Ancient sources

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Section-1: Herodotus

Why Greek and Roman writings are important
1) These are mostly the parasite's cryptically written heuristic records for to dissolving, parasitizing and enslaving free societies.
2) The same guides and tactics are being used on the democratic world today
3) By studying and understanding these tactics, we can prevent their use again.
4) It bears attention that these are not little tiny bits of EDuca tional EDifice, these are its foundational blocks. These are not some minor anomaly in reality. These are things that cannot exist. These are things that show how your entire worldview is a great self-reinforcing lie, a matrix.

They do it all for Lawrence = al•ours•hence, their harem offspring. But it is so stupid because most of their offspring do not get it and do not go back to breed in the harems, thus most of their offspring become their worst enemies, yellow Jews no longer loyal to the tree of knowledge.

The World is Flat

Herodotus, 3.116
"it cannot be disputed that tin [to make bronze] and amber come to us from what one might called the ends of the earth."
[For over 2,500 years the Arabs have been using this ends of the earth excuse for the high cost of their
monopoly goods.]

The tin actually came from either northwest Spain or southwest Britain, both at the edge of Europe. The Amber came down the Amber route which ran through St. Petersburg, Tallinn, Riga, Kaliningrad, Gdansk, Wroclaw, Bruno, Vienna, Venice. This is because our parasite made sure to eliminate all the mines near the population centers.]

Herodotus, 3.110
"When the Arabs go out to collect cassia [an expensive spice], they cover their bodies and faces, all but their eyes, with ox-hides and other skins. The plant grows in a shallow lake which, together with the ground round around it, is infested by winged creatures very much like bats. These screech alarmingly and are very aggressive. They have to be kept from attacking the man's eyes while they are cutting the cassia." [There was a different excuse for the high price of cassia. It didn't so much come from far away as tin and amber, but it is super dangerous to collect, and that is why the stuff is so darn expensive.]

Herodotus, 3.111
"The process of collecting cinnamon is still more remarkable. Where it comes from and what country produces it, they do not know. The best some of them can do is to make a fair guess that it grows somewhere in the region where Dionysus was brought up. What they say is that the dry sticks, which we have learnt from the Phoenicians to call cinnamon, are brought by large birds. These carry them to their nests, made of mud, on high mountain precipices, which no man can reach. The method the Arabs have invented for obtaining them is to butcher livestock into very large pieces. These are left on he ground near the nests. They then retreat to a safe distance and the birds fly down and carry off the joints of meat to their nests. But the nests are not strong enough to bear the weight, so they break and fall to the ground. Then the men come along and pick up the cinnamon, which is subsequently exported to other countries. [And that is why the stuff is so darn expensive.]

Still more surprising is the way of getting ledanon - or ladanon, [ladanum=opium] as the Arabians call it. Sweet-Smelling substance though it is, it is found in a most malodorous place; sticking, namely, like glue in the beards of he-goats who have been browsing amongst the bushes. It is used as an ingredient in many kinds of perfume, and is what the Arabians chiefly burn as [opiated] incense.

Marco Polo, Ch. 7  p. 272
"This kingdom produces diamonds [but] … the mountains are so infested with huge serpents that it is terribly dangerous for men to go there. But all the same, they go there as best they can and find big stones of fine quality. Let me tell you further that these snakes are exceedingly venomous and harmful. Men dare not enter the caves where the serpents live. So what they do is get the diamonds by other means.

You must know that there is a big deep valley so walled in by steep cliffs that no one can enter it. So here is what men do. They take many lumps of flesh smeared with blood [partly dried blood, so they become sticky]. These they throw down into the depths of the valley. And the lumps thus thrown down pick up great numbers of diamonds which become stuck to the flesh.

Now it so happens that a these mountains are inhabited by a great many white eagles, which prey on the serpents. When these eagles spy flesh lying at the bottom of the valley, down the swoop. They seize the lumps of flesh and carry them off. The men pay close attention to where the eagle goes. And as soon as they see that the eagle has landed, and is eating the flesh, they rush to that spot as soon as they can. Scared by their sudden approach, the eagles fly away, leaving the flesh behind. And when they get hold of it, they find diamonds in plenty embedded in it.

They also get diamonds in this way. When the eagles eat the flesh, they also swallow the diamonds. Then at night, the eagles roost and deposit the diamonds in their droppings. Then men come and collect the droppings and find many diamonds.

Here are 3 ways that diamonds are gathered, and there are many others. But you must know that in all the world, diamonds are found nowhere else except this one kingdom alone. [Because all the mines in the outside world have been covered up by the Brothers over the centuries. And it is exactly what has happened with America's oil industry.] But there, they are both abundant and of good quality.
[As follows is a convoluted explanation of how DeBeers works today] You must not suppose that diamonds of the first water [clarity] come to our counties of Christendom. Actually they are exported to the Great Khan and to the kings and noblemen of these various realms. For it is they who have the wealth to buy up all the costliest stones" [when a new outside mine is discovered, prices collapse. This goes on until the new mine can be gotten control of through whatever means can be devised by the Brothers, be it purchase, infiltration, plague, intimidation, murder, poisoning… whatever means at all]

Marco Polo, Ch. 2 P. 76
"In this country originate the precious stones called balass rubies, of great beauty and value. They are dug out of rocks among the mountains by tunneling to great depths as is done by miners working a vein of silver. [sounds difficult and expensive]… They are mined only for the king and by his orders. No one else can go to the mountain and dig for these gems without risking instant death. And it is forbidden under pain of death and forfeiture to export them out of the kingdom. ...This he does so that these balass rubies may retain their present rarity and value. If he let other men mine them and export them throughout the world, there would be so many of them on the market that the price would fall and they would cease to be so precious. That is why he has imposed such a heavy penalty on anyone exporting them without authority."

The age of exploration
We learn in school about the age of exploration and how it ended the "Spice Trade," or the Mideast monopoly on the special or "spice" goods trade between Asia and Europe, the most important trade for feeding the land of no resources. Black pepper, cinnamon, incense and a list of other 'spices' were hugely expensive in Europe of centuries past. Cinnamon and sacramental incense in fact were both worth their weight in gold at times.

Seldom is it taught that the spice trade was monopolized by a central authority in the land of no resources, an authority with the single unified outlook of a natural monopolist; the one eye of the Mideast. The single-minded agenda of Mideast Inc. always living off differentials in prices.

Seldom is it taught that horrific murderous famines were always biting at the heels of the in the land of no resources whenever their trade dams failed. Once we are aware of that fact, we stop wondering about this absurd tale. Instead, we see the truth shining through the primitive propaganda. To our modern sensibilities, it is obvious that whoever wrote this entry was working with the Spice Trade people to rationalize why their monopolized goods were so expensive.

illiterate bumpkins
But how could Herodotus, or the contributors to the Herodotus BBS or gazette dare tell such a huge lies? What sort of weak minded society did the world have 2400 years ago? Try to imagine a world where with nothing printed. Imagine a world where everything written was on scrolls copied by hand; Scrolls of hugely expensive hand made paper or animal skin; written with feather pens that were sharpened with pen knives. Consider how time consuming it was to copy information. Consider how rare written information was, and how most ancient information only was what people saw with their own eyes, or someone else told them, or maybe what someone read to them.

Imagine a world where copies of books were not even identical. Imagine a world where a desperate land of no resources made an art form of lying in the manuscripts we now call ancient texts. Under these conditions, giant birds living on high mountain precipices were hard to argue with. These stories, and many like them, had two critical advantages that allowed them to work. 1) They were told by a famous explorer, hero-of-everyone, or everyone’s hero, Hero-de•todos, and 2) They were repeated by most of the important people in most communities of the known world.

The Red Sea-People
Herodotus, beginning
Herodotus starts his history with the following text: "Learned Persians put the responsibility for the quarrel [between the Greeks and the Persians] on the Phoenicians. These people came originally from the so-called Red Sea. And as soon as they had penetrated the Mediterranean and settled in the country
where they are today, they took to making long voyages. Loaded with Egyptian and Assyrian goods, they called at various places along the coast."

How cinnamon is like petroleum
In ancient times, the Brothers used the Herodotus media to tell us that Cinnamon came from the nests of giant birds. Today, their puppet company Exxon uses basically the same process to run expensive ads telling us how all the easy oil is gone (in our part of the world at least). The cinnamon comes from high mountain precipices, the oil comes from the equally inaccessible bottom of the ocean (or so says all of the Wall St. Journal vending boxes I have seen in the past decade. Cinnamon does in fact grow on trees, and oil is extremely common in our salt-soaked tsunami-zones or rather in our "precious wetland habitats".

Herodotus, 4.42
"As for Libya [Africa], we know that it is washed on all sides by the sea except where it joins Asia, as was first demonstrated, so far as our knowledge goes, by the Egyptian pharaoh Necho, who, after calling off the construction of the canal between the Nile and the Arabian gulf [the Red Sea. *NOTE], sent out a fleet manned by a Phoenician crew [our guys] with orders to sail [around] [Africa, east to west] and return to Egypt and the Mediterranean by way of the Pillars of Hercules [Straight of Gibraltar]. The Phoenicians sailed from the Red Sea into the southern ocean, and every autumn put in where they were on the Libyan [African] coast, sowed a patch of ground, and waited for next year's harvest. Then, having got in their grain, they put to sea again, and after two full years rounded the Pillars of Hercules in the course of the third, and returned to Egypt. These men made a statement which I do not myself believe, though others may, to the effect that as they sailed on a westerly course round the southern end of Libya, they had the sun on their right - to northward of them. This is how Libya was first discovered to be surrounded by sea, and the next people to make a similar report were the Carthaginians... [who] were frightened by the duration and loneliness of the voyage and turned back." [NOTE: There was a working canal, but it was filled back in. It can probably be found by digging a north-south trench

This paragraph is commonly cited as evidence that someone sailed around Africa in the 5th century BC. But why did Herodotus say the journey took two and a half years? In Roman times (300 years later) we see ships going from Egypt to Italy in 10 to 20 days (the shorter voyage is sail with rowers assisting). It is about 12x the distance to sail around Africa, and this works out to between 4 and 8 months. They would have also sailed through virgin fisheries and come with things to trade. Here the Herodotus gazette, the ancient news media, is feeding the outside world propaganda making exploration and trade seem extremely difficult. They are saying, "Don't even bother to try to compete with the Mideast's monopoly on intercontinental trade."

Pliny
"It is madness [to attempt] to measure the world, and publish these [sea exploration] attempts."

Ptolemy's geography was another act of disinformation. Its maps and place names don't correspond to reality.

Heraclitus 14
"Now that we can travel anywhere, we no longer take the poets and myth-makers for sure witnesses about disputed facts."

Ne plus ultra
The common Latin phrase ne plus ultra = not further beyond, was reportedly inscribed on the pillars of Hercules at the straights of Gibraltar at the western sphinx. This suggests that 'ulterior' motives are the will to go around the Sphinx Mafia.

Diodorus, 5.38.3
"Since ancient times, the Phoenicians [the Sphinx Mafia] were skilled in making discoveries for their own
Diodorus 5.20.1
"Since ancient times the Phoenicians have continually journeyed for trade. They have established numerous colonies in Libya [Africa] and no fewer in the western regions of Europe [Spain and France]. Since their undertaking worked as intended, they acquired enormous riches, and began to sail beyond the Pillars of Hercules [straights of Gibraltar], in the sea which mean call [the Atlantic/Atlantis] Ocean."

Disinformation from Carthage
There is also the disinformation tale of Carthaginian Hanno or Himilco who sailed out of Mer Cadiz Sphinx and explored the Atlantic ocean. This expedition consisted of sixty ships of fifty oars each (3,000 oars), and 30,000 men (10 to an oar, too many men) to explore the west coast of Africa. They encountered thick fog, seaweed that slowed movement, sea monsters, inhospitable Ethiopians, Troglodyte men who ran faster than horses, savage men clothed in animal skins who threw rocks and hindered landing, a large land of fire impassable due to heat. There is also mention of the Lix river and the Lixi•te (the "dissolved•you") tribe.

Sometimes a TRANSPARENT LIE says more about the truth than a "historical" statement.

Who said this?
These tales of a dangerous Atlantic/Atlantis ocean clearly came from somebody. Who could it have been except the Mideast, the desperate land of no resources trying to keep the Europeans from sailing around them to Asia? And this was a very real threat because Vasco Da Gama did in fact sail around them. And the Portuguese caused immense economic hardship to the Mideast around the year 1500.

Communicate out in the open symbolically.
In the following, bear in mind that Gr. aristo = the best, highest or tallest. And Thr•asy•bulus breaks down as Gr.thur=sacrifice, kill, burn, destroy + asy=us + Gr. boule=the will, or a directive

"Thrasybulus invited the [messenger] to walk with him from the city to a field where corn was growing. As he passed through the cornfield, continually asking questions about why the messenger had come to him from Corinth, he kept cutting off and killing all the tallest and best stalks of corn which he could see, until the finest and best-grown part of the crop [generation] was ruined. In this way he went right through the field, and then sent the messenger off without a word. On his [the messenger's] return to Corinth, Periander was eager to hear what advice Thrasybulus had given, and the man replied that he had not given any at all, adding that he was surprised a being sent to visit such a person, who was evidently mad and a wanton destroyer of his own property. Then he described what he had seen Thrasybulus do. Peri•ander seized the point at once; it was perfectly plain to him that Thrasybulus recommended the murder of all the people in the city who were outstanding in influence or ability. He took this advice, and from that time forward, there was no crime against the Corinthians that he did not commit." H5.92 [Here we see the parasite explaining how to communicate in secret, but out in the open, talking above the flock. Also, it seems that they were at times killing the best part of their host population.]

What treachery
Here we see the treachery of the Mideast, at least the ancient Mideast:

1) They hide their ideas in symbolism that is both watery and without logical metaphor for the host. So they can communicate right out in the open if they share enough common culture. Who would want to kill our brightest? Why?

2) Thrasybulus, says to murder all the outstanding, smart, or upright people in a town. With all the mavericks of the flock gone, they others of the become incapable of doing anything but going along with the flock. This makes it much easier for their shepherds to lead 'their flock'.

3) All over the world, the tallest stalks of corn in human society have been repeatedly cut down by Brothers, at least since Herodotus 2400 years ago.
Seneca, On the Tranquility of the mind (5)
"Can you find a city in a more miserable state than Athens when the 30 Tyrants were dismembering it? They murdered 1300 of the city, all the best men..."

FERI TAIL, the only part of the DRAGON or de•our•gonos that you see.

Herodotus is a gazette, or a gaze at.
Here in Herodotus and the other Mideast gaze•ats, we see the Brothers, the wise guys publishing their shared culture. Here our parasite's tactical guides are published out in the open and disguised as history, literature, philosophy, religion, which were never real, except as guidebooks for parasitism, a purpose that makes them fascinating when viewed from that perspective.

Also GAZETTE appears to come from G•zet or Gr. zetein=to seek Today curiously, the Mid East's main font of propaganda is called Al Gazeera, (supposedly the island in Arabic).

Why the gazettes
I get smarter reading them. It is probably the same for the brothers. This is probably what they are for.

Understanding gazettes
I normally read the Penguin version and if the passage is in doubt, I then consult another translation, say Oxford or Loeb, if the latter is available. New and more literal translations of the ancient works should be published as mouse-over annotated texts. All works from before the year 1700 shall be put on a universal library of 64megs in PDF format and shared around.

Matrix things are named for their matrix purpose
The name Thr•asy•bulus means Our•sacrifice•pull and he was involved with the sacrifice pull of the brightest. Names that are associated with the characteristics of the character are a pretty sure sign that the story is a Brotherly feri tale.

Matrix names also identify innies so they don't get mixed up with respect to friendly fire. It also hints at their role.

History is all matrix
History is from Gr. Histos=web + re=ours. So History means "our interpretive web" or "our interpretative matrix." In the matrix films, the matrix is the sum of all human knowledge, culture and reality that our parasite does not reprogr... This was how I came to write the history of the period at which I have now arrived. And since this document met with an extremely favorable reception from Severus himself [the Severus administration actually] as well as from the public, this inspired me and gave me the ambition to write a complete history of Rome. ... [Divinely inspired, came in a dream, approved by government — this hints that this work is the parasite's 'history']

In order
that I might write the whole story from the beginning down to whatever point [the spirit] Fortuna might decree, as a bequest to posterity. Our Lady Fortune has fortified me for my work in reward for the reverent and [even] bashful spirit in which I have approached her. In my weariness and labor, she has restored me with her consoling dreams. She has given me bright hopes for the future and has assured me that I shall live to finish my work and that she will in no way obliterate me [or my work]. She has been assigned to me, it seems, as my guardian angel in this life, and I am in corresponding measure her devotee."

Montesquieu, Persian Letters, c.1721, #128
"'I am delighted to bump into you. I have a great piece of news to tell you. I have just given my [fresh new translation of] Horace to the public.'

'What?', said the mathematician, 'the public has had him for 2000 years.'

'You misunderstand' the other man replied, 'it is a [fresh new] translation of the ancient poet that I have just published. I have spent 20 years doing the translations.'

'What, sir!' said the mathematician, 'Haven't you had a thought for 20 years? Do you speak for others while they think for you?'

'Sir', said the learned man, Surely you must agree that I have done the public a great service by giving it the chance to read a great author.

'That is not quite what I mean. I have as much respect as anyone for the supreme geniuses that you have disfigured. But you will never resemble them, because if you go on translating all the time, nobody will ever translate you. Translations are like copper coins, which are worth the same amount as a gold piece, and indeed are more useful for the majority, but they are always of poor quality and never ring true. You say you want the famous men of the past to live among us again. And I admit that you give them a body, but you cannot give them life. The spirit which might animate them will always be lacking. Why don't you devote yourself instead to the quest for all the great truths which simple calculations enable us to discover every day?"

Knowledge is not just power, it is the only and ultimate power.

Ancient history is what the Arabs wanted to record
If it didn't suit their needs, the parasite's media would not record it. Thus pretty much all of the books we have from the ancient world are Mideast propaganda.

History's 3 main components
Basically, the scribes were not writing events down to preserve what had actually happened, they were writing them down for the following reasons:
1) To change how events were recorded and remembered.
2) To record tactics that needed to be remembered.
3) To provide extraneous facts, deceptions, fools, or Gr. phules=leaves for the tree of knowledge. To fill the minds of the host with worthless trivia, or tree-way.
This is what history is, that is Gr. histos=web, matrix,history. And once we understand history in this context, most of the stories in Herodotus start to make much more sense.

What is the purpose of our media?
We want our media to REVEAL AND PRESERVE THE TRUTH about our world. However, the parasite wants to HIDE AND DESTROY THE TRUTH and to dis*seminate new 'untruths' about our world.

Mr. P is Mr. high-budget
The parasite is not just making money on the film, it is making a lot more money on the propaganda spouted in the film. In fact, the value of manipulating the tree-of-knowledge frequently dwarfs the profit made in the film. So the parasite has a big advantage over everyone else with respect to for-profit media. This is particularly so for the highest budget media that is intended to be seen by "everyone" — For this media will frequently change a number of billion-dollar tree-of-knowledge problems for the parasite at
once.

Anyway, this is why so many of the highest budget films are full of Mideast propaganda. And this is clearly seen in the "Best Picture" films, which are generally full of Mideast propaganda.

**Towing the Party Line**

To toe a line is not to put your toes on a line. Instead think about how a tow truck or tug boat tows. Then think about an opening line, or a line of work. Thus towing the line is like pulling strings. It is people working together, pulling together, as in a tug of war.

**Pull, bull, vul, vil, vile, bule**

All of these words are the same in Brolingo. They all refer to the ex-pull, the de-ex-pull, the de-vils pull of the parasite trying to feed on its host.

**Pace makers**

The people towing the party line frequently do so as pace makers, or pace setters for whole human organism. In ancient times, they acted as a sort of proto news media — And a news media that was largely under the control of the Mideast parasite. Orwell’s Ministry of Truth comes to mind, removing and adding facts out history as needed to suit Big Brother’s agenda.

**What is the party line?**

The Brotherly pace setters need to know what the party line is so they can pull together. They need to communicate so they can pull together — For if only half pull in the opposite direction, their efforts become totally impotent. Gazettes like Herodotus teach the young Brothers how to read the signs broadcast in the ancient media.

**Subtext, subspace, and elephant talk**

Elephants or alien's were once thought not to have vocalizations. However, it was in modern times discovered that they used very low frequency sound, below the range of human hearing to communicate. This is a good metaphor for understanding how the Brothers communicate.

**Can you spot an infomercial when you see one?**

Did you know that the Oedipus Rex infomercial uses oracle religion words 91 times. It uses Apollo, prophet, prophecy, oracle, destiny, fate, omen, doomed, etc 91 times. Later we will explore in greater depth how the Delphic oracle was a back door to Greece’s democratic government, just as the Delphic treasury was a back door to Greece’s economy. ORACLE: Gr. ORA=mouth + K=point + AL=towards.

And in Casablanca, the so-called “best picture” of 1942, we see 10 mentions of Nazi concentration camps in a way that made them look benign. That was another classic infomercial.

**They controlled the media**

Many ancient works are full of nonsense, not because people believed it, but because that is what the people in control of the ancient scribe-based and actor-based media wanted them to see. Then the wise guys all would say the same thing, like a chorus using the ancient version of television to ‘teach the world to sing in perfect harmony.’ And because no other large group was allowed to muster-up and present an opposing opinion on the matter, the Mideast’s propaganda superstition (no matter how absurd) generally became accepted; accepted at least to the point where it is difficult to deny that their believers were the largest group in society. I mean, just look at their self-serving CO2 religion today.

See, the gazettes told the traders what the official story was on all sorts of issues. No matter how absurd, this was where cinnamon came from, and how they got the stuff and why it was so expensive. And many other people would say the same thing. For those thinking of exploring the Atlantic, many gazettes explained why the shouldn’t. Do you deny the wisdom of the ancestors? Thus the empire had great power in creating everything from public opinion to morality, to religions, to political movements, to geography, to science. They could also explain the unexplainable and
get rid of our ideas they wanted to get rid of. This, the tree of knowledge helped feed the land of no resources.

In effect, they were like the body snatchers of the ancient world. They could take our uninformed minds anywhere they reasonably wanted to take them. And frequently, all too frequently, they took us into wars to cause war-time pricing for their imported goods — and to eliminate our smartest and most troublesome.

The powerful ancient media
Through the ancient Herodotus-like media, the Brothers could establish their reality as official. With this power, they could start and alter political movements, define morality and concepts of fairness. They even created a geography that kept people from trying to explore around the monopoly.

Anyway, in ancient times, they invested considerable effort in saying that Cinnamon came from bird's nests and Helen of Troy was a real woman. Today, their puppet company Exxon runs expensive ads telling us why oil is so expensive. The cinnamon comes from high mountain precipices, the oil comes from the equally inaccessible bottom of the ocean. Same bunch of liars living in the same place with no resources.

An attenuated parasite
While the parasite still harms its host, the relationship has attenuated over the millennia.

George Orwell, 1984, P.34
"The Party could thrust its hand into the past and say of this or that event, it never happened .... 'Who controls the past', ran the Party slogan, 'controls the future'"

George Orwell, 1984, P.213
"Since the Party is in full control of all records and in equally full control of the minds of its members, it follows that the past is whatever the Party chooses to make it. ... At all times the Party is in possession of absolute truth."

George Orwell, 1984, P.40
"All history was a palimpsest, scraped clean and reinscribed exactly as often as was necessary. In no case would it have been possible, once the deed was done, to prove that any falsification had taken place. ... Books, also, were recalled and rewritten again and again and were invariably reissued without any admission that any alteration had been made."

George Orwell, 1984, P.97
"The hunting-down and destruction of books had been done with the same thoroughness in the prole quarters as everywhere else. It was very unlikely that there existed anywhere in Oceania a copy of a book printed earlier than 1960."

Arabs rounding up books
In the Islamic world, Arabia routinely annihilates books. This happened to the writings of Rashid Rida, Muhammad al-Amir Al-Husayni al-Sa'ani and Muhammad al-Ghazali. All were liberal Muslim writers. After the Saudi's banned their writings, their books became nearly impossible to find.

The power of print
Except in translated works and anthologies, works today must be identical. Before that, it was much easier to change and re-change books.

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 5
"The Latin there taught was never at any time a living language in the full sense of the term, but, like the Greek from which it was inseparable, a language which 'the classics' had employed."
Maximizing the power of language
Classical Latin was not spoken by the Romans, and ancient Greek was not spoken by the Athenians or the Spartans. These are artificial languages were created to maximize the linguistic power of the foreign Arab parasite race just like Arabic. All three of these languages are the basis of an Mideast religious book, and each of these three Mideast religious books, non-books, said to have been only book people supposedly need.

They hang together or they hand separately
People have always risen up and tried to get rid of the Mafia. They do it today, and they did it 2,400 years ago when Herodotus was supposedly written. Normally this happened when the Mafia got caught thieving, so the Mafia adapted and started hiding its thieving. This required consistent lying on the part of all the mobsters in all the various cities. And this lying wouldn't work if all the wise guys were saying different things. So the Sphinx mob started sending around messages about what they were all going to say — their party line, their new truth to be.

Bodies in the Nile
Before reading the following, imagine a movie where the mafia is dumping bodies in the East River. The bodies were from a rival gang of drug smugglers that were whacked for cheating on the local crime boss.

In fact, gangster movies give us a useful construct for viewing the ancient and not so ancient Middle-East shipping monopoly. The Sphinx Mafia 'ran' all the towns in the ancient Mediterranean. Nobody else traded between cities, plying the high seas, because it was their turf. The Sphinx Mafia didn't like anyone cheating on their rackets, and they ran all the rackets, in all the towns of the Middle-Earth Sea. Anybody who went into competition would suffer accidents or piracy, just like on the Red Sea.

Herodotus, 2.86
"Mummification is a distinct profession" [There are three types of mummification, expensive, middle and cheap. In the expensive process the organs, and brain are removed and the body cavity] is then thoroughly cleansed and washed out, first with palm wine and again with an infusion of pounded spices [which are imported and expensive]. After that it [the body] is filled with pure bruised myrrh, cassia, and every other [expensive imported] aromatic substance with the exception of frankincense, and sewn up again, after which the body is placed in natrum." [baking soda, sodium bicarbonate]

Herodotus, 2.87
"When for reasons of expense, the second quality [of mummification] is called for, the treatment is different; no cuts are made and the intestines are not removed, but oil of cedar is injected with a syringe into the body." [Mention of a syringe 2400 years ago should be noted. The hypodermic syringe was supposedly invented in the 1800s.]

Herodotus, 2.88
"The third method, used for embalming the bodies of the poor, is simply to clear out the intestines with a purge and keep the body in natrum for seventy days."

Herodotus, 2.89
"If anyone, either Egyptian or a foreigner, is found drowned in the river or killed by a crocodile, there is the strongest obligation upon the people of the nearest town to have the body embalmed in the most elaborate [and expensive] manner and buried in a[n expensive] consecrated burial place; no one is allowed to touch the body except the priests of the Nile - not even relatives or friends; the priests alone prepare it for burial with their own hands and place it in the tomb, as if it were something more sacred than the body of a man."

Judging from that last paragraph, visitors had noticed numerous bodies in the Nile, both Egyptians and foreigners, many of which were partially eaten by crocodiles. The visitors went home and talked, and
word got out; something that was potentially a problem for the world's dirtiest secret. This section was the rationalization that made the problem go away.

The implication is that the villagers ignored the bodies because they didn't want to force their whole town pay for the royal embalming, which probably cost a small fortune. So everyone just sort of ignored the bodies. In another section, Herodotus infers that these are the bodies of men unable to feed their families with proper food and forced to go hunting dangerous crocodiles. All were in fact cheating on the Ishtar, the spirit of the land of no resources.

Here we have a lie that says a great deal about the truth. We can easily imagine that the ancient Sphinx government of was throwing cheaters and smugglers to the crocodiles as spectacle and deterrent. Either than or they had their hands bound and they were pulled across the crocodile pit. Or perhaps the Wise guys were eating them.

See, by being a snake and snaking, or sneaking a little trade through, just a little bite, through the Mideast trade dam, they were ruining the business that fed the entire Mideast. If enough people took a bite of the forbidden fruit, there would be a flood of trade, and prices would collapse. The milk and honey would then dry up, and the Mideast people would lose their beautiful garden of Eden or garden of eating.

This incidentally compares to how the Egyptian Mamelukes (r. 1250 - 1517) would crucify Sphinx cheaters on the back of a camel. Then they would parade the cheater through the streets of Cairo, each step agony. The Mamelukes would also saw people in half and parade each part on the back of a camel. Mamluk means 'those who are owned. Saladin incidentally was a Mamluk.

Sobek
The spice smugglers were thrown to SOBEK/SEBEK, or Gr. SOUCHOS the Egyptian Crocodile god, often depicted as a crocodile-headed man wearing a solar disk with a uraeus cobra and a pair of horns (Gr. Keras) indicating that he is a deity. The poor SOB's or SLOBS would often be SOBBING, begging for their lives. In most Slavic languages, SOBAKA means dog. SHRUB is supposed to be from Arabic s'ariba = to drink, although it looks like not•Arab.

*Herodotus, 2.69*
"Some Egyptians revere the crocodile [the avenger of Sphinx cheaters] as a sacred beast ; others do not, but treat it as an enemy. The strongest belief in its sanctity is to be found in Thebes [where the business-temple and treasury of Egypt were located] and near Lake Moeris [in the Fayum, near the town of crocodilopolis / krokodilopolis ]; in these places they keep a particular type of crocodile, which they tame, putting rings made of glass or gold into its ears and bracelets round its front feet [This sounds like a man], and giving it special food [live cheaters] and ceremonial offerings [public spectacles to show what happens if you don't follow the rules.] In fact, while these creatures are alive they treat them with every kindness, and, when they die, embalm them and bury them in sacred tombs" [Because they are in fact men]

The devil's indictment (in its own words)
The best way to see what the land of no resources has been doing to the world is to read their own coded gazettes disguised as literature and other things. These documents, once we know how to decipher them amount to what I would call "The Devil's indictment, in its own words."

Ancient BBS boards
Now normally, and for no real reason, these works are assumed to come from individual authors, like Herodotus, Plutarch and Tacitus. However, the excerpts and interpretations that follow should make it clear that they are an ancient version of a circulating bulletin board, a circulating letter, or a chain letter, all to further the interests of the land of no resources.

Herodotus as primer
Here we will start with some excerpts from what appears to be a primer for the young bros, the Histories of Herodotus, a gazette that seems to have more low hanging fruit than the others.

**Herodotus, 7.239**

The true meaning of Sin•cerity

"As the danger of discovery was great, there was only one way in which he could devise to get the message through. It was by scraping the wax off a pair of wooden folding tablets, writing on the wood underneath what Xerxes intended to do, and then covering the message over with wax again. In this way the tablets, being apparently blank, would cause no trouble with the guards along the road. When the message reached its destination, no one was able to guess the secret until, as I understand, Cleomenes' daughter Gorgo, [Gorge, narrow gorge, George = sphinx] who was the wife of Leonidas [Gr. leon=lion + idas = ideas], divined it and told the others that, if they scrape the wax off, they would find something written on the wood underneath."

T.E. Lawrence, Seven Pillars of Wisdom, Ch. 5

"They communicated by means of old retainers of the family, men above suspicion, who went up and down the Hejaz Railway, carrying letters in sword-hilts, in cakes, sewn between the soles of sandals, or in invisible writings on the wrappers of harmless packages." [This is disinformation about how the Arabs actually communicate out in the open publishing their secrets for all to see — simply talking above the dumb animals.]

Kabbalistic ritual relies on 4 layers of meaning

Peshat - simple direct meaning
Remez - hints
Derash - inquiry or seek
Sod - secret or mystery inner meaning

Test questions

Here we imagine the older brothers asking questions to the young broods/ bloods: "Remember when they concealed Xerxes' intentions under the wax?

1) Q: How did Gorgo know that the message was under the wax? A: Well, they said that she divined this, but it actually seemed a pretty obvious place to hide a message.

2) Q: So you don't like this way of sending secret messages. What is wrong with it? A: It is too obvious. And if they find the writing underneath, it will be enough evidence to torture all involved for information. It is also hard to tell if your message has been intercepted.

3) Q: What is so important about keeping Xerxes' intentions a secret? A: If they know his intentions he will lose the element of surprise. They will be able to take countermeasures before he gets there and will be a stronger adversary as a consequence.

Here we start seeing the Herodotus gazette as a sort of training guide or catalogue of techniques for operating in the land of the infidel. We also see a way to test the young Brothers and gauge how smart they are.

A library of classics out in the open

Books written in another language would make you look like an outsider. Better to blend in and have 'classics' and 'literature' on your bookshelf, books beyond question as ordinary classics. Sincere incidentally refers to Brotherly messages that are broadcast out in the open and are not even covered in wax.

The best hiding place

When the parasite hides things in the open it frequently uses the sacred and the profane. Part they hide under the sacred church and part they hide under profane act.

Arabs by any other name
Herodotus like most ancient writers was supposedly from the Eastern Mediterranean. He was Herodotus of Halicarnassus, a port town between Rhodes and Samos on the west coast of Turkey. Halicarnassus is Gr. hals=salt + Gr. Carne=meat, or salted meat. See, the Brothers would metaphorically salt the meat history, hanging it up in the sun for all to see, to be cured, or Ak- your-ed, taught your way. This way, the meat of history will be delicious and valuable to them, instead of a stinking corpse. And notably, CURING applies to two specific and disparate things, fixing a problem and salting meat. Herodotus does both of those things for the Arabians.

History: Written by the invisible 3rd party
History is not so much written by the victor; as is widely thought, but by an invisible third party, the desperate Mideast interests seeking to preserve their 'grand illusion' by carefully preserving the meat of history in a way that allows their parasitism to live on.

See, history is actually mankind's parasite re-writing humanity's group memories and group mind in a way that will keep the parasitic activities invisible, or at least deniable. And it is just what so many parasitic microorganisms do with the immune systems of their host animals. They impair the host's immune system, so it can not recognize the parasite, and in so doing, the parasite often opens the host to a number of other added diseases that are far worse than the blood they suck.

Based on the subject matter, Herodotus is widely dated to 430 - 415 BC. However, it is entirely possibility that Herodotus was 'published' some decades or even centuries later to 'correctly preserve history,' changing it actually, so that it benefitted the Mideast.

Why is history written a generation later?
It is the strangest thing the way our courts give daily journals so much credibility in court — but when it comes to history, we wait a generation or two to start the serious publishing of what happened.

There are rationalizations of course, but all are ring hollow and seem a bit lame. Perhaps the explanation that makes the most sense is that this cooling off period gives the people writing history sufficient freedom in interpreting events so as to record events in a way that is friendly to the parasite.

See, if history begins to be written say 35 years later, not only are most of the important high-ranking figures dead, but the youngest adults of the period would be 55 years old when the first gentle bending of events is was published. This greatly lowers the host society's allergic response to the parasite's changes, sometimes huge changes to our group memories. Waiting allows our parasite to get away with much more history changing.

Why do we allow our parasite to write our history? How can we leave the historical truth to their false anarchy? How can we leave our public historical perceptions to privately funded pseudo-historical films? Funny how we let people with money and the inclination re-present our all important history, what a back door to our democracy that is.

The real 1%'ers
Our parasite is a group spirit that is not interested in the truth, but one that seeks more lies. It is not interested in helping humanity to see in an accurate way, it wants to perpetuate the old interpretive matrix. Our parasite is not interested in accelerating the evolutionary progress of mankind, nor helping to end human suffering. Our parasite is only interested in its own agenda, how to make sure that its 0.1% of the world's population dominates the other 99.9% as completely and thoroughly as possible. And it will hold this believe whether the world has 7 billion people or only 7 million once again.

Of coleague and colleges
When A, B, C, D, E, F, G, etc. all praise one another, they all rise in status thanks to their mutual support.

Nearly all ancient thinkers were Middle Eastern
It is worth noting that none of the Homeric poets actually came from mainland Greece. All seven (that we know of) were from Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and points east. In fact, despite the popular conception of Athens and Rome as pinnacles of ancient civilization, these two cities produced only perhaps 15 - 20% of the
"great" ancient thinkers we know of.

Also, before during and after the heyday of Rome, Greek speakers from the Eastern Mediterranean dominated the ancient world intellectually and culturally. Just to name a few: Pythagoras of Samos, Archimedes (who fought with Carthage), Thales of Miletus, Euclid of Alexandria, Anaximander of Miletus, Heraclitus of Ephesus, Epicurus of Samos, Zeno of Cyprus, Diogenes of Babylon, Galen of Pergamum, Hippocrates of Cos, Strabo of Amaseia (Turkey), Herodotus (Turkey), Homer (Ionia) and many more, including 1005 of all Biblical figures were from the Eastern Mediterranean.

Where's the Mideast history
The reason we have such a distorted picture of the ancient world comes from our media. There are so many books and shows about Rome, Greece and Egypt and so few about the equally great and also well excavated civilizations of the ancient Arabia, greater Arabia including Iraq and turkey. Funny how there are so many films about Greece and Rome and so few about the ancient Mideast. Perhaps someone has nurtured this state of affairs, helping some branches of the tree of knowledge grow, while "pruning back" others.

Athenaeus, Wise men at dinner, 157b
"Meleager said that Homer was Syrian"

St. Clement of Alexandria, Stromata, 1.66
"Most people think that Homer was Egyptian."

Troy was the capital of Troad

Dardanelles
Euripides, Rhesus, 230
"lend your aid to Dardanus' people, o all-powerful one, who built the ancient walls of Troy"

Homer
In the ILLI•AD, the Hellenic Greeks go AD=towards the ILLI. The Hellens or Greeks attacked ILLIUM, now called Troy (terr•oi), at the mouth of the Dardanelles at the choke point between the Mediterranean and Black sea. At the great battle, we imagine that many men lost their ILIUM=entrails. We also imagine that many an ILIUM=pelvis/ass was kicked. In fact, in the Iliad we see hundreds of pages of blood-and-guts or blood-and-ILIUM story-telling.

In the ODYSSEY (the tale of the ODIOUS SEA), we see ODYSSEUS, a great man, legendary for his bravery, strength and resourcefulness. And what is an ODE, but a cautionary tale, a tale of woe and ODIOUS circumstance. And Gr. HODOS= way, and it is pronounced the same as ODE, so it seems that this myth/mouth/tale was one a path of woe.

Odysseus confronted many mythical obstacles that killed all his original crew. Of his many men, Odysseus alone managed to returned home alive. Here we have a tale that both keeps would-be business competitors at home in fear, and also explains why Greek traders are always disappearing. In the Odyssey we see:

1. A scylla monster with "...twelve flapping feet and six necks enormously long, and at the end of each neck a horrible head with three rows of teeth set thick and close, full of black death."
2. A giant man eating plant and a giant cyclops.
3. The Gorgon Medusa who turns people to stone who gaze upon her.
4. Lotus (opium) eaters, who lived in Libya=Africa and cast sleep on all who inhaled the 'fragrance.' Later, when the lotus eaters awoke, they would only want to eat the lotus again and fall into a sleep with nice dreams. They could not stop, apparently because they had become addicted to lotus (opium). The use of 'fragrance' here should be noted as it seems to apply to the sensation one gets from smelling opiated hashish smoke.
5. Odysseus finds the Sirens "...who bewitch everyone who comes near them with their siren's song. If any man innocently came near and heard their voice, he would never see home again, never
again see wife and children running to greet him with joy.... There in a meadow is a great heap of bones, mouldering bodies and withering skins." Odysseus incidentally was warned about the sirens by Kirke, pronounced like Captain Kirk, meaning circle or ring. Sirens are sire'ns, or children. Their song is "feed me see more".

**Helen of Troy: The theft of Hellenic Greece**

Starting around 1150BC, we read of amphibious attacks by the "Sea People" in the eastern Mediterranean, particularly with respect to the Mycenaean Greek 'empire'. These Sea People or Kaska would show up in boats and massacre or enslave entire towns. On top of this, archeologists observe that some 90% of all towns in Greece and the Eastern simply disappeared. And this appears to be the root of the word decimate. This event is also known as the "Bronze-age Collapse", for it lead to the beginning of the "Greek Dark Ages".

Now it took some centuries for the Greeks to come back, but by 780, it appears that they attacked ILLIUM on the Dardanelles, the Bosporus near Constantinople and present-day Istanbul, the choke point for trade with the Black Sea, the Danube and all of Russia and Ukraine the eternal bread-basket of Europe. And around the 700s BC, Gold starts to circulate in Athens, so we surmise that the Greeks remembered how the ILLI had stolen Hellenic Greece from them. We imagine that they had legends which protected them, and this is how we must understand Homer.

Now lets now look at the abduction of HELEN, the queen of HELLHENIC Greece by PARIS ruler of PERSIA. Are we talking about the abduction of one woman by one man, or is Helen really HELLAS (Greece) and PARIS really PERSIA? (The old term for Persia was Persis or Fars)

Did Greece launch a thousand ships for one woman and the gold that Paris and his men carried off? Or did the Persian nation come to Hellenic Greece and kill everyone?

And if Hellen is a actually a nation impersonized as a woman, isn't all the Media that depicts Hellen as a woman really Arab propaganda?

**The theft of Hellenic Greece: Still a valid lesson**

We also know from the grave goods buried in Greek graves (Tholos) at various soil strata and ages, that Mycenaean Greece, prior to the Greek Dark Ages (1150 - 820 BC) experienced decades of overvalued currency just like the West today. Apparently 'High-quality' Greek goods were overvalued, and conversely, commodity imports and low end manufactured goods were undervalued. And this is notably similar to the the global economy today — with the free lands making over-valued goods and the slave lands making under-valued goods.

Thus the Greek economy became hollowed out and dependent on cheap imports from 'Persia'. At some point there may have been a tsunami crisis which accelerated Greece's decline. This would have been followed by the amphibious attacks by the so-called Sea People who massacred or enslaved everyone who was left. The result was that from around 1150BC until the late 800s BC, we see the Greek Dark ages, with over 90% of the towns in the Greek Peloponnesse simply disappearing.

The Greeks seem to have blamed the people of ILLIUM for these attacks, and they seem to have developed oral legends about Persian (br•zion) treachery and how they stole all the gold and even Hellas (Greece) itself. Then by the 800s when Greece was recovering from the slaughter, these cautionary tales would have become a big problem for the parasite. After all, it had to use the same tricks to parasitize the outside world again.

So in the late 800s BC, we see the advent of the Homeric propaganda 'Poets.' These poets went from town to town, retelling the cautionary tales that protected Greece. But as nothing was written down and fixed, they changed the stories, slowly adding new parts and leaving out other damaging parts. They changed words and names into other words, or nonsensical synonyms, and they personified Persia as a king named Paris, while personifying Hellas (Greece) as Helen. It is also notable that around this time, in the late 800s BC, we see the Greeks borrow a phonetic alphabet. Perhaps some people decided to defend their collective memories.

Now I argue that the historical propaganda process is still happening today; that Mideast money is today still buying high budget propaganda films that vividly personify Helen of Hellas as one woman and Paris of Persia as one man. And this is not harmless, because Helen is really the symbol of the
West's beautiful economy of more and better — This if we do nothing, is destined to be carried off by parasitic Mideast interests, just as it was in the 1200s BC.

The Odious Seas of Odysseus
Perhaps the attacks of the "Sea People" were impersonized as Odysseus, to cover up the list of cities that these "Sea People", destroyed. These evil attacks were replaced with other evils that are harmless if you stay home, evils like the sirens and the lotus eaters.

Odysseus and the 12 labors of Hercules
In thinking about the Odyssey and the 12 labors of Hercules it is so easy to confuse the two. I think it is because these two works were once one record of a people that went around the Middle Sea doing things to kill or subdue the locals.

   There were probably many places and the large number was a problem for the Mideast "poets" the myth twisters, so they split the story in two. They also probably doubled the adulteration rate as well.
   Now 12 towns became the 12 labors of Hercules — for the capital cities of the 12 tribes. After all, Hercules does get the golden apples of the Hesperides at Gibraltar, and this was certainly a capital.
   Odysseus on the other hand probably got the other towns or regions that were destroyed. And while the 12 tribes part could not shrink because it was numbered, the Odysseus part could shrink and it may have once contained many dozens of towns that the Mideast slaughtered or enslaved.

The Scam•ander river
Troy was on the Scamander river or Ιν•αχυς river, just opposite the tip of the Gallipoli peninsula. It is the only river to flow into the salt-water Bosporus. In Euripides Electra, it is called "the city that Dardanus founded", at the Dardanelles, the narrow strait between Europe and Asiatic Turkey, in ancient times called the Hellespont, or the Hellen's•pontus, the bridge to Hellas/Greece.

Hellen II by Euripides (d. 406BC) 437-480
In this play we see Helen, daughter of Zeus, portrayed as two real women, both in Egypt. One is the real queen, and the other is a false one in a cave by the seashore.

Euripides, Iphigenia in Tauris, 521
"Iphigenia: And Helen? Has Menelaus taken Helen back?  
Orestes: Yes, to the sorrow of a noble man.  
Iphigenia: She has brought me sorrow too. Where is she now?  
Orestes: Gone back with him to Sparta.  
Iphigenia: How I hate the name of Helen! How all Hellas hates it!"

Euripides, Helen, 12
"When she [Helen] came to a marriageable age, they changed her name to Theo•noe, [theon] for she understood all things that…. divination can foretell."

Aeschylus, d. 456BC, Agamemnon, 1483
"Chorus: Helen the wild, maddening Helen. One for the many, the thousand lives you murdered under Troy. Now you are crowned with this consummate wealth, the blood that lives in memory, glistens age to age. Once in the halls she walked and she was war, angel of war, angel of agony, lighting men to death.  
Clytaemnestra: Pray no more for death, broken as you are. And never turn your wrath on her, call her the scourge of men, the one alone who destroyed myriad Greek lives — Helen, the grief that never heals."

Euripides, Helen, 272
"Again, the gods have torn me from my father's land  
And made me live among barbarians. I have no kin  
And therefore live as a slave although my birth was free
All Barbary is slave except a single man."

**Euripides, Iphigenia in Tauris, 10-17**
"Where Agamemnon's fleet, his thousand ships from Hellas
Waited to exact revenge from Troy
For the wrong done to Menelaus through the loss of Helen.
But a storm came up, and than another storm
And neither sea nor wind would favor Agamemnon.
So he asked Calchas, the fortune teller to consult the flame."

[Sometimes the propaganda is densely intertwined. Here we have propaganda reinforcing the idea that Helen is one woman, then next, we have dangerous seas propaganda, then we have fortune teller propaganda.]

**Christopher Marlowe, Helen of Troy, 5.2.89-116**
"To glut the longing of my heart's desire
That I may have unto my love
That heavenly Helen which I recently saw
Whose sweet embraces extinguish my clearness
Those thoughts that do dissuade me from my vow
And keep my vow I made to Lucifer.

... Was this the face that launched a thousand ships
And burned the tall towers of Ilium [Troy]?
Sweet Helen, make me immortal with a kiss.
Her lips suck forth my soul: see where it flies.
Come, Helen, come, give me my soul again.
>>>>
Here will I dwell, for heaven is in those lips
And all is dross that is not Helena
I will be Paris, and for love of thee

[Paris was the Persian king that abducted Helen of Hellas, the Greek word for Greece.]
**Instead of Troy shall Wittenberg be sacked**
[Martin Luther began the Protestant reformation in Wittenberg in 1517.]
**And I will combat with weak Menelaus** [Helen's husband the king]

And wear thy colors on my plumed crest.
Yea, I will wound Achilles in the heel
And then return to Helen for a kiss.

Oh, thou art fairer than the evening's air
Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars.
Brighter art thou than flaming Jupiter."

[Pardon the tangent, but in Plautus Amphlytryon (lines 282 and 289) it also seems as if Jupiter was the sun god, and a god of truth. So apparently, Jupiter was a Roman sun god, the god of light, truth, honesty, and goodness. If so, this is a big thing because the Romans thought they were fighting for democracy and openness and justice... like the Americans in say Vietnam, Iraq, or Afghanistan.

Here we wonder if perhaps Saturn was Jupiter's opposite, or darkness. After all Saturnalia (the forerunner of Christmas) was celebrated near enough to the winter solstice when it is darkest, and Jupiter's wife was Juno seems like the month of June, almost at the summer solstice, when the sun is brightest. From here, satire looks like the parasite's voice dark comedy. And remember that Roman Jupiter = Gr. Zeus]]

Next Herodotus will reinforce the notion that Helen of Hellenic Greece was one woman and Paris of Persia was one man. Imagine if the opposite was true. People would then have started asking if all those ancient tales of kings and queens were also likewise really tales of wars, and endless string of wars to
push up prices for Mideast imports; and to leave the Mideast's host, its "House of War" in perennial political disarray, vulnerable to Mideast machinations.

**Herodotus, 2.112**  [Says Herodotus] "I questioned the [Egyptian] priests about the story of Helen, and they told me in reply that Paris was on his way home from Sparta with his stolen bride, when [a storm blew him off course and he landed in Egypt] on the beach was the temple, which still exists, dedicated to Heracles [Hercules], and in connection with it there is a very ancient custom, which has remained unaltered to my day. If a runaway slave takes refuge in this shrine and allows the sacred marks, which are the sign of his submission [like Islam's submission] to the service of the god [of the Mideast], to be set upon his body, his master, no matter who he is, cannot lay hands on him. Now some of Paris' servants found out about this and, wishing to get him into trouble, deserted, and fled as suppliants to the temple and told against him the whole story of his abduction of Helen and his wicked treatment of Menelaus [Helen's husband, the Greek king].

A dispatch [was sent] to Proteus at Memphis  [Proteus, a minor sea god, had the power of prophecy but would assume many different forms to avoid giving prophecies to others.] 'A Trojan stranger (the message ran) has arrived here from Greece, where he has been guilty of an awful crime: First he seduced the wife of his host, then carried her off together with a great deal of valuable property; and now stress of weather has forced him to land on this coast. Are we to let him sail away again in possession of his stolen goods, or should we confiscate them?' Proteus answered: 'No matter who it is that has committed this crime against his friend, arrest him and send him to me, that I may hear what he can say for himself.' [The Egyptians] accordingly arrested Paris, and held his ships, and took both him and Helen to Memphis [Cairo], together with the stolen property and the servants who had taken sanctuary in the temple. On their arrival Proteus asked Paris who he was and where he had come from, and Paris gave him his name and all the details of his family and a true account of voyage; but when he was further asked how he had got possession of Helen, then, instead of telling the truth, he began to vacillate, until the runaway servants convicted him of lying and told the whole story of the crime."

Judging from the amount of effort someone spends personifying Helen and Peris as real people, the whole Helen of Troy story has always been questioned. It would appear that in Herodotus' time, people were going around saying that the story of Helen and Peris was a big lie. But here in the Herodotus gazette, we see a highly sophisticated muddling. Herodotus calls Paris a REAL MAN TELLING A LIE, instead of a FICTIONAL MAN THAT IS A LIE. This distinction is mildly confusing even to the literate people of today — Imagine how confusing it was 2400 years ago when it was handwritten on a scroll, and read by the semi-literate bumpkins of the day.

And in case you missed the point, Herodotus took a fictional character that was said to be a lie and turned him into a real man who was a liar, thus reinforcing the interpretation of the Helen story as one of one man stealing one woman, instead of Greece being stolen by Persia, also known as the land of no resources.

Here we see how a well crafted story close to the truth can inoculate or muddle the truth. After this tale, all the semi-literates just nodded in agreement when they heard Helen, Paris and lie together in one sentence.

**Cassandra:** The story of Paris and Helen is a lie  
**Semi-literate townie:** "Everyone knows Paris is a liar."

**Cassandra:** "No, the whole story of Paris and Helen is a big fat lie, you don't understand!"

**Semi-literate townie:** "Yes, everyone knows Paris is a big fat liar, a poet came to our village and read it to us."

Today we write things down to record and to remember them, and we tend to think of this process from the standpoint of individuals. But the most important difference between oral and written cultures is about the way whole societies/cultures remember things. Illiterate societies have a vague sort of cultural memory, and this can be easily muddled and eroded by the single mindedness of the land of no resources over a couple generations. The story of Odious Rex is a great example. This cautionary tale of the Sphinx Mafia is barely comprehensible and the name has been changed to the nonsense of Oedipus
Euripides, Hecabe, 992-1010
"Hecabe: The gold he brought from Troy, is it safe?"
"Polymestor: Safe in my place, closely guarded…"
"Polymestor: Is there some mark to find it by?"
"Hecabe: Yes, there is a black rock jutting out above the ground."
[The reality of the stolen gold reinforces the impersonization too.]

Euripides, Hecabe, 1147
"When Hecabe found out that her son was dead, and lured me here with tales of the gold treasure of Priam's family, still buried under Troy's ruins. So that nobody else might know, she brought me alone into the tent." [This play also contains an explanation for what happened to the gold that Troy supposedly stole.]

Pisi-stratus and the Homer religion
We read that around 560 BC, a party named Pisi-stratus (= floors strata) established a sort of benevolent tyranny in Athens. He and his son (or they and the subsequent party) named Hippias (=horse=Brotherly administration) ruled on and off until 510BC when Hippi-as was driven out of power. (Gr. Hippi=horses, and the final -as is silent, like in French.)

Anyway, these two turned Homer and a number of other early Greek works into a sort of a state religion or state dogma complete with mandatory education in these 'classics.' This same state religion then went on to become the basis of the Hellenic culture spread around the ancient Mediterranean, finally written down around 150 BC, and 'canonized,' by the Alexandrian librarian Arist-archus of Samothrace, (Arist=best + Arcon= Ruler). Samothrace is an island near ILLIUM/ Troy/ Istanbul.

Try reading a few random pages of Homer, or any 'Greek' mythology. Then try to imagine living your life with Greek Mythology as your religion. It is absurd, and it never worked. The subject matter is simply not appropriate. From this standpoint, we can view Homer as an accidental religion. This is a religion that came about as an unintended byproduct of propaganda poets sanitizing Greece's troublesome oral legends. about the total slaughter of the Bronze Age Collapse.

Anyway once the singing, "guitar"-playing, propaganda bards had dissolved and twisted Greece's oral legends into nonsense, they discovered that a steady diet of nonsense, Homeric nonsense, and song, was in itself a useful tool for mental enslavement. They found that their most devoted fans had minds filled with the lyrics of this nonsense, and this interfered with their ability to think for themselves, especially about things that fit in with some imaginary scene from the song and dance media.

But how to get all of Greece to become fans of the poets? Well, that is where Pisistratus and Hippias came in. Their state-sponsored Homeric education made Homer into the "wisdom of their ancestors" even if it started out as a bunch of real stories twisted to the boundary of nonsense by the parasite.

Cicero, De Republica, 44
"he is also surrounded by armed guards, as was Pisistratus in Athens"

Aristophanes, The Birds, c.400BC, 215
"Through leafy glades comes the purely sound
reaching the house of Zeus
where golden-haired Apollo
listens and answers your prayers
strumming his ivory lyre [guitar]
leading the chorus of the gods
and from these immoral lips comes as one harmonious voice
the divine chorus of the gods"

**Euripides, Heracles, c.420 BC, 348**

"Notes of joy blend with the tearful lyrics
When Apollo’s voice rings out
With his golden guitar-pick
He rouses rich music from his kithara [guitar]
I will also chant/sing the praises
Of the one who entered the dark underworld
(whether I name him the son of Zeus or amphi•tr•on)
and honor his efforts with a song
For the praise of his noble deeds
Is the glory of the dead"

**The power of myth**

I think that Joseph Campbell's work is mostly disinformation. To me, the true power of myth has little to do with psychology, art, anthropology, or culture. To me, MYTH is just our parasite's mouth (Remember, semitic languages have no particular vowels, all are interchangeable), the MOUTH that must be fed, and the mouth full of lies.

From this standpoint, most myth (and religion) was created by our parasite in its efforts to alter our cultures and make them easier to parasitize. Most myth is the parasite's mouth for the host society. So myth and religion is all mostly the lies of the de•ex•pull, or devil.

Now here is a profoundly important question for the true believer: Is your Koran/ Bible from the Mideast, the land of no resource? Does it not place your society under a Mideast operated religious establishment? Is this book the word of god, or is it the work of the Mideast d'ex•pull? [Semitic languages also mix up Gs and Hs so German = Herman or Hermes.

**Herodotus: A secret primer on myth creation**

Herodotus is clearly a Mideast primer on myth creation, a secret primer veiled in secret symbolism. Here is clear evidence that the Mideast has been scheming to insert customs into the outside world. Once you see this, how can you have any faith in any Mideast prophets or their religions? How can you have faith in a religion that burns or once burned Arabian incense as their expensive sacrament.

**Only men need your money**

Why does god need you to buy expensive Arabian incense? Why does god need you to give his church a share of your income? How do you know that your religions is right and all the other religions wrong? How can you believe 2000 or even 1300 year old writings? Do you realize the teachings of both Jesus and Mohammed were not written down until over a century after each had died? How can you believe a religion that by its own admission was not written down by anyone who actually met your supposed prophet? And what sort of omnipotent being would be so vain and petty as to create sub-beings to worship him.

Do you believe in an omnipotent creator? I don't believe in a creator, and I never for a moment have believed in one. On the other hand, I clearly see an ancient, secretive and deceptive culture from a land of absolutely no resources. I see men who did what they did to, in order to survive, and I see hugely expensive Arabian incense still burned in Catholic Churches.

**Mohammed and Jesus**

Mn•ham•mid is from Mn=idea + ham=man + -id=idea. Mohammed's very name means an idea in the form of a man.
J•zeus is J/G=the Brothers + zeus=head god and Core•est = core•he-is

**The list of ships**

In the ILLIAD, there is this XXXX page section that contains a list long list of men and ships. When the
Sea People attacked, they must have used a massive flotilla. This seems to be the origin of the list of ships. People remembered the many ships. Many ships had to stay, but the story became something else altogether.

Now it seem to me that this list of men/ships/communities was perhaps the most important part of the ILLIAD. After all, the rest of the work carried this boring trudge of a section. And this section would also have been a problem for any story teller, because he would have to insist on telling it, earning less in tips. So it was little doubt the story teller's "duty" to repeat this boring section, because it still remains in the story. Why was it so important to list a bunch of dead heroes?

This list says that men's actions are remembered after they die. It says, if you Greeks want your life to mean something, you need to get on the honor roll, the list of the great men who will live on after they die. And what a tool for war mongering this was once it was accepted. A little terrorism push, a little response, a little provocation terrorism, back and forth and boom, you have the Greeks sailing off to war. And of course weapons and metal were always big-time money makers for Mideast Inc. This on top of how the Greeks were no longer acting as competing merchants they were now soldiers.

The list was also a vital part of getting the Greeks to make that first critical step of accepting the idea of an afterlife. See, you don't die completely, your name lives on. Once that step was made, the next step was to simply increase how much being remembered in the afterlife meant to people — and this was a relative, slippery slope sort of thing, so it involved no steps really. After several generations, it became very important to be remembered for your achievements. From there, we have expensive grave goods and incense to buy a stairway to heaven for the deceased.

**Homer as religion then Homer as education**

For some 2,500 years, Homer has been made into a sort of cornerstone of a 'proper' education. But what a stupid, useless and inapplicable education Homer is. What benefit does Homer give the student? What does homer teach that is of use?

And look what Homer takes away: It says don't explore and instead live for glory in war. Homer is really just a bunch of Mideast propaganda posing as education, propaganda glorifying war and discouraging sea exploration.

Is your current education system like this? Does your education system exist to make learning dull and tedious? That is they way they all seem to me.

Here it seems that part of the Sphinx's agenda is to remove the real historical knowledge from our education system and leave in its place a bunch of worthless junk. After all, the tale of Helen stolen by Paris is nothing but a cover story for a weak point on the Homer matrix program — a cover story that grew to insane proportions in the group mind.

**Catholic edict, 409AD**

"Any person... in possession of noxious [pre-Christian] books and writings, or having hidden away any [pre-Christian] books under any pretext ....having failed to deliver them [for destruction] is hereby notified that he shall suffer capital punishment if found guilty of the crime of maleficium." By 409 The Catholic Church was rounding up books both all over the Roman empire, west and the east, precipitating the dark ages.

**The only book you will ever need**

The Bible and Koran share many things in common. Both are centered around Mideast prophets. Both are quite old and hard to understand. Both have powerful churches that collect taxes. Each was born in time of great hardship in Arabia.

At times in the past people said of each book, "This is the only book you will ever need", and that became an excuse to burn all the other books as well as could be accomplished.

**When they got caught going too far**

After this, the Catholic priests helped force everyone to pay taxes to "god's" church. Then after some time, everyone had to confess their sins, especially if they were usurers or poachers.

Then after some time, the Catholic Pope, the vicarious presence of god on earth authorized the
sale of indulgences for sinners. Indulgences must have seemed like a good idea to the Brothers operating the Catholic Church. Unfortunately for them they went too far, causing the entire north of Europe to recoil in disgust at the corruption of the Mideast front church. I suppose you never know how far you can go unless you risk going too far.

Anyway, Protestantism was the response. It kept the book and its monogamy, the most important part of Christianity (for our harem breeding Mideast parasite at least).

I ask, now that you protestants imagine that the Catholic Church was fronting for Mideast Inc. How can you have faith in anything some ancient figure said. How can people believe any part of Christianity if a large part of it is obviously a lie?

What protestantism is
When the parasite got caught for going too far, it hauled out Bar•t•n L'oo•thur = Bro•big to-the•drain•sacrifice on the left hand to challenge the Pope on the right hand, the main hand of Mr. P. The puppet on the left prevented a total abandonment of Christianity by the northerners. The Mideast however made sure to keep one thing intact, the grand jewel of Christianity, especially in northern Europe, they made sure to keep the lifelong monogamy intact.

Don't look for more, fight over what you have
Just about any time you hear this message in its many forms, the parasite is behind it. Stop exploring, and start fighting for glory. All the easy oil is gone.

More like a dumb heard
The parasite definitely wants its host to behave like a dumb host. So it struggles to keep the educational system dumb. This helps dumb-down its flocks, making them behave more like herd animals, listening to its animal intuition rather than its human logic.

Funny how Captain Kirk and his animal hunches were always right and Mr. Spok's logic and calculation of odds were so frequently ridiculed. Can you imagine that the same force is still at work, using the same dirty tricks with the host society's education system.

Don't explore and develop new things
Fight over what you have
The Sphinx doesn't want us going out and discovering a new alternate source of the scarce territory/salt/fossil fuels/corn/sacraments, or whatever is feeding the Mideast. But instead, they want us fighting wars over the goods they already control. See, wars make their territory/salt/fossil fuel/corn/sacraments more valuable, while exploration tends to undermine the value of these things.

Here we understand the fundamental difference between the host's agenda of more and better and smarter, and the parasite's agenda, it eternal jihad against our efforts to do just that. We want more, better and smarter, while humanity's parasite wants to keep us from discovering more, better and smarter so that we will stay dependent on the monopolistic scarcity they have carefully constructed for us. Remember Star Trek mythology and its mythical prime directive — Now you know its true basis in reality.

Here we see the force that actively works to slow the world and to take the world apart, to make our world one of less, worse and dumber, because this maximizes what they can suck relative to what we have. If fact, they probably only have one benchmark for prosperity, how rich they are relative to us. After all, they are a parasite with a parasites singleminded outlook about life — Its relationship to its host.

The ILLI•AD and the ODYSSEY
The ILLI•COMING and the ODIOUS SEA were probably once united in a single document. First they added the second title. Then they split the document in two.

The defining event of a Phoenix
The story that is now Homer and Hercules was the defining text of the free men of earth during this PHOENIX(=a 500-year period). Look at how little is left.
The fundamental story remains
In the Odyssey and Hercules, we still see a structure: In both, one guy/group going around the Middle Sea and kills or harms lots of other guys/groups.

Now in the ILLIAD, Persia came to Greece and stole her women and gold. The part about the Greeks getting in their ships and getting Helen back seems like it was added after the fact. As well, the part that seems inconsequential, the part where the Persians go to Greece and steel women and gold, that was the entire story once. And there was no hospitality, there was only an amphibious armada of countless ships.

Weaponized Greeks
The attacks of the Sea People were a pyrrhic victory for the parasite, a victory that burned in the hearts of the defeated. These attacks completely weaponized the Greeks in a way that took centuries for the propaganda poets to soften up.

The older the tale, the more corrupt
The Iliad, Odyssey and Hercules all but annihilated the original history, and replaced it with memorable verse.

Scho•lion to Dionysius Thrax, Art of Grammar, 26
"The poems of Homer were lost though earthquake, flood [tsunami] and fire [from the attacks], with the books all scattered and destroyed in different ways. Eventually, one man might have 100 lines of Homer, another 1,000, another 200, and so on. The wonderful poetry was on the brink of oblivion. But then the Athenian general Pisistratus thought of a plan that would bring him glory and rescue the poetry of Homer. He proclaimed throughout Greece that anyone who had lines of Homer should turn them in to him for a fixed price per line. Everyone with verses brought them in, and was paid the fixed rate without argument. Even those who brought him verses that he already received from someone else were paid just the same... Once all the verses had been collected, he summoned 72 scholars [like 72 virgins] and asked them each to arrange the poems as he thought fit."

Eustathius, Commentary on the ILIAD, 1.9
"Scholars led by Arist•archu [best•ruler], and later Zeno•dotus [foreign•seeming], arranged the ILIAD in accord with the instructions of Pisistratus, the tyrant of Athens, and corrected it as they saw fit. Since the poem is so long, and hard to read the whole way through, and therefore boring, they divided it into many books." [Zenodotus was supposedly head of the Alexandria library in the 400s and Aristarchus in the 300s.]

Diodorus Siculus, the Library, 4.66
"After the conquest of Thebes, Daphne, the daughter of Tiresias, was taken as a war captive to Delphi, where she made prophecies, changing her name to sibyl. Homer adopted many of her verses as ornaments for his own poetry." [see also Corinnus]

Marauding barbarian hoards
Anytime you read about these, you can bet their weak culture was twisted in a way that was useful to the world's greatest shape-shifter the harem spawn of Mideast Inc. These were ALWAYS obeying the will of the parasite.

To the Greeks, a barbaros was a non greek, but specifically a Persian or Medes from the Mideast

Tree of knowledge
Tree of knowledge about minerals
Tree of knowledge about working metal
Tree of knowledge about pharmaceuticals
Tree of religious customs
Tree of breeding customs
Tree of mythology

The older the tale, the more corrupt
It just amazes me that people are still reading and filling their minds with this 2800 year-old nonsense filler — and for no other reason really than it is old and famous.

Now if the parasite actually is managing the tree of knowledge, then the oldest stories are the most thoroughly checked and rechecked, changed, and re optimized. This is what Homer is and this is what all ancient book are. So the oldest works must be seen as most checked and re-checked, the most artificial, the most edited, and the most corrupted by Mideast Inc.

From this perspective, the oldest traditions are not at all tried and tested by us --- but by our parasite. And this is a parasite that obviously wants to enslave us under its ideologies so it can trick us into paying taxes to it, or burning its sacraments.

So again, the older the tradition, the greater the chance that it has been altered (if not created) to fit the agenda of the parasite in its eternal quest for more blood/ money from its host.

And while we are discussing the religion of HOMER, it is worth mentioning the OMERTA, the Mafia's code of conduct, including that famous code of silence. HOMER certainly sounds like OMERTA. We sort of have to wonder if the OMERTA was the parasite religion, and HOMER is our nonsense version of the same thing. Hebrew OMER incidentally is a sheaf of grain.

Since the dawn of history
Before they were using the internet to spread propaganda, they were using TV, and before TV, they were using film and before that, they were using newspapers and books, and before there were books, they were using scrolls and before that, they were professional storytellers. They have been with us since the dawn of history.

The Propagandists knew their power well
Aeschylus, Persians, 741
Darius, from beyond the grave:
"How quickly old prophecies were fulfilled
Within one generation, Zeus struck again.
I thought his oracles would happen
far in the future, but they fell upon my son"

Aeschines, Against Ctesiphon, 132
"the king of Persia... who yoked the Hellens-pontus, who demanded land and sea from the Greeks, who dared to write in his letters that he was master of all mankind from the rising to the setting sun" [This emperor from Constantinople probably caused much hardship and famine for the Arabs before marching on Greece.]

Herodotus, 3.38 "Everyone universally believes his own native customs, and the religion he was brought up in, to be the best... There is abundant evidence that this is the universal feeling about the ancient customs of one's country. One might recall, in particular, an account told by Darius. When he was king of Persia, he summoned the Greeks [Arabs, Haremi] who happened to be present at his court [as his subjects], and asked them what they would take to eat the dead bodies of their dead kin folk. They replied that they would not do it for all the money in the world. Later, in the presence of the Greeks [Arabs], and through an interpreter, so that they could understand what was said, he asked some Indians, of the tribe called Callatiae, [Akalla't'uns] who do in fact eat the dead bodies of their kin, what they would take to cremate them. They uttered a cry of horror and forbade him to mention such a dreadful thing. One can see by this what custom can do, and Pindar, in my opinion, was right when he called it "king of all."
[1] On one level, this bulletin board entry seems to be saying that just about anything can be made into a
custom. And given that Herodotus is something of their primer, here we see the young brothers being trained with the idea that our customs are completely malleable, and that all things being equal, they should be changed into customs that they can profit from.

2) Darius caused a horrible cannibalistic famine for the Arabs. They responded by slaughtering not only his army, but the army his son raised one generation later. It was all very reminiscent of what happened to Germany in 1914 and then again, one generation later.

Aristotle, 352.19

"The land of Egyptians, who are supposed to be the grandfathers of the human race, was obviously deposited by the Nile river. This is clear to anyone who looks at the country. And it is further proven by the facts about the Red Sea.

One of their [Egyptian] kings tried to make a canal to it [from the Nile to the Red Sea] (for it would have been of no small advantage to them if their whole region became accessible to shipping. [Quite the contrary, but they can't admit it.]) Sesostris is said to have been the first of the ancient kings to try this undertaking. Unfortunately, he found that the sea was higher than the land. Thus Sesostris first, and Darius afterwards, [As well as Napoleon] stopped making the canal, lest the sea should mix with the river water and spoil it."

Originally the Egyptians buried their dead in the desert sand to dry out and become mummified. Somewhere along the way, they started using expensive imported spices like frankincense and myrrh (only grown in Southern Arabia by that time) along with natrum (baking soda) to reduce or conceal the unpleasant odors of the corpse, so that the 'dearly departed' might be kept 'alive' in the family home for a time before departing to the 'other side.'

It also became fashionable for the Egyptians and Greeks to anoint themselves, or put expense perfumed oils in their hair and on their skin.

Now we readily accept the idea that the people selling hair oil made greased hair a style in the early 20th century through media placements and advertisements. Why should we doubt that people made greased hair a style in Ancient times through the media of the day? What about mummification with expensive herbs? What about expensive religious sacraments? Why was Arabian incense the sacrament of the Egyptian religion? Why was Arabian incense used at Roman cremations? Why was it first shunned and then quickly accepted by the Christians.

The only thing that mattered to the Romans persecuting Christians

When the Romans persecuted the early Christians, all that mattered was whether they burned a little piece of Arabian hashish incense. If they burned a $50 piece of Mideast hashish, the Romans will let them go. Burn a little chunk of Arabia's finest and you don't get fed to the lions, or nailed to a cross for the vultures to rip apart, eyes and face first.

It is all summed up in Pliny, Letters 10.96. Here between 98-112 AD we see that all the Christians had to do was sacrifice some Mideast product, buy and burn some tiny scrap of Arabian hash-incense (for the Roman gods) to to avoid being crucified, or fed to the lions as spectator sport. That was the only test, that was all that mattered with respect to Christian persecutors.

What does that say about the early Christians? What does it say about how the Christians, who remembered and shunned Arabian incense until the 700sAD. What does that say about the power of the Parasite with respect to the Roman Catholic Church, the 2nd holiest site under Islam?

How quickly Letho makes them forget

Look how fast the Christians forgot that they despised Arabian incense. Maybe they were helped to forget by the people selling the wonderful "smelling" and "fragrant" incense for its weight in gold.

Anyway, the Arabs must have had some sort of a back door to our religions, if they could get their overpriced hash of spices made into the new sacrament, this less than 400 years after its use collapsed in the old Roman religion c.300AD (Marib Dam). Although, we do read about how in the
late 300s AD, Christian attitudes towards incense curiously began to warm among Mideast Christians. For example, St. Ephrem/Ephriam the Syrian and St. John Chrysostom (d.407AD) both supported the use of incense to "honor god" and to "exercise evil" (cf. Ps. 141:2) In the Syrian church, the Testament of St. Ephraim calls for incense to be burned during all church services. Also in Mideast strata dating from the 300's AD, Archeologists also frequently find incense paraphernalia in Christian places.

Hesiod, Theogony, 407
"Dark-gowned Leto, always mild, kind to men and to the deathless gods, mild from the beginning, gentlest in all Olympus"

Water symbolism

In many of these ancient gazettes, there references to rivers, dams, gorges, floods, manmade channels, canes and pipes. The water is symbolic of trade and money flows, and a dam is a mechanism to control the flood of trade and raise the water or price level, on one side of Arabia's empire vs. the other.

Herodotus, 2.99 "It was Min, the first king of Egypt, who raised the dam which created Memphis. The river [of trade] used to flow along the base of the sandy hills on the Libyan [Arabian] border, and this monarch, by damming it up at the bend [Ankon in Greek, Where the Nile is closest to the Red Sea at Thebes. The Red sea ports of Bernice, Leucos Limen and Myus Hormus all have roads leading to Thebes/Coptus] about a hundred furlongs [a good distance] south of Memphis, drained the original channel [the one Cairo and the Sphinx] and diverted it to a new one half-way between the two lines of the hills ... The elbow which the Nile [river of trade] forms here, where it is forced into its new channel, is most carefully watched by the Persians, who strengthen the dam every year; for should the river burst it, Memphis might be completely overwhelmed."

Water symbolism

River = a flow of trade
Dams = barriers to competition.
Flood = a flooded and unprofitable market. Useful for driving competition out of business.
Rainfall = profit from the sky
Dry = lack of profit
Hot water = violent or contested trade
cool water = peaceful trade
Sweet water = profitable trade
bad water = useless unprofitable trade
Springs = trade opportunities springing up from nowhere
Water level = price/profit level
Hot = more competition and violence
Cold = less competition and violence
Gr. siphon = pipe that drains all the money by itself
Cane = pipe, tube, siphon, etc.
Canaan, the land of the new pipe, financial conduit, siphon, tubes, etc.
Weatherman, Weather underground = wise guys
the Wind = the changes that push the rain
Storms = bad situations if you are participating in the war storm, or economic storm, but good if you live downstream and collect the valuable runoff.
Lightning = One of the most destructive parts of storms in the days before lightning rods.
Thunder = frequently interchanged with lightning, however thunder seems to be more the localized destruction from Brotherly firearms that seem to have existed in Greek times, judging from the descriptions of Zeus’ lightning bolts. Anyway, there is a whole section on historically precocious firearms.
The source of the Nile = the source of the river of trade that feeds the Mideast. King Solomon's mines
are the same sort of thing. There are no mines, there is only a treasury for holding gold off the market, a treasury that makes gold and diamonds and other scarce precious things precious. Remember the endless warehouse from the first Raiders of the lost Arc film?

Terrain symbolism

**Low ground** = non-dominance in a situation. Power dissipates on low ground and with respect to markets, it is hard to pull any monopoly power together.

**High ground** = Dominance in a market, supply or military situation. The commanding position where power accumulates by itself. With respect to a market, it is easy to pull monopoly power together when you occupy the high ground. The saying "If you can't bring the mountain to Mohammed, bring Mohammed to the mountain." is about this mountain. It is a terribly incriminating idiom, regardless of how ordinary and timeworn.

**River valley** = a flow of trade that is protected.

**Gorge** = a deep valley that is very well protected with a strong river of trade through it. The narrower the gorge, the faster the water and the more profitable.

**Ravine** = a gorge

**Canyon** = a can•on, canes big, or big channels.

**gully/ gulch/ coulee** (related to L. colare = to flow)

**Chasm** from Gr. Khasma = gaping hollow

**Abyss** from Gr. abussos = bottomless from a=without + bussos = depth

**Earthquakes** = catastrophes that change the entire economic landscape. Earthquakes are also when whole cities are leveled by forces of nature or invading armies. The old Mer-calli earthquake scale is worth nothing. It measured the destruction of the earthquake as opposed to the Richter scale, which uses ground movement.

**Mountaineering** = scaling a mountain of supply, ie getting it under control.

House symbolism

**Houses** = a business, a trade, a trading house, a plantation, a racket, a monopoly,

**Gardens** = walled trade areas that nobody else can enter, the paradise of Islam. Rome was a great garden thanks to the troops it stationed on the Rhine and Danube rivers.

**Milk 1** = the product of the mast, a ship's mast, also the Greek word for breast. The milk is the good stuff that comes from the Mideast's own trade.

**Honey 1** = what the bees make and the leavers cared to send back.

**Sun** = light, truth, the spirit of the host

**Moon** = darkness, lies, the spirit of the parasite

**Physical power** = mental power

**Physical speed** = mental speed

*Seneca, Phaedra, 64 -73*

"No being feeds in fields so far apart,
Under rich Arabian trees,
On arid Carthaginian plains [Tunisia, Algeria]
Where the Sarmatian nomad roams [Ural Mountains to the Dom River],
Upon the high rough Pyrenees [Spain]
Or in Hyrcanian ravines [Tehran]
But it must fear Diana's bow.
Fortune attends the worshipper,
Who has found favor at thy shrine,
Thy power goes with him to the fields"

Credence Clearwater Revival, Bad Moon Rising
"I see the bad moon rising
I see trouble on the way
I see earthquakes and lighting
I see bad times today
Don't go around tonight
Its bound to take your life
hell a bad moon on the rise
I hear hurricanes a blowing
I know the end is coming soon
I feel rivers overflowing
I hear the voice of rage and ruin
don't go around tonight
hell is bound to take your life
There's a bad moon on the rise
Hope you got your things together
Hope you come quietly????
Looks like we are in for nasty weather
????
don't go around tonight
well it is bound to take your life
There's a bad moon on the rise"

Euripides, The Medea, 277
"Oh, this is the end for me. I am utterly lost. Now I am the full force of the storm of hate and have no harbor from ruin to reach easily."

Water and plant symbolism extended
The Brothers tend to imagine their empire as a desert farmer would imagine his farm. In the desert, where plants are stunted and frequently die for lack of water, the trees that are given water grow big and strong. In the desert, one tends his garden by watering the plants you want and giving no water to the plants you don't. You also pull out small plants that come along and try to use your valuable water flow.

But lets take this a step further and imagine that the parasite is trying to desert-ify our climate in order to control which plants thrive and which die out. (like in that Quantum of Solace film.) It is though this desertification that the parasite can gain control. And here we see again, from another angle why the parasite is always trying to reduce the host economy — to gain more control.

