarck entrusted all power to the Emperor. That was all well and good while his patron, Wilhelm I, lived. After Wilhelm's death in 1888, that power was inherited by the unstable "Great Warlord" Wilhelm II.

As Disraeli stated in the House of Commons on February 9, 1871 "The balance of power has been entirely destroyed." The power of the Second Reich terrified the other countries of Europe. The sabre-rattling of its Emperor Wilhelm II, provoked the formation of the Anglo-French-Russian Entente which led to the destruction of the Second Reich in 1918 which was then deprived it of its overseas empire. Burning with revanchism, the defeated Germans allowed extreme nationalists, led by Hitler, to take power in 1933. He founded the ill-fated Third Reich which demanded revision of the punitive 1918 peace settlement. More wrong turnings followed. In 1937, pursuing a policy of appeasement, Britain and France offered Germany the return of its overseas colonies (which they had annexed in 1918) if she would renounce territorial ambitions in Europe. Germany could thus have again become a colonial world power. Instead the offer was rejected. As Goering stated in 1938, "We (the Germans) would rather have Austria than the whole of Africa." Another wrong turning soon followed. In 1941, the Third Reich mounted a suicidal attack on Russia, followed by an equally fatal declaration of war on the United States. Defeat and destruction inevitably followed. The Third Reich was destroyed and replace by two hostile German states created by occupying forces (NATO in West Germany and the Red Army in East Germany).

As Ammianus Marcellinus had stated, however, the German nation always recovers quickly from its disasters. By 1956, West Germany had overtaken the United Kingdom in economic output becoming the hub of the European Union. Meanwhile, East Germany attained a higher standard of living than its patron, the Soviet Union. Finally, in 1991 Germany was reunited againn. Yet another wrong turning quickly ensued.

In 1999, German Chancellor, Helmut Kohl abolished the sound German Deutsche Mark in favour of the unsound Euro. This resulted in Germany becoming funder of the spendthrift PIGS (Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Spain).

Where will it end? Can Germany stop taking wrong turnings? Possibly it will at last find stability as the economic engine of an eventual United States of Europe. It is unlikely to happen, however, in the lifetime of adult readers of this blog when it was posted.

Greater Britain

In 1900, the United Kingdom was the richest, most powerful nation on Earth. It had an empire encompassing a quarter of the globe and by far the biggest merchant and battle fleets. It was the greatest trading country, based on the Sterling Area and imperial free trade. By 2000 it had, however, sunk to being a mere European power with only a few tiny overseas possessions and small merchant and battle fleets. This could have been avoided.

In 1901, the title of the British monarch on coins was changed to *Brit Omn Rex* (*Britanniarum Omnium Rex* ie King of all the Britains). In 1946, Winston Churchill envisaged the Western World as consisting of the United States of America, a United States of (Western) Europe (without the UK) and the British Commonwealth (the Britains). In other words, the British Empire was to develop into a worldwide confederation, with the monarch in London as Head of State, Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meetings as the Executive and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as appellate court. As colonies developed into self- governing dominions they would each join the confederation as other Britains.

This was advocated by the Imperial Federation League between 1884 and 1914, supported by Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary. There was an Imperial Prime Ministers' Conference in 1897 on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Chamberlain asked the assembled premiers to agree to imperial federation. The idea was vetoed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Francophone Prime Minister of Canada. In 1901, Chamberlain tried to create the title (King of Greater Britain) for the new King/Emperor Edward VII. Again, this was stopped by Laurier. Therefore, Chamberlain abandoned the project. Instead, he could have and should have carried it out with the other self- governing colonies in Australia, Newfoundland, New Zealand and South Africa. The opportunity was missed because after the First World War, each Dominion (and the Indian Empire) insisted on separate international representation. Thereafter, nationalism took hold, culminating in the <u>*Statute of Westminster*</u> (1931) which granted independence to the Dominions.

It did not happen because the United Kingdom committed suicide by waging two life and death wars against Germany. In each case Britain declared war and could have avoided so doing. In the First World War, the United Kingdom lost half its national wealth. In the Second it was bankrupted and dependent on American loans (which were not finally paid off until the end of the century). As a result it lost the ability to police and sustain its empire. The Sterling Area had to be dissolved, and the colonies hastily granted independence. The British Commonwealth was renamed Commonwealth of Nations and abandoned any attempt to have common foreign and trade policies. In spite of this, sixteen Commonwealth countries

retained the British Monarchy in 2000, showing that worldwide confederation would have been possible if the United Kingdom had retained the power and wealth to be its engine.

Core Territory

Any large or medium sized country has a heartland and a hinterland. The former is non-negotiable; the latter is expendable. The difference is illustrated by the following examples (in alphabetical order).
France:

During the French Revolutionary War, the Rhine frontier was achieved, only to be lost twenty years later in 1815 (after the defeat of Napoleon). That loss, however, proved (albeit reluctantly) acceptable because the Rhineland was merely France's hinterland. The heartland was France's remaining (pre-war) territory, known as the "Hexagon" from its symmetric shape. In 1871 (after her defeat in the Franco-Prussian War) France was deprived of the north-east corner of the Hexagon, namely Alsace-Lorraine. That was totally unacceptable because it was an integral part of the French Hexagon, whose symmetry was destroyed by its loss. On French maps, Alsace-Lorraine was coloured black, as occupied France. In 1914, France fought and won a war of revenge resulting in the reconquest of the territory in 1918. By contrast, France's loss of Algeria in 1962 was acceptable because although Algeria had been made part of Metropolitan France in 1842, it was merely a hinterland of the sacred Hexagon heartland.

Germany:

After defeat in the Second World War, Germany lost its eastern territory, and the remainder was partitioned. Eventually, West Germany accepted the loss of territory east of the Oder-Neisse line, but not the loss of East Germany, because the latter encompassed the former capital (Berlin). Therefore, West Germany campaigned for reunification with the Oder-Neisse Line as eastern frontier. This was because West and East Germany constituted the heartland, whereas the lost eastern territory (long disputed with Poland) was merely the hinterland. Reunification was eventually achieved in 1991 after over forty years of struggle and the Oder-Neisse line became the recognised eastern frontier of united Germany.

Ireland:

The country was partitioned (against the wishes of the great majority of its inhabitants) in 1922. This was effected by the United Kingdom government to retain the Loyalist Protestant population in North-East Ireland (the Six Counties). Irish Nationalists have never and will never accept this partition, because it deprives their country of part of its inalienable heartland - the whole Emerald Isle.

Italy:

The country achieved unification in 1861. It lacked however, territories regarded as part of its heartland which encompassed the whole of the Italian peninsula south of the Alps. The claimed lands were known as "Italia Irredenta" (Unredeemed Italy). The country fought and eventually regained these areas. Venetia was annexed in 1866; Rome in 1870; South Tyrol and Trieste in 1919.

United Kingdom:

The heartland is England whereas Ireland, Scotland and Wales are the hinterland. That is why most of Ireland was allowed to secede in 1922 and Scotland given the opportunity to do likewise in 2014 (by referendum).

United States:

The heartland is the contiguous 48 state territory stretching from "Sea to Shining Sea" (Atlantic to Pacific Ocean). That is why the <u>Zimmerman Telegram</u> of 1917 helped provoke the United States into declaring war against Germany. This promised German assistance in annexing Arizon, New Mexico and Texas in exchange for a Mexican declaration of war against the USA. Even though it was rejected, that offer provoked implacable hostility, because it involved the threatened loss of part of the American heartland.

Palestine 2000

This dispute is serious: it endangers the peace of South-West Asia (if not the world), a vital strategic and petroleum-producing region. The root of the problem is the violent demand by the Palestinians for their own sovereign state. They want it in their ancestral homeland with Jerusalem (or at least East Jerusalem) as the capital. That, however, is absolutely impossible. East Jerusalem is the Jewish holy place and thus non-negotiable by Israel. In any event the former Palestinian homeland is now mostly settled and occupied by Israeli citizens. There is no room there for a viable sovereign State for the million resident Palestinians, not to mention the three million refugees in neighbouring countries. Something has to give. The problem originated in the First World War. By 1916 there was a military stalemate. It appeared that Germany would grind the Allies into making a humiliating peace treaty involving loss of territory and prestige.

Desperate for support, the British Government promised the Arabs a sovereign state, including Palestine, if they rebelled against Germany's ally, the Ottoman Empire (Husain-McMahon Agreement). They did. Then in 1917, to obtain support for the Jews of the Diaspora, the corrupt British Prime Minister Lloyd George promised Palestine to them (the Balfour Declaration). It was a classic example of the swindler who sells the same land twice and then disappears with the double pricer leaving the two buyers to fight it out among themselves).

In this case the price was Allied victory in the First World War. Having obtained it, Perfidious Albion reneged on both her false promises. This resulted in four Arab-Jewish wars: 1948, 1961, 1974 and the two Intifadas (1987-93 & 2000-2005). Israel has emerged victorious; it has is an internationally recognised sovereign State, a homeland for the Jewish people after nearly two millennia of persecution. The Palestinians, however, have been displaced. Most are refugees in neighbouring countries. The remainder live under unacceptable Israeli rule.