Herodotus, 3.117, A tough read, but very informative
"There is a plain in Asia [an area of weak political/economic power] surrounded by a ring of hills [encircled by a metaphorical high ground which Mideast people possess], which are broken by clefts in five separate places [five gaps/routes out through the high ground]. This tract of land used to belong to the Chor•as•mians [core•us•mi'uns, mi=thoughts] and lies on the boundaries of five different tribes: the Chorasmians themselves [The Brothers themselves], the Hyc•ca•rians [Tehran, Iran, also Gr. herkos, hersh = fence, barrier], the Parthians [Iraq, Mesopotamia], the Sar•gian•s [Sara•ga'ai'uns, Sara's world people, the guys of the high seas], and the Thamanaeans [Thamna is 25km NW of Jerusalem, and Gr. thamnoss=bush, shrub, so these are the people of the burning bush]. But ever since the Persian rise to power, it has been the property of the Persian king. [The Iranians seized control of the Eurasian trade monopoly, the eternal bride of the Mideast, also the overflowing cup that feeds the entire Mideast.] In the ring of hills [that block free trade and support the high prices that Mideast Inc. feeds on] a considerable river [of trade] rises. The Aces [ak purpose, point] - which used to supply water [income] to the five tribes I have mentioned, has been split into five channels and now flow out to each of them though a different
gorge.

However, since the Persians came in control of the territory, all the people find themselves in a serious difficulty, for the Persian king has blocked up the five gorges and constructed a sluice-gate to contain the flow of water, so that what used to be a plain [the Persian dry plain] has now become a large lake. [All the flow has been diverted to the Persian lake/treasury. The Persians grow rich and the rest of the Mideast suffers a drought.] Now the river [of Eurasian trade] flows in as before, but no longer has a means of egress [a way to keep going to Arabia]. This has been disastrous for the people who depend on the use of the water, but are now deprived of it. In winter, they certainly get rain [regular local trade] like anyone else, but they need the river water [Eurasian trade] when they are sowing their millet and sesame in the summer.

Therefore, finding themselves waterless, they go to a Persian royal government body with their wives [their businesses, rackets] and there they stand howling [begging loudly with bribe offers] in front of the gates of the king's palace where the king gives orders to open the sluices and allow the water [trade] to flow to whichever tribe it may be that needs it most [Thus we Arabs are left to beg and pay bribes if our people need a bigger piece of the Mideast trade pie.] Then, when the land has drunk all the water it wants [rather, long before that point], the sluices are shut, and the king orders others to be opened in turn, according to the needs of the remaining tribes. I know that he opens the sluices only upon receipt of a heavy payment [bribe] over and above the regular tax." [Here we see part of the reason why the Arabs have always been so brutal with the Persians, Turks, Egyptians and their other neighbors.]

Herodotus, 2.111 "When [Pharaoh] Sesostris died, he was succeeded by his son Pheros, a prince who undertook no military adventures [war and violence is necessary for the business of the Sphinx Mafia]. He went blind [his Brotherly administrators as his eyes and ears wouldn't tell him anything], and the reason for it is explained in the following story: one year the Nile rose to an excessive height, as much as 27 feet [there was a flood of trade], and when all the fields were under water the wind began to blow hard, so that the river [the trade flow] got very rough. The king in insensate rage seized a spear and hurled it into the swirling waters [He used force on the market; imposing market controls], and immediately thereafter he was attacked by a disease of the eyes, and became blind. He was blind for ten years, and in the eleventh he received an oracle from the city of Buto to the effect that the time of his punishment being now ended, he would recover his sight, if he washed his eyes with the urine of a woman who had never lain with any man except her husband. [A woman's menstrual blood and urine are a symbol of the tiny bad part of something all men want. Urine and menstrual blood were/is symbols for doing the small unpleasant things, violent things you had to do to make the Sphinx agenda work. The blood was/is nothing serious, don't be alarmed, it comes regularly.]

**THIS IS IMPORTANT**
'Trading House' symbolism   THSHGS
The gazettes are also full of references to family, particularly the wives and daughters of leaders. These use family to represent economic relationships. If you are going to continue reading these Brotherly gazettes, you might want to have a handy copy of all these symbols.

Sex = a business transaction
Woman = a business or an ongoing trade, like the great east-west spice trade, 'the queen of Sheba,' or Cleopatra, or Bernice. Women symbolize an industry or cartel, or perhaps a mine, or ship. Think of the way people called ships as female.
Queen = the nation or city-state's economy. In the days before Christianity, it was common for kings to have a harem and no particular queen
Wives= Mideast monopolies 100% owned by some wise guy.
Unfaithful wives = monopolies in name, but there is cheating is going on. Some goods are leaking through and the profitability of the monopoly/ wife is much diminished.
Marriage = A key Mideast imperative, to get all the local industries under the control of the various brothers. Marriage may also involve a certain responsibility on the part of the local brother/ mobster to deal with local problems. They keep it all in the family; all in the crime family.
Husband = wise guy traders married to a mideast monopoly or franchise, global, regional or local.  
Adultery = cheating on one of the Sphinx mafia's marriages, a terrible crime in the eyes of the Brothers  
Sodomy = s•domy, this is metaphorical sex without the Brothers (secretly known as girls) involved.  
Prostitution = What the Mideast hates. When the local industries sell their stuff selling to whoever comes along and offers a good price for it (unless they get their cut of course)  
Brothels = free markets with lots of vendors. Arabic Suk = market. In slavic languages suka = both a market and a bitch.  
Girlfriend = a woman your are doing it with but do not yet completely own. In a recent film, we see a character trying to fend of the 7 old boyfriends of his new girlfriend. The boy symbolizes Mideast Inc. and the Girl symbolizes China.  
Beautiful woman = a beautiful business, one that is highly profitable.  
Beautiful widows = a highly profitable business that lost its owner. When the Sassanid (Persian) empire lost control of the spice trade in the late 500s AD, the spice trade was a beautiful widow. This is the older widow (Kadija) that the young 'prophet' Mohammed married.  
Widow's peak = a hill of supply with nobody to protect it.  
Wedding chapel = the trading house, where marriage contracts are recorded  
Pregnancies and babies = an old racket giving rise to a new one.  
Menstrual blood = the natural blood that you will have to get used to if you want to have a wife and a monopoly.  
Virgins = valuable new virgin products not yet introduced to market.  
Virgins = young brothers straight out of Arabia that had not transacted any business.  
Eunuch = A administrator who could transact no business of his own.  
Bedroom = where deals are made.  
Perversions = strange ways to transact business, for the parasite.  
Sex with menstruating women was said to give a man leprosy because a menstruating woman was a racket/ monopoly in the midst of a season of violence, a turf war, for example. Under the circumstances you might loose some fingers. Leprosy meant that the mob guys nibbled, or slowly clipped your fingers off one tiny piece at a time.  
Four boys = a monopoly in every direction  
Faithful = faithful to the ancient crime family  
Love = love for the great semitic family  
Brotherly love = love of the brotherhood  
Aristo = Gr. arist = best, smartest, tallest stalks of corn  
Horney = wanting to get your horns in for metaphorical sex, meaning business  
Goats = a symbol of business lechery willing to eat or make a transaction with anyone  
Touch = to touch, molest, or have sex or commerce with  

Communicating right out in the open  
This symbolism must have always seemed so mundane, like people talking about their friends or neighbors. Anybody listening in could be told to mind their own business without any explanation. And there is nothing more common than love letters (see Messalla Corvinus, Ovid, Propertius, Lygdamus, Tibullus, Sulpicia). These are not love letters or letters about love, but letters about Mideast rackets.  

Other symbolism  

Birds = wise guys. The bigger the bird the more powerful. The biggest bird of all the ost•rich or East•Rich lives with his head buried in the sands of time or books of the ages. Ostriches also laid their eggs in the sand and then forgot to sit on them, symbolizing the relationship of the Brothers towards their father.  
Milk = the product of the host, the cow to be milked  
Honey = the product of the Mideast's various hives scattered throughout the world. This is money sent
back home either in donations, or more often purchases of overpriced concession products.

**Bees** = the innies that gave money=honey to the people back home. Talk about the bird and the bees is not about sex, but metaphorical sex. It was about our relationship between our secret masters in the land of no resources. The birds run the show and the bees that do all the work and make all the honey. Basically learning about the birds and the bees is learning about the Mideast's great secret. When we read that Virgil's family made its money in the honey and timber business, it means that they were innies.

**Machines** = Meccans. In the Terminator film mythology, the machines are told to do whatever it takes to get John Gonner before he leads the eu•mens to conquer them. In the Matrix mythology, the S•myths are after Neo and his infectious ideology that can rewrite their artificial matrix. Andr•oid incidentally is Greek for "human•form" and this is a Meccan that looks just like a eu•man.

Here it might be useful to recall the Matrix movie where Neo awakens from his honeycomb cell living in an artificial reality that looks nothing like the horrific real world run by machines or Meccans.

**Horses** = Brothers, or wise guys. Gr. hippos= horse, with a silent -os.

**Onions** = Onions are a good metaphor for the system of concentric layers between the center of the parasite and its own periphery. So too are D'ana•te's concentric rings of hell. Just keep in mind that the center has objectives that are diametrically opposed to those of the periphery.

**Horses and onions:** Sp. CEBOLLO=onion, and Sp. CABALLO= horse. So in some ways an onion is a good metaphor for the parasite, and in some other ways, horses are another good metaphor for it.

Now when ancient writers mention something so insignificant as a horse, they are really talking about the 'Onion', or the system of the sphinx. Alexander the Great's horse Beaucephallus or Peh•oo•ak•phalus was not really a horse, but the Mideast administration that he rode on to rule. In other words, Alexander was just a dimwitted figurehead like Hugo Chavez, George Bush, Benito Mussolini, etc. And that yarn about Catherine the Great and her horse... Catherine the Great, like Alexander the Great was another figurehead. And the horse was sticking it to Russia in a big way at the time.

**Wings** = the ability to get up high and see the big picture. Also the ability to fly about on a sailing ship. Wise guy Brothers have wings.

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 14.2**
[This is supposedly about the Roman god Nemesis/Adrastia, but it seems to be more about Ishtar.]
"Ancient myths gave her wings so that she could understand everything [see the big picture] and so that she can appear with the speed of a bird. They also put a rudder in her hand and a wheel beneath her feet to signify that she runs through all the elements and governs the universe."

**Hawthorne, House of Seven Gables, 1851, Ch. 17**
"The quality of Hepzibah's mind was too un-malleable to take new impressions so readily as Clifford's He had a winged nature; she was rather of the vegetable kind" [planted firmly on the ground]

**Griffins** = a mythical creature with the head of a lion (the arabian sultan) and the wings of an eagle (the sphinx mafia) and the body of a lion.

**Cabala** = Mystic Semitic interpretation. The Cabal's Kabbalah may offer some help with understanding Mideast gazettes. Try searching the following words:
Peshat = simple direct meaning
Derash = inquiry or seek
Sod = secret or mystery inner meaning
Remez = hint, high sign. The high-sign or hint can be something out of place, like a swamp-loving willow tree in the almost plant-less Egyptian desert that is the valley of the kings.
**Vowels don't matter.**
Semitic writing has no vowels. This is not a flaw but an intentional feature to keep god's fire out of the hands of the flock. To read semitic languages, you have to know the language pretty well, so you know which vowels to put between the consonants. For example: Wrtng n Rbc cn b smwht cnfsng, bt nt mpsbl.

So in reading Semitic languages, keep in mind that the vowels don't matter at all. Also the consonants are flexible. Gs, Cs, Ks, Ghs, and Hs all go into each other, SHs go into Ss, and there are others too. Also, it seems to be more important where you are making the sound in your mouth, front, center or back.

**Propaganda to the front**
The propaganda tends to go in the front of written works because this is the most read part. Small clarifications and secret stuff tend to go towards the end.

**Techniques for understanding Brotherly Gazettes**
1. Change parties that do not make sense Persians, Egyptians, Libyans. However rarely do outie races describe innies races and vice versa.
2. Names frequently can be broken down in Greek/Sanskrit into Brolingo particles.
3. The most damaging passages normally suffer the worst translations. If a passage makes no sense at all, don't gloss over it. Instead get a thesaurus and dictionary and substitute synonyms that are easier to understand. When a sentence is too long, break it into two or three parts. Take awkward phrases and make them idiomatic. And don't forget the to eliminate unnecessary words. And one more thing, keep two versions, original and edited so the new version will stay true to the original version.
4. Official Greek helps a great deal, but I think that the language was spoken like French, heavy with big silent endings. A dictionary of real ancient Greek will still be a great help.
5. Sanskrit helps you to understand Greek better. Mesopotamian and Assyrian should also help.
6. Perhaps the world could use a table with all particles from Greek, Sanskrit, Mesopotamian, Hebrew, Latin, Arabic, etc.

**How to find Brotherly pro-pagan-da**
1) The ideas at the start of a huge impenetrable work like Edward Gibbon's book are usually propaganda.
2) When a high school or Junior college text book mentions a fact connected with the Mideast two or three times, most of the time, it is propaganda.
3) Look for Mideast publishers like Penguin, Pelican, and other bird or br•id publishers. Also look for publisher logos that are bird or sphix-like.

**The rotten translations speak volumes**
What do the absurdly rotten translation ancient translations say about:
1) The universities that use them?
2) The professors that order them?
3) The publishing industry that prints them?

**Overleaf pages**
When things are split over overleaf pages, they are sometimes problematic for the Brothers.

**Discussion Forum with Multiple authors**
In many places the Gazettes seem to written by different people with different voices and different levels of symbolism crypticness. For example contrast the symbolic-ness of H4.191 with the directness of H4.196

**The three that cannot be named**
The next story starts out with a reference to the 'thee that cannot be named.' They are in fact always
named, but their names are fabricated afresh every time. These three symbolize either the Mediterranean and its 3 sphinxes, gorges and kings or the 3 routes between Asia and Europe.

**Herodotus, 2.126**

"no crime was too great for Cheops, [builder of a great pyramid, some 2100 years before Herodotus.]

When he was short of money, he sent his daughter [the future of Egypt's economy] to a brothel [free market] with instructions to charge a certain price. They did not say how much. This she actually did, adding to it an extra transaction of her own. [the king even allowed trading on the side.] Her intention was to leave something to be remembered by after her death. So she asked each of her customer to give her a block of stone, and of these stones (the story goes) were used to build the middle pyramid of the three, which stand in front of the great pyramid. ...Cheops reigned for fifty years... and was succeeded ...by his brother Chephren. Chephren was no better than his predecessor; his rule was equally oppressive, and like Cheops, he built a pyramid, but of a smaller size. [because the economy deteriorated]... so the Egyptians reckon a period of a hundred and six years, all told, during which the temples were never opened for worship. [106 years without the Sphinx Mafia in charge.] Thus the country was reduced in every way to the greatest misery. The Egyptians can [still] hardly bring themselves to mention the names of Cheops and Chephren, so great is their hatred of them. In fact, they even call the pyramids after Philitis [phi=love + itis=disease, or VD], a shepherd [religious leader, Moses] who at the time fed his flocks [followers] in the neighborhood." [Cheops sounds like key•ops in Greek, or genius•vision.]

**Herodotus, 2.129**

"The next king of Egypt after Chephren was Mycerinus, the son of Cheops. Mycerinus, reversing his father's policy of which he did not approve, reopened the temples [the trade monopolies] and allowed his subjects, who had been brought into such abject slavery to resume the practice of their [Sphinx] religion and their normal [Sphinx] work. Of all the kings who ruled in Egypt he has the greatest reputation for justice in the decision of legal causes" [The kings with a good reputation, especially with respect court/administration matters mostly all seem to be wise guys.]

**GORGONS**

**Aeschylus - Prometheus Bound**

"The three winged sisters, loathed enemies of humankind,
The snake-haired Gorgons, whom no eu•man can see and live."

The ancient Greeks had myth about the three Gor•gons, which were winged female monsters with snakes for hair and hideously repulsive appearance. If you looked upon a Gorgon, it would petrify you with fear; turn you to stone. The Gorgons lived in the far east and Medusa, was the only mortal Gorgon. Perseus killed Medusa by using his shield as a mirror (or perhaps a mirror for a shield). He showed Medusa her own hideous reflection and that petrified the creature.

The three Gorgons were named Stheno, Medusa and Euryale; meaning basically thin, medium and wide in Greek. Stheno= thin, Medusa= medium, and Euryale = wide or Ural, like the Ural Mountains, which extend from the Aral Sea (Ural Sea) to the Arctic and divide Europe From Asia. And Gr. sthenos not only means narrow, but also strong and high energy; like the water flowing through a narrow gorge. It thus appears that the myth of the three gorgons started out as a myth about three trade gorges, rivers of trade flowing through high walled protected valleys where all the water or goods or profits stayed to itself. Each gorge also appears to have been a Core-Gonos (Gr. GENOS = race, or noble kin group).

And there is a considerable body of ancient writing that uses flowing water as a metaphor for flowing trade. The ancients frequently wrote metaphorically about valleys, mountains, ravines, gorges, dams, wells irrigation etc. Fast flowing water is fast flowing money. Dams are barriers to entry that raise the water/profit level. And wide valleys are easy to take water from; but ravines are not easy to take water from, conditions prevent it. And a gorge is a steep walled ravine with a fast flowing river of trade flowing through it. So the three gorges, narrow middle and wide, that's about the wall steepness of the three great trade gorges between Asia and Europe. The narrow one is the most defensible, the Red Sea,
middle is Mesopotamia, and the wide, Euryale is Iran/ the Ural Mountains / Turkmenistan. Other than these three trade routes, trade really has a very tough time getting through.

Another curious thing about the Gorgons is that they were covered in snakes, then as today a fairly universal term for sneaky and poisonous men. So we can view this creature as a sort of meta-evil entity covered in, or comprised of smaller lesser evils, each with their own snake's brain.

Now showing a gorgon her own reflection is the same as showing the Mideast that your culture knows its secret. The implication is that these secrets can be shown in public, so the entire Mafia organization petrifies with fear and the whole thing turns to stone unable to move. Anyway, that is what I am trying to do here, showing the Gorgon its own hideous reflection. It is my sincerest hope that by showing the gorgon, an accurate picture of itself, I will utterly petrify all parts of it and the entire creature will instantly turn to stone and die. You, all of you who are part of the three-headed gorgon, you are all put on notice. If you continue aiding the gorgon, you will die by hell on earth. If you immediately cease and turn against the gorgon you will be forgiven your crimes before now.

Hesiod, Theogony, 274
"The Gorgons who dwell beyond the glorious ocean in the frontier land towards Night where are the clear-voiced hesperides, Stheno [Sthenno], and Euryale [Euro•ale] and Medusa [Medousa] who suffered a woeful fate. She was mortal, but the two were undying and did not grow old."

The Cypria, 21
"She mated with him and had the Gorgons, fearful monsters who lived in Sarpedon, a rocky island in the deep-wave sea." [Sarpedon was right next to the Black sea Sphinx at the Hellespont/ Dardanelles.]

Menorahs and Rastafarians
The three gorges seem to be represented by the Menorah. Also, all that magical rot about the power of three combined, that may describe the three gorges working together as one people, worshipping one god, the one god of restricting trade flows between Asia and Europe, so the price differential is maximized.

Rastafarians (who claim to be Israelites) incidentally have snakes (dreadlocks) for hair. And dread, or terror, or ire, is exactly what gorgons produce. Also, a number of statues from the Oracle of Delphi (strongly implicated as a Mideast tool for political manipulation) have dreadlocks/ snakes for hair. Curiously gypsies call non-gypsies "gorgios," or the trade narrowers. Our word gorgeous may have originated as a reference to beautiful narrow, fast moving profits. Also, a basilisk and cockatrice are reptiles with a fatal glance.

Now a HYDRA is a creature that generates new tentacles when one is cut off. But the name Hydra is curious in that it seems to describe water or water flows. Here we my view the Mideast creature as a "hydra" in that the flows of trade/water once cut off will simply sprout a new flow/tentacle somewhere else. The water will always find a way.

Anything for money
Polybius (6.56) said that the Phoenicians of Carthage, or rather all the innies were ashamed of nothing that made money.

Herodotus, 8.104
"Hermotimus [The chief eunuch of Persian leader Xerxes. Gr. herm = boundary marker or sign post + Gr. timos = honor, worth] came originally from Peda•sus [Gr. paiderastes = pederast + us•oo] and we know of no case where a man has taken a more fearful revenge for an injury than he did. He was put up for sale as a prisoner of war and bought by a Chian [key'un] called Pani•onius [Gr. pani= everyone's + Gr. onus= burden, the burden of all Middle Easterners], a man who made his living by the unholy trade of castrating any good-looking boys he could get hold of, and taking them to Sardis or Ephesus [towns in western Turkey], where he sold them at a high price - for is is a fact that among the barbarians, eunuchs are valued as being specially trustworthy in every way [Note how this story calls the practice inhuman, but still
recommends castrated boys as a loyal slaves, "trustworthy in every way."

... years later] Hermotimus... happened to to meet Panionius. He at once recognized him, and in a long and apparently friendly conversation told him of all the happy results of their previous relationship, and promised to do as much for him in return, if only he would bring his family to Sardis and settle there. Panionius was delighted, and brought his wife and children accordingly. Then having got him and his whole household into his power, Hermotimus said: "No man ever earned his living by an unholier trade than you. What harm had I, or anyone connected with me, ever done to you or yours, that you should have made me a nothing instead of a man?" ... Then having told him what he thought of him, he sent for Panionius's sons - four in number - and forced him to castrate them with his own hand. That done, the boys were compelled to do the same to their father."

[Gr. eu=good + nuc=kernal or inner part. Superficially, this tale advertises eunuchs as "prized in every way." It also implies that eunuchs cost more than other slaves because castrating boys is a dangerous and unholy business and only a few unscrupulous men did it. In the second paragraph, it scares would-be competitors away from the castration business and suggests why they would disappear.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 16.3

"He was born in Armenia. His parents were free, but at an early age he was captured by members of a neighboring hostile tribe, who castrated him and sold him to some Roman merchants, by whom he was brought to Constantine's palace."

Having war slavery increases warfare

If we allow the enslavement of people in war, if we allow slaves to become a valuable product of war, then we incentivize war, don't we? If we are committed to ending war, then we must eliminate all incentives and benefits to anyone either waging war or supplying them.

At times it must have been quite profitable to attack your neighbors, take their property and sell their women and children into slavery. Thus the slave trade increased warfare by making it more profitable.

Herodotus, 2.73, The Phoenix

"Another sacred bird is the phoenix; I have not seen a phoenix myself, except in paintings, for it is very rare and visits the country (so they say in Heliopolis) only at intervals of 500 years, on the occasion of the death of the parent-bird. To judge by the paintings, its plumage is partly golden [like gold], partly red [like fire], and in shape and size it is exactly like and eagle"

Herodotus, 2.74  Flying Snakes

"Near Thebes a species of snake is found that said to be sacred to Zeus [Ishtar]; these snakes are small [dumb] and quite harmless, and have two horns growing from the top of their heads. [Horns are points or loyalties: Having one horn means that you are only loyal to the Sphinx agenda. Having two horns means that you also have your own agenda. In myth, the one-horned horse, the unicorn had only one loyalty.] .... There is a place in Arabia more or less opposite the city of Alexandria, [in Judaea], where I went to try to get information about the flying snakes. On my arrival I saw their skeletons [the skeletons of the would-be traders] in incalculable numbers; they were piled in heaps, some of which were big, others small, others smaller still, and there were many piles of them. The place where these bones lie is a narrow mountain pass [a trade gorge] leading to a broad plain which joins on to the plain of Egypt, and it is said that when the winged snakes [try to] fly [past] Egypt from Arabia in the spring [Monsoon winds in the Indian Ocean have for millennia brought traders east to India in September. The season for return voyages begins in December and ships are entering the Red Sea until March. Then between April and September, many of the crews would work the summer season in the Mediterranean, Black Sea and Danube.] the ibises meet them at the entrance to the pass [the blood Red Sea, or the Bab-al-Mandeb, the gate of tears] and do not let them get through, but kill them [leaving only their bones]. According to the Arabians, this service is the reason for the great reverence with which the ibis [i•peh•us] is regarded in Egypt, and the Egyptians themselves admit the truth of what they say. The ibis is jet-black all over; it has legs like a crane's, a markedly hooked beak [a big hooked aquiline nose], and is about the size of a
crow/ raven. That, at any rate, is what the black ibis is like - the kind namely that attacks the winged snakes; There is however, another sort, more commonly found in inhabited districts [cities]; this has a bald head and neck [Egyptian priest had bald heads, references to bald heads often mean 'wise guy'] and is [dressed in] white except for the head, throat, wing tips [hands]...

The mother of Alexander the Great, Olympias, was said to have been a member of a snake worshipping cult of Dionysus. She reportedly slept with snakes, or rather, she was in bed with the snakes. Roman emperor Tiberius, who ruled for 23 years between 14 and 37 AD, was said to keep a pet snake. Serpentine in English means complex, treacherous and cunning.

**Herodotus, 3.107**

"Arabia is the only place that produces frankincense, myrrh, cassia, cinnamon, and the gum called ledanon. All these except myrrh, cause the Arabians a lot of trouble to collect [the excuse for why they are so expensive]. When they gather frankincense, they burn storax in order to raise a smoke to drive off the flying snakes; these snakes, the same [small timers] which attempt to invade Egypt, are small in size [mind] and of various [skin] colors, and great numbers of them guard the trees [in Yemen] which ooze the frankincense tree sap."

[The people from the south are constantly trying to smuggle merchandise on their own. In other worlds, people from the very center to periphery will try to cheat the great enterprise if allowed to.

If storax isn't frankincense tree sap, it is something else that when burned gives off a distinctive smell. This not only hides the smell/taste of other burning spices like opium, and cannabis, so they can be interchanged as needed, but it also provides a distinctive smell that acts as a sort of aromatic watermark for the franked•incense of Arabia.]

With Herodotus quote about snakes repaying their mother

**Aeschylus, Choephoroi, 720±**

"The she-wolf suckles a wolf
That will rip out her throat."

**Herodotus, 4.105** "The Neu•ri share the customs of Scythia [The New•ouri look and act like Scythians because they all have Scythian mothers. Thus the Brothers always dominated the people of the Scythe, basically all the people of the Eastern European steppe, the route out of the land of no resources. This grain trade has fed Europe since at least the time of Herodotus. The Scythians are also perhaps the See•theans, or the people who only believe what they see and frequently see•thea with anger. …

A generation before the campaign of Darius [where Persia tried to invade Greece and was defeated at the battle of Marathon or bar'eth•on] they were forced to move away from their country by snakes [cheaters], which appeared all over the place in great numbers, while still more invaded them from the uninhabited region to the north, until life became so unendurable that there was nothing for it but to emigrate [from the Mideast], and move in with the Bud•ini [Peh•oo•d'ini]. It appears that these people practice magic [like Henry Oo•d'ini]; for there is a common story… in Scythia that once a year every Neurian turns into a wolf for a few days, and then turns back into a man again. I do not believe this tale; but all the same, they tell it, and swear to the truth of it." [Here is a 2400 year old werewolf story that makes werewolfs look like the Brothers taking turns ambushing those who would trade around the parasite.]

**Snakes are sneaks**

If it is a host snake, it steals from the host and is good for the parasite. However if the snake steals from the parasite, it is bad for the parasite.

**The original sin, eating the forbidden fruit**

The Sphinx has always fed the Mideast. And the Sphinx has always been based on the throttling of trade flows. And this has always been just as important inside the Mideast as outside it. So what happens it people people started SNAKE, SNEAK or SMUGGLE a little of their own
trade, on the side. Won't they be taking a bite of the forbidden fruit, the lifeblood of Mideast Inc?
If too many people took a bite of the forbidden fruit, there would be a flood of trade, snakes would "appear all over the place in great numbers" and the Mideast's fat monopoly pricing profits would collapse. The milk and honey would then dry up, and everyone in the Mideast would lose (or be cast out of) their beautiful biblical Garden of Eden. And in the Islamic tradition, a paradise or garden walled with trade barriers.) Thus the forbidden fruit is trade that cheats on the monopolies of Mideast Inc. And this sex is not real sex, but metaphorical sex, or s*xes or selling a little on the side of the ak, and cheating on the single unified objective of Mideast Inc to dam up trade as much as possible in an attempt to maximize what can be wrung out of if for everyone stuck in the land of no resources.

**One central empire, one ancient crime family**
It is the only real empire the world has ever known. All the other peripheral "empires" have been upstarts, competitors that have failed.

**Bible, Genesis, 2.15**
"The lord god took the man and placed him in the garden of Eden, to till it and tend it. And the lord god commanded the man, saying, "Of every tree of the garden you are free to eat; but as for the tree of knowledge of good and bad, you must not eat of it; for as soon as you eat of it, you shall die." [In other words, don't mess with the tree-of-life or matrix you live under. If you mess with your parasite's matrix, you shall die. What is such an idea doing at the heart of the dominant European creation myth? Perhaps it has something to do with where the creation myth and its prophet come from. Perhaps it is because Jesus was an Arab.]

**Bible, Genesis 3.1**
"Now the serpent was the shrewdest of all the wild beasts that the lord god had made. He said to the woman [Eve], 'Did god really say: you shall not eat of any tree of the garden?' The woman replied to the serpent, 'We may eat of the fruit of the other trees of the garden. It is only about the fruit of the tree in the middle of the garden that god said: 'You shall not eat of it or touch it, lest you die.' And the serpent said to the woman, 'You are not going to die, but god knows that as soon as you eat of it your eyes will be opened and you will be like divine beings who know good and bad.' When the woman saw that the tree was good for eating and a delight to the eyes, and that the tree was desirable as a source of wisdom, she took of its fruit and ate. She also gave some to her husband, and he ate. Then the eyes of both of them were opened and they perceived that they were naked; and they sewed together fig leaves and made themselves loincloths."

[The dominant European creation myth contains two warnings —death warnings, straight from god's mouth — to stay away from the Mideast's tree of knowledge. What on earth is Europe doing with the Mideast's social and economic imperative smack in the center of its creation myth?]

**Mohammed of Arabia, Jesus of Arabia,**
I submit that any religion with a Mideast prophet is a Mideast religion. An all Mideast religions are tools for furthering the Mideast's inverted set of social and economic imperatives.

**In gazettes, place names are frequently interchanged**

**The Mediterranean seas were re-arranged**
1) The original ADRIATIC sea is probably not on the east coast of Italy, but the one that Hadrian supposedly crossed with his elephants, this is the western third of the Mediterranean, from Sardinia west.
2) The original TYRIAN or Tyrrhenian sea was not west of Italy, but by TYRE, the eastern third of the Mediterranean, from Crete east.
3) The original IONIAN sea is the part between Sardinia and Crete. This is the sea that the harem spawn sailed through to get to Athens and Rome. Io was the young 'woman' of myth that Zeus turned into a
cow, and his wife Hera sent the gadfly to torture as she fled all around the Mediterranean world.

**Tree symbolism**

**Trees** = something you plant that will live for centuries, grow big and give much fruit to your descendants.

**Tree of Knowledge** = what mankind knows. The tale of Far-li-Mas is an example of the Mideast working on the tree of knowledge. Another example is when the Catholic Church declared all non-biblical writing as heresy in 409AD, and made its possession the capital crime of maleficium. The forgotten mines of the world are another example of the tree of knowledge being used. Hollywood and Madison Avenue are other example.

**Tree of Life** - This is found in the Mideast domination of the oil and commodity industries. It is also found in the taxi and transportation cartels that prevent competition, as well as the wise guys throughout government and industry.

**Poetry, Music** = the stuff the Tree of Knowledge is made of, also known as and Advertising, media production, writing, history, film-making, propaganda and sloganeering today.

**Vines** = fast growing plants that rapidly cover trees, but are easy to kill.

**Shrubs** = a small plant that dies before too long and can't grow into a tree.

**Scion** = a cutting from one tree spliced on another. Nearly all fruit comes from such trees, as few turn out well from seed.

**Zion** = the land of cuttings

**Zionist** = someone who wants to put his cuttings on your trees. (The old original meaning)

**Forbidden fruit** = the monopolized trade flowing through the Mideast's trade sphincter.

**Fig leaves** = leaves with 3 parts. The leaves hide the fruit on the tree.

**Fig trees** = a highly heterozygous plant that generally produces an inedible fruit if it grows from seed. In order to get figs worth eating, farmers plant seeds, then cut off nearly all the saplings. Then he grafts a cutting from one of the rare fig trees that actually produce delicious fruit. The roots and stem of the tree are original, but the top of the fig tree is now something useful and valuable. The single most distinguishing thing about a fig tree, in the ancient world at least, is that a fig tree if watered would almost always be a grafted plant, and only because of this grafting would it produce delicious fruit. In other words, a fig tree is the symbol of a grafted tree/civilization. As a young civilization it was producing small, dry, bitter fruit. The Scionists/Zionists/scientists then came along and grafted their 'useful' branches onto the stem and cut off the other ones. Another aspect of the fig tree symbolism is that there are some 850 different species of fig, and this symbolizes the shape shifting aspect of the harem Brotherhood.

**Herodotus, 8.137**

"Three brothers, Gauanes [G'n], Aeropus [air mouth?], and per•diccas, descendants of Te•menus [your menus], had been expelled from Argos [Our•G] and had taken refuge in Illyria [Albania, at that time, the middle of nowhere]. Then they crossed into upper Macedonia and went to the [far north] town of Lebaea, where they hired themselves out to do men•al work for the king, one tending the horses [government], another the oxen [commerce], and the youngest, Perdiccas, the sheep [church] and goats [trashy people whose minds will eat anything]. In the old days it was not only the common folk who were poor; even the reigning houses were of slender means, and in Lebaea the king's wife [the queen] cooked all the food [the local economy provided everything]. Now it happened that every time she baked, the loaf intended for the boy Perdiccas, swelled to double its proper size [he was obviously making too much money]. She said nothing for a while, but when it went on happening every time, she told her husband. At once it occurred to the king that it was a portent from heaven of some important event, so he sent for the three servants and ordered them to leave the country [He threw all the Mideast wise guys out].

**Herodotus, 4.191**

[Near Carthage/Tunisia] "Huge snakes are found here, as well as lions, elephants, bears, asps, and horned asses, not to mention dog-headed men ['Cyno•cephali,' men with the mind of a dog] headless men with eyes in their breasts [Men who see/ think with their hearts.] I merely repeat what the Libyans say, wild men and women, and a great many other creatures by no means of a fabulous kind. In the
nomad's country [Arabia] none of these occur. Instead, one finds white-rump antelopes, gazelles, dear, asses - not the horned sort but a different species which can do without water [camels]. It is a fact that they do not drink [tell everyone that camels never drink]... foxes, hyaenas... crocodiles like huge lizards, four and a half feet long, ostriches, and small snakes with a single horn. [monokeras is mono=one + keras=horn. The single horn is a stylist/ point, these snakes are scribes with the Sphinx's single eye, or point of view.] ... Next we come back to the Zaueces; [Sadducees] amongst this people the drivers of the war-chariots are the women. Their neighbors are the Gyzantes [Byzantines], whose country is very well supplied with honey [trade goods] - much of it made from bees [manufacturing slave hives], but even more by confectioners [financial alchemy]. Everyone here paints himself red [gets bloody?] and eats monkeys [savage people], of which there is an abundant supply in the hills.

_______ [New place, new subject] Off the coast, according to the Carthaginian account, is an island called Cyrauis [ak•ouri's], about twenty-five miles long, but narrow which can be reached on foot from the mainland and is full of olive trees and vines [more likely olive oil and wine]. In this island is a [metaphorical] lake [a warehouse] and the native girls [local Brothers, or Brotherly scribes] dip feathers [quills] smeared with pitch [ink] into the mud [sumerian clay tablets, paper, whatever] at the bottom of it, and bring up gold dust [gold from trade] ... Anything that falls into this pond, passes underground [through the Sphinx Mafia's underground economy] and comes up again in the sea, a good half mile distant. [rather halfway around the world."

Herodotus, 4.196
"The Carthaginians also say that they trade with a race of men who live in a part of Libya beyond the Pillars of Heracles [on the Atlantic]. On reaching this country, they unload their goods, arrange them neatly along the beach, and then, returning to their boats, raise a smoke. Seeing the smoke, the natives come down to the beach, place on the ground a certain quantity of gold in exchange for the goods, and go off again to a distance. The Carthaginians then come ashore and take a look at the gold; and if they think it represents a fair price for their wares, they collect it and go away; if on the other hand, it seems too little, they go back aboard and wait, and the natives come and add to the gold until they are satisfied. There is perfect honesty on both sides; the Carthaginians never touch the gold until it equals in value what they have offered for the sale, and the natives never touch the goods until the gold has been taken away."

[This is Middle East disinformation to sabotage enterprising people who might try to venture into the Atlantic to trade. Here we see how the Middle East chorus was spreading their own "music" and songs, repeating the same thing, making it common knowledge. Here is how they think outsiders should trade.]

Trust Us.
The great corruptor always makes a great show of how it looks after its friends, even if it is all just a show.

Herodotus, 3.15
"the Persians are in the habit of treating the sons of kings with honor, and even of restoring to their sons the thrones of those who have rebelled against them. There are many instances from which one may infer that this sort of generosity is usual in Persia. One is the case of Thannyras [Thanatos=death + our] son of Inarus [In•ours] Pausiris son of Amyrtaeus ... his father's kingdom was restored - and all this in spite of the fact that nobody ever caused the Persians more trouble and loss than Inarus or Amyrtaeus."

Herodotus, 4.78 "During his reign, Scylas, as a result of the education his mother had given him, found himself discontented with the traditional way of life in Scythia, and powerfully attracted by Greek settlement of the Bory•sthenites [bar= brotherhood, Stheno = narrow or powerful, like a gorge.] These people claim to have come originally from Miletus [Turkey near Samos Greece]...

His custom was to leave his men [He was a leader] outside the wall and enter the town himself. Then, when the gates were barred behind him, and the townspeople on the watch to prevent any of the Scyths seeing what he was up to, he would change into Greek clothes, stroll about the streets without any sort of bodyguard or personal attendant, take part in religious ceremonies and behave in every way just as if he were a Greek himself. Often a month or more would go by, before he would change back
into his Scythian clothes and leave for home. He was constantly doing this, and even built himself a [trading] house there, and married a woman [guy] from the neighborhood to look after it for him. [Scylas] was destined, however, to come to a bad end, as the sequel will show. It happened one day that Scylas conceived the desire to be initiated into the mysteries of Dionysus [to get drunk], and just as he was on the point of beginning the [alcoholic] ritual, a great portent occurred: the house I mentioned, which he had built in the city - it was a very large and expensive building, set about with marble Sphinxes and griffins [Sphinxes and griffins you say?] - was struck from heaven by a thunderbolt and burnt to the ground. In spite of this, however, Scylas carried through the ceremony of initiation.

[1) If you can, is better to infiltrate and live among the host than to lead an army in attack. This will enable you to dissolve their group effectiveness with greater force. 2) If you start drinking, you might start talking about the world's dirtiest secret. So if you drink, your Brothers will help you to lose everything.]

Time Magazine April 2, 1973
"Gaddafi sometimes disguises himself in Bedouin robes and roams the city at night to see if his people are behaving properly. One time he appeared at Tripoli's Central Hospital and, to test the institution's efficiency, pretended that his father desperately needed a doctor. When a Taiwanese medic blithely suggested that a few aspirin would suffice, Gaddafi stripped off his robe and denounce the doctor: "You will regret that decision all your life." The doctor was fired. ... When a Libyan student asked Gaddafi this month why he did not throw the Americans out of Libya, the colonel replied, "Nothing would please me more, but who else would [be more credible to] pump the oil that we need? God damn America."

Herodotus, 4.2 Blowing Hot Air
"The Scythians [our wise guys in Scythia] blind their slaves [their Ukrainian workers with propaganda and a matrix], a practice in some way connected with the milk [goods they produce] ... they prepare for drinking in the following way: they insert a cane made of bone and shaped like a flute into the cow's ass, and blow. And while one blows, another milks. According to them, the object of this is to inflate the cow's udders with air and cause pressure on the udder from above."
[Both the tree of knowledge and the tree of life are used in concert. The Arabs fill us up with hot air using the tree-of-knowledge and this helps and this helps to obtain more milk (goods) from the tree of life. When did this process stop? Because it seems to still be going on.]

Herodotus: The father of the news media
People generally view Herodotus as an ancient version of history. But it is perhaps better viewed as an ancient version of the news media. Now we should probably recognize that this media was completely monopolized by the Sphinx mafia. And they used their news media, not to REVEAL AND PRESERVE THE TRUTH about our world, but instead to HIDE AND OBSCURE THE TRUTH and to dis-seminate new 'truths' (lies actually) about our world. Remember Orwell's Ministry of Truth and how it was concerned mostly with telling lies? Well Herodotus was an early version of the Mideast Ministry of truth.

Gazette, BBS, newspaper, internal strategy
Most of the "great" ancient 'authors' were actually gazettes. They were part chat board, part newspaper, part intelligence briefing, part marketing campaign, part Orwellian palimpsest. As copies of these gazettes circulated, the chorus of imperial merchants, pharmacists, and religious men singing the same official imperial song, no matter how far-fetched, grew ever louder. Their stories were harmonious. Gr. harmos = to join or concord, which was originally 'con+card', meaning to be of one heart.

And incidentally in ancient Greek, the final -os was silent, so the Greek word HARMOS was pronounced as HARM — so we can easily see that these guys were all of one heart to do. They were of one heart to harm their host.

Different head, same hydra
In reading the gazettes, you will see how different parts of the Arabian empire seem to be used interchangeably. Barbarians, Egyptian, Persian, Syrians, Libyans, Ethiopians, Scythians, etc. all mean, 'our land,' or 'our side.' Also, sometimes the parties of a known situation are reversed in a way that does not make sense. If this happens, then reverse them back.

**Directions and distances**
As a rule, distances and directions in gazettes are always wrong.

**Herodotus, 5.9 Scythia/ Ukraine**
"Of the country north of Thrace [Bulgaria], and of who lives in it, there is no precise information. But it would seem that beyond [north of] the Danube lies a boundless tract of uninhabited land [this post says that Scythia/ Eu•core•A'n, the breadbasket of Europe was uninhabited]. I have only heard of one race on the other side of the Danube: these are the Sigynnae [sign/signal], who dress it is said in the Median fashion, [they are Medes, or innies]. The Sigynnae claim to be colonists from Media, but I can't imagine how that can be so - though anything can happen over the course of time [generations]. The word 'Sigynna' is [also] used by the Ligurians above Marseilles for 'merchant': in Cyprus it means 'spear'. According to the Thracian account, the country beyond the Danube is infested by bees [innies of the north pole of Mideast Inc.], which make further progress impossible; to my mind, however, this is an improbably story, as bees are not creatures which can stand the cold."

**Herodotus, 9.100 Spreading rumors**
"Many things make it plain to me that the hand of God is active in human affairs - for how else could it be, when the Persian defeat at Mycale was about to take place on the same day as their defeat at Plataea, that a rumor of that kind should reach the Greek army, giving every man greater courage for the coming battle and fiercer determination to risk his life for his country."

[1) The Brothers always promote religion, gods, spirits, astrology, luck, and the like as valid explanation. These make it much easier to control their human livestock. 2) Rumors can be very powerful weapons in war and other situations.

Marie Antoinette was famously rumored to have said, "Let them eat cake," when told that the people have no bread to eat. The implication was that the French royalty was blithely unaware of the desperate conditions of the people. This sophisticated carefully-crafted rumor had a leading role in igniting the French Revolution, however, most historians regard it as only a 3rd party rumor.

It is worth mentioning that at this very point in time, we also see Catherine the Great's Russia undertaking the so-called "Greek Project" (1788-1791), which was an attack on the Ottomans by a Russian-Hapsberg (Austrian) alliance. The alliance took the Balkans from Muslim rule, and as time went on, it seemed to definitely be moving towards Istanbul. But luck was on the side of the Muslim Ottomans, because the French revolution just happened to ignite and threaten the Habsburg flank, causing them to sign a peace treaty. Here we see how a little rumor in France saved the Ottoman empire. The fact that our parasite could send more than 30,000 of France's finest to the guillotine, that came from them playing the situation to their advantage.]

**Herodotus, 6, 118 Solid gold statues**
DATIS' men were searching ships and, "discovered, in a Phoenician vessel, a statue of Apollo, overlaid with gold. He made inquiries about where it had been stolen from, and as soon as he learned to which temple it belonged, he sailed in his own ship to DELOS. The DELIANS... had the statue placed in their temple for safe keeping, and instructed the islanders to take it back to DELIUM, a place in Theban territory, on the sea opposite Chalcis. DATIS then left the island; but the DELIANS did not restore the statue. It was brought back to DELIUM by the Thebans themselves twenty years later, on the advice of an oracle."

Why steal a temple statue overlaid in gold leaf? It is not worth much, everyone keeps an eye out for the stolen temple property, and if you get caught, it is a painful, and shameful death. Besides, ancient Greek sources are always talking about solid gold sacrifices in Greek temples, so why steal the plated one?
And what is going on with the five words starting with the letter D - Datis, Delos, Delians Delium, and of course there is the Greek treasury at Delphi which is not mentioned. This is the main place where all the solid gold statues were kept. Five nouns that are all sound so similar and confusing in one small paragraph: What are the odds?

To our literate modern eyes, attuned to media deception and propaganda, the story reads like a coverup. Here we see the imperial propaganda gazette ascribed to Herodotus in action. Rumors were swirling about a golden statue of Apollo discovered on a Phoenician ship and the event needed to be covered up or smoothed over.

The young Brother being tested here would say that the statue was either a solid gold statue coming from the Delphic treasury, or a plated copy en route to Delphi to substitute for a solid gold statue about to be stolen. It doesn't matter which.

See, the wise guys were taking the solid gold statues from Apollo's Delphic treasury and swapping them out for statues overlain with gold. Then they bought food and influence with the gold. Basically, the desperate people with no resources were plying their ancient ways, getting outsiders to give them something for nothing, because they really had/ have nothing of any value to offer in trade.

In truth the Greeks were actually appeasing the Sphinx Mafia, which ran the oracle/ treasury racket. Whenever the Greeks made generous gifts to Apollo, the Sphinx would ease up on terrorizing and sabotaging Greece. If the Greeks got stingy with the 'gods,' bad things would tend to happen—and it really didn't matter what they were. Maybe one summer the wise guys would introduce a fast breeding tropical crop pest that otherwise can't survive cold winters, or maybe they would introduce cholera to the fresh water supply. Maybe they would introduce anopheles mosquitoes contaminated with malaria (Gr. nopheles = useful, profitable).

We can see it as a protection racket, a national scale protection racket, and all the temples of all the gods were involved, not just Apollo and his oracles. And the Greeks probably would have scoffed if you told them that there gods were a tool of economic and political manipulation used by a bloated family thousands of miles away living in a barren desert land devoid of all resources. The Greeks would have scoffed if you told them of a conspiracy involving hundreds of infiltrating brothers, brothers who spoke perfect Greek, because it is the language of their mothers: That these brothers were constantly emigrating to Greece and infiltrating all of Greece's important institutions so as to dissolve Greece and leave the Mideast as the only organized society on earth.

A similar religious parasite racket was at work in the plundered tombs of the Egyptian Pharaohs. The people with no resources were always selling gold and jewels to the Egyptians, Mesopotamians, and Greeks for food. Then in the case of the Egyptian pharaohs they were going and digging up the sacrificed gold and jewels and selling them again for more grain.

See, once we think of ancient religious customs as ways to get something for nothing, many puzzling things makes perfect sense. Take the treasures of Tutankhamun's tomb: They make sense because his Restoration Stella tells us how he appointed new priests that kept his tomb location a secret. Here we understand why most all Egyptian tombs were robbed in ancient times. And the reason we found Tutankhamen tomb is that he fired his first gang of Mafia priests and appointed new honest priests.

A similar trick was used on Dilmun Island on the 'pirate coast' of Bahrain. Here there are over 150,000 graves dating from c. 3000-2400BC. Strangely, with all these graves and human remains, there are no valuables on the uninhabited 'holy land' of Dilmun. Strange how the Sumerians traveled for days and built elaborate above ground tombs that were completely visible due to exposed bedrock. See Gaylah, Hafit, Theodore Bent, 'Umm an Nar'.

You see, in ancient times as today, the people with nothing needed a way to get the people with something to give them something for nothing, and they use every trick in the book, a real book, a secret book they will now have to make public.

After H6.118, all the Mideast merchants sang the same song, the golden statue came from Datis, Delos, Delians Delium, but not Delphi. This was the ancient media spreading subtle propaganda. They were insisting that Delphi remained sacred and unviolated, and there was no suspect that the golden sacrifices has been swapped out. They towed this line until it became obvious to all that Delphi had been robbed.

Also in Juvenal's Satire 14 we read: "Ever since Mars the Avenger was robbed of his helmet, and
failed to safeguard the goods in his keeping."

**Herodotus, 7.23**  War has always been good for business

"In a meadow near by the [army, the] workmen had their meeting-place and market, and grain ready ground was brought over in great quantity from Asia."

**Herodotus, 7.25**  "The same people who had cut the canal also had orders to bridge the river Strymon... and provision dumps were being formed for the troops, lest either men or animals should go hungry on the march to Greece. ... the provisions being from many different parts of Asia came in [Phoenician or Arab] transport ships called 'merchantmen'."

**Herodotus, 7.25**  "Which of the Persian provincial governors received the king's prize for the best-equipped contingent, [a prize for spending the most money] I am not able to say; nor do I even know how the matter was even decided." [How it is decided doesn't matter, the important thing is that private benefit be given for spending public funds. This will maximize the spending of public funds. Private benefit for risking public funds is a corollary and it is exactly the problem with bank bonuses.]

**Herodotus, 7.27**  "a Lydian [from western Turkey] named Pythius [Pith is the contents of amphoras and amphoras held all the liquids shipped], the son of Atys, was awaiting Xerxes, and on his arrival entertained him and the whole army with most lavish hospitality, and promised besides to furnish money for the expenses of the war. The mention of money caused Xerxes to ask the Persians present who Pythius was and if he was really rich enough to make such an offer. "My lord," was the answer, "it was this man who gave your father Darius the golden plane-tree and the golden vine; and still, so far as we know, he is the wealthiest man in the world, after yourself." [Atys was the Brotherly front man.]

**Herodotus, 7.41**  "a thousand [Persian infantry] had [expensive] golden pomegranates instead of spikes on the butt-end of their spears... they were arrayed surrounding the other nine thousand, whose spears had sliver pomegranates. The troops mentioned who marched with spears reversed also had golden pomegranates on the butt-end of their weapons, while those immediately behind Xerxes had golden apples." [These 'golden apples' are Gr. khrusomelon = Gr. khruso = golden + melon = fruit. Sounds expensive.]

**Herodotus, 7.45**  "As he [Xerxes] watched them, he was seized with the desire to witness a rowing match. The match took place and was won by the Phoenicians of Sidon, to the great delight of Xerxes who was as pleased with the race as with his army. And when he saw the whole Hellespont [the bridge from the land of no resources to Hellas and Europe] hidden by ships, and all the beaches and plains of Abydos filled with men, he called himself happy" [How many Napoleons grew up reading this; foolishly thinking that that the route to happiness was leading their nation into war?]  

**Suetonius, Nero. 31**

"There was nothing Nero was more prodigal [wastefully extravagant] with than his buildings. He built a palace...but it burnt down shortly after completion and was rebuilt as the Domus Aurea [Golden House]. Its size and splendor will be sufficiently indicated by the following details. The vestibule was so large that it could contain a colossal statue of the emperor 120 feet [12 stories] high and it was so extensive that it had a triple portico a mile long. There was a lake like the sea, surrounded by buildings that looked like cities, besides tracts of country, cornfields, vineyards, pastures and woods, with great numbers of wild and domestic animals. In the rest of the palace, everything was overlaid with gold and and ornamented with gems and mother of pearl. The dining rooms were paneled and had ivory ceilings whose panels could turn and shower down flowers; and pipes to sprinkle perfumes. The main banquetting hall was circular and constantly revolved day and night like the heavens. He had baths supplied with sea water and sulphur water. When he had dedicated the completed place he said nothing more by way of approval than that at least he was beginning to be housed like a human being." [Desperation in the host increases the power of the parasite. The more the top 1% waste on extravagance, the less the poor have
and the more useful they become for the parasite.]

**Herodotus, 7.41** "I was thinking," Xerxes replied; "and it came into my mind how pitifully short human life is - for all of these thousands of men not one will be alive in a hundred years' time." [Tactic: If your ruler/general is too conservative with human life, tell him how all his men are going to die anyway, but his immortality will live forever. Also, in a century, nobody will remember exactly what happened — all there will be is our Brotherly history books.]

**Herodotus, 7.49** [Artabanus said to Persian emperor Xerxes] "Now let me tell you of your other great enemy, the land. If you meet with no opposition, the land itself will become more and more hostile to you the further you advance... If nobody stops your advance, the land itself - the mere distance growing greater and greater as the days go by - will ultimately starve you." [Artaba=an Egyptian bushel. Tactic: Always try to fight close and get your greatest enemy fighting at the greatest distance you can. Get Rome to fight in Britain, Get America to fight in Vietnam and Afghanistan.]

**Herodotus, 7.54** "They burned all sorts of [expensive] spices on the bridges" [as offerings to appease the gods]

**Herodotus, 7.61** [The Persians wore an] "embroidered tunic with sleeves, a coat of mail looking like the scales of a fish .. short spears, powerful bows with cane arrows, and daggers swinging from belts...."

**Herodotus, 7.62** "The Hyrcanians... were armed in the same way as the Persians, and their commander was Megapanus [mega=big + panus=cloth] who afterwards became governor of Babylon [If he was governor of Babylon he was no doubt a Brother]. The Assyrians [Us•ouri'ns] were equipped with bronze helmets ... shields, spears, daggers..."

**Herodotus, 7.75** "The Thracian troops wore... tunics... a long cloak... their weapons were the javelin, light shield, and small dagger." [All this equipment was sold by Mideast arms dealers.]

**Herodotus, 7.76** "The Pisidians carried... a pair of hunting spears of Lycian workmanship, and wore bronze helmets, crested and decorated with the ears and horns of an ox, also in bronze."

**Herodotus, 7.83** "Of all the troops in the army the native Persians were not only the best but also the most magnificently equipped; their dress and armor i have mentioned already, but should add that every man glittered with gold which he carried about his person in unlimited quantity. They were accompanied, moreover, by covered carriages containing their women and servants, all elaborately fitted out. Special food, separate from that of the rest of the army, was brought along for them on camels and mules." [Translation: The Persian empire of Iran, Turkey and parts in between were the biggest suckers, as usual.]

**Herodotus, 7.89** "The fleet, apart from transport vessels, consisted of 1207 triremes. They were furnished as follows: ...linen corselets... shields and javelins... boarding-spears... heavy axes... long knives... cane arrows, daggers and rip hooks..." [Corselets are body armor—here made of mere linen. Heavy axes are unwieldy and ineffective weapons, as are over-long swords. Cane arrows, as opposed to wood shaft arrows are light and less effective. Triremes were ships with three banks of rowers per oar. These are ships that are 6 oarsmen wide. They are fast, but big and not as maneuverable as smaller ships.]

**Herodotus, 7.104** "They [the Greeks] are free - yes - but not entirely free; for they have a master, and that master is justice, which they fear much more than your subjects fear you. Whatever this master commands, they do; and his command never varies: it is never to retreat in battle, however great the odds, but always to rain in formation, and conquer or die." [Here we see the parasite talking about its
fundamental weakness when fighting against the host. Here the parasite admits that the spirit of the Mideast is less powerful than the spirit of justice in the West.

**Herodotus, 7.102** "Antipater, the son of Orgeus [Our•G’s], a citizen of the highest repute, to whom the arrangements [Gr. taxi= arrangements, here the fix was in on war preparations] had been entrusted, proved that the meal cost 400 talents of silver [as if there was any doubt]. And similar accounts were returned by officials in [all] the other towns. ... people in every town distributed their stores of grain and employed themselves for months on end in making barley and wheat flour, in buying up and fattening the best cattle they could find, and feeding poultry in coops and waterfowl in ponds, to be ready for the army when it came. In addition to this, they ordered the manufacture of drinking cups and mixing-bowls of gold and silver, and of everything else that is needed to adorn the table." [A talent is officially 24.5KG and 400 talents is 9800KG or about 345,000 silver dollars in silver. In Marlowe's Tamburlaine 2.6 we read: "With greedy talents gripe my bleeding heart", Here a talent is clearly a talon. So a talent's weight seems to be a talon's weight, the weight that one finger/talon can lift.]

**Herodotus, 7.125** "It was during this march that his pack-camels were attacked by lions, which came down from their haunts at night and never attacked either the men or any of the other animals, but only the camels. I marvel at what it could have been that made the lions ignore every other living creature and set only upon the camels - beasts which they had never seen, or had any experience of, before." [The 'lost' camels were obviously taken away by their drivers and then billed to Xerxes.]

**Herodotus, 7.132** [The Greeks] "swore an oath ... [that] they would punish all men of Greek blood, who ... yielded to the Persians, [by sending] one tenth of their property to the god at Delphi." [The temple of Delphi then sent most of this back to Mideast Inc.]

**Herodotus, 7.191** "The number of merchant vessels and other craft lost in the storm was too great to reckon." [Most were probably sailed off and billed to Xerxes.]

**Herodotus, 8.27** "from a tenth part of the plunder where made the great statues which stand around the tripod in front of the temple at Delphi." [These were originally solid gold, but later became gold plate.]

**Herodotus, 8.41** [Ahead of Xerxes' attack of Athens, Herodotus wrote:] "The Athenians say that the Acropolis is guarded by a great snake, which lives in the temple; indeed they believed so literally in its existence that they put out monthly offerings for it to eat in the form of honey-cake. Now in the past the honey cake used always to be consumed [by the Mideast priests], but on this occasion it was untouched [because most of the priests had fled]. The temple priestess told them of this, and in consequence, believing that the goddess herself had abandoned the Acropolis, they were all the more ready to evacuate the town." [The Acropolis was run by the great snake through a Mideast religious administration. Its priest were eating the sweet baked things the Athenians left as offerings. These priests knew of the attack and fled in advance, but the uneaten cake then became a potential problem. So what they did was turn this problem into something beneficial. They made up some propaganda that demoralized the Athenians — a rumor that the gods had abandoned Athens.]

**Herodotus, 8.99** "Xerxes' first dispatch told of the capture of Athens caused such rejoicing amongst the Persians who had not accompanied the expedition, that they strewed the roads with myrtle-branches, burned incense, and gave themselves up to every sort of pleasure and merrymaking..." [If you want one side to loose, there is nothing like a false rumor about victory combined with organized drinking and burning of hashish incense. This particularly if the hash is the super-strong sort of incense, the one with the LSD containing grain mold in it. Also, note how expensive Arab incense is the perfect thing for military victories and any occasion really.]

**Herodotus, 9.80** "Pausanias now issued an order that everything of value which had fallen into their
[Persian] hands as a result of the battle should be collected by the helots, and that nobody else should touch it. Officially helots were the slave caste of Sparta, but by the mid 400s the Spartan warriors failed to reproduce and the Helots all but took over Sparta, outnumbering the Spartans 7:1. The helots [the Brotherly helots] accordingly went through the whole [Persian] camp. Treasure was there in plenty - tents full of gold and silver furniture; couches overlaid with the same precious metals; bowls, goblets, and cups, all of gold; and wagons loaded with sacks full of gold and silver basins. From the bodies of the dead they stripped anklets and chains and golden hilted scimitars, not to mention richly embroidered clothes which, amongst so much of greater value, seemed of no account. Everything the Helots could not conceal - and that was a great deal - they declared to their superiors; but there was a great deal, too, which they stole and sold afterwards to the Aeginetans, [Agents?] who, by buying the gold at the price of brass (which the helots supposed it to be), laid the foundation of their future wealth.

When all the stuff had been collected, a tenth was set apart for the god at Delphi...

So the Arabs made money selling golden arms. Then they bought it all back as war surplus, gold for the price of brass.

The people running the Oracle treasury racket profited from the very same wars they divined the god Apollo's decisions about. And judging from the oracles we know about, this backdoor to controlling Greek society was clearly abused. However, as Herodotus tells us in 8.41, the oracle couldn't get the Athenians to simply surrender to the Persian invasion: That was too much to ask from a religion.

Herodotus, 5.783.12
[At the site of a battle between Egyptians and Persians, Herodotus:] "noticed that the skulls of the Persians are so thin that the merest touch with a pebble will pierce them, but those of the Egyptians, on the other hand, are so tough that it is hardly possible to break them with a blow from a stone. I was told, very credibly, that the reason was that the Egyptians shave their heads from childhood, so that the bone of the skull is hardened by the action of the sun."

[Translation: 1) The Persians are easy to defeat, so please invade and stimulate our economy. 2) If you want to thicken your skull, buy one of our razors! It is notable that the youthful Alexander supposedly got Western men shaving their faces only 100 years after this little product placement in Herodotus. Perhaps archeologists can tell where the steel in those early razors came from or where they were forged.]

Herodotus, 5.80
"while they [the Athenians] were oppressed under tyrants, they had no better success in war than any of their neighbors, yet, once the yoke was flung off, they proved the finest fighters in the world. This clearly shows that, so long as they were held down by authority, they deliberately shirked their duty in the field, as slaves shirk working for their masters; but when freedom was won, then every man amongst them was interested in his own cause."

[Translation: The large and poorly equipped mercenary armies of the Mideast can be defeated by considerably smaller forces of men who believe in what they are fighting for. This idea appears to be a fundamental underpinning of the Roman military matrix that arose starting with the first Punic War which began in 264 BC. The Roman legions were of course fighting to preserve their 'freedom,' which was just as much a phantasm (illusory likeness) of freedom fighting as the American carpet bombing of Cambodia.]

Herodotus, 5.808
[If they insist on fighting, tell them:] "that when they are beaten they will be sold as slaves, their boys will be made eunuchs, their girls carried off to Bactria [Afghanistan], and their land given to others."

[Incidentally, when European prisoners were enslaved, they were scattered everywhere between Portugal and Afghanistan.]

Herodotus, 3.88 Disinformation about Arabia "No nation regards the sanctity of a pledge more seriously than the Arabs. [The opposite is true]... The only gods the Arabs recognize are Dionysus [god of partying] and Urania [Gr. urania= muse of astrology]...

The method the [Arabian king] devised of helping the Egyptian army was to fill camel-skins with
water, load them on to all his live camels, and so convey them to the desert, where he awaited the arrival of the troops. [Why carry so much water? This is to discourage those who might invade Arabia]

That, at any rate, is the more credible account of his procedure. There is also another, not so easy to believe. [The following is superficially absurd, while the metaphor refers to the Eurasian trade.] According to this, the Arabian king had cow-hides and other skins stitched together to form a cane [cane] long enough to reach from Corys [sorce? the root of sorcerer?] - a large river [cash flow] in Arabia which runs into the Red Sea - all the way to the desert; here he had large reservoirs [re•sir•voirs and te•re•sir•ies] constructed, filled them by means of the cane, and so stored the water [cash]. The water was brought to three separate places, over a total distance - between river and desert - of a twelve days' journey."

**Herodotus, 3.88** "The Arabs had never been reduced to subjection by the Persians, but friendly relations had continued between the two countries ever since the Arabs let Cambyses pass through their territory for his Egyptian invasion. Without this service, the invasion of Egypt would have been impractical."

[Note how the Mediterranean coast is part of Arabia here. Also look at the Arabs pretending to be the friends of the Persian. Now in ancient times, Arabia's location was immensely strategic for three main reasons:

1) As said previously Arabia sat astride the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, the two main trade routes between Europe Asia and Africa. This position allowed this land of no other resources to throttle the world's trade starting close to 5,000 years ago.

2) The Red Sea coast of Arabia was just about the hardest place in the world to attack in ancient times. Just getting to Arabia from Europe involved sailing across the Mediterranean, then somehow hauling your ships across 100 km of land, and then sailing down the Red Sea. From the Nile onward, water was almost nonexistent, so you needed to know exactly where you were going, and you needed the cooperation of the locals once you arrived. If there was an invasion, the locals might foul critical water sources (temporarily) as they got word of the invasion force arriving.

Also while being almost impossible to reach from Europe, the Hejaz area of Western Arabia was quite far from both Asia and Africa. And all ships had to cross the Bab-al-Mandeb, the "gate of tears" at the south end of the Red Sea.

3) As said above, the Arabian desert was traditionally Egypt's gate keeper, at least in earlier centuries before the wooded areas of Europe were capable offielding an invasion fleet. Until then, the only practical land route from Europe or the Middle East was through Greater Arabia and the Sinai. This left Greater Arabia basically saying yes or no to all forces invading Egypt; giving Greater Arabia a veto on Egypt's leadership and Egypt's granary.

Now Egypt was a valuable nation to have as a client state because of its abundant harvests certainly, but more because Egypt's harvests were largely independent of weather conditions in Europe. This is because Egypt gets its water from runoff from the more reliable tropical weather systems of Central Africa. Egypt's water is also runoff that is averaged over this large tropical watershed. Therefore, Egypt's food supply was much more predictable than Europe's. So, in times of widespread drought elsewhere, Egypt was mostly unaffected, and it had a reputation as the world's backup gain supplier. Also there is the fact that the desert surrounding Egypt tended to protect it from whatever crop pests afflicted the outside world: That is unless they were deliberately introduced.]

**Herodotus, 6.60, The Caste system in India**

"The Spartans resemble the Egyptians in that they make certain callings hereditary: town criers, flue-players, and cooks are all respectively, sons of fathers who followed the same profession. A man cannot, for instance, merely because he has a loud voice, adopt the profession of a town-crier, or herald, to the exclusion of a competitor; he can be a herald only if his progenitors have been heralds."

[The Spartans instituted a caste system, apparently because the oracle of Delphi told them to. The lack of social mobility enslaved their society, making people terrified of rocking the social boat or doing anything that might cause them to lose cast.

Now the ancient Greek religion of Orphism shows a connection with Indian social practices. It began in the 600s and 500s BC and was similar to Hinduism, which began in the 500s and 400s BC.
Much like the Hindus, the practicers of Orphism were supposed to rid themselves of the evil parts of their nature by ritual purifications or ablutions using expensive imported sacramental incense. This lead to a series of reincarnations to higher levels of existence, in both Orphism and Hinduism.

Herodotus, 2.158 Necho's canal
[The Arabian parasite certainly did not want a canal to the Red Sea. Not only would they find their citadel massively compromised, but the Europeans might discover the sea route to Asia and destroy Arabia's ability to exist.] "It was Necho who began the construction of the canal to the Arabian gulf, a work afterwards completed by Darius the Persian. .... The construction of the canal in the time of King Necos cost the lives of 120,000 Egyptians. Necho did not complete the work, but broke it off in deference to an oracle, which warned him that his labor was all for the advantage of the 'barbarian' - as the Egyptians call anyone who does not speak their language. He then turned his attention to war; he had triremes built, some on the Mediterranean coast, others on the Arabian gulf [Red Sea]. .... afterwards taking Gaza, a large town in Syria."

Canals
In modern times, Napoleon Bonaparte was first to propose a "Suez Canal." His engineering team however came back with the astonishing "fact" that the Red Sea was some meters higher than they Mediterranean. The great Napoleon figurehead was apparently too stupid to realize: 1) That canal locks could easily solve this problem, and 2) That this was impossible.

In later years, the British had great difficulty finding workers for the Suez Canal, (constructed 1859-1869). Among the 20,000 workers, death rates approached 200/ year, nearly 1%/ year due to waves of infectious disease like cholera, which is spread by contaminated water. A cholera epidemic incidentally requires the sewage to mix back in with the drinking water. This is unlikely given that the drinking water had to be brought from the Nile to the Red Sea in containers. Anyway, after 5 years the Egyptian government refused to supply workers and the British had to bring in equipment and foreign workers to complete the rest of the canal. It is worth repeating that the Suez Canal eliminated much of the Middle East's historical reason to exist, by permitting ships to simply sail past without being unloaded.

The Panama Canal is worth noting here. It was under construction from 1881-1889, and then abandoned until 1904 and then finished in 1914. The Panama Canal workers also suffered from unbelievably high levels of infectious diseases.

Around 60 AD, Antistius Vetus proposed a canal between the Moselle and Saone rivers, thus creating a water link between the Mediterranean and North Sea. The idea was however dropped because it would upset the people of Gaul for some reason.

The canal at Corinth had been proposed by Demetrius, Caesar, Caligula and Nero, who may have started work. The canal however was not completed until modern times. Curiously the cape of Malea has always been a notorious natural hazard, much like the treacherous capes of Africa and South America.

Monsters
The Abominable snowman, or Yeti was the Mideast's terror of the Himalaya. It was the excuse when they whacked the people sneaking spice or drugs over the Himalaya.

The Bosporus, or bros•porous, is the straights that connect the Mediterranean with the Black sea. Here there was a whale Porphyrian who attacked outsider shipping. Gr. porphir porpurra=purple. See also Gr. Ceto = Heb. Rahab and Babylonian Tiamat, and also Neris.

Now the Levant is where the trade comes off the River Jordan and has to be raised or levitated over a mini mountain range to get it to the Mediterranean. Ergo the name Levant. Now Leviathan is the giant sea monster in the bible that was identified with the devil. Leviathan is also the name of the sea monster that the local shipping mafia blamed when an outside ship disappeared.

Transylvania (Dacia?) in Roman times was famous for its immense mineral wealth. Today Trans•ylvania is famous for mythical evil creatures.

And Loch Ness forms something of a natural canal for small boats crossing Scotland. The mythical Loch Ness monster it seems was created to explain the disappearing shipments.
Now we can see who employed troll/ogre under the bridge, the green-completed man charging the crossing toll to outsiders. Now you know how werewolves preyed on people competing with Mideast Inc.

**The Devils Triangle terrorism and the Panama Canal**
The east coast of the Americas and the east coast of Asia are just about at opposite ends of the earth. However, trade between these two great economic regions is slightly more direct through the Panama Canal. A little danger near the canal raised insurance rates and then shipping started using the much safer and much cheaper Suez Canal instead. From this standpoint, the ships lost to the Devil's Triangle seem to have been lost to Mideast terrorism/ piracy

**Foolish legends**
At one time, there were just so many lame TV "documentaries on the Devil's Triangle, the Abominable Snowman, the Loch Ness Monster etc. That was our parasite using our media attempting to frame these legends in a way that would make them look foolish instead of like piracy cover-ups.

**Fat isthmus**
Isn't it bizarre how many old maps are pretty much accurate except in how they all seem to depict isthmuses as fatter than they are? This is particularly true with Suez and Panama.

**Historical volume**
The amount or volume of history being written down any given time and place is not so much a product of chance, as an indication of the amount of information being changed, rewritten, gutted, salted and preserved.

**Muddling through**
Sometimes black can be switched into white, but mostly it is real hard. It normally takes lots of continued, concerted pulling for the Mideast's Ministry of Truth to turn black into white.

And they have to be real careful because if they pull too hard, they risk provoking a secondary reaction that burns the original offending memory in deeper. Now on the other hand, if they only want to distort and muddle, to enlarge with filler, that is much easier, especially over a couple lifetimes.

**Recovering up the world's dirtiest secret**
The secret was lost a number of times before. The Athenians knew. The Romans knew in the century before they slaughtered the people of Judaean Arabia. The Byzantines knew when they invaded the Hejaz, sacking Mecca and Medina.

Anyway, if the world's dirtiest secret has been lost before on at least three circumstances, how many other times has it happened?

My point is, don't let it happen again. Don't let people change or interpret my message. Let people say what they will about it, let them translate it, but never let them change a word.

**How much do you degrade the message?**
With most of these stories, there was no need to bother changing them once they became unintelligible. And keeping a story barely intelligible did serve two purposes. 1) If anyone ever came forward, with the original story, something that a few of the old men swore by, the altered story still fit; and did not provoke the dreaded secondary response. And 2) It became useful as a heuristic gazette for the Brothers.

The re-writing of texts was quite widespread in ancient times. This scraping off of ink from thin sheets of veal-skin vellum, and then re-writing was called a palimpsest, an important word/idea given new life by George Orwell's novel 1984. (peh-al-imp-s'est) Orwell's Big Brother incidentally offers a very useful vision of Mecca's Big Brotherhood. Little known is that Orwell (Eric Blair) spent much time in Islamic Bangladesh, under the constant scrutiny of human-eyed tele-screens.

**The Mideast's immense espionage apparatus**
This is symbolized by the peacock in the recent Kung Fu Panda films. In the film ARGO (after argus the multi-eyed creature) we see a problem being changed. A) In the film, the US embassy was stormed suddenly and did not have time to destroy all its documents. In fact, the US ambassador (I think it was) appeared in a network TV interview stating that all the documents were shredded, and that was supposed to be enough to preserve secrecy, but apparently it wasn't. And B) In the film, we see the shredded documents being re-assembled by hand. In fact, this re-assembly was given a number of scenes and references and it was definitely belabored so it would stick.

It is however implausible that the tens of thousands of paper strips could survive handling for the hundreds of millions of matches that would be required. So, again, sometimes a lie tells the truth with greater accuracy than any confession. I think what really happened is that top secret US information somehow became known by the Iranians and there was no excuse. If you don't believe the absurd assembly of strips explanation, then the only other possibility is that some group was spying on the Americans which had no idea the spying was happening. Sometimes a lie tells a great deal about the truth.

Diodorus 20.1
"Writers who insert long-winded or formulaic speeches in histories, or who perpetually rant, deserve to be criticized. They not only break the continuity of their narrative by the irrelevance of these intrusive orations, but they interrupt the play of intellectual curiosity in the minds of even the most enthusiastic seekers after historical knowledge." [So if you want to make history hard: 1) add unnecessary words. 2) use repeated formulas. 3) Rant and be full of passion. 4) Break your narrative to make it hard to follow]

Polybius 37.5
"I am not unaware that some readers will criticize my work on the ground that I have given an incomplete and disjointed narrative of events—that for example, in proceeding to relate the siege of Carthage, I have suddenly abandoned it is the middle, interrupted my train of thought and passed in succession to the transactions in Greece, Macedonia, Syria or other areas. Serious students, I shall be told, demand continuity and desire to follow a subject to its conclusion—the method which procures the maximum amount of gratification and instruction to the attentive reader. For my own part, I not only dissent from this view but cherish the opposite, in support of which I am prepared to call the evidence of Nature herself. Nature does not like, in the exercise of any single sense, to dwell continuously upon and identical object. She is the faithful patroness of change, and, if she must attend to identical-looking objects, she prefers to do so at intervals and from different angles.

My proposition may also be illustrated from the sense of hearing, which does not like to dwell continuously upon identical passages, whether sung or recited, but is stimulated by variation and, in a general way, by anything discursive [dis-course•ive, away from the direct path] or characterized by violent and rapid modulations. Similarly, the sense of taste will not be found to be incapable of keeping, without a change, to even the richest dishes. It cloys so readily that it delights in variety and often welcomes plain food more heartily than rich food for novelty's sake. The same phenomenon will be noticed in the case of the sight. The sight is practically incapable of focusing continuously upon one object, but is stimulated by diversity and change in the field of vision.

The most striking example of the law, however, is provided by the intellect. Serious students take pleasure in shifting their attention from one thing to another. In fact, I believe that the most brilliant ancient historians concisely adopted this means of recreation. Some introduced digressions in the form of legend or anecdote. Others did so by diversifying their historical narrative, and not confining their transactions to different parts of Greece, but to embrace the outer world.

I am thinking of such cases as a historian who, in the middle of narrating the history of Thessaly and the transactions of Alexander of Pherae, breaks off in order to describe the enterprises of the Spartans, or possibly the enterprises of the Thebans, or, again, events in Macedonia or Illyria, and who then proceeds to linger over the expedition of Iphicrates to Egypt or the outrages of Clearchus in the Black Sea. The upshot is that all historical writers will be found to have employed this
method of treatment, but to have done so unsystematically, whereas I have been systematic. ... In this way, I make it impossible for serious students to mistake the points at which I pick up continuity with events previously narrated or interrupt my narrative of events in any given cause, so as to leave none of the subdivisions previously mentioned as incomplete or defective from the point of view of the serious reader."

The process of history making

Marcus the Deacon d.425AD, Life of Porphyrius, Bishop of Gaza

"Much can be learned from a second hand story, when it is instilled [condensed and dripped] into the souls of readers from minds accurately acquainted with the facts. Though firsthand evidence is more credible than secondhand evidence, the later also carries [conveys imparts] conviction when it is derived from trustworthy authorities.

If the record of useful events had remained pure and untampered-with, and lies had not been sown-in among the truth, writing about the subject wouldn't be necessary. The truth sown in the hearts of each generation by oral tradition would in that case have been sufficient for the purposes of edification [edification is not learning, but building the Brotherly structure, the edifice, the matrix]. As it is, time corrupts the record, either through lapse of memory or through deliberate tampering with the story, and it is this that has constrained [compelled] me to undertake the present work. My objective is to save the memory of the holy-man Saint Porphyrius from being obliterated by the passage of time. [Porphyrian or 'for•fear•in' was the purple whale, the sea monster that plagued shipping in the eastern Mediterranean.] The record of his achievements is a veritable prophylactic [pro•phil•ak] for those who read of them. ... I tremble to think what a crime I should be committing if I failed to preserve in permanent written form the career of such a god-loving man—the career of an enthusiast [in•thus=bring-in•sacrifice-money] for the Heavenly City [where the harems are]...

I shall relate his wars and struggles [Jihad=struggle, guer•illa or guerita wars] not only against the leaders and champions of idolatry, but against an entire population possessed by madness in all its forms. The saint remembered the words of the blessed apostle, in which he says: "Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the dreadful day, and having accomplished all things, to stand." This was the armor that the apostle girdled and protected himself with when he entered into battle. And Porphyrius, who was faced with a struggle as severe as that from Isaiah 66:3-17." [follows]

Isaiah 66:3 to 17

"He that slays a man as if he killed an ox; he that sacrifices a lamb as if he slit a dog's neck; he that makes and offering as if he offered swine's blood; he that burns incense as if he was blessing an idol. They [the nonbelievers] have chosen their own ways, and they delight in their abominations. I will chose their [matrix] delusions, and will bring their fears upon them; because when I called them, none answered; when I spoke, they did not hear: but they did evil before my eyes, and chose that which did not please me. ...

... Rejoice with Jerusalem [symbol of Judaean Arabia], and be glad with her, all you that love her. Rejoice for joy with her, all you that are sad for her, so you may suck, and be satisfied with the breasts of her consolations [her back-up milk/cash streams]. That you may extract milk [sustenance/ money], and be satisfied with the abundance of her glory [wealth/ sustenance/ money]. For thus said the Lord, behold, I will extend peace to her [Jerusalem] like a river, and the glory [money] of the Gentiles shall flow like a stream. Then shall you suck and be born and bounced upon their knees, as a mother makes here child comfortable. So will I comfort you; and you shall be comforted in Jerusalem. And when you see this, your heart shall rejoice, and you bones [genetic patrimony] will flourish like a weed. And the hand of the Lord will bend toward his servants, and his indignation towards his enemies. For behold, the lord will come with fire, and with his chariots like a whirlwind, to render his anger with fury: To render his rebuke with flames of fire. For by fire and by his sword will the Lord plead with all flesh [humanity]; And those slain by the lord shall be many. They that sanctify and purify themselves in the garden [paradise] behind the one tree in the middle" [of Mideast Inc.]
The process of history making

Eunapius of Sardis d. c.405AD. Continuation of the History of Dexippus

[Some tactics for making history hard to follow]

"The characteristic feature of Dexippus' work is that he omit the early [causal] period which enters into the domain of poetry, which he surrenders to pens more capable than his own in imposing upon the reader…"

He forces his narrative into a [hard to understand] chronology organizing it by Olympiads or the number of years under a particular Athenian ruler.

The approaches [driveways, introductions] with which he prefaces his work are full of beauty [so they can be called beautiful even if they omit and confuse important events],

He displays, as he proceeds, a stately interior by removing [adding] all legendary and archaic ornaments (which he returns, like an old-fashioned drug that has lost its popularity, to the apothecaries who first prescribed it). …

His compact and concentrated [bloated] writing style is like a general perfume store, into which a picturesque and convenient assortment of historical goods is imported directly from a vast variety of makers. All events that are of historical interest to the universal viewpoint [and common man] or relate to the lives of famous men are tirelessly covered and arranged in Dexippus' work… Dexippus [confusingly] calls to mind a great number of Olympiads with their corresponding consuls and Athenian officers, having taken a full millennium as is work plan [keep it broad and superficial]. He seems haunted by a fear of failing to furnish his readers with a sufficiently extensive period of time.

… There are serious dangers involved in writing History in the form of an annual chronicle. Especially when the author himself confesses to his readers that his chronology is not exact but is a subject on which opinions differ [people then start to doubt the Brotherly history and the matrix] … The Boeotian proverb, "This is not music" has been constantly singing in my ears [people stop responding to the music, the old song and dance]; and I have also reminded myself that the ideal aim and object of History is to record events in the light of the truth with the minimum of subjectivity, and that rigid chronological calculations, breaking in like uninvited witnesses without being called for, are of no value for this purpose. What does chronology contribute to the wisdom of Socrates or the brilliance of Themistocles? Did summertime ever make these great men what they were? Were they ever observed to grow and shed their moral qualities like foliage according to the season of the year? …

Or how is the historical education of the reader improved by the knowledge that on some certain day, some person was born, who afterward became famous…?

If the ultimate criteria of historical value is the power to survey a boundless vista of events in a short space of time by rapid course of reading, and to anticipate the wisdom of age in the days of our youth through a knowledge of the past, which is equivalent to the knowledge of good and evil, then I am convinced that the purpose of History is directly frustrated by writers who ruin the wholesome and nutritious diet that she offers with an exotic dressing of superfluous and irrelevant episodes, and who taint the sweet waters of their story with brackish style. There is possibly this much to argue with any obli
gation to date [your histories] by the year or the day, since I regard the reigns of emperors as more scientific chronological units. My readers will find it recorded that a certain event happened in a certain reign, but I leave it to others to trip airily into the false pretense of assigning a year or a day. … I
follow authorities who were by far the most cultivated minds of our day and who set an inspiring example…"

The process of history making
Diodorus of Agyrium, Library of Universal History 1.1

"It is a blessing to be given opportunity to improve ourselves by taking warnings from the mistakes of others, and in all the chances and changes of this mortal life to be free to copy the successes of the past instead of being compelled to take a painful trial of the present. In ordinary life, the judgement of the older generation is always preferred by the younger on account of the experience which has come to them with time; yet the knowledge which comes by History surpasses individual experience in value in proportion to its conspicuous superiority in scope and content. For every conceivable situation in life, the supreme utility of this study will generally be admitted. The young are invested by it with the understanding of the old; the old find their actual experience multiplied by it 100-fold; ordinary men are transformed by it into leaders; men born to command are stimulated by it into leaders; men born to command are stimulated by the immortality of fame which it confers to embark upon noble enterprises; soldiers, again are encouraged by the posthumous glory which it promises to risk their lives for their country; the wicked are deterred by the eternal public disgrace which it threatens them from their evil impulses; and, in general, the good graces of History are so highly praised that some have been stimulated by the hope of them to become founders of states, others to introduce laws contributing to the security of the race, and others to make scientific or practical discoveries by which all mankind has benefited. As a result of all these activities, the sum of human happiness has increased, but the palm of praise must be rendered to History, who is the real cause of all of them. History may claim to be the guardian of those who have a reputation to keep, the witness against those who have a reputation to lose, and the benefactress of all humanity. Even the entirely fictitious legend of Hell is a mighty instrument for turning the hearts of men to righteousness and the fear of God. How much greater, therefore, must we conceive to be the potential ennobling influence upon character of History, the prophetess of truth and wellspring of philosophy? Such is the infirmity of human nature that the lifetime of individuals is an infinitesimal fraction of eternity compared with the time that follows in which they do not exist.

For those who have achieved nothing noteworthy in their lives, the death of the body involves a total extinction of existence; but for those whose abilities have won them glory, an eternal remembrance of their achievements is assured by the praises that resound from the divine lips of History; and surely the wise will find in immortal fame a fair reward for mortal toils. It is well known that Heracles devoted all the time that he spent in this world to the voluntary endurance of cruel and unceasing toils and dangers, in order that he might gain immortality as a benefactor of the human race; and the other saints who have obtained heroic or divine honors owe the glory which they have all earned to the immortality with which their attainments have been invested by History. All other memorials are transitory and exposed to destruction in many circumstances, but History, whose power extends to the limits of the world, has found in Time, the grand destroyer, a guardian of her everlasting tradition for future generations.

History is also a mistress of eloquence, the gift of gifts. Eloquence raises the Greek above the non-Greek and the educated above the illiterate, and it is the only weapon which enables one man to prevail against many. In general, any proposition appears as it is represented by the ability of the spokesman, and we call good men 'worthy of honorable mention', with the inference that this is the prize which they have won by their attainments. Of the several branches into which eloquence is divided, poetry affords pleasure rather than profit, legislation is punitive instead of being educative, and similarly the other branches either make no contribution to human happiness or produce a mixed crop of wheat and tare [an injurious weed, from Arabic taraha=reject or deduct], while some of them are traitors to the truth."

The process of history making
Diodorus of Agyrium (d.20BC), Library of Universal History 1.4

"It is obvious to me that any historian who attempted to the best of his ability, to trace the recorded events of the entire world from the earliest times to our own day. as if he were dealing with a single country,
would be imposing upon himself a formidable task. But that, at the same time, the work that would result from his labors would prove of the utmost value to the reading public.

Such a work would constitute an immense reservoir from which everyone would find it possible to draw without difficulty what was relevant to his special field; while readers who attempt to thread their way through the labyrinth of existing historical works are confronted, first with the difficulty of gaining access to the relevant books. And second, they find that the mastery of events eludes them thanks to the maze of heterogeneous published works. On the other hand, a treatment of the subject within the limits of a single work facilitates the task of the reader by providing him with a flowing narrative, the mastery of which is perfectly plain sailing. In short, the superiority of this branch of history over the rest is to be measured by the superior utility of the whole to the part and of continuity to discontinuity, not to mention the advantages of an accurate chronological setting over narratives in which not even the vaguest indication of date is forthcoming."

[1) The parasite must control our world histories, our world-views and our matrixes. It cannot allow anyone to come up with a new worldview or all may be lost for the land of no resources and its idiotic agenda of less and worse for everyone except them.

2) Today we have just so many 5 syllable handles on our ideas. Just look at 'dilettantism' and 'jack of all trades master of none.' the only words we have for people who try or do many things at once. What long words. And why are they both negative? Here you see the parasite opposing general knowledge in favor of insane levels of expertise where possible.

2) At the end is something big. Here someone is explaining away why there is no encyclopedia bri•t•an•aka, no summary of human knowledge. Apparently someone was trying to block the formation of accurate world-views and true histories of the world. Who could that be? And isn't it funny how only 20 years after Diodorus died, Jesus, star of the 'New Testament' the new universal history, a choppy, hard-to-follow, it could mean anything' history was born?]

The process of history making
Polybius of Megalopolis (d.118BC), World History 1.3
"That mighty causer of revolutions [the parasite spirit], whose pawns are human lives, has never before achieved such an astonishing tour de force [feat of power] as she has staged for the benefit of our generation. History gives no inkling of the whole picture. And if any reader thinks that a survey of any single country in isolation from the rest can give him a feeling for the scheme of the entire world, I must hastily expose his fallacy. To my mind, the belief that familiarity with local history will give a fair perspective of the whole phenomenon is as erroneous as the notion that the contemplation of the disjecta membra of once living and beautiful organism is equivalent to the direct observation of the live organism itself. [From Horace, disjecta membra = 'the limbs of a dismembered person' — the parts of a body slowly ripped apart as a result of torque or twisted ropes. ]

... While the parts may conceivably offer a hint of the whole, they cannot possibly yield an exact and certain knowledge of it, and the inference is that the specialists historians have a singularly small contribution to offer toward a true understanding of world history. The study the general [world history] ... is the only path to a general perspective, without which neither profit nor pleasure can be obtained from history."

MANUSCRIPTS not PRINTED BOOKS
Stop thinking books. There were no printed books, only manuscripts. Anyone who happened to compare one manuscript to another, finding a discrepancy would not know which one was wrong.

SCRIPTS not TEXT
Theocritus, Idyll 16.20
"Who needs to listen to any other poet? Homer is enough for everyone."
Singing Poetry like Rock'n Roll lyrics
Horace, (d. 8BC) Quen tu, Melpomene
The children of Rome, the queen of cities,
Considers me worthy to rank among
the choir of the poets who they love...

A largely illiterate with tiny vocabularies
In a world without printed books, people had small vocabularies and a minimum of technical terms and metaphors.

Galen, Commentary on Hippocrates’ Epidemics 17a.606
"Ptolemy was so enthusiastic about books that he ordered every book on every ship that came to Egypt to be brought to him. He had them copied onto new papyrus, and the [adulterated] copies [from the ministry of truth] were then given to the owners of the books, whereas the originals were deposited in the libraries with the ascription, “From the Ships”.

Galen, Commentary on Hippocrates’ Epidemics 17a.607
"The way Ptolemy negotiated with the Athenians demonstrates very clearly his enthusiasm for acquiring old books. He gave them a security deposit of 15 talents of silver for the authorized texts of Sophocles, Euripides, and Aeschylus, on the understanding that he would make copies and return the originals safely. He made expensive copies on papyrus of the highest quality, but kept the originals and sent the Athenians the new [censored] texts, telling them to keep the 15 talents."

Pliny, Natural History 13.70
"When he was contending with Eumenes, the king of Pergamum [northwest Turkey], in the acquisition of a library, Ptolemy cut off supplies of papyrus. This led to the use of parchment in Pergamum and subsequent widespread use of that material in guaranteeing the [non] immortality of human accomplishments.” [Parchment is not porous like paper and therefore the material can be (in the words of George Orwell) "scraped clean and reinscribed exactly as often as was necessary”. Thus parchment is a good material for those who wish to erode works through palimpsest.]

Galen, on Hippocrates’ Nature of Man 15.105
"Before the kings of Alexandria and Pergamum [Turkey] became such eager collectors of old books, authorship was never falsified. But as soon as bounties were paid to the people employed in rounding up the books written by a particular ancient writer, they started to bring in many books that they falsely attributed to that author." [If you pay a bounty for works by certain authors, expect forgeries.]

Seneca, On the Tranquility of the mind 9.4
"What is the point of having countless books, if the owner hardly reads through their titles in his whole lifetime?"

Zonaras, Annals 14.2
"A snake's intestine measuring 120 feet, with both the Iliad and the Odyssey inscribed on it in letters of gold, was destroyed in a fire that destroyed a library of 120,000 books in Constantinople in the late 5th century."

Propertius (50-16BC) III.23 Ergo tam doctae nobis periere tabellae:
"Many clever books are lost. And with them are lost so many good things written down. They were rubbed away long ago at my hands — Authentic, although unsealed. They knew how to appease the gals in my absence, and how in my absence to speak out convincing words. No golden fittings made them precious. They were grubby wax on common boxwood. Such as they were, they were always honest and worthwhile to me."
Propertius (50-16BC) IV.3 Haec Arethusa suo mittit mandata Lycotae
"If any part you read is rubbed out,
The smudge was made by my tears.
Or if any letter baffles you with its wavering line,
It will be the mark of my fainting right hand."

REREAD
From Aristophanes, The Wasps, parabasis (1014-1053):
"Everyone pay attention for some plain talk. Today our [imperial] poets desire to correct the behavior of their [regional] audience. He [the godfather] says that he has suffered an unprovoked injury after conferring many favors on them. At first it was not openly, but secretly giving assistance to other [outsider] poets. slipping into other people's stomachs in imitation of the method of the seer Eurycles [a ventriloquist spirit according to Routledge publishing. But Gr. Eury=wide + cles=kls=buds] that he poured forth many comic words.

[The following seems to be straight out of the "poet's" mouth:] After that, he tried his luck openly on his own, holding the reins of a team of Muses that were his, and not someone else's. And when he was raised to greatness, and honored as nobody has ever been among you, he says he didn't end up getting above himself. Nor did he puff up with pride, or gallivant around the wrestling-schools making passes [at the attractive boys]. And if a man who had had a lover's quarrel pressed him to satirize the boy concerned, he says he never complied with any such request, having in this the reasonable purpose of not making the Muses he employs into procurers or pimps. And when he first began to produce, he did not, he says, attack mere men, but with a spirit like that of Heracles he tackled the greatest monsters. Right from the start, he boldly went for the Jag-toothed [J•ak toothed] One himself, from whose eyes shot terrible rays like those of the Dog-star. This, while all around his head licked serpent-like a hundred head of accursed flatterers. It was like the voice of a torrent in flood stage. The smell of a seal [a phoca? fuck?], the unwashed balls of a Lamina [la mia dirty balls], and the ass of a camel.

On seeing such a [frightening] monstrosity [Think of the Godfather film, the scene with the severed horse head in the bed], he did not, he says, panic and betray you for a bribe. No, he fought for you right through till now. And he says that after the [frightening] monster, [you sent] last year, he tackled his fevers. The demons that by night kill men… Such was the deliverer from evil, the cleanser of this land, that you had found. But last year, you let him down, when he sowed a [whole] crop of brand-new ideas, which you blighted because you did not understanding them clearly. Though he still swears by Dionysus, over any number of libations [he is drinking now too], that no one ever heard better comic poetry that that. So shame on you for not having recognized it immediately. Our poet is none the worst thought of by the wise, if while overtaking his rivals he ruined his new concept.

But in the future, my dear sirs, [try to] cherish and foster more of those poets who seek to find something new to say; save up their ideas, and put them into your goblet and mix them with quince [an acidic fruit], and if you do that, then after a year, your [ideological] cloaks will be scented with cleverness."

L. paganus = civilian, citizen or townsperson
It is worth noting the similarity with pro•pagan•da, a word that now looks much like it once meant pro=for + pagan=citizens +da=give.

GUTENBERG
Most of us know Gutenberg invented movable type in 1455. and know how before Gutenberg, all books were handwritten manuscripts. Most of us have an idea that books were extremely expensive before that time. Few of us had any sense for how rare books were before Gutenberg, how most monasteries only had a few books, and the biggest seldom more that 50. But this is not so important.

What is important is how easy it was to eliminate ideas before books were printed. Today, popular books are printed in the millions. In the ancient world, however, a "book" length might take two to three months to copy. Imagine how long it would take you to copy a book over by hand in block letters, with a quill pen. How long would that take? How often would people go through the trouble? So, in the big cities, there was very often only one copy of any given book. Most of the time, there was no need to
have more, unless the book was frequently consulted. This made dangerous books easy for our parasite to erase.

Books were often easy to alter because they were written on animal skin. People would scrape the ink from the harmful section and make what historians call a palimpsest. In his novel 1984, George Orwell describes Big Brother's ministry of truth (propaganda) as slowly turning history into a giant palimpsest.

We have all seen countless videos of criminals, mobsters and politicians trying to prevent criticism and exposure. It is a universal aspect of human nature among the power hungry. The would-be Big Brothers of Greco-Roman times were no doubt doing the same thing with the media makers of the day, scribes.

Today, when we study the Ancient world, no mention is made of scribes. Nobody mentions that if you controlled the scribes, you controlled history.

Curiously in ancient Sumer, the scribes frequently wrote of ceremonies where Priests would wash the mouth of the various deities, something certainly brings to mind brainwashing and George Orwell's thought crime.

They had men going around for years buying up every old written thing they could find. They told the peasants that they were looking for the wisdom on the ancients... All that rot about book collectors is crap. To find the brothers and how they have been rounding up books, just do a search of who is buying ancient works. Look for where the books actually are. Why did they all go?

PRINT
Today, we live in a world full of printed material. We take the availability of reading material for granted and have a very high standard for what we consider literacy. We consider people who read word by word as not really literate. We call them poor readers. But the ancient world had few manuscripts to practice reading on. Anything that modern people would consider a book would take over a month to copy, by hand, in your best penmanship. The paper or animal skin for the manuscript would be expensive and so would the skilled craftsman who was copying the book with a pen made from a feather that needed constant dipping in ink.

As a result, Few people had access to manuscripts that would let them learn to read well in anything like the modern sense. Therefore, when people talk about literacy rates of less than 10% in the ancient world, they really mean something like the level of primary school literacy for 9% of the population, total illiteracy for 90% of the population, and less than 1% of the population being true readers. And It wasn't until some time after 1455 and Gutenberg's movable type that more than 1% of any nation anywhere was anywhere near literate in the modern sense. Until Gutenberg, all the world's cultures were predominantly oral and illiterate with a few experts in literacy. Their culture, their group mind got its information and based its decisions on what everyone was saying through those few people who could read and write really well.

Enter the mighty scribes. If you could manipulate what everyone was saying, you had a super power indeed. If there was some bit of history that your people did not like in a foreign land, you could have your scribes slowly corrode the truth. Like how they converted Tyrians into Syrians once the first generation died out. A couple generations later, they became the Sirens of Homer's Odyssey (tell myth). 99% of the people heard the same story on TV... sorry from the ambulatory poet, and there were no books to compare the legend to. So, from then on, nobody suspected that the Tyrians were really the bad guys. The tale became some sort of absurd myth from the past. The end, cultural memory destroyed. >>> Too little attention is given to writing as a way of changing history in oral cultures. >>> They were completely changing books as and when... and they blocked printing in the same way the blocked the early web.

AN ANGEL ON OUR SHOULDER
When the Scribes were on your side, you had an angel on your shoulder... when they opposed you, someone would come for you..

THE ANCIENT NEWS MEDIA
How did word of an even come from another city? There would certainly be people arriving from that place, they would have stories... like the time a port hand caught sight of a golden statue of Apollo on a Phoenician boat. He told his friends and before the Sphinx could get out to sea, the entire harbor was on the boat. They found a solid gold statue... but in H the story was stories changed into a controversy. (We see this today in countless events related to I)... but back to getting word on some subject.... (incidentally, long digressions strongly suggest that the digression is propaganda inserted after the fact.) anyway, when these stories would come to town, if the propagandists really needed to cover something up, they had to get there first with a written account... on their fast boats... preferably a few days early... so they could plant their story in everyone's minds as the truth, so the greater real story would have an uphill battle getting fully accepted... again, the story about gold plated statues from Delos or del-whatever contained the impact of solid gold statues from delphi... it is an easy mistake, but everyone knows that the statues were from Delos. Don't be so alarmist... everyone has faith in the oracle and their treasury... your money is safe.

... So we should look at controlling the scribes as controlling the ancient media.... Whoever ruled the scribes and told them what to write ... also wrote the political and economic reality for that time... They could not immediately change black to white, but like orwell says about defying credulousness... anyway eventually they twisted the entire Western world into no longer being Roman Polytheists and adopting their milder religion of Christianity... they killed Rome and for the ones that survived the centuries of genocidal purging they made them Christians...

In the ancient world, reading and writing did not work like today. Letters seem for the most part to have been read out loud to the recipients, because at least in early mesopotamia, the only people able to read and write were scribes. As a rule, people did not read to what was written, they listened as a scribe read it. In the case of greek poets, and sophists, they were performing a script that was scribed (same word). Hebrew incidentally used the same verb for reading and speaking. Then the audience went and told others what they saw performed. This was the world the scribes were working in. Needless to say, international information flow, whether it be political, economic, or religious was extremely dependent on what the scribes wrote. The scribes had the power to change history and they knew it. >>> When the letter arrived, it had the power to shape the public perception of what had happened. So long as the scribes did not lose all credibility by mis-reporting too many events, they could get away with some heavy duty distortions. >>> explain how it originated step one making words in the other language, then making uniform stories, then they saw how easy it was to make stories...so they made up stories to get the people to buy things like like unblemished (albino) animals for sacrifice ... because the gods like them more... then they hit on incense for the gods which was much denser and easier to carry than animals.

Scribes not only took dictation, wrote contracts, and copied texts, they were also literate presenters in an illiterate world. They used their literacy skills to both write the script and to present it. This is evidenced in the correspondences of ancient Babylon, all of which start, "speak as follows." It is also worth considering the similarity between the words scribed and script.

In the time of Homeric Greece, the scribes were called poets. Their Homeric poetry was sung with rhyming verse so the messages stayed with the audience longer: like a catchy song on the radio today. Curiously the descendants of the great "Greek" poets (actually they were all from Asian minor, Syria, or Persia) now sing the Koran in the same way. And to make sure that their Koranic verse stays in the minds of their audience, Muslims are prohibited from listening to any other music except the songs of the Prophet Mohammed. King David was said to be a manager of the temple, he was also supposedly a skilled musician/poet and a scribe.

Sumerian scribes were not simply penmen, they were trained in a range of subjects. Religion, politics, history, military tactics, law, accounting, geography. The scribes also frequently knew just how to please the gods and keep them happy. Because they were the only ones reading, they effectively had a monopoly on knowledge in the ancient world.

Because writing was profoundly involved with trade, and the most accomplished scribes had traveled to foreign lands to increase the knowledge of the house of knowledge... scribes must have had
to do translation. They had to understand that Ishtar was Inana, Astarte, and Athtar, Isis? Hathor? and Aphrodite in Greece. In fact, archeologists have even discovered synonym based lists of Sumerian words on clay tablets. The scribes had to learn that in Sumer, a priests was a (Rabu), while in Judea, he was a (Rabbi). They all had to have minds that readily picked up universal symbols. As the illiterate masses were unable to understand the symbolism, the Scribes found they could simply talk symbolically above their flock. (In ancient times, few people were literate enough to get what they were talking about, today, we lost the knowledge of events to match the symbolism to, so it remained secret) Judging from the sumerian tablets we have, scribes also frequently added a few arcane words on purpose. (arcane incidentally means mysterious or secret and derives from the same ark that was the covenant of the ark. It points to the real meaning of Ark which was both boat and secret) Archos= Chief, Arkhe =Beginning, Arkhe =public government...Archie=public records, and

BQQQ The scribe portrayed by Ben Sira "appears before rulers and travels through the lands of foreign nations" (Sir 39:4). Scribes interpreted texts and tongues: the knowledge of foreign languages was part of their profession. The cosmopolitan spirit of scribal culture made it open to influences fro the outside world. "BBBQQQ

Paper was absurdly expensive in ancient times, In fact, the paper was normally more expensive than the scribe writing on it. Now considering how easy it is to make paper, this situation borders on the absurd. However it is not so absurd, because nearly all paper was imported from the Mideast in Ancient times. Basically, our parasite was literally "killing off the competition" so they could fix the price of paper, so they could keep the host part of the world unlettered and stupid.

The situation with ancient paper seems to mirror the situation with gasoline today. Outside of the OPEC countries gasoline is very expensive, while in OPEC countries gasoline is "subsidized." Is gasoline subsidized, or do they simply not charge cartel pricing at home?

Palimpsests
Reading many ancient texts is like reading a section of law that had been modified many times. While there are points that are linear and make perfect sense, there are other parts that seem to have been modified over and over again.

The Sphinx always ran the scribe racket to keep us from communicating too much
For most people in the Ancient world, dealing in any way with anything written meant dealing though a scribe. And sometimes there were criers reading a notice out loud before the public. Sort of like reading something into the record, only temporarily. So in the ancient world, not only did the experts, the scribes do the writing and copying, they also delivered the message like a town crier, complete with pantomime and drama. There was no other way to get information, except when someone arrived from the place in question. This gave the scribes considerable leeway in telling stories. So long as they kept within the rage of deniable error, they could constantly favor whichever side they wanted.

The power of literate societies
the greatest contribution of literacy is not to the individual, it is to the society. Whether the individual is literate or not, he remembers what happens, but illiterate societies forget what has happened, while literate societies remember. N

Now take this idea and use it to understand two societies interacting with each other; one literate and the other not. The literate society is able to make plans and notes about what it wants to change in the objective reality of say the war between Greece and their persian provence. The write the book, the Iliad, and they write the history... and that is what we have today, a persian side of a war, bizarrely written as if it was from the Greek side.... a tale that distorts the truth with symbolism... >>>>> and the literate society with no other resources treats their phonetic alphabet like god's fire. Wisdom comes from the water, but through fire, from travel, but through reading. >>>>> They learned that If you say it enough, people will think it is true... as long as there is perceived to be an argument phase and a conclusion phase... global warming and green energy are cases in point. ... they made up all sorts of rubbish over
the centuries.... and they did this because, given where desert location of where they lived, they had to, it was a life or death proposition. .... and before the Phoenicians went to Mecca, they pondered for many centuries how to get at the land of milk and honey... The magic solution came at the time of Moses... The Cabal in Mecca would steal the land of milk and honey by blockading the northern Red Sea and redirecting the trade overland. >>> political facts are especially vulnerable to loss from lack of literacy... but who are we kidding... we have all forgotten September 11 now anyway... we have lost resolve... They did it to us and we let them fob it off on their lackeys.... we literates see right through demagogues and their mindless slogans, their xxxxx, but the illiterates or the not so literates just go along... and when they only need one book, that makes the entire society vulnerable to a subtle outside force gently steering...steering ...steering until the whole country goes off a cliff. >>> Reading forces you to imagine situation... to visualize constructs for what you are reading about.

The Egyptians thought their god Thoth (personified as a baboon) was the inventor of all writing and language. He was also the god of scribes, and in the book of the dead, he records (reads?) the results of the scales of justice. Thoth was linked with the sun eye, the moon eye and the wadjet eye, which are all rather similar to the eyes on the bow of all the boats in the Mediterranean. He had a temple at Hermopolis with a famous library. (Jumilhac papyrus)

What is a testament? The word itself describes what the old testament really is. It is the spoken words of people, an oral history from before there were books. Somewhere along the way, way back when, the story tellers came up with stories for many things. Some people must have said that there was a great flood because there were fish bones far above the sea and on the highest mountains in the area. How could they have gotten way up there unless there was a great flood and the earth was covered in water? Somebody came up with a good account and it got passed along and embellished upon, and after a while, people forgot that it was just a story. In fact, the whole testament began as an oral history, and people forgot where it came from. People probably used to love to have the story teller speak of the testament. It was like a trip to the movies in the days before writing. It is not a coincidence that monotheism came around at the same time as writing. With writing, it was possible to have a single code of conduct, instead of many. A single reality, a single collective in a city/region/continent. Before writing, the group realities were too small and factionalized. The “great” religions united the human micro-groups in the hundreds of population, that were until then the biggest communities until then. What started as markers and a way to keep track of obligations (read money) in ever scaling community came to be ... Now we have both money and writing and contracts and accounting books as separate things. But in Sumerian times, writing was just basically contracts for the fruits of labor, stored human time. The storage of time and effort is a big issue for humans, it is power and money. Fame is something else.

The disorganized prose of the ancients
If you read pre-modern books, one thing that strikes you is how disorganized most of the writing is. Perhaps this is on purpose and perhaps most pre-modern writing is Brotherly.

Rosetta stone propaganda translation
The Rosetta stone (along with the Oxyrhynchus papers) are probably propaganda. These are our parasite teaching us how to interpret its ancient secrets — secrets that it desperately wants to keep buried. Secrets from a time where people were too illiterate, locally oriented and naive to understand the tricks the Brothers were leading them into.

Section-2: Plutarch, Alexander

Summary
Once the Athenians surrendered in 404BC, it only took 64 years for the parasite's A•lex•ander figurehead to sweep its hoards in from the north and liberate, draft, or purge most of Greece. This army swept from Macedonia through the northern parts of the Arabian subcontinent, through Mesopotamia, Iran, and to maybe Delhi in India.

Then, on the way back, most of the Army (or probably all of the Army) was killed crossing the Thar desert, a place of Arizona-like badlands that is up to 500km across. (Starting in Delhi and heading southwest) The reason why the army was lead so far was probably to lead it back through the Thar, otherwise it might have rapidly built strength and support from the any part of the Arab empire as it swept back towards Arabia, the only part of the empire untouched.

**Lead them into the desert**
Remember, we are talking about the Arab here. If they are the kings of anything, they are the kings of leading people into the desert to die of thirst.

**The desert's effect on an invading army**
Ridley Scott's film Kingdom of Heaven shows us clearly the desert's effect on an invading army. And Xenophon's Persian expedition tells us clearly the sort of strategies the Arabs used to lure A•lex•ander's army/horde to their deaths in the desert. Here was a great army with immense spoils that the Arabs no longer needed. The army was returning from India to conquer the next obvious choice, Arabia. So they lead it into the desert without enough water, and just waited for their invincible army to die. The whole operation might have taken only a few men, although there were probably hundreds of men looking for the buzzards and loot.

**Hulegai Kahn**
When Hulegai Kahn massacred most of the Mideast in 1258-59, he notably spared Saudi Arabia. Supposedly his brother Mongke Kahn was assassinated, and he had to return to fight to claim the throne. Can you see a pattern?

**Napoleon**
Just about the entire army died of disease attacking the land in between Europe and Asia.

**Hitler**
Just about the entire army died attacking the land in between Europe and Asia. Can you see a pattern?

**Lessons learned**
Start with the center of Arabia's empire. If you attack the periphery you will only make the center stronger.

**Note this about Alexander the great**
1) With the exception of Greece, 100% of what Alexander 'conquered' was in one way or another, a route between Europe and Asia and today part of Islam's empire. Alexander's conquests can be viewed as an attempt to unify these lands.
2) Alexander was tremendously successful in his conquests, quite like someone perceived as a liberator.
3) Alexander lost most of his army on the way back from India heading towards the land of no resources, much like Napoleon. and
4) Alexander was planning to head towards the Red Sea towards India when he suddenly died in 323 BC. So apparently the unification of Europe or Asia is a good thing, but the moment Europe starts looking like it will trade freely with Asia, the land of no resources rapidly shifts from secret friend to secret enemy.

Plutarch, Alexander, 14

[Alexander] "visited Delphi, because he wished to consult the oracle of Apollo about the expedition against the Persians. It so happened that he arrived on one of those days which are said to be inauspicious, when it is forbidden for the oracle to deliver a reply. In spite of this he sent for the prophetess, and when she refused to officiate and explained that the law forbade her to do so, he went up
himself and tried to drag her by force to the shrine. At last, as if overcome by his persistence, she exclaimed, 'you are invincible, my son!' and when Alexander heard this, he declared that he wanted no other prophecy, but had obtained from her the oracle he was seeking."

Plutarch, Alexander, 18
"When [Alexander] captured Gordium, which is reputed to have been the home of the ancient king Midas. [According to legend, Midas turned everything he touched into gold. However, it would seem that the Midas touch really is about someone growing rich in a particular way, cheating on the Sphinx mafia. Every business Midas entered, he found he could make money on, because the Sphinx mafia had monopolized the entire economy.] He [Alexander] saw the celebrated chariot which was fastened to its yoke by the bar•k =bar•ak = point•bro of a dogwood tree [a family tree of yellow dogs like Old Yeller], and heard the legend which was believed by all the Barbarians [Arrabians], that the fates had decreed that the man who unted the [famous Gordion] knot was destined to become the ruler of the whole world [Translation: Help us get rid of that dog Midas an we will will make you the new king of our empire].

According to most writers, the fastenings were so elaborately intertwined and coiled upon one another that their ends were hidden. Consequently Alexander did not know what to do, and in the end loosened the knot by cutting through it with his sword [The situation could not be dealt with politically, a sword was needed]. Whereupon the many ends sprang into view [Not one end, but many]. But according to Aristobulus he unfastened it quite easily by removing the pin which secured the yoke to the pole of the chariot, and then pulled out the yoke itself."

Plutarch, Alexander, 20
"When Alexander entered the bath-room [of Persian emperor Darius the Great... he] noticed that the whole room was marvelously fragrant with spices and perfumes, and then passing from this into a spacious and lofty tent, he observed the magnificence of the dining-couches, the tables and the banquet which had been set out for him. He turned to his companions and remarked. "So this, it seems, is what it is to live like a king."

Plutarch, Alexander, 21
"Alexander gave [the Persian women, symbolic of merchants] leave to bury as many of the Persians as they wished, and to take from the plunder any clothes and ornaments they though fit and use them for this purpose. [Surely, all this was kept by the Middle Eastern military contractors.] He also allowed them to keep the same attendants and privileges that they had previously enjoyed and even increased their revenues [Revenues? Is this about women or businesses? He taxed Persian businesses less than Midas did]

But the most honorable and truly regal service which he rendered to these chaste and noble women [loyal Arab traders] was to ensure that they should never hear, suspect nor have cause to fear anything which could disgrace them: they lived out of sight and earshot of the soldiers, as though they were guarded in some inviolable retreat set aside for virgin priestesses rather than in an enemy camp. This was the more remarkable because the wife of Darius [the main east west trade] was said to have been the most beautiful princess of her time, just as Darius himself was the tallest [smartest] and handsomest man in Asia, and their daughters resembled their parents."

More about Rome of the day
Now, it is worth pointing out that Plutarch wrote about Alexander around 90 - 100AD. His retelling of Alexander's glorious conquest of the East came out just as Rome was being baited into Mideast conquest again. Despite Augustus' advice that his successors not conquer any new territories, Emperor Trajan conquered Dacia (Romania) and Nabataea (Southern Israel) in 101-106, Armenia in 110 and Mesopotamia to the Persian Gulf around 113-115. Mesopotamia, however, was too distant and was never really subdued (much like in Iraq of today). One of the first acts of Emperor Hadrian was to abandon the Mesopotamia in 117 because it was were not defendable. Hadrian, echoing Augustus' advice, said that "continuous expansion meant ever expanding boarders to defend."
A liberation that turns into a quagmire
Isn't this what Iraq and Afghanistan have been to the US? Isn't this what Napoleon did?

Playing the liberation card
It is worth suggesting that both Alexander and Rome were perceived as liberators. The locals therefore did not resist and the invading Greek and Roman liberators, who were drawn in to a police action that stimulated the local economy. At the same time, the distant occupation bled the treasuries and sapped the fighting will of of these 'just' nations. Whenever the East is wants to defeat a Western invading army, its primary strategy is not to bring war to the West, but to draw the West into a distant war in the East against the periphery of the Mideast. This has happened with Alexander the Great, Rome, The Crusades, the Crimean war, Napoleon, the Ottoman theatre of WWI, Hitler, and most recently with America's police occupation of Iraq and Afghanistan

Plutarch, Alexander, 23
"When the drinking was over it was his [Alexander's] custom to take a bath and sleep, often until midday, and sometimes for the whole of the following day." [It is perfectly fine for Infidel rulers to drink the night away and sleep into the next afternoon. In fact, the more they slept and abdicated all power, the longer they lived.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 24
"In the middle of this siege [of Tyre] Alexander led a force against the Arabian tribes who inhabit the mountains of the Anti-Lebanon. During this expedition he risked his life to rescue his tutor Lysimachus [dissolve•make], who had insisted on accompanying him, since he claimed that he was neither older nor weaker than Achilles' tutor Phoenix." [Achilles, the hero of Homer was taught everything by the Phoenix/Sphinx.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 25
"The siege [of Tyre] ended at follows. ... [Alexander's] diviner Aristander [best•man] offered up a sacrifice, and after inspecting the omens, confidentially announced to all those present that the city would be captured in the course of that month. This pronouncement was greeted with laughter and even some derision because by then it was the last day of the month. The king saw that Aristander was at a loss to explain the omens, and as he was alway anxious to uphold the credibility of his prophecies, gave orders that the day should be counted not as the thirtieth of the month, but as the twenty-eight. The trumpet then sounded the advance and he launched a fiercer attack against the walls that he had originally intended. The fighting grew hotter, until the troops who had been left in camp could not bear to stay inactive, but came running up to join the attackers, and thereupon the Tyrians gave up the struggle. So it came about that Alexander captured the city on that day." [More Arab propaganda reinforcing the absurd idea that prophecies come true. If our rulers have fortune tellers and believe them, then the land of no resources will gain power over our nation.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 25
[Alexander] "sent a great part of the spoils captured in Gaza to Olympias [his mother], to his sister Cleopatra [Not Cleopatra VII, who bore a son by Julius Caesar. She lived 300 years after Alexander] and to his friends. He also remembered his tutor Leonidas [Lion•ideas] and presented him with five hundred talent's weight of frankincense and one hundred of myrrh [1 talent = 24.5kg, so 50 talents is over 1470 kilos of spices, which at times were worth their weight in gold]; this was in remembrance of the hopes with which his teacher had inspired him in his boyhood. It seems that one day when Alexander was sacrificing and was throwing incense on the altar by the handful, Leonidas remarked to him, "Alexander, when you have conquered the countries that produce these spices, you can make as extravagant sacrifices as you like: till then, don't waste it!" [Are they trying to say that Leonidas was grooming Alexander for conquest? Or was Leonidas aware of Alexander's 'destiny,' either seems a little off. Perhaps this is simply a poorly constructed lie.] On this occasion Alexander wrote to him, I have sent you plenty of myrrh and frankincense, so that you need not be stingy towards the gods any longer." [We see an advertisement for
here how lavishly sacrificing, or burning expensive Arabian frank-incense lead to Alexander becoming
great. Apparently the people in the sacramental incense business wanted to say, 'be generous with the
gods and they will be generous with you.'

Plutarch, Alexander, 26
"This story is supported by many reliable historians [its a total lie], and if the history which had been
handed down in Alexandria [Egypt] on the authority of Heracleides [Hercules•ideas] is true, then certainly
the poetry of Homer was by no means an irrelevant or an unprofitable thing to bring on his campaigns.
[The Athenian tyrants, Pisistratus and his son Hippias made Homer into a sort of stat sponsored religious—
complete with mandatory education in these then 'classics.' Apparently the Arabs are always pushing
some great book with all the answers.] According to this story, after Alexander had conquered Egypt, he
was anxious to found a great and populous Greek city there, to be called after him. He had chosen a
certain [tsunami prone] site on the advice of his architects [another backdoor], and was on the point of
measuring and marking it out. Then as he lay asleep he dreamed that a gray-haired man of venerable
appearance stood by his side and recited these lines from the Odyssey [4.354]:

> Where the tossing sea breaks on the beaches of Egypt
Rises an isle from the water, called Pharos

Alexander rose the next morning and immediately visited Pharos. At that time it was still an island near
the Canopic mouth of the Nile. But since then, it has been joined to the mainland by a causeway. When
he saw what wonderful natural advantages the place possessed... he declared that Homer, besides his
other admirable qualities, was also a very far-seeing architect, and he ordered the plan of the city
designed..." [Here the Plutarch gazette is telling the Romans that Homer is wise and perfect, so the
Romans would fill their minds with useless Homeric garbage programming.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 26
"There was no chalk to mark the ground plan, so they took barley meal, sprinkled it on the dark earth and
marked out a semi-circle, which was divided into equal segments by lines radiating from the inner arc to
the circumference [This is apparently a typical radial street plan for a Phoenician/Arab company town, all
radiating from the trading house at the port. I believe that one or two of these may exist just east of the
Tsunami wash zone of Portugal. It is definitely worth drilling some cores to see how long these sites have
been inhabited. It is also worth drilling a some cores in and near the historic centers of all of the world's
oldest cities like: Athens, Jerusalem, Cairo, Rome, Carthage, Troy, and other places] While the king
was enjoying the symmetry of the design, suddenly huge flocks of birds appeared from the river and the
lagoon, descended upon the site and devoured every grain of barley. Alexander was greatly disturbed by
this omen, but the diviners urged him to take heart and interpreted the occurrence as a sign that the city
would not only have abundant resources of its own but would [also feed the] men of innumerable nations,
and so he ordered those in charge of the work to proceed while himself set out to visit the temple of
Ammon." [1) Omen interpretation is a great back door to controlling a people. They can be interpreted
any way at all. 2) Here the Mideast gloats over Rome's dependance on Mideast olive oil and food.]

Plutarch, d. 120AD, Alexander, 27
"during [Alexander's] journey, the assistance he received from the gods in his difficulties was more readily
believed than the oracles that followed, or rather it was because of this assistance that the oracles were
believed. First of all the abundant rain and continual showers [in Egypt? nonsense] which fell from heaven
relieved the expedition from any fear of thirst, saturated the dry sand so that it became moist and firm to
the tread, and rendered the air pure and refreshing to breathe. Besides this, whenever the travelers
became separated, lost the track, or wandered about because the landmarks used by their guides had
become obliterated, a number of ravens appeared and proceeded to guide their march, flying swiftly
ahead of them when they followed, and waiting for them when they marched slowly or lagged behind.
And what was most miraculous of all, according to Calis•thenes, was that if any of the company went
astray in the night, the birds would croak and caw over them, until they had found their way back to the
Plutarch, Alexander, 27
When Alexander had crossed the desert [Sivah/Ammonium is about 250 miles west of Cairo] and arrived at the shrine, the high priest of Ammon welcomed him on the god's behalf as a father greeting a son. Alexander’s first question was to ask whether any of his father’s murders had escaped punishment. At this the high priest commanded him to speak more guardedly, since his father was not a mortal. Alexander therefore changed the form of his question and asked whether the murders of Philip had all been punished, and he added another inquiry concerning his own empire, and asked whether he was destined to rule over all mankind. This, the god replied, would be granted to him, and he also assured him that Philip's death had been completely avenged, whereupon Alexander dedicated some magnificent offerings to the god and presented large sums of money to his priests." [Someone wants us to think: 1) it is possible for great men either to be gods, or to become gods. 2) Some great men are the sons of these gods. 3) That vengeance is our obligation.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 34
"After the battle ended... Alexander was proclaimed king of Asia and after offering splendid sacrifices to the gods, he proceeded to reward his friends [cronies] with riches, estates and governorships. As he wished to increase his prestige in the Greek world, he wrote to the states saying that all tyrannies were now abolished and that henceforth they might live under their own laws..." [Well, that is one explanation for the name A•lex•ander, the guy who came though and abolished all the dumb laws the Arabs had installed. In this case, Alexander would have been seen as a liberator and this would account for why most places just surrendered without a fight. So we imagine the riches and estates came from the parasite's men, and Alexander was an unmitigated disaster for the Arab cause.

A•lex•ander = the no•word•man = lawless•man
It could be a reference to the man's muteness as a frontman, or that he was completely lawless, or he could have torn up all the old laws.

Purple

Pliny, Natural History 9.63.137
"Tyrian [Lebanese] purple fabric was impossible to buy for less than 1000 denarii per pound."

Strabo, 16.2.23
"The mollusks [to make the purple dye] are gathered near the shore and everything needed for the manufacture is easily obtainable. Although the vast number of factories making the purple dye renders the city unpleasant to live in, on the other hand it has made it extremely prosperous, thanks to the supreme skill of its inhabitants."
[The color purple became a sacrament of status and power in Rome, with only the most powerful even allowed to wear purple due to sumptuary laws that would last off and on into the Renaissance.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 36
"After Alexander had made himself master of Susa, he found 40,000 talents of coined money [The weight of an improbable 35 million silver dollars weighing one ounce each.] in the palace, besides furniture and other treasures of incalculable value. Among these it was said were 5,000 talents weight [270,000 lbs.] of cloth dyed with purple from Hermione [a herm is a marker] which still kept a fresh and vivid color even after it had been stored their for 190 years. The reason for this, we are told, is that honey was used in the purple dyes and white olive oil in the white dyes, and each of these substances, it is said, will preserve the luster and brilliance of the color and prevent any fading."
[35 million silver dollars? That comes to 1,100 tons of coins... And 135 tons of purple cloth? What is this giant lie about?]
Well, Phoenician purple cloth was the sacrament of status in the ancient world because it was prohibitively expensive. It was sort of the sacrament of wealth, much like those designer brands that advertise so much today.

When a Roman patrician came of age, he would 'assume the purple', and begin wearing purple fringed garments. Somehow, in Rome, and also in Medieval Europe through various sumptuary laws, ordinary citizens were prohibited by law from wearing purple imported from Phoenicia or present day Lebanon.

Anyway, Phoenician or Tyrian purple supposedly came from the shells of a spiny mollusk called the Murex, and the Murex supposedly went extinct in pre-Roman times. This was a big problem for the Arabs were selling purple cloth as a luxury item as late as Charlemagne’s time in 900AD, so they apparently cooked up this Plutarch story.

It seems improbable that the ancients could so effectively fish out a small sea floor mollusk as to drive it to extinction. There should always be a few Murex hiding somewhere. It also seem improbable that mollusk shells could yield purple dye. My guess is that so-called Phoenician purple was really from prickly-pear cactus-fruit (from the Genus Optuna ficus-indica, and also the Optuna humifusa meaning meaning moist and fuchsia colored) Putting prickly pear on cotton produces a fuchsia or purple color that washes out. Perhaps there is a way to make it color fast. Perhaps it was a mix of indigo and Optuna. Pliny said that Indigo came from a sort of mud that sticks to the foam on reeds. He also said that the color purple appeases the gods.

The story of the Murex looks like propaganda to keep people from selling counterfeit purple cloth. Remember these were the same people who got the ancient world to 'forget' how to make glass.

It is easy to imagine the traders saying that the mollusks were getting hard to find and that is why purple fabric for your king was getting so expensive. Then there were no more mollusks and this is all we have — and we can't get more. Then when the king, or the Roman patrician said he would pay a kings ransom for more purple fabric, more always turned up. Then when this went on for too long, people started saying the whole story must be a hoax. Then the the ministry of truth steps in and comes out with this story in its Plutarch gazette and offers a sort-of explanation — for the dumb innumerate Rumi who counted with letters.

We can easily imagine the ancients saying, "See, look here, Alexander discovered an enormous cache of 190 year old purple cloth, preserved in honey. See, there is old Phoenician purple cloth still to be found in places. See everything makes perfect sense." Here we see why the Plutarch gazette uses these absurdly large amounts of cloth and honey.

Here we see the ancient media being used to manipulate markets, just like the media today is telling us that all the cheap oil is gone. This is the work of the same Sphinx mafia that monopolized the spice trade in the Dark Ages — the same people running the oil trade today.

Please invade us and stimulate our economy
This Plutarch gazette was probably written to help get Rome to invade the Mideast. After all in 117 AD, Hadrian becomes emperor, and one of his first acts was to abandon the Mesopotamia in 117 due to it being un-defendable. So Apparently the people behind Plutarch wanted Rome to invade the east again, just like Alexander. The tales of riches must have made invasion at least a little more appealing for Rome. History repeats itself in how America is being sucked into "policing" the Arab world today.

Plutarch, Alexander, 38
"Alexander accepted an invitation to a drinking party... [where] a number of women came to meet their lovers and joined in the drinking. The most celebrated of these was Thais, an Athenian, at the time the mistress of the Ptolemy who later became ruler of Egypt."

Plutarch, d. 120AD, Alexander, 40
"Leon•natus, [lion-sailor] who had the dust with which he sprinkled his body for wrestling brought by camel-train from Egypt... When Alexander's friends bathed, they often anointed themselves with [perfumed] myrrh [oil], rather than with plain oil." [Here is an ancient product placement ad. Only 'new' didn't work in the ancient world as well as 'old', so the Plutarch gazette introduces these products as old
and proven... 'used by Alexander the Great and his friends' some 400 years earlier.

Many of the wise guys involved with trade would read this Plutarch gazette. Then they would act as a chorus, singing the same song. The Egyptian wrestling powder and myrrh scented anointing oil have actually been around for centuries. It is just that few people asked for them until Plutarch.

Now try to imagine that the same people used the same techniques with religions. Imagine them introducing religions as old, to legitimize the ideology.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 42
"It's astonishing that he [Alexander] could find time to write so many letters to his friends. [Arab scribes were writing many letters on A-lex-ander's behalf, many of these centuries after his death.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 42
"so many accusations were laid before him [Alexander] that he grew harsh and was inclined to believe even the false charges, because so much that he was told was true." [Here the Plutarch gazette is attempting to normalize a certain state of judicial affairs for Rome. They want the Romans to think that over time, it is normal for leaders to convict everyone accused of a crime.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 42
"Above all, if anybody spoke ill of him, his judgement was apt to desert him and his mood would become cruel and merciless, since he valued his good name more than his life or crown." [In order to get rid of trouble makers, just say they spoke ill of Saddam Hussein, Alexander, or whoever is the current figurehead.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 44
"Meanwhile he himself with the flower of his army pressed on into Hyrcania. However various [wise guy] geographers had already discovered the truth and many years before Alexander's expedition they had recorded their conclusion that this was the most northerly of four gulf [trade routes] which run inland from the outer Ocean and was called the Hyrcanian or Caspian Sea. In this neighborhood the barbarians [arrabbians] surprised the grooms, who were leading Alexander's horse." [Hyrcania = Tehran area, not to be confused with the place of the same spelling half way between Jerusalem and its Dead Sea port of Qumran. Gr. herkos, herc- = fence, barrier. Thus Hyrcania is the hardest sphinx point to pass.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 24
"Alexander dreamed that he saw a satyr who mocked at him from a distance and evaded his grasp when he tried to seize him, but who at last after much coaxing and pursuing allowed himself to be caught. The soothsayers gave a plausible interpretation of this dream by dividing the word sa-tyros into two, to which they gave the meaning 'Tyre will be yours.' "

Plutarch, Alexander, 47
"From this point he [Alexander] began to adapt his own style of living more closely to that of the country and tried to reconcile Asiatic and Macedonian customs. He believed that if the two traditions could be blended and assimilated in this way his authority would be more securely established when he was far away, since it would rest on good will rather than on force. For this reason he selected 30,000 boys and gave orders that they should be taught to speak the Greek language and to use Macedonian weapons." [Apparently, Romans were asking why so many obviously Middle-eastern people spoke perfect Greek, called themselves Greek, and considered themselves as noble. Here Plutarch offers a 'logical' reason. And clearly we see this in today's world. Clearly there are many Arabs calling themselves as British or German.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 62
"when Alexander insisted on crossing the Ganges basin [probably around Dehli], they [the Macedonians] opposed him outright. The river, they were told, [Someone didn't want the West pushing east of Mideast territory.] was four miles across and one hundred fathoms deep, and the opposite bank was swarmed
with a gigantic host of infantry, horsemen and elephants. ... 80,000 cavalry, 200,000 infantry, 8,000 chariots ad 6,000 fighting elephants, and this report was no exaggeration."

Plutarch, Alexander, 66
[Alexander] "offered up a prayer that no man after him might ever pass beyond the bounds of his expedition." [and thus connect Europe and Asia and go around the land of no resources in between.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 70
[Alexander] "proposed a contest in drinking neat wine [the ancients normally drank wine mixed with water, so the wine could be more easily poisoned.], the winner of which was to receive a crown, The victor was Promachus, who downed four pitchers, or about twelve quarts. The prize was a crown worth a talent, but he lived for only three days afterwards. Of the other competitors forty-one, according to Chares, died of the effects of the wine. They were seized by a violent chill after the drinking."
[1] It was probably easier to poison people during drinking binges
2) See dear Romans, it is normal for people to die from drinking too much.
3) After this Plutarch entry, it probably seemed a little more like paranoid conspiracy theory to suggest that people were poisoning Rome's wine, even though they probably were.
4) Chemical analysis of the remains of wealthier Romans from this period do commonly show very high concentrations of lead and arsenic.
5) It is easy to target the rich. Just poison in the best imported wine, the wine that only the rich could afford.
6) They did use lead pipes in Rome, but the water was very hard and quickly coated the lead pipes making the water not very toxic.
7) Amphora shards collected by modern Archeologists clearly shows that Rome went from importing almost no wine around 50BC to importing almost half of its wine around the time of Plutarch.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 70
[Alexander] "gave a banquet to which he invited all the Macedonians who had already married Persian wives. We are told that 9,000 guests attended the feast and each of them was given a golden cup for libations" [Again, we see an explanation for why there are thousands of Middle Eastern "Greeks" in Rome that are actually from Asia Minor and Syria.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 71
"The 30,000 [Mideast] boys left behind to be given a Greek education and military training had now grown into active and handsome men and had developed a wonderful skill and agility in their military exercises. Alexander was delighted at their progress." [second mention]

Plutarch, Alexander, 71
"These words stung Alexander and he angrily rebuked the Macedonians, dismissed his guards, handed over their security duties to Persians and recruited from these his royal escorts and personal attendants." [Here around 100AD, he Plutarch gazette is telling the Romans how Alexander the Great handed over great administrative authority to Middle Easterners.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 73
"Towards the end of the year Alexander travelled to Babylon. Before he arrived he was joined by Ne•archus [New•ruler], who had sailed through the ocean [from Arabia] and up the Eu•phrates [good•clan]. Nearchus told him that he had met some Chaldaens who had advised the king to stay away from Babylon. Alexander paid no attention to this warning and continued his journey, but when he arrived before the walls of the city, he saw a large number of ravens flying about and pecking one another, and some of them fell dead in front of him." [New•ruler was the figurehead's planned replacement. 2) There always has to be an excuse, no matter how lame. 3) Give the raves some poisoned food to produce this effect.]
Plutarch, Alexander, 73

"Next he received a report that Apollodorus the governor of Babylon had offered a sacrifice to try to discover what fate held in store for Alexander, and ... Pythagoras, the diviner [said of the sacrificed animal]... 'the liver... had no lobe.' Alexander replied, naturally, this is a threatening omen" " [I bet with the proper diet, or poisonous herbs, that it is possible to alter the shape of the liver in some animals.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 75

"Meanwhile Alexander had become so much obsessed by his fears of the supernatural and so overwrought and apprehensive in his own mind, that he interpreted every strange or unusual occurrence, no matter how trivial, as a prodigy or a portent, with the result that the palace was filled with soothsayers, sacrificers, purifiers and prognosticators." [When weak minded puppet leaders become paranoid, they become more dependent their advisors].

Plutarch, Alexander, 75

"... unreasoning dread filled Alexander's mind with foolish misgivings, once he had become a slave to his fears. ... He [Alexander] gave a splendid banquet in honor of Ne•archus [his replacement(s)], after which he took a bath as his custom was, with the intention of going to bed soon afterwards. But when Medius invited him, he went to his house to join a party, and there after drinking all through the next day. he began to feel feverish. ... Aristo•bulus [best•will] tells us that he was seized with a raging fever, that when he became very thirsty he drank wine which made him delirious, and that he died on 2 June 323 BC."

Plutarch, Alexander, 77

"Most of this account follows the version that is given in the journals almost word for word. [They had to say over and over that Alexander was not poisoned] Nobody had any suspicion at the time that Alexander had been poisoned. [Everyone thought this] It is said that five years afterwards some strong information came out and then Olympias [Arabs Inc.] put many men to death...

According to some writers, Aristotle advised Antipater to arrange the murder and it was entirely through his efforts that the poison was provided. They cite a man named Hagno•themis as their authority. He claimed to have heard the details from Anti•gonus [anti•clan], and according to this story, the poison consisted of ice-cold water drawn from a certain cliff near the town of Non•ac•ris [non•acme•our], where it was gathered up like a thin dew and stored in an ass's hoof. No other vessel could hold the liquid, which was said to be so cold and pungent that it would eat through any other substance. But most authorities consider that this tale of poisoning is pure invention, an this view is strongly supported by the fact that during the quarrels between Alexander's commanders, which continued for many days, the body showed no sign of any such corruption but remained pure and fresh..." [if you poison someone with bacteria, they frequently decompose quite fast. If you poison them with mercury or arsenic which are anti-bacterial, they will decompose slower than normal.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 77

[Arrhidaeus was Alexander the Great's brother and heir.] "Arrhidaeus was a son of Philip's by an obscure and humbly born woman named Phil•inna, and was retarded as a result of some disease. This was neither hereditary nor was it produced by natural causes. On the contrary, it is said that as a boy he had shown an attractive disposition and displayed much promise, but Olympias [Arabs Inc.] was believed to have given him drugs which impaired the functions of his body and irreparably injured his brain." [So, in Alexander's time, people were aware of drugs that could irreparably injure a person's brain. Perhaps these drugs were used on Alexander and other leaders. Officially Olympias was the mother poisoned her own son.]

Diodorus Siculus, 17.117

"he drank much undiluted wine in commemoration of the death of Heracles, and finally, filling a huge drinking bowl, downed it all in a gulp. Instantly he shrieked aloud as if smitten by a violent blow... [Alexander was put to bed], but the pain increased and the physicians summoned. No one was able to do anything helpful and Alexander continued in great discomfort and acute suffering ..." [whatever the
cause of Alexander's death, the greatest empire of the age was left effectively 'leaderless,' Imperial rule passed to Alexander's brother Arrhidaeus who was simple minded due to a childhood illness. Then some months later, when Alexander's wife Roxana, from Bactria=Afghanistan, bore Alexander IV, her baby shared the rule with Arrhidaeus the simpleton.

Incompetent leaders are an age old technique for back door to political control. A rapid succession of new kings who die before they figure out what is going on implies puppetry. And child kings also mean political puppetry.

Notably in the 202 years after Roman Emperor Domitian's death there were 37 changes of emperor (5.5 years each). Between Pertinax in 192 and the end of Diocletian reign in 284, there were 26 new emperors. That is 92 years and 26 emperors, so the average life expectancy of an emperor was 3.5 years. The easiest way to recognize rulers that are total yes men is to see which ones last the longest before being vetoed by the land of no resources.]

Section-3: Julius Caesar, Conquest of Gaul
Julius Caesar's 8-year rampage in France

Book 1
"[It] protects them from traders and all their accompanying evils, but [it] also brings them into close contact with the Germans beyond the Rhine, with whom there exists a state of perpetual war."

"In the camp of the Helvetii [tribe] certain documents were discovered, which on being brought to [Julius] Caesar were found to contain in Greek characters, detailed lists, first of the grand total of emigrants, [Mideast emigrants] with the proportion of those capable of bearing arms, and secondly in another column the figures for the old men, women, and children." The Celtic language used Greek characters, because Celtic was based on Greek; and Gr. keltos=Western people. Here is why the literate people organizing the fighting wrote in Greek characters.

But were they local leaders, or foreign military advisors? And were invading barbarian Hordes paid by loot deposited in Hoards? Where these barbarians barbing Rome into securing the Danube and Rhine rivers as a sort-of great wall of Europe?

Note: BARBARIAN is an anagram of ARRABBIAN

"he explained to Caesar, that there existed in his nation [in Gaul/ France] certain individuals of immense influence with the people, people whose private authority more than outweighed the collective power of government. These [literate Greek speaking] individuals were at that very moment engaged in a [campaign of] seditious and unscrupulous propaganda among the uneducated classes of the people, and were so terrorizing them that they dared not deliver the corn demanded [by the Roman government]."

So here in Gaul there existed powerful people — apparently Greek speaking people — who were terrorizing the local people so that they could not deliver corn to Rome. This left Rome dependent on corn from Greek speaking Egypt, and the Greek speaking eastern Mediterranean, and Greek speaking northern Arabia (Judaea, Syria, Lebanon), Greek speaking central and southern Arabia, Greek speaking Iraq, Greek speaking Turkey, and Greece proper.

"the deliberate destruction of the season's crops left them without resources against famine." Someone was deliberately setting fire to crops in Gaul during the war with the Romans, intentionally causing a famine that would aggravate Europe's food shortage.
"this new deployment, if completed, was very dangerous to Rome. For it could not fail to bring a distinct race of easily stirred-up tribesmen, which are the sworn enemies of Rome, right up to the border of the rich corn plains of this district." Julius Caesar's main objective in Gaul was the protection of Rome's 'French' corn harvest.

"On inquiring from prisoners why Ariovistus showed such a marked reluctance to risk decisive combat, [Ariovistus like the puppet terrorists of today do not want victory for either party, they only seek the economic disruption of Middle competitors so the Middle may sell its grain/oil/gold/diamonds/tin with a scarcity premium.] Caesar received the answer that by German custom their women first investigated, by means of magic spells and drawing lots, the likelihood of success regarding any pitched battle; and that these now reported that no victory could be expected if they fought before the new moon." [Maybe some of those Greek speakers were also working as soothsayers.]

These book 1 excerpts are not presented in order.

Book 2
"As the regiment went on its way, it learned the true state of affairs from the flying rabble of native horse and sutlers which it encountered everywhere."

Something is hiding under SUTLER = a person who followed an army and sold provisions to the soldiers. First the word is easy to confuse with SETTLERS. But it seems to have once been SUTLERS or SALTERS. Here some other related words. ASSAULT, DESULTORY, SALARY,

Vergil, Aeneid 6.847
Other races will forge metal [weapons for you] with great artistry
Other races will sculpt living faces from marble [for you]
Others races will plead court cases [for you] with more skill
Other races will trace the wandering stars [for you to navigate by]
And predict the movements of the [astrological] constellations
You Romans shall govern all races as a super power
Your role is peace-keeping, so law and order can thrive
You will be merciful to those who submit [to your taxation and administration]
and to crush those who arrogate [the property of others]

Pliny, 77AD, Natural History, 9.58.117
"I saw Lollia Paulina [Caligula's 3rd wife]... at a betrothal banquet. She was covered head to toe in emeralds and pearls. These were worth 40-million sesterces, and she herself was ready at a moment's notice to show the bills of sale. They were not presents from an extravagant emperor, but heirlooms acquired with the spoils of provinces. This is the outcome of plunder. It was for this that Marcus Lollius disgraced himself by taking gifts from kings throughout the East... so his granddaughter might glitter in the lamplight covered with 40-million sesterces" [So the Romans would loot their provinces and then blow the loot on little green rocks sold by little green men. Thus we see the Roman empire as this Arab front-empire]

Petronius, d. 66AD, Satyricon, 76±
[How much was 6 million sesterces worth?]
"I built 5 ships, I loaded them with a cargo of wine. It was worth its weight in gold at the time, and I sent it to Rome... Every ship was wrecked. It's a fact, not a story. In one day, Neptune swallowed up 30-million sesterces." [The average Roman merchantman ship held 50 tons.]

Book 3
"An important trade route ran through their territories. Here merchants had long been subjected to grave personal risk and the most extortionate tolls. Therefore, Caesar was determined to clean-up this
situation."

Someone was clearly interrupting the flow of goods to Rome and clearly Julius Caesar had entered Gaul (France) to help. In truth he did the opposite, using Rome's military might to help the land of no resources to more effectively stop the flow of goods to Rome. So instead of increasing competition and helping to bring down the cost of food in Rome, Julius Caesar did the opposite. This left Rome more dependent on Mideast grain from Egypt.

Now it is quite normal for industries to expand overseas. In the case of the Middle East, this generally takes the form of expanding their desert, or virtual desert wasteland that only their Sphinx Mafia traders can get through. Here Julius Caesar ostensibly trying to clear the trade barriers to free trade, trying to eliminate the tolls and the trolls charging them. This claim however rings untrue due to the huge casualty figures as well as the huge enslavement figures.

"Of these three tribes, the last named [the Veneti] are the unchallenged masters of the entire seaboard in this corner of Gaul. Not only do they have a strong mercantile fleet, which they frequently use to trade with Britain, but in terms of practical seamanship and knowledge of naval warfare, they greatly surpass their rivals. The whole coastline here is wild and storm-beaten. Because it is divided by only a few safe harbors, all of which they control, they have succeeded in bringing under them as tributaries [taxpayers] most of the tribes that sail the seas in this region. Such were the people who headed the movement against Rome." [Here we have the "Greek" amanuensis of Julius Caesar saying that this small shipping empire based around the English Channel was was somehow attacking Rome. And this is why the Julius Caesar figurehead attacked sparsely populated France and Britain killing a million people and enslaving another million.

Why was Rome at war with the people who were supplying it with cheap grain and competing with the overpriced Mideast grain? Or was the Roman military infiltrated and used at a tool to attack the people who were supplying Rome with grain and competing with the Mideast's grain rackets?

Now I can't remember where, but I did read somewhere that the Roma public was appalled by scale of the genocide that Julius Caesar committed during his 7 year rampage. This Conquest of Gaul book seems to be the Mideast's explanation propaganda for the Roman people. I surmise that public revulsion about Caesar's rampage caused questions to be asked about both the use of Roman military power and the corruption of its government. I surmise that changes were proposed that would cause great harm to the agenda of Mideast Inc. This I think is why Julius Caesar 'crossed the Rubicon' river in 49BC and marched his army to Rome.

Maybe they told him to stop and he refused. Maybe they fired him. Maybe they were about to broaden the Roman Senate. Whatever it was, it was, the Big Mideast figurehead general violated the "Roman constitution" by marching his army on Rome. It must have been something big, because doing this triggered war with the Senate and people of Rome the SPOR.

Starting in 49, there was close to two decades of heavy bloodshed in Rome. After all, it wasn't until 31BC that Octa•vian officially became emperor. Thousands and thousands of Rome's best were whacked. Anyone who furthered, or might further the cause of democracy or interrupt the Mideast feeding got whacked. Eventually there was such a power vacuum that the Brothers simply moved to Rome and abandoned the people back in the Mideast, abandoned to a century-long cannibalistic famine that only ended with the Roman massacre of Arabia around 69AD.

Anyway, this document, the Conquest of Gaul is the wooden puppet's account of the Mideast rampage he directed before he attacked Rome and dissolved the Roman Republic, America's direct democratic predecessor.

Nehalennia = Romano-Celtic goddess of seafarers. Worshipped extensively in the 100s and 200s in the Netherlands and at the mouth of the Rhine

Crossing the Rubicon
When Caesar crossed the Rubicon, perhaps he crossed the our•oo•peh•con, the people who were sympathetic to the cause of Mideast Inc.
The genocide of Julius Caesar

It was genocide, pure and simple. The desperate people in the land of no resources got rid of the people who were most in their way — as they always do. Genocide, so what? A million cousins, 6 million cousins, so what? Unless we the host do something, it will just keep happen again and again and again.

"The peculiar characteristics of the Gallic [Galtic, Celtic] temperament were only too well known to Caesar -- their restlessness and love of change, their quick susceptibility to any appeal to arms" In Tacitus' Germania 13, we see what looks like a tutorial for fostering a culture that can be easily stirred up to arms.

"a man named Viridovix, had been appointed commander of the district's uprising and had now succeeded in raising a powerful army from the separate companies furnished by each tribe. ...All the desperadoes and free-lances in Gaul flocked to his army. These men were drawn from their farms and other occupations by the lust [greed] for plunder and an eagerness for [making a name for themselves in] battle."

Tacitus (d. 120 AD) Germania (13):
"There are grades of rank even within these entourages [gangs of young men], determined by the [gang] leader whom they follow. And there is great rivalry, both among the followers to obtain the highest position in their [gang] leader's assessment and among the [various gang] leaders for the honor of having the biggest and most valiant entourage. Both prestige and power depend on being continually attended by a large following of selected young warriors, which is a distinction in peace and a protection in war. And it is not only in a chief's own nation that the larger number and quality of his retainers brings him glory and renown. Neighboring communities honor them also, courting them with embassies and complimenting them with presents. Very often the mere reputation of such men will virtually decide the outcome of a war."

Book 4
"there is a curious want of permanence in all [the Suebi's] relations to the soil. Not only is private [land] ownership unknown amongst them, but even in their communal holdings they are forbidden to remain longer than a single year in the same district. On the other hand, they are not greatly dependent on the raising of corn, their staple food consisting of milk and the flesh of herds." Another approach was to change barbarian customs so they did not produce corn and compete with the Sphinx's corn monopoly?

"As to their inter•course [flow between, trade not sex] with the outside world, traders are admitted amongst them more to provide a market for the disposal of the spoils of war, than for any need they feel for the use of foreign wares." They had nothing of value to trade except war booty. This the Mideast traders over-valued, so the Barbarians would be eager for combat and more likely to attack and provoke the Romans. Then Rome would do two things: 1) Rome would ravage the lands and reduce competition for Mideast Inc. and 2) The Romans would kill all the men and dispose of all the women and children with the Mideast (sex) slave traders, the young boys of course all being castrated into slave eunuchs. valuable as sex toys. It was said to have been a million killed and a million enslaved. All the pre-puberty males and all the females that were still 'young'. The rest were either beheaded with a machete, or stabbed with one.

"Nothing in their code of honor is a deeper disgrace, or more certain sign of sloth, than the use of a saddle; and against cavalry so mounted they will not hesitate to charge, whatever be the disparity of numbers. Another import strictly forbidden by them is wine. This they consider,saps the vigor and energies of a man, and ultimately destroys his manhood." Because the French used neither saddles nor wine, they did not make these things and they offered no competition for Mideast Inc. in these industries. These feelings it seems were imposed from outside.

On the political side of their character, we find a similar spirit of exclusiveness and love of isolation. To have a vast desert of unpopulated lands lying round their borders is to them a subject of much pleasure,
since in it they perceive as an impressive testimony to their own invincibility from a large number of defeated rivals. On one side of the Suebi, indeed, there is said to exist a tract of land not less than 600 miles of untenanted lands.

This is the 1st mention of how the Gauls seek a vast desolated area around them. The other mention is in chapter 6. Normally when ideas are repeated like this in a gazette, it is for propaganda purposes.

Somehow the Suebi became convinced that they needed a 600 mile swath lying as fallow between them and their neighbors. Certainly this 600 mile wide no man's land must have increased Rome's dependency on Mideast Grain. Who were these Suebi or who was helping them to have such a Mideast friendly idea?

Now here this idea is presented as a Barbarian idea. However, oddly enough the Augustus administration pushed for the very same buffer zone around Rome. And later other emperors also pushed for the same buffer zone for their Rhine and Danube river frontiers. Clearly this wasn't either a Barbarian or Roman idea at all. It was a third party idea, for it was the Sphinx Mafia's great wall of trade agenda. The Sphinx Mafia was getting other people to wage war, or just hate each other, so that the outside would remain apart and in conflict; so the Mideast could broker between us.

Note also the use of ROUND in the translation when AROUND should be used. Most gazettes never use AROUND for some reason. Perhaps to the Brothers AROUND means NOT ROUND.

"He [Caesar] had learned by experience to distrust the restless [keyed-up] spirit of the Gauls. And in dealing with a people who are only too ready for adventure, and as a rule quick to upset the established order of things, [two things the parasite hates in its host] he was determined to take no risks. Most characteristic of this weakness is their habit of stopping travelers on the road, and, in spite of protest, of closely questioning them on any facts or rumors concerning any event of passing interest each may have gathered on the way. The same thing is done to traders on reaching a town; the crowd surrounding them and compelling them to give a clear and full account, both of the district they have come from and of the news they found current in it. [How news spread and the power the Brotherly traders always had by controlling this] On the strength of this intelligence, or rather hearsay, they will frequently take decisions of the highest moment; decisions that, in the very nature of things, are bound to be regretted almost as soon as taken, since not only do they make themselves the victims of idle gossip [of Brotherly rumor mongers/ war mongers], but their informants usually shape their answers to the known wishes of their questioners." Don't forget to listen for this when your Brother questions you. Let him lead your report, because he knows better what is needed where he lives.

Here we see some technique the brothers used to get the barbarian tribes to provoke Rome. Incidentally upsetting the established order of things seems to be the Roman meaning of Eastern decadence, or de-cadence (L. cadere = to fall, Eng. cadence = rhythm, Eng. cavalcade = the rhythm of horse hooves. So when the the Romans spoke of the 'Decadent East,' as they frequently did; they meant, 'The Mideast that sabotages and upsets the proper rhythm/ order of things in the world.' Imagine a long cavalcade of L. cavallos = horses all going along at the same speed. All it takes is one guy pulling back on the reins and the whole progress of everyone becomes a 'de-cadent'.

Book 5
"In their domestic life they practice a form of community of wives, ten or twelve [men] combining into groups, especially brothers with brothers and fathers with sons. The children born of such wedlock are then reckoned to belong to that member of the partnership who was the first to do it with the new bride into the household." The sharing of wives among many brothers, and among friends, this seems to be what the Arabian sultanate does with respect to the harems. That this breeding practice was common in Gaul says much about the origin of the people causing trouble for Rome.

Book 6
"The most remarkable feature of their political system is the two great antagonistic political parties that pervade their system. [like America] Not merely do these parties divide each independent tribe, but the cleavage extends to every territorial division [state government] and subdivision [municipality] ... In all
cases the party leaders are appointed from those who are recognized by their constituents as the most prominent of their members. [how? by family wealth? by connections among the brothers running the show?]. All important questions and policies must be referred to them for a decision. [Thus the political parties held all the power in Gaul, not the local tribal democracies.]

In such a system would seem to lie the true explanation of a time-honored custom throughout Gaul, which ensures for every poorer member of the community protection against more powerful neighbors; since every party leader is quick to resent and revenge any wrong or oppression that may be perpetrated on his constituents, and indeed only holds his position of authority amongst them on condition of fulfilling this primary obligation. These characteristics of the internal state of each tribe also apply for the country taken as a whole, and the same spirit of political partisanship splits it into two permanently hostile camps." Here we see how long the Mideast was playing with two party democracies, and probably recording everything. This was over 1800 years before it helped America write its "perfect-all-inclusive-100%-right-the-first-time" constitution. Two party politics is how they quietly run the whole show while offering the illusion of independence for their de facto colonies.

"The portion of society that might form a third estate, may for our purposes be disregarded, since it is virtually that of slaves, powerless of themselves to initiate any political action, and wholly unrepresented in the national council. The majority, indeed, are so crushed down by debt and excessive taxation, or so much the victims of aggression by the rich, that they are glad to enter into voluntary servitude under some one or other of their great nobles, who then exercises over them all the rights of a master over slaves. The other two classes are those of the Druids and the Knights."

So there were Knights and Druids, both normally the sons of Brothers by local women. Everyone else had little power.

Fact: In ancient times, sacrifices were both private and public. Private sacrifice was when an individual bought say a pure white (albino) cow or a pure black one from the Arab-run sacrificial animal racket. It might also include the purchase of some Arabian incense. Public sacrifice was when the government bought and burned a large pile or Arabian incense or bought and killed a large number of pure white.

[Regarding the Druids] "Firstly, their special domain is religion in all its aspects. Every sacrifice, whether public or private, is conducted under their supervision. Also, every [suspected] manifestation of divine involvement is brought to them for interpretation. As teachers, vast numbers of the nation's youth flock to them for instruction, and there is hardly any limit to the reverence given to them. They act as judges [the decision makers] in practically all disputes, whether between tribes or between individuals. When any crime is committed, or a murder takes place, or a dispute arises about an inheritance or a boundary, it is they who adjudicate the matter and determine the compensation to be paid and received by the parties concerned.

Should any party, whether individual or a group refuse to obey their decision, they are excommunicated from all the religious life of the community. Among them [the Gauls], no penalty is more severe and dreaded. Anyone so sentenced is regarded as polluted and cursed, and their presence is universally shunned. Nobody will visit them, and no one will speak to them, for to do either is to risk some dire calamity. As well, the legal system is closed to them, and they are completely excluded from the public services and honors."

"All the Druids are under one leader, the Arch druid, invested with supreme authority and whom they hold in the highest respect. When he dies, if any one of the rest is of outstanding merit, he succeeds to the vacant place; if several have equal claims, the Druids usually decide the election by voting, though sometimes they actually fight to decide who will be leader." [This actually seems to be a description of Brotherly power and the Brotherly power structure.]

When Celtic borrowed words, it supposedly did so according to some regular rules of spelling. One of the most interesting rules is that borrowed Js seem to have become Ds. So Druid seems to have come from something like Juid or Judaean.
Dion Chrysostom says of the Druids:

They, "command, and kings on thrones of gold, dwelling in splendid palaces are but their ministers, and the servants of their thought." The Irish legend of Tain Bo Cualgne, tells of how the King of Ulster could not meet with messengers until after a Druid had first questioned them.

"Every year at a fixed date they hold a general assembly of the order [of Druids] at a sacred place in the region of the Carnutes. [It. Cornutos=bastards. This place is] widely believed to be the center of Gaul [running the show in Gaul]. Everyone with an unsettled quarrel makes their way to this great court, and all abide by the made there.

The Druidical cult is generally supposed to have originated in Britain and from there to have been transplanted to Gaul. And to-day those who want to learn the more esoteric side of the doctrine cross to Britain in order to complete their studies.

As a class, the Druids [Brothers] take no active part in war, and are exempt from paying the taxes that ordinary citizens do. These privileges are naturally attractive, so large numbers of men present themselves of their own accord to undergo the necessary training to join the ranks of the priesthood. Others are sent by their parents or relatives. It is said that these students have to memorize an extraordinary number of verses — so many that some of them spend 20 years under instruction. The Druids believe that their religion forbids them to commit the secrets of their teachings to writing, although for the most purposes, the Gauls use the Greek alphabet, such as for public and private accounts. It seems that this rule was established for two reasons. The first is that they did not want their teachings to be widely published. The second is to prevent their students from relying on the written word and neglecting to train their memories; for it is usually found that when people have the help of texts, they are less diligent in learning by heart, and let their memories rust."

The second reason it rubbish. The idea was repeated many times in ancient gazettes. But we know today that far from weakening our minds, reading actually improves our ability to think substantially and undeniably. This voice comes from people who seek to enslave us and the easiest way to do that is to keep us as illiterate, innumerate and generally ignorant as possible. They were discouraging reading then as they do today in the media with cool being defined as anything but scholarship.

"A lesson which they take particular pains to inculcate [teach through repetition] is that the soul does not perish, but after death passes from one body to another. They say that only by such a doctrine, which teaches men to disregard the terrors of death, can the highest degree of human courage be fostered."

Here the parasite is commenting on how a firm belief in the immortality of the soul serves to "rob death of all its terrors" so "the highest degree of human courage be fostered" in the flock. This helps get the men of the flock to willingly march off to their deaths, leaving their fields untended and not competing with the Mideast's shipments of overpriced grain to Rome. On top of this, their women can be sold as sex slaves and breed mares, their boys as eunuchs.

Also, this book not so much a description of an existing religion as a guide for creating religions. Here some infiltrative power is discussing the devilish benefits of installing a belief in the afterlife in a religion less than 50 years before the birth of Jesus.

Funny how immortality of the soul is so popular among all the world's 'great' religions. For by such a doctrine alone... which robs death of all its terrors, can the highest degree of human CARNAGE be fostered in the bloody wars among the infidels in the house of war.

See, the Sphinx agenda, the devil's agenda of humanity's parasite civilization is diametrically opposed to everything normal people want. We value our own lives, while they wants us all taking death as lightly as possible, so we all go easier to our deaths.

How many times have men waged war because they thought it was god's will? Do you really think god wants you to kill each other because you pray in a different language or use different rituals? The idea is nonsense.

But the idea that the land of no resources has infiltrated your religion like it infiltrated your government — That is not nonsense. The Mideast is clearly an infiltrative power and it is has a long history of pretending to speak for god.
"The Druids attach particular importance to the belief that the soul does not perish but passed after death from one body to another. They think that this belief is the most effective way to encourage bravery because it removes the fear of death." [Here we have holy men encouraging a belief in reincarnation because it made people less afraid to die in war.]

Diodorus Siculus

"The belief of Pythagoras is strong in them, [the Gauls. They believe] that the souls of men are immortal, and that after a certain number of years they live another life when the soul passes into another body. This is the reason given why some people at the burial of the dead cast upon the pyre letters written to their dead relatives, thinking that the dead will be able to read them."