Human nature being what it is, if two groups of people cannot or will not live together in peace, they must be separated. The territory of Israel is, however, far too small to accommodate two viable countries, one Arab the other Jewish, each of over three million inhabitants. Another Balfour Declaration is needed, this time giving the Palestinians a homeland. The question is where? Most of them have already left their ancestral territory, albeit unwillingly. The remaining minority should be reunited with this Diaspora in a new Palestinian republic. Although they are ethnic Arabs the Palestinians are just as entitled to a homeland as other peoples. Nationality is a state of mind, and the Palestinians have it. Ethnicity has nothing to do with it, as the separate, fiercely independent Hispano-American republics prove. The Palestinian refugees have not been absorbed into other Arab countries and they will not rest until they have their own country.

The territory to be assigned is negotiable, because the Palestinians are scattered and anyway are descendants of settlers in the territory of the Jews after the latter were depatriated by Hadrian in 135. The Syrian President Assad Senior once correctly complained to United States Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, that the Arabs should not have had to provide territory for a Jewish homeland necessitated by European anti-Semitic persecution. By the same token, the Arabs should not have to surrender yet more territory to create a homeland for Palestinians displaced by the creation of Israel. The territory for a new Palestinian republic must therefore be provided and financed by Europeans because the latter's forebears caused the displacement, and they themselves are dependent on secure petroleum supplies from the region affected.

A tortuous process preceded the Balfour Declaration in 1917. Having failed to secure permission to settle in the Ottoman Empire, the early Zionists obtained abortive agreements to do so in Sinai, then Uganda, before finally securing Palestine. The Palestinian process will, however, be easier. All responsible political leaders now accept the necessity of a Palestinian homeland, whereas until the Nazi persecution. the need for a Jewish homeland was debatable.

The difficulty will be finding politicians with the vision and ability to achieve this. Theodor Herzl was a genius and his successor as Zionist leader, Chaim Weizmann, a man of exceptional ability. With great difficulty, a Jewish Sate was eventually secured in 1948. Similar, Palestinian "prophets" must be found and then backed by Europeans and Arabs, just as the early Zionists were backed by Jews and sympathetic European Gentiles. It is in the self-interest of both Jews and European Gentiles to help create the new Palestinian homeland. For the former it will result in peace for Israel, for the latter, secure petroleum supplies.

The Hitler Myth

Although he died within living memory, Hitler has already become a legendary figure, to the extent that most things now written and said about him are imaginary. A former editor of the London *Daily Telegraph* became so infuriated by his journalists repeatedly stating that "even Hitler would not have done this" or "this is the sort of thing that Hitler would have done" that he instituted a house rule that the man's name should not be mentioned. Regrettably other journalists and even historians cannot resist the temptation of using Hitler a very convenient scapegoat for the Holocaust and Second World War. The fact, however, is that both those tragedies would have occurred even if Hitler had never been born,

Ever since the *Diktat of Versailles*, the great majority of the German population believed that they had been robbed of victory in the First World War and they therefore wanted rearmament followed by a war of revenge. As Marshal Foch said when the terms were published in 1919 "This is not a peace treaty - it is a twenty year truce." All German political parties (including the Communists) wanted the return of the lost eastern provinces and Germany had therefore already started to re-arm (in defiance of the *Versailles Treaty*) in the 1920s, long before the Nazis came to power in 1933. As Foch predicted, it took Germany twenty years to recover from its defeat whereupon it started the desired war of revenge in 1939. The fact that the Nazis had meanwhile come to power was irrelevant. Hitler's immediate predecessor as Chancellor (General Schleicher) had already announced preparations.
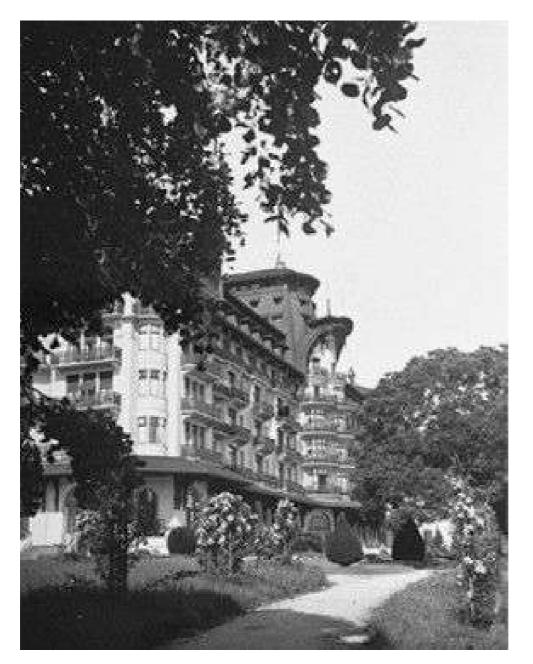
The same predictability applied to the Holocaust. Regrettable, pre-existing virulent anti-Semitism was exacerbated by Germany's defeat. The Jewish minority provided the ideal scapegoat. It was already hated for the fact that its members (only half a million out of a total population of 80 million) were disproportionately successful, completely dominating business and the professions. This caused intense jealousy. Thus, as early as 1907 the Kaiser (Wilhelm II) informed the British Ambassador (Sir Edward Grey) that the Jews "need stamping out." Like other Germans, Wilhelm's anti-Semitism reached fever pitch after the defeat of 1918. The following year he wrote to General von Mackensen "let no German rest until these parasites (the Jews) have been destroyed and exterminated. I believe the best way would be gas." [see: John Rohl, *The Kaiser & his Court: Wilhelm II and the Government of Germany*, Cambridge University Press, (1996)].

Thus, after catastrophic defeat in the First World War and the ensuing punitive peace treaty, German public opinion was revanchist and blamed the Jewish "stab in the back" for robbing it of expected victory. What was therefore wanted was a war of revenge, which it was assumed would result in victory if Jewish treason could be prevented by genocide. Hitler achieved power by more effectively advocating the desired policy than his opponents (eg General Schleicher, whom he managed to replace as Chancellor in 1933). Human nature being what it is, a

defeated people will blame an unpopular minority. Thus, after its defeat in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, French public opinion supported the anti-Dreyfusard movement which alleged Jewish treason.

From Evian To The Holocaust

In July 1938, an International Conference convened at Evian in Switzerland to discuss the plight of the million dispossessed Jews in Germany (which had just annexed Austria). Palestinian Jews were not invited to participate, but merely allowed to send an observer. Hitler declared: "We, on our part, are ready to put all these criminals at the disposal of these countries, for all I care, even on luxury ships." (1)

Above: a scan from Landau, page 137, see note 1 below.

However, except for the Dominican Republic, no nation agreed to increase its tight (Great Depression era) immigration control to accommodate Jewish refugees. In any event, they required immigrants to be in possession of funds, a near impossibility for Jews who were prohibited from taking assets out of Germany. The United Kingdom allowed the *Kindertransport* of Jewish children to London, but not their parents, and it restricted Jewish migration to the British Mandate of Palestine (to appease Arab opinion). Only the International Zone of Shanghai allowed unrestricted Jewish immigration, and a few intrepid refugees managed to make the long sea journey. (2)

Hitler responded tellingly to news of the proposed conference. In his speech at Königsberg he exclaimed:

I can only hope and expect that the other world, which has such deep sympathy for these criminals, will at least be generous enough to convert this sympathy into practical aid. We, on our part, are ready to put all these criminals at the disposal of these countries, for all I care, even on luxury ships.³

In 1942, unable to export Jews from the territory it occupied, Germany instead adopted "The Final Solution to the Jewish Question" ie the extermination of Continental European Jewry. That could have, and should have, been avoided!

References

(1) *The Nazi Holocaust*, **by Ronnie S. Landau, published by I. B. Tauris, London, (1992), page 137. [Königsberg, where Hitler made this comment, was renamed Kaliningrad in 1945].**
(2) *The Holocaust Conspiracy: An International Policy Of Genocide*, **by William R. Perl, published by Shopolsky, New York, (1989).**

48 Hours That Changed The World?

On May 24, 1940, German forces constructed bridgeheads over the canal outside Dunkirk, where the British Expeditionary Force was surrounded. Only one British battalion stood between the advancing Germans and the port. If it were taken, the 338,226 strong British force would be trapped and forced to surrender. (Another two hundred thousand escaped via Bordeaux).

If the troops surrounded at Dunkirk had been captured, the United Kingdom would have had no alternative but to conclude an armistice (like France did) and Hitler would have achieved victory in the west. In the event, the German Army was ordered to halt for a vital 48 hours, allowing Allied forces to defend Dunkirk and then escape across the English Channel. The reason for the delay has been much debated. Suffice to say Marshals Goring and Rundstedt advised Hitler to issue the Halt Order for, what seemed at the time, sound military reasons. The order, however, is not the point, its effect is.

If Britain (as well as France) had made peace in 1940, the Soviet Union would have had to face the Nazi invasion of 1941 alone. It would, nonetheless, have still been victorious because of its numerical superiority in soldiers, tanks and aircraft (thanks to Stalin's Five Year Plans) as well as its vast area. Germany was a piranha trying to swallow a whale: whichever way the dice fell, it could not succeed. In addition Hitler then crassly declared war against the United States in December 1941. The Miracle of Dunkirk was, therefore, not as crucial as some allege!

Why The USA, Not Britain, Is The Super-Power

The Seven Years War (1754-63) was a worldwide struggle over a period of 9 years for world domination between Britain and France. The former was victorious. In accordance with principles of the Concert of Europe, Britain should have granted generous terms to its defeated enemy to prevent the latter fighting a future war of revenge. Instead Britain did the reverse and imposed punitive terms, depriving France of the whole of its North American empire (Louisiana and Quebec). Horace Walpole correctly predicted the disastrous consequences, Britain's American colonies no longer needed British protection and thus refused to pay taxes. Thirsting for revenge, France assisted them throw off British rule during the American War of Independence (1775-83).

If Walpole's advice had been heeded, France would have been allowed to retain at least Quebec (which, in any event, remains Francophone). Britain, as protector, would have retained its American empire and status a super-power. Instead, its hegemony was replaced by that of its former colonies, the United States of America.

The Bourgeoisification Of Britain

In spite of Margaret Thatcher's declared admiration for Victorian values, the making of bourgeois Britain was during the much undervalued inter-war period (1918-1939). It was then that Dickensian conditions were to a great extent replaced by the rise of semi-detached suburban Mr Jones, the backbone of English society.

The Victorian era was blighted by a large unskilled, uneducated proletariat paying rent to live in overcrowded slums and engaging in violent crime, drunkenness and prostitution. That changed after the First World War. Mortgages enabled tenants to buy four million new homes. Sprawling suburbs of mock-Tudor, semi-detached houses were built and inhabited by refugees from the slums. They became the new twenty million strong owner-occupier, lower middle class of educated, law-abiding citizens, trying to be part of the existing bourgeoisie. Crime, drunkenness and prostitution declined, and the average Briton became the conservative, respectable person we know today.

Things changed slightly with the advent of the post-war permissive society of the 1960s, but there was no reversion to Victorian society - merely a change in attitude leading to less social class consciousness and deference, acceptance of divorce, homosexuality, promiscuity, and so on. Nonetheless, England remains the predominantly bourgeois society created between the wars ie traditionalist, respectable and mostly Conservative-voting!

Omphalos-Navel Stone

There is a growing trend for countries to remove their capitals to the geographic centres of national territories to encourage unity. Below is a chronological list demonstrating this.

1796: Capital of Iran removed from Shiraz to Tehran.

1869: Capital of Japan moved from Kyoto to Tokyo.

1871: Capital of Italy removed from Florence to Rome.

1918; Capital of Russia moved from Petrograd to Moscow.

1923: Capital of Turkey removed from Istanbul to Ankara.

1931: Capital of India removed from Kolkata (Calcutta) to New Delhi.

1946: Capital of Cameroon removed from Douala to Yaounde.

1950: Capital of Israel removed from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

1960: Capital of Brazil removed from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia.

1966: Capital of Pakistan removed from Karachi to Islamabad.

1975: Capital of Malawi removed from Blantyre to Lilongwe.

1983: Capital of Ivory Coast removed from Abidjan to Yamoussoukro.

1991: Capital of Nigeria removed from Lagos to Abuja.

1996: Capital of Tanzania removed from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma.

1997: Capital of Kazakhstan removed from Almaty to Astana.

2005: Capital of Myanmar (Burma) removed from Yangoon (Rangoon) to Nagpyidaw.

2014: Argentina mooted removing its capital from Buenos Aires to Viedma in 1987, and then to Santiago del Estero in 2014.

2015: Proposed removal of the capital of Egypt from Cairo to a new site near Suez.

2022: Jakarta (current) to be removed to Nusantara in August 2024.

Being the focus of the state, the siting of a capital can determine the survival of a country. An example is the Kingdom of the United Netherlands created in 1815, consisting of what are now the Benelux countries ie Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg.

It was established by the Great Powers after the Napoleonic Wars as a buffer on France's northern border under the Dutch King William I. To make himself acceptable to his new Belgian subjects (in what had been the Austrian Netherlands), he should have adopted their capital of Brussels, thereby becoming their monarch. His existing Dutch subjects would have remained loyal, as they had been ruled by his Orange dynasty for nearly three centuries. Instead, he ruled as Dutch King from Amsterdam thereby alienated the Belgians, who successfully revolted in 1830 and elected their own separate King at Brussels.

Maiden Ladies

For three hundred years, until the latter part of the Twentieth Century, respectable maiden ladies were an established part of the British social scene. This large class of people was created by the dowry system, followed by the First World War. Until that war changed everything, there were few decent employment opportunities for females. Commercial institutions and professions were closed to them. Therefore, good class fathers had to buy husbands for their daughters. In return for a dowry, the bridegroom would agree to keep the bride in the style to which she was accustomed. Divorce was difficult, considered disgraceful and rare. The amount of the dowry was based on what the father could afford and the lifestyle of the bridegroom. The higher his status, the greater the dowry the husband would require. His wife took his status and so could not marry beneath her own. The problem for the father was thus finding a husband good enough for her, who would accept the dowry on offer. This often proved impossible.

As a result, a third of good class females could not find husbands and became maiden ladies. Amongst them were three daughters of King George III and Jane Austen. When the father died, he would leave his estate to his eldest son, who would be morally obliged to provide for any unmarried sister (as Jane Austen's brother did).

An added problem was that the bride had to be a virgin, otherwise the husband would be entitled to a double dowry! So when being introduced to suitors, she would have to be accompanied by an older female chaperone. Once a binding engagement had been concluded, she might let herself go. That is why breach of promise to marry attracted large damages for the wronged woman, because her reputation was sullied resulting in her father having to find a replacement husband for an increased dowry. In the early Nineteenth Century, weekend "Regency House Parties" were held to introduce unmarried good class females to potential husbands. The girls' fathers would hire older married women to accompany their daughters as chaperones and report back on the men. Some of these women took their duties to the extreme; they road-tested the suitors by copulating with them to check their potency! In southern Italy this test was performed by the girl's mother. She required the potential husband to penetrate her!

The First World War swept away the dowry system in the United Kingdom by removing most gender discrimination, though it survived in France until the Second World War, and continues in both Greece and India. That war, however, brutally replicated the shortage of potential husbands by killing a million nubile British men. The surplus single women had to support themselves in the professions newly opened to them eg schoolteacher. The novel *The Prime Of Miss Jean Brodie* refers to this. Finally, the permissive society of the 1960s, promiscuous females and the availability of men, ended the whole sad business.

While it lasted, however, it was important. The large class of idle, single, good class ladies had to (at least ostensibly) live like nuns and so devoted themselves to trivial pursuits. Gilray produced a print showing a group of them attending the funeral of a cat!

Deaths Of Dynasties

To survive, a dynasty must have an adult heir ready to accede to the throne as soon as it becomes vacant. This is illustrated by the following seven republics.
In 44AD, Herod Agrippa I, last King of the Jews, died suddenly. His overlord, Emperor Claudius, wanted to install the late king's seventeen year old son, Herod Agrippa II, as successor, but was dissuaded by his advisors at Rome who argued that the youth was could not govern such a turbulent realm (Judea/Israel). Judea was thereupon annexed to the Roman Empire.

In 1823 Emperor Augustin I of Mexico was deposed. His six year old son, Crown Prince Augustin, was too young to succeed, and Mexico became a republic.

In 1870 he same thing happened in France; Emperor Napoleons III's son, the Prince Imperial was only fourteen and thus unable to save the monarchy.

In 1889, Emperor Pedro II of Brazil was deposed leaving no male successor (both his sons had died).

Similarly, in 1953 King Farouk of Egypt was deposed, leaving a one year old heir (Faud II). The same year, a republic was proclaimed.

In 1973, King Constantine II of Greece was likewise ousted while his son, Crown Prince Pavlos was only six years old.

The same process ensued in Iran when the last Shah was deposed in 1979. His son, Crown Prince Reza Pahlevi, was nineteen and thus below the minimum legal age to succeed there (twenty-one). In 2003, Ilham Aliyev succeeded his father, Haydar Aliyev, as President of Azerbaijan.

Female Government

Feminists often advocate gynocracy as being far more humane and moral that what they call phallocracy. For instance, Harriet Harman, Deputy leader of the Labour Party, stated that the banking crisis of 2008 would not have occurred if there had been female chief executives. History, however, gives the lie to this argument.
Wu Zeitan was China's only female monarch (690-705). Widow of her predecessor, she ruled a as a tyrant and abused her position for sexual gratification. Every man wanting to address her, even government ministers, had first to kneel and perform cunnilingus. Confucian philosophers denounced her as a vile woman.

The Russian female monarchs Catherine I (1725-7), Anna (1730-40), Elizabeth (1741-62) and Catherine the Great (1762-96) were of the same ilk. Each was a widow, reigned as a tyrant, waged wars, and took subordinate male lovers. Catherine the Great even maintained a specially selected stud of them, paid out of public funds, to satisfy her sexual needs.

In addition, all these female autocrats discriminated against other women, appointing only male cabinet ministers and advisers. This happened too in England under Queen Elizabeth I and Margaret Thatcher (who also each waged war).

These example prove that female rulers are no better than men!

Imperator

Arthur Balfour (Prime Minister of England 1902-05) described the fall of the Western Roman Empire as the greatest tragedy in European history. The deposition of Romulus Augustus at Ravenna in 476AD left the western world leaderless.
Attempts were made to reunite Europe, ie by Justinian the Great fifty years later, and Charlemagne, King of the Franks, in 800. The latter conquered Germany and Italy, taking the title of Holy Roman Emperor, but his realm was partitioned between three grandsons! Then Charles I, King of Spain, Sicily, Sardinia and Naples tried a completely new method - dynastic marriages which would produce consensual hereditary unions of crowns. Therefore, the Habsburg motto became "Leave the waging of wars to others, but you happy Austria marry!"