Diodorus 5.31

"In conversation, they use few words and speak in riddles, for the most part hinting at things and leaving a great deal to be understood. They frequently exaggerate with the aim of raising their own status and diminishing the status of others. They boast and threaten and are given to pompous self-exaggeration. And yet they are quick of mind and are naturally able to learn.

They have lyric poets who they call bards. These use lyre-like instruments when they sing, sometimes a eulogy [to those who die in battle], and sometimes a satire [mockery of those who do not obey]. They also have certain religious wise-men called Druids [G•oo•ids]. They also use and highly value seers. The latter, by their observances of omens and animal sacrifices can foretell the future, and everyone is subject to them.

When enquiring about matters of great importance, they have a particularly strange and incredible custom. They sentence a man to death and stab him with a dagger in the region above the diaphragm. They foretell the future from the way he falls, from the convulsions of his limbs and the spurting of his blood — placing their trust in ancient and long-established observations of these practices. [In other words, their Arab priests had them practicing human sacrifice. Normally the priests were sacrificing the sheep that their half-brother the tribal chief was having the most trouble with.]

Their custom is that nobody should offer sacrifice without a [Mideast] religious man. For they say that only those who can speak the language of the gods and those skilled in divine practices, should offer thanks to the gods, or ask for benefits from them. And it is not only in peace, but also in war that they carefully obey these men [these Arab priests] and their singing poets. And this is true not only of their friends, but also of their enemies. And frequently as armies approach each other on the battle line, swords drawn and spears raised for the charge, these men come forward between them and stop the conflict, as though they held some kind of wild animals spellbound. Thus even among the most savage barbarians anger yields to wisdom and Ares does homage to the Muses"

Strabo, 4.4.2

"The whole race, which is now called [it was renamed] Gallic or Galatic, is madly fond of war. They are high-spirited and quick to battle, but otherwise straight-forward and not of evil character. And so when they are stirred up, they assemble in their bands for battle, quite openly and without forethought, so that they are easily handled by those who desire to outwit them. [clearly outsiders were manipulating the Gauls] For at any time or place, and on whatever pretext you stir them up, you will have them ready to face danger, even if they have nothing on their side but their own strength and courage. On the other hand if won over by gentle persuasion they willingly devote their energies to useful pursuits and even take to a literary education. Their strength depends both on their mighty bodies and on their numbers. And because of this frank and straight-forward element in their character, they assemble in large numbers on slight provocation, being always ready to sympathize with the anger of a neighbor who thinks he has been wronged..." [Thus a provocation by the Romans, or people dressed as Romans could be used to lead large numbers of men into war.]
Strabo, 4.4.4

"Among all the tribes, generally speaking, there are three classes of men held in special honor. The Bards, the Vates, and the Druids. The Bards are singers and poets, the Vates are interpreters of sacrifice and natural philosophers, and the Druids in addition to the science of nature, also study morality. They are believed to be the most just of men, and are therefore entrusted with the decision of [all] cases affecting either individuals or the public. Indeed in former times, they arbitrated in war and brought to a standstill the opponents when about to draw up in battle lines. And murder cases have been mostly entrusted to their decision. When there are many such cases, they believe that there will be a fruitful yield from their fields. These men, as well as other authorities, have pronounced that men's souls and the universe are indestructible, although at times fire or water may (temporarily) prevail. [Thus they convinced the Barbarians that they would only die temporarily and it did not matter much if they died in war. This made these people much easier to manipulate into wars.]

To the frankness and high-spiritedness of their temperament must be added the traits of childish boastfulness and love of decoration. They wear [expensive imported] ornaments of gold, necklaces, and bracelets on their arms and wrists."

Seneca

"Pythagoras maintained that all creatures were inter-related and that there was a system of exchanges of souls involved transmigration from one bodily form to another. If we are to believe Pythagoras, no soul ever undergoes death"

Lucan from the Pharsalia

"The Druids hold that the soul of a dead man does not descend to the silent, sunless world of Hades but becomes reincarnated elsewhere. If they are right, death is merely a point of change in perpetual existence."

Valerius Maximus (c 30 AD) remarked that Celts were willing to lend money on the condition that it would be paid back in the afterlife. If that was the case, then it is easy to imagine that every battle had Druids (or somebody else) banking in money for repayment in the afterlife. And if they were in cahoots with the sutlers, they would have an added incentive to offer ineffective weapons.

"In addition to these main principles, they hold various lectures and discussions on astronomy, on the extent and geography of the globe [spherical planet], and on the different branches of natural science, and on the many problems connected with religion.

The second great class [of society in Gaul] is that of Knights. These form the warrior class, and live exclusively by the sword, finding their opportunity in war. Until Caesar arrived, they were constantly engaged in wars of provocation or retaliation, which were the normal state of things. [Wars of provocation or retaliation, this sounds like the Mideast and its terrorism. Here we see what the Barb•ouri’en were doing to Rome. They were barbing it, trying to get their hooks in.] Their order of precedence [status] depends exclusively upon the number of followers and retainers they can lead into the field, and that in its turn depends upon the eminence of each, either in descent or in worldly circumstances. Rank or title of any other kind is not recognized amongst them."

[This is a model for all Mideast warlord organizations]

"As a people, the Gauls are extremely superstitious. People suffering from serious disease [and epidemic], as well as those who are exposed to the perils of battle, offer (or vow to offer) human sacrifices in place of animal victims, the Druids being called in to officiate at the rites. Of this practice, the underlying belief is that only by the substitution of one human life for another can the in•ex•orable demands of heaven be satisfied; something also customary in much of their public ceremony. [Here the
parasite shows the world how it was also struggling to make the primitive tribes of Europe into a culture of revenge and endless feuding.

"Of all the gods, the one whose worship is most in vogue is Mercury [Hermes, the go-between god, our-mouth]. Everywhere, his images are most common. He is commonly regarded as the revealer of all useful sciences [like Prometheus], as the trusty guide to wayfarers, travelers [and go-betweens], and as the all important partner in trade and commerce. Next comes Apollo, Jupiter, and Minerva, and about them, their ideas correspond fairly closely with those current among the rest of mankind; viz. that Apollo expels diseases, that Minerva teaches the principles of domestic arts and crafts, that Jupiter [the god of Rome] wields the scepter over heavenly beings, that Mars holds in his hand the arbitration of war. To the last-named god, on the eve of a big battle, they not infrequently offer the spoils of the battle, and then whatever of the captured livestock remain on the end of the battle is PUBLICLY slaughtered in his [Mars'] honor, while all other kinds of booty are collected and heaped together in a single place. Of such piles of loot, dedicated and sanctified in sacred enclosures, it is possible to see examples among many of the tribes. And rare are the cases where contempt for the sacred has led either to the concealment at home of a piece of plunder, or to the theft of what has already been offered [to the gods]. The penalty for that offense is the most terrible [death] that torture can inflict." [The parasite got the Gauls killing all the livestock and burning all their plunder. It got them to think of the plunder as something sacred that was promised to one of their gods. If this wasn't so, the Gauls might have quickly overwhelmed the more advanced Italians.]

See the archeological digs at Ribemont sur Ancre and Gournay sur Aronde, where huge caches of such war spoils have been discovered. Also Saluvian temples around Massalia (Marseilles). How did it become customary for people to collect war spoils after a battle and then sacrifice them to the 'gods?' Clearly these goods were being rounded up by wise guys from somewhere, and these people were working together with the people installing myth programming on the primitive people of Europe.

Plato's Laws 914 on found treasure

"The financial benefit I'd get from removing it could never rival what I'd get by way of virtue and moral rectitude by leaving it alone. I prefer to have justice in my soul rather than money in my pocket... "Hands off immovables," is aptly applied to a great many situations, and this is one of them. And we should put our trust in the traditional view of such conduct - that it injures our descendants. ...'Don't pick up what you didn't put down' - well, when a man ... picks up something he had not put down (and sometimes no bagatelle, either, but a huge treasure trove), what penalty should he suffer?" Here the great Plato, Mr. Pull-a-ton spouts Brotherly propaganda. Here the parasite pushes a cultural prohibition on keeping things we find. It wants us to feel that it is immoral to keep things we have found. Behold the mentality of the parasite.

"Their supernatural descent from Father Dis [Dis-pater = Pluto/ Hades Aidoneus = lord of the dead] is the unanimous tradition of all Gauls, based, as they declare, on the teaching of the Druids. One curious result of this is that intervals of time are reckoned, not in days, but in nights. And similarly birthdays or the first day of any new month or year are observed in such a fashion as to make the preceding night always part of the festal day." [Judaism marks its days from Sundown to Sundown]

"Among other social customs, perhaps the most noticeable is their seclusion of children. Boys are never allowed to go and meet their sires, and for a boy of tender years to be seen in public by the side of his father before he is capable of bearing arms is regarded as a great disgrace." [Depending on the level of seclusion, the young men were probably not very street smart, or articulate. This probably made it easier to manipulate them into wars. Beware of the Mideast's efforts to isolate your children in their many forms.]

"What money a husband receives in dowry from a wife is always doubled by an equal amount taken from his own estate [Here parents have to pay for both boys and girls and this reduced the will to have children of either sex equally]. Strict valuation is made on both sides. Of this combined sum a common account is
kept, and all profits from it set aside. Whichever partner then outlives the other takes both shares, together with the interest accumulated during their married life.

Over their wives, no less than over their children, husbands exercise the power of life and death. [This helped make it much more pleasant to be a father] Whenever any member of the more distinguished families [Wise guys] dies, if there is be reason to suspect foul play, there is a meeting of the male relatives. Here the wife is rigorously examined according to the process usually adopted with slaves [In Rome, slaves were normally tortured when under criminal investigation, and if proved guilty, is put to death by burning and other refinements of cruelty]. [The wives of dead Brothers would thus hand over any money or offspring the surviving brothers requested. The bit about the sharing of common property doesn't necessarily apply to the wives of dead Brothers.]

"The funeral rites of the Gauls are, in proportion to their standard of living. [They are] both costly and impressive [affairs. At the funeral] all objects believed to have been dear to the heart of the departed, including even animals, are thrown in the funeral pyre. In fact, just before this account was written, all properly conducted funerals involved killing and cremating all the man's slaves."

**Jordanes on Atilla the Hun's funeral, 453 AD**

"His body... lay in state in a silken tent... They bound his coffins, the first with gold, the second with silver and the third with the strength of iron. ...They also added the enemy arms won in combat, trappings of rare worth, sparkling with various gems and ornaments of all sorts whereby princely state is maintained."

**Virgil, the funeral of Misenus**

"They laid his body on the bier frame, covering his body with [hugely expensive] purple drapes and the dead man's own [expensive] clothing. The bearers did their sad duty and lifted the bier onto the pyre. In the traditional manner they averted their eyes, and applied the burning torches. The pile of offerings burned - the [costly] incense, the flesh, the [expensive] libations of oil. Now after the flames died down, and the ashes had fallen in, they quenched the thirsty embers, with [fine, expensive] wine. Then they collected the bones, and put them away in a[n expensive] casket of bronze."

"Those of the tribes whose government passes for something more enlightened have a special law that any rumor or report on matters of vital interest, which may have been picked up across the frontier, shall be instantly carried to the authorities, and not divulged in other quarters. So frequently ... this people of strong passions and weak judgement can be swept away by unreasoning panic, driven into the perpetration of crime, and hurried into a fatal course of public conduct, solely by their acceptance of some lying tale." [The Gauls seem to have had a corrupt democracy that acted on rumors. Perhaps they were swept along by an unreasoning belief that government of the people and by the people was always be right no matter how corrupt the power distribution scheme.

**Polybius about the battle of Clastidium**

"I say not usually, but always, in everything they [the Gauls] attempt, are driven headlong by their passions, and never submit to the laws of reason."

"When such information reaches them, the [Brotherly] magistrates decide what will be guarded as a state secret, and what will be advantageous to make public. It also must be remembered that no discussion of political matters is permitted outside the legislative chamber" So all the power rests with the magistrates because they decide which rumors are valid and can be discussed. In fact they can even make up their own rumors.

Turning now to the Germans, we find among them a form of national life in sharp contrast to the one just described. Of anything like a religious caste, such as we see in the Druids, there is a complete absence, and a corresponding indifference to the multiplication of sacrifices [Apparently other races experienced a "multiplication of sacrifices" as their wealth increased in the years before Caesar's invasion. They were probably making piles of money on the Mideast's cartel]
The only deities they recognize are those visible powers of nature whose kindly influence upon human labour is clearly manifest, like the Sun, Moon, and God of Fire... To them, the business of life is summed up in hunting, the art of war, and their training in feats of hardship and endurance begins with earliest childhood, [at the expense of their minds]. Delayed puberty in a boy is always a coveted distinction and is believed to be a sign of either of unusual height [intelligence] or of immense bodily strength" [Also intelligence].

Apparently the parasite wants to know which of the host boys go through puberty last. Perhaps the Bar Mitzvah puberty ceremony was added to Judaism to show this.

"Sexual intercourse below the age of twenty is considered a disgrace to manhood; though, on the other hand, they are singularly free from all false modesty on this subject, and not only bathe together in their rivers, but even wear nothing more upon their bodies than a thin covering of deer or other skin, which necessarily leaves the greater portion bare." This seems aimed at motivating the teenage brothers still in the Mideast. Here we see a vision of scantily clad light skinned Germans bathing together in a river, the greater portion of skin bare. And few of the young girls are paired off, because the young men of Germany must stay virgins until age 20.

"The cultivation of the soil, in the strict meaning of the term, is little practiced by them. Their diet consists mainly of milk, cheese, and meat. Neither the private ownership, nor the exclusive enjoyment nor of land is permitted. Instead, an annual distribution of it [the land] is made by the [Brotherly] government officials and local chiefs, who determine both the extent and situation of the portion of land to be allotted to each class and family-association living together: Every one of these groups being required to move elsewhere a year afterwards [This section makes it seem as if communism or at least collective farming was tried thousands of years before Yusif Stalin, Pol Pot and China's Great Leap Backwards. What motive was there for the Gauls to bother to clear more farm land? What point was there in planting fruit trees, or building barns if the land wasn't yours? Here we see how the parasite was behind communism. Next we see the parasite trying to explain how this dumb system came to exist.] The reasons for this practice vary. Some say it originated in a fear that the charms of a fixed [non-nomadic lifestyle might] ...beget in the people a preference for the peaceful life of the farm over the more violent pleasures [pleasures?] of war.

[It is sometimes explained by] the greediness inseparable from private ownership, which tempts the strong to oust the weak from their holdings. [It is sometimes explained by] the desire to discourage any elaborate form of building for protection against the natural variation of heat and cold. [It is sometimes explained by] the dread of arousing the latent love of money -- that pernicious root of all discord and class hatred; or finally. [It is sometimes explained by] the belief that their system alone reconciles the lower orders to their lot, when every man sees his own share of the national riches equal to that of the very highest in the land" And of course, under this system, no forests are cleared and the amount of farmland never increases. Why bother cutting down trees if you will never see any benefit?

"Among the tribes, there is no more coveted distinction than to live in the centre of a vast wilderness, [a sort of useless desert or wasteland, but with trees] that has been carved out with their own swords along each and all of their borders. In their minds the true test of national greatness is the power of compelling all neighbors to withdraw before their face, and to keep at a respectful distance from their settlements; such devastation [de-waste-ation] moreover, acts as a form of security, since undoubtedly it relieves them from the constant fear of raids."

This is the 2nd mention of how the Gauls seek a vast desolated area around them. The other was in chapter 4. Normally when ideas are repeated like this in a gazette, it is for propaganda purposes. Here we see a people that, we are told, measure greatness by how much land they can leave unused. How did they come by such a wasteful custom? What benefit does it serve and what is the cost to these people. Surely the main beneficiary was the land of no resources and its efforts to create impassible obstacles for competing traders.

"Upon the outbreak of war, whether offensive or defensive, the conduct of hostilities is entrusted to a
board of [brothers that act as] magistrates, specifically elected, and wielding capital jurisdiction [license to kill]; in peace the place of a central government is taken by the local [brothers that act as] chiefs, who dispense justice and regulate disputes [they act as judge and jury], each in his own division or subdivision of the country. The practice of open brigandage [land piracy], carries no disgrace, provided its victims are not of the same tribe. Rather, is it held up to admiration as a natural outlet for the activities of youth, and a useful remedy against sloth. [this sounds just like Arabia, which, like the Egyptian sphinx could be called the grandfather of piracy, slavery and terrorism. Same empire I guess.]

Whenever any [Brotherly] chief announces before the tribal council that he is ready to lead an offensive, and calls for volunteers to follow him, those who approve of both the man and his proposal leap to their feet with offers of assistance, winning much popularity by their action. [The brothers sure messed this culture up]

Should any of these [volunteers] then fail to make good their promise, they will be branded as renegades and traitors, and confidence in their sincerity will be forever shaken afterwards. Here is a guidebook, an instruction manual on how to modify a primitive culture into a war tool. When did the Arabians stop struggling for more wars? Did they ever stop struggling for more wars?

"Their observance of the ties of hospitality is invariably quite strict. Any foreign visitor, no matter what the object of his journey, may always rely on their loyally protecting him against abuse, as though his person were inviolable, and as long as he chooses to stay, the houses of all and the tables of all are freely at his disposal." This sounds just like Islamic hospitality.

"There was a time when the German race was markedly inferior in martial qualities to the Gauls, and when the Gauls, habitually the aggressors, on account of their dense population and deficiency of land at home, sent offshoots of their own to the other side of the Rhine. It was in this way that some of the richest land in all Germany [Europe], lying round [around] the great Hercynian forest [Gr. herkos, herc- = fence, barrier] (or, to give it the name by which it is known to Eratosthenes and other Greeks, the 'Oro•cynian') [Mountain + dog] passed into the hands of the Tectosagan Volcae

And even today, thanks mainly to the double reputation they enjoy for fair dealing and hard-hitting, that tribe is still maintaining itself in its adopted home, though sunk to the level of the surrounding population, and reproducing the well-known features of German poverty, destitution, and general discomfort, with the same rough style of living and of dress. The Gauls, on the other hand, have steadily progressed, and owing to the nearness of the Roman provinces and their introduction to articles of sea-borne commerce, the national wealth had tended constantly to increase, and the standard of comfort constantly to rise. [Then we sent Caesar's army in and resulted in the following sentiment.] Repeated defeats in the field of battle caused their sense of inferiority to grow. Now finally, they admit that they are no longer a match for their German [Brotherly] adversaries."

"This above referenced Hercynian forest has a width, north to south, equal to a nine day's march for an ordinary fast traveler. No more accurate computation than this can be given, and in it the length of a day's journey is left purely conjectural.

... [it] follows the line of the Danube as far as the frontiers of the Daci and Anartes [Romania]. There it turns northwards and leaves the neighborhood of the rivers skirting in the course of its immense length a large number of different tribes, until it finally loses itself at some remote point never yet penetrated, even after sixty days' journey. By any German of these parts, with whom, therefore, its eastern limit remains still shrouded in mystery."

**Book 7**

Of a barbarian leader: "The meeting summoned to elect him had been both clandestine and stuffed; its time and place had been irregular; the returning officer [the officer conducting the election] had been his own brother; and the election was further invalidated by the breach of the rule which forbade two members of the same family, within the lifetime of both, not merely to hold the same magistracy, but even to sit in the council of chiefs." Here is a pretty good starting list of things we must look out for if we want to keep our elections from being corrupted. Also, we really should probably have a clause in our
constitution that prevents the accumulation of dynastic power. To this end, we should probably check for genetic similarity in our government people, looking for agnates of the Arabian sultanate serving as elected officials and probably every other position above other people.

If you plan to read lots of ancient works, try going back to the beginning of the book to read a few pages. Note the Roman/ Latin tone at the beginning and the 'Greek' tone at the end of this work.

Many of Rome's men of letters came from the former Celtic lands, men such as; Catullus, Cato, Varro, and Virgil. After the fall of Rome, Spain and southern France became the strongholds of Roman culture under the Visigoths. And later, when our Mideast parasite restarted its purged host civilization under Charlemagne in 768, it is only 36 years after the Islamic advance is halted at Poitiers France.

If we look at Gaul from 100-200 years later, it had a few extremely wealthy land owners and a large peasant class.

France is from Fir•anga

Section-4: Plutarch, Julius Caesar

Catullus, Poems 93
"Caesar, I have no great desire to try to learn about you, or even to know wether you are black or white."

In the name of Caesar
In Latin, the letter C was pronounced like a K. And in Egypt, the visiting Caesar's name was written (a number of times) in hieroglyphs, phonetically as 'Kissers', which was probably pronounced somewhere between its offspring words, KAISER, GEEZER, GUISER, and SCISSORS. His name in Middle english was CAYSER, and Middle Dutch was KEISER.

The GEEZER is the mature respectable man ostensibly in charge. The GUISER made the world think he was the man in charge. and the SCISSORS cut from the North, while other parts of the Sphinx Mafia cut from the south. (#solace in linguistic section)

Caesar is also widely known to be the root of the Russian words Tzar/Tsar/Tzarist: The Tzar's Russia serving at a later date as the Northern buffer between East and West trade. In America today, we have Drug Tzars, and Education Tzars. They are administrative dictators with the ability to override parts of our federal bureaucracy that have become too Byzantine. Thus it appears that the overriding of the Byzantine bureaucracy is brought to us by the same people that gave us the Byzantine bulla-cracy in the first place.

Caesar is also widely known to be the linguistic root of the German word Kaiser. And as many of you know, during WWI, the German Kaiser Wilhem was allied with the Muslim Turkish empire, along with the Arabians (for the first 80% of the war). The Kaiser and his Turkish/ Arabian allies were trying to conquer the world of freedom and free trade, just like Julius Caesar. Similar role, similar title, Julius Kaiser and Kaiser Wilhem. But here it must be asked if perhaps the Ottomans lead the German Kaiser into WWI. Clearly it is chauvinistic to presume that the West has a monopoly on imperial evil doing. The secret Ottoman German Alliance of August 2, 1914 needs much more scrutiny.

Now it is worth repeating how Lawrence of Arabia was a high budget propaganda film that cast the Arabians on the side of Britain from the start of WWI. This is a propaganda lie. The Arabians switched sides at the very end of the war, once the German/Turkish cause looked lost. Then they fought their former allies the Turks in the most half-hearted way until the very end of the war.
Caesar's early life
Early in Caesar's life (100 - 44 BC.) he fled the dictator Sulla (Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix), who was elected dictator in 82 BC, after campaigning against Mithridates VI of Pontus (across the Bosporus from Istanbul). As the story goes, Sulla (who attacked the Mideast) wanted to kill the young Caesar, but Caesar fled, eventually seeking refuge with king King Nicomedes of Bithynia, (near Pontus). Caesar stayed with his friend the Mideast king Nicomedes for couple years, until Sulla lost power and it was safe to return to Rome. On Caesar's trip back to Rome, he was captured by pirates near the island of Pharmac•usa (Gr. pharmakon=drug + use) which is on the West coast of Turkey near Hali•carn•assus=salted•meat•ours, where Herodotus was from). Oddly, Pharmacusa is about 300 kilometers off from the most direct route between Istanbul and Rome.

In the time between Sulla and Caesar, Rome was at least ostensibly a democratic republic. Caesar ended the democratic Roman Republic forever by making himself dictator. After Caesar, Rome became a dictatorship until its end and the total collapse of civilization in Europe, a time that precisely brackets the so-called great age of Islam.

Plutarch, Julius Caesar, 2
"First, when the pirates demanded a ransom of twenty talents, Caesar burst out laughing. They did not know, he said, who it was that they had captured, and he volunteered to pay fifty. [1 talent = 24.5kg, so 50 talents is over a ton of silver] Then, when he [Caesar] had sent his followers to the various cities in order to raise the money and was left with one friend and two servants among these Cilicians, about the most bloodthirsty people in the world, he treated them so highhandedly that, whenever he wanted to sleep, he would send to the and tell them to stop talking. For 38 days, with the greatest unconcern, he joined in all their games and exercises, just as if he was their leader instead of their prisoner [He was their leader]. He also wrote poems and speeches which he read aloud to them, and if they failed to admire his work, he would call them to their faces illiterate savages, and would often laughingly threaten to have them all hanged. [Is this a captive?] They were much taken with this and attributed his freedom of speech to a kind of simplicity in his character or boyish playfulness. However, the ransom arrived from Miletus and, as soon as he had paid it and been set free, he immediately manned some ships and set sail from the harbor of Miletus against the pirates. He found them still there, lying at anchor off the island, [oddly in no hurry to go off and spend their king's ransom; oddly fearless of retribution] and he captured nearly all of them. He took their property [presumably including the recovered ransom] as spoils of war and put the men themselves into the prison at Pergamum." [about 300 km north from where Caesar was held in western Turkey, and 80 km east, inland.]

"He [Caesar] then went in person to Junius [Jew•nee•us = Jew•kids•us], the governor of Asia [The Roman province of Asia is today western Turkey], thinking it proper that he, as praetor in charge of the province, should see to the punishment of the prisoners. Junius, however, cast longing eyes at the money, which came to a considerable sum, and kept saying that he needed time to look into the case. Caesar paid no further attention to him. He went [back] to Pergamum, took the pirates out of prison and crucified the lot of them, just as he had often told them he would do when he was on the island and they imagined that he was joking." [Why didn't the politically ambitious Caesar take the much despised pirates back to Italy and crucify them in Italy and have a big show of his triumphant return? Is it because this story is a fabrication to make Julius Caesar look like he was not an Arab front man?]

Plutarch, Julius Caesar, 3
"By this time, Sulla's power was declining and Caesar's friends were urging him to return. First, however, he set sail for Rhodes to study under Apollonius, the son of Molon. Cicero also had been a pupil of Apollonius, who was a famous master of oratory and had the reputation of being a very good man as well [official policy is to make Cicero into a paragon]. It is said that Caesar's natural ability as a political speaker was of the highest order, and that he took the greatest pains to cultivate it so that in this field the second place was indubitably his." [There was one man, this brilliant front-man poly-mouth philosopher, orator general named something like Caesaro. On one hand he wrote all those books attributed to Cicero,
and on the other hand he was this general that killed a million men in Gaul and enslaved a million women and children. Here we see the person being split in two. Here Cicero is the #1 orator, Caesar the #2 orator.]

**Plutarch, Julius Caesar, 5**

"He [Caesar] spent money recklessly, and many people thought that he was purchasing a moment's brief fame at an enormous price, whereas in reality he was buying the greatest place in the world at trifling cost. [Thus the ARABS bought Rome for only the cost of a presidential campaign.]

... We are told, for instance, that before entering public office he was 1300 talents in debt. [31,850 kilos of silver or 1.12 million silver dollars. Who was Caesar indebted to? Who was in control of him?] Then, on being appointed curator of the Appian Way, in addition to the official allowance he spent vast sums of his own money of it. [This was probably for re-paving it in fast degrading "paver" tiles]

And when he was aedile, he provided a show of 320 pairs of gladiators fighting in single combat, and what with this and all his other lavish expenditure on theatrical performances, processions and public banquets he threw into the shade all attempts at winning distinction in this way that had been made by previous holders of the office. The result was to make the [common] people so favorably disposed towards him that every man among them was trying to find new offices and new honors to bestow upon him in return for what he had done."

**Plutarch, Julius Caesar, 12**

"He [Caesar] then marched against the Callaici [Galacians, northwest Spain, or the Gauls of France] and the Lusitani [Portuguese] and, after conquering them, went on as far as the outer sea [Atlantic Ocean], subduing the tribes... One of his most notable achievements was to solve the problem of the existing ill-feeling between debtors and creditors. He ordered that the creditors should take two-thirds annually of the debtor's income, and that the owner of the property should retain the use of the rest and so go on in this way until the whole debt was paid off. By these measures he had acquired a great reputation by the time he left the province. He had become rich himself and he had made his soldiers rich as a result of his campaigns, and he had been saluted by them as 'Imperator'." [Is it nothing short of remarkable how we, the people with everything, always wind up in debt to the people with nothing. And apparently, from this paragraph, it seem that people first started calling Caesar 'emperor' when he used the Roman army to help the Middle East enforce its debts upon free men.]

**Plutarch, Julius Caesar, 14**

"As soon as he entered office, he proposed various measures for the allotment and redistribution of farmland. ... He encountered stiff opposition from all the most respectable elements in the senate." [This is an excuse for why Rome in fertile Italy could not end its centuries-long dependance on Mideast food. Here Plutarch says that Caesar tried to solve the problem, but the wealthy farm owners of the senate were opposed. The people with no resources are casting blame here on the conservative elements of government in Rome, in fact they are blaming their own frontmen. They are doing much the same thing in America's congress today.]

**Plutarch, Julius Caesar, 17**

"In the Gallic campaigns he got himself into the habit of dictating letters on horseback, keeping two secretaries busy at once, or even more, according to Oppius. [People seem to have been asking how Caesar could have written so much while he was on campaign. Here we see the Arabs answering that question. He had many scribes that wrote on horseback.]

There was also an occasion when he [Caesar] was forced to take refuge from a storm in a poor man's hut. When he found that this consisted of only one room, and even this room was scarcely big enough to accommodate one person, he said to his friends that honors should go to the strongest, but necessities should go to the weakest, and so he told Oppius to lie down there, while he himself and the others slept under the projecting roof of the doorway." [Did Oppius actually sleep in a better place than Caesar, or was he only able to take Caesar's role whenever it suited him in the chronicles we call 'history'? Maybe Oppius gets to tell the story the way he would have liked things to go, no matter how
improbable the events may sound. Incidentally, 'pius' was Latin for pious, so Oppious is Op= to/from + pius= piety]

**Plutarch, Julius Caesar, 19**

"The German spirit was still discouraged by the prophecies made by their holy women, who used to foretell the future by observing the eddies in the rivers, and finding signs in the whirling and in the noise of the water. These women warned them not to fight a battle until the appearance of the new moon. Caesar learned of these prophecies and saw that the Germans were making no move against him. He decided that it would be a good thing to engage them while they were in this disheartened state... The result was brilliant victory for Caesar. ...The number killed is said to have been 80,000." [The people in the middle have always worked to install backdoors in all societies. Here they told the barbarians 1) to believe in fate, and 2) That fate was against them for now and that they would lose any conflict started before the new moon. It was a great excuse for sabotaging them. Nobody then bothered to look for a real excuse. Thus Caesar became a great military figure. He did so by killing 80,000 Europeans, no doubt the people living where cartel cheating was the main industry.]

**Note:** BARBARIAN is an anagram of ARRABBIA

**Plutarch, Julius Caesar, 21**

"Candidates for office came to get his [Caesar's] backing [But once again, who in turn was Caesar indebted to?] and after bribing the people with money which he [Caesar] gave them, won their elections and went on to do everything likely to increase his power." [Thus the Arab Key-sir frontman became the lynchpin or al-inch peh'n of the entire Roman nation.]

**Plutarch, Julius Caesar, 21**

"Caesar was to have money voted to him and to have his command renewed for another period of five years.

To all right-thinking people it seemed a fantastic thing that those who were getting so much from Caesar should be urging the senate to give him money, as though he had none. Though 'urge' is not the right word. It was rather a question of compulsion, and the senate groaned at the decrees for which it voted."

[The Arabs must always try to hide their feeding. There must always be an excuse. It need not be terribly believable, but there must be an excuse.]

**Plutarch, Julius Caesar, 23**

"his [Caesar's] expedition against Britain was peculiarly remarkable for its daring. He was the first to bring a navy into the Western Oceans and sail through the Atlantic Sea with an army to make war." [Historians have no solid concrete reason for why the Caesar skipped over much of northern France and the low countries and instead attacked Britannia in 55BC. Etymology, however, offers some clues: The Old English form of 'Britain' was 'BREO-TON,' and Old English for brothel it was BREO THAN.

Now recall 'Trading House Symbolism' where economic relations are presented symbolically as household relations. Under this metaphorical Wise Guy code, a brothel was a place of free trade, where there was no state = temple ownership of any rackets. Apparently Britain was first known metaphorically as trading brothel islands, where all the men (the trader shippers) could transact business with all the women (the local manufacturing stall operators).

Basically, to our more-is-better sense of economics, it was simply a free market, something good. However to the land of no resources, and their less-is-better economics of a parasitic trade sphincter, Britain was a horrible brothel of trade that had to be stopped.

As well, in the imperial gazette named 'Gulliver's Travels,' Laputa is generally recognized as Britain. In Spanish, La Puta means 'the prostitute,' and in 1726 when Gulliver's Travels was published, it was only 138 years after the British defeated the Spanish Armada. The Canary Islands, another Island refuge far from the long arm of the law, were called L. Canaria Insula = island of the dogs, from L. canis=dog.
Anyway, the Mideast Semitic people involved with the trade and shipping mafia were always the ones with the most advanced boat technology. It also always had many people who just wanted to get as far away as they could. And the particularly smart and resourceful people fled to Britain and Japan. Britain for a while at least, was probably the ancient equivalent of America in that it was so far from the Mideast.

Anyway, here we form a picture of the foreign settlers who perhaps first settled in Breoton, and Ireland (Gr. Eirene = peace). They formed a population that, more than in the rest of Europe, was composed of people fleeing the long arm of the trade mafia of the Middle East. They went to the British Isles for safety. And these traders (along with their offspring) were no doubt held to be cheaters by the Sphinx mafia/brothers.

Anyway, when Caesar attacked Britain, he was helping the Sphinx cartel punish or just get rid of cheaters. And that is why Caesar skipped over Northern Europe and went after the cheaters in Breothan. And we see later Roman emperors fighting barbarian tribes in Britain, even building the costly 'Hadrian's wall,' in 122 AD, where no natural barriers existed; to keep the cartel cheaters away from Rome.

Who were the cartel cheaters?

Darth Vader's exx-pull empire vs. the rebels

Well, in 162 AD, Cornelius Fronto said that a large number of Hadrian's troops were killed by Jews and Britons. See Suetonius Paulinus and his invasion of Wales to destroy the Druid economic sanctuary/treasury on Anglesey Island in 60 AD. See the Boudicca (Iceni) Rebellion put down by Nero where 75,000 died. See Simon Bar Cochba for more about the 2nd Jewish revolt. And see the uprising of the Brigantes in 69AD. Here, an ally of the Romans (one cheating on the Mideast's cartel) is taken over by an anti-Roman faction and turns against Rome. Rome responds and subdues the tribe, and destroys their ability to cheat on the Mideast's cartel. Meanwhile, the Mideast made heaps of money selling arms made with expensive Noricum steel from Austria/Hungary.

Understanding the 4 parties

Here we should clarify the four parties fighting: The Romans, the Sphinx Mafia, the Jews, and the Barbarians. 1) Caesar was the Sphinx Mafia's man. Under Caesar, the land of no resources infiltrated Rome and used Rome's military to enforce its trade barriers. Thus the Mideast shipping mafia could make fat profits and feed the people of the land of no resources. Thus Mideast populations could grow and need more and more. 2) The Jews were cousins of the people with no resources however, their ancestors left long ago and they no longer worked for the Mideast, but against it as rebel traders. 3) The Britons and indeed all the barbarian tribes were just bystanders who got sucked into a proxy war that only benefitted the Mideast.

World domination or bust

Rome had no need to have most of the known world under its aegis, but the land of no resources definitely needed administration to enforce the trade monopolies they lived off.

Guns or butter?

Perhaps we misunderstand the guns or butter question. As far as the Mideast is concerned, if we are buying guns, we won't be making butter and the Mideast will be able to sell us both guns and butter for fat wartime pricing.

STAR WARS MYTHOLOGY

The evil empire was constantly chasing rebels to new colonies/bases that were more and more isolated, places as far as Britain and Japan. Thus the dark green evil Jedi/ Jehudi of the empire chasing light yellow good rebel Jedi/ Jehudi that used their powers to help mankind.

The evil empire has always been at a state of perpetual war/struggle with cartel cheating Merricans, eternally attacking those who have fled their central control in order to set up free cities/planets. They must do this, or their trade cartels stop working and their people, their giant family will starve to death.

So they had to go after all the ambitious semitic people who fled their ring. But it has always
been a struggle that was impossible for either side to win. As soon as the outside world would gain, the
people with no resources would be forced to find a way, because their life depended on it. And it was
also a struggle that our parasite could never win because it was a parasite, and it was always fighting its
own host. Eventually, by reducing its host, as it did going into the dark ages, it wound up reducing its own
ranks both in number and mentality.

Incidentally, light sabers are incidentally pens and their power over the minds of men. Also the
good side was ruled by Obey one•Cane•noble.

**MERCHANTS** = mer•can'ts = can't trade internationally
**MECCANS** = mer•cans = able to ship by sea
**AMERICA** = a•mer•rica = no•seas richer
**ABALONE** = ab•al•one = away•from•the•one = a one sides shell
**APPALACHIA** = ab•al•ak•a = away from the ak of the haremi

**A•MER•RICA**
Clearly refugees and traders have been setting up rebel bases as far as they could from the empire —
and they have been doing this for thousands of years.

To the ancients a sea was a shoreline. Thus we understand that both
A•tel•antes=in•complete•before as well as A•mer•rica= no•seas•richer were both ocean shorelines and
not continents. Thus we understand was A•mer•rica was. It was the legendary wealth as far as possible
away from the Arabs. And before America, Britain and Japan were in this role. And before them, it was
Italy, and before that it was Greece, and before that it was Crete.

**Julius Caesar's legions = Darth Vader's death star**
The sci-fi mythology of Star Wars corresponds well with Julius Caesar's invasion of northern Europe. As
such it offers a useful framework for understanding. The empire (Rome) was for reasons that go
unexplained in the film was trying to kill all the rebels that would not submit to its completely unnecessary
demands. This empire had been created by a powerful Jedi (Jehudi, Jehad, Jihad, Yid, Yehudi) master
that worshipped the evil or ex•pull side of reality. His apprentice Darth Vader = Dart Vader=spear go, was
formerly known as Annikin Skywalker = Heaven's•kin Heaven•we•al•ak•our.

Anyway the death star was the unanswerable weapon of the Roman legions. These would go
abound and destroy whole cities.

**The Native Europeans genocide**
It is no secret that North Americans of the 1700s and 1800s thought their nation would be better without
native Americans in it. So they killed off most of the Native Americans in their lands, one way or another.
But lets go back in time and imagine that before America was settled by Europeans, Europe was settled
by Middle Eastern people. And lets also imagine that these Middle Eastern people had as much disdain
for the stone age Europeans as the American settlers had for the stone age Native Americans. Lets
realize that they massacred our ancestors in just the same way as we massacred the Native Americans.
And lets realize that due to desperation, and a culture of secrecy, that this process is still going on today:
Only it is being achieved through puppet scapegoat leaders

See we Americans, Europeans, Asians and African are all a bunch of worthless savages in the minds
of the Arabs. In fact, our lives are not only worthless, the Arabs would be better off if our best just all
dropped dead. This way we would be much easier to manage as their slave colonies. This way they can
reinstate that perfect caliphate=kali•phrate that existed during Europe's Dark Ages.

**Rational Roman stoics**
It worth noting that according to Rome's dominant belief system, Stoicism, the universe was composed of
unifying fiery spirit which permeated all living beings, however, the Roman spirit was rational and it
controlled everything that happened.

(INCLUDE MAP)
Hadrian's 120km long wall meets the ocean at Kirk-bride in the west; and at the Tyne or Tines River, really the Tin River in the East. In Greek, Kirk= circle or ring, like a Mafia ring, and according to 'Trading House' symbolism, a bride is a monopoly racket. So Kirkbride is the Mideast ring's wife or chattel. The Greek name of Corfu island was Kerk-ira. So to all the wise guys, Kirkbride was clearly Mafia territory. Anyone who got caught helping themselves to the Mob's business was made an example of.

The Tines or 'Tin River' flows into the English Channel. This was probably the river to the ancient tin mines of Britain/ Breoton/ Breothan. The solvent-rather-than-dominant Arabs probably made trade here dangerous. Rather than trying to shut down the trade they probably made it arduous = ard-do-ous = man-do-ous. Thus they forced the trade to go to the west side of Britain, to Kirkbride on the west side of Britain far from continental Europe. Thus most of the tin then was forced through Kirkbride for a much longer sailing trip from the far side of Britain.

Those trying to sneak tin through 'Scottish canal' of Loch Ness had to worry about the mythical Loch Ness monster which preyed on Mideast cartel cheaters when Fort Augustus was not in operation.

During the Bronze Age and beyond, tin was the magic white metal that turned copper into bronze, the most useful metal of the day. The mix was 1 part tin to 9 parts copper. So it only took one part of tin to make 10 of bronze. It is explained elsewhere in greater depth how the land of no resources monopolized the ancient tin trade just like they currently do with oil.

Now Europe has a number of centrally located tin sources. However, in ancient times, for some mysterious reason, all of the Europe's tin came from the distant mines at what was then, sort-of the far reaches of the earth. The tin only came from the island of Britain, and the northern tip of Spain. This was very convenient for the Mideast traders that monopolized tin, because it helped them reduce cartel cheating, due to the transportation distances involved. Basically the Arabs MINimized all the MINes of Europe

It should be pointed out how all the rushes of the 1900s were also at the ends of the earth. The California gold rush of 1849 was famously hard to reach. So too was the Australian gold rush of 1851. So too was the South Africa Diamond rush of 1867. And so too was the Klondike/ Alaska gold rush of 1897. Same force at work.

All the wise guys who knew any Greek at all, could tell that the tin coming out of Kirk-bride=circle-bride belonged to the Sphinx's Mafia. And from the name, and they knew that they be punished if they were caught cheating on the mob. Here we note how the Egyptian Mamelukes (meaning slaves of the Mideast temple) crucified cheaters on the back of a camel, and then paraded them around Cairo, each step agony for the cheater, and each step a living billboard as to unrestrained power of the Sphinx Mafia that both feeds and tyrannizes the Mideast.

Alchemy
This certainly looks like an Arab word. Now think about all the Euro myth you see situating the al-chemy in Europe. Think about how this all comes to us when we are kids, in Harry Potter type kids media.

This process of distorting our concept of Alchemy compares to those watery quicksand scenes we see as children — quicksand scenes that block how quicksand is really surface oil fields encrusted in sand. Similarly the media presentation of alchemy blocks how Alchemy was really an Arab thing.

You see, the Arabs and their Sphinx Mafia, did have this ability to take base metals and turn them into gold through terrorism and MINimizing MINes. That is how they turned tin into gold. They all got together and pulled to make tin scarce, and then the dumb Rumi (Romans) would have to trade tin (which wasn't really scarce) for gold.

An important lesson is to be learned here, because this is exactly what the Arabs did with oil. They used alchemy and terrorism to MINimize our oil MINes (oil wells actually) and thus they turned their petroleum into black gold.

(Include maps)
Note the foolish lengthening of the trade routes between British tin and the rest of Europe. This lengthening of trade routes has happened many times throughout history. Indeed, even today the trade between Asia and Europe moves three times as far by energy inefficient ship instead of traveling 1/3 as far by energy efficient train. Whenever you see this sort of wrong-headed foolishness you see the trail of
Ishtar — which is largely invisible, except for its trail.

At first the Eurasian trade moved by efficient boat to the maximum. One boat could carry as much as dozens of camels and it didn't need food or nearly as much water, and it also didn't need to be loaded and unloaded each night. So the Sphinx trade started using the Red Sea and making a two day camel trip across the original Egyptian sphincter to the Nile. This is right where the Great Pyramids and the Sphinx are located.

But after a while, it became impossible to prevent people from cheating. So the East-West trade flow (often referred to by the Haremi as "the Nile") was diverted from reaching the northwest Red Sea by pirates. This event was recorded as the parting of the Red Sea recorded in the Hebrew (ex•bar•oo) bible. What that famous trade sphincter guy Moses did was to part the Red Sea by sending pirates to pillage the trade in the west side of the Red Sea. This forced the trade to go to Edom or present day Aqaba or Elat (In Semitic languages EDOM identical to EDEN). From here, the Asian and East African trade went overland by camel train up to the Dead Sea valley past the Dead Sea, where it then went to the town of Hyrcania (Gr. herkos, herc= fence, barrier) then up over the hill (Levant) to Jerusalem and the rest of Judaea. If there was a problem with Judea, the trade could also go via the Persian Gulf, or overland via longer routes.

Plutarch, Julius Caesar, 25

"In the remoter districts there now began to appear the first signs of the greatest and most dangerous of all Caesar's wars in Gaul [58-51BC]. The seeds of this war had for a long time been sown in secret and had been tended by the most powerful men among the chief military nations of the country; great sums [hoards] of gold had been brought together into one place [to pay for the horde of mercenary fighters]."

[The great Roman general was an Arab front man that the Romans sent to bring peace with the European "Barbarians". These Barbarians had been infiltrated by Arabs that would attack the Romans using shocking terrorism. This was intended to bait Rome into attacking the European Barbarians so that the Arabs could have their profitable trade monopoles with the Romans.

Thus the Romans were killing the very same people who were helping to end Rome's dependance on Mideast oil (olive oil) and grain arriving by sea from the south. The Barbarian raids that provoked Rome into war with the barbarians: they were actually the Sphinx Mafia using terrorism to bait Rome into attacking the people cheating on the Arab cartels that fed the land of no resources.

And who gave the barbarian leaders "great sums of money" to wage war on Rome? Was this a popular nationalist uprising against an invading foreign power? There is no need to pay people to defend their own land. It appears that a foreign power was using gold HOARDS to pay its mercenary HORDES; so they would force Rome to protect its boarders from competing trade.

It is important to realize that the disorganized hordes living near Rome were supposed to constantly die in great numbers, but not be eliminated, and certainly not to defeat Rome. This benefitted the Arabs in 5 primary ways:

1) A lower population reduced trade flows to Rome.
2) Their women and children could be sold as slaves.
3) Their women could be used as breed mares in Arab harems.
4) The endless war was used as an excuse to cull all the rams from the flock with any Brains or Gumption.
5) There had to be a threat, or the dumb Rumi would not protect their borders and erect a trade wall to prevent the Rivals of the Arabs from trading with Rome. If they killed everyone, then the Romans might leave their borders unguarded for a generation.

An endless war quagmire

We read about barbarians attacking Rome from the 500s BC to about 600 AD. This was not one part of Europe attacking another part. It was the Arab acting as puppet masters using the left hand to attack the right in a stupid matrix. They wanted endless war for the reasons explained above.

Barbed into war

The song remains the same today. For today we still see the Arabs using barb terrorism to provoke the
Europeans into wars and troop mobilizations that help the land of no resources.

1991-AD Rumi appalled at slaughter of over 200,000 Arab foes
48-BC Rumi appalled at slaughter of over 1,000,000 Arab foes

Many Americans were appalled at the horrible loss of Iraqi life during the first Iraq War. They were appalled at the massacre of the retreating Iraqi army that was said to have threatened our "good friends" in the Mideast.

Similarly, many Romans were appalled at what was widely perceived to be unnecessary carnage from Caesar's invasion of Gaul. According to Plutarch, Caesar killed nearly a million people, and sold a million more into slavery. Many of these slaves went to Rome, but given the flood of slaves (as was typical with Roman military actions) slave prices were severely depressed. Enter the Arabian shipping Mafia: It profited greatly by spreading these slaves (yet another profitable aspect of war) out over the other parts of the world, maximizing their value.

Plutarch, Julius Caesar, 23

"Next he brought his army across the [Rhine] river. No one dared to offer any opposition. Indeed even the Suevi, the leading nation in Germany, took themselves and their belongings out of the way and hid in deep wooded valleys. Caesar burned and ravaged the country that belonged to hostile tribes..." [The border tribes that were aligned with Rome were called by the Romans as Foe•DERATI. There are many interesting words that are related to this word. In sum they tell us much about Rome's relationship with the neighboring tribes:

1. FOE•TUS has no known etymological basis. However, this word seems to represent a very predictable aspect of well paid Italian Roman soldiers garrisoned among the war torn Germanic barbarians. A foetus is a foe-tus, or foe-yours, or your very own little foe. In the ancient world (as in the Arab world today), children followed their mother's status, so the child would have remained a foe. Also, all the talking about the foetus would have happened while the mother was still pregnant, hence the meaning.
2. The mythical Greek titan Phoe•be (foe•be) was the daughter of Uranus (=heaven, the father) and Gaia (=earth, the mother). When heaven slept with earth the result was a foe named Phoe-be. This is reminiscent to how Pygmalion's daughter from the same relationship was Paphos (pa•foes?) or Gr. Pathos = suffering.
3. PHOENIX = foe•niks = foe people always rising from the ashes of the Roman massacre. Note how the word has a female ending like matrix and domi•matrix. This was related to how there were no men and the foe women would tolerate Arab insemination just like the women of Eastern Europe today.
4. Eng. FOUGHT apparently came from foe and is related to what you ought to do.
5. A L. FOEDER = a league or covenant. Foe•d'our = foe•of'ours. These were foes under agreement to attack Rome for pay.
6. The root o Eng. f Federal is L. foedus. Thus we imagine many villages brought together under one mutual protection agreement. Nations joined as one are actually easier to lure into giant ruinous wars.
7. Food = from Old English foda. Foe•da = Foe•gifts
8. Fodder = food given for animals.
9. French faux = false, pronounced foe, as in faux friends?
11. Fetid is from L. fetidus = stinky, often 'incorrectly' spelled foetidus. If we intersect the words FETID/FOETID, FETUS/FOETUS and FETICIDE/FOETICIDE=abortion, we see that this may have been the smell of a dead foetus in a woman.
12. A faustian bargain (foestian?) is selling your soul to your foe, the devil.

Tacitus' Histories 4.64

"the Tencteri, a tribe separated from Cologn by the Rhine send a diplomatic mission [to the people of Cologne saying:] By baring the rivers, the earth and in a sense the heavens, the Romans prevented conversation [trade] and contact between us, or else. And a greater insult to born fighters, they saw to it that we met disarmed and practically defenseless under the jailer's/executioner's eye and on payment of a price "[customs duty or octroi =1/8th for entering and trading in Roman territory. The Mideast often
charged 1/8th at each port as a toll/duty.]

Plutarch, Julius Caesar, 59  
[The following comes after the discussion of Caesar's death]
"He [Caesar] had made plans and preparations for and expedition against the Parthians [Iran]; after conquering them he proposed to march round the Black Sea by way of Hyrcania [Tehran], the Caspian Sea [Here Caesar might have discovered Turkmenistan and discovered the source of the Chinese slave plantation silk that was so prized in Rome. This would have been an unmitigated disaster for the land of no resources.] and the Caucasus; he would then invade Scythia, and would overrun all the countries bordering on Germany and Germany itself, and would then return to Italy by way of Gaul, thus completing the circuit of his empire which would be bounded on all sides by the ocean. ...he proposed to dig a canal through the isthmus of Corinth [canals are always contrary to the Sphinx agenda.], and had already put Anienus [L. annulus = one of the ring] in charge of this undertaking. He also planned to divert the Tiber...so there would be a safe and easy passage for trading ships to Rome [this was apparently unsafe]. Then too he proposed to drain the marshes by Pomentium (Pomptine marshes) and Setia and to create a plain which could be cultivated by many thousands of men” [Thus simultaneously ending Rome's malaria problem and alleviating Rome's dependence on Mideast grain. Clearly Caesar was about to go against the Arabs just before he was killed.  

Scythia in Roman times is today's Romania, Ukraine and Moldova. Scythia was the land of the scythe, the breadbasket of the old world, also known as Bess•arabia = Beth•arabia = house•Arabia. Basically the Arabs were selling this grain as if it came from Egypt. Also note how Bessarabia is today a tiny nation with a completely new name. It is also notable that the Scythians, Sarmatians, and the Alani were all barbarians that spoke a language from the Iranian/ Farsi language group. Here it is also notable that BARBARIAN is an anagram of ARRABBIAN.]

Beware the idea of the march
Caesar was assassinated on March 15, 44B.C. Little known today is how he was supposed depart on March 18, three days later, to Campaign in the East and Mideast, to teach the Parthian empire (centered in Mesopotamia but including Arabia and Turkey) a lesson, just like he did with the people of Gaul, killing a million and enslaving another million.  

Apparently the Parthians didn't like this idea, and Caesar was assassinated by a conspiracy supposedly lead by Gaius Cassius Longinus. The tale of the "Greek" man slipping a warning note into Caesar's hands seems like disinformation that "Greeks” (from the eastern Mediterranean) were not behind the assassination (which of course they were).  

Also we note that when Julius Caesar visited Cicero's villa at Puteoli, the dictator Caesar "traveled with a bodyguard of 2,000 top soldiers." So Caesar was no easy man to attack. And notably, he was assassinated inside the supposed safe zone of the Roman senate, stabbed at first, history records, by irate senators

Our democracy is broken
Looking at American style democracies around the world, it is easy to see that the Romans knew there was a problem with their narrow democracy. Thus it is easy to imagine the smartest man alive, the scholar-philosopher-orator-general Caesaro being allowed to make himself emperor and institute big changes like say the billionaire casino owner Don•old Triumph.

Purges under cover of civil war
After Caesar's assassination, Rome descended into 17 years of horribly destructive civil war. During this war, many of Rome's better families were cut down. Tacitus's Histories (4.1) describes what happened during the civil unrest of 69 AD, the year of four emperors, after the order to sack Jerusalem was given. "Soon discipline when to pieces, and they started looking for people in hiding; dragging them out of their hiding places. Whenever a man of tall and military appearance came in sight, they cut him down regardless of whether he was a soldier or civilian." Roughly the same thing happened in the chaos after Caesar's death. Also we should note how only the best families in Rome were able to join the military and
die off.

The naval battle of Actium 31BC
This was supposedly fought by the Roman navy (lead by Augustus) against the joint Egyptian/mercenary naval force lead by Marc Antony, Cleopatra, and their 17 year old son Caesarean, or "Little Caesar" supposedly the true heir to a joint empire. The Eastern side supposedly collapsed at the beginning of the battle, and within a few years, Rome had secured the blood Red Sea for free trade.

I personally think that Actium is just the record of the loss of the battle of the Ak•tium (half in Rome and half in Arabia) that started around 60BC.

After Actium
According to the Strabo gazette, as many as 120 vessels a year were going to India during the time of Augustus. This is probably an extreme understatement, as the vessels were small and numerous goods were simply not otherwise available at any price.

Emperor Augustus, Res Gestae Divi Augustus c. 20BC
"Indian kings often sent ambassadors to me"

They symbol of Caesar?
In a mini series called "Rome" we see the sphinx called the symbol of Julius Caesar. Thus Caesar was symbolized by the all-seeing winged demon of the skies that bedeviled trade passing through the Mideast. Strange how the Sphinx was also the symbol of Caesar. Apparently, the Sphinx Mafia wanted to suggest that Caesar was in some way their man, or at least their choice for Rome's leader. Perhaps they were broadcasting the idea that nobody should kill Caesar, because they were all better off with him than without him. Now to Romans, Caesar's Sphinx was probably interpreted as fairly meaningless, but to the people with no resources, the Sphinx was everything. They take note of little symbols like this; they investigate further for more signs.

Wahhabis and desert storms
In Arabia, practically the only places that are green are dry riverbeds called Wahhabis. Wahhabis only see water rarely; like when there is a flash flood from a desert storm far away. The process of agricultural Wahhabism is the digging of basins or 'LOOS' in Wahhabis for the collection of flash flood water from desert storms in far away lands.

Thus desert storms are an aspect of Wahhabism. And Wahhabism must be understood both as the collection of real water from real storms as well as the collection of metaphorical water (floose=flow, money) from metaphorical storms (disruptions, wars, disasters, etc.)

Operation desert storm
Just as the Caesar was saying it was in-it by great Caesar's sphinx, the administration of George Bush Sr. was saying it was in-it by naming its invasion as 'Desert Storm'. This desert storm handed much water/money to the Arabs.

And clearly this is a name that suggests America's leader, like Rome's leader was under Mideast influences. And with both Caesar and Bush, the leader of the Rumi (Arabic Rumi = Romans or Europeans) is barbed into waging war, and the Mideast gets the economic benefit. In Rome's case, Caesar was keeping northern European grain from cutting into profits from the Mideast grain monopoly. In America's case, operation desert storm kept Iraqi oil production from cutting into the profits of the Saudi oil monopoly as Iraqi oil production was entirely halted for some time. In both cases, and over 2000 years, we see the supposed leader of the free world (free-trade and free exchange of ideas) giving a clear, but 100% deniable, suggestion that he is under the influence of Mideast advisors.

Talk to the hand
Maybe we should all stop talking to the hands, the disposable hands, the regenerating tentacles of this Arabian hydra. It is time to cut off the immortal head; and if any new hands sprout, cut them off too.
JUPITER LUCETIUS = the Roman god that controlled lightning.

Flushing the loo secret
Agricultural Wahhabism is analogous to economic Wahhabism; the process by which Arabia collects financial runoff from political storms, wars, and terrorism in far away lands. See, we infidels lose loose lucre, or some other form of loot money (Arabic floos = money) which flows, as lucrative cash-flows,... oozing, flooding and flushing down to the loos or lows, or soughs in confluence to the Arabian Wahhabis. And the sultans are sure to spend part of their floos buying floozies for their harems. 72 virgins (br•gens=kids) for the sons that are worthy of an earthly paradise. This way he is sure to have a great progeny. And certainly some of these bastard sons alloyed with the blood of floozies turn out smart like their father. The smart ones are given a stall or a loo in the family's global business. But give is the wrong word, because they must pay rent for this loo; so they are more of lieutenants (loo•tenants) in the family rental business, a business that rented all the watering holes in a great desert. And some of the sons by the Sultan and a floozie grow up to be not only brilliant, but evil as well, real lousy louses, with tons of influence in fact. These become wolves or lupus that prey on Arabia's flocks all around the world.

Allah the philanthropic
The Arabian Sultan as the guardian of Islam shares much of his floos with the Muslim world as 'Allah the philanthropic' commands. And of course the Sultan's philanthropy only benefits the people who practice the correct form of Islam=submission in his judgement. These are people who submit fully to the Dar-al-Islam, the house-of-Islam. And because Islam means 'submission,' or 'one who obeys' in Arabic, the people who get the philanthropy have submitted to the house of submission, or the house of submission to Arabia, which the sultan rules over. So economically, at least, despite all the clever disguises, isn't Islam really just an empire ruled by the Arabian harem-bred sultanate?

Now if you are puzzled at this new slogan 'Allah the philanthropic,' it is really just a more accurate translation of the old familiar 'Allah the merciful,' a slogan that walks a very fine semantic line. See, in Arabic, Allah is both merciful and philanthropic. Allah is merciful in that he forgives when he can harm (some of the time) but he is also philanthropic in that his followers share the wealth of Khadijah.

Kipling - Mowgli's Song Against People, 1894
[Here we see our parasite's blind contempt/hatred of its host societies. Here we see its hopes for us. In the following poem, vines are parasites that grow on the Arab tree of life.]
"I will let loose against you the fleet-footed vines
I will call in the Jungle [Sanskrit jangala = desert]
...to stamp out your [family] lines!
The house-beams shall fall
---
In the gates of these your councils [governments] my people shall sing [determine policy]
In the doors of these your garnerers [treasuries] the [upside-down] Bat-folk shall cling
And the [corrupt] snake shall be your watchman
---
Ye shall not see my strikers; ye shall hear them and guess
By night, before the moon-rise, I will send for my cess [assessment, taxes]
And the [predatory] wolf shall be your herdsman [like Obama]
By a landmark removed [i.e. the 'Egyptian' obelisks removed from the US and UK.]
---
I will reap your fields before you at the hands of a host [army of Mideast ex-migrants]
Ye shall glean [gather leftover grain] behind my reapers, for the bread that is lost
And the [small weak] deer shall be your oxen
By a headland untilled, [headland = unplowed land at a field's edge]
---
I have united against you the club-footed vines [primrose is one, i.e. primrose path]
I have sent in the Jungle [desert sons] to swamp out your [family] lines!
The trees -- the trees are on you!
The house-beams shall fall"

[Primrose path is from Hamlet I.3.50. "unaware of his doom, he continued down his primrose path."
Primrose path = The pursuit of pleasure, especially when it will bring about disastrous consequences. Also club foot comes from Polio, a highly contagious disease. We the host outsiders are vines growing on their tree. Now thanks social networking websites, they will know just who we are, where we live, and who we associate with.]

You are all still slaves
Loyal worshippers of Mohammed; Here we are, 38 years into Arabia's great renaissance, and who exactly has done well? It certainly isn't the people of Cairo, Damascus, Islamabad, Dhaka, etc. All we see in these places is 1% growing rich, generally the spawn of the harems. The remaining 99%, your people, like my people, fight for crumbs, or worse die for them. Has it occurred to you Muslims that your own devoted guardians of Islam are corrupt, and they are the reason your are poor. Have you considered how your desperation makes you more useful?

Crossing the Rubicon is something else
The Rubicon river is on the East coast of Italy, and Caesar was returning from Gaul or France on the West. The Rubicon must be something else.

Section-5: Tacitus, The Agricola
The Germania supposedly first appeared in 98AD. However, Tacitus was only 'rediscovered' in the 1400's. Either Tacitus was a genuine discovery of a real and un-bowdlerized original Latin text, or it was planted by the Mideast in order to 'clarify' Livy.

Tacitus began his political career under Vespasian. He was a good friend of his former student Pliny, and the son in law of Agricola. He also served as both Quaestor and governor of the Roman province of Asia (Western Turkey). L. Tacitus is the past participle of L. tacere = to be silent or to shut up, or to do without words. Perhaps also, Tacitus is the one you understand 'tacitly'.

1. "An outstanding personality can still triumph over that blind antipathy to virtue which is a defect in all states, small and great alike." [Here someone is saying that a selfish blind antipathy to virtue is perfectly normal. They would have us think that Hitler, Stalin, Pol Pot and countless other tyrants are a normal aspect of our humanity. That absolute power corrupts absolutely as they repeatedly say in Star Trek myth. The key to understanding however is that once our parasite has a scapegoat ruler, it can get away with anything, including taking the best, and most potentially troublesome segment of society and murdering it. This way the flock, the sheep will stay dumb and docile and easy to manage. This makes it easier for humanity's parasite race to steal more.]

2. "savage rage... was vented on the books as well as their authors. The public executioners, under official instructions, burned all the written masterpieces in the Roman Forum and Comiti [vote counting place] So much is in the record. The government [fronting for Mideast Inc.] must have imagined that through those burnings it could silence the voice of Rome and annihilate man's knowledge of the truth, as well as the freedom of the Senate. They even went on to banish the wise men, and exile all honorable accomplishments, so that nothing decent might anywhere to threaten them." [Try to think of a library
burning as you would of a software update. The Romans would send for backup copies, but these would be all changed by the parasite. If they did this with all the big libraries, the new books, the new official copies rule as 'reality', a new matrix update instituted by the parasite.]

2. "It's been a long road to ruin. Rome of old explored the limits of freedom, just as we now plumb the depths of slavery."

2. "We are robbed by DELETORES of even the right to exchange ideas in conversation. We would have lost our memories, as well as our tongues, had it been as easy to forget as to be silent." [*DELETORES were professional informers and accusers who profited from the fall of wealthy people in ancient Rome. The delators would receive one quarter of the property of the convicted. At the time, the Roman laws were so vaguely written that anyone could come under suspicion. There was also a great deal of extortion.*]

The two main laws that fostered this system were the Lex Iulia de maiestate (the law of treason) and the Lex Papia Poppaea (the law of conspiracy). Both were created by Augustus for the good of Rome, but the two laws were ultimately taken to absurd and destructive extremes by people seeking to intimidate or destroy wealthy people. The people attacked by the delators included senators, high ranking military, and the wealthy. (Tacitus, Sejanus, Hispo, Drusus Libo, Scribonii, Fulcinius Trio). The deletores were disbanded by the Tiberius administration in 31, only to come back around the time of Nero. The Titus administration banished the deletores again in 79. Titus instead used his ancient secret police, the speculatores (Frumentarii) and a network of paid informers.

3. "In the first dawn of this blessed age, Nerva harmonized the old conflict between freedom and dictatorship. Day by day Trajan is enhancing the happiness of our times. And national security, instead of being something to be hoped and prayed for, has attained the solid assurance of a prayer fulfilled. [Here we see North-Korea-type idolatry in ancient Rome]

3. our human nature is so weak that remedies take longer than the diseases. Our bodies, which grow slowly, perish in the twinkling of an eye. So too the mind and its pursuits can be crushed easier than it can be revived. [This is the parasite's evil-is-stronger mythology. Apparently it is able to kill us in an instant but we take a couple generations to recover.]

4. [Agricola] "was shielded from the temptations of evil companions, partly by his own sound instincts, partly by living and going to school from his very early years at Massilia, a place where Greek refinement and provincial puritanism are happily blended." [This school must have done very well by this one product placement ad. It is hard to imagine that the brother with the school had to pay his brethren for mentioning his business. Perhaps things still work that way. Perhaps the Brothers in editing or publishing do many more stories on their Brothers who are authors, film makers, Actors, or Brothers with wind farms or CO2 trading projects, whatever. The synergy must be incredible.

Now this Mideast boarding school probably became well regarded in Rome. It probably 'educated' many of Rome's upper crust. Do you think the students were taught anything that might interfere with the Mideast's ability to extract goods from its Roman host civilization? And when did this process stop? Did it ever stop? It certainly appears that the Mideast secretly run a core quorum within our media and our educational system that works to shape the tree of knowledge whenever possible.

"I remember how he [Agricola] would often tell us that in his early youth he was tempted to drink deeper of philosophy than was allowable for a Roman and a future senator, but that his mother, in her wisdom, damped the fire of his passion. One can well understand that his lofty, aspiring nature was attracted strongly, if not too wisely, by the fairness and splendor of fame in its higher and nobler aspects. In time, age and discretion cooled his ardor; and he always remembered the hardest lesson that philosophy teaches - a sense of proportion." [This is another product placement for a Mideast product, this time 'Greek' philosophy. This tract becomes clearer if we replace PHILOSOPHY and instead use THE BIG PICTURE, the wider, less detailed view from farther back. Here a gazette is saying that it is not a good
idea for us to learn too much about THE BIG PICTURE. But isn't looking at the big picture what true education is all about? Here the Tacitus gazette is counseling that the Romans to do the exact opposite; not to look at the big picture too much.

What would happen if mankind got in the habit of looking at the big picture? How far would we back up? Might we go to any of a countless other vantage points to gain a better view? Might we get in the habit of always thinking for ourselves and doubting questioning every single explanation proffered to us, no matter who from? How would all these vantage points be managed and explained? We would all be asking many more questions, and our parasite's frequently lame explanations would not work as well. We might even wake from their Matrix, asking questions like "what nourished the Mideast while its population grew to over 100 million people?" Therefore, the Brothers have always needed to discourage looking at THE BIG PICTURE.

But clearly, society needs a big picture view; otherwise it will create one for itself and this view might be problematic for our parasite. Here is where the "Greek" philosophy of Greek speaking Mideast came in: This generally inapplicable and mind blunting ideology kept the Romans from developing useful abilities with respect to THE BIG PICTURE; and on top of that it contained a number of ideological backdoors that made our host society easier to climb into and manipulate. The Plato gazettes, for example, did not advocate democracy, instead they pushed a system where a handful of supposedly brilliant philosopher kings would run nations. Then, presumably, a non-democratic educational system would serve as a back door to running the nation. The dons of the university would control who was able to become a philosopher king, or a doctor of philosophy. (L. doctor = teacher)

Anyway, the big picture or metaknowledge is just about the most important part of the tree of knowledge, and our parasite knows this. Therefore, over the millennia, it has diligently worked to give us useless and inapplicable sorts of "bigger thinking" to fritter away our learning years and to debilitate our ability to think for ourselves on the grandest levels. They have given us a long list of philosophers, epic poets, myth creators, astrologers, sophists, soothsayers, readers of animal entrails, prophets, saviors, messiahs and other sources of meta-knowledge that are for the most part distractions from genuinely useful meta knowledge. The intent is to waste the energy of our strongest thinkers on useless thoughts and games, so we don't get 'wise' and interfere with their parasitism. It is also, again, to install back doors for influencing or indeed controlling our society in a relative power vacuum.

Now whether or not we find playing chess or 'Trivial Pursuit,' or pondering 'Greek' paradoxes is enjoyable, their purpose, the reason these intellectual pastimes were created and promulgated is not to educate us, but to dissipate our energy. If you have ever heard that philosophy is useless, this is what people are talking about.

Plato's forms are a good example. They basically take broad and many-headed terms such as 'justice', 'wisdom', and 'leadership' and then infer that they can exist as a single, universal, 'pure,' and definable essence. In other words, these Platonic 'forms' take blunt generalities and attempt to give them precise meanings; an exercise in futility basically. Here Plato isn't philosophy at all, but mind numbing propaganda for those of us who are most hungry for abstract thought: So too is most of the philosophical tradition mere propaganda. it was mostly all designed not to enlighten, but to blunt our minds and distract us from taking the pathways that might interfere with our parasite's feeding activity.]

Now thanks to an age old PR campaign, the likes of Aristotle and Plato are widely respected as the greatest philosophers from antiquity. Anyway, here in Tacitus, we see that PR campaign at work, a product placement for 'Greek' Philosophy from a colony of the land of no resources.

Forget about epistemology and Metaphysics, What are the techniques that people use to gain control of a government? How do people cheat on arguments? How do they lie with statistics? How do people cause wars? What are the implications of various aspects of our constitutions, tax systems, legislative designs, laws, etc.? How do we prevent a faction from seizing power? How does evolution work? This sort of knowledge is the real philosophy.]

5. "his spirit was possessed by a passion for military glory -- a thankless passion in an age when excellence was construed as sinister; and a great reputation was as dangerous as a bad one."

6. "He was afterwards chosen by Galba to check over the offerings in the temples; and by diligently
tracing stolen objects he repaired the losses inflicted on the Roman Empire by all the temple-robbers except Nero." [Now the Romans would certainly leave offerings of gold and other valuables to obtain the favor of their gods for their personal fortunes. However, this passage talks about losses inflicted on the Roman Empire. What little know today is that the Roman empire was making public offerings to the gods using tax money. They were burning Arabian frankincense to appease the gods.]

7. "The following year dealt a severe blow to his [Agricola's] heart, and to his family fortunes. The men of Otho's fleet, marauding at large, made a savage raid on the neighborhood of Intimilium in Liguria, murdered Agricola's mother on her own estate, and plundered both the estate and a large part of her fortune - which was what had tempted them to commit the crime. Agricola had accordingly set out to pay the last dues of affection, when he was overtaken by the news of Vespasian's bid for Empire, and without a moment's hesitation joined his party." [A lot happened in 68-70AD. Emperor Nero gave the order to destroy Judaea in 68. Bad seas kept his message from arriving in Judaea until after the 73 year old Galba had staged a coup and Nero had killed himself. Then there was the year of four emperors where Nero was followed in rapid succession by Emperors Galba, Otho, Vitellius and finally Vespasian in 69 AD. Here we read that forces supposedly under Galba, were pillaging far from Rome, near Genoa. Now "General Farmer" (L. Agricola = farmer) was was about to oust Otho himself. He suffered as much as anyone, but he decided to join forces with Vespasian. Incidentally, the overall reading level in Rome was poor by modern standards. The beginnings of scrolls were read much more than the ends. Therefore, the propaganda works tend to be front loaded with history that was in need of changing.]

9. "On Agricola's return from his military command the late emperor Vespasian granted him the status of patrician, and afterwards placed him in charge of the province of Aquitania [Western France] -- a splendid promotion to an important administrative post that was a steppingstone to the consulship, which the emperor[s administration] had in fact marked out for him."

"It is a common belief that soldiers lack the power of fine discrimination, because of the summary proceedings of a court martial -- tending, as they do, to be rough and fast, and often, indeed, authoritarian -- leaving no room for arguments from the defense. [Another way to purge Rome of good men?] But Agricola had the natural good sense, even in dealing with civilians, to show himself both agreeable and just. ... When the judicial duties of the court demanded attention, he was dignified, serious and no-nonsense -- though merciful whenever he could be. When duty had been discharged, he completely dropped his official air. As to his irritability or arrogance, he had long overcome any tendency to such faults; and he had the rare faculty of being approachable without weakening his authority and strict without forfeiting people's affection. To mention incorruptibility and strict honesty in a man of his calibre would be to insult his virtues. Even fame, which often tempts the best of men, he would not seek by self-advertisement or intrigue. He avoided all rivalry with his colleagues and all bickering with the procurators. [Agricola did not argue about about the high prices that Rome's procurators (military contractors) were charging.; for he considered it undignified to win such battles and ignominious to be beaten. he was kept in his post for less than three years and than called home to the immediate prospect of the consulship. Public opinion insisted that the province of Britain was being offered to him, not because he said anything himself to suggest it, but because he was obviously the right man. Rumor is not always at fault: it may even prompt a selection. [Rumor is an powerful tool of the Sphinx brotherhood] During his consulship, while it was in my early manhood, he betrothed to me his daughter -- a girl who already showed rare promise [girls don't show promise as much as businesses] -- and after his term of office he gave her to me in marriage. His appointment to the command of Britain coupled with the priestly office of a pontifex followed immediately" [in payment].

[To learn more about Roman military contractors, and Roman industry exploiting Rome's colonies, see the "equestrian order", "publicani" and "societates." Also note that the political support of these were considered necessary for financing the prohibitively expensive elections in Rome. The Arab front corporation would then turn around and use these connections to lease highly lucrative tax farming franchises in the various Roman provinces. Then it would use this money so it could dominate the Roman
democracy. Anyway, the comparisons with America’s corrupt democracy are striking. Democracy has been brought down this way before. And this sort of "shell corporation" dominance is not some minor problem with American style democracy, it is one of its greatest problems.

Now with Rome, it was the financial support of these "corporations" that brought the dictatorship of Julius Caesar to power. See also Catus Decianus and his role in the Boudicca revolt of 62 AD.]

George Santayana
"Those who can be prevented from learning from history are doomed to repeat it."

11. "The reddish hair and large limbs of the caledonians [Scots] proclaim a German origin; the dark-skinned faces of the Silures [Southern Wales on the Severn Estuary, in Roman times the Sabrina Aestuarium] the tendency of their hair to curl, and the fact that Spain lies opposite, all lead one to believe that Spaniards [or some other Mediterranean/ Middle Eastern looking people] crossed in ancient times and occupied that part of the country. The peoples nearest to the Gals likewise resemble them."

13. "The Britons readily submit to military service, payment of tribute, and other obligations imposed by [their] government, provided there is no abuse. That they bitterly resent; for they are broken in to obedience, but not as yet to slavery."

"Julius Caesar, the first Roman to enter Britain with an army, did indeed intimidate the natives [Rome did not need to intimidate the natives of Britain, but the Land of no resources absolutely did need to intimidate the cheating Angs in Angland (later England), the Old English BREO•THAN = trade BROTHEL of BREOTON = BRITAIN] by a victory and secure a grip on the coast. But he may fairly be said to have merely drawn attention to the island: it was not his to bequeath. After him came the civil wars, with the leading men of Rome fighting against their country. [The northern breakaway faction (later called Jews) and the faction back home in the land of no resources were fighting for control of Rome.] Even when peace returned, Britain was long neglected. Augustus spoke of this as ‘policy’, [Augustus was with the northern breakaway faction, that is why he secured the Red sea and brought great hardship to the entire Mideast, causing Judaea to spiral downward, until only the worst of the worst was still living in what must have become an absolute hell hole, a hole that opens to hell.] Tiberius called it an ‘injunction’ [Tiberius was in with the Northern break away faction too]. The emperor Gaius [Caligula, or his administration rather] unquestionably planned an invasion of Britain; but his impulsive ideas shifted like a weathercock [The faction from the land of no resources was playing dead, but quietly re-gaining power: This caused Roman policy to change back and forth due to their ‘invisible hand’, or ‘deus ex machina.’ In 39 AD, Caligula received a British prince, and his grandiose efforts against Germany had come to nothing [This suggests that the breakaway faction in Britain seems to have been paying terrorists to provoke Rome into fighting the German tribes as a distraction.] It was the late emperor Claudius who initiated the great undertaking. [Claudius invaded Britain in 43 AD.] He sent over legions and auxiliaries and chose Vespasian to share in the enterprise -- the first step towards his future greatness. Tribes were subdued and kings captured, and the finder of destiny began to point to Vespasian."

Pytheas of Marseilles had visited Britain in the 4th century BC. His account was labeled as lies.

Shakespeare, Richard II, 2.1.40
"This royal throne of kings, this scepter’d isle,
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-paradise,
This fortress built by nature for herself
Against infection and the hand of war.
This happy breed of men, this little world.
This precious stone set in the silver sea.
Which serves it in the office of a wall.
Or as a moat defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands.
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England"
George Santayana

"Those who can be prevented from learning from history are doomed to repeat it."  [If we read this from the standpoint of a parasite seeking to keep its host ignorant and vulnerable to parasitism, Santayana's remark means: Those who can be prevented from learning from history are doomed to repeat it.]

15. "For the Britons, their fears eased by the absence of the dreaded legate [governor]: They began to take stock of the woes of their enslavement, to compare their wrongs and sharpen the sting in the telling. "We gain nothing by submission except heavier burdens for willing shoulders.  We used to have one king at a time; now two are set over us -- the governor to wreak his fury on our [economic] life-blood; the procurator, on our property.  Whether our masters quarrel with each other or agree together, our bondage is equally ruinous.  The governor has centurions to execute his will; the procurator, public slaves; [Public slaves were owned by the Roman government which was a sort of Gr. dulocracy = rule by public slaves, with Gr. dulos= slave.  After a certain tenure the slaves were granted their freedom and made into freedmen who were then employed by the government. (if this TENURE was a TEN YEAR period, it is the root of both words).  Anyway, most of these public slaves and freedmen were "Greeks" from the Greek speaking Eastern Mediterranean or Mideast.  Basically they were mideast agents; a sort of secret master layer of Rome's imperial government, only pretending to work for the good of the Roman people.  ・ ・
Here it is worth noting that L. imperitor = Emperor, and this was abbreviated in latin as Imp.  This suggests that the Emperor of Rome was nothing more than an Imp, a small mischievous devil or spirit, at least that was the meaning in the early 1600s.] and both of them add insults to violence.  Nothing is any longer safe from their greed and lust!  [They take anything they want.  This was probably paradise for someone with a certain harem mentality.  Maybe they were only make believe Romans.  Maybe people in this position are normally make believe "Romans".  ] In war it is at least a braver [Here the Roman conception of bravery seems more like L. valere = to be strong] who takes the spoil; as things stand with us, it is mostly cowards and shirkers that seize our homes, kidnap our children, and conscript our men -- as though it were only for our own country that we would not face death.  What a mere handful our invaders are, if we reckon up our own numbers!  Such thoughts prompted the Germans to throw off the yoke; and they have only a river, not the Ocean, to shield them.  We have country, wives, and parents to fight for; the Romans have nothing but greed and self indulgence [Why would a Roman chronicler put this in the mouth of the other side?  It doesn't make any sense.  It does however make perfect sense as a rumor spread by a war mongering third party.  Here that third party is talking about what they did, recording it for future generations of their kind.] Back they will go as their deified Julius went back, if we will but match the valor of our fathers.  We must not be scared by the loss of one or two battles; [The brothers said much the same thing to the German people in both WWI and WWII.  Go on fighting until you are all dead:  You will be weaker and there will be for our bloated clan in your land.] success may invigorate an army, but the greater staying-power comes from defeat.  The gods themselves are at last showing mercy to us Britons in keeping the Roman general away, with his army exiled in another island.  For ourselves, we have already taken the most difficult step: we have begun to plan.  And in an enterprise like this there is more danger in being caught planning then in taking the plunge."  [This should be compared with how Kaiser Wilhelm's war planning and preparations lead to WWI.]