King Charles laid the ground by securing his election as Holy Roman Emperor (through bribery of the seven Prince-Electors) in 1519. Then in 1525 he arranged the marriage of his brother, Ferdinand I, to Anna, sister of King Louis II of Hungary in 1521. This resulted in Ferdinand I (brother of Charles) becoming King of Hungary in 1526. That same year, Charles married Isabella, sister of King John III of Portugal. This resulted in his son, Philip II, becoming King of Portugal in 1581. The latter had married Queen Mary I of England in 1554 resulting in him becoming King-Consort. She was, however, barren, so the hoped for heir to the united thrones of Spain and England was never born. Similarly, the marriage of Eleanor, sister of Charles, to King Francis I of France, in 1530 failed to result in dynastic union because Francis remained implacably opposed to the Habsburg domination of Europe.

Charles had thus ensured that his son Philip II became King of Spain and Portugal (and their colonial empires encompassing the whole of Latin America). He had also ensured that his brother, Maximillian I, became King of Hungary and next Holy Roman Emperor thereby uniting those two thrones.

Charles declared: "I speak Spanish to God, Italian to women, French to men and German to my horse!" Philip at Madrid and his uncle, Maximilian at Vienna, maintained Habsburg unity by initiating a policy of intermarriage between their two families. This inbreeding, however, resulted in genetic decline. In 1700, Charles III, King of Spain, Sicily , Sardinia and Naples died impotent and without offspring. The ensuing War of the Spanish Succession resulted in a non-Habsburg (ie the grandson of Louis XIV of France) becoming the next King of Spain and Sicily. The scheme had failed. The interbreeding Habsburg Dynasty merely retained the Holy Roman Empire and Hungary (until 1918). It was a brave attempt:,during the course of the 16th Century there were related Habsburg Monarchs of England, the Holy Roman Empire (Germany), Hungary, Naples, Sicily, Spain and Portugal.

Two further attempts to unite Western Europe were made by Napoleon in the 19th Century and Hitler in the 20th Century. Both were based on wars of conquest and were thus counterproductive and doomed to failure. The European Union may eventually become a United States of Europe, but not in the lifetime of any reader of this blog in 2015!

Prostitution (1)

Prostitution has been called the oldest profession, and has even been observed amongst mankind's closest animal relative, the chimpanzee. Apparently, sometimes female chimps will stick out their hands demanding food from males before copulating. The *Bible* mentions temple prostitutes. A temple prostitute would dress as a deity and, for a fee, act as a divine sexual manifestation.

All the countries of the modern world deal with prostitution in one of four ways. The most widespread is prohibition, eg China, Russia, most Islamic countries , and the USA (other than some counties of Nevada). The prohibition is evaded in some jurisdictions by prostitutes bribing police, eg Moscow. Otherwise penalties can be severe. Thus the Hollywood madam Heidi Fleisch was sentenced to four years prison under California's anti-pandering law.

The second, alternative type of prohibition is the Scandinavian or Nordic model which criminalises paying for (though not selling) sex. It has been adopted in Canada, Northern Ireland, Norway and Sweden. In 2014, the French Senate and United Kingdom House of Commons rejected proposals to introduce it. British Members of Parliament were swayed by opposition from feminist groups, who pointed out that enforcement was by police tapping the phones of suspected prostitutes and prosecuting male callers, resulting in such women becoming outcasts.

The third method of state control is allowing prostitution, but keeping it low key by outlawing any activity associated with it ie advertising, brothel-keeping and pimping. France and the United Kingdom have such laws.

Finally, there are the jurisdictions which allow open prostitution in brothels eg Australia, Austria, Germany, Hungary, India, The Netherlands, New Zealand and Turkey. This, however, can be restrictive because independent prostitution conducted away from a brothel is often prohibited.

Whatever control mechanism is adopted, prostitution will always exist because it satisfies a need, at least for males. This is especially the case in countries which have arranged marriages (eg India where 90 per cent are) and places where there is a surplus of males (eg 40 million in China because of the one child policy resulting in widespread female infanticide). Even in the United Kingdom, half of all adult males are unmarried, and many desire a commercial sexual outlet, eg divorcees and widowers.

See also entry for November 14, 2016).

Human Behaviour

Current affairs are reported as "shock horror" by journalists and a "then..." way by pedestrian historians. The impression is thus created that human behaviour is capricious and unpredictable. In fact, this is mostly untrue. It is entirely foreseeable, because human actions have a knock-on on effect. Just as chemicals will react in certain ways in certain circumstances, so will humans. This is illustrated by the following examples.

A government will be tolerated as long as its actions are accepted (even reluctantly) by the population at large. Thus in a democracy, the opposition does not win any election. Instead the government loses one when the majority of the voters want change.

Even in an authoritarian country, if more than about 20 per cent of the population actively oppose the rulers, it will become ungovernable and a popular revolution will ensue. Thus the Northern Irish *Troubles* erupted in 1968, when the Catholic third of the population rebelled against sectarian one-party Protestant rule. (They had previously acquiesced since partition in 1922). Similarly, over 80 per cent of the population of Iran obeyed the Shah from 1953 (the overthrow of Moussadeq) until 1978, whereupon revolution broke out. The same happened in Egypt, Libya, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen during the Arab Spring from December 2010. A dictatorship will last only as long as it can keep active dissent below one fifth of the population.

Similarly, a peace treaty will last only when both sides accept it, even reluctantly. If, however, one country regards the terms as intolerable, it will renew hostilities at the first opportunity. Thus the *Treaty of Sèvres* of August 1920 was rejected by Turkey, which thereupon renewed hostilities against the Allies until the revised *Treaty of Lausanne* was concluded in 1923. The same process occurred with Germany; in 1939 (when it had recovered and rearmed) Germany went to war to reverse the terms of the *Treaty of Versailles* of 1919.

If a country believes it has an inalienable right to certain territory beyond its legal frontier, it will occupy it illegally. Thus Israel has retained East Jerusalem, Gaza and the West Bank, which it occupied in 1967, but retroceded Sinai in 1973 because the latter is not regarded as part of "Eretz Israel" (Greater Israel). Similarly, since the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Russia has seized Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Crimea and eastern Ukraine from its neighbours because those areas are considered part of the Russian Motherland.

Perceptive observers can therefore foresee developments. In 1763, after victory in the Seven Years War, Horace Walpole urged the United Kingdom Government not to annex French North America (Louisiana and Quebec), warning that it would result in the American colonists no longer needing British protection and in France

fighting a war of revenge. Both duly happened during the American War of Independence (1775-1783), when France declared war on Britain and helped the thirteen colonies break away.

Leadership

To be an effective leader, certain qualities are needed. The first is to practise what one preaches. Failure so to do provokes contempt and non-compliance with the leader's directives. A few historical examples will illustrate this:
In 1688, King James II of England took fright, failed to fight the invading William of Orange, and instead fled to France. By contrast, during the Seven Years War, Frederick the Great personally led his men at the critical Battle of Kunersdorf in 1759, was wounded, and narrowly escaped death because the tobacco tin in his pocket stopped a bullet!

Napoleon behaved similarly. At the Battle of Lodi in 1796, although commander, he assumed the role of a corporal and manned a gun, thereby acquiring his nickname of "The Little Corporal". Even after he became Emperor, Napoleon would always eat the same food as his soldiers.

In addition to enforcing discipline without fear of favour, an effective leader must motivate his subordinates. Thus, after every battle, Napoleon would visit each unit and ask the men who was the bravest of their number. Having discovered who it was, he immediately decorated, promoted and awarded him a pension. Similarly, in 1882, Field Marshal Wolesley introduced a system of accelerated promotion by merit, instead of seniority in the British Army. When this caused protests, he replied "there are very few people of ability in the world and, of those, only a tiny proportion join the British Army. When I come across such a person, I therefore promote him!" Similarly, Stalin promoted General Zhukov, because the latter would contradict him when he was wrong.

During the Second World War, Stalin prohibited Soviet soldiers from surrendering and ordered that, if any did so, their families would be imprisoned. When his own son Yakov Dzhugasvili, was captured by German forces in 1941, Stalin practised what he preached: Yakov's wife was imprisoned and Stalin refused German offers to release his son as part of a prisoner exchange, who was then killed in a German prisoner-of-war camp.

In 1789, after the outbreak of the French Revolution, King Louis XVI allowed his relatives to leave the country (*L'Emigration*) thus destroying public confidence in the stability of the monarchy. In 1940, Winston Churchill acted very differently. He ordered the British to resist Germany, in spite of the Fall of France. It was then reported that some of his relatives were leaving the country. Churchill immediately used his powers to prevent this publicly. By contrast, the last Shah of Iran failed to prevent corruption by his relatives, especially his sister, Princess Ashraf, thereby discrediting his régime.

Federation

This is a difficult system of government because it requires co-operation between Federal and State administrations. That is illustrated by the following list of failed federations and the dates of their short existences. Gran Colombia 1819-31; Federal Republic of Central America 1823-40; Austria-Hungary 1867-1918; Czechoslovakia 1918-92; Yugoslavia 1918-2003; Soviet Union 1922-91; French Union 1946-58; Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1953-63; Federation of the West Indies 1958-62; United Arab Republic 1958-61; Arab Federation of Iraq and Jordan 1958; Federation of Mali 1959-60.

Some federations endure, however; their names and dates of formation are: Switzerland, 1291; United States of America, 1776; Canada, 1867; Germany, 1871; Australia, 1901; Nigeria, 1914; India (without Pakistan) 1947; Federation of Malaysia, 1963; United Arab Emirates 1971.