16. "the whole island rose under the leadership of Boudicca, a lady of royal descent -- for Britons make no distinction of sex in their appointment of commanders."  [It is no secret that the men of the mideast consider women to be inferior.  Here they are talking about how they got the Britons to make a woman their general and rise up in the disastrous Boudicca rebellion (75,000 dead).  Also search Catus Decianus.]

19. "Agricola preferred to appoint ... men whom he could trust not to be corrupt, rather than to punish the corruption."  [This suggests an administration made up of guys that were in with the Sphinx mafia.  They could be trusted not to make an obvious mess of things.  Further we can imagine Agricola (as a sort of prototypical leader) delegating most authority to his administration.  We can only wonder how many rulers throughout history have done the same, appointing "good" Sphinx Mafia secretaries to their presidential cabinet.]
"He [Agricola] made the contributions of corn and tribute less onerous by distributing the burdens fairly, and [he] put a stop to the tricks of profiteers, which were more resented than the tax itself. For the provincials were made to wait outside locked granaries in order to go through the farce of 'buying' corn [at inflated import prices] to deliver to the governor -- thus being in fact compelled to discharge their tax obligations by money payments. Or delivery would be ordered to out-of-the-way destinations at the other end of the country [unless a bribe was paid to include a little more corn with the next shipment]. So that districts which had permanent camps close by were told to send supplies to remote and inaccessible spots. Thus the rendering of a service which should have been easy for all was obstructed in order to line a few men's pockets." [Here are just two ways that the Roman administration burdened farmers with heavy costs. After some time it is easy to imagine that many of the farmers gave up and started doing something else, somethings where they stopped begin food producers and started being food consumers. The final result was the Roman administration paradoxically prevented British grain from ending its dependance on Mideast grain.

The English word FAR appears to come from this practice. The Romans were calling the grain they sold as L. far = corn, their word for corn. But the ancient British farmers that had to buy "FAR" or "FAR CORN" from the Romans interpreted the word as meaning distance. The delivery of corn to remote locations appears to have been so widespread in Roman Britannia, the Latin word for corn (L. far = corn) became synonymous with distance. They would call it the 'far' corn and the farina from the Pharaoh or far-o. Also notable is farrago = a confused mixture.

NEED = ani-de = again of

Here are some German words related to imported grain
NAH, NAHE = near
NAHR-EN = feed, or supply with nourishment.
NAHR-HAFT = sustenance, need of nourishment.
HAFEN = harbor, haven, port, moor-ings,
HAFEN ARBITER = (al)long-shore•man
HAFEN GELD = harbor dues
HAFEN SPERRE = embargo, blockade (sperre=closing)
HAFER = insolent, cocky, uppish avenaceious
HAFT = custody (= customs) arrest, imprisonment,
HAFTLING = prisoner
Eng. HEFT = carry a heavy object

20. "By combatting these abuses in his first year of office, Agricola made the Britons appreciate the advantages of peace which, through the negligence or arbitrariness of previous governors, had been as much feared as war." [Tactic: Make war so insanely horrible that even an unjust parasitic peace seems like a better alternative. Tactic: Install a figurehead ruler who will tyrannize the people horribly until they are beginning to openly revolt. Sometimes you will recall the figurehead ruler, but other times you can let the people kill him. Install Ruler #2, a guy who is a little bit more moderate, but not too much. Here the mild tyranny under ruler #2 will seem like the sensible and reasonable path.

Make sure you destroy their books, so the enslaved population has no cultural memory of how good things once were. Then over some generations, you can slowly tighten up on the tyranny and impose a sort of dark ages.]

24. "Ireland, lying between Britain and Spain [standard disinformation for the competition. The remainder is commercially useless...is small in comparison with Britain, but larger than the islands of the Mediterranean. In soil and climate, and in the character and civilization of its inhabitants, it is much like Britain; and its approaches an harbors have now become better known from merchants who trade there."
[Translation: everyone knows about Ireland and the profits to be made trading there are now smaller than
for trading with Britain; so don't bother going and competing with the Sphinx mafia.]

HORDE or HOARD?
These two words are obviously related and their intersection says much about barbarians as well as barbarian hordes. You see, the hidden hoard is what paid for the barbarian horde, the mercenary army or private army that was invading Europe. Now apparently someone wanted to hide that rather obvious idea; namely that the barbarian hoards were purchased by someone. Now who could that be? Who would want to keep all that Scythian/Ukrainian grain out of Rome. Scythia/Ukraine, the land of the harvesting scythe, in Roman times as today, the breadbasket of Europe.

Anyway, the Sphinx mafia would not attack the Scythians: They instead posed as Scythians and attacked the Romans with small barb•ouri'n attacks of shocking barbarity. This provoked the stronger Roman forces into a police action on the border/wall that the Sphinx Mafia needed enforced.

This accomplished two things. First, and immediately, it reduced the productive capacity of those competing with the Sphinx. But second, it produced a wave of refugees and slaves when the Roman army attacked Scythia. This was what critical, for it allowed Rome to recover the cost of the invasion.

And the Roman fronted Mideast depredation could never be complete as people were able to melt into the woods to hide, in a few generations the breadbasket of Europe was able to produce a new cohort (L.cohors = co-horde) of Barbarians from the steps of Scythian to invade Europe. Each new people of Scythia, each new culture there, re-populated under the guidance of the Sphinx mob's ancient media of bard poets who little doubt made sure to cast blame on the Roman oppressors for all their people's misfortunes.]

Note: BARBARIAN is an anagram of ARRABBIAN

29. "At the beginning of the next summer Agricola suffered a grievous personal loss in the death of a son who had been born a year before. He accepted this blow without either parading the fortitude of a stoic or giving way to passionate grief like a woman. Conducting the war was one way he distracted his mind from its sorrow. He sent his fleet ahead to plunder at various points and thus spread uncertainty and terror; then, with an army marching light, which he had reinforced with some of the bravest of the Britons who had proved their loyalty by long years of submission [Were they traitorous Britons, or newish Mideast immigrants? which is more likely?], he reached Mount Graupius, which he found occupied by the enemy. The Britons where, in fact, undaunted by the loss of the previous battle, and were ready for either revenge or enslavement. They had realized at last that the common danger must be warded off by united action, and had sent round embassies and drawn up treaties to rally the full force of all their states. Already more than 30,000 men [a 3 number] could be seen and still they came flocking to the colors -- all the young men, and famous warriors whose 'old age was fresh and green', every man wearing the decorations he had earned. At that point one of the many leaders, a man of outstanding valor and nobility named Calgacus, addressed the close-packed multitude [A close-packed multitude is a HOARDE of men not fighting in Roman battle square formations] of Britons clamoring for battle. This is the substance of what he is reported to have said:"

30. [Here the Brothers share the arguments they used to motivate people into fighting Rome. It is important to realize that similar arguments are still being used today to incite wars that the land of no resources will profit from.] "When I consider the motives we have for fighting, and the critical position we are in, I have great confidence that the new unite front you are showing today will mean the dawn of liberty for all of Britain. You [our nation] has mustered to a man [without exception], and all of you are free. There are no lands beyond ours, and no place to run. Even the sea is no longer a safe refuge because a Roman fleet threatens us there. [The Britons traded with the rest of Europe, and Rome was menacing this trade at sea.]

And so war and weapons, which offer honor to the brave—has now actually become the safest refuge for even the cowardly."

"Battles against Rome have been lost and won before; but hope was never abandoned, since we were
always here in reserve. We, the choicest flower of Britain's manhood, were hidden away in her most secret places [Neither a Roman or a Briton would say such a thing. This is a remark by the third party that caused the war in an attempt to both eliminate competition from Britain, and also to rid Britain of its best men hidden away in her most secret places.] Out of sight of subject shores, we kept even our eyes free from the defilement of tyranny. We, the most distant dwellers upon earth, the last of the free have been protected until today by our very remoteseness and by the obscurity in which it has shrouded our name. But now the farthest limits of Britain have been opened up…" [Regarding that last bit: It seems strange for the British to call themselves "the most distant dwellers upon earth." And as far as the Romans are concerned, India is much farther away. However, as far as the Mideast is concerned, Britain was (at the time) close to being "the most distant place upon earth." Also, as far as the land of no resources is concerned, freedom is a bad thing in the secret provinces it is dependent upon for its lifeblood.

Here we can view the invasion of Britain as the house of seven gables working to become the house of eight gables, by going after those distant pockets of cheaters on the British isles.]

"…the Romans, whose oppression you have unsuccessfully tried to escape by obedience and submission." [Again we see a remark that is not fitting for either a Roman or a Briton, but more fitting of a third party demonstrating how to cast blame. What is going on is that events don't get changed, only the party responsible. For example, there was a crime, and while history does record the horrible event with relative accuracy, the blame is normally cast away from the Mideast with someone else framed, not blamed, but only framed. Normally it is Mideast puppets or Mideast foes that get blamed.

Now judging from the comments in some history text books, Calgacus' speech is problematic and in need of much 'clarification.' The main problem seems to be that the speech suggests another layer of organization functioning above Rome and Britain.

The history books for the under 20-year olds are just full of historical modifications or interpretations like this. Look for insignificant subjects that don't quite fit or get far too attention. Sometimes it is a sidebar, sometimes a bloated sentence, sometimes facts are repeated. But here is a generalization about history. Whenever a fact is repeated three times in an elementary history text, most likely it is propaganda. Desolation = de + solus, comparable to solo-man or monopoly]

Tacitus, Agricola, 30
"They plundered the world, and now that there are no more lands for their all-devastating hands, they even search the seas. A rich enemy excites their greed; a poor one, their lust for power. Neither east nor west can satisfy them. They rob, butcher, plunder, and call it 'government'. And where they make a desolation [waste-land] they call it 'peace'怀里. [Just like the Arab peace]

Thomas Paine, The Crisis, #3,1777.04.19, said of the British:
"They had ravaged on part of the globe, till it could glut them no longer; their prodigality required new plunder, and through the East India article tea they hoped to transfer their rapine from that quarter of the world to this. Every designed quarrel had its pretense: and the same barbarian avarice accompanied the plant to America, which ruined the country that produced it." [See the "British" or "Roman" front government had this eternal hunger for more money, so it could squander the revenue on overpriced Mideast concession products, whatever they may be at the time.]

Central control of all plants in the desert
In the desert, plants are often stunted and frequently die for lack of water. The desert farmer is keenly aware of how plants that get a little extra water grows to be much bigger than the plants that gets no water.

Here, water is a good metaphor for the cultivated economic activity of a desert trade sphincter. The activities that that get watered grow much faster and bigger than the ones which don't. The Advertising companies that take suggestions about small insignificant changes in their overall strategy get more business from the the Sphinx and everyone on every ship in the Sphinx navy. The ad companies who show more environmental inclination thus get more business from a number of sources today.
Now the not so obvious part of this plants that get water thing is that the entire ecosystem changes after some time: it becomes all a matter of domesticated plants the Sphinx enjoys. This the the paradise they so often refer to. Here we can imagine the land of no resources seeking to desertify our climate in order to control which plants (business activities) thrive and which die out. It is only though this desertification that they can gain control. Here is why they are constantly trying to desertify or dissolve the economy in our world. • • And during the European Dark Ages, to continue the metaphor, the Midest's economic desert extended throughout the old world. During this time, only activities that received Mideast water thrived. Is that the sort of world we all want to live in?

The wider the Mideast spread its economic desert its economic wasteland, its house of submission, the wider and the more total its zone of command; and the more the mideast prospered, and the more it managed to replace the people in the outside world with its own.

31. "Nature has ordained that every man should love his children and family above all else. Yet these are now being torn from us by conscription to become slaves in other lands. If our wives and sisters manage to escape rape by enemy soldiers, they are defiled by Romans who are supposed to be our friends and guests. Our money and possessions are consumed by taxation. Our farmland and our yearly produce are consumed in providing them with grain. [The goal was to keep Britain from producing grain that would compete with the OGEC, the "Organization of Grain Exporting Countries." Now, of course there was no OGEC, but it was the same people, same economic imperative, same violent and destructive process as with OPEC today. Here people from the Mideast had climbed inside Rome's government and were quietly using it to feed the land of no resources.] Our very hands and limbs are crippled by building roads through forests and swamps for them, who whip and insult us. ...We Britons are sold into slavery anew every day; we have to pay the purchase-price ourselves and feed our masters in the bargain. In a private household the latest arrival is made the butt even of his fellow-slaves; so too, in this establishment where all mankind have long been slaves, it is we, the cheap new acquisitions, who are marked out for destruction. For we have no fertile lands, no mines, no ports which we might be spared to work in. [The Romans took them all away for their Mideast masters and worked to obliterate the competing industrial capacity.] Our courage, too, and our martial spirit are against us: masters do not like such qualities in their subjects. Even our remoteness and isolation, while they give us protection, are bound to make the Romans wonder what mischief we are up to." [Some slaves from northern Europe went to Rome, however, many went to slave plantations on remote islands. These slaves would become dirt cheap anytime there was a war and one people conquered another. When this happened, there would be a local glut of slaves and the traders would take advantage of the situation and whisk the newly enslaved away to a deserted desert island. It was impossible for the slaves to sail off, as the islands had no wood. The wise guys cut all the trees down. If the slaves didn't work, they would get no food and die. If they tried to swim out to attack the mother ship delivering supplies or picking up pithos, they would be either forsaken to starve, or dealt with brutally. Here we see yet another way the Mideast historically benefitted from a constant state of war in our lands.]

32. "Do you imagine that the Romans' bravery in war matches their lax morals in time of peace? No! It is our [internal] disagreements and disunion that have given them their repute. The reputation of the Roman army is built up on the faults of its enemies. [faults = sabotage as with the sabers and ineffective battle techniques.] Look at it, a motley conglomeration of nations, that will be shattered by defeat as surely as it is now held together by success. [Another way to pump up the Britons for a suicidal fight against an overwhelming force.] Or can you seriously think that those Gauls and Germans -- and, to our bitter shame, many Britons too -- are bound to Rome by genuine loyalty or affection? They may be lending their life-blood now to the forgotten tyrant, but they were enemies of Rome for more years than they have been her slaves. Terror and intimidation are poor bonds of attachment: once break them, and where fear ends hatred will begin." [Unless you are a puppet master; then you can just go and find a new host to inhabit and use.]

"All that can spur men on to victory is on our side. The enemy have no wives to fire their courage [Indeed
the Roman legionaries were not allowed to marry], no parents ready to taunt them if they run away. Most of them either have no fatherland they can remember, or belong to one other than Rome. See them, a scanty band, scared and bewildered, staring blankly at the unfamiliar sky, sea, and forests around them. The gods have given them, like so many prisoners bound hand an foot, into our hands. Be not afraid of the outward show that mans nothing, the glitter of gold and silver that can neither avert nor inflict a wound. Even in the ranks of our enemies we shall find willing hands to help us. The Britons will recognize our cause as their own; the Gauls will remember their lost liberty; the rest of the Germans will desert them as surely as the Usipi did recently. And beyond this army that you see there is nothing to be frightened of -- only forts without garrisons, colonies of graybeards, towns sick and distracted between rebel subjects and tyrant masters. Which will you choose -- to follow your leader into battle, or to submit to taxation, labour in the mines, and all the other tribulations of slavery? Whether you are to endure these for ever [forever] or take quick vengeance, this field must decide. On, then, into action; and as you go, think of those that went before you and of those that shall come after."

33. "The speech was received with enthusiasm, expressed, in barbarian fashion, by singing and yelling and by discordant cries. Agricola's soldiers were in such high spirits that they could scarcely be kept within their defenses. [Agricola] put the final edge on their courage, and addressed them thus:

   "This is the seventh year, comrades, since by loyal service -- yours and my own -- you started to conquer Britain in the name of imperial Rome's divinely guided greatness. In all these campaigns and battles, which have called not only for courage in [the] face of the enemy but for toil and endurance in fighting, as it were, against Nature herself, ...we have our hands, and swords in them, and these are all that matters. For myself, I made up my mind long ago that neither an army nor a commander can avoid danger by running away. So -- although an honorable death would be better than a disgraceful attempt to save our lives -- our best chance of safety does in fact lie in doing our duty."

34. When we plunged into woods and gorges on the march, all the brave animals used to charge straight at us, while the timid and slothful ones skulked away at the mere sound of our footsteps. It is the same now. The most courageous of the Britons have fallen long ago; those who remain are just so many spiritless cowards.

[The Mideast gazette called Adolph Hitler's Mein Kampf (Meaning My Jihad in Arabic) echoes this sentiment in Bk 2, Ch 9; "The outpouring of blood for four-and-a-half years during the [First World] war destroyed the inner equilibrium... in [German society] ... the class which consisted of the best elements of society was almost completely wiped out through the loss of so much of its blood in the war ... it was impossible to replace the truly enormous quantity of heroic German blood which had been shed during those four-and-a-half years, In hundreds of thousands of cases it was always a matter of 'volunteers to the Front,' volunteers for patrol duty, volunteers for the air service, volunteers for ... and so on. During those four-and-a-half years, and on thousands of occasions...[German] men all filled with an ardent love for their country, urged on by their own courageous spirit or a lofty sense of duty -- it was always such men who answered the call for volunteers. Tens of thousands, indeed hundreds of thousands of such men came forward, so that kind of human material steadily grew scarcer and scarcer. In 1914 whole armies were composed of volunteers who, owing to a criminal lack of conscience on the part of our unthinking legislators, [corrupted by the Sphinx Mafia] had not received any proper training ... [and] were thrown as defenseless cannon fodder to the enemy. The four hundred thousand who thus fell or were permanently maimed on the battlefields of Flanders could not be replaced anymore. Their loss was something far more than merely numerical. With their death the scales, which were already too lightly weighed at that end of the social structure which represented our best human quality, now moved upwards rapidly, becoming heavier on the other end with those vulgar elements of infamy and cowardice -- in short, there was an increase in the elements that constituted the worst extreme of our population."

   [Tactic: Slowly draw out the brave through incremental provocation then kill them. This will serve
to get rid of the best of society and degrade their population.]

You have overtaken them at last, not because they have chosen to stand and fight, but because they are cornered. It is only their desperate plight and deadly fear that have paralyzed their army where it stands, for you to win a great and brilliant victory over it. Let's get done with campaigning; [and] crown fifty years with one glorious day, and prove to Rome that her soldiers were never to blame if wars have been allowed to drag on or the seeds of fresh rebellion sown."

Plutarch (d. 120AD), Pompey 69
"whenever the cavalry charged, they were to run forward through the front ranks and, instead of hurling their javelins, as good soldiers usually do in their eagerness to draw their swords, they were to strike upwards with them, thrusting at the enemy's face and eyes."

Plutarch (d. 120AD), Pompey 71
"As they had been instructed to do, they stood close by the horses and thrust upwards with their javelins, aiming at the rider's faces. These cavalry men of Pompey's had no experience of any kind of fighting and were quite unprepared to meet this unanticipated form of attack. They lacked the courage to stand up to blows aimed at their mouths and eyes, and covering their faces with their hands, they wheeled about and led in the most disgraceful manner."

Plutarch (d. 120AD), Pompey 32
"the Romans... imagined that they were already at close quarters and hurled their javelins before anyone was in range doing no harm at all."

36. "At last Agricola called up four cohorts of Batavians [Netherlands] and two of Tungrians [Belgians] 6,000 men to close [in] and fight it out at the sword's point. These old soldiers had been well drilled in sword-fighting, while the enemy were awkward at it, with their small shields and unwieldy swords, especially as the latter, having no points, were quite unsuitable for a cut-and-thrust struggle at close quarters. [heavy single edge sabers that can only hack?] The Batavians, raining blow after blow, striking them with the bosses of their shields [metal daggers in the center of the shield], and [then] stabbing them in the eyes/face" [HASTA LA VIS•TA it was perhaps called. (L. HASTA = spear or stab — L. vista=eyes, face) If the sword didn't get caught in the eye socket, it would slice across the victim's face bones, fall on his shoulder, and get pulled back, fatally cutting the blood vessels in the victim's neck.

The inappropriate British weapons would seem to have been supplied by those SUTLERS (arms shuttlers) previously discussed. The sutlers probably made every pretense of division into two camps; but in reality they were probably supplying both sides to maximize destruction to the free market economy in Briton.

It is notable that when Julius Caesar attacked Britain, he mostly skipped over the northern two thirds of Europe, and attacked a people that Rome had little direct contact with. He did this for reasons that make no sense for Rome, but lots of sense for the Mideast's house of eight gables in its efforts to quash competition for the monopolies it lives off of. So what we are left with is the strong suggestion that Rome, an empire with practically no civil service, (at least non was acknowledged in Caesar's time) was a puppet state of the land of no resources.

It is hard to decide whether 'saber-tage' started out as a description of selling inferior weapons, or it first described the process of going around and generally hacking up people and livestock. But regardless, SABOTAGE does come from SABRE.

So why on earth would anyone make swords with blades on only one sided? Why would they go through the trouble of smelting iron; then hand hammering the iron flat, heating and hammering the iron alternately around 50 to 100 times; then, at the end of the day, they give this day-long creation a cutting edge on only one side? Why forge single-edged swords, when double-edged swords are only slightly more trouble and much deadlier weapons? The answer is that single edged swords, or sabers, were purposely made ineffective as weapons for armed warfare. Single edged sabers are the weapon of the police, and double edged swords were for the police's police, the secret police.

See, sabers were not for war, but for controlling unarmed crowds in Mideast cities when the food
supply ran low. Rows of men would stand shoulder to shoulder blocking the narrow streets of the Mideast medinas: narrow streets designed for crowd control and maintaining political domination. Anyway, the police would use their free hand to grasp the backs of their too-heavy, and ungainly (the word means 'disadvantaging') sabers, for support, and hold the saber horizontally. The blades would do a good job of discouraging the unarmed crowd from surging against the police line.

Now while powerful in a single stroke, and deadly when used on unarmed civilians, a saber is an overweight and unwieldy/ ungainly weapon when used against lighter and shorter swords. Sabers need longer strokes, and at the end of each stroke, the saber armed fighter needs a moment to recover, and to loop back. In that moment, a well trained man with a short sword is able to quickly stab in and beat his opponent to the punch, most every time.

Now in the Middle East, the general population was kept in order by a police force armed with sabers. If the police force the coup, a much smaller force of double edged swordsmen with shields, possibly in a phalanx could have quickly defeated them: This especially considering that the saber users were probably trained with such an eventuality in mind. Their training must have intentionally installed backdoors in their fighting style. Anyway, the saber, the symbol of Arabia's empire is not a weapon of outward control at all, but one of inward control and a police state.

The sabers or scimitars sold by the ancient arms merchants from the Mideast; they were also frequently made from low grade (low carbon) steel that was nearly as brittle as is cast iron. This gave the impression that swords had to be heavy to be strong enough to be useful. In truth, hot iron picks up carbon to become steel during the forging/hammering process: The optimum ratio is 5% carbon to 95% steel. The ancients sort of knew this, even if they thought it was from hammering the steel into thin layers as with the damascus steel process.

And notably BRITTLE comes from Old English breotan = Britain. The Romans called the British iron and the word became synonymous with Brittleness. Anyway, there is probably lots of archeological evidence of sabers made from low grade steel.

And some thin swords made from hand forged steel.

Plutarch (d. 120AD), Sulla 13 [d. 78BC]
"Cutting downwards at him with his sword, broke the sword on the man’s helmet. Nevertheless he stood firm and held his ground without giving way."

Julius Caesar
"Their cavalry proper numbered six thousand sabres."

Hesiod’s Theogony c.700BC 862-866
"Melting like tin that is heated by the skill of craftsmen in crucibles with bellow-holes, or as iron, which is the strongest substance, when it is overpowered by burning fire…"

Also worth investigation are the curiously named Canabae legions, which amounted to the military supply contractor settlements of the day, supplying everything from weaponry to food and probably anything else for a price. They were the Blackwater/ Blackstone military supply racket of the time.

Diodorus Siculus tells of how the Druids of Galls would stab/ disembowel human sacrifices and an watch how the blood went to predict the future. Julius Caesar said roughly the same thing, "...the Celts used to stab a man in the back with a curved dagger and then foretell the future by watching him died." Curved daggers are incidentally still used in the Mideast; the reason being that they are far more deadly. When they are twisted, they cut a large arc of flesh from the poor victim.

37. "Of the enemy some 10,000 fell; on our side, 360 men" [This speaks of the complete inadequacy of the fighting techniques and weaponry supplied to the British. When we see such an imbalance, it is frequently a sign of Mideast sabre-tage.

Here we might note, as a counterpoint, that the three secret vulnerabilities of the Greco-Roman battle phalanx were only exploited when Rome was in direct conflict with the Mideast. Vulnerability (1)
the troops were trained to fight in formation and were vulnerable to attack on the march. This lead to the Roman defeat of Trasimene Lake where Carthaginian General Hannibal launched a surprised attack and killed some 15,000 Romans while on the march and out of formation. Vulnerability (2) The sides of the phalanxes were vulnerable. If the Roman line bulged out into the enemy line, they would expose their sides between the phalanxes. This lead to the colossal defeat at Cannae, where some 85,000 Romans died.

Vulnerability (3) In Xenophon's Persian Expedition, we see how the phalanxes have moderate vulnerability to rocks from slings and arrows; but this only when there is no cavalry to chase down the harriers.

Regino de Prum, The Breakdown of the Carolinian Empire" (c.1050)

This is around 1000 years later and the Holy Roman Empire is acting as the Mideast's resource extraction front man instead of the Pagan Roman Empire. 890 AD: "When the heathen found the Bretons so deeply split and divided, no geographically so much as in spirit, they confidently attacked them. Since the Bretons each fought their own war, rather than a single war of all in common, and because they refused to assist each other, as if the victory of one of them would not have redounded to the advantage of all of them, they were badly harmed by the enemy. Everywhere they retreated and all of their possessions were plundered... After this happened, Alanus united all of Brittany and vowed to give a tenth of all of his belongings to God and St. Peter in Rome, should he be able to overcome the enemies with the help of God's power. When all of the Bretons undertook the same vow, he attacked, and when the battle was joined he routed the enemy so bloodily that barely forty out of fifteen thousand men returned to the fleet.

When at that time Bishop Willibert [vile-bar, like Wilson is vile•son], a most saintly man and very knowledgeable in divine and human affairs, was withdrawn from the light of this world, the venerable Herimann [Herman/Hermes] was elected by the people and clergy to take charge of the church of Cologne. Around the same time Salomon [Solo-man], bishop of the church of Constance, also departed from the world. The other Salomon who at that time held the abbacy of St. Gall [kal] and was well known not only for his nobility but also for the virtues of prudence and wisdom, succeeded him. He is recognized to be the third bishop of Constance with this name."

[Here we see inferences as to who has always run the Catholic Church]

41. "Often during this period Agricola was denounced to Domitian behind his back, and acquitted behind his back. His danger did not arise from any charge against him or any complaint from a victim of injustice, but from the emperor's hatred of merit, [perhaps the puppet master and his house of war hated merit in the land of the Rumi] Agricola's own fame, and that deadliest type of enemy, the singers of his praises. And indeed the fortunes of Rome in those ensuing years were such as would not allow Agricola's name to be forgotten."

'So, as one [military] loss followed another, and year after year was marked by death and disaster, public opinion began to clamor for Agricola to take command [of Rome]. His energy and resolution, and his proven courage in war, were universally contrasted with the general slackness and cowardice [of the emperor]. It is known that Domitian's own ears were stung by the lash of such talk. The best of his [Greek speaking, Mideast] freedmen [former slaves] spoke out of their loyal affection, the worst out of malice and spite; but all alike goaded on an emperor who was always inclined to pursue evil courses. And so Agricola, by his own virtues and by the faults of others, was carried straight along the perilous path that led to glory." [Procopius said much the same of Emperor Justinian about 460 years later; "he was both prone to evil-doing and easily led astray" (Sec. Hist. 8.11) "it seemed as if nature had removed every tendency to evil from the rest of mankind and deposited it in the soul of this man." (8.22) Of course we are really talking about the emperor's administration, the men behind or beneath the man.

Tacitus quoting from Marcellus Epirus (Marc = mark + Gr. epi = on, upon/ above + rus = country) said, "I hope for good Emperors, but I take them as they come." And Emperor Domitian (r. 81-96) famously said that "assassination was an occupational hazard of being emperor." Was he clueless about the normalizing effects of this remark, or was the remark only attributed to him by his freedmen who wanted to normalize their veto by assassination process? In the 202 years after Domitian's death we see 37 'administrations', or about 5.5 years each. And between Pertinax in 193 and the start of Diocletian in
284, we see around 30 'administrations'. That is about three years each. Neither figure counts the numerous assassinations of likely candidates for emperor, men such as Agricola and the leaders of the Senate.

Domitian at the time was viewed as much worse than either Caligula or Nero. The Domitian administration curiously limited the punishments that could be inflicted on slaves. This population was largely Judaean slaves at the time, due to the fact that Judaea was sacked only 11 years before he came to power.

43. "When [Agricola's] death was announced, no one was glad and no one quickly forgot him. Sympathy was increased by a persistent rumor that he had been poisoned. For my own part, I would not venture to assert that there is any definite evidence. However, throughout his illness there were more visits from prominent freedmen and court physicians than is usual with emperors when paying calls by proxy. This could have indicated genuine concern, or it may have been spying." [Here we learn a fundamental aspect of covering up a crime. Nobody is going to deny that the property is missing or the man is dead, because they certainly are gone, that was the purpose of the crime. The only thing to change is where the blame is attributed, the age old 'blame game.'

Also, note the way that the actions of the emperor's freedmen are framed as either a matter of genuine concern or spying. Here we see the range of thought narrowed substantially. Nowhere is it suggested that the Mideast Freedmen might have taken over Domitian's administration and are basically running the show (but still making every presence that Domitian has absolute power). Nor is it suggested that they were behind the poisoning of a competent and much admired leader who might perhaps curtail their power in the future.

45. "Agricola did not live to see the senate-house under siege, the senators surrounded by a cordon of troops, and that one fell stroke which sent so many consulars to their death, [and] so many noble ladies into banishment or exile." [Yet another of many purges of the Roman Senate. Incidentally, Roman Senators were quite different from ours today. They were more like managers of the 'civil service' buying and selling things for the state, granting privileges, like monopoly rights to well organized and well financed Mideast interests. New senators were quaestors then tribune or aedile, next praetor, and finally consul. QTAPC. Quaestors were financial agents in charge of public revenue and expenses. • • Tribunes were champions of the plebs, also military officers • • Aediles were magistrates responsible for public buildings and grain supply • • Praetors were sort of sub consuls • • and consuls were like either a pair of co-presidents or governors of provinces.]

The Germania

2. "In the traditional songs which form their only record of the past. [This is exactly what the Mideast's ministry of truth wants for our cultural memories. With an oral tradition, they can pretty much erase or install any cultural programming they want at will (give a couple generations to do so). This way our host cultures are easiest to manipulate. And for what it is worth, the ordinary Celtic people were not only illiterate, but they relied on wandering poets (of 'Homerlic' Mideast type) from another culture to gain whatever traditional knowledge they had.] The Germans celebrate an earth-born god called Tuisto. His son Mannus is supposed to be the fountain-head of their race and himself to have begotten three sons who gave their names to three groups of tribes -- the Ingaevones [Ang ones?], nearest the sea; the Herminones [Hermes-ones], in the interior; and the Istaevones [Ista-ones, like -ista, fashion-ista, Sandin-ista, for a negative connotation], who comprise all the rest. [Also, 1) the more singing and dancing a society does, the less thinking it does, and the easier it is to manipulate. and 2) literate cultures that rely on a corps of expert scribes are not much harder to reprogram.]

Teutons = titans?

Notker the Stammerer, book 1, 884-887AD
"two scots from Ireland happened to visit the coast of Gaul in the company of some British traders."
These men were unrivaled in their knowledge of sacred and profane letters, at a time when the pursuit of learning was almost forgotten throughout the length and breadth of Charlemagne's kingdom and the worship of the true God was at a very low ebb. They had nothing on display to sell, but every day they appealed to shout to the crowds who had collected together to buy things: 'If anyone wants some wisdom, let him come to us and receive it: for it is wisdom which we have for sale.'

3. "The Germans, like many other peoples, are said to have been visited by Hercules, and they sing of him as the foremost of all the heroes when they are about to engage in battle. [More testament to the strength of Greek 'Religious' influences. Hercules was the strong hero that inflated pride and helped goad illiterate flocks into fighting other illiterate flocks.] Ulysses [the Roman name for Odysseus, here of Homer's Odyssey] also, in all those fabled wanderings of his, is supposed by some to have reached the northern sea and visited German lands, and to have founded and named Asciburgium town [Gr. askos= bag or wine skin. Wine bags city?], a town on the Rhine river inhabited to this day. They even add that an altar consecrated by Ulysses and inscribed also with the name of his father Laertes was discovered long ago at this same place, and that certain barrows with monuments upon them bearing Greek inscriptions [More Greek influences among the 'barbarians.'] still exist on the borders of Germany and Raetia [Switzerland]. I do not intend to argue either for or against these assertions; each man must accept or reject them as he feels inclined."

"They also have the well-known kind of chant that they call a baritus [L. baritus = roar. In some manuscripts it is barditum. ] By the rendering of this they not only kindle their courage, but, merely by listening to the sound, they can forecast the outcome of an approaching engagement. For they either terrify their foes or themselves become frightened, according to the character of the noise they make upon the battlefield; and they regard it not merely as so many voices chanting together but as a unison [Uni=one + son=son, harmony?] of valor. what they particularly aim at is a harsh, intermittent roar; and they hold their shields in front of their mouths, so that the sound is amplified into a deeper crescendo by the reverberations." [So if bar in Hebrew means sons/brothers, then we can imagine Question: baaar? Answer: Baaaar!... Q: baaaaaar? A: BAAAAAAAAARRR! ... Q: baaaaar? A: BAAAAAAAAARRR!]

5. "Silver and gold have been denied [the Germans] -- whether as a sign of divine favor or divine wrath, I cannot say. Yet I would not positively assert that there are no deposits of silver or gold in Germany, since no one has prospected for them. [Here the Mideast was working to cover up gold and silver deposits 2000 years ago.] The natives take less pleasure than most people do in possessing and handling these metals; indeed, on can see in their houses silver vessels, which have been presented to chieftains or ambassadors traveling abroad, put to the same everyday uses as earthenware. [Translation: The German economy was not really monetized at the time and fellow Mideast traders should not even bother with gold or silver, but bring utilitarian goods to trade.] Those who live on the frontiers nearest us, however, do value gold and silver for their use in commerce, being quick to recognize and pick out certain of our coin-types. They like old -fashioned coins because they have been long familiar with them - especially those which have notched edges and are stamped with representations of two-horse chariots. [Translation: if you do bring coin to trade, bring old (Alexander era?) coins. You can clip some metal off the edges, it doesn't matter because the Germans really have no conception of how coins are really valued. They prefer clipped coins they recognize over unclipped coins that they don't recognize.] They also prefer silver to gold, not from any special liking for the metal, but because a quantity of silver coins is more convenient for buying ordinary cheap merchandise." [Valerius Maximus (c 30 AD) remarked with surprise that Celts were willing to lend money on the condition that it would be paid back in the afterlife. If that was the case, then it is easy to imagine that every battle had Druids (or somebody else) taking deposits of money for repayment in the afterlife. And if these "afterlife bankers" were in cahoots with the Sutlers (shuttlers), the whole bunch would have an incentive to offer ineffective weapons that seemed adequate.]  

Anyway, despite this lack of interest in gold and silver and other "treasures" when Tacitus' Germania first appeared (98 AD), the Celts were credited with raiding the oracle/ treasury of Delphi and carrying off its treasures in 273 BC. This is after the devastating Celtic losses at Sentinum in 295 BC and
Lake Vadim (Bassano) in 283 BC. This unbelievably foolish raid predictably turned the entire Greco-Roman world against the Celts. This was coincidentally right when the land of no resources (in the form of Carthage) began elbowing with Rome for control of strategic Sicily; the island that essentially divided the Mediterranean east and west. In the next decade, in 264 BC, we see the beginning of the First Punic War in Sicily. It seems that the land of no resources framed the barbarians for raiding the Delphi treasury. They not only shifted the blame for this raid, but they created a situation where Rome was fighting a two front war: Carthage on the south and Barbarians on the north. And notably, the land of no resources first went military advisors to dupe the barbarians into fighting Rome, and when that failed, only then did they have to fight themselves (with a 95%+- mercenary force).

It is notable here that Rome began building intercity roads starting in 312 BC with the Appius Claudius and the 132 Mile Via Appia (the 'Appian way' or bee-line) to Nea-polis, the 'new city', now Naples. The Via Appia is an alternate to using boats to get from coastal Rome to coastal Naples. Why did the Romans go through the trouble of building this road when they could have simply sailed between the two cities? We read that in the first centuries AD, it was cheaper to send grain from Egypt than obtain it from 150 miles away in Italy. Perhaps the key to understanding is that Rome was for some strange reason without maritime technology at the start of the first Punic War with Carthage/ Egypt. The descendants of the Mideast people who colonized Italy starting in the 700s BC had bazaar•ly ['forgotten'] all about sea trade and going anywhere else by boat by the 200s BC. This despite their position as a sort of island in the middle of the Mediterranean. Rome after all only stared building boats after it captured a Carthaginian vessel and copied it; (stupidly adding a 'corvus' boarding plank that made the boats prone to capsizing in rough waters.)

Also, are the early Roman roads much thinner than the later ones? I recall hearing that the later roads are something like a meter thick. (as a point of reference, 19th century cobblestone roads were made from a single layer 15cm+- of stone on a base of sand.) Anyway, if the later Roman roads are foolishly thick, we have evidence of our parasite causing the gross over-engineering of competing transportation infrastructure projects 2000 years ago, a process that seems to be going on all around the world today.

Today, the best single example of over engineering of competing transportation systems is the mag-lev train industry. Mag-lev trains are a stupid energy wasting idea, period, end of story. Ordinary trains costing less than one tenth the price can go over 300kph, like France's TGV. What is the point of paying ten times the money to go only slightly faster? Instead, we should have ten times more 300 kph train lines that roll on wheels with much lower ticket prices. (That however will cut into gasoline sales,)

6. "Even iron is not plentiful; this has been inferred from the sort of weapons they have. Only a few of them use swords or large lances: they carry spears -- called frameae in their language -- with short and narrow blades, [using little metal] but so sharp and easy to handle that they can be used, as required, either at close quarters or in long range fighting." [This is what the Mideast traders told the barbarians about the (low metal content) blades they were selling; "sharp and easy to handle, good for close quarters or in long range fighting." The Iron Age does not seem to have fully reached the Germanic people at this time, and here we see the Mideast working to keep Iron scarce and precious to their Germanic trading 'partners.' • • Here we see the very conspiracy tips the land of no resources used to slow the spread of the Iron age. It is just like they have always worked to prevent the spread of beneficial technologies in the house of war. • • Also, in the ancient world, running the tin and later the Iron racket was a key industry for the Mideast. It permitted them to control which weapons their sutler arms merchants offered, and which side won or lost.]

Tacitus Germania 6

"The best men [in Germany] are chosen from all of the young warriors and placed in the cavalry in front of the main battle-line [So they are most likely to die in combat]. The number of these is precisely fixed: a hundred are drawn from each district and 'The Hundred' is the name [of honor] they bear among their fellow countrymen. Thus what was originally a mere number has come to be a title of distinction. [The parasite has been getting its host competing to die in war for thousands of years.] The battle-line is made up of wedge-shaped formations [So the leaders are more likely to be killed]. To give ground, provided
that you return to the attack, is considered good tactics rather than cowardice. They bring back the bodies of the fallen even when a battle hangs in the balance. [Another way to increase the death rate. See the Mideast's Black Hawk Down film propaganda.] To throw away one's shield [to run away] is the supreme disgrace, and the man who has done thus dishonored himself is debared from attendance at sacrifice or assembly. Many such survivors from the battlefield have ended their shame by hanging themselves."

[Tactic: Get the infidels to kill their bravest in war.]

[Tactic: Get the infidel soldiers to never leave people behind, even if more people are likely to be killed or wounded.]

[Tactic: Shame the infidels that don't fight, so we can get rid of as many of our best men as possible.]

7. "whippings, jail time, and even capital punishment, are decided exclusively by the [Druid, Djewid] priests, and are not inflicted merely as punishments or on the commander's orders, but as it were, in obedience to the god whom the Germans believe to be present on the field of battle. [Translation: the Druid priests could punish or kill anyone at will claiming it was the will of the gods.] They actually carry with them into the fight certain figures and emblems taken from their sacred groves. A specially powerful incitement to valor is that the squadrums and divisions are not made up at random by the assembly of chance-comers, but are each composed of men of one family or clan. [A good way to get rid of the smartest lines/clans] Close by them, too, are their nearest and dearest, so that they can hear the shrieks of their womenfolk and the wailing of their children. These are the witnesses whom each man reverences most highly, whose praise he most desirers. It is to their mothers and wives that they go to have their wounds treated, and the women are not afraid to count and compare the gashes. They also carry supplies of food to the combatants and encourage them." [It is not really America that the Mideast hates, it is really anyone that gets in the way (or might potentially get in the way) of the Mideast's ability to feed its bloated population living in a land of no resources.]

8. "It stands on record that armies already wavering and on the point of collapse have been rallied by the women, pleading heroically with their men, thrusting forward their bared bosoms, and making them realize the imminent prospect of enslavement -- a fate which the Germans fear more desperately for their women than for themselves. Indeed, you can secure a surer hold on these nations if you compel them to include among a consignment of hostages some girls of noble family." [1) The Arabs had the women trying to act as cheerleaders. 2) The bare breasts were more visible by the Romans who would rape them than. 3) The Germans of the day were so dumb they did this. 4) The attractive women and children would all be sold as sex slaves, many boys being castrated into eunuchs (eu•nike's). The others were either lead away in chains and sold as work slaves, or killed. 5) Have some fake Roman abduct some of fake noble women who are sisters and use this as an excuse for battle.

6) None of this really makes much sense as a Roman or Barbarian comment. So these are the comments of a secret 3rd party, a war mongering third party, chatting in the ancient version of a chat board. He is discussing how to get a prototypical victim society to run off to war."

9. “Above all other gods they worship Mercury [Hermes, or in Germanic languages: Woden], and count it no sin on certain feast-days, to offer human sacrificial victims to him. [Possibly for the Druid priests of Canaan-Baal to eat] Hercules and Mars they appease by offerings of animals, in accordance with ordinary civilized custom. Some of the Suebi [Swedes] also sacrifice to Isis. [Hermes and Mercury are later, more westernized forms of Egyptian Isis] I do not know the origin or explanation of this foreign cult; but the goddess's emblem, being made in the form of a light warship, itself proves that here worship came in from abroad. The Germans do not think it in keeping with the divine majesty to confine gods within walls or to portray them in the likeness of any human form. [The Mideast gods also have no form. It is much more confusing and gordian that way. The gods are thus hard to criticize: The priests hard to
second guess. Their holy places are woods and groves, and they apply the names of deities to that hidden presence which is seen only by the eye of the faithful.

10. "For omens and the casting of lots they have the highest regard. [Omens are a huge backdoor for social control. All you have to do is kill off all the other soothsayers or mystics who are not wise guys.] Their procedure in casting lots is always the same. They cut off a branch of a nut bearing-tree and slice it into strips; these they mark with different signs and throw them completely at random onto a white cloth. Then the priest of the state, if the consultation is a public one, or the father of the family if it is private, offers a prayer to the gods, and looking up at the sky pricks up three strips, one at a time, and reads their meaning from the signs previously scored on them. If the lots forbid an enterprise, there is no deliberation that day on the matter in question; if they allow it, confirmation by the taking of auspices is required. [So regardless of what the lots say, the guy taking the auspices has a veto. He just vetoes until the lots come up in a way that suits his camp/struggle.] Although the familiar method of seeking information from the cries and the flight of birds is known to the Germans, [The Roman method of determining the 'will of the gods.'] they also have a special method of their own -- to try to obtain omens and warnings from horses. These horses are kept at the public expense in the sacred woods and groves that I have mentioned; they are pure white [albino, like with the unblemished goat scam] and undefiled by any toil in the service of man. [They were probably fed only expensive imported food from up the river.] The priest and the king, or the chief of the state, yoke them to a sacred chariot and walk beside them, taking note of their neighs and snorts. No kind of omen inspires greater trust, not only among the common people, but even among the nobles and priests, who think that they themselves are but servants of the gods, whereas the horses are privy to the god's counsels.

"There is yet another kind of omen-taking used to forecast the outcome of serious wars. They contrive somehow to secure a captive from the nation with which they are at war and match him against a champion of their own, each being armed with his national weapons. The victory of one or the other is thought to forecast the outcome of the war." [Tactic: Kidnap or lure away the weakest enemy fighter you can find. If you can't find a weak man, take a strong one and weaken him in some way. This will enable you to build foolish courage among your flock.]

11. "Except in cases of accident or emergency, they assemble on certain particular days, either shortly after the new moon or shortly before the full moon. These, they hold, are the most auspicious times for embarking on any enterprise. They do not reckon time by days, as we do, but by nights. [Like the Hebrews who start their sabbath on Friday night] All their engagements and appointments are made on this system. Night is regarded as ushering in the day. It is a drawback of their independent spirit that they do not take a summons as a command: instead of coming to a meeting all together, they waste two or three days by their unpunctuality. When the assembled crowd thinks fit, they take their seats fully armed. Silence is then commanded by the [Druid] priests, who on such occasions have power to enforce obedience. Then such hearing is given to the king or state-chief as his age, rank, military distinction, or eloquence can secure -- more because his advice carries weight than because he has the power to command. [This leaves more power with the Druid priests and their divination of the will of the 'Gods'] If a proposal displeases them, the people [lead by a claque] shout their dissent; if they approve, they bang their spears [against their shields]. To express approbation with their weapons is their most complimentary way of showing agreement." [This makes for political discussions where everyone is armed.]

Juvenal, Satire VII
"He'll lend you a claque of freedmen and other hangers-on
To sit at the end of each row, and dish out the applause"
[Eng. claque = a group of people hired to 'clap', applaud or heckle: It is also a group of sycophantic followers. Now I am certainly hammering on the idea of a claque; repeating it over and again, but it is an essential concept in all manners of public discussion. For without a thorough awareness of claques we are vulnerable to them.]
12. "The Assembly is also empowered to hear criminal charges, especially those involving the risk of capital punishment. The mode of execution varies according to the offense. Traitors and deserters are hanged on trees; cowards, shirkers [s+hercules?], and sodomites are pressed down under a wicker frame into the slimy mud of a bog. This distinction in the punishments is based on the idea that offenders against the state should be made a public example of, whereas deeds of shame should be buried out of people's sight." [Here a BBS entry in a gazette is suggesting how to leave people hanging on trees as an method of police-state intimidation. They relabel it as dealing with traitors and cowards; for the good of the people.]

"Less serious offenses, too, have penalties.... The man who is found guilty has to pay a fine of so many horses or cattle, part of which goes to the king or the state [where it is 'siphoned' off to feed the land of no resources. Gr. siphon = pipe, tube or cane], part to the victim of the wrongful act or to his relatives. These same [sham] assemblies elect, among other officials, the magistrates who administer justice in the districts and villages. Each magistrate is assisted by a hundred assessors chosen from the people [how?] to advise him and to add weight to his decisions."

13. "They transact no business, public or private, without being armed. But it is a rule that no one shall carry arms until the state authorities are satisfied that he will be competent to use them. [So those sham assemblies also decide who is fit to be a real man. This makes people respect their authority.] Then, in the presence of the Assembly, either one of the chiefs or the young man's father or some other relative presents him with [a hugely expensive] shield and spear. These, among the Germans, are the equivalent of the man's toga with us --the first distinction publicly conferred upon a youth, who now ceases to rank merely as a member of a household and becomes a citizen. [And unless the boy or his father can afford these, or he is sponsored by a generous warlord, the boy will have a very hard time obtaining that expensive metal tipped spear and expensive metal shield.]

  Distinctly noble birth, or great services rendered by their fathers, can obtain the rank of 'chief' for boys still in their teens. [So it is easy for our teenage Brothers to come up and become chiefs] They are attached to others of more mature strength who were approved some years before, and none of them blushes to be seen in a chief's entourage of followers. [This helps us stuff the sham assemblies with our own people.] There are grades of rank even within these entourages [gangs of young men], determined by the [gang] leader whom they follow. And there is great rivalry, both among the followers to obtain the highest position in their [gang] leader's assessment and among the [various gang] leaders for the honor of having the biggest and most valiant entourage. Both prestige and power depend on being continually attended by a large following of selected young warriors, which is a distinction in peace and a protection in war. And it is not only in a chief's own nation that the larger number and quality of his retainers brings him glory and renown. Neighboring communities honor them also, courting them with embassies and complimenting them with presents. Very often the mere reputation of such men will virtually decide the outcome of a war." [Here we see how the Brothers used "warlord-ism" to gain control of the primitive societies of Germany 2000 years ago. They glamorized a culture where young men needed sponsorship to bear arms and become "real men." They also fostered a society where warlords/ gang leaders would compete to gain a large entourage of little "guerre•illas" using any "guerrilla marketing" techniques available. If war booty was available, then the warlords would use it to attract a big entourage and rise in social status. If drug money, diamond money, free weapons, music groups, bling, or whatever was available to the warlords they would use that to rise in status. So all these warlord situations can be quickly altered into one where the Sphinx Mafia can use money to make or break or direct the warlords as they see fit. And if one of these colonial governors got too unmanageable, his funding was cut off, and another warlord was selected for a funding increase.

  Today, it appears that little has changed with respect to the land of no resources going to various part of the world and fostering violent sub-cultures to do their bidding. Today we call those cultures as guerrilla insurgents, terrorists, bands of child soldiers, mexican drug gangs, American drug gangs, and other names.
Now certainly, violent groups do arise on their own. But do they produce a stream of media to glorify, increase and extend their culture? And do these gangs perpetuate themselves indefinitely without an outside funding source and without media encouragement?

Here we begin to view the Brothers and their House of War as a primary force behind the excess violence that plagues the world’s media. Here we wonder about all the money behind all the violent movies and video games. Here we see that recent kid's movie DEAR WENDY as propaganda that encourages more shooting rampages by our children. Here we grow to suspect where all the money comes from for those so-called first person shooter games.

It is the same force that sent Homeric poets to spread propaganda all over ancient Europe; propaganda that extolled the supposed glory of killing other infidels in group conflicts and ‘duels’ or ‘fair fights’. And for what it is worth, these Homeric poets are mistakenly regarded as Greek today. They were actually from the places that are today Muslim. Basically it was the same parasite working to change our society today — as it has done for thousands of years.

In Western society, someone recently made rock stars out of people who told us all to take lots of drugs, not to fight in wars, to help the environment and to respect other nation's governments (even when they are murdering their own people). Someone also pours out great sums of money on media that glorifies the gangster and criminal lifestyle in film, TV and music videos and music.

Feudal Society by Marc Bloch has over 100 pages addressing Mideast warlord tactics used to institute the European dark ages.

Horace, d. 8BC, Iustem et tenacem

[Of Rome] "Let her name extend to ultimate borders
Where intervening waters part Europe from the Arabs
Where the Nile by [annual] flooding irrigates the fields.
Let her be stronger by spurning un-mined gold."

Now in Roman times, the Mideast used its loose control of its Germanic warlords to get them to BARB Rome into permanently garrisoning tens of thousands of men along the Rhine and Danube frontier. They barbed Rome until it sensibly claimed the territory up to these "defensible" rivers. Then if Rome went further, or backed off, the Mideast pulled out all the stops with regard to getting its warlords to fight. Here we understand why the Rhine and Danube, Europe's two most arterial rivers became Rome's northern frontier. They were the frontiers that the Sphinx Mafia chose for Rome. They were firstly the Mideast's ideal trade BARRIER for Rome. And secondly, they were also great highways; highways that were, thanks to the Roman garrisons, only for use by Mideast traders.

It is also notable that tiny Roman garrisons survived for centuries surrounded by enormous Barbarian populations that could have easily wiped them out. Unbelievable is how Germanic peoples were for centuries unable to mount successful sieges against the wooden and combustible forts of the Romans. Instead the Barbarians concentrated on looting the undefended countryside between the Roman forts. But isn't this exactly what our parasite wanted? They wanted a wasteland, a great barrier, a great wall, (Gr. herkos, herc- = fence, barrier, no-man's land, no-mad's land) in the ‘Hercynian’ between Rome and their competitors to the north. What was going on is that the Romans stopped the real traders, and then the Barbarian raids made the land desolate, thus keeping ordinary people from living in the forbidden zone between the two civilizations. The result was a border that was impermeable for outside traders.

See, the people with no resources want to spread their desert into our productive lands. See, they want the whole world living in towns, surrounded by dead zones that only their rackets can get through, virtual deserts, dependent on Sphinx Mafia trading companies for resources. Now this idea of desert expansion is explored in greater depth in another section, but you can almost view Arabia's entire economic agenda as one of spreading its desert and desert economy of restricting supply...to cover the entire world in every direction, until of course they have the entire world tightly under control.
Making things difficult in between the towns made those in power more powerful for it kept people from setting out on their own away from the city or Gr. pollos. In fact, we have to wonder if the Greek god Apollo started out as the god of the A-not + pollos, the people who set out on their own, away from the established cities of the land of no resources.

Rome's establishment of its Danube/Rhine border, the great wall of Europe, kept people from trading with the great undiscovered wilderness at the edge of civilization. This has lead to a situation where there was a state of perpetual war (struggle) with cheaters, eternally attacking the main central civilization, barbing it into attacking the barbarians who were cheating on the cartels of the land of no resources. The Mideast is forced do this, or their trade cartels stop working. If they let the house fall into disrepair, their people in the land of no resources starve and revolt. We must give them an alternative.

Now we often hear how Barbarians were called such because their words sounded like bar-bar. But in semitic languages, bar means son/brother, as in bar mitzvah, meaning the son/brother of the commandment. And English has at least five other words/terms related to bar that relate to young men, or sons doing violence.

1. BAR SINISTER (sin Ishtar) is the old form of bend sinister the heraldic sign of bastardy. VARLET is the old word for valet, meaning an unprincipled rogue (a red, like the red sea). In many languages Bs and Vs are confused. A HARLOT once was a young man, an unprincipled vagabond/criminal or a knave (like the navel of shipping). A WARD is a youth (normally a boy) placed under a guardian's control. ARRANT thieves were roving outlaws. Now these words clearly suggest that the bar in barbarian meant son/boy/brother. And to be clear, BARBARIC = savagely cruel, exceedingly brutal; and this according to many ancient sources.

   Now maybe it wasn't the ordinary speech of the barbarians that sounded like bar bar, but their battle cry. A leader would shout "bar" and the army would shout back "bar". The leader would shout, "brothers" and the army would shout back "brothers," because they were in fact all brothers who could depend on each other; the sons, grandsons and great grandsons of one man, one father revered as god, one god father.

Now with the frontier on the Rhine and Danube rivers, Europe basically had a great wall, just like the wall in China; a wall between the wild parts to the north and the organized parts to the south. The purpose of this wall in Europe was to keep Germanic grain from coming into the Roman empire from the north and competing with the Sphinx Mafia's overpriced 'monopoly' grain coming from the south. Then once the Sphinx Mafia lobbied Rome's senate to modify the tax system and impose other regulations, it drove many/most small Roman farmers out of business, Rome then became dependent on imported grain. Anyway, the two enduring challenges of the Roman empire, its thousand year struggle with barbarians from the north and its dependance on 'Mideast' Sphinx Mafia grain from the south (for about as long) were two sides of the same coin. The barbarian terrorism in the north caused the military action that lead to the dependance on Mideast grain from the south.

Now of course, many goods also flowed up and down the Danube and Rhine. But the Sphinx mafia's "tribe" the Hermunduri were (see #40 below) "the only Germans who trade with us not merely on the river bank but far within our borders, and indeed in the splendid colony that is the capital of Switzerland. They come over where they will, and without a guard set over them. The other Germans are only allowed to see our armed camps; to the Hermunduri we exhibit our mansions and country houses without their coveting them."

   Here we see a sort of training manual, one that is applicable even in the 21st century. America is fighting the same force with Afghan warlords today. Mexico is confronting the same force with its drug warlords today. In all these cases, the key to ending the violence is ending the artificial commodity scarcity that is supporting it. (Remember, "all operations pay for themselves.") In the case of Afghanistan it is the Mideast's highly profitable opiate monopoly. In Mexico it is the Mideast's highly profitable monopoly on other drugs and oil.

   Also notable here is how the 3-way borders of so many European nations sit on river sphinxes, the shortest distance between two rivers. The 3-way border of France Germany and Switzerland sits on
the Sphinx between the Rhine and Danube rivers. The 3-way border of Austria, Czech republic and Slovakia sits at the Sphinx between the Danube and Oder rivers. The 3-way border of Germany, Austria and the Czech Republic sits at the Sphinx between the Danube and the Elbe rivers. Here we imagine that having three-way borders maximizes the potential for starting a war to protect the various sphinxes from outsiders cheating on the Sphinx Mafia.

Ammianus Marcellinus (iii-394) on the Alans invading Rome in the late 300s:
[diametrically opposed customs are often a sign of our parasite and its inverted agenda.] "Just as quiet and peaceful men find pleasure in peace, so the Halani [Alans or Hellens] delight in danger and warfare. There a men is judged happy when he as sacrificed his life in battle, while those who grow old and depart the world by a natural death are bitterly condemned as degenerate cowards. And there is nothing which they take more pride in than killing any man whatever. As glorious spoils of the slain they tear their heads off, then they strip their skins off and hang them on their warhorses as trappings. No temple or sacred place is to be seen in their country, not even a hut thatched with straw can be seen anywhere, but in the manner of the barbarians a naked sword is fixed in the ground and they reverently worship it as their god of war, the presiding deity of those lands over which they range."

14. "On the field of battle it is a disgrace to a chief to be surpassed in courage by his followers, and for the followers not to equal the courage of their chief. And to leave a battle alive after their chief has fallen means lifelong infamy and shame. [Another way to get people to go and kill themselves in war.] To defend and protect him, and to let him get the credit for their own acts of heroism, are the most solemn obligation of their allegiance. The chiefs fight for victory, the followers for their chief. Many noble youths, if the land of their birth is stagnating in a long period of peace and inactivity, deliberately seek out other tribes which have some war in hand. For the Germans have no taste for peace; renown is more easily won among perils, and a large body of retainers cannot be kept together except by means of violence an war. [Here a Mideast chat forum entry is suggesting customs that will use a lengthy peace as an increasing excuse for war. Surely the people making these entries are an age-old root cause of war.] They are always making demands on the generosity of their chief, asking of a coveted war-horse or a spear stained with the blood of a defeated enemy. Their meals, for which plentiful if homely fare is provided, count in lieu of pay. The money for this generosity comes from war plunder. [TACTIC: If the Mideast manages the tree of knowledge right, it doesn't even have to pay its flock anything for waging war on its behalf.] A German is not so easily prevailed upon to plough the land and wait patiently for harvest as to challenge a foe and earn wounds for his reward. [Tactic: Get people fighting instead of farming or making things and then they will be changed from competitors into customers.] He thinks it tame and spiritless to accumulate slowly by the sweat of his brow what can be got quickly by the loss of a little blood." [TACTIC: Sow the seeds of a culture where hard work and intellectual merit are deemed foolish and war is considered honorable.]

15. "When not engaged in warfare they spend a certain amount of time in hunting, but much more in idleness, thinking of nothing else but sleeping and eating, For the boldest and most warlike men have no regular employment, the care of house, home and fields being left to the women, old men, and weaklings of the family. In thus dawdling away their time they show a strange inconsistency -- at one and the same time loving indolence and hating peace. It is a national custom for gifts of cattle or agricultural produce to be made to the chiefs, individual citizens making voluntary contributions for this purpose. These are accepted as tokens of honor, but serve also to supply their wants. They take particular pleasure in gifts received from neighboring state, such as are sent not only by individuals but by communities as well -- choice horses, splendid arms, metal discs, and collars." [Tactic: encourage group gifts, nobody will be able to figure out where it all went. Then it will be easier for the Sphinx Mafia to skim.]

16. [The Germans, actually the wise guy Brothers] "have the habit of hollowing out underground caves, which they cover with masses of manure [bullshit] and use them as refuges from the winter [during conflicts] and as storehouse for goods. Such shelters temper the keenness of the frosts; and if an
invader comes, he ravages the open country, while these hidden excavations are either not known to exist, or else escape detection simply because they cannot be found without a search." [Tactic: build an underground store room, our guys can hide in it while the flock fights the war.]

18. "Their marriage code, however, is strict, and no feature of their morality deserves higher praise." [If this comment comes from the backwards agenda of the Sphinx Mafia, it is doublespeak. Higher praise in doublespeak means that they must make an extra effort to praise our customs so they stay them in place. See, if we even started recognizing our best and helping them to have large numbers of offspring, the Sultan's thousands of spawn might not be able to outsmart us any more. So they want our best people, particularly our best men having few offspring.]

[So starting over again.] "Their marriage code, however, is strict, and no feature of their morality deserves higher praise [from all the wise guys]. They are almost unique among barbarians in being content with one wife apiece [Apparently, some 'barbarian' marriage customs are different, perhaps like those of the Mideast] -- all of them, that is, except a very few who take more than one wife, not to satisfy their desires, but because their exalted rank brings them many important offers of matrimonial alliances. [They marry among themselves like the Jews of Europe in later years] The bride price is brought by husband to wife, not by wife to husband. [This implies a custom of dowries in Rome; and instilling a custom of dowries is one way to cause the disfavor of daughters and the female infanticide that will limit the population of an arch rival civilization. • • Book VI of Caesar's Conquest of Gaul says, "What money a husband receives in dowry from a wife is always doubled by an equal portion taken from his own estate." It is therefore not a dowry but a bride-price; so therefore, we can infer that the people who have always meddled with our customs wanted there to be an increase in the Barbarian population that would ultimately overrun Rome. This incidentally is the cause behind the cause, the change in family customs that precipitated the change in demographics that ultimately brought about the downfall of the Roman Empire.] Parents and kinsmen attend and approve the gifts -- not gifts chosen to please a woman's fancy or gaily deck a young bride, but oxen, a horse with its bridle, or a shield, spear, and sword [supporting the Mideast's defense industry, and its Noricum steel from Austria Hungary, or Damascus steel]. In consideration of such gifts a man gets his wife, and she in turn brings a present of arms to her husband. This interchange of gifts exemplifies for them the most sacred bond of marriage, sanctified by mystic rites under the favor of the presiding deities of wedlock.

TACTIC: Integrate Mideast industries into as many social customs as possible. Here the Mideast put its arms dealing business into the German marriage customs. They made war equipment the sacrament of marriage. If they can make that insertion, what else can they insert?

Today the Mideast has convinced the world that their little carbon crystals (diamonds) should be our marriage sacrament. According to Mideast propaganda, the future husband to be has to spend three months pay on their stupid little monopolized crystals. If he does not, it might seem that he does not really love her.

Anyway, the thing that always really bothered me about diamonds is that literally millions and millions of the diamonds in circulation today were swallowed diamonds fished out of the ash of murdered people at Nazi extermination camps. Then the diamonds were scooped up and reused in wedding rings as marriage sacraments, because diamonds are forever. Diamonds can easily make it through a fire that will burn the entire body surrounding them. Anyway, there is no way to tell if a diamond was once in the belly of someone murdered in Auschwitz, or Bergen Bergen, or Dachau, or Buchenwald, or any of the other camps where over 9 million people, mostly innocent people were murdered with poison gas and incinerated so as to find all the gold and jewels they had swallowed. 

Here it is worth pointing out the coincidence of concentration camps and depressed diamond prices that was addressed in the 1942 film gazette Casablanca. Here Nazi concentration camps are mentioned 9 times in a way that completely masks their true nature. The film is discussed in greater depth later on.

19. "Clandestine love-letters are unknown to [German] men and women alike. Adultery is extremely rare,
considering the size of the population. A guilty wife is summarily punished by her husband. He cuts off her hair, strips her naked, and in the presence of kinsmen turns her out of his house and whips her all through the village. [Here the parasite is telling us that it wants men to punish their wives if they have sex with someone else. First you cut off their hair, then you strip them naked, then you whip their naked bodies all across town Doesn't this sound like how the Arabs treat their women today?] They have in fact no mercy on a wife who prostitutes her chastity. Neither beauty, youth, nor wealth can find her another husband. No one in Germany finds vice amusing, or calls it 'up-to-date' to seduce an be seduced. Even better [for curbing population growth among the infidels] is the practice of those states in which only virgins may marry, so that a woman who has once been a bride has finished with all such hopes and aspirations. She takes one husband, just as she has one body and one life. Her thoughts must not stray beyond him or her desires survive him. And even that husband she must love not for himself, but as an embodiment of the married state. To restrict the number of children, [Clearly someone wants the Barbarian population to grow.] or to kill any of those born after the heir [first son], is considered wicked [although it was very common, just as in China today.]

Juvenal's satire VI
(This was written in the last decade of Tacitus' life. Here is the parasite's propaganda about Roman women.)

"Look around the arcades, try to pick out a woman who's worthy of your devotion. Check every tier of seats at all the theaters in town: will they yield one single candidate you could love without qualms? One can't control her bladder, another suddenly moans in drawn-out ecstasy as though she was coming. Your country girl's fascinated, she's learning fast. ...in those summer dog-days when only the law courts go droning on, some women relieve their boredom by taking in cheap vaudeville comedies - and their performers. One has a kinky taste for ham actors. Are you surprised? What else do you expect them to do? Go crazy for a good scroll? Marry a woman, and she'll make some flue-player or guitarist a father, not you."

20. "Every mother feeds her child at the breast and does not delegate the task to maids or wet nurses"
[Here our parasite is suggesting that women who have children must also breast feed them. Now didn't adding this as a responsibility of motherhood make the richest and presumably smartest Roman women even less inclined to have children?]

Today we have to wonder if the same force is at work. Are some Mideast controlled baby formula companies intentionally provoking a backlash that makes their marginally inferior product seem grossly inferior? This in turn makes our best women feel that a lengthy breast feeding period is a requirement of childbirth. So as a result there tends to be fewer second, third, fourth children among the best families.]

"They live together among the same flocks and on the same earthen floor, until maturity sets apart the free and the spirit of valor claims them as her own. The young men are slow to mate, The girls, too, are not hurried into marriage. As old and full-grown as the men, they match their mates in age and strength, and the children inherit the robustness of their parents." [Today, much of the infidel world is not hurrying to get married. Who do you think has been pruning the tree of knowledge to help that idea along?]

"The sons of sisters are as highly honored by their uncles as by their own fathers. Some tribes even consider the former tie the closer and more sacred of the two, and in demanding hostages prefer nephews to sons, thinking that this gives them a firmer grip on men's hearts and a wider hold on the family." [Here the paternal brotherhood of the Middle East trying to dupe the Romans into taking political hostages from the mother's side of the family.]

"However, a man's heirs and successors are his own children, and there is no such thing as a will. When there are no issue offspring, the first in order of succession are bothers, and then uncles, first on the father's, then on the mother's side. The more relatives and connection by marriage a man has, the greater authority he commands in old age. There is nothing to be gained by childlessness in Germany."
[Not like in many Western nations today where the law requires that our most successful men give up huge and punitive sums in child support whether married to the mother of their children or not. Whether this is fair or not important, what is important is that our societies must counteract the natural tendency of the lower parts of human society to have more children. The only way this is counteracted is by the males at the top having more than their share of offspring. We must foster this type of behavior among our best, or our Mideast parasite will take over again and institute another dark ages like the one between roughly 600 and 1300AD.]

21. "Heirs are under an obligation to take up both the feuds and the friendships of a father or kinsman. But feuds do not continue for ever [forever] unreconciled. Even homicide can be atoned for by [with] a fixed number of cattle or sheep, the compensation being received by the whole family [and as stated before a share goes to the King and his Mideast friends] This is to the advantage of the community: for private feuds are particularly dangerous where there is such complete liberty." [If the Mideast needs more beef, they just start a some feuds in Germany]

[TACTIC: Make the system for adjudicating and compensating for wrongs a big part of the culture. Then have a way for the Mideast to capture some of the compensation from the wronged parties. Later someone from the Mideast can go around framing the wealthy for wrongs so as to increase the cash flow to the Mideast. This tactic has the added benefit of ruining the social status of the best men in the House of War.

"No nation indulges more freely in feasting and entertaining than the Germans. It is accounted a sin to turn any man away from your door. The host welcomes his guest with the best meal that his means allow. When he has finished entertaining him, the host undertakes a fresh role: he accompanies the guest to the nearest house where further hospitality can be had. It makes no difference that they come uninvited; they are welcomed just as warmly. No distinction is ever made between acquaintance and stranger as far as the right to hospitality is concerned. As the guest takes his leave, it is customary to let him have anything he asks for; and the host, with as little hesitation, will ask for a gift in return. They take delight in presents, but they expect no repayment for giving them and feel no obligation in receiving them." [Here we see a certain group of international traders changing social customs to make extreme hospitality a part of the culture. All they have to do is keep the outsider traders out. • • This certainly sounds like that famous Arab hospitality for Muslim traders with a certain single minded outlook.]

22. [The Germans often] "partake in feasting -- always with their weapons about them. Drinking-bouts lasting all day and all night are not considered in any way disgraceful. The quarrels that inevitably arise over the cups are seldom settled merely by hard words, but more often by wounding and killing. Nevertheless, they often make a feast an occasion for discussing such affairs as the ending of feuds, the arrangement of marriage alliances, the adoption of chiefs [while drunk], and even questions of peace or war [while drunk. Is this an ethnography or a tactical lesson?] At no other time, they think, is the heart so open to sincere feelings or so quick to warm to noble sentiments. [Get them drunk so they are easier to dupe into attacking the Romans] The Germans are not cunning or sophisticated enough to refrain from blurting out their inmost thoughts in the freedom of festive surroundings, so that every man's soul is laid completely bare." [Tactic: get them drunk and interrogate them.]

23. "They satisfy their hunger without any elaborate cuisine or appetizers. But they do not show the same self-control in slaking their thirst. If you indulge their intemperance by plying them with as much drink as they desire, they will be as easily conquered by this besetting weakness as by force of arms." [Clearly this is tactical. But here a comparison with Native Americans should be suggested. Perhaps the same force that helped the indigenous Europeans into conflict with Rome also helped the indigenous people of North America into conflict with its European settlers. The large noses of some "red skins" are notable. Anyway, a conclusive answer will be found through DNA testing.]

24. "They have only one kind of entertainment, which is performed without variation at every festive
gathering. Naked youths, trained to the sport, dance about among swords and spears leveled at them.
Practice begets skill, and skill grace; but they are not pros and do not receive payment. Their most daring
flings have their only reward in the pleasure they give the audience." [This is about sex]

"They play at dice -- surprisingly enough -- when they are sober, making a serious business of it; and they
are so reckless in their anxiety to win, however often they lose, that when everything else is gone they will
stake their enslavement on the last decisive throw. A loser willingly discharges his debt by becoming a
slave: even though he may be the younger and stronger man, he allows himself to be bound and sold by
the winner. Such is their stubborn persistence in this vicious practice -- though they call it 'honor'. Slaves
of this description are disposed of by way of trade, since even their owners want to escape the shame of
such a victory." [Translation: here is a technique for obtaining slaves.]

25. "Slaves in general do not have particular duties around the house and estate allotted to them, as our
slaves do. Each has control of a holding and home of his own [they are like serfs] The master demands
from him a stated quantity of grain, live-stock, or cloth, as he would from a tenant. To this extent the
slave is under and obligation of service; but all other duties, including household work, are carried out by
the housewife and her children. To flog a slave, or to punish him by imprisonment and hard labor, is very
unusual; yet to kill one outright is quite common. But they do this, not as a strict enforcement of discipline,
but in a fit of passion, as they might kill an enemy -- except that they do not have to pay for it." [The
people gambling with their enslavement in 24 above were actually agreeing to become serfs, not absolute
slaves. We can only wonder how many millions of northern Europeans willingly accepted being shipped
off into absolute slavery with the expectation of serfdom. My how the Mideast must have benefitted from
this discrepancy.

It was notably only after the sack of Jerusalem (in 83AD) that Emperor Domitian forbade owners
from castrating their slaves. Under Hadrian the selling of slaves to a gladiatorial trainer was prohibited
without good reason. The slave owners could still kill their slave at any time, but being sold to die as a
gladiator required a good reason. Hadrian also banned the selling of female slaves into prostitution,
except for 'good reason.' ]

"Freedmen rank little higher than slaves: they seldom have any influence in a household, never in the
state, except among the tribes that are ruled by kings. There they rise above free men and even above
noblemen. Elsewhere, the inferior status of freedmen is a proof of genuine liberty." [In the places ruled by
kings, the freedmen run the show.]

26. [The following makes it seem as if communism or at least collective farming was tried thousands of
years before Yusif Stalin, Pol Pot or China's Great Leap Backwards.] "The employment of capital in order
to increase it by usury is unknown in Germany; and ignorance is here a surer defense than any
prohibition. Lands proportioned to their own number are appropriated in turn for tillage by the whole body
of tillers. They then divide them among themselves according to rank; the division is made easy by the
wide tracts of cultivable ground available. These plough-lands are changed yearly, and still there is
enough and to spare. The fact is that although their land is fertile and extensive, they fail to take full
advantage of it because they do not work sufficiently hard. They do not plant orchards, fence off
meadows, or irrigate gardens; the only demand they make upon the soil is to produce a corn-crop."
[Rome was dependent on Mideast Grain during these centuries, perhaps the Mideast wanted to install on
the German culture an inefficient collective farming system. Also, it should be asked if Rome's Grain
came not from Egypt, but from the great breadbasket of Europe, Scythia, land of the scythe, present day
Ukraine.]

Now when we study Rome's barbarian invasions, a reason commonly cited is surging barbarian
populations, or perhaps a domino effect of surging populations. By inference, the barbarians were
supposedly running out of good land. By inference their attacks on Rome were easier than clearing new
land. But judging from the above paragraph, there was plenty of food, or at least land. And that land
should have soaked up a few more new barbarians from the north or east. So all those arguments about
environmental pressures don't quite fit with this paragraph. There must have been another force driving
the barbarians against Rome.

We also have to ask why the Romans were constantly at war with the people living in Europe's breadbasket while at the same time, the Romans were cursing their dependance on imported Mideast grain.

27. "There is no ostentation about their funerals. The only special observance is that the bodies of famous men are burned with particular kinds of wood. When they have heaped up the pyre they do not throw [expensive] garments or [expensive] spices on it; only the dead man's [expensive] arms, and sometimes his [expensive] horse too, are cast into the flames."

Julius Caesar, Conquest of Gaul, VI
"The funeral rites of the Gauls are, in proportion to their standard of living, both costly and impressive, and at them all objects believed to have been dear to the heart of the departed, including even animals, are flung upon the pyre: indeed, only a little while before the present account was written, at every properly conducted funeral slaves and retainers known to have been loved by the dead man were commonly burnt with their master."

Virgil, the funeral of Misenus
"they laid his body on the bier frame, covering it with [hugely expensive] purple drapes and the dead man's own [expensive] clothing. The bearers lifted the bier onto the pyre, a melancholy office, and in the traditional manner averting their eyes, applied the lighted torches. The pile of offerings burned - the [expensive Arabian] incense, the flesh, the [expensive Mideast] libations of oil [libations are poured out on the ground], Now when the ashes had fallen in and the flames died down, they quenched the remains, the thirsty embers, with [expensive] wine, and collecting the bones, Corynaeus [Gr. korune= club] put them away in a[n expensive] casket of bronze."

Jordanes, Attila the Hun's funeral 453 AD
"His body... lay in state in a silken tent... They bound his coffins, the first with gold, the second with silver and the third with the strength of iron. ...They also added the enemy arms won in combat, trappings of rare worth, sparkling with various gems and ornaments of all sorts whereby princely state is maintained."

Euripides, Helen 1375
"He took the armor that is to be sunken in the sea"
[The reason the ancient Mideast propaganda machine used to say over and over that captured arms should be destroyed is simply that they always ran the arms trade and this increased demand for their arms.]

29. "The most conspicuously brave of all the German tribes in Gaul [German tribes in Gaul?], the Batavi, hold little of the river-bank, but do hold the Rhine island [islands are for wise guy brothers]. They were once a part of the Chatti, and during a civil war, they migrated to their present home -- destined there to become part of the Roman empire. But they still retain an honorable privilege in recognition of their ancient alliance with us. They are not subjected to the indignity of tribute or ground down by the tax-gatherer. [They are] free from imposts and special levies, and reserved for employment in battle. They are like weapons and armor -- 'only to be used in war.' ... In geographical position they are on the German side, in heart and soul they are with us. [They trade with both sides] ... I am not inclined to reckon among the peoples of Germany the cultivators of the "agri decumates." [L. agri = fields + decimates?] although they have established themselves [in one of Europe's most strategic trading spots] between the Rhine and the Danube. All the most disreputable characters in Gaul, all the penniless adventurers, seized on a territory that was a kind of no man's land. It was only later, when the frontier line of defense was drawn and the garrisons moved forward, that they came to be regarded as an outlying corner of the empire and a part of a province" [Lets use the Star Wars mythology here as a construct.
Here we see groups of breakaway rebel Mideast traders being hunted down by the empire. They are always going farther away seeking what we call freedom from the oppression of the Mideast Empire in its
efforts to create a universal monopoly that will feed its land.]

30. "Beyond them dwell the Chatti, whose country starts from the Hercynian [Hercules] forest ... For the hills run on and only thin out gradually; and the Hercynian forest ... This nation is distinguished by hardy bodies, well-knit limbs, fierce facial expressions, and unusual mental vigor. They have plenty of judgement and discernment, measured by German standards. [Judgement, intelligence and fierceness frequently are used to suggest that people are Brothers.] They appoint picked men to lead them, and then obey them. They know how to keep rank, and how to recognize an opportunity -- or else postpone their attack. They can map out duties of the day and make sure the defenses of the night. They know that fortune is not to be relied on, but only valor... Other tribes may be seen going forth to battle; the Chatti come out for a campaign. They seldom engage in swift rushes or in causal fighting -- tactics which properly belong to cavalry, with its quick successes and quick retreats. Speed suggests something very like fear, whereas deliberate movement rather indicates a steady courage." [A fairly good description of how the land of no resources has always attacked the outside world]

31. "There is one custom -- sometimes practiced by other German tribes, though rarely, and only as an exhibition of individual daring -- that has become a general rule among the Chatti. As soon as they reach manhood they let their hair and beard grow as they will. This fashion of covering the face is assumed in accordance with a vow pledging them to the service of Valor; and only when they have slain and enemy do they lay it aside. [This suggests a meaning for long beards on Muslim men] Standing over the bloody corpse they have despoiled, they reveal their faces to the world once more, and proclaim that they have at last repaid the debt they owe for being brought into the world [for being brought to the land of resources] and have proved themselves worthy of their native land and parents. The coward who will not fight must stay unshorn. The bravest also wear an iron ring -- which in their country is a great indignity -- as a mark of servitude, until they release themselves by killing a man. ... Every battle is begun by these men. They are always in the front rank, where they present a startling sight: for even in peace-time they will not soften the ferocity of their expression. None of them has a home, land, or any occupation. To whatever host they choose to go, they get their keep from him, squandering other men's property since they think it beneath them to have any of their own" [what force caused such a violent hate filled culture to develop in Germany? Was it the Judaean refugees?]