The question arises therefore as to why they endured? Each has a common language: Arabic for United Arab Emirates; English for Australia, Canada, Nigeria and USA; German for Germany and Switzerland; Hindi for India; and Malay for Malaysia. Each also occupies a defined geographical area, ie a sub-continental peninsula, (India); two adjacent islands, (Australia); coastland, (Malaysia, and United Arab Emirates); coast to coast (Canada, and USA); coast to mountains, (Germany); interconnecting mountain valleys, (Switzerland); a river basin (Nigeria).

Most important, however, each surviving federation has a patriotic sense of national identity which was lacking in those which were dissolved.

The Fickle Finger Of Fate

Modern Western humans like to think that they control their destinies. History proves otherwise. Fate plays a large part, as the following four examples illustrate. Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia, tried to conquer the whole of the Western world. He had succeeded in the Persian Empire and was planning to move into Arabia and then west onto Carthage and Rome. Instead, fate struck and he died suddenly aged only 32 in 323BC. He left a Greek-speaking Middle East, but the Roman Empire developed to the West. Had he lived, the whole of the Western world would be Greek-speaking.

In 1714, the United Kingdom Parliament elected George of Hanover, a German prince, as king. The next year there was a Jacobite insurrection in support of the rightful claimant to the throne, James the Old Pretender. The rebels took most of Scotland and part of England. They had been promised French military assistance. Then fate struck: King Louis XIV died leaving his six year old great-grandson as the new King of France. The Regency decided not to send soldiers to assist the Jacobites, and their rebellion therefore failed. Britain retained the liberal Protestant Hanoverian dynasty instead of an authoritarian Catholic Jacobite one.

As German dictator (1933-45), Hitler survived thirteen serious assassination attempts. If any one of them had succeeded, it would have changed the course of history because his designated successor (Marshal Goring) was much more moderate. Fate, however, decreed otherwise, as described in *Luck Of The Devil: The Story Of Operation Valkyrie* by Ian Kershaw.

In 1985, the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, died. The Politiburo immediately convened to elect a successor. Two members were unable to attend, they were both opponents of the liberal Gorbachev, who in their absence, was elected by one vote. Following this twist of fate, he proceeded (unwittingly) to dismantle the Soviet Union thus changing the course of world history.

Term Limits

George Washington, the father of the country, established a basic convention in the United Sates that a President serve a maximum of two terms. After two and a half centuries, Franklin Roosevelt broke this convention by serving a third term (1941-1945) and then starting a fourth term. He was able to achieve this because the Second World War created an abnormal political atmosphere. Afterwards however, American legislators reacted against autocracy and carried an amendment to the constitution prohibiting more than two terms. This came into force in 1951.
During the rest of the Twentieth Century, over half the countries in the world copied this limit, but some presidents fought back and controversially managed to remove the restriction so they could remain in power (the two Congos, Russia, Rwanda and Uganda). By contrast, in 2015 both the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the Mayor of Greater London stated they would serve only twice. In other words indefinite autocracy is becoming unacceptable worldwide.

There is nonetheless, a defect in a two term limit, it results in the president avoiding difficult decisions during the first term so as not to jeopardise re-election. Meaningful reforms are thus postponed until and unless the president secures another term. This paralysis is avoided in the few countries which have a single term limit ie China (ten years) and Mexico (a sexenio ie 6 years). That appears to be the most efficient way for a republic to avoid quasi-monarchy.

Fiction Becomes Reality

Some fictional characters acquire a life of their own and become real people. This is because they are based on archetypal real persons. Five examples are as follows.

Father Christmas is based on Saint Nicholas (Santa Claus who lived 270-343AD). He was Bishop of Myra (Demre in Turkey) famed for his generosity. His Feast day was December 6, close to the Midwinter festival and he became the personification of Christmas.

Father Frost is based on an ancient, childless Russian blacksmith, who fashioned a substitute daughter out of snow ever year (the Snow Maiden). They became the personifications of winter.

Haji Firouz is based on Prince Siāvaš who was assassinated in ancient Iran. His son avenged his death, and so every spring Firouz reappears - black-faced and red-coated - on March 21, the first day of the Persian year, with his uncle, Amu Nawruz (Uncle New Year).

Sherlock Holmes (private detective) is based on Joseph Bell (1837-1911) whom the author Conan Doyle met in 1877. Bell was a lecturer in medicine in the University of Edinburgh who was renowned for his analytical skills and powers of deduction. The first appearance of Sherlock Holmes was in the 1887 novel _A Study In Scarlet_, and he became immediately so popular that he is now a world famous character and the subject of numerous new stories and films.

James Bond (secret agent) was created by Ian Fleming in 1953 and is based partly on his brother, Peter Bond, who was a British Intelligence Officer in the Second World War. The first novel was _Casino Royale_; this and subsequent books were made into films and have since been augmented and grown into a permanent industry, the highest-ever grossing film series.

Finally, there are purely fictional beings, such as Frankenstein (a Gothic horror creature created by Mary Shelley in 1818), Superman (created 1938) and Batman (created 1939), to mention but a few.

Partition

The partitioning of a country against the will of the majority of its inhabitants violates its right to self-determination. The Twentieth Century produced several instances:

Ireland in 1922
India in 1947
Korea in 1948
Germany and China in 1949
Vietnam in 1954
Cyprus in 1974.

In Ireland, India and Vietnam, partition was imposed by the colonial power as a result of its "divide and rule" policy. In Ireland, the support for Ulster Unionism by the British Conservative Party caused the creation of Northern Ireland in 1921. Britain imposed separate electoral lists for Hindus and Muslims in India (1919), thereby starting the sectarian politics which culminated in the creation of the Muslim state of Pakistan in 1947. Vietnam was partitioned by France into a Communist northern state and an anti-Communist southern one in 1954. In other words, in each case the colonial power conquered a united country and wrecked it by creating two hostile states. The results caused warfare between India and Pakistan (1947, 1965, 1971, 1999), between North and South Vietnam (1965-1975), civil war in Southern Ireland (1921-3), and insurrection in Northern Ireland (1969-98).

The partitions of Korea and Germany were created by the rival occupying powers after the Second World War. The outbreak of the Cold War between the West and Soviet Union in 1948 meant that the latter established communist republics in its zones of occupation (North Korea and East Germany). Similarly, United States naval power prevented the mainland communist Chinese taking the island of Taiwan, to which the Nationalist Government fled, resulting in the creation of two rival Chinese states. All this could have been avoided by negotiation, as happened in Austria where the occupying powers all agreed to evacuate the country (which thus became a neutral state in 1955).

Cyprus was divided by Turkey's invasion of the north coast in 1975 to protect its ethnic compatriots. Turkish Cypriots fled thither, and Greek Cypriots were expelled. The result is two rival governments in the North and South. Forty years of negotiations for reunification have proved abortive. Once a country is destroyed, it is very difficult to reunify it. It is, nonetheless, achievable. Vietnam did so by force of arms in 1975, after a ten year war costing three million lives. Germany did it peacefully, because the imploding Soviet Union was no longer able to sustain its

ally, the (East) German Democratic Republic which then collapsed. North Korea's attempt, however, failed and resulted in the Korean War (1950-53) in which five million perished.

The partitions of the Twentieth century were thus all disastrous. They helped minorities avoid "the tyranny of the brute majority" (as Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, said), but the cure was worse than the disease.

Illogical Frontiers

According to the <u>US State Department</u>, at July 21, 2015, there were 195 sovereign states in the world. Their borders are products of history, not logic. They have been negotiated based on occupation, not geographical regions. This is illustrated by the following.

Divided islands:

1. Borneo (Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia)
2. Cyprus (Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and Republic of Cyprus)
3. Hispaniola (Dominican Republic and Haiti)
4. Ireland (Republic of Ireland and United Kingdom)
5. Kataja (Finland and Sweden)
6. Market (Finland and Sweden)
7. New Guinea (Indonesia and Papua-New Guinea)
8. Sebatik (Indonesia and Malaysia)
9. St Martin in the Caribbean (France and Netherlands)
10. Tierra del Fuego (Argentina and Chile)
11. Timor (East Timor and Indonesia)
12. Usedom (Germany and Poland)

Divided peninsulas:

1. Arabia (Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen)
2. Balkan (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Turkey)
2. Iberia (Andorra, Gibraltar, Portugal and Spain)
3. Italy (Italian Republic, San Marino and Vatican State)
4. Korea (North and South)
5. Malay (Malaysia and Thailand)
6. Scandinavia (Norway and Sweden).

Even landmasses have artificial borders. The frontiers between Canada and the United States consist almost completely of straight lines, adopted in the 19th Century as compromises of conflicting geographical claims to river basins by British North America and USA. The colonial powers did likewise in Africa in the late 19th Century, resulting in the linear frontiers of Kenya, Namibia, Tanzania and the Sahara states.

The same thing happened in the Middle East after the First World War, producing the straight borders of Iraq, Jordan and Syria.

Non-linear borders can also be artificial; the northern frontier of France snakes through flat, Francophone farmland without a geographical basis. It is merely the limit of territory conquered by the great King Louis XIV in his push to the Rhine, which he wanted as a natural border for France.

Not only are all these borders geographically artificial, they are also ethnically unjustified because they divide people speaking the same language. The 195 countries of the world speak only a few main languages eg Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Hindi-Urdu, Indonesian-Malay, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish.

Legal Systems

There are three main systems in use throughout the world, namely Civil (Roman) Law, Sharia (Muslim) Law and Common (Anglo-Saxon) Law. Most Civil Law systems use juries, some Common Law ones do not (eg India and Pakistan).