33. "The Bruc•teri [Bros•earthly] were defeated and almost annihilated by a coalition of neighboring tribes. ... More than 60,000 were killed, not by Roman Swords or javelins, but -- more splendid still -- as a spectacle before delighted eyes. [In the Roman Colosseum for entertainment] Long, I pray, may foreign nations persist, if not in loving us [Judaean Arabians], at least in hating one another; for destiny is driving our empire upon its appointed path, and fortune can bestow on us no better gift than discord among our foes." [The grand illusion was/is, take a step back everyone, that outsiders have ever been responsible for anything in the Mideast. Outsiders were not responsible for the Mideast's dependance on trade dams, its eternal population growth, or even Augustus' securing of the Red Sea. And outsiders weren't responsible for Rome's massacre of the festering wound that Judaea had become in the century leading up to 69AD. Nor were outsiders responsible for more than a million dead in Judaea, or the 60,000 who died in the Roman Colosseum. • See, the grand illusion is that alway, the West has been run by people from the land of no resources. It is these immigrants who have constantly betrayed their own cousins back home. • Without an a complete uncovering, it is a condition that could never completely succeed or die.]

37. "...a total of two hundred and ten years [up to the time of Tacitus]. Such is the time it is taking to conquer Germany. In this long period much punishment has been given and taken. Neither by the Samnites [Semites] nor by the Carthaginians, not by Spain or Gaul, or even by the Parthians, have we had more lessons taught us. The freedom of Germany is capable of more energetic action than the Arsacid [Parthian] despotism."

[Repeated from section 9 above: Some of the Suebi sacrifice also to Isis. (Hermes is a form of Egyptian
Isis) I do not know the origin or explanation of this foreign cult; but the goddess's emblem, being made in the form of a light warship, itself proves that here worship came in from abroad.

39. "The oldest and most famous of the Suebi, it is said, are the Semnones [Semite ones] and their antiquity is confirmed by a religious observance. At a set time, delegations from all the tribes of the same stock gather in a garden [paradise] hallowed by the prophecies of their ancestors and by ancient reverence. The sacrifice of a human victim in the name of all marks the ghastly opening of their savage ritual." [More mention of human sacrifice]

"Another observance shows their reverence for this garden [paradise]. No one may enter it unless he is tied with a string, by which he acknowledges his own inferiority and the power of the deity. Should he chance to stumble, he may not raise himself or get up again, but must roll out over the ground." [If you are caught, you are on your own.]

"The garden [Paradise of Solo-man, or mono-polos] is the center of their whole religion. It is regarded as the cradle of the race and the dwelling-place of the supreme being to whom all things are subject and obedient. The Semnones [Semites] gain prestige from their prosperity. The districts they inhabit number a hundred, [They were scattered all over the ancient world.] and their large numbers make them think that they are the principal [ruling] people of the Suebi." [Apparently the semnones are not the true rulers. It would seem that they missed a tribe, the one that fled back into Arabia, the tribe keeping the di•ball•ical (i.e. diametrically opposed) ancient faith of the Hebrews alive. All the others got the harmless version of the Hebrew religion we know today as Judaism.]

40. "To follow now the course of the Danube as we previously followed that of the Rhine --- are our faithful allies the Hermunduri. Because they are so loyal, they are the only Germans who trade with us not merely on the river bank but far within our borders, and indeed in the splendid colony that is the capital of Raetia [Switzerland, an age-old front for the land of no resources.] They come over where they will, and without a guard set over them. The other Germans are only allowed to see our armed camps; to the Hermunduri we exhibit our mansions and country houses without their coveting them." [Remember this is a Mideast gazette pretending to be written by a Roman. Here a Brother is calling the Hermunduri (those under Hermes) as faithful allies of Rome. In fact, the Hermunduri are the wise guy traders that are under Hermes the messenger of the Greek gods, the god that kept the roads safe from bandits and the waters safe from pirates. Hermes was also the patron of thieves, cheaters, gamblers, and liars (originally Lyres?) because it amused him to play tricks on mortal and god alike. Hermes is credited with inventing astrology, dice, and the first system of weights and measures. Also notable is that Hermes was the god of intermediates.

Strange how through all the barbarian carnage, only one of the many tribes, the Hermunduri (under Hermes) could freely trade with the Roman empire. Strange how the Roman senate/administration/bureaucracy decided that it should stop everyone else but the Hermunduri who then had a monopoly on trade between Rome and the Barbarians. Those Hermunduri must have been making lots of money on Rome's thousand year conflict with the Barbarians to the north.

The Tencteri tribe by contrast could only cross the Rhine and trade in Roman territory if they paid a fee. We also know that the Roman military would stop all trade plying rivers that was not sanctioned by Rome because it might be used to arm barbarians. The Rhine was incidentally easily crossed, especially above Mainz (Moguntiacum) and this is why More Roman Legions were on the Rhine than the Danube. (Here are some search terms: Batavi, Novaesium, Vindonissa, Carnuntum, Mursa, Viminacium, XV Primigenia, V Alauda)

It is noteworthy that around 85 to 105AD, we see Rome fighting the Dacian (Romanian) wars. (see Decebalus) Dacia was commodity rich (minerals), and the Dacian wars only happen after Rome starts exploiting Dacia's rich mineral reserves. Eventually the mafia/ring/house of war of the people with no resources drove the Romans out of Dacia.

Euripides, Medea, c. 420 BC, (763)
"May Hermes, protector of travelers, bring you safely back to your home."

**GREAT WALL**

The land of no resources used barbarian raids to needle Rome's Senate into the costly enforcement their trade barriers. They made it seem a public good, to prevent barbarian raids it seemed. But the true purpose was to keep people from cheating on the Mideast's Danube monopoly and their Roman grain monopoly. And then they framed the other tribes for their evil doing, so these tribes would be eliminated; so the land of no resources could SETTLE more of their own in Europe and serve as Rome's SUTLER monopoly. (This along with having a monopoly on trade between Rome and the tribes and a monopoly on using the Danube and Rhine rivers.)

Anyway, the final effect of all the barbarian raids (along with Rome's response) was that the Danube and Rhine rivers became a sort of barrier or border; a Hadrian's wall; a great wall of China, preventing not invasion by barbarians from the north, but trade through barbarians from the north. All this so the Sphinx Mafia could have a monopoly on trade with Rome (or China, as the case may be with the Great Wall of China).

And regarding China, the question is: Who was able to trade on both sides of the Great Wall of China? Who sold Chinese goods to the outside world and outside goods to the Chinese? Who sold Chinese silk in Rome for its weight in gold? Here we see why China built that idiotic wall while its people were starving. It was the land of no resources quietly influencing China's government so China would work to reduce the number of people cheating on the Mideast's highly profitable monopoly on Chinese goods in Europe.

Look at how China unified in 221 BC under the Qin Dynasty and then started the Great Wall of China around 210 BC. Rome did much the same thing at much the same time. In Europe, there was no physical wall, because Europe had two rivers (the Danube and Rhine) that did much the same thing. But by 30BC, we see Rome garrisoning a large army along a far-flung border, just like China on its great wall. Is this mere coincidence, or does the entire world have once single enemy, an ancient parasite race living in a land of no resources?

We puzzle today that neither "defensive" wall could possibly keep an attack out. That was not the point, that was only the excuse. The point was to keep trade from going around the Mideast monopoly on East - West trade.

46. "I do not know whether to class the [three unnamable] tribes of the Peucini [liver?], Venedi [Veneti?], and Fenni [Phoenix] with the Germans or with the Sarmatians. The Peucini, however, who are sometimes called Bastarnae [Bas tardus, low and slow ones], are like Germans in their language, manner of life, and mode of settlement and habitation. Squalor is universal among them and their nobles are indolent [the opposite is meant]. Mixed marriages are giving them something of the repulsive appearance of the Sarmatians. The Venedi have adopted many Sarmatian habits; for their plundering forays take them over all the wooded and mountainous highlands that lie between the Peucini and the Fenni. Nevertheless, they are on the whole to be classed as Germans; for they have settled homes, carry shields, and are fond of traveling - and traveling fast -- on foot, differing in all these respects from the Sarmatians, who live in wagons [the Gypsies are centered on Sarmatian] or on horseback. The Fenni are astonishingly savage and disgustingly poor. They have no proper wagons, no horses, no homes, They eat wild herbs, dress in skins, and sleep on the ground. Their only hope of getting better fare lies in their arrows, which, for lack of iron, the tip with bone. The women support themselves by hunting, exactly like the men; they accompany them everywhere and insist on taking their share in bringing down the game.

The only way they have of protecting their offspring against wild beasts or bad weather is to hide them under a makeshift covering of interlaced branches [of the tree of knowledge]. Such is the shelter to which the new generation comes back and in which the old must lie. Yet they count their lot happier than that of others who groan over field labor, sweat over house-building, or hazard their own and other men's fortunes in the hope of profit and the fear of loss. Unafraid of anything that man or god can do to them, they have reached a state that few human beings can attain: for these men are so well content that they do not even need to pray for anything."

[Livy wrote of Germany in his 104th book, Strabo in his 7th book.]
CELTIC WELL NUMINA
The Celts had hundreds (if not thousands) of deities related to water sources. In fact, each well, spring or stream seems to have had its own deity in need of appeasing. Now It is worth suggesting that here we see the earthly representatives of the "Gods" using safe drinking water as a way of influencing and even perhaps steering Celtic society.

The people that came from the land of no resources did certainly know a lot about the power of having the only good well. Back home in the desert, their entire way of life revolved around access to what little water there was. And while the bronze age/ neolithic Europeans probably, mostly took water directly from streams, it would not be too hard to introduce effective levels of say cholera just up stream from a village. This made controllable well water a safer alternative.

Now charging for water was a problem, because the locals would see through the scam. If the stream waster began making people sick just before a small dark foreigner man came along and dug a well, it would have been an obvious matter of cause and effect. A far better approach was to invent spirits that lived in water sources that needed appeasing. If you did not appease the spirit for the water you drank from the underworld, then the spirit might make mischief with your bowels. Here we may see the origin of our word ATE, past tense of EAT. It seems to come from Gr. Ate = the goddess of mischief.

These spirits (and their priests) would accept offerings of flowers, food, any token at all of your submission to their power really. But over time, over a couple generations, it sort of became the general custom to appease them with a crumb of costly Mideast incense. And then as today, nobody would have suspected that their trusted holy men were in cahoots with with the incense sellers: The incense sellers who by this time ran the whole European well spirit racket.

Now there are endless historical stories of wells in Europe that were poisoned, and supposedly poisoned by Jews. But given what we know about Brotherly crimes; namely that the crime is real, but the blame is redirected, it does seem that the land of no resources was poisoning wells and blaming their traitorous and disloyal cousins the Jews as the culprits or "culled-phrates".

AN ENDLESS FLOW OF BARBARIANS
In studying Rome's thousand year conflict with the barbarian tribes that surrounded it, we often read about population pressures from eastern and southern Europe. Over and over, we hear how one group of semi-nomadic people or another came from this steppe area of and displaced other more established groups. These displaced groups then supposedly were driven into conflict with Rome. But maybe this flow only came through the steppe. Maybe the flow was just an extension of the process described by Lawrence of Arabia as follows:

The Seven pillars of Wisdom by T.E. Lawrence, ch 2
"So the desert likewise over-peopled itself upon occasion; and then there were heavings and thrusting of the crowded tribes as they elbowed themselves by natural courses towards the light. ... peoples were pushed gradually north, up between Median of the Hejaz and Kasim of the Nejd, till they found themselves at the fork of two roads. They could strike eastward by Wadi Rumh or Jebel Shammar, to follow eventually the Batn to Shamiya, where they would become riverine Arabs of the Lower Euphrates; or they could climb by slow degrees, the ladder western oases -- Henakiya, Kheibar, Teima, Jauf, and the Sirhan -- till fate saw them nearing Jebel Druse, in Syria, or watering their herds about Tadmor of the northern desert, on their way to Aleppo or Assyria. ... Nor then did the pressure cease: the inexorable trend northward continued. The tribes found themselves driven to the very edge of cultivation in Syria or Mesopotamia. Opportunity and their bellies persuaded them of the advantages of possessing goats, and then of possessing sheep; and lastly they began to sow, if only a little barley for their animals. They were now no longer Bedouin [Arabian], and began to suffer like the villagers from the ravages of the nomads behind. Insensibly, they made common cause with the peasants already on the soil, and found out that they, too, were peasantry. So we see clans, born in the highlands of Yemen [They actually were the Sultan's spawn from Mecca], thrust by stronger clans into the desert, where unwillingly, they became nomad to keep themselves alive. We see them wandering, every year moving a little further north or a little further east as chance has sent them down one or other of the well-roads of the wilderness, till finally
this pressure drives them from the desert again into the sown, with the like unwillingness of their first shrinking experiment in nomad life. This was the circulation which kept vigor in the Semitic body. There were few, if indeed there was a single northern Semite, whose ancestors had not at some dark age passed through the desert. The mark of nomadism, that most deep and biting social discipline, was on each of them in his degree."

**A•MER•RICA (no seas richer) is as old as the land of no resources**

Let's consider America and the new world, not as a nation, but as the eternal process of escaping farther and farther away from the bedeviling parasitic influences of the land of no resources. Let's imagine an age-old wild west, an age-old western frontier of civilization, moving farther and farther away from the inverted economic imperative of the Sphinx economy.

Let's look at Britain and Ireland (Gr. eirene = peace) in the time of Caesar as the same thing; a new far away land of freedom. But let's go even farther back in time and imagine the same process driving the settlement of Carthage, and Rome in the 800s BC. Let's do the same with Greek Democracy in the 400s BC, the revival of Mycenaean Greece which perished in the Bronze Age Collapse of the 1100s BC, ushering in the Greek Dark Ages. What about Minoan Crete which perished in the 1400s BC? Was that not another early 'America'? Where not all these places peopled with Mideast refugees, 'Americans' fleeing farther and farther from the cradle of civilization, looking for liberty and freedom? My point is that long before they called this freedom by the name America, they called it by many other place names throughout the ages; Greece, and Rome only being two of the most familiar to us today.

Also, let's recognize these places as blessed lands of abundance, not because the mineral wealth had yet to be extracted, but because it had yet to be hidden by the Mideast Sphinx Mafia. And they were abundant not because the people were so industrious, but because the central government or other group authority had not yet been corrupted by Mideast influences. And what freedom were these lands blessed by? Was it not freedom from Mideast influences, Mideast banditry, Mideast regulations and Mideast taxation?

It was a struggle that was impossible for the outside world to win. As soon as the outside world would gain, the people with no resources would be forced to find a way, because their life actually did/does depend on it.

Now here in my message, one of my key points is that whole world can become like America was in the last century. We just need to clear the Mideast's garbage policies from our law books and rediscover our intentionally hidden mineral resources and unleash our industrial base from our intentionally bulla•cratized business environment. And with this increased wealth, we will first feed and then relocate the entire land of no resources.

**Alexandro Barbero, The Day of the Barbarians 2007**

This book has a 25 page list of sources on where to look up information about the barbarians attacking Rome. Among numerous sources, he mentions: Synesius Epistola, Zosimus, Libanius, Sozomen, Claudian, Eunapius of Sardis, Themistius, Eutropius, Jordanes, Themistius, Jerome, and Ammianus Marcellinus. Barbero's book also suggests modern Brotherly sources for reading about Rome's relationship with the Arabs and Persia, early Christianity, Mediterranean commerce, Rome's population and depopulation, barbarian linguistics, barbarian foederati, and more. And while I would love to go and look these things up, it appears that all the sources are monitored, so that will just have to wait.

Barbero's barbarian book seems to be a gazette about ancient resettlement tactics. Starting with Chapter IV, It seems to be a heuristic guidebook on how the next huge wave of Mideast immigrants will resettle or invade Europe and bring about the fall of the new Rome or EU.

Also perhaps Huns should be identified with the fundamentalists of today and the Goths with the poor ordinary refugee people who are having their lives ruined by them by the Hun terrorists. Barbero's description of the Goths also seems to be an accurate description of pretty much all the barbarians that have ever crossed the Bosphorous or Helles-pont or Hellen's pontus, the bridge to Hellas or Greece from the Mideast to Europe.
Give the parasite nothing
The reason Britain or Ang•land got so rich, and later America is that we had no religious tithes (taxes) that were going to feed the land of no resources.
We constituted this giant gaping hole in all their efforts to create world wide monopolies in anything. Here is the true reason why the Arabs so despise us. They regard our wealth and our ability to bring products to market as competing with their efforts to shut down industries so that they may get a bigger piece of the action. Thus they despise our very freedom as the one thing that has kept them from shutting down our output.

Section-6: Aeschylus, Suppliants and Persians

Pomponius, The Digest of Laws 1.2.27
"Some years later, when this praetor could no longer manage all his duties because large numbers of foreigners crowded into the city [of Rome], another praetor was introduced, who was called the praetor perigrinus because he primarily handled justice for foreigners." [a note says: This office was established during the 1st punic war (264-241BC) to deal with legal cases where one or both parties were foreigners. Also it is peri•G•our'in.]

Polybius 3.32
"The vastness of the forces employed in the attack of King Xerxes of Persia against Greece [in 480BC] cast the shadow of a terrible danger over Greek society. The stakes for which the Greeks were called upon to fight were freedom or enslavement. And the fact that the Greek communities in Asia [Turkey and the Mideast] had already been [defeated and] sold into slavery created a presumption in everyone's mind that the communities in mainland Greece itself would experience the same fate. [So the Greeks fought very hard.]

The attack, however, had an amazing outcome that was totally unexpected. The Greeks, [and their form of government, after annihilating the invading horde from the land of no resources] found themselves not only free from danger but glorious and much honored [by the whole world]. As well, every Greek community [suddenly] became so rich that the whole world was astonished at the completeness with which the situation had been reversed. In the following half century, Greece made huge strides in prosperity. During this period the effects of this new affluence showed themselves in the progress of the arts, and artists as great as any recorded in History, including the sculptor Phidias, flourished at the time. [His colossus or co•al•os•us statue of Zeus was one of the Seven wonders of the ancient world] There was an equally outstanding advance in the intellectual field. [The useless garbage programming of] Philosophy and oratory were singled out for special honor throughout the Hellenic [Greek] world and particularly in Athens. In philosophy, there was the school of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. In public speaking there were such figures as Pericles, Iso•crates and the pupils [peoples] of Iso•crates. These were balanced by men of action with great military reputations, like Miltiades, Themistocles, Aristides, Cimon, Myronides and a long array of other names too numerous to mention.

In the forefront of all, Athens [America's predecessor] achieved such triumphs of glory and bravery that her name won almost worldwide renown. She increased her ascendency to such a point that, with her own resources, unsupported by the Spartans and Peloponnesians, she broke the resistance of powerful Persian forces on land and sea and so humbled the pride of the famous Persian [Mideast] Empire that she compelled it to liberate by [threat and] treaty all the communities in Asia" [the Mideast].

Aeschylus Suppliants

This gazette is a heuristic guide to Middle Eastern ex-migrants on how to pretend to be refugees. The
reader is reminded that this play is supposedly over 2,400 years old, so we are talking about something that is quite ancient and eternal.

Central to understanding this play is the Mideast Myth of Io, who was a priestess of the goddess Hera, Zeus' wife. In fact she "held the keys to Hera's temple", so she was all-important to the worship of Zeus' wife. Now according to the myth, "Zeus was stung with love for her", that is Io. "And his love was known to Hera who was jealous". So "Hera turned Io from a woman into an ox". And Zeus to be with her "assumed the form of a bull". Then Hera first "created an all-seeing guard to keep watch over Io the cow Io". This was the hundred-eyed Argus symbolizing Big Brother, like the peacock of Kung Fu Panda myth. But Hera also created "A gadfly [horsefly] that tortures [draft] oxen and will not let them stop and rest." This gadfly was "known as Estrus among the Greek speaking people of the Nile [and Mideast]."

Now curiously, estus is from Gr. oistros, and it refers to both a gadfly and the recurring period of sexual receptivity in many mammals. Also of note is how the gadfly chased Io all over the world until she reached Egypt and the Mideast, where Zeus turned her back into human form.

Now according to trading house symbolism, Io as the beautiful priestess of Hera was the top Brother charged with watching the wife (racket) of Zeus (Mideast Inc.). Zeus (Mideast Inc.) fell in love with how well the loyal brother was doing and the entire racket became jealous of their own leader's success. So they turned their leader into a cow, but a sacred cow, a creature that gives lots of milk to the land of milk and honey. This sacred cow was stung by the gadfly and made to travel all over the world and finally return the land of no resources to couple with, or rather alongside of Zeus in the harems, where the next generation of brilliant brothers would be bred.

Now the cow has another side in this myth. It is the imported ox that draws the ox carts that carry the next generation of people out of the land of no resources. And these leavers, all by definition have sold everything in order to get out of the land of no resources. They don't have any money to buy food for their ox. So that ox was literally driven or whipped to death. And that goad really was stabbing the ox, to keep it moving until the bitter end, when the Mideast leavers would literally be whipping a dead animal. Then they would finally feast on its carcass, and then its sun dried meat J•our•ki.

Now the cost of this whole exit infrastructure was probably controlled. This because at most times there had to be this extreme, sell your soul price for getting a ticket to a new life outside the land of no resources, for getting a pass•port, so you can pass the next port and leave the Mideast police state. This was how the parasite got everyone to promise to do something reprehensible for the land of no resources to get out. And if you don't, or if you went in the wrong direction and were a Jew, then all the innies will struggle against you. That "12 years a slave" film offers an example of brother who's world was metaphorically illuminated by two candles.

Now in the Persians play, when we read of the bridge of boats over the "Hellen's•pont" or the bridge to Greece. This was created because there were too many people in the land of no resources going into the great age of Greece, which was conversely an age of terrible deprivation for the parasite side of the equation. In Persians we see Mideast Inc. in a different phase, a non-stable phase where the center no longer needs or even wants its own once-useful periphery. At this time, the periphery must be expelled so that the center can survive.

**Euripides Bacchae 1331**

"It is your fate to make a journey in an ox cart
Leading behind you a huge barbarian army.
[This is the people leaving the land of no resources]
The oracle of Zeus decrees this.
You shall ravage many cities,
but when your army plunders the shrine of Apollo,
Its homecoming shall be wretched and hard.
Yet in the end, the god [of war] Ares shall preserve harmony
And settle you both in the land of the Blessed"
[And settle you both new and old Arab settlers, side by side in the promised land, outside the Mideast.]

Aeschylus Suppliants 135
"Our oars have brought us thus far with the help of a fair wind.
And the ships hull, sewn and waxed still keeps the seawater out
No storm has hurt us, and I am thankful.
Now that we end our journey on land
May Zeus the all-seeing Father
guide it as we desire and grant that we, the descendants of his holy bride Io,
May escape the embrace of the men
[who seek to put us in their Mideast harems]
And keep our virginity unconquered.
And may Artemis, Zeus' daughter, lover of chastity,
Who foiled Orion's lust for Opis
In mercy respect my chaste desires
Let her come in all her strength
A virgin to a virgin's rescue
And foil this lust that pursues us
That we, descendants of Io, the bride of Zeus,
May escape the embrace of man
And keep our virginity unconquered."
[The parasite is in a constant struggle to mollify or soften its flock. (L. mollis=make soft and mollusk-like or oyster-like for the pearl or br•al) Nothing is going to stop the most animal-like people from having children. But the better people, the people with willpower and forethought are less likely to have children if fed a steady diet of sex-is-bad propaganda. And this particularly with women. So the parasite always puts virginity and marriage front row and center in all of its Mideast religions. And here we see it doing the same thing in Ancient Greece, 2,400 years ago.]

Aeschylus Suppliants 177
"Danaus: Children, we must be wise.
While sailing here you found your father a wise captain
Old and trustworthy; And now that we land,
I offer you some thoughts and guidance.
Keep what I say written in your hearts.
[The following is metaphor because they are on a boat]
If I see dust rise [on the horizon], without any explanation
It might announce an arriving army
Whose rattling wheels and axils are not yet heard
I see a mass of men with shields and spears
This country's rulers doubtless see horses and attack chariots,
Told of our landing, they come to see for themselves.
Whether our approach be harmless in intent
Or fierce and edged with savage anger,
In either case, my daughters,
You had best sit as suppliants to these festal gods
[suppliant = petitioner, pleader, beggar, applicant]
Here on this hill is an religious altar strong as a fortress,
Let it be your impenetrable shield.
[So religious faith will make you look like harmless religious refugees as opposed to invaders.]
Come quickly and bring your [olive] branches
Wrapped in white wool [into peace wreathe]
Symbols of Zeus [Allah] the merciful
Hold them ceremoniously in your left hands
[Display the symbols of peace and religiousness in your left hand and hold your right hand out for a handshake.]
Answer the men of Greece as newcomers should
Use words that stir-up compassion and move tears and for your needs
Tell them clearly why you came as refugees to their nation,
[Have a clear and easy to understand explanation for why you are a refugee in their nation]
Tell them that your hands are innocent of blood.
[Tell them you have done nothing wrong]
And above all else heed this advice:
No boldness, and no looseness in your speech or looks
Keep a lowly, modest bearing and a steadfast eye.
Be neither forward nor reluctant in your speech.
They are a hasty-tempered race. Remember to submit!
You are all aliens, helpless fugitives.
[more important instructions above]
And for the weaker side bold speech is out of place.
Chorus: Father, we welcome your wise warning
And Zeus, progenitor [forefather] of our race be with us!
Danaus: Waste no time, in making your sanctuary to the gods.
[priority #1 is to build a shrine]
Chorus: ...O Zeus, have pity on our plight, don't let us die.
Danaus: ...Here is Apollo, son of Zeus, call on him.
Chorus: We call on the sun's saving beams,
And on Apollo, holy and pure
Once a god banished from heaven:
He will respect in mortals the misery he knew.
[Question: "Which city's gods do you pray to?"
Answer: "I pray to no city's gods".
A•polo = no•polos = no•city, and this god started out as a remark that people gave when they refused to offer expensive sacrifices to any Mideast god. Now this would not do for the parasite, so it struggled like hell to remake A•polos something they could deal with. But A•polos was always identified with light and truth and the sun. That they left alone because it made their god all the more powerful.

Also, When underdog Sly Stallion defeated the Apollo Creed (in Rocky, the so-called 'Best Picture' of 1976) it was the parasite gloating about the success of its 1973 oil embargo. The rock or our•akme defeated the Apollo belief system of truth and light once again.]
Danaus: May he [Apollo] stand beside us, and champion our cause...
Danaus: Look: I see the trident of the god of isthmus•es
[Poseidon, Zeus' brother, god of the sea, water, earthquakes, tsunamis, horses and... isthmuses]
Chorus: He blessed our voyage, now he welcomes us on land.
Danaus: Here is Hermes, in his Greek [not Roman] form.
Chorus: May he herald us good fortune.
Danaus 225: In short, name all the gods their altar honors,
and like a flock of doves that cower in fear of hawks
Claim sanctuary from kindred who are enemies...
Be prudent when you answers their leaders
So that your enterprise may quickly succeed.
<King Pelasgus enters with his bodyguard>
[Pelasgian = the early pre bronze age Greeks
Gr. Paleo=old + Gr. chthon=earth]

King: Greetings. What country are you from?
Your clothing is strange to us.
tightly woven, soft, barbaric garb.
Unlike what any Greek woman wears.
[These bar•bari'uns have soft, and tightly woven (fine) clothing]
And then there is how you fearlessly came to our shores
Unheralded, unsponsored, and without friend or guide.
All this makes us wonder,
Though you are carry [olive] branches,
Symbol of the Suppliant [those who come in peace]
Placing these before the gods you worship.
This sign alone we can interpret clearly; but for the rest,
speculation endlessly breeds more speculation,
If there no voice to answer with certain truth.
[This last line is important, for if the certain truth can be blocked, then our society's decision is up for
grabs by the parasite.]

Chorus: Sir, from our clothing, you have guessed the truth.
And you, are you a citizen? Or should I address you
As an invested envoy, or perhaps as this city's king.

King: Speak to me with all confidence.
I am Pelasgus, son of earth-born Paleo•chthon,
[Gr. pelasgos=the ancients that lived in Greece before the Greek speakers of the Bronze Age. Gr.
palaio=old and Gr. khthon=earth]
The race that cultivates this soil,
Is fitly named Pelasgian, after me, their king.
And I rule all the country to the west
Through which the Haliacmon river flows.
[A river north of Mt Olympus]
I mark as mine all the Perrhaebian territory,
[Gr. peri=around + hebian]
The lands beyond Mt. Pindus, near the Chaones
[From Thessaloniki West to Albania]
And the Dodonian range; only where land meets sea
[The Dodonian range is east of Corfu]
My empire ends: all between there and here I rule.
The api•an [L. apis=bee] land itself, this level plain, was named
From Apis, known in old times for his healing skill
[sounds like a pun on Asclepius. We wonder if the great healer was the impersonization of Gr.
askos=wine-skin•alle•peh•us, a drink from the wine skin for those who speak our language. 261]
A son of Apollo, master of cures and divinations,
He crossed the water from Nau•pactus
[Gr. nau=nautical + pact]
and cleared this land from beasts that prey on men
[like some Sphinx-partnering odious rex]
Creatures who defiled the earth with the guilt
of their ancient murder/genocide,
like a cruel stepmother brought forth
[something revealing seems to have been replaced here
with some propaganda to discourage men from remar0lining and having more children.]
Fierce swarming serpents that share man's heritage.
[The snakes on the gorgon parasite's head.]
For these plagues Apis practices remedies of drugs
And cleansing rituals; and our land was well content,
[cleansing rituals normally use high-margin Mideast
sacraments to cleans the host society of some imaginary pollution.  Today Mideast Inc. achieves
cleansing through the sale
of ugly (but white!)$3 million windmills.]
And for reward, now names him in her days of prayer.
[Ancient Mideast figures are frequently celebrated on special days.  Today both the birthday and 're-
birthday' of Jesus are the biggest holidays of the year in many places. So is Col•umbus and Buddha's
birthday.]
…Now one of you [suppliants] must clearly declare you race
Use just a few words.  Greeks dislike long speeches.
[keep it real simple and easy to understand like Al Gore's climate film.  Simple things often seem like
common sense even if they are not.]
Chorus: Then in a few words, clearly state:  We are descended from the cow Io that mated with Zeus
and thus claim to be Greek.  If you listen, I will tell you more to prove everything I have just said.
King: Madam, I find your story unbelievable.
How can you be Greek?  You look African or Arab,
not like women of our country.
Perhaps the Nile has stock like yours.
And in your faces, where god shaped female features,
There sits King Cyrus brought to life
[Cyrus was the king of Persia.  Little doubt he and his sons produced countless offspring]
And I hear there are Woman such as you,
Nomads, ride camels as we ride horses,
They ride around the land that neighbors Ethiopia armed with bows
[Ethiopia be understood as the entire land south of Egypt, the Red Sea and Arabia.]
I would have guessed you were those famous Amazons
[Ana= reborn + Zo'uns= animals]
But tell me clearly, How can you be of Greek blood and descent?
Chorus: Is there a story told here in Greece about Io,
the keeper of the keys of Hera's temple?
[Io is the ox that draws the cart that carries the new Semites out of the land of no resources.  This ox is
whipped savagely by the GAD FLY (JID•EX•ALI, or JID EX•ALI), the new Mideast leavers.
These people will then go on to keep the keys to Hera's temple.  Hera is Zeus' jealous wife.]
King: That she was, certainly.  It is a well known tale.
Chorus: And do they add that Zeus was stung with love for her?
King: Yes, and his love was known to Hera who was jealous.
Chorus: What was the outcome of this godly feud?
King: Io once was turned from a woman into a ox by Hera.
Chorus: And Zeus?  Was he not drawn to her?
King: They say he assumed the form of a bull.
Chorus: And what did Hera do, determined as she was?
King: She created an all-seeing guard to keep watch over Io the cow Io.
Chorus: And who was this all-seeing herdsman of one beast?
King: Argus, offspring of Gaia/ Earth, whom Hermes killed [when he took over Argus' role.  So here we
have Argus symbolizing the many-eyed ancient big brother.  It is a creature with hundreds of eyes, or
human tele-screens.  And it was created by the old guard of the brothers to sting at Io the ox who's
destiny is to both seduce Zeus and pull the vehicle that carries the people out of the land of no
resources.]
Chorus: What else did Hera then devise against the ill-fated cow [Io]?
King: A gadfly that torments oxen and will not let them stop and rest.
Chorus: Yes — known as estrus [Gr. oistros] among the people of the Nile [So estrus, or monthly female fertility is the gadfly that torments the oxen that carry the leavers out of the land of no resources]
King: What? Did he drive her even as far as the Nile?
Chorus: Yes. And all your answers fit my purpose in questioning you.
King: Then Io went to Canopus, and even to Memphis.
Chorus: Yes. There Zeus touched [had sex with] her and begot his child, [the child of touch. So to touch a woman meant the opposite, to totally possess a woman by making her pregnant. Through this, we can understand that famous lyric, "come on now touch me babe, can't you see that I am not afraid. What was that promise that you made?" It is trading house symbolism about the oil embargo, and Zeus was ready to touch, or rather totally possess the world once again.]

King: What man, then, claims to be the calf of Zeus' cow?
Chorus: Epaphos, truly named from Zeus claiming touch.
King: And what children were born to Epaphos?
Chorus: A daughter, Libya/ Africa/ Carthage who reaps the harvest of earth's largest land.

King: What is the name of Libya's children?
Chorus: Belus, who had two sons, and was father to my father here.
King: Tell me, how do you name his wisdom?
Chorus: Danaus. He has a brother who also has 50 sons [from harem breeding].
King: Then don't hesitate to tell me his name too.
Chorus: [His name was] Aegyptus [Egyptus]. And since you now know the long story of our race, I beg you, act as its champion to these Greeks.
King: Certainly it seems that you belong from the earliest days to Greece. But how did you get the heart and will to leave your father's home? What stroke of bad fortune befell you? 327
Chorus: Dear King, human ills come in many colors.
On the bird of trouble, you will not find two feathers that are alike.
We were driven by our hatred of Mideast-style harem-breeding by uncommitted men.
Someone thought to run away, to sail to Greece
People bound to us by ancient ties of blood.
King: As suppliants to our gods, bearing
freshly gathered olive-branch wreathes.
Decked out with white wool. How can I help you?
Chorus: That we man not become the chattel property of Aegypt's sons [the Brothers].
King: Why? Why do you hate them? Or hold it wrong to marry them?
Chorus: What girl would buy a master from her own family?
[buy a master with her dowry. Dowries were expected in Greece
in the Classical Greece, the period of Gr. klastos=breaking]
King: Marriage within the family gives increase of strength.
Chorus: Yes, and if trouble comes, divorce is all to easy.
King: How then shall I honor your plea?
Chorus: When they demand our extradition, grant us asylum and refuse to give us up.
King: And get my people into a war? you are asking too much.
Chorus: Justice champions those who fight for her.
[Justice is a personified ideal like so many 'Greek' gods, muses, deities.]
King: True, but I wasn't involved with this matter from the beginning.
Chorus: Respect these gods, wreathed and celebrated, the rudder of your city.
King: I see this holy place shady with branches and tremble.
Chorus: Zeus, the suppliant's god is terrible in his anger.
Son of Paleo-chthon, king of Paleo-gaians/giants
[Gr. Chthon=earth. Son of 'old earth', king of 'old earth']
Listen to me with a friendly heart
Look upon me, as suppliant exile,
Fleeing this way and that,
like a cow chased by a wolf over the steep rocks,
Where, trusting in a herdsman's help,
She moos [like Io] to tell him of her sufferings.
King: I see all the feasting/ festival gods nodding in agreement
under the shade of their fresh cut branches.
Since blood unites you with our city,
May your cause bring us no harm
May no war from any hidden source,
break upon us unprepared
That is not what we seek.
Chorus 358: May Themis, the friend of suppliants,
dughter of Zeus who gives to each his due,
[Here Zeus looks like a god of karma]
See that our flight [from Egypt] is harmless
Old in knowledge, learn from the later born
If you respect the suppliant,
The sacrifice you pay will be the best
That a man of pure life can offer
On the gracious altars of the gods.
King: The hearth you sit at is not in my house.
And if the Greek State is wrong in this matter,
All of Greece will be responsible for correcting the situation.
Therefore, I will make no pledge until I have brought
This issue before a full council with my citizens.
Chorus: But as sovereign king, you control your country's altar and hearth
You are the state and the people, and you fear no vote.
By your mere nod, you as monarch decide any issue without guilt:
[Here is a Brotherly gazette showing one reason why the parasite like monarchs so much.]
King: Guilt may fall on others. But I don't know how I can assist you without risk.
And again, [I agree that] to ignore such an appeal shows an ungracious heart.
But what can I do? Where do I turn? I fear either to act, or not act,
and so I leave events take their own course.
[How many times has the parasite used these words to convince their ignorant figureheads to delay
action until the trap had sprung closed.]
Chorus: Beware the watchful eye of Heaven
Watching over our mortal suffering,
Watching when men sit in vain at their neighbor's hearth,
Denied their just and lawful redress [= the requirement of giving help]
Zeus' anger for those who scorn suppliants
will remain and it will not be softened
by tears of the man on which this obligation falls.
King: If by your country's laws, the sons of Egypt
Are your masters, since they claim to be your next of kin,
Who could oppose their plea?
By your own laws you must be tried
And prove that these men have no right over you.
Chorus: Right or wrong, I won't be a man's chattel won by violence [or threat].
I will continue fleeing from this cruel and arrogant rape
As far as the stars stretch over the earth. [I just ask that you]
Judge as the gods would approve and make Justice your ally
King: To judge is no easy matter;
Please don't try to chose me as a judge.  
I have said already, though I am a monarch,  
I cannot act in your case without my people.  
If something goes wrong, I don't want my citizens ever saying to me, 'You harmed Greece to help foreigners.'  

**Chorus:**  Great Zeus, your ancestor and ours,  
Sets up his finely-balanced scale.  
Looks on both sides, and truly deals  
Evil to the evil, blessings to the good.  
Since all is now poised impartially,  
Why fear to perform justice in my cause?  
[Again we see Zeus as god of karma]  

**King:**  deep and careful scrutiny is needed  
A searching eye, like divers scouring the ocean floor  
[This idiom was obviously shoe-horned in.  But why work it in?  Who benefits from it?  To me it looks like the parasite shut down the Greek fishing industry and was saying 'all fished out' just like it is doing today.]  
so this problem can be happily concluded  
Without reprisal attacks, war and plunder striking us  
Or that we surrender suppliants from the altars of our god’s.  
Brining the ruinous spirit of Vengeance, to plague our lives,  
Vengeance, who never, even in death, lets go his prey.  
Is it not clear that we must think carefully, or perish?  

**Chorus 425:**  Think of justice and beware the anger of Zeus.  
Help us as your religion instructs, all powerful King of Greece.  
Don’t betray refugees driven from their homes by evil men.  
Don’t let me be dragged away from this shrine of the gods.  
And know the intent of these men, for it is wicked pleasure.  
Never allow your suppliants to be led around like horses  
Lead by the bridle away from sacred places, in defiance of justice.  
Hands grabbing/groping the rich softness of my clothing.  
Know that your decision, whether for or against us  
Remains for your descendants and your house [of state]  
Whatever your action towards us, good or ill, such will be their destiny.  
Think well: This is the justice of Zeus, and it must prevail.  
[Note how the following two underlined bits of dangerous seas propaganda is shoehorned into the play]  

**King 441:**  I have considered carefully,  
and here is the rock I am stranded on:  
Both courses of action lead inevitably to war.  
[Either the Greeks face the wrath of the Egyptians, or they face the fearsome wrath of Zeus.  
And notice how the parasite frames issues of war.]  
That fact is like a boat’s [springy] hull boards  
bound with rope and winch, ready to be nailed fast  
Nowhere do I see a safe untroubled harbor  
When costly goods are jettisoned in a storm.  
More goods may come by the grace of Zeus,  
Who grants people an increase of wealth.  
And fill instead another, larger ship with freight.  
[note the lack of transition here.]  
So when the tongue’s arrows have been untimely aimed  
Words may enchant/incant/sing-to the offended soul.  
But to truly prevent the shedding of blood by kin,  
Sacrifice must be made with prayer.
and many victims must fall to many gods, to keep the curse at bay. 
In truth I have entered this dispute to my own ruin; 
but in foretelling ruin— I choose ignorance rather than knowledge, 
may good fortune prove me wrong.

**Chorus:** I have said much and move your pity, but one last word.

**King:** Speak if you wish, I am listening carefully

**Chorus:** We have sashes and rope-belts that we tie around our waist.

**King:** What of it? Are they not proper women's clothing?

**Chorus:** I tell you, they will provide adequate means.

**King:** Unless you pledge your faithful word to all of us.

**Chorus:** Well, what of your rope belts? adequate means for what?

**Chorus:** To decorate this shrine with dreadful hanging ornaments.

**King:** You speak in riddles. Tell me plainly what you mean.

**Chorus:** We will hang ourselves in this holy shrine.

**King:** Hang? That word falls like a whip's lash on my heart.

**Chorus:** Your eyes are open now. I have made you see the truth.

**King:** Yes, I see overwhelming troubles everywhere.
Disasters press upon me like a flooded river.

*Here I am launched upon a deep and dangerous sea.*

*Where ruin lurks and no safe harbor is in sight.*

*Should I fail to secure for you the help you ask,*

*You threaten us with pollution beyond reckoning.*

*[How remarkable it was that people from the Mideast could go to Greece, walk into a temple and fall on their swords.
And when this happened, the Greeks would consider it a horrible pollution of their standing with the gods.]*

*Or if I take a stand against your cousins, the sons of Egypt,*

*Fighting the matter out, It is ultimately an awful price to pay.*

*That men, should soak the earth in blood for the sake of some women.*

*Yet Zeus protects the suppliant, and I must fear his anger,*

*which of all things should be most feared here.*

**Go quick old Danaus.**

*gather up suppliant branches like your daughters hold.*

*Place them on other alters of the Greek gods,*

*So that the evidence of this appeal can be seen by all our citizens.*

*But don't say a word about me. All citizens love to find fault with government.*

*It may be some will see these tokens [the olive branches] and be stirred to take pity*

*[While others will feel] indignation at these arrogant men,*

*And Greece grant more readily your plea for help.*

*Weakness wakes generosity in every heart.*

*[You are reading a Mideast tactics guide]*

**Danaus:** What we prize more than many other things is this,

to have found a friend who feels for us and fears the gods.

*But please send some of your Greeks with me as guides and escorts.*

*So I may find the altars in your town's temples, and on your fortress walls.*

*And so we can pass safely walk around in your streets.*

*[Get the king to send some of his men to guide you around and introduce yo]*

*Get them to show you sensitive areas so you can be seen to have the king's trust.*

*And if it doesn't work, you will at least gain some valuable knowledge for future attacks, attacks that might not come for decades.]*

*Now my dress and physical characteristics both betray me as a foreigner.*

*The Nile breeds a race different from that of In•achus*
Caution is best. Rashness may quickly lead to fear.
Men before now have killed their own friends in ignorance.

**King:** That is sound advice. Go with him men.
Conduct him to the city's shrines and sanctuaries of the gods.
And don't stand talking at street-corners talking about this sailor.
You are guiding a suppliant around the temples.

<Danaus escorted by the King's bodyguard goes off in the direction of Argos, Greece>

**Chorus:** Our father [Danaus] is doing our bidding, let him go.
But what shall we do? How can we help things along?

**King:** Leave your wreaths here, to show your need before the gods.
**Chorus:** See, we obey you.

**King:** Move now to this grove.

**Chorus:** How can a grove give sanctuary?

**King:** I will not cast you out to be prey for scavenging carrion birds.

**Chorus:** What then? As prey to men more cruel than deadly serpents?

**King:** You have had kind words for me: Yours should be courteous.

**Chorus:** Are you surprised if terror breeds discourtesy?

**King:** Terror should be outweighed by reverence for a king.

[Always be courteous and respectful to the man who is helping you to get asylum in the land of the host.
Revere him, make him happy to help you]

**Chorus 515:** O king, cheer and help us with both word and deed.

**King:** Be sure your father [Danaus] will not leave you for too long.
Meanwhile, I will go and assemble my countrymen, so I can make Greece you friend.
I'll also tell your father what is best to say.

[Here the king becomes the ally of the latest crop of Mideast refugees. Reader, note how this process is over 2,500 years old.]

Wait here, and beg our country's gods to grant you all your heart desires.
I'll go and take care of things as I have said.
And may persuasion [oratory] and success result from my words

<Exit the king Pelasgus and his body guards>

[Note the formula of the following 'Greek' prayer.]

**Chorus:** O King of Kings, most blessed of the blessed.
Most supreme of all supreme powers, living in eternal bliss.
Hear us and be persuaded to grant this our prayer.

Crush the male arrogance you justly hate;

[Here in classical times, the period of Gr. klastos=breaking.
we see the ancient 'Greek' media being used to feminize Greece.
The song remains the same today, in the way the media is being used to feminize and homo•sexual•ize western society. For example, the line from the recent Babysitter film, 'You're as queer as a football bat, and that's totally ok."

Sink the pursuing Fury with all its swarthy [Egyptian] oarsmen
deep into the storm-tossed purple sea.

[blue water + red blood = purple seas]
Look with favor on our ancient race, and our [female] gender,
And recall the old and tender legend you all love [the golden oldie]
About the grandmother of us suppliants, Io who Zeus touched
Zeus, whom we claim as our progenitor and creator.
And through this claim make Argos our ancestral home.
I have left Egypt and come to these meadows
Where our grandmother stood long ago.
Where she grazed among flowers under a watchful eye.
I was from here that Io, whipped by the gadfly into madness
Fled and passed through many tribes of men.
Until she crossed over the cleaving strait that divides Europe from Asia [at the Dardanelles/ Istanbul]. 546
Then she fled through the land of Asia
Here we read how Io left Greece and went to Egypt while the Suppliants left Egypt and went to Greece.
Here it seems that someone is blurring away an old legend about the Mideast's ongoing and eternal diaspora.
Gr. dia= across, or through + Gr. Gr. sperein = to sow or scatter ]
From the sheep-clipped side of the mountains of Phrygia [Central Turkey] She reached where the Mysian [near Istanbul] realm of Teuthras lies and hurried through the narrow valleys of Lydia [west coast of Turkey].
Then over the Cilician and Pamphylian hills [both in Southern Turkey].
Over every flowing streams, and then on to Aphrodite's fertile shore
[Aphrodite = the goddess of sea born goodies given to inspire romantic love.
This is a reference to the factories of the Levant, the same area that made Damascus steel.]
The land of garnered [stored] wheat and wealth
    Still frantically fleeing before the sting of the winged ox drover,
She came to fertile Egypt, Zeus' garden [of eating, breadbasket]
A meadowland nourished by melting snows, and ravaged by the Typhoon/ whirlwind.
[Egypt seldom suffered from the same droughts as the Mediterranean because its water, thanks to the Long Nile, came from a completely different region, a tropical region in central Africa. Also, apparently, tornados/ typhoons were said to have plagued Egypt causing periodic shortages of Egyptian grain.] 
To the waters of the Nile, which no disease my touch;
[You see, Greece and Rome suffered terribly from crop plagues which made Egyptian a lifesaver, and a hugely expensive life-saver when tornados were plaguing Egypt.]
Still crazed with exhaustion and misfortune, damaged by the blasting pangs of Hera's goad. 
[Note how the ox is exhausted at the end of her inverted journey out of the land of no resources. It was for lack of food that they had to beat her with a thorny goad — To keep her moving.]
And the men who lived within Egypt in those days,
Saw a sight both strange and terrifying
A wild two-natured creature, half woman and half animal.
And they were speechless about this prodigy.
[writing nothing down about it. This sound like propaganda explaining the giant Sphinx statue of Cairo]
But they pitied the misery of her wide wanderings and the pang of the whirling sting [of the Gadfly or Jid•eff•ali] who so tortured her, [her, Io, the oxen who pulled the carts of the people leaving the land of no resources.]
It is Zeus, who rules [the world] in sole and endless power.
Zeus with tender strength, Breathing on Io the breath of godhead, bringing her rest;
And in resting, her full grief falls in the form of tears
And she receives in her body, the 'freight of Zeus'
[Io is pregnant with both harem spawn on her way out of the land of no resources.]
And she gave birth to a flawless child.
And her child had a long life and all prosperity. 
Therefore the whole life-giving land of Egypt cries out, King of the gods, Zeus, you are our father
Your own touch ("touch") planted our stock.
Let your heart turn to memory, great maker
Zeus all blessed, giver of happiness
You on your throne obey no higher command
Yours is not mere delegated authority.
You do not bow to the will of anyone above you.
Whatever purpose your mind gives birth to,
your power can hasten to birth and to fulfillment.
You speak and it is done.

<Re-enter Danaus>

Danaus: Good news, my children. The Greeks in full assembly
have reached a final decision, and it is in our favor.
Chorus: Welcome, my father, dearest of all messengers.
Please tell us what their decision says.
What action is laid down by the prevailing vote?

Danaus 607: The Greeks have decided — And without dispute,
with one clear voice that made my old heart young again;
Why, in fact, the air was thick with the right hands of the whole city.
Their decision was that: We are to live in Argos as free,
inviolate guests, promised security from mortal malice.
Neither Greek nor foreigner can touch us.
Should our enemies use force on us, any male citizen
That does not come to our aid, may suffer loss of civic rights and banishment.
so eloquently King Pelasgus spoke for us, warning his people thus:
'If we reject them, there will rise to threaten us a twofold pollution,
like an insatiable evil-spirit, gorging on ruin.
Do not feed the future vengeance and wrath of the suppliant's god.'
At this, the Greeks hurried to raise their hands and voted as I said.
The [puppet] king used every suitable and persuasive trick of the orators art,
and Zeus brought the issue to a successful conclusion.

Chorus: Come, now, let us say a prayer for the men of Greece.
That the good deed they have done for us today will
be rewarded by good [in the future for them]. May
Zeus, the friend [patron saint] of strangers and travelers [and Mideast traders],
look upon and fulfill the grateful vows offered by strangers for their hosts.
And that our words may attain their desired end
[Note the formulaic legalistic nature of the prayer]
Now hear my voice, you gods of heavenly birth
While I pour out these offerings [of expensive Mideast sacraments]
And pray that flames never devour this Pelasgian city
[my how insincere this seems]
Nor allow lustful Ares [god of war] raise his joyless clamor.
Ares who harvests fields of men where others sowed crops.
For the Greeks took pity on us and cast their votes in kindness.
They respect the suppliants of Zeus, this sad and pitiful flock.
Voting to support the cause of these women
and reject the cause of [those dreadful Egyptian] men.
They were mindful of Zeus' anger, which avenges and fulfills.
Which nobody can fight against 648
Which no house could endure having
As an evil bird [omen] upon its roof defiling it
Like an visiting apparition loaded with disaster.
[Here is why fearsome and vindictive gods exist,
It is so they can be made use of.]
So Greece respects the bonds of blood
and the suppliants attends the pure shrine of Zeus
Therefore their altars shall be deemed clean
And their offerings acceptable to the gods.
[more formula below]
So from my lips, hallowed by these wreathes
Let eager prayer take wing
That plague may never strip Greece of its men
Nor civil war stain her soil, with Greek blood shed by Greeks
Let her flower of youth grow up un-plucked
That not Ares, Aphrodite's lover and man's destroyer
never cut them off in their prime.
[Aphrodite was the goddess of sexual love, she was borne by the foam/sea in the form of Mideast trinkets. She had this magical girdle (jewelry/ clothing) that made everyone fall in love with the wearer. She married Hephaestus the Greek blacksmith god of weapons and armor that became Ares in Roman times. Ares was impetuous, drunken, and quarrelsome. And this should help everyone understand what war really is.]
Let the council-seats of their old men
Be graced with venerable [white] beards
Thus let their city be well-governed
[This is propaganda about getting the host to elect men who are too old to lead.]
While they pay due reverence to Zeus
The God of Strangers and Travelers
Who establishes Right by immemorial [eternal] law
We pray that the crops of the earth
May without fail bring forth their kind
[more insincere prayers]
And that Artemis of the arrows
May bless their women in childbirth
[even though the suppliants will be sabre-taging both among their new neighbors]
May murder and devastation
Never come to tear this city apart
[more insincere prayers]
Or put a sword in the hand of Ares, father of tears
Or banish dancing and music
without the shout of civil war
[Mr. P needs the song and dance. He has to keep the slaves singing and dancing, so they are not thinking and talking.]
May plague, that melancholy swarm 684
Settle far from the homes of the Greeks
And Apollo look kindly on all their youth.
[more insincere prayers]
May Zeus make their soil fertile
And yield the fruit due of each crop in its season
[more insincere prayers]
May herds grazing the fields breed in abundance.
And the people prosper in all things thanks to the gods.
May singers chant songs of piety at their altars
While from pure lips rise the voice wedded to the citharra/ guitar string
[Here it gets impossible to deny]
May their law-makers holding lifelong office,
whose power rules the State, watch over the people with wise forethought and careful deliberation. May they grant foreigners in their city The right to create legally binding contracts Before swords are drawn and harm inflicted. And may they always honor the [Mideast] gods who maintain their country Honor them with the [costly] ritual they learned from their forefathers, on their own soil [the rituals slowly inserted and bent by the eternal struggle of the parasitic land of no resources.] With bearing of laurel boughs and sacrifice of oxen For the law of reverence to parents This duty is written third in the laws of Justice, which all must honor. [I wonder what #1 and #2 are.] Danaus: Dear children, I commend your wise and pious prayers. Now listen, and do not tremble in fear when you hear from me sudden unwelcome news. From this suppliant seat, my look-out post, I see a ship, its sail is beyond question Egyptian. 715 The prow, with eyes that scan its forward path, the rudder at the back. [The eyes symbolize Argus' or the peacock's eyes, always on the lookout for the greater cause of Mideast Inc.] … Now I see men on board, dark limbs against their white clothing. Now other ships are in full sight, a whole fleet. The leading vessel close to land has dropped its sails and sweeps its oars… [The Ancients oddly used both oars and sails at sea.] Those men are trying to lay their hands on you, their property, but no, That shall not happen, have no fear of them. Danaus: My children, the Argives ratified their firm decree. Courage, then, they will fight for you, I am sure of it. Chorus: Egypt's sons are mad with lust and recklessness. They are greedy for battle. You know I speak the truth. Their ships are stoutly timbered, Their prows are of shining metal, [beaks for ramming other ships] they have aimed at us and found us, and dark-skinned thousands are behind them. 745 [Later an Egyptian herald and some men come for the suppliants and the Greek king refuses to release them.] Egyptian herald 930: So that I can present an accurate account, clear in every detail as a herald should, tell me: My masters sent me for these women, their own cousins. Who shall I say forced me to return empty handed? Not that this matter calls for courts or witnesses. The judge Ares [god of war], decides such causes, not with damages or money, but with a heavy toll of fallen men, and limbs cut off in bloody death. but with a heavy toll of limbs cut off and men fallen in bloody death. King: [to the suppliants] Here in Greece, you may choose to live with others in large houses, or if you prefer, alone in single dwellings. Pick one out free of cost. Whatever suits and pleases you best. Danaus: And write this down in your memory. To my many lessons, add one more: The character of an unknown company is shown by time. Against an alien, every man has slander." 994-the end

Aeschylus Persians
What a horrible bit of history this is. Here is the story of how in 480BC, Xerxes (pronounced 'Kirk', like how Gr. XP is pronounced chi-rho) led a "million" man army into a total slaughter against the Athenians who despised them.

Here it is important to see the Greeks as just an early people who settled near the exit of the land of no resources and adopted the ways of the host part of humanity. This was very damaging for the ways of the parasite and a great famine ensued in the Mideast. In response, Mideast Inc. staged this great slaughter of a war and got rid of all its men of fighting age and set the entire army up for a suicide attack — to purge itself of many men and call it a war. Then the Brothers had all the women for their harems, or so they gloated.

**Aeschylus Persians 12**

"The flower of Asian youth left home;  
And nobody by land or sea, brings us word of them...  
The Persian force flowed westward  
Soldiers, marching in the stiff ranks of war  
And seamen in ships by the thousands,  
Captains of Persian valor, servants of the Great King"

**Aeschylus Persians 30**

"Next from the Nile, that vast and fecund river.
[This appears to be Roman era propaganda because the Romans thought they were dependent on 'Egyptian' grain. The Athenians knew their grain from from Ukraine.]  
There gathered still others [men to wage war]...  
… And Arsames, ruler of holy Memphis;  
And ariomardus, lawgiver of ancient Thebes  
[so 'everyone' was taking part in the invasion]  
And lastly, those skillful oarsmen  
The numberless Egyptian marsh/ swamp/ s•one•peh dwellers, filled the roll.  
[The guys who never got their wings to see the big picture from high up. These filled the rolls of those who went off to war.]  
And a great number of soft-skinned Lydians  
[Lydia = Turkey, soft-skinned = haremi]  
Marched with the rest,  
Comprising the entire mainland tribes  
Whose zeal was inspired by their generals  
Arc•teus and Mith•ro•gates  
[Arct = rule+ teus = you, and Mythour G•a•te•s]  
Along with the gold of Sardis  
[western Turkey, 120 km from where King Midas lived. This was a paid mercenary army.]  
…The men of sacred Mt. Tmolus  
[Timo•al•us, Gr. timo- = honor, time, time honored]  
Bold Tharybis and Mardon...  
From Babylon the golden ones,  
[These are the G•olden race.]  
Like a flood from joined rivers,  
More varied hoards appeared  
Sailors who trusted in timber  
Archers whose valiant fingers  
Draw arrows to their ear [and fire westward ho]  
From every realm of Asia [and the Mideast]  
The East in arms pours forward [as a giant horde]  
The king's dreaded word is spoken [by all]  
And a million sabers hear them.  
[Sabres are heavy cumbersome single-edged and sabre-taged weapons that are almost completely
ineffective against well trained men with shields using short double edged stabbing swords. So an attacking force of a million sabers attacked Greece and died.]

Such was the flowering of men,
The pride of Persian [Mideast] valor
That we saw march away.
For everyone in the land that nursed them
Now grieves with ardent longing
[L. Adere=to burn with passion or enthusiasm,
so ardn't = no longer burning]
And counts every empty day
That quakes their hearts,
and lengthens a long delay.
… the king led his destroying ranks

Over the straits to the land of neighboring Europe
Crossing Hellen's channel with a floating bridge [a pontus of pontoons, bridging the Hellen's•Pontus, the Greek•Bridge for those leaving and the gates of hell for those returning] — A ribbon of lashed timbers and nailed planks yoking the [Black] sea's neck with a bridge of boats.
[There was always a current here. What a huge structure this would have to be. No, with so many boats, they might as well just ferry everyone across. Why not just say that? Why not say that amphibious attacks are feasible? Why invent the story about the 37 elephants? Well, going into the 2nd punic war, we see Rome launching an amphibious attack led by general Scipio Africanus or general Africa Ship. How is that for an impersonization? So the story of the bridge is Arab propaganda, and Mideast Inc. once struggled to cover up the idea of amphibious attacks.]

Thus in one impetuous leap, the Great King
[Impetuous= done quickly without enough thought]
Launched this prodigious flock of his
In two thrusts, one by land and one sea
Against the rest of the earth; his resolve made bold
By the fierce fidelity of all his commanders;
Himself the peer of gods, whose race was sown in gold."
[The commanders regarded their Admiral Xerxes or Admiral Kirk as an infallible god and dared not say anything opposed to his will.]

Aeschylus Persians 97
[This is the tale of when Xerxes (pronounced 'Kirk') lead a huge number of mideast men into a total slaughter against the Greeks in around 480 BC.]
"The gods work their will with winding plans
And no mortal man can elude immortal guile
[After all.] where is he whose nimble [mental] leap
easily clears the enclosing net [matrix]?
Delusion's smooth flattering smile
merely leads to where her trap is set
There men pay their debt to mortality
Doom catches what death will keep."

Aeschylus Persians 102
"The storm wind, howling shrill,
Whips the sea's broad channels white"

Aeschylus Persians 393:
[Salamis Island is no more than a few miles from the Athenian port of Piraeus, so the Greeks charged into battle at full strength. The Persian forces in contrast had come hundreds of miles. So while the Athenians slept in their own beds the night before and then rowed perhaps 10 or 15 km, a pretty optimal warm-up
really to meet the Persian forces. The Persians had no reason to attack the Athenian stronghold directly, they were set up to fail.]

"The Greeks charged into battle with courageous hearts.
Loud trumpet fired their ranks along.
[The movements of the Greek side were centrally commanded.]

Their frothy oars moved as one in pulses,
beating the salt waves to the cry of the boatswain
[boat-swayin cap•say'in cap•tain].
Soon their entire fleet heaved into view in precise order
[exactly as planned and strategized]

Their right wing arrived first.
[to open up the vulnerable Persian flank/side]
Next came the main array.
[to attack the Persians from their weak side]
At that moment a great cry began to strike our ears.
'Forward sons of Greece!
Fight for the liberty of your nation!
Fight for the liberty of your wives and children.
Fight for your ancestors and your gods.
Everything is at stake now, fight!"

[Given the immense size of the invasion force, the Greeks were fighting a battle for their lives, so they fought without restraint. War-ready free men fighting unrestrained wars are something the parasite generally looses to… unless it has some dirty trick up its wizardly sleeve, like a new sort of plague, or if it can make the host civilization weak through a couple generations of prosperity, as it did in both Athens and Rome.

The recent film 300 depicts the power of war ready free men fighting for their free country's survival. Besides being homo-tropic propaganda, is an internal cautionary tale about the power of a tiny force of three 10x10 Spartan phalanxes. In 490BC, if the legends are true, these men fought a suicide mission to hold back the entire "Million-man" invasion force — an entire generation of Mideast leavers at a narrow pass. They gave the Greeks time to mobilize and slaughter the invading Mideast horde ruled by the Persian Emperor Darius I.

It is worth noting that the 2nd invasion came only 10 years after the first. See, all the good men died in the first war, so there was nobody to stand up to the Brothers when they drafted every single man over 13. This is how they eliminated all the excess population. I mean, look at the timing. This is right when Greece came into its heyday in the early 400s BC. Clearly the parasite civilization with nothing but its awful location lost control of its monopoly over the high seas. One way or another there would be a crisis. Either all the men died quickly in war, or there would be a grinding cannibalistic famine complete with real flesh eating zombies. The young women and children were mostly sold into sex slavery or killed and dried into jerkey or G•our•key

It should also be pointed out that Greece's freedom caused this slaughter, at least in the upside-down vision of the parasite. This is why Mideast Inc. hates democracy so much].

**Aeschylus Persians 405:**

"All at once the ships began ramming
One another with their bronze beaks.
First a Greek ship charged and chopped off
the whole back of a Phoenician galley

[This is the first of 4 mentions of bronze beaks in this play. These giant ship-borne spear-tips were a sort of keel extension and they projected a couple meters out from the tip of the Greek war ships. In order to be strong and pointed, and firmly attach to the Greek ship, the relatively soft bronze was probably quite heavy. So these beaks probably sank to the bottom of the ocean a great deal. And if tin to make bronze was monopolized by Mideast Inc. then these beaks were probably quite expensive this expensive bronze was frequently lost at sea.]
Then charge followed charge...
And our Persian fleet withstood them. But soon,
In that narrow straight, our ships became jammed up.

they rammed each other with their bronze beaks
The sea was hidden, carpeted with wrecks, and dead men,
And all the shores and reefs were full of corpses.
Then every ship we had broke rank and rowed for their lives.
The Greeks grabbed fragments of wrecks and broken oars
Beating and stabbing our men as fishermen kill netted fish
This until night and darkness hid the scene.
The whole ocean was full of shrieks and dying groans.
If I spoke for a week, I could not re-tell all that day's agony.
Never before in one day has such a vast number of men died.
Alas, what a huge, ocean-full of disaster this was for Persia
and every eastern race [except one].
The flower of Persian noble and gentle [gentle] blood,
the youth and valor of our choice nobility were sunk
into the mire of ignominious [nameless] death.

... How did they die?
It was opposite Salamis where there is an island, useless for anchorage, where Pan treads along the beach. [So the Persians could not anchor and

Pan is the god of flocks herds and stampedes. PAN is also the root of the word PANIC. Evidently the sabre-armed, or sabre-taged Persian forces panicked when confronted with famously well-trained Greek hoplite forces. This was after all only 10 years after the battle of Marathon, so the #1 'sport' of the day was military training. So, not only were the Greeks using better equipment and tactics, but they were all very well trained.
It is notable that there was a town called Eleusis, opposite Salamis and about marathon distance from Athens. Gr. Elusion (pedion) = (plane) of the blessed, and this was the Greek Heaven. This is the place where war heroes were sent after they died valiantly in combat. Elusion incidentally in ancient Greek was pronounced like illusion] There emperor/ commander Xerxes [pronounced Kirk, same as how XP is pronounced as chi-rho] sent them, so that when the enemy/ Greeks, jumped out of their ships, and were struggling to the island's beach, the Persian forces might easily cut them down, and rescue Persian crews from drowning in the sea: Fatal misjudgment! ... The Greeks... came in and ... surrounded the entire island. ... [oh] the depth of horror Xerxes [Kirk] saw... from the high ground on which he sat, where he could clearly watch his whole force [being slaughtered, just like in that Lucretius quote]. He cried loudly and tore at his clothing, weeping. He quickly dismissed his army, hastening them to a disorderly [panicked] flight. ... what malign Power so deceived our Persian hopes? [malign power? Deceived?] My son, marched on Athens for the sweet taste of revenge, but found it bitter. Those who died before at Marathon were not enough. Xerxes has won for us, not vengeance but a world of suffering. ...

[See, while the Brothers definitely want to eliminate their own cousins blocking the exits, be they the Greeks further out or the Persians closer to home. These people are the main restriction of their ability to have more children and advance their little part of the human race.]

Aeschylus Persians 537
"Now countless [Mideast] women share one grief. They tear their veils [vellums/membranes] in two with their soft fair hands. They wet their folded bosoms [cleavage] with tears like flowing rivers. And fresh young brides are turned out from their silken beds of youth and pleasure and soft luxury. With tender sighs they cry for their young husbands taken from them. This while grief and hunger eat at their hearts. With them, we join in mourning the fate of those departed. And we hear the accusing groan that now rises from every Asian land laid bare of men. Who led them, but [Emperor] Xerxes [pronounced Kirk] Who sealed their death, but Xerxes [the figurehead escape-goat]? Whose error sent our all to sail in
ships, and lost our all, but Xerxes?" [See, emperor/ commander Kirk gets all the blame and the wise guy harem breeders fortified with the wisdom of the ages get all the women and hundreds of kids. If they produce dumb kids, they are pushed out to become ordinary Middle Eastern people, Persians 'Br•zoins'. If they are smart, they get indoctrinated to various degrees in the ways of the Brotherhood. If they are particularly useful to the cause de•ex•pull, the devil's cause, then they get to have lots of harem brats of their own with the best of the new widows. This is Arabs Inc.]

The chosen ones repeatedly kill off the unchosen ones. They want you gone most of all, because these are the biggest impediment to cranking up the Arabian son factories.

**Aeschylus Persians 558:**
"Seamen and landsmen alike
Put their trust in hulks
With canvas wings and sea-blue eyes.
Ships carried them from from home,
And ships at last destroyed them.
Ships beaked with death 3
And handled by Ionians"

[Sea-bue eyes are the eyes still at the bow of many Mediterranean ships, a sign of the Mideast's big brother, or peacock watching everything. A hulk is an old ship stripped of fittings and permanently moored. It is also a large unwieldy boat or object. Canvas wings=sails. Beaked with death refers to the bronze points that the ships of the day put on the below-water "keel-extensions". They would ram into the side of an enemy ship and break the wooden boards causing the ship to sink. The sailors that could not swim well dies on their own. Those who could swim were easy prey for Greeks with spears and clubs.

Io•nee'uns = Io•child of•people, the people leaving Arabia by ox-cart.]

**Aeschylus Persians 583:**
"Persia [Arabia] lost its sway over all of Asia. They have stopped paying tribute [Arabia], on their king's command. And they no longer bow their faces to the earth in homage. For the [figurehead] king's power is now lost and vanished. Fear shall no longer bridle speech. And uncurbed, even the common man will prattle about about freedom. For the yoke of State lies broken on the bloody beach and fields of Salamis."

**Aeschylus Persians 729:**
[Darius = The Ghost of Darius, the father of Xerxes]
"Darius: Is the whole Persian army killed to the last man?
Atossa: Such is the desolation for which Basra mourns.
Darius: A noble army lost, the safeguard of our land.
Atossa: And every Afghani, all their flower of youth, is gone.
Darius: O wretched sons, to lose so fine an allied force."

[For the sake of understanding, I substituted the modern names here: Basra for Susa in Iraq and Afghanistan for Bactria.]

Here we see how when the Greeks were fighting the Persians it is the entire Mideast against the entire outside world — but mostly that part of the world that sticks up the most, It is the same battle we are fighting today. ]

**Aeschylus Persians 741:**
"Darius: How quickly old prophecies were fulfilled
Within one generation, Zeus struck.
I thought his oracles would happen
Far in the future, but they fell upon my son
For good or bad, the heavens
Do act in concert with the will of men
Now a spring of griefs has opened
And is flowing through my entire house
And my son, in his youthful recklessness
Not knowing the ways of the gods
Has been the cause of everything
He hoped to stop that holy stream
The Bosporus and bind the Hellespont
[Bos•porous and Hellen's•pontus, or greek bridge]
In fetters like a slave. He would wrest [reinterpret] Nature,
Turning sea into land, manacling a strait with iron,
To make a highway for his troops.
He in his mortal folly tried to outsmart
The immortal gods, even Poseidon.
[God of earthquakes, tsunamis and sudden regional downfalls]
What madness possessed him?
Now my hard-won wealth, I fear,
Will fall prey to the first plunderer. …
Hence this total and unforgettable disaster
Such desolation never before made
On Persian lands, since Zeus first commanded
That one man, holding throne and scepter
Should rule over all of Asia's pastured lands"
[pastured lands as opposed to the desert. Here we see the Mideast as having one ruler in addition to one overarching plan. Here we see that far from being disorganized, the Mideast is the most unified nation/empire on earth.]

Aeschylus Persians 919:
"Chorus: Alas for Persia's honored name
Alas for all that noble hoard,
The flower of manhood, the pride of Asia,
By gods condemned to shameful deaths
Our land grieves the men she bore
Slaughtered for Xerxes, who has fed
Hell's hungry jaws with Persian dead
Lords of the bow, their country's pride,
They followed the dark road and died
A thousand thousand are no more.
Alas, alas, our country's king
That strength in which we placed our trust
Broken before a Greek sword
Has bent his knee and bitten the dust.
Xerxes: behold me, theme for sorrow
A loathed and piteous outcast
Born to destroy my own race."

Aeschylus Persians 950:
"Greece, strong in her bronze beaked warships,
Devastated us, but Ares [god of war] helped her more
To reap the bloody harvest of that accursed shore."

Aeschylus Persians 986:
"And your most trusted servant
Who numbered all your armies,
Batanochus' son, Al•pistus
[Satan•ochus and Al•peh•us•tus]
Is he among the lost?"

Aeschylus Persians 1002:
"They all were Persia's leaders;
And all have met their end.
Their cruel, nameless end.
My broken hear and tears that flow forever
Oh unsought stroke of Heaven
Clear as the cruel anger
That barbs a Fury's glance
An age will not unfasten
The chains of this mischance."

Hercules' 10th labor and walking off into the sunset
His 10th labor was driving off the "cattle" (harem spawn) of Geryon who lived on the island of Erythea (Arabia). Hercules drove them through Iberia, Gaul, over the Alps, and into Italy. Geryon is supposedly 'the red glow of the sunset' and he supposedly dwelt on the island of 'Erythea, which was sometimes said to be in the remote west, beyond the Pillars of Hercules — although this location may simply be where the children go when they walk off into the sunset.

Pausanias, Description of Greece 1.32
"Near Marathon... there is a little temple of Nemesis, the god most inexorably opposed to those who are presumptuous. It is thought that her anger fell on the Persian barbarians who landed at Marathon. They arrogantly supposed that nothing could stop them from taking Athens, as it if were something already finished, they brought a slab of Parrian marble [bar•pull] to use in sculpting a trophy. Phidias turned it into a statue of Nemesis."

Polybius 3.32
"The vastness of the forces employed in the attack of King Xerxes of Persia against Greece [in 480BC] cast the shadow of a terrible danger over Greek society. The stakes for which the Greeks were called upon to fight were freedom or enslavement. And the fact that the Greek communities in Asia [Turkey and the Mideast] had already been [defeated and] sold into slavery created a presumption in everyone's mind that the communities in mainland Greece itself would experience the same fate. [So the Greeks fought very hard.]

The attack, however, had an amazing outcome that was totally unexpected. The Greeks, [and their form of government, after annihilating the invading horde from the land of no resources] found themselves not only free from danger but glorious and much honored [by the whole world]. As well, every Greek community [suddenly] became so rich that the whole world was astonished at the completeness with which the situation had been reversed. In the following half century, Greece made huge strides in prosperity. During this period the effects of the new affluence showed themselves in the progress of the arts, and artists as great as any recorded in History, including the sculptor Phidias, flourished at the time. [His colossus or co•al•os•us statue of Zeus was one of the Seven wonders of the ancient world] There was an equally outstanding advance in the intellectual field. [The garbage programming of] Philosophy and oratory were singled out for special honor throughout the Hellenic [Greek] world and particularly in Athens. In philosophy, there was the school of So•crates, Plato and Aristotle. In public speaking there were such figures as Pericles, Iso•crates and Isocrates' pupils. These were balanced by men of action with great military reputations, like Miltiades, Themistocles, Aristides, Cimon, Myronides and a long array of other names too numerous to mention. In the forefront of all, Athens [America's predecessor] achieved such triumphs of glory and bravery that her name won almost worldwide renown. She increased her ascendency to such a point that, with her own resources, unsupported by the Spartans and Peloponnesians, she broke the resistance of powerful Persian forces on land and sea and so humbled
the pride of the famous Persian Empire that she compelled it to liberate by treaty all the communities in Asia."

Section-7: Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe

Aristophanes (d. 385BC), Clouds 618
"Strepsaides: Have you seen that stone the druggists sell – the beautiful transparent one you can light fires with?
Socrates: You mean the glass?
Strepsaides: That's right. Well suppose when the clerk was entering the case on his tablet, I stood like this with the glass between him and the sun and melted the wax where the entry for my case was?
Socrates: Nice one, by the grace of the gods
Strepsaides: When, I'm glad I managed to strike my 30,000 drachma lawsuit off the docket."

Posidonius, fragment 285
"Atomic theory goes back a long way, for it was devised by Mochus of Sidon before the Trojan War."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe (c. 60BC) 1.1071
"There can be no center in infinity. And even if there was, nothing could stand still there, instead of hurling away from that point. For all space, both at the center and periphery, must give way to heavy bodies, no matter in what direction they are. There is no place where bodies may go where they lose the property of weight and stand still in the void of space. And vacuum cannot support anything but rather must allow it free passage, as its own nature demands. Therefore things cannot be held together by this means through surrender to a craving for the center" [gravity].

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe 1.62 -79
"Humanity once lay groveling in plain sight, crushed to the earth under the dead weight of superstition whose grim features looked down menacingly upon mortals from the four corners of the sky. A man of Greece was first to raise mortal eyes in defiance, first to stand up and brave the challenge. Fables of the gods did not crush him, nor did the growing menace of the sky and the flash of lightning. Rather, they quickened the keen courage of his heart, so that he, first of all men, longed to smash the constraining locks on nature's doors. The vital vigor of his mind prevailed. He ventured out far from the flaming ramparts of the world and voyaged in mind throughout infinity. Returning victorious, he proclaimed to us what can be and what cannot: How the power in each thing is limited, and its boundary posts are buried deep. Therefore superstition in its turn lies crushed beneath his feet, and we by his triumph are lifted to the level of the heavens."

Lucretius d.55BC, On the Nature of the Universe 1.382
"If two broad bodies suddenly spring apart from contact, all the intervening space must be void until it is occupied by air. However quickly the air rushes in all around, the entire space cannot be filled instantaneously. The air must occupy one spot after another until it has taken possession of the whole space. .... To pick-up my thread again, all nature consists of two things — bodies and the vacant space in which the bodies are situated and through which they move in various directions. The existence of bodies is confirmed by the [poly]agreement of the [various] senses. If a belief resting directly on this foundation is not valid, then there is no standard to which we can refer our doubts and obscure [philosophical] questions for rational confirmation." [in other words, the 'genius' Des-cartes, Mr. 'Of-the-maps', is just a impersonization scheme. He is not real. He is some matrix illusion concocted to hide the cartesian coordinate system that was so important in keeping the host from sailing around its parasite. And all that stuff about COGITO-ERGO-SUM, what does that really mean? It means nothing. It is just a
worthless vapid remark masquerading as meta-knowledge.]

Lucretius d.55BC, On the Nature of the Universe  1.748
"They acknowledge no limit to the splitting-up of things, no end to crumbling, no smallest unit of matter — Although we see that every substance has an ultimate point [of tiny-ness] that is the smallest our senses can perceive. From this we may infer that the ultimate point [the size of atoms] is actually smaller than we can perceive."  [This tremendous and wonderful inference never even occurred to me, yet it is so obvious when you think about it. Everyone should learn this as a small child.]

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe  1.748
[Regarding] "the smallest splitting-up of things, the smallest crumbling, the smallest unit of matter — we see that every substance has an ultimate point [of tiny-ness] that is the smallest our senses can perceive. From this we may infer that the ultimate point [the size of atoms] is smaller than we can perceive."  [This wonderful inference should be taught to all children, so they can learn how to make inferences of their own.]

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe, c. 60BC, 1.936 and 4.11
"When doctors wish to treat children with a nasty dose of wormwood/ absinthe, they first smear the rim of the cup with sweet honey.  The children, too young as yet for foresight, are lured by the sweetness at their lips into swallowing the bitter drink.  [Here we see how Roman doctors were giving absinthe to children. You know, it is just the strangest thing how modern medicine has conducted no clinical trials (even animal trials) of this ancient drug. What does it do? How does it harm the brain? We don't even know that it does 'rot you brain' for sure — although here in the Lucretius gazette, they mention wormwood 4 times. Perhaps we should give some absinthe to some death-row inmates and volunteers with terminal illnesses for a year or three. Maybe it is a valuable drug. Then again judging from its matrix/brolingo name, maybe Ab•synth means away—from•putting—things—together and it really is a mind rotting poison
  Next we see Brotherly propaganda advocating the delivery of rational knowledge through poetry, song, and wrote memorization, something that seems downright dumb in the 21st century:] ...In the same way, our doctrine often seems unpalatable to those who have not handled it, and the masses shrink from it. That is why I have tried to administer my philosophy to you in the sweet form of poetry, to touch it with the sweet honey of the Muses. My objective has been to engage your mind with my verses while you gain insight into the nature of the universe and patterns of its architecture. [It should be noted that the above was repeated, almost verbatim in the Lucretius gazette, so it is little doubt important propaganda. Here someone definitely wants us to learn in verse rather than in prose. You know, they want us getting our knowledge from songs and pithy slogans, and the utterances of their gods or their oracles or prophets. You know, verse like the Oracle of Apollo once gave anyone who spent half a day's pay on sacramental incense. The gods needed to be bribed with sacraments you know. They were venial, you know. What an awful foundation for building a society, venial gods?]
  Well then, since I have shown that there are completely solid indestructible particles of matter flying about through all eternity, let us unroll [reality and see] whether or not there is any limit to their number. Similarly, as we have found that there is a vacuum, the place or space in which things happen, let us see whether its whole extent is limited or whether it stretches far and wide into immeasurable depths.
  Realize therefore, that the universe is not bounded in any direction. It it were, it would necessarily have a limit somewhere. But clearly a thing cannot have a limit unless there is something outside to limit it, so that the eye can follow it up to a certain point, but not beyond. Since you must admit that there is nothing outside the universe, it can have no limit and is accordingly without end or measure [it is infinite]. It makes no difference which spot anybody stands, the universe stretches away from him just the same in all directions without limit."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60BC, 1.1000
"The universe has nothing outside to limit it.  There is therefore a limitless abyss of space, such that even
the dazzling flashes of lighting cannot cross it in their course, racing through an interminable tract of time. Nor can they even shorten the distance still to covered. So vast is the scope that lies open to things far and wide without limit in any dimension."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 2.1:
"What joy it is to gaze from the shore when storm winds are lashing the seas — to gaze at the stress and troubles that other men are enduring. Not that anyone else's sufferings are in themselves a source of delight. It is just that you realize from what troubles you yourself [as an international trade monopolist] are freed from, and that is the source of joy.

What joy, again, to watch opposing hostiles marshaled on the field of battle when you have yourself no part in their peril. This is the greatest joy of all: To stand aloof in a quiet citadel, stoutly fortified by the teaching of the wise. To gaze down from those heights on others wandering aimlessly in a vain, searching for a way of life, pitting their wits one against another, fighting for superiority, struggling night and day in an unrestrained effort to scale the pinnacles of wealth and power. O joyless hearts of men! O minds without vision! How dark and dangerous is the life in which your tiny span is frittered away in. Do you not see that your nature is barking [you human dogs] for only two things: A body free of pain and a mind free from worry and fear, released for the enjoyment of pleasurable sensations?"

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 2.80:
"If you think that atoms can stop and by their stopping generate new motion in things, you are wandering far from the path of truth. Since atoms are moving freely through a void, they must all be kept in motion either by their own weight [inertia] or on occasion by the impact of another atom." [This predates by 1700 years the work of Isaac Newton or Mr. 'New-big', a man who was gloriously defined by the Apple dictionary as the _single greatest influence on theoretical physics until Einstein_. Funny how old Al Ein*stein, or Mr. Towards One*cup had such an iconic appearance. Funny how the most widely known physicist today is a motionless, wordless sphinx who's voice box might be programmed by others. What an A*lex*ander! Sometimes a lies speaks the truth more clearly than any declaration.]

Lucretius' work was written in verse to hide information.

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 2.96:
"Atoms never rest in their course through deep space. They move incessantly, but variably. Some of them rebound far apart after a collision, while others rebound only a short distance from the impact. Those that do not recoil far, and are held in a closer union. These, by the entanglement of their interlocking shapes, give us firmly rooted [formation] rock, and the stubborn strength of steel. Those others [the other atoms] that move freely through larger tracts of space — few and far between, springing far apart and carried far by the rebound — these provide for us the thin air and blazing sunlight. Besides these, there are many other atoms at large in empty space that have been thrown out of compound bodies..."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 2.1056
"To the highest degree, it is unlikely that this Earth and its heavens is the only one to have been created, and all those particles of matter outside it are accomplishing nothing. This follows from the fact that our world has been created by nature through the spontaneous and accidental collisions — the random, and purposeless coalescence and congregation of atoms. These suddenly-formed combinations can always serve as the starting-point for fabrics of substance — Earth, sea and sky, and the races [raceways, streams, species] of living creatures [what a great word that is, RACE, short for raceway, channels, streams. And just look at how our parasite has put this wonderful word off limits for us due to our parasite's activities in our media. What a joke.] On every basis, therefore, we must admit that there exist elsewhere, other clusters of matter similar to this one, the ones that the ether [atmosphere] ardently hugs. When there is plenty of matter in readiness, when space is available and no cause or circumstance impedes, then surely things must be wrought and effected. _There exits a quantity of atoms_
that could never be counted out by the whole population of living creatures throughout history. You have
the same natural force to congregate them in any place precisely as they have been congregated here
(on Earth). You are bound therefore to acknowledge that in other regions [of space] there are other
Earths and various tribes of men [aliens] and breeds of [alien beasts]." [It is notable that these words
predate the Christian religion. We have to wonder about a general loss of faith in religion in Rome of the
time — the hard to believe polytheistic Greco-Roman religion. This lead to the new and harder-to-den
mono-theistic religions from the Mideast.]

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe, c. 60 BC, Bk 2.230:
"The reason why objects falling through water or thin air must accelerate their fall in proportion to their
mass is simply that the matter composing water or air does not obstruct all objects equally, but is forced
to give way faster to heavier ones. But empty space can never offer resistance to any object. Therefore,
in pure vacuums, all bodies, though of unequal mass must travel at equal speed." [Again, this predates
Newton]

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe, c. 60 BC, Bk 2.310:
"Although all atoms are in motion, their totality appears to stand motionless, except for such movements
as particular objects may make with their own bodies. This is because the atoms all lie far below the
range of our senses. Since they are themselves invisible, their movements must also elude observation.
Indeed, even visible objects, when set at a distance, often disguise their movements. [for example]
Often, on a hillside wooly sheep as they crop their lush pasture, creep slowly onward, lured this way or
that by grass that sparkles with fresh dew. And the full-fed lambs gaily frisk and butt. And yet, when we
gaze from a distance, we see only a blur — A white patch stationary on a green hillside."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 2.393:
"We see that wine flows through a strainer as fast as it is poured in; but sluggish oil loiters. This, no
doubt, is either because oil consists of larger atoms [molecules], or because these [atoms/ molecules] are
hooked and inter-tangled and therefore, cannot separate as rapidly, so as to trickle through the holes."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 2.531:
"You may object that certain species of animal appear to be relatively rare [or even endangered], so that
nature seems less fertile in their case. But some other places or environments in remote lands may
abound in these, so as to make up for their deficiency. As the outstanding example among quadrupeds,
we may note the snake-handed elephants. Countless thousands of these must have gone to the making
of that impenetrable ivory wall with which India is barricaded. Such is the abundance of these beasts, of
which we see only very few samples" [anyway that is why their products are so expensive].

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 2.551:
"Consider, when some great flotilla has been wrecked, how the mighty deep scatters floating wreckage —
Oars, mast, boom, prow, ribs, rowing benches. How keels are [commonly] seen adrift off the shores of
every land. A warning to mortals to shun the stealth and violence and cunning of the treacherous sea
and put no faith in any season in the false alluring laughter [shine] of that smooth still surface."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 2.570:
"The destructive motions can never permanently get the upper hand and entomb vitality forever. Nor can
the generative and augmentative motions permanently safeguard what they have created. So the war of
the elements that has raged throughout eternity continues on equal terms. Now here, now there, the
forces of life are victorious and in turn vanquished."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 2.601-654:
"The scholarly Greek poets of yesteryear sang her song. They showed her as a goddess, driving a chariot
drawn by a pair of lions. By this they signified that the whole mighty mass hangs in airy space, because
the fiercest of children cannot but be softened and subdued by the duty owed to parents. Upon her head
they set a battlemented crown, because earth in select spots is fortified and bears the weight of cities. Adorned with this [battlement crown] emblem, the image of the Holy Mother, Cybele is borne around the world in solemn state. [Cybele is also known as Ishtar, Astarte, Aphrodite, Demeter, Ceres, Isis, and Sibyl, among other names.]

Various nations hail her with time-honored ceremony as the Idaean mother [i•dei'n mother = the mother of the gods]. To bear her company they appoint a Phrygian [Turkish] entourage/ servants, because they claim that agriculture was first created within the bounds of Phrygia and spread from there throughout the earth. They give her [metaphorical] eunuchs [that may transact no business of their own] as attendant priests, to signify that those who have defied their mother's will [the inverted will of the parasite] and shown ingratitude to their parents [who remain in the Mideast] must be counted unworthy to bring forth living children into the sunlit world. A thunder of tightly-stretched drums attends her, pounded by hands, along with a clash of hollow cymbals [Cybele’s Cymbals]. Horse-throated horns bray their deep warning, and the hollow pipe thrills every heart with Phrygians strains. Weapons are carried before her, symbolic of rabid frenzy, to chasten the thankless and profane hearts of the rabble with dread of her divinity [picture Islamic terrorism].

So when first she is escorted into some [newly] great city, and mutely enriches mortals [the people of the new city] with some wordless benediction, they strew here path all along the route with a lavish largesse of money and shadow the mother and her entourage with a snow of roses. Next an armed band [like the people who plagued the highways of Thebes in Oedipus], whom the Greeks call Curetes [curettes=razor scrapers] start dancing to the music, merry with blood and nodding their heads to set their terrifying crests aflutter, whenever they joust together among the Phrygian [armed] bands. They call to mind those Curetes of Dicte, who once upon a time in Crete, as the story goes, drowned the wailing of the infant Jove [Jupiter, Jew•pater] by dancing with swift feet, and armed band of boys around the boy, and rhythmically clashing bronze on bronze, lest Saturn [Roman god of Agriculture, equivalent to Gr. Chronos], should seize and crush him in his jaws and deal his mother's heart a wound that will not heal. That is why they attend to the Great Mother armed. Either that or they signify that the goddess bids men be ready to defend their native land by force of arms resolving to shield their parents and do them credit. It may be claimed that all this is aptly and admirably devised. It is nevertheless far removed from the truth. For it is essential to the very nature of deity that it should enjoy immortal existence in utter tranquility, aloof, [secret] and detached from our affairs. It is fee from all pain and peril, strong in its own resources, exempt from any need of us, indifferent to our merits and immune from anger."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 2.867
"Whatever is seen to be sentient is nevertheless composed of atoms that are insentient."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 2.1000
"Death does not put an end to things by destroying their component particles, but by breaking up their conjunction. Then it links them in new combinations, making everything change in shape and color and give up in an instant the gift of sensation it had recently acquired."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 2.1025
"No new fact is so simple that it is not harder to believe than to doubt at first presentation. Equally, there is nothing so mighty or so marvelous that the wonder it evokes does not tend to diminish in time."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 2.1078
"Nothing in the universe is the only one of its kind, unique and solitary in its birth and growth. Everything is a member of a species comprising many individuals. Turn you mind first to the animals. You will find the rule applies to the savages that prowl the mountains, to the double-breed of men, the voiceless scaly fish and all forms of flying things. … [Here is why] creatures are born with firmly established limits to their bodies [lifespans. It is because] creature flourish or survive according to their kind" [or as species rather than as individuals.]

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 2.1078
"Bear this well in mind and you will immediately perceive that nature is free and uncontrolled by proud masters and runs the universe by herself without the aid of gods. For who — by the sacred hearts of the gods who pass their unruffled lives, their placid eon [an eon was apparently a lifetime] in calm and peace! — who can rule the sum total of the measureless? Who can hold in coercive hands the strong reins of the unfathomable? Who can spin all the firmaments alike and foment with the fires of the ether all the fruitful earths? Who can be in all places at all times, ready to darken the clear sky with clouds and rock it with thunderclaps — to launch bolts that may often wreck his own temples, or retire and spend his fury letting fly at deserts with that missile which often passes by the guilty and slays the innocent and blameless?"

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 2.1150
"The earth, which generated every living species and once brought forth from its womb the bodies of huge beasts [dinosaurs], now scarcely has the strength to generate tiny creatures. For I assume that the races [species] of living creatures were not let down into the fields from heaven by a golden cord, nor generated by the sea or the rock-beating surf, but born of the same earth that now provides their nurture. The same earth that in her prime spontaneously generated for mortals smiling crops and lusty vines, sweet fruits, and hearty pastures, which now can scarcely be made to grow by our [Roman] toil. We wear down the oxen and wear out the strength of farmers, we wear out the ploughshares and find ourselves scarcely supplied by the fields that grudgingly give up their fruits and multiply our toil. Already the ploughman of ripe years shakes his head with many a sign that his heavy labors have gone for nothing: And, when he compares the present with the past, he often applauds his father's luck. In the same despondent vein, the cultivator of old and wilted vines decries the trend of the times and rails at heaven. He grumbles that past generations, when men were old-fashioned and god fearing, supported life easily enough on their small farms, though one man's holding was then far less than now. He does not realize that everything is gradually decaying and going aground on the rocks, worn out by old age." [Same liars, different lie, same problem being explained: "Why can't we supply ourselves anymore." The reason is that the land of no resources corners the market in some commodities (and often temporarily) and then extracts a huge amount of money from the world.]

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 3.1
"You, who were first to hold up a shining light out of such black darkness, revealing the hidden blessings of life. — You are my leader, O glory of the Greek [Core•ak] race. In your well-marked footprints I now plant my resolute steps. It is from love alone that I long to imitate you, not from ambition. Shall the swallow contend in song with the swan, or the baby goat match its rickety legs in a race with the strong stallion? You are our illustrious father, giver of a father's guidance and discoverer of truth. From your pages, as bees in flowery glades sip every blossom, so do I harvest all your golden sayings — golden and indeed immortal.

As soon as your reasoning sprang from your god-like mind and spoke up to proclaim the [true] nature of the universe, then the terrors of the mind took flight, the world's defensive gates rolled apart, and I saw the march of events through all eternity. You revealed the majesty of the Gods and those quiet houses, never shaken by storms or drenched by rain-clouds... All their wants are supplied by [human] nature, and nothing at any time sours their peace of mind. And nowhere do I see the banks of the Acheron [the Acheron was a river or course in hell], though the earth is no barrier to my beholding all that passes underfoot in the space beneath...

[Now] I must take the fear of Acheron and throw it away head over heels. That fear which blasts the life of man to its very foundations, sullying everything with the blackness of death and leaving no pleasure that is pure and unalloyed. I know that men often speak of sickness or of shameful life as more to be dreaded than the lowest pit of hell. ...

But all this talk is based more on a desire to present themselves well, than on actual proof, as you may infer from their conduct. These same men, though they may be exiled from home, banished far from the sight of their fellows, soiled with the accusation of some filthy crime, a prey to every torment, still cling to life. Wherever they go in their tribulation [tribe•oo'l•ation], they make propitiatory sacrifices, slaughter black cattle [monopolized by Mideast Inc.] and make [burnt] offerings for the dead. [and gods of the Mideast underworld]. The heavier their afflictions, the more devoutly they turn their minds to superstition.
Also consider how greed and blind lust for status drive pathetic [suffering] men to overstep the boundaries of right [and wrong. In fact,] this sometimes turns them into accomplices or instruments of crime. These struggle night and day with unstinted effort to scale the pinnacles of wealth. These running sores of life are fed in no small measure by the fear of death [so they buy their stairway to heaven, their bribe for the gods. Otherwise,] the annoyances of poverty and even extreme public disgrace would be distant considerations for those nearing death and the certain joy of the afterlife.

From such a fate, men revolt in groundless terror and long to escape far, far away. So in their greed of gain, they amass a fortune out of civil bloodshed; piling wealth upon wealth, they heap carnage on carnage. With heartless glee, they welcome a brother's tragic death. They hate and fear the hospitable board of their own kin. Often, in the same spirit and influence, by the same fear, they are consumed with envy at the sight of another's success: He walks in a blaze of glory, looked up to by all, while they curse the dingy squalor in which their own lives are bogged. Some sacrifice life itself for the sake of statues and title. Often from fear of death mortals are gripped by such a hate of living and looking on the light that with anguish [L. angustus=narrow, drawn tight, sphincter-ed] hearts they view the sunlight that is so deadly to them. They forget that fear of this [light] is the very fountainhead of their troubles. This [fear] it is that tortures conscience, snaps the bonds of friendship, and in a word, utterly destroys all mortal responsibility. For many times before this day, men have betrayed their country and their beloved families in an effort to escape the channels of the Acheron [Acheron was a river or course in hell, and the a•our•ak•our'n were a very painful part of hell.]

As children in blank darkness tremble and recoil at everything, so we in the broad daylight are often oppressed by fears as baseless as those horrors which children imagine coming upon them in the dark."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 3.323

"This vital spirit, then, is present in the whole body. It is the body's guardian and preserver. For the two are interlocked by common roots and cannot be torn apart without manifest disaster. As easily could the scent [the good sprits sent/scent by inhaling the per•fumes] be torn out of lumps of [hashish] incense [in•sense, or that which puts the sensation in] without destroying their nature as mind and spirit could be abstracted from the whole body without total dissolution. So from their earliest origins, the two [body and mind] are charged with a communal life by the inter•tangled atoms that compose them. It is clear that neither body nor mind by itself without the other's help possesses the power of sensation: It is by the interacting motions of the two combined that the flame of sentience is kindled in our flesh."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 3.971

"Look back at the eternity that passed before we were born, and consider how it counts for absolutely nothing to us. This is a mirror that Nature holds up to us, in which we may see the time that shall be after we are dead. Is there anything terrifying in the sight? Is there anything depressing, anything that is no more restful than the soundest sleep?"

As for all those torments that are said to take place in the depths of Hell, they are actually present here and now, in our own lives.

There is no wretched Tantalus, as the myth relates, transfixed with groundless terror at the huge boulder poised above him in the air. But in this life, there really are mortals oppressed by unfounded fear of the gods and trembling at the impending doom that may fall upon any of them at the whim of chance. There is no Tityos lying in hell forever opened up by birds of prey." [Tityos was a mental giant who tried to rape Leto, the goddess of forgetting and was punished by having his liver eaten by birds of prey – quite similar to Prometheus, or Pro-men-theus]

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 4.142

[Let us now consider] "the speed and ease that filaments [light waves] are generated and ceaselessly stream out of objects, or reflect off their surfaces. For the surface of all objects is always ready to reflect them. When this [the light] comes in contact with other objects, it may pass through, as it does in particular through glass. When it encounters rock, or wood, then it is promptly scattered, so that it cannot reproduce an image. But when it is confronted by something both polished and solid, in particular a
mirror, then neither of these things happens. The filaments [of light] cannot penetrate, as they do through glass; nor are they scattered, because the smoothness guarantees their safety. That is why such surfaces reflect images that are visible to us. No matter how suddenly or at what time you set any object in front of a mirror, an image appears. From this you may infer that the surfaces of objects emit a ceaseless stream of flimsy tissues and filmy shapes [filaments]. Therefore a great man filaments are generated in a brief span of time, so that their origin can rightly be described as instantaneous. Just as a great many particles of light must be emitted in a brief period of time by the sun to keep the world continuously filled with it, so objects in general must correspondingly send off a great many images in a great many ways from every surface and in all directions instantaneously. You can turn a mirror any way you wish, but all objects are reproduced in it..."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 4.169
"Often when the weather has been brilliant, it becomes gloomy and overcast with amazing suddenness. Sometimes it seems that all darkness of the Underworld has flowed out into the spacious vaults of heaven: And so grim a night of storm gathers aloft, that the black face of fear itself seemed to lour down."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 4.177
"Let me now explain in my verses how fast the filaments [light waves] move and how they swim rapidly through the air [the firmament of the filaments], so that a brief moment is spent on a long journey, whatever direction each one may take in response to its particular motivating force. My account will be persuasive, rather than exhaustive. Better the fleeting melody of the swan that the long drawn out clangor of cranes high up among the northward-racing clouds. [The last 7 words are repeated at 4.908. And the meaning of the paragraph is related to 1.936 above.]

First then, it is commonly observed that light objects and those composed of small particles are fast-moving [this sounds like Albert Einstein (To-the-br One-up) and his relativity theory]. A notable example is the light and heat of the sun: These are composed of minute atoms which ... lose no time in shooting right across the interspace... Similarly the filaments [waves of light and heat energy] must be able to cross an incalculable space in an instant of time.... [because] the light and heat of the sun are seen at the very moment of daybreak ... spraying out [diffusing] across the whole space of the sky... flooding the sky... [Lucretius then gives a second proof and says] Here then is proof upon proof that objects emit particles that strike the eyes and cause sight.

From certain objects there also flows a perpetual stream of odor, as coolness flows from rivers, heat from the sun, and from the ocean waves a spray that eats away walls around the seashore."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 4.1121
[About men in love] "They waste their strength and work themselves to death. Their wealth slips away from them, transmuted into Babylonian brocades. Their duties are neglected. Their reputation totters and goes into decline. Perfumes and lovely slippers from Sicyon [at the Corinthian canal] laugh [shine] on her dainty feet; settings of gold hold huge emeralds glowing with green fire, and sea tinted clothing is worn thin with constant use and drink, the sweat of Venus in their exertions. A hard-won patrimony is transformed into coronets and tiaras, or maybe into robes from the looms of Malta or Cos [Turkey]. No matter how lavish the decor and the cuisine — drinking parties... entertainments, perfumes, garlands, festoons, and all — they are still a waste of time. From the very heart of the fountain of delight there rises a jet of bitterness that poisons the fragrance of the flowers. Perhaps the guilty conscience frets itself remorsefully with the thoughts of life's best years squandered slothfully in brothels."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.8
"He was a god, a god indeed... who first discovered that rule of life now called Philosophy? Who by his art rescued life from such a stormy sea, so black a night, and steered it into such a calm and sun-lit haven. His achievement may only be compared with those ancient discoveries of other mortals that rank as the work of gods. Ceres, it is said taught men to grow cereals, and Bacchus the drinking of [the divine wine, the] vine liquid. Without these things, we could go on living, as we are told that some [primitive] tribes live even now. But life could not be well lived till our breasts were swept clean. Therefore that man
has a better claim to be called a god whose gospel, broadcast through the length and breath of empires, is even now bringing soothing solace to the minds of men."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.30
"the scaly, fire-eyed serpent still guarding the lustrous golden apples of the Hesperides, hugging the tree-trunk with huge coils, by the forbidding Atlantic shore, where none of us ever goes nor even the natives venture. And the other monsters of this sort... Even today, the world swarms with [dangerous] wild beasts, enough and to spare — a throb of terror lurking in thickets, on mountain sides or in the depths of forests. But we usually have the power to avoid these places. However, if our breasts [hearts] are not cleansed [by making sacrifices of overpriced Middle East incense to the gods], then indeed what perils and battles we must get mixed up in, whether we like it or not."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.148-228
"The flimsy nature of the gods is far removed from our senses and scarcely visible even to the perception of the mind. And since it eludes the touch and pressure of our hands, it can [therefore] have no contact with anything that is tangible to us. For what cannot be touched cannot touch. Therefore, their dwelling-place must also be unlike ours, of the same flimsy weave as their bodies. [There exist a] theory that they [the gods] created the world in all its splendor for the sake of man. This so that we would exalt and worship their great and admirable bit of divine workmanship. [And we should] believe it [the world] eternal and immortal and think it a sin to violently disturb the eternal home [region] established for [the various races of] mankind by the ancient intent of the gods... This theory, [my memetic muse] Memmius, with all its associated fictions is sheer nonsense. For what benefit could immortal, blessed, [and all-powerful] beings reap from our gratitude, that they should undertake any task at all on our behalf?...

The universe was certainly not created for us by divine power: It is so full of imperfections. In the first place,... almost 2/3 is withheld from mankind by torrid heat or permanent frost. The little that is left of cultivable soil, if the force of nature had its way, would be choked with briars, if the force of man did not oppose it. [A briar is an area seeded by the bri with the fastest-growing, thorniest, hard to clear plants or fast growing 'weeds' the brothers could find. The fact that briars are notoriously hard to clear was the real reason the brothers always insisted that fields lie fallow. Any farmers that tried to cut corners with respect to fields lying fallow where punished with crop pests.] It is man's way, for the sake of life, to groan over the stout mattock and cleave the earth bearing down on a plow. Unless we turn the fruitful clods with plow and break up the soil to stimulate the growth of the crops, they cannot emerge of their own accord into the open air. Even so, when by dint of hard work, all the fields at last burst forth into leaf and flower, then either the fiery sun withers them with intemperate heat, or sudden showers and icy frosts destroy them and gales of wind batter them with hurricane force. Again, why does nature feed and breed the fearsome brood of wild beasts, and menace to the human race by land and sea? Why do the changing seasons bring epidemics in their train? Why does untimely death roam everywhere? The human infant, like a shipwrecked sailor cast ashore by the cruel waves, lies naked on the ground, speechless, lacking all aids to life, when nature has first tossed him with pangs of labor from his mother womb upon the shores of the sunlit world. He fills the air with his piteous wailing, and quite rightly, considering what evils life holds in store for him."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.371
"It follows, then, that the doorway of death is not barred to sky, sun, earth, and the sea's unfathomable floods."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.510-5.534
"There is no obvious way of accounting by a simple and straightforward hypothesis for the movements of the sun from its summer quarters to its midwinter turning point of Capricorn and back again upon its tracks to its midsummer tropic of Cancer, or of explaining how the moon is seen to cover in a month the distance on which the sun in its travels spends a full year. No simple cause, I repeat, can be assigned to these phenomena."
The first possible explanation that suggests itself is that advanced by the revered authority of the great Democritus. On this view, the nearer the heavenly bodies are to the earth, the less they are caught up in the vortex of the heavens. This rushing and impulsive energy of the vortex, it is supposed, fades out and dwindles at lower levels. So the sun, whose path lies far below the ardent constellations, gradually lags behind and drops towards their rear. Much more the moon: The more its lowlier course falls short of the sky and approaches the earth, the less can it keep pace with the stars. The more sluggish the vortex in which it is involved, down here below the sun, the sooner it is overtaken and passed by in the cyclic march by each successive constellation. That is why the moon seems to return more rapidly than the sun to each constellation. It is they in fact that catch up faster on the moon.

Another possibility is that two crosscurrents of air blow through the sky, alternating with the seasons. One drives the sun down from the summer constellations towards the ice bound frigidity of its midwinter turning-point. They other tosses it back out of the cold and dark into the heat-baring region and the torrid stars. …"

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.650

[Here is some absurd science propaganda that attempts to hide the idea that the earth revolves producing they cycle of day and night.] "The reason why night shrouds the earth in universal gloom may be that the sun, exhausted by its long daily journey, has reached the utmost limits of the sky and puffed out its travel spent fires, enfeebled by an excess of air. Alternately, it may be driven to double back under the earth by the same force that guided its globe above the earth. Correspondingly, when Matuta [goddess of the morning light] at the determined hour diffuses her rose-red glow through the ethereal regions, and flings open the light of day, it may be the same sun, which we have pictured as doubling back under the earth, taking possession of the sky with preliminary rays, striving to set it ablaze. Or it may be that at the determined hour there is a concentration of fires, a confluence of many particles of heat, which regularly causes the solar radiance to be born anew. So it is related that from the heights of Mount Ida [Crete, home of Zeus] at daybreak scattered fires are seen in the East coalescing as it were into a ball till they form a single sphere. There is nothing miraculous about such a confluence of fiery particles at such a regularly determined time rebuilding the sun in its splendor. In every department of nature we see a host of phenomena recurring at a determined time."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.680

[Let's now turn] "to the lengthening of the days coupled with the shortening nights, and the shortening of days when night is lengthening. Various views are again held here. It may be that the same sun traverses unequal arcs of the ethereal sphere below the earth and above, dividing its daily orbit into a greater part and a lesser one. Thus what is subtracted from one half, it adds to the other one in its revolution, until it comes around to that constellation in which the equinox equates the shades of night with the light of day. At the mid-point of the sun's flight before the north, wind and again before the south wind, the sky holds apart the tropics at an equal distance on either side of the sun. This follows from the position of the whole zodiacal belt through which the sun creeps to complete its annual cycle, lighting the heavens and earth with radiance cast aslant. Such is the account given by those who have plotted all the regions of the sky and marked the ordered sequence of constellations.

Or it may be that the air in certain regions is denser, so that the flickering glow of fire loiters beneath the earth and cannot easily win through and struggle out to its rising; and that this is why the long winter nights drag on till the advent of day's flashing banner.

Or again, for the same reason, it may be that the fiery particles flow together more slowly or more quickly at alternate seasons of the year; these determine the place where the sun rises. Therefore those people who say that no single cause can be assigned to these things, seem to be telling the truth." [more propaganda that makes navigation difficult. Basically the stuff about atoms exists to get people saying "yea, Lucretius is great." Then this credibility helps the navigation propaganda to work better.]
Epictetus 110.
"You are the sun. In your orbit you have the power to drive the years and the seasons; make the fruits of the earth grow and increase, the winds rise and fall; you can in due measure warm the bodies of people. Go make your orbit, and thus attend to everyone from the greatest to the smallest."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.720
"Or perhaps the moon is a rotating sphere of which one half is gilded with bright light. Then in the course of its rotation, it displays changing shapes, until it turns towards our wide-eyed gaze that half which is enriched with fire. Thereafter by the reverse process it veers around and turns away the luminous half of its rounded globe. Such is the contention by which the Babylonian lore of the Chaldeans strives to confute the skill of the astronomers" [If 'Lucretius' could conceive of a rotating moon, why not a rotating earth? Why not even mention it? The best explanation is that this is Mideast propaganda intended to keep the host civilizations from being able to sail around the parasite civilization. Also of note here is the way that in big lies, the lie must come so very close to the truth.]

Plato, Timaeus 38c
[Here the great Plato-Socrates proffers up some pro-pagan-da — obviously Mideast propaganda — that blocks the outsiders from being able to navigate by the stars.]
"The moon he set in the orbit nearest the earth, the sun in the next and the morning star and the one called sacred to Hermes [Hermes=Mercury] in orbits which they complete in the same time as the sun does his, but with a power of motion in a contrary sense to him. Consequently, the sun, Hermes [Mercury] and the morning star [Venus] all alike overtake and are overtaken by each other [this was always the biggest problem for our parasite's geo-centric nonsense cosmologies that prevented its competitors from being able to sail by the stars.] For the rest, if one were to describe in detail where the gods set them and for what reasons [a plug for astrology], it would involve more attention to a side issue that is justified. The topic is one which we should deal with later when we have leisure, as it deserves some time.

Anyhow, these beings got together and synchronized their motions in time. Then they became living creatures with bodies bound by the ties of the soul. Then they started moving with the motion of the Different, which traverses that of the Same obliquely and is subject to it [This is to explain retrograde motion]. Some went in larger circles, some in smaller ones. those with the smaller circles moving faster, those with the largest moving more slowly. And so the movement of the Same caused the bodies which move fastest to appear to be overtaken by those that move most slowly, though they are in fact overtaking them. For because their movements are a combination of two distinct contrary motions, it gave them a spiral twist and made the body which falls behind it most slowly (its own motion being the most rapid of all) and seem to keep pace with its most closely. [Don’t be baffled by the bullshit.] And in the second of the orbits from the earth god lit a light, which we now call the sun, to provide a clear measure of the relative speeds of the eight revolutions [earth-orbiting objects], to shine throughout the whole heaven, and to enable the appropriate living creatures to gain a knowledge of mathematics from the uniform movements of the Same. [Rather the opposite is true.] In this way and for this reason, there came into being night and day, the period of the single and most intelligent of revolutions [that only the smartest people understand]. The month, complete when the moon had been round her orbit and caught up the sun again. The year, complete when the sun has been round his orbit.

Only a very few men are aware of the periods of the others. They have no name for them and do not calculate their mathematical relationships. They are indeed virtually unaware that their wandering movements are time and all, so bewildering are they in number and so amazing in intricacy. [so don’t worry about something so esoteric as retrograde motion here.] Nonetheless it is perfectly possible to perceive that the perfect temporal number and the perfect year are complete when all eight orbits have reached their total of revolutions relative to each other, measured by the regularly moving orbit of the Same [of course your Astronomer and his grandchildren will all be dead by then]. In this way, and for this purpose, the stars which turn back in their courses through the heavens were made, so that this world should in its imitation of the eternal nature resemble as closely as possible this perfect intelligible Living
Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.803
"The various breeds of birds were hatched out of eggs in the spring season. This is just like how in summer the cicadas spontaneously crawl out from their tubular en-coverings [cocoons] hungry for food."
[Otherwise known as Roman crops. This passage seems like an admission by Mideast Inc. that it was bringing vicious tropical crop pests up to Europe in the summer. These were go-go insects that took no provision for surviving the winter. All they did was eat and breed and destroy Roman crops so that Rome would be more dependent on imported Mideast grain.]

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.820
[After explaining why the earth is rightly called 'mother earth' Lucretius says:]
"Then, because there must be an end to such parturition [the period where a female bears offspring], the earth ceased to bear, like a woman worn out with age. For the nature of the world as a whole has changed with age. Everything must pass through successive phases. Nothing remains forever what it was. Everything is on the move. Everything is transformed by nature and forced into new paths. One thing withers by time, decays and dwindles. Another grows strong and emerges from the unknown. So the nature of the world as a whole is altered by age. And the earth passes through successive phases too, so that the earth which used to be able to bear can no longer do so..."
[Most people don't know, it but the Roman Empire was dependent on grain from the Mideast, the land of no resources for most of its existence. And before them, Ancient Greece was dependent on Mideast grain for over a century. And today the West is dependent on Mideast oil because we 'ran out of resources' from this immense planet of ours.

Say, reader, do you have a clear idea of the scale of mankind in relation to our environment? I think I do, and I say that the environment is so massive that it is impossible for mankind to deplete anything but the supply of other currently living creatures on our planet. Even the fossil fuels are vastly immense and 10 to 1,000 times larger than human civilization will use over the next century.]

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.837
[Here it seems that Charles D'ourwin is a Renaissance re-discoverer, and that his long, watery and hard to follow explanation/expiation of evolution was just what our parasite's prime directive called for. After all, at least two people were about to become the first of many to discover the reasonably obvious ideas of evolution and natural selection — and explain them in a way that was less beneficial to the parasite.]
"In those days, the earth attempted to produce a host of monsters, grotesque in build and appearance... creatures without feet or hands, dumb, or blind, or deformed .... so that they could neither go anywhere, nor keep out of harm's way.... These and other such monstrous and misshapen births were created. But all were in vain. Nature prevented them from increase. They could not gain the coveted flower of maturity, nor procure food, nor be coupled by the arts of Venus. [They could not survive to reproduce] For it is evident that many contributory factors are essential to be able to forge the chain of a species in procreation. First, they must have a food supply. Then they must have some channel by which the procreative seeds can travel outward through the body when the limbs are relaxed [and make the next generation]. Then, in order that male and female may couple, they must have some means of interchanging their mutual delight [genetic material].

In those [ancient] days, again, many species must have died out altogether and failed to forge the chain of offspring. Every species that you now see drawing the breath of life has been protected and preserved from the beginning of the world either by cunning or by courage or by speed. In addition, there are many that survive under human protection because their usefulness has commended them to our care. The surly [sir•ali] breed of lions, for instance, in their native ferocity have been preserved by courage, the fox by cunning and the stag by flight. The intelligent dog, loyal of heart and light of sleep, all beasts of burden of whatever breed, fleecy sheep and horned cattle, over all these, my [muse] Memmius, man has established his protectorate. They have gladly escaped from predatory beasts and sought peace and the lavish meals, procured by no effort of theirs, with which we recompense their service. But those gifted with none of these natural assets, unable either to live on their own resources or make any
contribution to human welfare, in return for which we might let their race feed in safety under our guardianship — all these, trapped in the toils of their own destiny, were fair game and an easy prey for others, till nature brought their race to extinction."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.910
[After a discussion of the impossibility of Chimera, and other mythological combined creatures, L. says:] "Let him declare that rivers of gold in those days flowed in profusion all over the earth: That trees bore jewels for blossoms, or that a man was born with such giant limbs that he could sit bestride the high seas and spin the whole heavens around him with his arms" [Rivers of gold in the old days is the truth and a problematic idea for our parasite who must keep gold valuable. And river beds present and past, particularly those in the older land masses to the north and those that squeeze lots of rain from passing clouds due to their size and location near the ocean, this is where to look for gold. And regarding spinning the heaves: you are seeing it now.]

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.1226
"Picture a storm at sea, the wind blasting and scouring the water with hurricane force, and the commander of the fleet with all his mighty legions and battle elephants. How he begs the peace of the gods offering vows. How fervently he prays in his terror that the winds, too, may be at peace and favoring breezes blow. But for all his prayers, the storm does not relax its grip, and all too often he is dashed upon the reefs of death. So irresistibly is human power ground to dust by some unseen force, which seems to mock the majestic rods and ruthless axes of authority and trample on them as a joke." [the rods and axes were the fasces, the Roman symbol of government power. A fascist is someone who wants to reinstate the Roman police state, an city/empire of a few billionaire front-man oligarchs and 99.9% pleb.]

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.1161
"Let’s now consider why reverence for the gods is widespread among the [world’s] nations. What started those solemn rites that are in vogue today in great and powerful nations? What crowded their cities with altars? What implanted in mortal hearts that chill and dread which even now builds new temples of the gods the whole world over? What packs them on holy days with pious multitudes?"

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.1194
"Poor humanity, saddling the gods with such responsibility and throwing in a vindictive temper too. What griefs they invented for themselves, what festering sores for us, what tears for our posterity. This is not piety, this often-repeated show of bowing a veiled head before a stone; this bustling to every altar; this kowtowing and prostration on the ground with palms outspread before the shrines of the gods; this deluging of altars with the blood of animals; this heaping of vow on vow. True piety lies rather in the power to contemplate the universe with a quiet mind.

When we gaze at the heavens of this mighty world, at the aether [aether = light, burning, shining] poised above, studded with flashing stars, and there comes into our minds the though of the sun and moon and their migrations, then in our hearts already racked by other woes a new anxiety begins to waken and raise its head. We fall wondering whether we may not be subject to some unfathomable divine power, which speeds the shining stars along their various tracks. It comes as a shock to our faltering minds to realize how little they know about the world."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.1242
[Archaeologists have found numerous lead bowls in and around Mesopotamia pre-dating Lucretius by over 1,000 years. So the parasite knew very well about the toxicity of lead. Here we must note the way the Romans built numerous aqueducts to get their drinking water from safe places upstream. Yet despite this, the rich used lead pipes to convey the water in their homes. Also of note is the way that lead was added to gasoline and paint until the 1970s and it was used to cap wine bottles for the rich until the late 1980s.

As follows is some obvious disinformation about where metals come from, how they are extracted and how they are refined. Here, someone is advising ignorant people to go start forest fires in the house
of the host to find their gold/ silver/ iron/ copper, lead, whatever.

Also note how many times 'Lucretius' mentions starting forest fires. When you see stupid things repeated, it is a fairly certain indicator of disinformation and propaganda.

"We next come to the discovery of copper, gold, iron, weighty silver and useful lead. This occurred when mountain fires had consume huge forests in a blaze. The blaze may have been started by a stroke of lightning, or by men who had employed fire to scare their enemies in some wood-land war, or were tempted by the fertility of the country to enlarge their farm or grazing lands and make the wilds useful. Or they may have wished to kill the forest beasts and profit by their spoils; for hunting by means of snare and fire developed earlier than fencing around a glade with nets and driving the game with dogs. Let us take it, then, that for one reason or another, no matter what, a fierce conflagration, roaring balefully, has devoured a forest down to the roots and roasted the earth with a penetrative fire. Out of the melted veins there would flow into hollows on the earth's surface a convergent stream of silver, gold, copper and lead. Afterwards, when men saw these lying solidified on the earth and flashing with glittering color, they would be tempted by their attractive luster and polish to pick them up. They would notice that each lump was moulded into a shape like that of the bed from which it had been lifted. Then it would enter their minds that these substances, when liquified by heat, could run into any mould or shape of any object they might desire, and could also be drawn out by hammering into pointed tips of any slenderness and sharpness. Here was a means by which they could equip themselves with weapons, chop down forests, hew timber and plane it into smooth planks and pierce holes in it by boring, punching or drillings. At first, they tried this with silver, gold and stubborn [strong] bronze. But this would not work. These metals would give under the strain, lacking strength to stand up to such exacting tasks. So Bronze was more highly prized, and gold with its quickly blunted edge was despised as useless. Now it is bronze that is despised, while gold has succeeded to the highest honors. So the cycle of years has brought about a reversal of fortune. What once was prized is afterwards held to be cheap. In its place, something else emerges from being unknown, and is each day more and more coveted, and as its merits are detected, blossoms into glory and is acclaimed by mankind with extravagant praises.

At this point, [my muse] Memmius, you should find it easy to puzzle out for yourself how men discovered the properties of iron. The earliest weapons were hands, nails and teeth. next came stones and branches wrenched from trees, and fire and flame as soon as these were discovered. Then men learned to use tough bronze and iron. Actually the use of bronze was discovered before that of iron, because it is more easily handled and in more plentiful supply. With bronze they tilled the soil. With bronze they whipped up the clashing waves of war and death, made spoils of [plundered] flock and field and scattered a withering seed [the semitic seed]. Before their armaments all else, naked and unarmed fell an easy prey. Then by slow degrees the iron sword came to the fore, the bronze sickle fell into disrepute, the plowman began to cleave the earth with iron and on the darkling field of battle, the odds were made even."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.1381

"It was the whistling of the breeze through hollow reeds that first taught countryfolk to blow through hollow hemlock stalks. After that, by slow degrees, they learned those plaintive melodies that flow from the flute at the touch of the player's fingers, melodies that took shape far from the busy highways, amid groves and glades and thickets in the solitudes where the shepherd spends his sunlit leisure. These are the tunes that soothed and cheered their hearts after a full meal." [Would using a hemlock stalk as a flute be toxic? Also there seems to be something hidden at the intersection of hemlock and the many meanings of spruce.]

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.1428

"We suffer no distress by going without robes of purple, brocaded with gold and extravagant figures, so long as we have some plebeian wrap to throw around us. So mankind is perpetually the victim of a pointless and futile martyrdom, fretting life away in fruitless worries through failure to realize what limits are set to acquisition and to the growth of genuine pleasure. It is this discontent that has driven life steadily onward, out to the high seas, and has stirred up from the depths the surging tumultuous tides of war."
Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 6.83 - 218

"I must sing [talk] of storms and the vivid lightning flash, their effects and what causes them to happen. Otherwise you may... map out different quarters of the sky and speculate from which one the darting fire has come or into which other it has passed, and how it has entered a closed building, and how after taking possession of it has emerged victorious. They are not in any way able to see the causes of these doings and they believe them to be done by the power of the gods... [skip one page]

Finally, the concentrated energy of the wind splits the cloud and explodes it with a nerve-shattering crash. And no wonder, considering that a little bladder [bag] of wind, when suddenly burst, often gives out this loud a sound. ... [skip two more pages about lightning. This subject gets more attention that any other in the 'Lucretius' document.]

Lightning may also occur when the clouds in the sky are thinning out [giving the Brother with the pistola or pех'est-al-a more time to find the trouble maker.] When the wind gently dissipates and dissolves them [the clouds] in their flight, they must inevitably let drop the [lead] particles that generate the flashes. But at such times the flash is a quieter one, unaccompanied by the usual echoing rumble. [Thus explaining away the fact that gunshots sound different from thunder.]

What then of the nature and composition of thunderbolts? We may learn from the stricken spots, branded with the mark of heat [fire] and breathing out the thick breath of sulfur [this is from the gunpowder]. These are signs of fire, not wind or rain. Besides, they often set fire to the building and work their will with darting flames in the heart of the house. You must know that this rarefied fire, more than all other fires, is composed by nature of minute and mobile particles which absolutely nothing can stop [like the terminators of film myth]. So potent is a thunderbolt that it passes through shut rooms like sounds and voices. [skip a page]

Sometimes again, a gust of wind that is fireless at the outset grows fiery in the course of a long flight before it arrives. It loses on the way certain large atoms [bullet-sized atoms] which cannot keep pace in piercing the air. At the same time, it rakes together out of the air itself and carries along other atoms of tiny size which commingle in flight so as to form fire. It is in much the same way that a leaden sling-bolt often grows hot in its flight through dropping many putrefying particles and picking up fire from the air. [Here someone is explaining why their bullets fired at point blank range were described as hot — this as well as why those struck by lightning would have putrid smelling infections. Here we wonder if they were driving nails into the lead balls, to make small deep holes — then filling the holes with putrid material so that the gunshot wound was more certain to be fatal.]

As for the hight speed of thunderbolts, the weight of their impact [Think of the elephant or ал•eff-n't gun, the victim is just blown away and doesn't eff or utter a single word], and the rapidity with which they complete their hurting descent [and kill the victim], these are due in the first place to the [huge amount of] pent-up energy within the clouds [firearms] and the momentum thus acquired. Then when the cloud can no longer contain the mounting force, the energy is released and let fly with tremendous drive, like missiles discharged from powerful catapults. Add to this that the thunderbolt is composed of small smooth atoms [like musket balls, or like a pull•under•puss, blunderbuss, a thunder•puss, a shotgun.] Such a substance is not easily obstructed by anything. It slips and slides through the chinks in things [like armor] and hence does not lose much way on account of the stoppages caused by collisions [with armor]. That accounts for the quick and forceful onrush of its swooping flight.

Again, while all weights are always possessed of a natural downward urge [gravity], the addition of a push doubles their speed and enhances their movement. So the thunderbolt, with its velocity and momentum thus pushes aside whatever may block its advance and hurtes its way [The bullets go right through the victim and are still dangerous].

Yet again, because it gathers momentum over a long course [through the muzzle] it must acquire even greater and greater velocity, which grows as it goes, reinforcing and intensifying the energy of the impact [clearly this is for firearms]. It sweeps up all its eddying atoms into one main current and directs them along a straight course to a single target. Possibly in its flight it may extract from the air itself certain particles whose impact inflames its own speed.

It passes through many substances without damaging or disturbing them [and here is why people deep inside a building can be struck by firearm lightning.] It is because its fluid fire slips through the gaps.
It forces its way through many, the atoms of the thunderbolt glancing against the opposing atoms at their points of interconnection. It readily dissolves bronze and boils gold in an instant, because its component atoms, being tiny and smooth, easily worm their way in and, once in, are quick to untie every knot and loosen all cohesion...

Here then is a plain and intelligible account of the fiery thunderbolt and how it does what it does. It is a fruitless task to unroll the Etruscan scrolls, looking for some revelation of the hidden purpose of the god's. That is no way to study from which quarter the darting fare [event] has come or into which other it has passed; how it has entered a closed building, and how after working its will it has slipped out again. That is no way to find out the damage that a thunderbolt from heaven can do. If it is really Jupiter and the other gods who rock the flashing frame of heaven with this terrifying sound, hurling their fire wherever they have a mind. Why do they not see to it that those who have perpetrated some abominable outrage are struck by lighting and exhale its flames from a breast transfixed, for a dire warning to mortals? Why, instead, is some man with a conscience clear of any sin covered undeservedly in a sheet of flame, trapped and tangled without warning in the fiery storm from heaven? Why do the throwers wast their strength on deserts? Are they getting their hand in and strengthening their arms? And why do they all the Father's weapon to be blunted on the ground? Why does Jupiter himself put up with this, instead of saving it for his enemies? Why, again, does he never hurl his bolt upon the earth and let loose his thunder out of a sky that is wholly blue? Does he wait till clouds have gathered so that he can slip down into them and air his blows at close range? Why does he launch them into the sea? What is his grudge against the waves and the liquid ocean plains? If he wants us to beware of the flying bolt, why does he hide its path from us? If on the other hand he intends the fire to strike us unaware, why does he thunder... so as to put us on guard?... And lastly, why does he demolish the holy shrines of the gods and his own splendid temples with aggressive bolts? Why does he smash masterly images of the gods and rob his own portraits of reverence with a sacrilegious stroke of lightning? Why have a special fondness for high places, so that we see most traces of the god's fire on mountain tops?" [Centuries ago, when the Brothers had a total monopoly on firearms, thanks to their prime directive, they would frequently whack troublesome sheep during storms.]

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 6.423
"It is easy to understand what force flings down into the sea those water-spouts the Greeks presteres [tornadoes] or 'scorchers'. It sometimes happens that a sort of pillar descends into the sea as though let down from the sky. Around it, the waters boil, lashed by madly blowing blasts, causing woe to any ship that is embroiled in the storm.

This is sometimes brought about when a trapped wind fails to burst the cloud it is trying to burst, but forces it downwards. So it sags down like a pillar lowered into the sea out of the sky — gradually, like something pushed from above by a fist at the end of an out-thrust arm and so protruding down into the waves. When the wind has burst this bulge, out it rushes into the sea and creates a bewildered boiling among the waves. In fact, the cloud, with its elastic structure, is forced down by a spiraling whirlwind, which descends with it. As soon as its seething bulk has been pushed down to sea level, the wind is suddenly let loose into the water and stirs up all the sea, making it bubble and boil with a terrific roar.

It sometimes happens also that a whirling column of wind wraps itself in clouds... and mimics a prester let down out of the sky.

When a waterspout drops on dry land and there explodes, it disgorges a violent vortex of whirlwind and storm. But, since this seldom happens on land, and our view of it is often blocked by mountains, the sight is more frequently encountered in the sea's wide prospect under and open expanse of sky."}

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 6.969
"Water hardens iron coming fresh from the fire"
[The idea that water tempers iron/steel is obvious to anyone hammering and forging iron. Also somewhat obvious to anyone making a career of being a blacksmith is that the more one beat a piece of red-hot iron, the harder it got (to a point). This is because the iron slowly picks up carbon (up to 5%) and changes into a different substance, called steel. Steel is much stronger and less brittle than iron.
Now the word STEEL also looks suspiciously like S•TELL=don't•tell, don't•extend or don't•explain. It also looks like STEAL=to take away. So we imagine that steel (like firearms) was once top secret for the Brothers. This particularly with light-weight double-edged swords, 'hand•sum' weapons that were sum•hand or with•hand, or•part of•your•hand. These were highly optimized and could normally draw faster and stick faster those 'un•gainly' saber swords, the symbol of the Mideast slave states.

Interesting synonyms for ungainly are awkward (ak•ward), gawky (G•aki), dagger (de•ak•our), blundering (pull•under•ing) mal•adroit, heavy-handed, ham•handed and inept (in•apt from L. aperse=to fasten)

Another thing that was probably top secret was how re-heating a tempered steel sword until it became not red, but straw colored would draw the temper making the sword both strong an somewhat flexible.

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 6.1074
"The crimson [opuntia colored] dye of the murex combines only with wool, and then so firmly that it can never be parted; not though you should labor with Neptune's flood to restore it, not though all the ocean with all its waves wished it cleanse it"

Section-8: Aelius Aristides, To Rome

Isocrates, Panegyricus 29
[Athens was] "the first state to create its own constitution and laws… plaintiffs who wanted to decide issues by the use of reason, instead of force brought their suits under Athenian law. This was used both for necessities of life [Gr. tekhne], as well as for crafts [Gr. arte = frivolous things]. … [many things that] were invented by Athens [Athenian ingenuity], and passed on to other nations for their benefit.

Athenos was founded on such a universal spirit of [phil•an•tro•pe•ic] altruism and [democratic] consideration that it benefitted both rich and poor alike. Both classes derive benefit from us, and gain either a fortress of the utmost security, or pleasant association.

And as states in this region do not enjoy individual self-sufficiency, but production is inadequate or excessive in different respects, and conditions are such that it is very hard to secure markets, in some cases for exports, in others for imports, Athens brought assistance in these difficulties as well, by establishing in the Piraeus [port] a central market of overwhelming value. Here what others found hard to secure piecemeal elsewhere, could all be obtained [in one place].

Aelius Aristides, To Rome, c. 150 AD
[Arist•ides = alias of the aristo-mind]
"1. It is a time honored custom of travelers setting forth by land or sea to make a prayer pledging the performance of some vow -- whatever they have in mind -- on safe arrival at their destination. I recall a poet who playfully parodies the traditional practices by pledging 'a grain of incense -- with gilded horns [of smoke to in•all and in•sense] As for me, the vow that I made as i journeyed here [to the West] was not of the usual stupid and irrelevant kind, nor one unrelated to the art of my profession: merely that if I came through safely I would salute your city [Rome] with a public address.

10. Some chronicler, speaking of Asia, asserted that one man ruled as much land as the sun passed, and his statement was not true because he placed all of Africa and Europe outside the limits where the sun rises in the East and sets in the West. It has now however turned out to be true. Your possession is equal to what the sun can pass, and the sun passes over your land. Neither the Caledonian [Scottish] nor the Cyanean [Turkish] promontories limit your empire, nor does the distance
from which a horseman can reach the sea in one day, nor do you reign within fixed boundaries, nor does another dictate to what point your control reaches; but the sea like a girdle lies extended at once in the middle of the civilized world and your empire.

11. Large continents lie all around the Mediterranean sea, and from them pour a constant flow of goods to you. Everything is shipped to you, from every land and from every sea. The products of every season, and every country, river and lake — The skilled manufacture of the Greeks and other foreigners. So if one wanted to see all these things, he would either have to travel through the whole world or else visit Rome. For whatever is grown or manufactured by any nation is not only always present here, but is present in abundance. So many merchant vessels come here bringing so many products from all parts of the world, and during every season, and after every harvest, that Rome seems like a common warehouse of the world.

12. There is such an abundance of items from India and Arabia Felix, that one might think the trees from these places have been stripped bare and that those people have to come to Rome if they needed anything — to beg for their own goods. Once can find clothing from Babylonia and ornaments from the outer barbarian lands arriving here in greater quantity and more ease than goods shipped to Athens from her Cycladic islands. Egypt, Sicily, and the cultivated part of Libya are your farms.

13. The arrival and departure of merchant ships never ceases. Consequently it is amazing there is enough room in the sea, much less the harbor, for all the merchant ships. And just as Hesiod said about the ends of the Ocean, that there is a common channel where all waters have one source and destination, so there is a common channel to Rome and all converge here, trade, shipping, agriculture, metallurgy, all the arts and crafts that are or ever have been, all the things that are engendered or grow from the earth. And whatever one does not see here, simply does not exist. And so it is not easy to decide which is greater, the superiority of this city in respect to the cities that now are: Or the superiority of this empire in respect to the empires that ever were.

22. It was easier to be preserved when fighting against the Persians than when obeying them. For in battle they were easily defeated, but where they had power their insolence knew no bounds. And those who served them they despised as slaves, while those who were free they punished as enemies. Consequently they passed their lives in giving and receiving hatred. And so in war, which was their way of settling disputes in most cases, they often feared their subjects more than their enemies.

[This is a great lesson here. We in the part of the world with resources can easily turn the people of the Mideast against the devil's economic imperative and utterly destroy it. However, we must provide for the people of the land of no resources to accomplish this. And we must at at minimum offer as much hope as the group spirit of the devil offers.

Also, Felicitas = Roman god of bountiful harvests and rich farmers. Arabia Felix is thus best translated as 'Bountiful Arabia', and of course this was a shipping sort of bounty that Arabia prospered from. Also of note is Bessarabia, the former name of Moldova on the Black Sea, this looks like Beth-arabia, or the house of Arabia.]

23. Fundamentally, two things were wrong. The Persians did not know how to rule and their subjects did not co-operate, since it is impossible to be good subjects if the rulers are bad rulers. [Actually it was the sphinx agenda of less and worse, an agenda based on maximizing and channeling desperation that was the problem.] Government and slave management [these slaves are the people of the land of no resources, then as today slaves.] were not yet differentiated, but king and master were equivalent terms. They [the "Persians", really the Brothers] certainly did not proceed in a reasonable manner and with great objective. For the world "master" [despot] applies properly within the circle of a private household; when it extends to cities and nations, the role [analogy] is hard to keep up.

29. Vast as the Empire is, it is much greater for its perfect administration and regulation than for the great area which its boundaries enclose. There are no pockets of the empire held by Mysians [NW Turkey], Sace [Damascus], Pisidians [SE Turkey], or others, lands which some [Mideast exodus folk] have occupied by force, and others have detached by revolt, and who cannot be captured...

As long as this eternal empire lasts, the entire civilized world will all pray together, [obeying Arab religions and burning costly Arab incense] producing, like a well-cleaned flute, one perfect note, in more perfect harmony than any chorus; so beautifully is it harmonized by the leader in command. And so well
does it harmonize under this commander-in-chief that it joins in praying this Empire may last for ages.  

30. The keynote is taken by everyone, everywhere, in the same way. ... Everyone is dominated equally. The mountain dwellers [in the redoubtable citadels] submit as totally as the inhabitants of the most exposed plains. And all the people of these rich lowlands [including the newly lowered citadels] are now your peasants. Continent and island are no longer separate. [The rebel bases in England are no longer safe] But like one continuous country, and one race, the entire world quietly obeys [the will of the Arabs without saying a thing].

31. All commands are issued with a few words or a nod, and it is easier than pulling a string. If a need arises, the thing has only to be decided on, and it is done. The governors sent out to the provinces lord over those under them. But among themselves and in relation to one another, all of them alike are equally among the ruled and all are lorded over... [by] the supreme governor, the commander in chief [fronting for Arabs Inc.]... So much respect has been instilled in all men for him who is the great governor [commander in chief], who obtains for them their all.

32. They remain convinced that he [the emperor] knows what they are doing better than they know it themselves. Accordingly they fear and respect him more than any slave could fear his master standing over him personally and giving orders. None of them are so proud that they can remain seated if they so much as hear the Emperor's name mentioned. Instead, they leap up, and each praises him, bows and utters a double prayer — one to the gods on behalf of him, and one [directly] to the emperor himself on their own behalf.

And if the governors should have even the slightest doubt whether certain claims are valid in connection with either public or private lawsuits and petitions from the governed, they straightway send to him with a request for instructions what to do, and they wait until he renders a reply, like a chorus [orchestra] waiting for its conductor.

33. Therefore, he has no need to wear himself out traveling around the whole empire nor, by appearing personally, now among some, then among others, to make sure of each point when he had the time to tread their soil. It is very easy for him to stay where he is and manage the entire civilized world by letters, which arrive almost as soon as they are written, as if they were carried by birds... The constitution is a universal democracy under the one man that can rule and govern best.

34. But that which deserves as much wonder and admiration as all the rest together, and constant expression of gratitude both in word and action, shall now be mentioned. You who hold so vast an empire and rule it with such a firm hand and with so much unlimited power have very decidedly won a great success, which is completely you own. [He means the opposite]

36. Just as cases are appealed from a district court to a [provincial court] jury, imperial officials have to answer to an appellate tribunal where they are no safer from an adverse verdict than the appellants... Is this not better than any democracy? Under democracy, once a man's case is decided in his town, he cannot take it elsewhere or to other judges... Under the Roman Empire, neither the plaintiff nor the defendant need submit to an unjust decision. Another higher judge always remains from whom justice is never hidden. At the bar [in the eyes of the judges] there is profound and impressive equity between rich and poor, big and small, great and obscure, noble and commoner.” [Which type of court system do we have? Do we have a democratic court system, or a Roman style one?]

38. Are not these advantages beyond the old “Free Republic” of every people? For under Government by the People it is not possible to go outside after the verdict has been given in the city's court, nor even to other jurors, but, except in a city so small that it has to have jurors from out of town, one must be content wit the local verdict. ... [It appears that a number of cases were tried by out of town juries.]  

59? You have not made Rome a worldwide concept, by letting nobody else share in it. On the contrary, Rome has sough out the additional citizens it deserves. You have made the word 'Roman' apply not just to a city, but to a universal race—and not just one of all the races that exist, but equivalent to all the rest. In fact, you no longer classify peoples as Europeans or Asians [In Rome Asians = Greeks = Arabs. This certainly sounds like America and Athens. This certainly makes it look like we have done all this land of the free stuff before — and failed miserably in a European dark ages and simultaneously a great age of Islam.]

60. Neither sea nor intervening continent are bars to citizenship. Nor is any distinction made
between Europeans and Asians in this respect. In your empire all paths are open to everyone. And nobody worthy of public office, or a position of trust remains an alien. [new subject] But there exists a universal democracy under one man, the best, the princeps, the leader and teacher of order... [A constitutional monarchy can still easily be an Arab front-man monarchy.]

61. What another city is to its own boundaries and territory, this city is to the boundaries and territory of the entire civilized world, as if the latter were a country district and she had been appointed common town. It might be said that this one citadel is the refuge and assembly place of all neighbors or of all who dwell in outside cities.

62. She [Rome] has never failed them. Like the soil of the earth, she supports all men; and as the sea, which receives with its gulfs all the many rivers, hides them and holds them all and still, with what goes in and out, is and seems always just the same [like America today], so actually this city receives those who flow in from all the earth and is similar to the sea [in that all sorts of garbage washes into both]. The latter is not made greater by the influx of rivers, for it has been ordained by fate that with the waters flowing in, the sea maintain its volume; here no change is visible because the city is so great. [So it appears that some people are being eliminated in Rome.]

63. Let this passing comment, which the subject suggested, suffice. As we were saying, you who are "great greatly" distributed your citizenship. It was not because you stood off and refused to give a share in it to any of the others that you made your citizenship an object of wonder. [Sounds like America] On the contrary, you sought its expansion as a worthy aim, and you have caused the word Roman to be the label, not of membership in a city, but of some common nationality [again, like America's de facto empire of openness], and this not just one among all, but one balancing all the rest. For the categories into which you now divide the world are not Hellenes and Barbarians, and it is not absurd, the distinction which you made, because you show them a citizenry more numerous, so to speak, than the entire Hellenic race. The division which you substituted is one of Romans and non Romans. To such a degree have you expanded the name of your city.

64. You have extended the name of your city so far than you have redivided mankind into Romans and non-Romans. Under this classification, there are many in each city who are no less fellow citizens of yours than of their own stock, though some of them have never seen this city. You have no need of garrisons to hold their citadels; the most powerful men in every city watch over their fatherlands for you. Thus, you have a double hold upon those cities, both from here, and though your fellow Roman in each.

65-69. No envy sets foot in your empire. You have set an example in being free from envy yourselves, by throwing open all doors and offering to qualified men the opportunity to play in turn a ruler's part, no less than a subjects. No hatred creeps in either from those who fail to qualify. Since the state is universal and like one city, magistrates naturally treat the governed not as aliens, but as their own. Besides, the state imparts to all peoples security from the men in power among them. If these men presume to do anything irregular, your wrath and punishment will promptly catch up with them.

So, of course, things as they are satisfy and benefit both poor and rich. No other way of life remains. There is one pattern of government, embracing all. Under you, what was formerly thought incapable of coexistence has been united, rule of an Empire at once strong and humane, mild rule without oppression. [This is a doublespeak diametrical Arab lie.] Thus towns are free of garrisons, whole provinces are adequately guarded by battalions and cavalry companies, which are not stationed in force in the various cities of each people, but scattered throughout the countryside among a multitude of the population, so that many provinces do now know where there garrison is.

But if a city anywhere grows to big for self-restraint, you do no withhold the men needed to take charge of it and watch over it. Besides, all people are happier to send their tribute to you than anyone would be to collect it for himself from others. [More Arab doublespeak about their front-man empire and feeding-tube.]

Instead of quarreling over empire and primacy, through which all wars formerly broke out, some of your subjects... relax in supreme delight, content to be released from troubles and miseries, and aware that they were formerly engaged in aimless shadow-boxing. Others do not know or remember what territory they once rules....But they accept your leadership fully... How they came to this [state of affairs, this perfect caliphate = Kali•phrate = green•bro = fresh•bro] they cannot say. They know nothing, except
to look with awe upon the present state of affairs...

70. Whether there ever were wars is now doubted and no longer seem real. In fact, stories about them are categorized more as myth by most who hear them. If an actual battle occurs anywhere along the frontier, as is only natural in a vast measureless empire, because of the madness of Getae [Bulgarians] or the misfortune of Libyans or the wickedness of those around the Red Sea, who are unable to enjoy the blessings they have. Then just like legends, the wars passed by quickly and so did talk of them.

71. [Most of 71 appears to be missing. The following is all that is left.] Such a profound peace has come to you, although war is your traditional way of life...

75. ...when you found them, you released them from their fatherland and gave them your own city; so that they became reluctant henceforth to call themselves by their original ethnic names. Having made them fellow citizens, you made them also soldiers, so that the men from this city would not be subject to the levy...

76. Under your rule, all contribute to the armed forces and no city is left out. You ask from each city only as many as would cause no inconvenience; and not as many as if the city handled its defenses on its own. Therefore cities are pleased to send their men to be part of the Imperial army, while locally each city has no militia of its own. They look nowhere but to you [for military protection]...

77. And after you selected the best men from the empire [for the army where they were not allowed not marry and frequently died fighting in great numbers], you came up with a [another] very good idea [for wasting the energies of Rome's elite back home]. You thought that those picked out for their bodily superiority should train for athletic contests [thus causing everyone to waste more time getting into top physical condition]. Then those who would be the contenders in the greatest engagements of real war, and the victors in as many victories as one might chance to win in behalf of such an empire, ought not to come together merely in a crisis. [So you had sporting games and lots of sporting games in many categories to wast the energies of the contenders and the audience alike. And you though that] ... the strongest and, especially, most competent of Rome, ought to train for a long while ahead of time so as to be superior to the minute they took their stand.

78. **Edited version:** So these [fighting] men, you led to the borders of the Roman Empire. You station them at intervals with assigned areas to guard. But you the community of the ruling nation also disqualified the morally base and socially base [like the morally base Brothers, from military service. And you do this] in such a way that they [the soldiers dying in war] do not envy those who stay [behind comfortably] in the city, because they [the soldiers] were not equal citizens at the start. [On top of this, they the soldiers] consider it an honor to do their share of [the duties of] citizenship.

78. **Original version:** So these men, once you disqualified the morally base and socially base, you the community of the ruling nation, not without the privileges I mentioned nor in such a way that they would envy those who stay in the city because they themselves were no to equal rights at the start, but in such a way that they would consider their share of citizenship as an honor. Having found and treated them thus, you led them to the borders of the empire. There you stationed them at intervals, and you assigned areas to guard...

79. The plan which you developed regarding [Rome's] walls is worth comment now. One could call this city neither unwalled in the reckless manner of the Lacedaemonians nor again fortified with the splendor of Babylon or of any other city which before or after may have been walled in a more impressive style. On the contrary, you have made the fortification of Babylon seem frivolity and a woman's work indeed.

80. To place walls around the city [of Rome] itself as if you were hiding her or fleeing from your subjects you considered shameful and inconsistent with the rest of your ideals, as if a master were to show fear of his own slaves. Nevertheless, you did not forget walls, but these you placed around the [whole Roman] empire, not the city. And you erected walls splendid and worthy of you, as far away as possible, [and as hard to defend as possible] visible to those within the circuit, but, for one starting from the city, and outward journey of moths and years if he wished to see them.

81. Beyond the outermost ring of the civilized world, you drew a second line, quite as one does in
walling in a town, another circle, more widely curved and more easily guarded. Here you built the walls to defend you and then erected towns bordering upon them, some in some parts, others elsewhere, filling them with colonists, giving these the comfort of arts and crafts, and in general establishing beautiful order.

82. An encamped army like a rampart encloses the civilized [Western] world in a ring. The perimeter of this enclosure, if a survey were made, would not be ten parasangs, nor twenty, nor a little more, nor a distance that one could say offhand. It is as far as from the settled area of Ethiopia to the Phasis River [in Armenia] and from the Euphrates in the interior to the great outermost island toward the West [They would have called Britain and Ireland by name. Is this Greenland or America?] all this one can call a ring and circuit of the walls.

83. They have not been built with asphalt and baked brick nor do they stand there gleaming with stucco. Oh, but these ordinary works too exist at their individual places -- yes, in very great number, and, as Homer says of the palace wall, "fitted close and accurately with stones, and boundless in size and gleaming more brilliantly than bronze." [Perhaps a product placement ad for more perennially overpriced public works projects built by "Greek" contractors.]

84. But this ring, much greater and more impressive, in every way altogether un-breachable and indestructible [obviously untrue, it was breached many times; he means the opposite], outshines them all, and in all time there has never been a wall, [a trade barrier] so firm. For it is a barrier of men who have not acquired the habit of running [away from an enemy]. It is they who defend these ordinary walls. They have perfected in the employment of all the tools of war, and exercises which bind them to one another in that union of the Myrmidons [The people which Achilles led in the siege of Troy] which Homer... compared to a wall: a formation of helmets so close that an arrow cannot pass; a platform of shields raised overhead which would support in mid-air racetracks so much firmer than those constructible in town that every horseman could race upon them [viz. the recent Green Lantern film], "a bronze plane," as one will then truthfully claim to see, for it is this in particular which deserves the phrase of Euripides; a line of breastplates so clinging to one another that if one ordered the man between two others to take his place with only light arms, the shields on either side would come half way and meet to cover him; and a shower of javelins, as it were, falling from heaven in a solid mass. Such are the parallel harmonies or systems of defense which curve around you, that circle of the fortification at individual points, and that ring of those who keep watch over the whole world. [They sure want Rome to feel safe using its battle-square phalanx formations. However these formations have at least four vulnerabilities (see 206 BC in the timeline). Also, this should be compared to the way the West feels so safe today. How would we fight China under the sudden emergence of an expansionist dictatorship? Again, watch the frightening film Kung Fu Panda II to see the Arab command broadcast to eliminate the moral black and white thinking people of China, so that the warships may reach the ocean.]

87. In respect to military science, furthermore, you have made all men look like children. [sounds like America] For you did not prescribe exercises for soldiers and officers only to train for victory over the enemy, but for victory over themselves first. Therefore, every day the soldier lives in discipline and no one ever leaves the post assigned to him, but as in some permanent chorus he knows and keeps his position and the subordinate does not on that account envy him who has a higher rank, but each man rules with precision those he is superior to.

90. ... in your [Roman] state you have established a constitution not at all like any of those among the rest of mankind. [Again, sounds like America] Formerly there seemed to be three [types of] constitutions in human society. Two were tyranny and oligarchy, or kingship and aristocracy, since they were known under two names each according to the view one took in interpreting the character of the men in control. [Blatant propaganda] A third category was known as democracy whether the leadership was good or bad. The cities had received one or the other constitution as choice or chance prevailed for each. Your state, on the other hand, is quite dissimilar, it is such a form of government as if it were a mixture of all the constitutions without the bad aspects of any one [The same people are feeding America the same garbage today.] That is why precisely this form of constitution has prevailed. So when one looks at the strength of the People and sees how easily they get all that they want and ask, he will deem it a complete democracy except for the faults of democracy [itself]. When he looks at the Senate sitting as a council and keeping the magistracies, he will think that there is no aristocracy more perfect than this. [Rome had been a dictatorship for almost 200 years when this was written.] When he looks at the Ephor...
and Prytanis, who presides over all these, him from whom it is possible for the People to get what they want and for the Few [of the Brotherhood] to have magistracies and power, he will see in this one, the One [he means the Brotherhood] who holds the most perfect monarchic rule [over the Western world]. The One without a share in the vices of a tyrant and the One elevated above even kingly dignity.

93. Were there ever so many cities maritime and inland? Were they ever so thoroughly modernized? Could a person in the past travel thus, counting up the cities by the number of days on the road, sometimes even passing by 2 or 3 of them [2 or 3 cities in a single day]? The upshot is that not only were former empires so inferior at the top, but also the people they ruled were none of them on par, in numbers or in caliber, with those same peoples under you. You may contrast the tribe of the past with the city of today. Indeed, it may be said that they were virtually kings of wilderness and fortresses, while you govern cities.

94. [e•merge = ex•merge = out•merge = what the Semitic parasite race seeks to do when it migrates to the promised land of the host. Also, in Rome 'Greek' meant Middle-Eastern.] Under you all the Greek cities emerge. And all the monuments and adornments [heaped-up sacrifices in the monuments] which are dedicated in them [the Greek cities] contribute to your glory and honor [in the eyes of the gods] just the same as those in your own [Roman] town districts. Seashore and interior are filled with cities, some founded and others enlarged under you by you. Ionia [west coast of Turkey], the great prize, is rid of garrisons and satraps, and stands out as a model of elegance to the world. She now outstrips her old self by as much as she was formerly reputed to be ahead of other peoples in taste and refinement.

[1] The Mideast was and is anything but a great prize and a model of taste, elegance, and refinement. 2) The parasite has always loved to be invaded by its host. It is easier than having to go to the host.

96. [In reading the following, bear in mind that the Arabs massacred the Athenian men carting-off their breeding-age women to their harems. Then after this, the Arabs became 'Greek' to the Romans. After this the completely amoral Arabs found it convenient to be the Greeks, the great and noble race they massacred. And this is much the same as what happened with the Nazi-fronted genocide in Europe, with the perpetrators pretending to be the victims.] In Egypt, Alexander’s august and immense city [Alexandria] has become an ornament of your supremacy... You continue to take good care of the Greeks as your adopted parents. You protect them and you constantly raise them up [economically] if they are flat out. The best of them [the chosen ones], even those who were once rulers, you leave free and independent, and you guide the others moderately with much consideration and forethought...

97. [Ponder the Doors lyrics ”Take a long holiday, let your children play”] The whole civilized world, as if on holiday, has put down the arms which were its ancient burden and has turned to unrestrained partying and the finer things in life. All other rivalries between cities have ceased, and a single rivalry holds all of them now. how each city may appear as beautiful and attractive as possible. Every city is thus full of gymnasia, fountains, monumental approaches, temples, shops, and schools.

98. And one can say that the civilized world, which had been sick from the beginning, as it were, has been brought by the right knowledge to a state of health. ...Gifts never stop flowing from you to the cities. and because of your impartial generosity to all, it is impossible to tell who the main beneficiaries were. [The main beneficiaries were the Arabs.]

99. Cities gleam with radiance and charm, and the whole earth has been beautified like a garden. Smoke rising from plains and fire signals for friend and foe have disappeared, as if a breath had blown them away, beyond land and sea. Every charming show and an infinite number of festal games have been introduced instead. Thus like an eternal fire, a sacred and unquenchable fire, the party never ends, but moves around from one place to the next, and is always somewhere, for it fits in with the universal prosperity. And so, only those outside your empire, if there are any, are fit to be pitied for losing such blessings.

100. Nowadays both Greek and non-Greek can easily travel wherever they want, with or without their property. Just as if passing from fatherland to fatherland. [Apparently leaving one’s own
country was at most times quite dangerous.] Neither the Cilician Gate [entry, sphinx] nor the narrow, sandy approaches through Egypt or Arab country present any danger. Nor do impassible mountains, nor vast stretches of river, nor unfriendly barbarian tribes. but for security it suffices to be a Roman citizen...

102. There is no need to write a book of travels and to explain the the customs of each country. Rather you yourselves have become universal guides for all; you threw wide all the gates [sphinxes] of the civilized world and gave those who so wished the opportunity to see for themselves; you assigned common laws for all and you put an end to the previous conditions which were amusing to describe but which, if one looked at them from the standpoint of reason, were intolerable; you made it possible to marry anywhere, and you organized all the civilized world, as it were, into one family.

103. [Zeus seems to symbolizes the "immortal" clan of the Arabian brotherhood, Zeus notably is the god of rain, symbolizing cash flows from heaven, and thunder, symbol of divine justice.] Before the rule of Zeus, as the poets say, the universe was full of strife, confusion and disorder. But when Zeus came to rule, he settled everything, and the Titans [Teutons? centered along the north part of the axis?], forced back by Zeus and the [lesser] gods who supported him, departed to the lowest caverns of the earth [deep underground]...

101 to 103. You have surveyed the whole world, built bridges of all sorts across rivers, cut down mountains to make paths for chariots, filled the deserts with guest houses, and civilized it all with system and order. ...

One might thus assess the state of things before your rule and under it. Before, things were all mixed up and drifting at random. But with you in charge, turmoil and strife ceased, universal order and the bright light of life [the sun god Apollo or Pro•men•theus] and government came in, laws were proclaimed, and the god's altars acquired sanctity and sanctuary.

104. ...formerly they used to lay waste the world as if [like Chronos = father time] they were mutilating [Gr.MN=mind + Gr. TIL = pluck, cut, tear] their parents, and though they did not eat their children [like Canaan•baals as livestock, and like Chronos], they [each side of the axis] destroyed each other's children, and their own in their strife, even in sanctuaries. But now a clear and universal freedom from all fear has been granted to all—the earth itself and its inhabitants. And it seems to me that we are wholly rid of oppression, while getting many opportunities for following good leadership [a tautology]. While the gods, beholding [to your massive sacrifices of Arabian Incense], seem to have helped you organize and manage the achievements of your empire, also granting you secure possession of it.

107. Your ways and institutions, which were really introduced by you, [They were obviously introduced by the Brothers.] and are ever held in honor and have become ever more firmly established. [The opposite is probably more true] The present great governor like a champion in the games clearly excels his own ancestors [he was the adopted son of Hadrian] and it is not easy to declare by how much he excels men of a different stock [He, Antoninus Pius, is one of us]. One would say that justice and law are in truth whatever he decides. This too [one can see] clearly before all else, that the partners whom he has to help him rule, men [like] sons of his own, similar to him, [Brothers, cousins] are more than had any of his predecessors.

109. Let all the gods and the children of the gods [the entire Brotherhood] be invoked to grant that this empire and this city flourish forever and never cease until [pumice] stones [float] upon the sea and trees cease to put forth shoots in spring, and that the great governor [the God•father] and his sons be preserved and obtain blessings for all. My bold attempt is finished. Now is the time to register your decision whether for better of for worse. The End.

[That last part implies knowledge of the last volcanic ice age. We imagine pumice floating on the ocean and a year without a summer. This appears to be instructions of the highest order as indicated by the invocation of end-of-days, ice age imagery.

Anyway, if we combine Aristides with the resettlements of Augustus, we come to the conclusion that pretty much everyone who was anyone left the land of no resources and that it is the descendants of those judged worthless and left behind that continued the struggle.

Some lessons to be learned: 1) If we evacuate the Mideast again, we must do so completely and the "Island" of Arabia needs to become a sort of forbidden zone 100% off limits to permanent habitation.
and 2) The Picard Star Trek episode with the pool of distilled black goo is an apt metaphor there.

This work is much longer than I had access to.

Section-9: Rome's import crisis

DK Eyewitness guide to Egypt, the 'premier' travel guide
"Rome's expansion from the 4th to the 1st century BC was fueled in part by the need for ever-increasing quantities of grain. Grain's importance to the ancient economies is somewhat analogous to the value of oil to modern economies. Thanks to its efficient Greek administration, Egypt's vast grain harvests made it incredibly wealthy and a threat to Rome, if the country fell into the wrong hands. Therefore the Romans knew they had either to ensure Egypt's ruler was sympathetic towards them, or annex the country. At first, Egypt avoided being absorbed by Rome through a skillful combination of bribery and diplomacy - on different occasions, Julius Caesar and Mark Antony were paid large sums of money to restore the throne of Egypt to Cleopatra's father Ptolemy XXII. … … Perhaps the most famous ancient Egyptian figure, the real Cleopatra [kali•o•patra = greens•no•father/phathr] is hidden beneath centuries of misinformation, most of the detail about her is supplied by Roman ['Roman'] Sources who waged a propaganda war against her [Cleopatra is an impersonization of the Haremi, and M•ark An•tony = think•rulers new•big] To them, she was the ruler of a decadent eastern culture who seduced two of Rome's generals in order to seize the Roman Empire."