Civil Law (used in 90 countries) is based on the *Corpus Civilis Juris* (codification of Roman law) promulgated by Emperor Justinian the Great in 529-34AD. Its rules were applied by European courts with no binding precedent case law. Then in the 19th Century it was incorporated into national codes, starting with the seminal *Code Napoleon* of 1804. It has been adopted throughout Asia (including China, Japan and Turkey), Francophone Africa and Latin America. It is easy to export, as all that is necessary is to promulgate legal codes. Unlike Common Law, no corpus of decisions in leading cases is necessary because Civil Law is based on principles, not precedent (although it does use case law as an indirect source). Unlike adversarial Common Law trials, it has judge-led inquisitorial hearings.

Sharia Law is based on the *Qur'an* (632 CE) and *Hadiths* (rival Shia and Sunni versions) circa 900AD. It was adopted by every Islamic jurisdiction, but most have, however, since modified it by importing some Civil Law law codes (eg Egypt, Tunisia). Similarly some Common Law countries have readopted some Sharia Law (eg Malaysia, Northern Nigeria and Pakistan). As a result, there are few pure Sharia Law countries. Even Saudi Arabia has adopted some Civil Law.

Common Law (used in 40 countries) is grounded on the 1166 *Assize of Clarendon*. Henry II, King of England, was disturbed by the fact that local courts were applying different laws. He, therefore, sent judges from the Court of King's Bench on circuit throughout the realm applying a common system based on binding case law precedent (not Roman Law principles). The British Empire spread the system throughout Africa, Australasia, North America, and South Asia. Civil Law countries which fell under Anglo-Saxon control had Common Law superimposed, thereby creating hybrid systems such as the Channel Islands, Louisiana, Philippines, Quebec, Scotland, South Africa, Sri Lanka. Now (2016) some jurisdictions (such as Kazakhstan and United Arab Emirates) are adopting the English law of contract, ie importing some common law.

Flags

Human beings are herd animals, influenced by their fellows. This is evinced by the 195 national flags of the sovereign world. There are certain parent flags which are templates for a family. They are as follows:

The Dannebrog flag of Denmark of 1219 (a crusader flag), with its distinctive cross shifted to the hoist, was copied by the other Scandinavian countries: Finland (1917), Iceland (1944), Norway (1905), and Sweden (1442).

The Netherlands flag - the Prinsenvlag (1572) using the the blue, orange (red) and white livery colours of the Prince of Orange - was copied by the Russian flag (1696) which gave rise to the blue, red and white colours chosen by the Pan-Slav Congress of 1848 at Prague and thus adopted as the basis for the national flags of Croatia (1991), Czechia (1918), Serbia (2006), Slovakia (1992), and Slovenia (1991).

The American Stars and Stripes of 1777 (one stripe for each state) was similarly copied by Cuba (1902), Greece (1828), Liberia (1847), Malaysia (1963), Togo (1960), and Uruguay (1830).

The French vertical Tricolor adopted in 1790 (white for France; blue and red for Paris) was copied by Andorra (1866), Belgium (1831), Cameroon (1960), Chad (1960), Guinea (1958), Guinea-Bissau (1974), Italy (1805), Ireland (1922), Mali (1960), Mexico (1821), Moldova (1990), Romania (1868), and Senegal (1960).

The Union Jack of 1801 was incorporated into the flags of four of its former colonies - Australia (1901), Fiji (1970), New Zealand (1902) and Tuvalu (1997). This is the Red Cross of St George for England on the Red Cross of St Patrick for Ireland superimposed upon the White Cross of St Andrew on a blue field for Scotland.

The blue, red and yellow of the Republic of Gran Colombia of 1819-31 (golden America separated by blue sea from bloody Spain) were adopted by its three successor states of Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela.

Ethiopia was the only African country to (with difficulty) maintain its sovereignty during the 19th Century European "scramble for Africa". Its green, yellow, red flag adopted in 1897 (the colours of the Rainbow in the book of *Genesis*) thus became the Pan-African colours, a model for other African and Afro-Caribbean countries when they achieved independence in the 20th Century. As a result, the following countries adopted those colours for their flags:

Benin (1960), Burkino Fasso (1960), Cameroon (1969), Central African Republic (1960), Comoros (2002), Congo Brazzaville (1960), Dominica (1978), Eritrea (1993), Ghana (1957), Grenada (1974), Guinea (1958), Guinea-Bissau (1973), Guyana (1966), Mali (1960), Mauritius (1968) , Mozambique (1983), Namibia (1990), Sao Tome & Principe

(1975), Senegal (1960), Seychelles (1996), St Kitts & Nevis (1983), South Africa (1994), South Sudan (2005), Surinam (1975), Togo (1960), Uganda (1962), Zambia (1964), Zimbabwe (1980).

Similarly, the Ottoman Empire was one of the few Islamic states to preserve its independence (despite Russian attacks) during the age of European expansion. Subsequent Moslem states thus copied its crescent flag (adopted in 1793 to symbolise the lunar calendar in Islam), namely Azerbaijan (1991), Comoros (2002), Iran (1979), Libya (1951), Malaysia (1963), Maldives (1965), Mauretania (1960), Pakistan (1947), Tunisia (1956), Turkey (1923), Turkmenistan (1991) and Uzbekistan (1991).

In contrast, the black, green, red and white colours of the flag of the Arab nationalist revolt against the Ottoman Empire in 1916 were adopted by most Arab countries which gained independence thereafter, ie Iraq (2008), Jordan (1946), Kuwait (1961), Libya (1956), Sudan (1956), Syria (1946) and United Arab Emirates (1971).

The Argentine flag (blue and white of the Order of Charles III) was adopted by the Federal Republic of Central America 1823-40 and the successor states of that republic, ie Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

The United Nations Organisation sponsored the creation of four countries, which accordingly copied the blue and white of its standard of 1946 (blue for the sea; white for peace), for Micronesia (1990) and Somalia (1960).

Communist China (1949) and Vietnam (1954) have national flags modelled on that of the former Soviet Union ie red for revolution, on which there is a five-pointed star representing the Communist Party.

Real People Who Became Legends

From ancient times, certain exceptional individuals have become everlasting legends with highly exaggerated histories of their exploits.
Ancient Hebrew mythologeical figures include:
Adam (circa 4000BC) "Father of Mankind";
Enoch (c3700BC) first writing prophet;
Solomon the Wise (King of Israel 970-930BC) sage.

The Heroic Age of Ancient Greece lasted from 1456BC (the Universal Flood) to 1101BC (the Fifth Age of Mankind), and produced the legendary characters of Greek Mythology. The following are examples:

Perseus (1356-1300 BC). His rescue of Andromeda (the Chained Lady) in 1322BC is commemorated in the constellations named after him and her, plus Cassiopeia (her mother), Cephus (Andromeda's father) and Cetus (the whale that threatened Andromeda).

Hercules (1286-35BC) was deified and a constellation was named in his honour, with others named after his exploits, ie Leo (Lion of Nemea, which he killed), Hydra (the Water Snake he killed), Cancer (the Crab that attacked him while he was fighting Hydra), Centaur (the Horse-man he killed accidentally), Aquila (the Eagle he killed), Sagitta (the Arrow he used to do so) and Draco (Dragon he killed to obtain the Apples of the Hesperides).

The epic journey of Jason and the Argonauts in 1246BC likewise produced constellations named after parts of his vessel the Argo, ie Carina (Keel), Puppis (Poop) and Vela (Sails).

India had its own mythical heroic age c1000BC with Lord Krishna, a deified folk hero.

There followed in Asia:

Zoroaster (628-551BC) founder of the Zoroastrian religion;
Buddha (563-483BC) founder of Buddhism;
Mani (216-74AD) founder of Manichaeism.

China's folk heroes include:

Laozi (601-531BC) - founder of the Tao religion;
Han Xin (circa 231-196 BC) general who never lost a battle;
Hua Mulan (circa 581-618AD) female warrior;

Mu Guiying (circa 1000AD) female warrior;
Yue Fei (1103-42) general;
Ji Gong (1130-1207), and "Crazy Ji" unorthodox monk
Mu Ying (1345-92) general.
An Irish mythical hero was Fion mac Cumhaill, leader of the Fianna (killed circa 250AD).

The Middle Ages, after the fall of the Western Roman Empire, produced more legendary heroes, amongst whom are the following:

Siegfried, hero and brother-in-law of Gundahar, King of the Burgundians (flourished 411AD);

King Arthur (494-537AD) "the once and future king" (of Britain) and his Knights of the Round Table (509-537), who defeated the invading Anglo-Saxons;
El Cid (Rodrigo Diaz (1043-99) Spanish folk hero;
Robin Hood (ie Robin of Loxley 1160-1247) who "robbed the rich to give to the poor";
William Tell (c1280-1354) Swiss folk hero.
Vlad III, Prince of Wallachia (reigned 1456-62), known as Vlad the Impaler, who became Dracula created by Bram Stoker in 1897.
Dick Turpin ((1705-1739) highwayman.

Nineteenth Century America, with its Wild West, is remembered for a whole succession of legendary characters:
Daniel Boone(1734-1820) frontiersman;
John Chapman (1774-1845) - known as Jonny Appleseed - frontiersman;
Davy Crockett (1786-1836) "King of the Wild Frontier";
Wild Bill Hickok (1837-76) gunfighter and gambler;
Buffalo Bill (1846-1917) cowboy, bison hunter and showman;
Jesse James (1847-82) outlaw;
Wyatt Earp (1848-1929) gambler turned lawman;
John Henry (1850-1900) railroad builder;
Calamity Jane (1852-1903) frontierswoman;
Annie Oakley (1860-1926) sharpshooter;

Casey Jones (1863-1900) heroic train driver.
Butch Cassidy (1866-1908) and the Sundance Kid (1867-1908) outlaws.

The Australian equivalent was the outlaw, Ned Kelly (1854-80).

Legendary heroes of the First Indian War of Independence (1857-8) were:

Nana Sahib (1824-57) pretender;
Rani of Jhansi (1828-58) female warrior.

The "Roaring Twenties" resulted in gangsters, fighting unpopular American Prohibition (of alcohol), becoming legends:

Bugs Moran (1893-1957);
Machine Gun Kelly (1895-1954);
Legs Diamond (1897-1931);
Lucky Luciano (1897-1962);
Al Capone "Scarface"(1899-1947);

Bonnie and Clyde [Bonnie Parker (1910-34) and Clyde Barrow (1909-34)].
Supremely there is Adolf Hitler (1889-1945), German Chancellor. Most of what is now written about him is false, showing that he has become a legend. *Godwin's Law* describes this type of fantasy material, which originated in anti-Nazi wartime propaganda (1939-45) and is now used by journalists and politicians to dramatise their arguments, ie "this is what Hitler did" (or "would have done").

Then Rocky - the film character who first appeared in 1976 - and was created by Sylvester Stallone, is based on Chuck Wepner (born 1939) who fought Muhammad Ali in 1975 for the heavyweight title. Wepner's purse was a fraction of Ali's and he was expected to be an easy opponent, but he went nearly the full fifteen rounds.

Prostitution (2)

Female prostitution is "the most ancient profession in the world", as Rudyard Kipling wrote an 1889 short story (1). It may even be part of Mankind's animal instinct, as it has been observed amongst chimpanzees and penguins. Female Adélie penguins sometimes demand pebbles from male nests for their own before mating (2). Similarly, female chimps have been observed sticking their hands out for food from males before copulation (3).

Back in the human kingdom, each jurisdiction legislates on female prostitution in one of four ways: (i) prohibition of sale; (ii) prohibition of purchase; (iii) restriction; (iv) regulation.

(i) Prohibition of sale is the most widespread, existing in mainland China (but not Taiwan), Russia, and the USA (except for eight counties in Nevada). It drives the sex trade underground and criminalises female practitioners.

(ii) Prohibition of purchase - "The Nordic Model/Scandinavian Model" (pioneered by the American radical feminist activist Catherine MacKinnon) bans men from paying women for sex. It has been adopted in Canada, France (2015) and Northern Ireland as well as Norway and Sweden. This model results in suspected prostitutes being placed under police surveillance, and any man contacting them is prosecuted. Such women thus become outcasts, prevented from having a normal social life.

(iii) Restriction is imposed in places such as England, Italy, the Republic of Ireland, Scotland, and Spain. Prostitution (sale and purchase) is itself lawful, but all associated activities are not, eg advertising, brothel-keeping, organising, pimping and procuring. This allows the activity but makes it very difficult. It is thus self-contradictory!

(iv) Finally there is regulation. ie licensed brothels in recognised "red light" areas. eg in most Australian states, Bangladesh, Belgium, Germany, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Taiwan, and Turkey. This system imposes institutionalism in recognised districts and thus discriminates against freelance, sole prostitutes.

There is, of course, also male prostitution (heterosexual and homosexual) - but that is a different story!

Notes And References

(1) *On The City Wall*, first page.
(2)*The Auk* by F.M. Hunter and L.S. Davis, (1998), (pages 526-8).
(3) See for example *Wild Chimpanzees Exchange Meat for Sex on a Long Term Basis* by Cristina M. Gomes and Christophe Boesch, (2009).

(See also entry for September 9, 2015).

The Campidoglio

The Campidoglio is the current home of the Mayor of Rome, on a hillside in the a tare della Pat which is the monument to Vittororio Emanuele II.

The Campidoglio (above) is now the office of the Mayor of Rome.

The Campidoglio is the major symbol of the ancient and powerful Rome. Some artefacts were recently found at the side of the capitol hill (*Capitolinum*) where the Campidoglio is placed, which without doubt proved that the first population was established there on the BC. In ancient Rome, the hill was a refuge for "asylum" during the Sabine War at a time when Titus Tatius (circa 750BC) was Joint King. To build the monument to Vitterio Emanuele II known as *Aetare della Patria* it was necessary to destroy some part of the Arx, the most ancient rock which joins the hill to the *Aetare della Patria*.

The Campidoglio is named after the supreme deity, Jupiter Capiolinus, for whom a temple was built by order of King Tarqunius Priscus. It was completed by King Tarquinius Superbus and officially opened after the proclamation of the Roman Republic in 509BC.

It has been destroyed and rebuilt many times during the republican and imperial epochs. It is known for certain that on the summit Vulca, an Etruscan artist had decorated the front gates. The road which leads to the temple was used by victorious soldiers, parading distinguished prisoners-of-war who were afterwards sacrificed (burnt).

Among the triumphs who used to go to the Campidoglio were the famous Luciou Emitio Paulo of 168BC, and Lucio Mumnio in 146BC, and four of Caesar, one of Augustus, and one of Titus.

The who hill was full of temples: one dedicated to Jupiter and one to the Fides Publica where treaties with other people were signed in the name of the Roman people.

One bill near the Arx is remembered as for a very famous episode which happened to Juno in 390BC during the siege of the Gauls. There is a legend that during the night Juno had some sacred geese which started to squawk. This noise permitted frightened the enemy soldiers into running away to avoid discovery.

For this event in 345BC, a temple was erected dedicated to Juno to commemorate the victorious event under the epithet of *Moneta* which gave its name to money because of the neighbourhood the mint of the Roman State War.

It would be impossible to follow all the historic events which are linked to the Campidoglio because account it would be too long. We remember that in 78BC the consul Q. Lvtzio Catulo erected on hill the Tolsilarium which was the state archive.

Unfortunately, in the second imperial period, part of the complex was destroyed by two disastrous fires which destroyed a great part of the artifacts there of history and culture, which many generations of Romans had collected. The first beaze occurred in 69AD during the war between Vitellio and Vespasean.

Immediately after it had been reconstructed (including the temple of Jupiter) another fire occurred. Titus and Domition organised a second rebuilding.

With the fall of the empire and the barbarian invasion commenced the ruin of the whole complex. The temples began to be abandoned and in their place the Christian religion started to organise their worship. They started to bring animals to market.

Between the Ninth and Tenth Centuries the whole hill changed completely its significance, in the public life. At that line they started to build a church there of Ara Coeli (Altar of the Sky), On the site of the Tabulasium and the shite of the temple of Veoive (old Italian divinity) arose the baronial fortress or the Corsi. They were expelled in 1084 by Henry IV temporarily, and definitely in 1105 by Pope Pasquale II, who demolished all the towers.

At that same period the news appeared about the birth of a local administration communal the more important decisions were taken by the people gathered in the Campidoglio. With the "Revived Senate" in 1143, the birth of this new communal system commenced the hatred between the nobles and the pope. In 1300, the start of the acting, everybody made the effort to found a powerful government.

In 1941, in one of the halls of the palace, Fracescopetrarca Petrarca (Putrardi) was solemnly declared a poet; and there in that same haill in 1344, Coladi Rienzp assurred the title of Tribune and 1363, the first offices of the state were created with their relative tasks.

At the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, the whole complex took the look a fortress with towers, defensive wals built by popes, particularly Paul III who in 1537 commissioned Michleangelo to decorate and pain the whole complex. He made the statue of Marcus Areulius the centre piece of the place and the Senatorial Palace. He made all the pavements of the square and two palaces on the side of the square.

The whole work took one century to complete. When it was finished, nothing had been added since untol the last years of the 1800s.

In the interior of the Caputoline Palce was placed the first public Roman art gallery called the Capitoline, initiated by popes in the Sixteenth Century and improved by new acquisitions. Precious works of art and sculture were placed there. At the end of the 1700s during the French occupation they brought their culture and made the Campidoglio a symbol of freedom.

When the restoration came, the reposess of temporal power of the pope, the birth of the Roman republic at the Campidoglio was marked by many historic events of capital importance.

After September 20, 1860, the November 29 in the Salon of the Senatorial Palace, the new communal council of Rome gathered for the first time to elect the new mayor of Rome.

It was a very important moment to remember, more important than the legend of the geese.

Decentralisation Of Government

The key question regarding decentralisation is the unit of administration chose on which to devolve functions from the centre. England and Wales already have two-tier system of local government. If regional assemblies were added to this as a third tier, all that in practice would happen would be the administration would become more inefficient. The extra tier would provide further opportunity for buck-passing and expensive duplication of functions. It would also be contrary to the recommendations of all the responsible bodies that have investigated the system of local government since the War. *

The National Association of Local Government Officers and then the Redcliffe-Maud Royal Commission Report of Local Government Officers came to the conclusion that the most efficient system would be single-tier, with each unit having a population of about 300,000. However, the Conservatives rejected this and instead opted for a two-tier scheme. Nevertheless, they did accept the recommendation that a unit of about a quarter of a million people was the smallest practical one for local administration.

Therefore, when a new system of local government came into force in Greater London in 1965 and the rest of England and Wales in 1974, each Metropolitan Borough Council and each "shire" (ie non-Metropolitan) County Council was constituted so as to have a population equal to or greater than that figure. However, these units formed only one of two tiers. The "shire" counties were divided into districts, and the metropolitan boroughs were grouped together with the metropolitan counties. It would be easy to convert the present two tiers into a viable one-tier system by abolishing the districts in "shire" counties and abolishing the metropolitan counties (including the Greater London Council).

England and Wales are small in area and densely populated. There is therefore no necessity for a multi-tier system of administration to accommodate large and diverse areas. If it is desired to give home rule to Scotland and Wales, this should be done. The Royal Commission came to the conclusion that there was no desire for regional government in England. Therefore, decentralisation of the United Kingdom could and should only take the form of assemblies for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, but should not mean setting up an undesired and uncalled-for system of regional authorities in England.

Functions which require a regional rather than a local system of administration, such as police forces, hospitals and water supplies, could be carried out by bodies constituted on a similar basis to the present Police Committees and thus consisting of members of the County Councils in the region concerned. Co-ordinating committees to carry out regional functions could be formed in this way thus avoiding the necessity for regional assemblies with separate directly elected members, separate officials and separate powers. The creation of another expensive layer of local government would thereby be avoided.

The existing two-tier system of local government in this country is neither popular nor understood. Often less than a third of the electorate votes in local elections and most of the representations regarding local government fictions are mistakenly made to the wrong authorities. For instance, some Members of Parliament have calculated that over 80% of the communications they receive from constituents are nothing to do with central government and therefore have to be passed on to the appropriate local authorities to whom they should have been made in the first place.

Also, most of the electorate do not understand which of the two tiers in their locality deal with which function. This confusion is increased by the fact that the higher tier often delegates some of its functions to the lower one. The Greater London Council for instance allows London boroughs to exercise many of hits housing responsibilities.

A one-tier system of local government would mean that there would be no confusion as to the relevant local authority. The population of the units constituting the single tier would be at least two hundred and fifty thousand. These units would therefore be large enough to efficiently carry out functions such as housing and education. Decentralisation could be achieved by transferring to them some of the functions at present performed by central government.

In addition, if it is desired, other functions could be given to assemblies in England and Wales. In fact, the Scottish Nationalist Party has stated that it desires a single-tier system of local government in Scotland to replace the two-tier system introduced there in 1975. Such a system has been established in Northern Ireland. England, Scotland and Wales have a two tier system which could easily be converted into a single tier one. The danger which must be avoided is the preservation of the existing two tiers with the addition of a third "provincial" tier, thereby creating an horrendous scheme in which there is central government and also three layers of local government, with the electorate having to pay for all of them and not understanding which one deals with what function.

EAC Goodman, circa 1985

Constitutional Development Of The European Communities

(Paper on Constitutional Development of the European Communities by Edward A.C. Goodman, January 1982).

On April 18, 1952 at Paris, the heads of state and foreign ministers of Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands and West Germany signed the treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (E.C.S.C.). On March 25, 1957 at Rome, they signed the treaties establishing the European Economic Community (E.E.C. or Euratom). On April 8, 1965 at Brussels, they signed a treaty merging the institutions of the three European Communities. In 1973, Denmark, the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the European Communities. In 1981, Greece also adhered thereby increasing the number of member states to ten. It is anticipated that another countries, namely Portugal and Spain will join in the near future, and that Turkey will do so in the distant future.

Like all modern constitutions, that of the European Communities provides for an executive, a legislative, and a judiciary. The legislative consists of the Council of Ministers made up of one minister from each member state, each of whom has the right to vote. The chairmanship rotates every six months. The Council has a permanent secretariat at Brussels, but only meets there for nine months of the year, convening at Luxembourg for the remaining three. It holds approximately twenty sessions a year, each lasting about two days. These are held in secret, and no public minutes are published.

The Council of Ministers is assisted in performing its legislative functions by the European Parliament. However, it is a parliament in name only, having very limited powers indeed. These are to oversee the budget of the European Communities, to question and if necessary censure the European Commission, and the right to be consulted on important Community matters. The Parliament convenes at Strasbourg and at Luxembourg, where its secretariat is, and holds some committee meetings at Brussels. Its members are directly elected by the citizens of the countries of the European Communities.

The Executives of the European Communities, like the legislature, consists of two institutions, namely the European Commission, Policy is decided by the European Council and the European Commission. Policy is decided by the European Council which act as the Head of Government of the Communities. It consists of the Heads of Government of each of the member states meeting tri-annually.

The European Commission is the civil service of the European Communities. It is controlled by an executive of 14 members consisting of two members from each of the larger states of the Communities and one from each of the smaller ones. However, once

appointed, the members during their terms of office enjoy diplomatic immunity and are completely independent of the countries that appointed them. The European Commission has its headquarters and most of its staff at Brussels, with some offices at Luxembourg. In accordance with the decisions of the Council of Ministers it promulgates the subsidiary legislation of the Communities, just as in each member country secondary legislation is effected by regulations issued by the executive while parliament concerns itself with primary legislation.

The judiciary of the European Communities consists of the European Court of Justice. This is made up of one judge from the European Court of Justice. This is made up of one judge from each member state, and sits at Luxembourg. It adjudicates on cases arising under Community law.

The Communities are financed by customs duties and one percent of the Value Added Tax collected by its constituent states. The legislation of the Communities is restricted by the treaties establishing them to dealing with economic matters. Thus the Communities are purely fiscal institutions. However they were designed as the framework for political federation which the founders hoped would follow economic union. This could be achieved by using the existing institutions. However notifications would have to be made to them before an effective political merger could operate.

The most important change necessary relates to the legislature. The dominant part consists of the Council of Ministers. However, these ministers in their own countries are part of the executive not of the legislature. It is therefore incongruous for them to have legislative power regarding the Communities, whereas the European Parliament merely has the right to advise them in the exercise of that power. To bring the Communities into line with their constituent states, it would be necessary to transfer the legislative function to the European Parliament. The Council of Ministers should then become part of the executive of the Communities acting as the Cabinet.

Thus if the dream of the founding fathers of the Communities is to be realised and they are to become political as well as economic union, a rational framework adopting the existing institutions could be on the following lines. The executive of the European Communities would consist of the European Council, the Council of Ministers, and the European Commission. The European Council would not as head of Government of the Communities, the Council of Ministers as Cabinet and the Commission as Civil Service. The legislature would consist of the European Parliament and the judiciary would remain the European Court of Justice.

In order to make these institutions more efficient and positive, it would be necessary for each of them to have a fixed site, thus ending the present peripatetic future of the European Council, European Commission and European Parliament. It would be logical for all those bodies to be in Brussels, which is at present the main site of the institutions in the Communities. Luxembourg, one of the other two centres of the Communities, would be compensated by the fact that the European Court of Justice would remain there. This leaves the question of Strasbourg, the other existing seat of the Communities. At the

moment, the European Parliament holds most of the meetings there, although its secretariat is at Luxembourg. If France continues her policy of refusing to allow Strasbourg to be deprived of its status as one of the three centres of the Communities, then the European Parliament and the secretariat should be sited there.

This would produce a scheme whereby the executive of the Communities was at Brussels, the legislature at Strasbourg, and the judiciary at Luxembourg. This would emphasise that the Communities practise the fundamental precept of democracy, namely the separation of powers. It would also preserve the ideal of the founding fathers that the institutions of the Communities should be situated in the three bilingual towns of Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg. Obviously it would be more efficient if all the institutions were in one town. However, it is not unprecedented for them to be in separate places. Some countries of the world, such as the Netherlands and South Africa have, because of rivalry between their leading cities, dispersed their administrative organs. In addition, other countries are purposely trying to decentralise. A good example is the United Kingdom. Her executive institutions are situated in many towns in addition to the national capital, eg in Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Swansea, and her biggest courts of appeal are divided between London and Edinburgh. It will be acceptable for the institutions of politically united European Communities to be similarly scattered.

Thus a blueprint for a "United States of Europe" exists in the European Communities, provided that they can be adapted so that the legislative power is transferred from the Council of Ministers to the European Parliament. So far, the member countries have resisted this, because the Council of Ministers is made up of their delegates, each having the right of veto, whom they appoint and direct, whereas the European Parliament is independent of their control.

The European Parliament is thus the key to political union. Progress has started with the direct election of its members in 1979. The next task will be to find a permanent site for the parliament and thus make it a more effective and respected body. Also it will have to assimilate the additional members from Portugal and Spain when they join the Communities. These tasks should be completed by 1990. Then there will be no excuse for further delay in transferring the legislative powers of the Communities from its constituent states, exercised through the Council of Ministers, to the European Parliament. If the governments of the member countries have the courage to crown the establishment of the European Communities by doing this, the dream of a "United States of Europe" and realised by the end of this century.

By transferring the legislative function to the European Parliament, a solution will be found to the persistent refusal of member countries to give up the veto that each has in the Council of Ministers. As it would become the Cabinet of the Communities, the right of veto could be retained because the Communities would be a loose confederation and thus policies would in any event, have to be agreed to by all member states would in any event, have to be agreed to all by all member states before it was possible to put them into effect. Perhaps, as the political union became stronger, it would be possible to evolve a system whereby it would not be

necessary to have the unanimous consent of the constituent states to Community policies. However, as federation can, in the circumstances prevailing at present, only be achieved by a gradual process, initially each member country will have to retain its right of veto on Community policy. This is in accordance with usage in these countries, because leading ministers do in practice have to agree unambiguously before a national policy can be adopted.