[1) The Caesars seized the Roman Empire at this time.
2) Rome can be viewed as a sort of specialized puppet state that was all military sector. In fact, Rome was so specialized that it was unable to feed itself. It was sort of the ultimate Arab mono-polis or city with one industry.
3) What a great "wife" or "bitch" the Roman puppet state was for the land of no resources, this because its military industry was key to the Mideast's ability to run the ancient world.
4) All of Europe was dominated by the Roman legions, and Rome was dominated by Mideast grain. Thus we see how the Arabs ran the ancient world.]

Aeschylus, d. 456BC, Persians, 30
"Next from the Nile, that vast and fecund river
There gathered still other men"

[Somebody clearly wanted the world to think that the Nile was vast and fertile. Clearly this passage was from a time when the world was dependent on "Egyptian" grain.

This work is probably not from the 400s BC. It is probably Roman era propaganda reinforcing the idea that Rome was dependent on 'Egyptian' grain, from the Nile, 'that vast and fecund river'. The Athenians knew their grain came from from Scythia = Ukraine/ Russia/ Romania/ Moldova, the breadbasket of Europe. And in fact, the Athenians were defeated when Alcibiades went Al•cibi=owards•food and attacked the Athenian grain shipments, 'Aegospotami' grain, near present day Istanbul.

The Romans on the other hand thought they were dependent on Grain from Egypt and Tunisia. Thus, because of their dependance on Mideast food were forced to garrison an occupying great army in the Mideast to protect their interests. This army was on one hand a great stimulus to the economies of the Mideast, and on the other hand it served as an excuse for the immigration of vast numbers of Arabs into Rome.

Horace, d. 8BC, Iustem et tenacem
"Let her name extend to ultimate borders Where intervening waters part Europe from the Arabs Where the Nile by [annual] flooding irrigates the fields. Let her be stronger by spurning un-mined gold."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 18.15
"... the whole region was turned into a second Scythian desert."

1) Not only did the Arab Ministry of Truth say that the grain came from Egypt, it made its true source into a desert.
2) The Scythian desert was apparently a famous place and there was apparently much propaganda about this fact.
3) In the early 1800s, the breadbasket of the US was also persistently called a desert by both the US government and the supposedly free press.

The Roman grain came from
Bessarabia = beth•Arabia = the house-of•Arabia
Funny how Europe's grain breadbasket place was named the House-of Arabia. Here is where the grain really came from.

    Here we note the way that Barbaria was obviously minimized into the oversized German state of Bavaria. In a similar way the vast breadbasket prairie of Beth•Arabia was minimized from much of Ukraine, Russia, Romania, and Moldova into the tiny little poor nation of Bessarabia. Then Bessarabia was renamed Moldova.

Today, the House of Saud = the House of Saudi Arabia

How the Arabs make their host dependent their goods
1) In Greek, tassein=arrange and a taxi is a member of an arranged cartel of people to cart goods and passengers around, like a teamsters union. Basically the Arabs struggled and struggled and everyone in the great bucket conspiracy took a bucket. Thus overland shipping costs in Rome were priced like taxis today, and very expensive in comparison to sea freight.
2) Once the Arabs got the Roman overland transportation costs super-expensive, the Arabs could make their 'Egyptian' grain cheaper, despite being shipped great distances. The Arabs couldn't do this all the time, but once or twice in a generation, they could pull off an 'embargo' and make billions on the Romans.
3) Roman farm output was constantly being reduced by everything from expensive and hard to buy tools, to crop pests (voracious tropical can't-survive-the-winter insects) that were introduced to stimulate demand for foreign grain.
4) The Arabians do not share their wealth with their slaves. In Roman times, the slaves were Egyptian and Tunisian. Today they are Chinese and Indian. Thus the Arabs pocketed the fat profits for themselves. Thus the slaves had low, slave-like wages in comparison to the rich Europeans. All of this was entirely artificial and for the benefit of the Arabs.
5) Due to crop pests, expensive tools, poor roads, expensive carting cartels, high interest rates, abusive foreclosure practices, expensive workers, and an Arab-poisoned work ethic, many Roman producers could not compete, and many went out of business in a one great crisis after another. Then, after a while, the price of imported grain rose sharply due to a famine. Then, once the Romans started entering the industry again and increasing output, the Arabs would all lean the boat and slash prices to drive the small Rumi/Roman farmers out of business again. Then when output was again low enough, the Arabs would stage yet another a crisis and get embargo prices again.

    Thus we see that Rome was "addicted" to Mideast grain much in the same way we are addicted to Mideast oil today. We are not actually addicted, it is just that the Arabs have spend the last 6,000 years learning how to manipulate host nations into repeated short-term economic dependancies.

Hesiod, c. 700BC, Works and Day, 248-251
"They need have no traffic with ships"
For their own grain-giving land
Yields them its harvest"
[The Arabs have always sought to have mafia control on international trade, frequently charging many times more for imported grain. Then they would set about to introduce crop plagues to stimulate demand for their grain brought in from far, their FAR•IN•A.]

Plato, Laws, 842, c 400BC
"Our state’s legislator, you see, need not bother his head very much about the merchant-shipping business, trade, hotels, customs duties, mining, money-lending and compound interest. Waving aside most of these and a thousand other such details, he'll legislate for farmers, shepherds, bee keepers, for the protectors of their stock and the supervisors of their equipment."  [The first group is the highly profitable work the Arabs want to do in our society. The second group is the low wage work the Arabs want us to do in our society.  We should probably add religious sacraments, luxury goods, and media to the first group.]

Plato, Laws, 847
"In our state no duties will have to be paid by anyone on either imports or exports."  [The Sphinx mafia is always in favor of "free trade."  That means that nobody ELSE should should collect taxes or otherwise get a piece of international trade.]

Plato, Laws, 849
"The proper place for 'retail' trading (as it's generally called) in grain and wine is the foreigners’ market, where foreigners are supposed to sell these goods to locals and their slaves; and when the butchers have cut up the animals, it is to foreigners, locals and their slaves that they must sell the meat."  [In late Roman times, the Arabs more or less monopolized world grain, and other food supplies, notably olive oil and wine.  Here the great Plato-Socrates is instructing future leaders to leave foreign trade to the foreigners, meaning Arabs.]

Plato, Laws, 918
[The Sphinx Mafia is always discouraging people from entering industries they are targeting.  They did this with the oil industry, and "plastics" in the 1960's?]  "Why then is trading thought to be such a low and disreputable occupation?  Why has it come to be so abused? ...  It is a rare bird that's sober enough to prefer a modest competence to wealth.  Most people's inclinations are at the opposite pole.  Their demands are always violent demands, and they brush aside the opportunity of modest gain in favor of insatiable profiteering.  That's why all branches of retailing, trade and inn-keeping suffer from abuse and extreme unpopularity. ...  
So what remedy for this disease will be open to an enlightened community?
1) It should keep its trading class as small as possible.
2) Trade should be handed over to a class of people whose corruption will not harm the state unduly.  
3) Some means must be found to prevent those engaging in such activities from slipping too easily into an utterly shameless and small-minded way of life...
  Our laws on the subject should run like this... no inhabitant... must ever, willingly or otherwise, become a retailer or a wholesaler... Anyone who by some trick goes in for retail trading in a way forbidden to a gentleman should be indicted ... before a court of judges with a high reputation for virtue, on a charge of disgracing his clan.  If he is judged to be sulllying his paternal hearth by following an unworthy calling, he must be imprisoned for a year and so be taught to refrain from such conduct.  If he does not then refrain, he must be imprisoned for two years, and the period of imprisonment must be doubled indefinitely on each subsequent conviction."

Plato, Laws, 920
"Now for a second law: anyone who intends to go in for retail trading must be either a resident alien or a temporary visitor. ...since retail trading is an occupation of great variety and embraces many cognate activities, the Guardians of the Laws [authorities] must hold a meeting about it...  The meeting must see
what ratio of expenditure to receipts will give the retailer a decent profit, and the ratio arrived at must be recorded in writing, put on display, and then imposed on the various traders by the Market-Wardens."

Naphtali Lewis & Meyer Reinhold, Roman Civilization Sourcebook II, section 47
"The Roman Empire showed an adverse trade balance which resulted in a sizable and steady drain of specie [gold and silver]. From the northern and eastern shores of the Black Sea came slaves, hides, salt, fish, shipbuilding timbers, linen, hemp, wax, and pitch. With the Baltic region there was a lively commerce in amber. The oriental trade brought aromatics from Arabia (which the inhabitants of the Roman Empire consumed in enormous quantities for ceremonial and personal use), spices, cotton, Chinese silk, and numerous other luxuries from India. Several important caravan routes led overland from Central Asia to the Syrian ports of the Mediterranean, but as these passed through the Parthian Empire, and were subject to its tolls, the bulk of the Empire's Indian and Arabian wares was carried by water to the Red Sea ports of Egypt, and thence down the Nile to Alexandria, the central clearing house of this eastern trade."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 25.11
"In Constantinople he thought out the following scheme. He [We] created a special post for one of his closest friends [an Arab], a Syrian named Addæus [to-god, i.e. a Syrian guy who sends things to god.]: he was to secure a little profit from the ships that put in there, and pass it on to his master. From then on Addæus never allowed any vessel that put in to the harbor of Constantinople to weigh anchor again, but either mulcted the shipmasters of the value of their own ships or forced them to return to Libya or Italy. Many of them declined either to accept a return cargo or to go seafaring any more. They preferred to burn their boats and wash their hands of the whole business. There were however some [guys with the Sphinx Mafia], who were unable to earn their living in any other way. Their answer was to treble their charges to the importers and take on cargoes as before. The only course left to the importers was to recoup their own losses at the expense of those who purchased the cargoes. Thus everything possible was being done to kill off the Romans by starvation. So much for that aspect of public affairs."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 26.35
"there was one Hephaestus [the god of fire and craftsman of the metal weapons for the gods, sort of the ancient god of arms merchants]. He started by bringing all the shops in the city under a 'monopoly', forbidding any other merchant to carry on this business, and making himself the one an only retailer. [Soviet-style con-fisq-atory communism is not a new thing.] Then he began selling commodities of every kind, fixing their prices. [oil grain, spice, iron, just like the Arabs are trying to do today.] His office took Alexandria, which until now, even the very poorest could afford, and reduced it to the brink of famine. They felt the pinch most of all through his manipulation of the bread supply. For he kept all the purchasing of grain from Egypt entirely in his own hands. He allowed nobody else to buy so much as a single bushel. In this way he controlled the supply of bread and the price of a loaf to suit his own convenience. So he soon amassed unheard-of wealth himself" [for the harem Arabs]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 22.15
"The next year, however, the harvest of the fields was not nearly so abundant, and the grain fleet arrived at Constantinople with quite inadequate supplies [an undeclared grain embargo]. So Peter, not knowing how to deal with the situation, thought it best to buy a great quantity of grain from places in Bithynia, Phrygia, and Thrace [western Turkey]. The inhabitants of these regions had no option but to undertake the heavy task of carrying the cargoes down to the coast and to face the dangers involved in transporting them to Constantinople, where they received from him a derisory sum in so-called settlement. Their loss amounted to such a huge total that they would have been glad in they had been allowed to deposit the gain in a government warehouse gratis, and to pay an additional sum for the privilege. This burden commonly referred to as 'requisition'. But even so there was still insufficient grain in Constantinople to meet the demand, and many people protested vigorously." [Instead of giving 1/4 of your grain to the government, farmers had to bring it to the capital which cost more money than the grain was worth. Thus they paid more than twice as much.]
Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 22.14
"A very large quantity of grain had been stored in Constantinople, but most of it was already rotten. So without consulting anyone the Emperor foisted it on all the eastern cities in proportion to their population, though it was unfit for human consumption. And foisted it on them, not at the normal rate for top quality grain, but at a much higher price. After pouring out vast sums to meet these inflated charges, there was nothing that the purchasers could do except to dump the grain in the sea or in a sewer. There was still a large store of sound grain that had not yet gone rotten; this too he decided to sell at top price to those cities that were at all short of grain. By this means he made a hundred percent profit on the money which the Treasury had originally paid to the tributary states for this grain."

[Here is how the Mideast's commodity monopoly worked when it was based on grain instead of oil. Here a shortage is based on Justinian's bad policies. Today, the song remains the same, and America's administration catches the blame, because people fail to recognize the presence of the Arabs — who do what they can to stay invisible.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 20.5
"His second step was to establish a number of monopolies as they are called, selling the welfare of his subjects to those who were prepared to operate this monstrous system. He himself went off with the payment which he had exacted as his share of the bargain. Those who had come to this arrangement with him were allowed to run their business just as they pleased."

[In Arabia's empire a major source of revenue is the sale and operation of these monopolies, or loos. The person who bought or rented the loo was called the Loo-tenant.]

Tacitus, Annals, 2.69
"One of Augustus' rules was to prohibit senators and knights from entering Egypt without his permission. Thus he isolated Egypt. This was to minimize the threat from hostile powers. These no matter how weak themselves, and however powerful their opponents, might occupy and hold that nation. And thus, given its key position [agriculturally] and with respect to the [use of the] seas — would be able to starve Italy."

[Augustus ruled from 31BC to 14AD]

Pliny the Younger, 104AD, Summer in Tuscany
"Then come cornfields, where the land can only be broken up by heavy oxen and the strongest ploughs. This is because the soil is so hard that it is thrown up in great clods at the first ploughing and is not thoroughly broken until it has been gone over 9-times." [some lies tell the truth with perfect clarity. Someone wants to discourage Roman farming.]

Juvenal, Satire, 14
[A war veteran] "would get, in the end, two acres upon retirement. [Funny thing is that] nobody ever said that this was inadequate compensation for their service of blood and toil. Nobody ever said that the Government was acting in bad faith or ingratitude. And this small plot was enough to support a man, his wife and their 4 kids, as well as a slave. …yet today we consider the same holding too small for our kitchen garden."

Tacitus, Annals, 6.13
[In 32AD] "The excessive price of grain almost lead to an insurrection. For several days, the theatre was the scene of public protests. Many demands were shouted with greater frequency and boldness than was customary towards the emperor. [Tiberius, r.14-37AD. The emperor was infuriated and reprimanded the magistrates and the Senate for failing to keep the people in check by the authority vested in them as public servants. He also made it clear which provinces he was bringing grain in from and how much greater an amount of grain he was bringing in than his predecessor Augustus had provided."

[More grain = more plebs = higher demand for grain = more demand for Arab supplies = higher taxes on Arab competitors. And it was totally stupid and it obviously benefitted the harem-bred parasite race. It was just as stupid as the 5,350-lb gas guzzling bricks people drive today, bricks that are 7'-wide and 6'-tall? Is this real, or am I just dreaming that mankind is this stupid.]
Orphan quote, An Attempt at Land Reform, 169
"Although the plight of the peasant farmer was desperate, and although the influx to the city of displaced farmers created unemployment problems, very little was ever done to ease the situation because most of the land was in the hands of wealthy, politically powerful families [fronting for Mideast Inc]. In other words, the politicians who might have instituted changes were themselves the wealthy landowners who benefitted most from the inequitable distribution." [In other words, nothing changed because it benefitted the Arabs.]

Tacitus, Histories, 1.88
"Owing to the channelling of all available money into the war effort, there was a rise in the price of food."
[This was about 68 AD]

great
Livy, 2,33, regarding 492BC
"Rome faced a situation even more dangerous than war. Farming came to a standstill during the uprising. As a result, there was a steep rise in the price of grain. This caused a famine so severe that Rome seemed like a city under siege. Many slaves and many of the poorer Romans would undoubtedly have starved to death, had not the consuls acted promptly and sent agents over a wide area to arrange for the purchase of grain. Bad relations with neighboring communities had made it necessary to go far afield...

Supplies from Etruria [Tuscany] came to Rome up the Tiber [This means that the grain came in Arab boats and Arabs Inc. wanted to help Rome to prosper once they made some money and bought some property in the famine.]  This was enough to keep the people alive [if they shelled out everything they had.]

Fortunately for Rome, a serious epidemic struck down the Volscians just as they were preparing to invade. Had this not occurred, Rome would have had a disastrous war on her hands, on top of her other problems...

In the next year, when Marcus Minucius and Aulus Sempronius started their terms, large supplies of grain were imported from Sicily. [Note how the grain to feed Rome in a famine came from Sicily at the start of the 400s, 12 years before Xerxes leads his people to a total slaughter.]

There was a debate in the Senate over the price the commoners were to pay for it. Many said it was time...to recover the [cost of the] privileges which the commoners...had forced the governing class [aristocracy] to surrender. Their chief spokesman was Marcus Coriolanus. He was a bitter enemy of the newly instituted power of the tribunes. He said, 'If they want grain at the old price, they must give us back our privileges... They can steal [glean] grain from our fields as they did 2-years ago. As for prices, it was their own folly which raised them [prices] to their present level. So they must make the best of it... They are more likely to get to work on the land again than to march off under arms and prevent others from doing so.'...

...if only they had consented to reduce the price of grain... Coriolanus' policy seemed to them excessively harsh, while the commons were so infuriated by it that they almost resorted to violence. To them it seemed that it was a deliberate threat to starve them by withholding the bare necessities of life, and that the imported grain, the sole means of support which an unexpected piece of luck had brought them, would be snatched from their mouths..."

[Here the price of grain is mentioned 4 times and inferred 2 more times. As well it is stated that the low cost of grain was keeping the urban poor from returning to the land. As well, some people were portraying any attempt at raising the price of grain as an attempt to starve the poor.]

Someone wants to breed giant favelas full of the poorest and easiest to manipulate people of the world. These are the people the parasite wants as its Rumi host. These are the people make the least troublesome matrix slaves for the Arab parasite race. Basically, the Arabs have always wanted to kill off the smartest and richest Europeans and re-populate the world with the poorest and most animal-like.

On one hand, the Arabs are the party behind rounding up the intelligentsia and Jews and sending them to die in wars or death camps. On the other hand the Arabs want generous welfare payments so the underclasses outbreed the upper classes. And once again, what the parasite wants for its host, what
the parasite struggles for is the diametrical opposite of what the host wants for itself.

_Tacitus, Annals, 12.43_

"Many omens occurred in that year [51AD]… the shortage of grain and resulting famine were regarded as omens.

And people did not merely grumble in private [By this time Romans were afraid to speak out about the Roman police state. They feared becoming a colosseum (re)spect•ak•al], instead they mobbed emperor Claudius with angry cries while he was in court judging cases. [The Arabs distract their figurehead monarchs by having them judge trifling court cases]

Then they pushed and shoved him to the edge of the Forum. He only escaped the hostile mob with the help of his imperial guard. [In such situations, those who run the imperial guard, can simply do nothing and allow the emperor to be killed.] It was learned that the city had only 15 days of grain left, and no more. Only the benevolence of the gods and the mildness of the winter relieved this desperate situation. [Then as today the media always said the sky was falling and that you better stock up. Of course this was generally right when scarcity was highest, thus increasing peak prices.]

And yet, for goodness sake, in former times, Italy used to export supplies for the legions [stationed] in distant provinces. And even now it [Italy] does not suffer from infertility. It is just that we prefer to cultivate Africa and Egypt and entrust the life of the Roman people to ships and all their many risks."

_Suetonius, Life of Claudius, 18_

"Claudius [r. 41-54AD] always gave scrupulous attention to the care of the city and the supply of grain… When there was a scarcity because of long droughts, he was once stopped in the middle of the Forum by a mob and so pelted with abuse and at the same time with pieces of [hard and moldy] bread that he was barely able to make his escape to the palace by a side door. After this experience he resorted to every possible means to bring supplies to Rome, even in winter season [when shipping was said to be vastly more dangerous] To the importers [OPEC, Arabs Inc.] he held out the certainty of profits assuming the expense of any loss that they might suffer from storms [So they could just declare boats as lost and reap many times more profits.] To those who built merchant ships he accorded great benefits adapted to the special conditions of each, namely, to a [Roman] citizen, exemption from the Papian-Poppaean Law. To one of [partial] Latin rights, full citizenship. To women, the privileges of mothers of four children. And all these provisions are still in force today." [In some places the Papian-Poppaean Law looks like a law about having children, in others it seems to be about conspiracy. Then again, Rome was probably given an opium poppy problem around this time, so it may have been about selling or using opium.]

_Tacitus, Histories, 4.38_

[In 68 AD.] "Rome was upset and demoralized by a variety of fears. Apart from impending disasters, it fell victim to an imaginary panic in thinking that the province of Africa [vital for its grain exports] had revolted at the instigation of its governor, Lucius Piso. He was the last man to make trouble. It turned out that shipping was held up by severe winter storms, and the city populace, who usually bought their foodstuffs from day to day [living hand to mouth] and whose one and only concern for public welfare centered on the corn-supply, were afraid that the coast of Africa was closed and the shipments held up. Fear bred conviction, while the rumor was spread by Vitellius' forces, " [In the time of Nero, 6 men owned all the corn exporting land in the African provinces; secret code for the house of six gables.]

_Tacitus, Histories, 4.52_

[Vespasian r. 69-79AD told his son Titus] "to be of a good heart, and to exalt [expand and elevate] his empire with war and arms. That peace and domestic matters would be his own concern. [Eleven your nation through war and arms: How confused the Romans were, how easily they were manipulated into being the global force for the land of no resources.] Then he loaded his fastest ships with corn and consigned them to the still stormy seas. The reason was that the capital was in such dire straits that not more than ten days' supply was left in the granaries when Vespasian's shipments came to the rescue." [America is one step ahead of Rome. we have a strategic petroleum reserve, they had no strategic grain
Dio Cassius, Roman History 60.11.1

"On the occasion of a severe famine, he considered the problem of providing an abundant food supply, not only for that particular crisis, but for all future time. For practically all the grain used by the Romans was imported, and yet the region near the mouth of the Tiber had no safe landing places or suitable harbors, so that their mastery of the sea was rendered useless to them. Except for cargo brought in during the summer season and stored in the warehouses, they had no supplies for the winter. For if anyone ever risked a voyage at that season, he came to grief. In view of this situation, Claudius undertook to build a harbor, and would not be deterred even when the architects, upon his enquiring how great the cost would be, answered, "You don't want to do it!" — so confident were they that the huge expenditures necessary would shake him from his purpose if he should learn the cost beforehand. He, however, conceived an undertaking worthy of the dignity and greatness of Rome, and he brought it to accomplishment. In the first place, he excavated a very considerable area of shoreline, build retaining walls on every side of the excavation, and then let the sea into it. Secondly, in the sea itself, he constructed huge moleys on both sides of the entrance and thus enclosed a large body of water, in the midst of which he reared an island and placed on it a tower with a beacon light."

Horace, Epodes, 2.1

[The Arabs preferred Romans to stay out of farming, but it was still better than lending money at interest, or engaging in sea trade, or worst of all getting involved in government.]

"Happy is the man who remains far from the world of business, like our agricul•tural ancestors — cultivating the family farm with his oxen, and refraining from moneylending, who is not a soldier roused from sleep by the harsh trumpet or quaking in terror on the stormy sea, who avoids the Forum and the haughty thresholds of our more important citizens [and their client receptions]. Instead he trains his grapevines and trees. Or he stands in a protected valley and surveys his herds of lowing [mooing or bleating] livestock as they graze, or he prunes fruitless branches with his pruning knife and grafts on more fruitful ones. Or he stores every last drop of honey in clean jars, or he sheers his helpless sheep. … How pleasant it is to lie on the matted grass under an ancient oak tree while the stream [of cash feeding the Mideast] glides by between its high banks and the birds [high-minded Brothers] sing in the trees" [of knowledge and life].

Hesiod c. 700BC, Theogony, 874

"Some rush upon the misty sea and cause great havoc among men with their evil raging blasts. For varying with the season they blow, scattering ships and destroying sailors. And men who meet these upon the sea have no help against the mischiefs [without leader, Piracy]. Others again travel over the boundless, flowering Earth and spoil the fair fields of men who dwell below the dead, filling them with dust and cruel uproar." [Here is some of the parasite’s pro-pagan-da = for-pagans gift for the Greeks, but it probably still held true in Roman times. Here the the Brothers were saying that farming and even traveling on the road was cruel, as it disturbed the dead in the afterlife. You had better make and expensive sacrifice, or the gods might punish your entire town.]

Pliny, Natural History, 18.7.35

"In the old days, men believed above all that moderation should be observed in land-holding. For it was their judgement that it was better to sow less and plow more intensely. And I see that Vergil too agreed with this view. To confess the truth, the latifundia [agricultural corporations] have ruined Italy and soon will ruin the provinces as well. Six owners were in possession of one half of the province of Africa at the time when the Emperor Nero had them put to death.

Understanding Roman food shocks

Recall the oil shock of 1973. Then look at an oil price chart since that time. Rome probably went though something like this with its food supplies/costs. And the way the Mideast prevent us from drilling for oil is the same process as they used when they prevented the Roman economy from producing enough food
for its own needs.

It is widely known how Rome was run just like most of the central parts of the Arab empire. There is a tiny sliver of ultra-rich people who are mostly innit. Then around them are the local middle class, and then everyone is poor. So Rome was like many cities in the developing world today.

But instead of oil being scarce and subject to interruptions, food became scarce. Thus our food supply became the Arab staff of life (cudgel or club of life actually) The Arabs got their hooks in, and they controlled the food supply. And as long as they were happy, there was plenty of food. And when they weren't, Rome grew hungry and reared-up and rioted (our•ear•ed-up and our•i•ot•ed).

All the parasite had to do was stage some sea piracy as the excuse, or perhaps some Mideast violence that interfered with the food shipments.

**Pomponius, The Digest of Laws, 1.2.27**

"Some years later, when this praetor could no longer manage all his duties because large numbers of foreigners crowded into the city [of Rome], another praetor was introduced, who was called the praetor perigrinus because he primarily handled justice for foreigners." [a note says: This office was established during the 1st punic war (264-241BC) to deal with legal cases where one or both parties were foreigners. Also it is peri•G•our'n.

Here we perhaps start to see Rome as this place, much like New York, this jumping-off place to the promised land, the new continent. The Arabs would immigrate in and filter out into Europe. In America most would stay in New York for a while before moving on. Rome was probably much sticker than New York and the many railroads connecting to it.

**History-Wikis**

Can we please take every subject anyone can thing of, from amphoras, to immigration, to barbarian walls, to grain imports, to mines, to shipwreck propaganda, to hashish/incense, to finance and give them a wiki. Lets have every text about every reasonable topic. And lets get all the ancient texts in one place for each subject.

**Sort-of stuck in Rome**

Juvenal talks about how Rome was a dangerous place. And the poorer area around Rome must have been even more dangerous. And there were probably many honey-pots along the way, run by Arabs that preyed on those that nobody would miss. And you couldn't use a cart on the military roads as these were reserved for the Army. And you couldn't use the boat because they were all run by the Arabs and you needed an Arab pass•port to use a boat. You could leave the greatest city on earth, but you would probably have to walk. And it was not entirely safe because highway crime was quite high by today's standards especially when you are traveling in small numbers.

**Tacitus, Agricola, 30**

[The Romans] "Pillagers of the world, they have exhausted the land by their indiscriminate plunder, and now they ransack the sea. A rich enemy excites their greed; a poor one, their lust for power. East and West alike have failed to satisfy them. They are the only people on earth to whose greed for both riches and poverty are equally tempting. To robbery, butchery, and asset seizure, they give the lying name of "government"; they create a desert and call it peace."

[1] The famous Pax Romana was the very same peace as the Arabs offer today, peace if you give-in to the endlessly escalating demands of the Arab parasite race that were the secret masters of Rome. 2) The desert is the ever expanding Arab desert between its slave islands. 3)The name of this work is 'the farmer'.

**Plutarch, d.120AD, Pompey, 49**

"[Cicero d. 43BC] once again he made Pompey the master of virtually all Roman land and sea possessions. Pompey was put in control of all ports and trading centers, with authority to arrange the distribution of foodstuffs so, to put it briefly, his power extended over everything carried by sea or produced on land. These measures were attacked by Clodius who said that the law had not been made
because of a grain shortage — but the grain shortage was artificially produced, so that the law might be passed … Others maintain that the law was a piece of trickery on the part of consul Spinther [trade sphincter] … [anyway] good fortune assisting his own daring and energy, he filled the sea with ships and the markets with grain. In fact, he provided so much of it that there was a surplus left over for the use of the people outside Italy, the supply overflowing, as it were from a welling fountain, in all directions." [Arab front governments are always asking the people for centralized administration. When they finally get what they struggled for, do you think they run straight out grab all they can? No. Of course the pretend that the centralized administration fixed all the problems the Arabs caused. They always must do this at first.

A good example of this is what happened when the Arabs got their Nazi-fronted centralized administration under Adolph Hitler. They made the trains run on time. It was them who made the trains run on time. It was them that let Germany run efficiently.

Here we see Pompey made Fuehrer of the food supply. Once that happened, the parasite opens the floodgates and flooded the market. They did this for a decade or perhaps a generation, to make the monarchy look best. Then when they felt that nobody would blame the monarchy, they waited for a summer with unusually warm weather, and brought a bunch of tropical crop pests to Rome and then they had a grain embargo (ex•bar•go = out•bro•goes) declared or not. Then they got ahold of all the excess gold.

Pests = low soil yield
The exhaustion of Roman soil was much written about. Perhaps the Brothers were re-introducing tropical crop pests every year and forcing the Roman farmers to burn their fields and a good amount of their crop nutrients.

FURMENT and FURMENTY
The British dish frumenty/ furmenty consisted of grain boiled in milk with cinnamon and sugar. The alternate spelling furmenty is nearly identical to furment, meaning to incite civil disorder. Furment is word that has lost its original meaning. Originally it was the sort of civil unrest that famine or more specifically famine resulting from dependance on Mideast food.

Recognizing amphoras
Glass was hugely expensive in ancient times. In those days, people used baked clay amphoras to transport foodstuffs (and wine) or Gr. pythos = pith, the stuff inside the amphoras. These came from different parts of the Mediterranean, but normally were made from from clay from the nearest clay-pit to a port. Often times these clay-pits are still in use and thus the amphoras from each port are recognizable under microscopic analysis. As well, the The amphoras were also made a bit differently in each port. Archeologists can also still tell which amphoras had red wine in them.

Monte Testaccio
In the city of Rome today there is a hill called Monte Testaccio, a 30 meter hill of amphoras dating from the first decades BC into at least the 300s AD when Roman imports collapsed.

Eng. testaceous = brick or tile colored
L. testa = tile
Ital. tassello = plug, peg, dowel, tassel (amphora plug?)
Eng. testament = evidence of a fact.
Eng. testify = give evidence
Ital. tosatura = sheep shearing
Ital. testatico = capitation tax, poll tax, per capita tax
Ital. tesserare = to ration, or enroll
Ital. tassare = to tax
Ital. testa = head
Ital. tossico = toxic
Ital. tossire = to cough
Amphora words

emporium = market
emporium = in•porti'um
Roman forum = market
L. foro = phor = carry
Ital apportare = bring, carry, bear, contribute, to be the cause of, to cause trouble
Sp. aportar = to bring or contribute (to the food shortage?)
Eng. import = amphort?
ampolla = ampule
amulet = potion container
ample
amplify
amputate

The % of Imported wine amphoras by date
Archeologists know where the wine amphora shards come from, and they also know what date the strata is they were found in. When they put this data on graphs, some clear trends emerge that start in about 46BC just after Julius Caesar seized dictatorial power in Rome. In the following, the percentages indicates imported wine amphoras as a percentage of all amphoras in Rome:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% of amphoras containing imported wine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46BC</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1AD</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60AD</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230AD</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365AD</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450AD</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500AD</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>570AD</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Wine amphoras a probably a pretty good proxy for all imports. So here we have clear archeological evidence that at the start of the Roman empire, Italy rapidly became dependent on imported foods.

2) The decline in imports from 230 to 365 was a period of great economic hardship for Rome.

Amphora data and the drying-out of Italian oil fields
1) In 46BC, wine amphoras from the west coast of Italy were 32% of all amphoras. This fell to about 2% by 170AD.
2) In 46BC, wine amphoras from the east coast of Italy were 14% of all amphoras. This fell to less than 1% by 80AD, probably due to the high cost of the taxi/teamster mafia.
3) Wine amphoras from central Italy starting appearing in Rome in 10AD. They rose to 16% between 100AD to 140AD, and then falls to 2% by 200AD.
4) Wine from southern Italy starts being produced in about 330AD and peaks in about 510AD.

Observations: 1) As imports rose, Italian production on existing wine-producing area (oil fields) fell. After a while a new wine-producing areas (oil fields) came into production, one at first, then one recovers briefly, then another comes into its time.

Why the Arabs pulled the barbarians into invading Rome
Domestic Italian wine output from south Italy began increasing around 320AD. It is plain as day in the amphora data. Meanwhile, imported wine consumption fell From about 27% of all amphoras to about 12% in the 50 years between 320AD and 370AD — a 55% loss of market share for the Arabs.

This was a huge problem for the Arabs. After all, this was happening in the sub-orbs of Rome. What were they going to do, have Rome attack its own sub-orbs?
So what do the Arabs do? They set up this alternate Rome in Constantinople, right where the Arabs wanted it. Then they divide the population of Rome. At the same time, the Arabs started pulling the barbarian world into despising Rome. And that is what we see presented over and again in Ammianus Marcellinus who wrote about the years 354-378AD.

### Roman alcohol consumption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% of amphoras containing wine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46BC</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1AD</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60AD</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230AD</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365AD</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450AD</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500AD</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Rome had a big party in the first century AD. 2) Romans were quite sober in the 300sAD and early 400sAD when their city was invaded, massacred, and replaced. 3) Rome seems to have been inhabited until at least the year 570.

### More data please

Given the critical importance of understanding the reasons behind the collapse of Rome, it is remarkable that we don't have more accurate data here.

1) We need more accurate data on amphora percentages by date. This is a very important thing to understand precisely.
2) We could also use some vague estimates of the volume of material on Mt. Testaccio in each 50-year period. This will help us chart Rome's population.

### Look for insect DNA

Have gene tests for all the might-be pests that exist today nowhere near Europe. Maybe some dug-up vessels will test positive for the right sort of insect DNA.

### How the Arabs caused Rome's import dependency

1) They caused wars and said only land owners were loyal. This purged Rome of its small farmers.
2) The wars needed money and this was an excuse to tax the farmers.
3) There was no tax on imports.
4) Rome had a very high tax on salt, the ancient world's main preservative, so the Roman producers had difficult preserving many things that could be preserved, and most of the easy to transport and value-dense salted meats were imported.
5) Rome's domestic cart cartel was no doubt a monopolized or arranged (Greek taxis=arranged) Mideast racket, just like today, with the absurd fares charged by Mideast taxi rackets in many cities around the world.
6) Rome's roads were eventually plagued by banditry and brigandage of goods moving by road.
7) Rome suffered under a number of agricultural pests including "rust" (see Robigo below).
8) When we read of spent soil, we have to read between the lines and realize that the soil gets expended because the fields have been burned too many times and become 'burned out.' This happened because someone was introducing agricultural pests and the farmers, in order to rid the fields of pests, burned them, thus burning much more of the phosphorous out.

### Orphan quote, Columella?, Agriculture, 169

"The citizens of Rome believed that they were the descendants of sturdy, self reliant farmers who owned the small plots which they worked and who were willing to fight bravely to defend the land which they owned. They believed in addition, that their ancestors had succeeded both in farming and in war because they had possessed qualities such as diligence, determination, and consistency, and these qualities became enshrined by generation after generation as traditionally Roman virtues."
Small Roman farms, according to legend, had produced great military heroes who embodied these virtues and, with them conquered all of [Italy] the known world. The legends of these men were passed on from generation to generation, and there became firmly entrenched in the Roman national consciousness the notion that Rome owed her greatness to the sturdy breed of smallholders, content with little above bare subsistence, and working their plots with their own hands. This traditional belief contains [was based on] two important theses: 1) the early Roman farmer owned the land he worked, and 2) rural virtues were the source of imperial greatness.

It is perhaps true that, in Rome's earliest history, virtually all of its citizens owned a plot of land which they farmed and that they thus knew well the harsh realities of agricultural life. However, by the middle republican period [278BC], ownership of much of the agricultural land in Italy had become concentrated in the hands of a wealthy few. [The parasite always pushes for this and it is always the one behind these rich people.] The wealthy landowners did not, of course, work the land themselves. They preferred life in the towns and cities to the exhausting toil of farm work, however virtuous it might be. Most farmers therefore were either tenants [poorly capitalized sharecroppers] working rented land, or [unmotivated and unproductive] hired help on large estates.

Yet the myth of the landowning farmer and his rural virtues persisted. Indeed, wealthy [Brotherly] property owners continued to foster this myth, even at a time when few families owned land, because it served as proof that they were the true conservators [guardians] of ancestral custom [tradition] and were thus properly the people who governed the state. The urban population moreover, cherished a romantic notion that farm life bred purity and simplicity and that the countryside offered a retreat from the vices, complexities and stress of urban life.

The longing to escape to the country is particularly prominent among authors of the late republican and early Augustan periods which were filled with turmoil and anxiety [and mass purges]. A striking ambivalence [hypocrisy] developed in the Roman attitude toward[s] agriculture, particularly in the attitude[s] of the upper class. For example, Roman senators extolled [praised] in the writings the simple virtues of rural life and praised the lot of the peasant farmer as austere by happy. However, as landowners, politicians, and statesmen, these same senators did little to help the peasant farmer who was, in fact, by the end of the republican period, in a very desperate plight. [Foreigner English alert]. Thus, Roman literature reflects the traditional, romantic picture of Roman agriculture, but Roman history, which documents the lack of political support or even sympathy, for the small landowner and the farmworker, reflects the reality of the situation.

Early in Rome's history, [we see an inverted situation where] only property owners were eligible for military service. It was assumed that property owners would be better [non-traitorous] soldiers than non-property owners because they would be fighting to protect their own investments. [Here is how the Arabs purged Rome of its small farmers — they were purged in war.

Next we see how the famous Roman peace is thus Orwellian doublespeak! However, Rome was for centuries almost continually at war, and these prolonged military campaigns [the constant state of war] produced many changes in the structure of the community [by purging all the small farmer lines]. Farmers might be away from their lands for several years, or even die in service. Often their families could not maintain the [family] farm without them, and therefore they sold the land [to the big holders fronting for the Arabs] Or enemy forces in Italy [like Hannibal Barca = 'Animal Boat' during the 2nd Punic War] ravaged the farmlands and rendered them unproductive. Subsistence farmers were forced to sell out. Eventually most of the farmland belonged to only a few families. These families were not subsistence farmers. They bought the land as real estate investments and then sold the produce of the land to provide themselves with an income. Large farms and ranches thus replace the earlier small farms, and displaced farmers went to the city to seek employment. The gap between the landed wealthy and the landless poor widened.

The wealthy absentee landlords did not hire displaced farmers to work their land. Instead, they imported slaves captured in Rome's many foreign wars. It is indeed one of the great ironies of history that Roman farmers who went to war to defend their property against a foreign enemy ultimately lost their property to fellow Romans and also lost farming jobs to [Mideast] slaves whom they themselves helped capture" [and bring to the promised land].
Appian, The Civil Wars, 1.1.7

"Little by little, the Romans conquered the regions of the Italian peninsula. Then they would confiscate part of the land and build towns, or send Roman colonists to existing towns, intending these to serve as garrisons. The portion of the land captured in war that was still under cultivation was distributed immediately to Roman colonists, or was sold or leased. The majority of captured land was however, no longer being cultivated due to the war. And since the Roman magistrates did not have the time to distribute it, they proclaimed that in the meantime, the land could be used by anyone who willing to pay a tax. This was 10% of the grain harvest and 20% of the orchard harvest, or a percentage of the pastured animals. They adopted these policies to encourage proliferation of the Italian peoples, whom they considered very solid and sturdy, so that they might have many allies close to home.

However, something quite different happened. Wealthy men took over the majority of the undistributed public land and were encouraged by the passage of time to think that they would never be evicted. Additionally, these also bought nearby parcels, even the parcels farmed by poor families. And sometimes, in fact, they persuaded these owners to sell by force. Thus they were farming vast acreage instead of small plots and using unmotivated slaves. Frequently slaves from the eastern Mediterranean as farmhands and herdsmen because all the free workers were taken away from agriculture for military service. At the same time, their ownership of slaves brought them considerable profit because the slaves had many children, with no threat of their being called for military service. And therefore, certain powerful men became extremely wealthy, and the class of slaves increased throughout the country, but the Italian people decreased in numbers and strength since they were hard pressed by poverty, taxes, and military service."

Appian, The Civil Wars, 1.1.9-11?
[In 133 BC, Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus introduced a land re-distribution bill but was assassinated.]

"Tiberius Gracchus, was eager for glory, and a very powerful orator, and for these reasons was quite famous. While he was tribune, he delivered a grave and serious speech about the Italian people living in the countryside around the city of Rome. He pointed out how these people were brave in war and relatives of the Romans: But they were little by little declining into poverty and being reduced in numbers, and had no hope of correcting their situation.

He complained about the large population of slaves who were useless for military service and never faithful to their masters, citing as proof the recent suffering which slaves in Sicily had caused their masters. ... After speaking about these things, he again proposed the law providing that nobody should use more than 300 acres of public land. However, he added a provision that two sons of the present occupant might each hold an additional 150 acres. The rest of the land, however, was to be divided among the poor by three elected commissioners who would change each year.

This proposal was extremely distressing to the wealthy men fronting for the sphinx mafia because they could no longer disregard the law, as they had before. And since now there were now commissioners, they couldn't buy land from those poor to whom it was allotted. This was because Tiberius Gracchus had foreseen this problem and forbidden them to sell. The wealthy gathered together in groups and wailed, alleging that cultivated fields and vineyards and farm buildings which had been theirs for years and years were now being given to the poor. There was wailing and cursing throughout the whole upper class."

Pliny the Younger, d. 112AD, Letters, 9.37

"I am detained by the necessity of leasing my agricultural estates. It is so troublesome, but I must settle the lease arrangements every several years. And I really must adopt a new system. During the past five-year period, despite considerable rent reductions, the overdue rent has increased. And as a result, many of my tenants are no longer concerned about reducing their debts to me since they feel they have no hope of being able to pay them off. They appropriate and eat all the produce of the land, like people who think they no longer have to be frugal since the land will soon be taken from them. I must face these mounting problems head-on and remedy them. One potential remedy is to lease the land not for cash, but for a share of the produce, and to place some of my own men as overseers to supervise the work and guard the produce. [Freehold owners have the highest yield. Share-croppers the next highest
yield. then finally collective farmers and slaves have the lowest yields."

Certainly there is no return on an investment fairer than that offered by the land, the weather and the seasons [palimpsest alert] This test demands great honesty, keen watchfulness, and many working hands. [if any one of these is missing, then output will plummet and Rome will be more dependent on Middle East grain.] Nevertheless, I must try it and, just as with a chronic disease, experiment with every possible remedy."

Livy, A History of Rome, 31.13
[In 200 BC, the year after Rome won the 17-year 2nd Punic War] "when the consuls were ready to set off to their provinces [to act as general/ governor for one year], a group of private businessmen [Brothers fronting for Middle East Inc.] appealed to the Senate. The Roman government owed them the third payment-installment for [war] loans which they had made... [in 210BC]. However, the consuls had said that because the state treasury had barely enough money for the new war [with Philip V of Macedonia]. This war started right after the Punic war and ended with Rome conquering Greece in 197BC. This [Macedonian war] required a large fleet and large armies. But there was currently no money to pay them the third installment [on the Punic War debt]. And the Senate could not ignore them, or their complaints. If the state planned to use for the Macedonian War the money which they had lent it for the Punic War, and if one war after another arose, what would happen? In return for their generosity, their money would be confiscated, as if for some crime on their part.

The creditors, on the one hand, were making a fair and legal request, but the state, on the other hand, was not able to pay off the debt. Therefore, the Senate proclaimed a third course between what was fair and what was expedient. It proclaimed that, because many of the creditors had spoken of land in various areas which was for sale [This was land either 1) devastated by Hannibal or 2) abandoned by war veterans, or 3) suffering under the total collapse in grain prices brought about by the Middle East's predatory grain pricing.], land which they urgently wished to buy, they should have the opportunity to obtain public land within the 50th milestone from Rome. [This was the most valuable farmland which could most easily supply Rome with food. This was the farmland which was hardest to prevent from competing with the Middle East's grain imports. Later this land was sold for luxury villas and the money used to buy low-cost farmland even further out, thus expanding the agricultural dead zone around Rome.] The consuls were to put a cash value on the land and then impose a nominal rent per acre [such as one-dollar per year], to show that the land was still public. Then, when the state was able to discharge its debt, if [if] the creditors preferred to have his money, rather than the land, he could give the land back to the state. The private businessmen happily accepted this agreement." [Thus the parasite got the host government to round up all the surplus farmland at crisis prices and lease it to their people indefinitely for $1/acre. On top of this, they had an option to buy the land at crisis pricing once the crisis abated and the Senate could easily repay the debt. And on top of this, if the deal was unacceptable, they could still wait to be repaid in gold.]

Hesiod, Theogony, 507
"Now Iapetus [I•peh•tus=the•say•yours, father of Pro•men•theus] married the neat-ankled [hairless-legged?] virgin Clymene [Cyme=wave], daughter of Ocean. She bore him brave Atlas, and glorious Menoetius [Meno•theus=strong/spirted•religion] and scatter-brained Pro•me•theus [Pro•me•theus=for•man•religion], and clever Epi•me•theus full of various schemes, ruses, ploys, and tricks [Epi•men•theus=above•man•religion], who from the from the beginning caused mischief to men who eat grain. ... But menoetius was outrageous, and far-seeing Zeus struck him with a bright thunderbolt and sent him down to Hades because of his mad presumption and excessive price" [for shortfall grain/ petroleum/ incense/ hashish].

Plutarch, The Life of Marcus Cato, 21.3
"He viewed agriculture more as an amusement than as a profitable venture. Instead he invested his capital in safe and sure things, buying ponds, hot springs, land rich in pitch and fuller's earth [clay used for 'cleaning' woolen clothing], land with natural pastures and woods. All of this made him so much money that he used to say he could not 'be ruined by Jupiter' [the Roman sun god, the god of light and truth and more and better.]"
He also engaged in the most frequently criticized type of money lending, namely on merchant shipping." [Here the Borrower put up the money for the voyage's expenses. If the ship sunk the borrower lost everything. This however was a scam because the shipping mafia could just say the ship had sunk and keep the money on top of maintaining their trading monopoly.]

Cartwright and Biddiss, Diseases in History, P11
"In the 1st century BC, a severe type of malaria appeared in the agricultural districts around Rome and remained a problem for the next 500 years. The ultimate effects of this invasion were probably more catastrophic than the attacks of the Goths and Vandals. All the Campagna, the fertile lands of market gardens [small farms] which supplied the city with fresh vegetables, went out of cultivation; the small farmers who tilled it added to the overcrowding of Rome and, of course, brought the infection with them."

Cartwright and Biddiss, Diseases in History, P12
"The first of the great epidemics occurred around the year 79AD, shortly after the eruption of Vesuvius. This may have been fulminating mal•aria ["lightning, or flash bad air"], possibly accompanied by an epidemic of anthrax which, being primarily a disease of animals, resulted in the large-scale destruction of livestock. The infection was confined to Italy, raging destructively in the cities, and causing some 10,000 deaths in the Campagna alone. For about a century, there was much sickness, thought to have been chiefly malaria; then came the plague of Orosius in 125AD. This is an example of the famine-plague sequence, for the sickness was preceded by an invasion [introduction] of locusts which destroyed large areas of crops. The pestilence that followed was particularly severe in Numidia, where 800,000 are reported to have died, and on the north coast of Africa where there was an estimated mortality of 200,000. The figures are probably exaggerated, but suggest a high death roll. The plague passed from Africa to Italy, where so many died that whole villages and even towns were abandoned and fell to ruin. Forty years later there followed the plague of Antoninus, [an•ton•in•us = again•big•in•us] sometimes known as the plague of the physician Galen [G•al'an]. The story is better documented than that of previous outbreaks. Disease started among the troops of the co-emperor Lucius Veros on the eastern borders of the empire. It was confined to the east for the two years 164-6 and caused great mortality among the legions under the command of Avidius Claudius, who had been sent to repress a revolt in Syria. The plague accompanied this army homewards, spreading throughout the countryside and reaching Rome in 166AD. It rapidly extended into all parts of the known world, causing so many deaths that loads of corpses were carried away from Rome and other cities in carts and wagons."

Aelius Arist•ides, To Rome, c. 150 AD
[The name roughly means 'alias of the aristo ideas.']
"11. Large continents lie all around the Mediterranean [Med•terran or middle•land sea], and from them, flow constant supplies of goods to you. Everything is shipped to you, from every land and from every sea. The products of every season, and every country, river and lake — The manufacture [manus•facere = hand•made] of the Greeks and other foreigners. So if one wanted to see all these things, he would either have to travel through the whole world or visit Rome. For whatever is grown or manufactured by each nation is not only always present here, but is present in abundance. A great many merchant vessels come here bringing these many products from all regions, during every season, and after every harvest. Thus, Rome seems like a common market [commonwealth] of the world.

12. There is such an abundance of items from India and Arabia Felix, that one might think the trees from these places have been stripped bare and the inhabitants would have to come to Rome if they needed anything — to beg for their own goods [a telling remark]. Once can find clothing from Babylonia and ornaments from the outer barbarian lands arriving here in greater quantity and more ease than goods shipped to Athens from her Cycladic [ring of] islands. Egypt, Sicily, and the cultivated part of Libya are your farms.

13. The arrival and departure of merchant ships never cease. Consequently it is amazing there is enough room in the sea, much less the harbor, for all the merchant ships. And just as Hesiod said about the ends of the Ocean, that there is a common channel where all waters have one source and destination, so there is a common channel to Rome and all meet here, trade, shipping, agriculture,
metallurgy, all the arts and crafts that are or ever have been, all the things that are engendered or grow from the earth. And whatever one does not see here, simply does not does exist. And so it is not easy to decide which is greater, the superiority of this city in respect to the cities that now are: Or the superiority of this empire in respect to the empires that ever were.

22. It is easier to fight Persia [the parasite] than to obey it. For in battle, it is easily defeated, but when it has power, its insolence [in•sol•hence] knows no limits. Those that serve it are despised as slaves, while those who are free, are punished as enemies. Consequently, they pass their lives giving and receiving hatred. And so in war, which is how their disputes are settled in most cases, they often fear their own subjects more than their enemies." [This is a great advice. We in the part of the world with resources can easily turn the people of the Mideast against the de•ex•pull economic imperative and utterly destroy it. However, we must provide for the people of the land of no resources to accomplish this. And we must at at minimum offer as much hope as the group spirit of the devil offers.]

America's dependance on imported energy is Rome's dependance on imported food
Rome was dependent on imported grain, and the price of fluctuated wildly, like the price of oil today. In order to feed its people, Rome started evening-out grain prices with a form of welfare called the frumentatio (introduced by Gaius Gracchus in 123BC). This was administered by frumentarii. Later the frumentatio becomes a food handout for Rome's riotous poor. If there was any interruption in the supply of the Mideast grain, the Roman underclasses could be easily whipped up to riot and Rome would experience one of many spasms of violence. Under Emperor Hadrian, these frumentarii became Rome's secret police.

The frumentatio was run by the office of the cura annonae, or the curator of the grain supply — the Roman grain tsar. In 57 BC, Pompey Magnus took charge of Rome's Annonae, becoming Rome's version of an American Energy Tsar — but for grain. Also see Aurelius Victor, and The Medjerda valley of Carthage.

Tacitus, Histories, 1.4
"The riffraff haunting the circus and theaters, the scum of the slave population, and all the other beggars who had been receiving Nero's degrading charity—these were filled with gloom and hungry for the latest rumors." [This was about 68 AD]

Roman multinational corporations
Few people today know that there were giant multinational corporations in Rome called publicani. The frumentarii for example were operated as publicani companies, as were most state functions in Rome. These Arab fronting publicani companies built the roads and aqueducts under fat government contracts normally using people captured and enslaved by Rome military — as well as probably some political prisoners. These Arab-owned companies supplied the arms and food for the military, earning fat profits (see below).

Roman corporations also bid on the right to collect provincial taxes in a scheme called “tax farming.” Here the publicani got to keep whatever they could wring out of the poor peasants, a situation that little doubt drove many farmers off the land and into the cities where they became users of Mideast grain instead of competing producers.

Tax farming came to Rome
It is notable that Tax farming started in the Mideast and spread to Rome

Pseudo-Quintilian, Declamations, 359
"all articles shall be subject to a tax of 2.5%, payable to the tax farmer. The tax farmer has the right of search. Undeclared articles shall be confiscated. The women's bodies may not be searched."

Oxyrhynchus Papyrus, 36 c.200s AD (Wilcken 273)
"if the customs collector requires the boat to be unloaded, the merchant shall unload. If anything other
than what he declared was found, it shall be liable to confiscation; but if nothing is found, the customs collector shall reimburse the merchant for the expense of unloading... and they shall receive from the tax farmers a written certification, so they will not be bothered afterwards."

Princeton Papyrus 20, 100s AD, (SB 8072)
"I am informed that the tax farmers have employed extremely clever tricks against those passing through the country, fraudulently demanding additional charged not due to them. They are laying hold of those who are in a hurry, so that some may buy from them a quick departure. I therefore order them to desist from such greed."

Supermarket to the world
The publicani also ran the giant Roman 'factory farms' of the day, called latifundia (L. latus = broadly + fundus = funded). These companies imported foreign slaves to work the land. They also bought up the most productive independent oil fields.

Sorry, the latifundia didn't buy oil fields, they bought up the most productive corn fields, monopolizing all the good farmland near Rome. Anyway, you get the point, the Roman Latifundia were the Exxons and Chevrons of the day, helping exhaust all the rich oil fields, sorry, farmland around Rome. In fact, the the Romans even regarded the Latifundia as the sort of evil corporations of the day. Pliny the Elder for example blames them for ruining Italy.

Grain, the Mideast staff of life
One thing about the state feeding the people is that it becomes very hard to stop without civil unrest. Anyway, this is a big trick of the Mideast: to get us do things as a group; this technique makes practices very hard to stop. Group practices frequently go foron ages after they would have petered out as a sort of individual thing. Just look at "our" environmentalism and how it has taken on a self-sustaining life of its own.

Roman shipping
Roman era ships were surprisingly big. After all, they moved a number of massive Egyptian obelisks to Rome. Supposedly they could move over 300 tons of cargo.

Roman era inscription
"If the road is not laid with stones [paving tiles?], anyone may drive his beasts where he likes."

European cobblestone roads today
Today, cobblestone roads in Europe consist of split rocks about 10-20cm thick over a sand base of varying thickness. Over these pass giant trucks without much issue.

How Roman roads were non-roads
Firstly, the road base was absurdly thick, over 1.5m thick, and this served no purpose except to justify the high cost and slow rollout of Roman roads, the maglev trains of their day. The Roman road bases were so thick that most are still in place 2000 year later. In fact, the road base is about 15x as thick as it need to be. Because of this the roads were more than 15x as expensive as they needed to be.

The Roman road base consisted of large softball to melon sized rocks and dirt and was far too uneven to move either hard wheeled vehicles or livestock over. On top of this went a thin bed of sand and then a covering of thin brick "paver tiles" that constantly developed pot-holes and needed repair. So not only were the Roman roads very expensive to build, they were also very expensive to maintain. And if they weren't maintained, in not too many years, the giant rocks in the base would become exposed and then the roads would become entirely useless. And all this was an intentional aspect of their design. In fact, the design of Roman roads really existed to squander the Roman highway building and maintaining resources. (search: nucleus layer, cursus rapidi, and cursus publicus = public mail)
"Alexander the Great asked Menaechmus the geometrician to explain geometry to him in an abbreviated way, but Menaechmus said, 'My lord, throughout the country there are government only roads as well as roads for ordinary people, but in geometry, there is only one road for everyone.' [The Arabs made sure that the Romans built these super-expensive roads with a fragile covering of paver tiles that needed constant maintenance. Then they said that the roads and the postage system that moved on them were only for official government business.]

**Interstate highway system 1.0**

Now supposedly, ancient Rome's 85,000 km of "Roman roads" (viae militares) were constructed for military and administrative purposes, and not for trade and carting goods. But why not? Rome suffered repeated grain shortages for centuries and it was totally dependent on grain imported from the Mideast (Egypt and Tunisia). Why not help French grain to get to Rome? Why use the roads to attack the people who would have been happy to sell Rome food and end its dependance on Mideast grain?

Instead, we read how expensive it was for the Romans to move things by road. For example, it was said that moving a cartload of grain 300 miles doubled its cost. Apparently, even though Rome had a hugely expensive interstate highway system already built out, and in place, it was still cheaper to ship goods from Egypt than to truck them from 30 miles away by ox cart. So the Roman Roads were not only over-engineered and hugely expensive, they did not work for commercial purposes.

Now obviously, this was our parasite's doing, so that the use of competing Roman (high) roads was kept to a minimum: Roads that competed with the Mideast's shipping monopoly (the low or loo road). And here, once again, we see a western democracy (Rome) doing something stupid, and once again, the desperate land of no resources is the beneficiary.

Now if you want a modern analog for the costliness of Roman roads, just look at the economic folly and boondoggle of magnetic levitation trains. The simple truth is that trains can go just as fast with steel wheels on steel tracks. There is no need for magnetic levitation that costs hundreds of times more money per mile to build. Maglev is a ruse to reduce construction of top quality steel-on-steel rail lines that will cut into our oil use for both oil guzzling automobiles and oil guzzling aircraft.

The Romans would have prospered nicely if they had 15 times more ordinary roads that were about 15 times thinner and cheaper than the wastefully over-designed roads they built. The same holds true with modern trains. America would similarly prosper if it had a new system of 320 kph (French TGV style) steel-on-steel trains than one of 400 kph maglev train line. For the same cost we might get a 60,000 km national system of steel-on-steel trains instead of a 1,200 km system of magic magnetic levitation trains. And this is not even counting the energy required to keep the heavy steel train airborne.

**a Roman road trip**

The Romans started their elaborate system of stone roads starting around 310BC with the Appius Claudius. At this time, the Romans obviously thought it was worth building the 132 mile Via Appia (the Appian Way or bee-line road) from Rome to Capua (near Naples). This was as an alternative to sailing down the coast an equal distance. Why did they bother building the road if ox cart transportation was so difficult and expensive? Why didn't the Romans just use boats? The road must have been better or cheaper.

After the defeat of the mercenary forces of Phyrrus, of Epirus in 280 BC, the Via Appia was extended 234 miles to Rome's main shipping port in Brundisium (Brindisi) on the 'heel' of Italy, making a road that is 366 miles long. As late as 200 BC. Brundisium was Rome's main port for shipping to the Eastern Mediterranean. The implication is clearly that it was preferable to ship to Brundisium and then go 366 miles over land to Rome than to sail an extra 450-odd miles through the 3-mile wide straits of Messina (with Sicily). Not only that, but we have to ask why the Romans even bothered to build the Via Appia at all, if shipping was so much cheaper. My bet is that that shipping only became cheaper around 200BC, when teamstering (ox-carting) became more expensive for a variety of reasons: highway terrorism, ox-cartel, or teamster/taxi Mafia.

Anyway, here we come to a partial understanding of the peculiar desire that modern Mid East immigrants have to enter the taxi industry. The land of no resources is apparently using the same play
book; still struggling to monopolize the transport industry, wherever and however. And with respect to the teamsters; now you understand that it was the Sphinx Mafia that corrupted their organization. (Also see the Geniza papers about land transportation costs being considerably higher in Egypt.)

**Seneca, d.65AD, On the Shortness of life, 18**

"Is it all the same to you, whether people study god's substance, shape and manner of existence — or whether they make sure that corn is poured into granaries, untainted by the dishonest or careless practices of those transporting it. And that it does not become heated or spoiled by moisture, and that it tallies in measure and weight?"

**Roman emperor Diocletian's Price Edict, 301AD**

"Everyone knows that wherever national security requires our armies to be sent, the [Mideast] war suppliers quietly but rudely attack the public welfare, not only in town, but on every road. They charge extortionate prices for [military] merchandise, not just fourfold or eightfold, but on such a scale that human speech cannot find words to characterize their profit and their practices. Indeed some soldiers are stripped of their pay and signing bonus in a single transaction.

So all the money the [free Roman] world spends to support its [defensive] armies falls as profit into the hands of these plunderers [who work like organized criminals by scaring off, poisoning, or killing the competition] Thus our soldiers seem to bestow with their own hands the rewards of their military service and their veterans' bonuses upon these profiteers. The result is that each day, these pillagers of the [Roman] state seize more than they know how to hold."

[Rome and indeed Western civilization really started going down hill fast at this point in history. It was only 29 years later Constantine 'the Great' (r. 306-337) moved Rome's capital from Italy to Byzantium or present day Istanbul in Turkey. Constantine also made "the Jews" (another name for Mideast Inc.) the official monopolist provisioners of the Romans. (see codex Theodosianus book 16, sec 8 §3&4).]

**Plutarch account of the Spartacus Revolt**

"He [Spartacus] marched his army towards the alps, intending, when he had passed them, that every man should go to his own homeland, some to Greece, some to France. But they grew confident in their numbers and puffed up with their success, would give no obedience to him, and instead went around and ravaged Italy" [helping to make Rome dependent on imported grain as Hannibal did 130 years earlier.]

**Out-west in Rome, Sicily and Carthage**

Lets start with Athens and Sparta and how the Arabs got rid of them in the late 400sBC and early 300BC. Then Alexander's giant army got rid of most of the Greeks who stayed behind, as well as any other outsider output in the Eastern Mediterranean. This happens in the late 300s.

But lets go back to 415-413 when Athens attacked and laid siege to Syracuse, Sicily and was eventually totally massacred. There was only one fundamental question at the time. Do you as an island nation pay tribute to Athens, the biggest city in the world as your corrupt and decadent imperial masters, or do sign on with the much smaller Spartan rebellion and go against the Athenians.

Sicily was a very big island and it hence had a large population. It was also very far from Athens, forcing the Athenians to telescope their power and supply lines beyond their abilities. If there was one part of the Athenian empire that was going to rebel, it was Sicily.

Thus we see Sicily as having some population in the late 400s. Maybe like how America was much smaller than Britain when had a revolution. And probably super-free Sicily want to revolt against relatively-free, but corrupt Athens. And in the days of Alexander and even before, lots of smart people from all over must have flocked to Sicily because it was out-west, and an island and relatively safe and removed from the various Arab wars.

So it was Sicily's turn next to prosper. This was where the rebel base moved to. This was where the rebels fled to, the people cheating the system feeding the Arab people. The system they were all mostly descended from if they had the brains to emigrate to Sicily.

So Alexander dies in 323BC. Then there are these "Wars of the successors", between the sultans of Egypt/Carthage and Syria/Arabia. These wars happen 320-311BC. At this time, in 312 Rome
began the Via Appia (the Apian way or bee line) along with the related aqueduct, the Aqua Appia. So apparently the Mideast was not functioning well, because there Romans were draining the swamp. So we imagine that Sicily was also prospering well.

Anyway, fast forward 47 years to 264BC, and what do we see? We see Rome at war with Carthage, and this takes place all around and on Sicily, with the island's olive and vineyards getting burned or girdled. Then Sicily at first and Carthage later become Roman colonies and their agricultural output is finally dwindled under Roman administration and Roman law.

The only way the Sicilian output could have been throttled back was to come under Roman rule. Funny how that is exactly what happened.

**A demonstration of Ishtar's power**
Sicily was not really reachable, except through Italy. Strange how the only people who could attack Sicily (the Italians) did in fact attack it.

**Cicero, Against Verres, 1**
[Here is how the Arabs kept Sicilian grain from market.]

"For three long years he so thoroughly pillaged the province that its restoration to its previous state is out of the question. A succession of honest governors, over a period of many years, could scarcely achieve even a partial rehabilitation. ...In Sicily, during those three years, not a single lawsuit was decided without connivance. Inheritances from father or grandfather, however authentic, were cancelled if Verres said the word. Under a new and immoral ruling, the properties of farmers were robbed of countless sums. Allies of unassailable loyalty were treated as enemies. Roman citizens were tortured and put to death like slaves. Criminals of the deepest dye would bribe their way to acquittal, while men of impeccable honesty were tried in absentia, convicted and banished. Powerfully fortified harbors, and great and well protected cities, were left open for [Mideast] pirates and robbers to attack. Sicilian soldiers and sailors, allies and friends of ours, were starved to death. Splendid, beautifully equipped fleets were squandered and thrown away. It was an appalling disgrace for our country. ...Among the most sacred and revered Sicilian sanctuaries, there was not a single one which he failed to plunder. Not one single god... It is, however, incontestable that he himself did not take the slightest precaution to prevent these abominations from being universally known. On the contrary, I believe that every man alive who has heard the name of Verres would be able to recount the atrocities which he had committed."

[Was this the work of one man, or was Verres working with the Mafia from the land of no resources as their scapegoat, taking the blame for their actions, like an Adolph Hitler and Pol Pot.]

**Cicero, Against Verres**
[This is about a time around 214BC]

"Polemarchus was an honest, respectable citizen of Murgentia. He was ordered to hand over 800 bushels of grain from his 50 acre farm. Because he refused, he was dragged off to Verres for judgement... he was beaten, punched, and kicked until finally, although he had earlier refused to hand over 800 bushels, he then promised 1000....

In the region of Centuripa, there were three brothers Sostratus, Numenius, and Nymphodorus. These fled from their land because they had been ordered to hand over more than they had ever harvested. Verres' henchman Apronius then went to their farm with his thugs, seized all their equipment, as well as the slaves and livestock. Later Nymphodorus went to see Apronius and Aetna and begged him to give him back his property. Apronius, however, ordered him to be seized and suspended from a wild olive tree in the forum. And so this friend and ally of the Roman people, this farmer who supplies our grain, hung from that tree in the forum, of a town which is friendly to us, for as long as Apronius wanted him to. ...

Verres carried off the whole grain harvest of the people of Imachara, robbed them of every last kernel by his unjust behavior, and then forced these desperate and impoverished people to pay him an additional tribute by giving Apronius 20,000 sesterces. ... The tax collector in the area around Mutyca harassed the farmers so terribly that, after paying him the additional tribute, they were forced to buy wheat from farmers outside their area because they had none of their own left. And I can show that the
very same thing happened in other areas as well… In short, for three years, the taxes from all the farmlands that were subject to taxation were distributed thus: 10% of the harvest was sent to Rome, the rest was sent to Verres. Many farmers, in fact, were left with nothing at all for themselves."

Cicero, Against Verres
"Countless sums of money were extorted from the pockets of farmers under a new and immoral regulation. Our most loyal allies were treated like enemies. Roman citizens were tortured and killed like slaves. The most guilty of men were acquitted in court because of their bribes, while very honest and scrupulous men were prosecuted and tried in absentia, convicted and exiled. Heavily fortified harbors and large, well defended cities were left exposed to pirates and bandits. Sicilian sailors and soldiers, however, our allies and friends, were starved to death. Our finest and best-equipped fleets were lost or destroyed. What an appalling disgrace for us, the Roman people"

Cicero, Against Verres
"Anyone who wanted to become a senator, however young, however unqualified, however low in social rank always became a senator if the amount of money he offered Verres was large enough."

Sicily starved, while Rome had a glut of foreign grain
We read in Livy's Hannibal's War 30.38 that Rome was importing grain in the time of Hannibal (c. 210 BC). In fact, the price of grain was so low that the merchant would sometimes leave his cargo of wheat to the crew to pay the cost of its transport. Now of course this is nonsense. If the price was that low, the shippers would send the grain elsewhere, or use it to make alcohol or at least use it to feed livestock. What Livy seems to be saying in secret code is that the Mideast Inc. caused an intentional glut of grain to drive Rome's farmers off the land and into the army. Basically it was an act of short-term predatory pricing that lead to centuries of Roman dependance on overpriced foreign grain. Here it is notable that the exact same process was used on America leading up to the Arab oil embargo of the 1970s.

Rome's first foreign granary
The first Punic war gave Rome her first foreign granary in Sicily. This flooded the market and drove many farmers out of business. This made Rome more dependent on grain imports. It also freed up men to become soldiers and thus increased Rome's military strength by a wide margin.

On the Carthaginian side, the loss of grain weakened Carthage economically and weakened Carthage's ability to hire mercenary forces.

The Mideast struggle and Rome's collapse
Starting in 201 BC with the end of the 2nd Punic war, and the defeat of Carthage, Rome started accumulating provinces. However, Rome remained a republic until 44 BC when Julius Caesar staged a successful coup d'etat. During this 157 year period, Rome was probably perceived as a liberator and that is why its empire was able to so quickly add provinces.

However, once Rome became a dictatorship under the men called Caesar or Kaiser, or tzar (for all these are the same word) the nature of Roman rule changed. At this point, The Roman military starts to become a tool of Mideast feeding, although first Rome became a tool for feeding Mideast leavers until anyone who might be anyone was relocated in around 70 AD.

By 117 AD, 47 years later, most of these people were dead and at this point in time, we see Emperor Hadrian coming to power and immediately giving up the province of Mesopotamia, today Iraq, because it was "not defensible". However this was the people left behind re-viving, the hydra re-viving, coming back to life. By 150 AD we read Aelius Aristides saying "Under you all the Greek cities emerge... all other competition between them has ceased, but a single rivalry obsesses every one, to appear as beautiful and attractive as possible"

Rome was probably always a bit of an economic parasite, even during the days of the Roman republic. This seems to have switched into overdrive once the Mideast got its hook or barbs in. Once this happened the Roman military became the tool of whoever rant the Roman emperor's administration. And this was normally Mideast Inc. So in this way, Rome became a tool for the Mideast to feed itself. And
since the Mideast and the harems has an infinitely large appetite, It pulled Rome down the drain. By 215, the silver content in Roman coins fell to 40%. Then between 250 and 270 the silver content in Roman coins fell to almost nothing. Around this time, archeological evidence shows a sharp drop in import amphoras. These dropped by around 75% over the next 120 years.

All monarchies are Mideast front men
Once Rome was no longer a democracy, the Arabs had much more power over their robot government. The Romans basically pillaged Europe and the Mediterranean and kept production down, except that is, in places that are were by Sphinx interests. Now of course there was always a pretext with the Mideast's left hand was happy to provide for its right hand.

Our sea, our thing
The Roman used to call the Mediterranean as "our sea". Yet despite being in fertile Italy and despite controlling trade in "our sea", the Middle-earth sea, the Romans were still dependent on imported food. Does this sound familiar? Isn't this just like US naval supremacy mated with our dependance on the Arabs?

Juvenal, Satire 14
"Your off didn't tempt the owner to sell. Then a heard of famished cattle, lean work-weary oxen, somehow found a way in to his corn fields at night. When they left, they had munched through the whole crop, so thoroughly, you'd think the field had been harvested. Occurrences of this sort are so common it's hard to count them — to reckon up how many estates have been auctioned off due to such outrageous acts."
[And every time, 'OPEC' gets to sell a little more Egyptian corn to Rome]

RUST and ROBIGO
Robigo/ Robigus was the Roman god of crop disease. Starting in the 200s BC around the time of the first Punic war, Roman crops begin suffering plagues, particularly a blight called 'Rust.' Here we imagine Mideast sympathizers reintroducing Rust in the summer to increase Rome's dependency on foreign oil (olive oil) and "Egyptian" grain. Rome was importing enough food to feed a million people in the time of Nero (60AD). Today Italy has a population of 58 million and can roughly feed itself, How come ancient Roman Italy with perhaps 10% of the population could not?

This is incidentally, seems to be the root of Eng. RUSTIC. The original RUSTICS were people who's crops caught rust and were driven to Rome, where they depended on imported grain. Also see De Re Rustica, by Varro.

Romans frequently remarked that whoever controlled Rome's Mideast grain supply had a stranglehold on Rome (See Rome's prefect of provisions, the PRAEFECTUS ANNONAE). Funny how today the West says roughly the same thing about Mideast oil, that it is so strategically important. We even have energy tzars (prefects) and secretaries of energy.

How to cause a crop failure
It is simple actually. Destructive tropical insects that can not survive the winter were brought up to Europe and introduced during already marginal harvest seasons. Perhaps it was the scarab-us beetle which incubated its eggs in dung. Perhaps it is something else that wiped out the main summer harvest and forced people to import Scythian (Ukrainian) grain from "Egypt." And if there was a war, it was the perfect excuse for burning fields just before harvest.

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe, 5.803
"The various breeds of birds were hatched out of eggs in the spring season. This is just like how in summer the cicadas spontaneously crawl out from their tubular en-coverings [cocoons] hungry for food."
[Otherwise known as Roman crops. This passage seems like an admission by Mideast Inc. that it was bringing vicious tropical crop pests up to Europe in mid sumer. These were go-go insects that took no provision for surviving the winter. All they did was eat and breed and destroy Roman crops so that Rome would be more dependent on imported Mideast grain.]
CATERPILLAR
Supposedly from Old French CHATEPELOSE = hairy cat. A more believable and less inky-hinky origin is that this single creature with many legs was called a Gr. kata = down + pillar= to pillage; a connection that is not without basis because Old French PILLER = to plunder. And L. SPOILA = to spoil, rob or plunder is not far off. So a KATA•PILLAGER was pillager you could put down and leave to pillage crops.

The Roman energy tzar
The 'Romans' frequently remarked that whoever controlled Rome's Mideast grain supply had a stranglehold on Rome. Funny how today the West says roughly the same thing about Mideast oil, that it is so strategically important. We even have energy tzars (prefects) and secretaries of energy. (See also Rome's prefect of provisions, the PRAEFECTUS ANNONAE).

Hesiod, c. 700BC, Works and Days, 458
"As soon as the time for plowing is proclaimed, make haste, you and your slaves alike, in wet and in dry. Plough all the season for plowing, and get up early so your fields may be full. ... Sow fallow land when the soil is still getting light. Fallow land is a defender from harm and soother of children." [Perhaps there was an official plowing season in Greece and Rome. Perhaps starting earlier or continuing later might anger the gods. Today, in many parts of Europe, government forces business to close for certain hours of the day.]

Roman mining
Since Roman times wherever there were monarchs, they seemed to have owned all the underground mineral resource. In Rome, the emperor's 'Greek' administrators would lease the mines to either publicani or to private parties, which probably were Mideast fronts. These did not have the objective of increasing output, but in typical Mideast fashion, the opposite — they wanted to reduce outsider output to preserve or increase the value of their minerals.

Then thanks to this economic alchemy, and market transmutation, the Arabs would be able to trade their minerals at artificially inflated in price. Thus they would take some common thing like petroleum or tin and through working together and stifling all competition, turn it into gold. Then they would trade this 'black gold' or 'eff-oo-al's gold for real gold. Thus they would use trade to obtain food to sustain their harem-bred population living in a land of no resources.

To see a Roman mine lease, see the Lex metalli Vipascensis. This is clearly a document about controlling coper output, and all the talk of hair is metaphorical. Also in Livy 45.18, we read of mismanagement of mines and quarries. The situation was apparently so bad that it caused a public outcry and the emperor's administration had to step in and take over. See procurator metallorum.

We also read that in Italy, mining was discouraged because it would take workers away from agriculture and give more mouths to feed. This at least was the excuse for abandoning the Italian mines in favor of mines far out west in Iberia. The gold mines were Lusitania (Portugal) and Asturia (Leon), the Iron in Cantabria (Santander), and copper at the Rio Tinto (Sevilla).

The lost silver mines of Greece and Spain
In the first century AD, the richest silver mines were in Spain. Previously, the richest mines in Greece, but they disappeared for some reason. No trace. Diodorus Siculus said that Spain: "has the most numerous and excellent silver mines... The natives do not know how to use the metal. But the Phoenicians, [Carthaginians are a subset of Phoenician] experts in trade and commerce, would buy this silver in exchange for some other cheap goods. Consequently, taking the silver to Greece, Asia and all other peoples, the Phoenicians made great earnings. Thus, practicing this trade for a long time, they became rich, and founded many colonies, some in Sicily and on the neighboring islands, other in Libya, Sardinia and Iberia."

Cato the Censor, 234-149 BC, On Agriculture
"1. It is true that it would sometimes be better to seek a fortune in trade if it were not so subject to risk, or again, to lend money at interest, were it an honorable profession. But our forefathers held this belief and enacted it into law, that while a thief was compelled to repay double, one who loaned at interest had to repay fourfold. From this one may judge how much worse than a common thief they thought the fellow citizen who lent at interest.

2. And when they were trying to praise a good man, they called him a good farmer and good tiller of the soil, and the one who received this complement was considered to have received the highest praise.

3. Now I esteem the merchant as active and keen to make money, but, as I have said before, exposed to risk and absolute ruin.

4. Besides, it is from among the farmers that the sturdiest men and keenest soldiers come, and the gain they make is the most blameless of all, the most secure, and the least provocative of envy, and the men engaged in this pursuit are least given to disaffection."

[The remainder is all about farming or perhaps farming as a metaphor for running businesses.]

**Italy can feed itself today**

Today Italy has a population of 58 million and can easily feed itself. Strange how ancient Rome, with perhaps 12% of the population could not feed itself.

1 modii = 12 lbs
12 lbs of corn = 14,000 calories
1 modii = food for 7 days

In Josephus, Jewish War, 2.16.383 we see how Africa supplied Rome with 40-million Modii per year. Now a L. modus = measure of corn, and it would make sense if this was the measure of corn needed to feed someone for either a week or a month. If it is a weekly measure, then Rome's dole was feeding 770,000 people entirely, or perhaps it was augmenting the diet of 2-million people who cared to stand in line all day from time to time. If it was each month, then it was 3.3-million people. Rome was also importing a huge amount of wine, dried fish, meat animals and olive oil.

Now there is a great deal of commentary about Rome's population, much of it putting the population at under one million. Here it seems like something is being hidden. There is also the way cattle drovers were mentioned over and over in the recent Rome pay-TV series. Someone apparently wants us thinking that the Romans at a great deal of Italian meat. Either that or someone is explaining away, or muddling a discrepancy between food imports and population.

**Enough food to feed a million people**

We read Rome was importing enough food to feed a million people in the time of Nero (60AD). This is probably an understatement.

**Kaiser rolls**

Kaiser is widely recognized as being related to Caesar and Tsar. From here a Kaiser roll, looks like a Roman food dole roll.

**Augustus, the deeds of Augustus, (Res Gestae Divi Augustus)**

"In my 6th consulship, with my colleague, Marcus Agrippa, I made a census of the People. By it the number of Roman citizens was 4,063,000. Again, in the consulship of Gaius Censorinus and Gaius Asinus [8BC] I took the census, when the number of Roman citizens was 4,230,000. A third time, with Tiberius Caesar as colleague, I took the census when the number of Roman citizens was 4,937,000… About 500,000 Roman citizens took the military oath of allegiance to me. Rather over 300,000 of these have I re-settled in colonies or sent back to their home towns when their term of service ran out; and to all of these have I given lands bought by me…"

**Giovanni Dondi, d.1399, Letter to friar Guglielmo Centueri da Cremona**

"at the time of Augustus, the number of Roman citizens [in the entire empire perhaps] was tallied at 9,380,000 persons according to Martinus Polonus, which number the whole of Italy scarcely has today."
And in the reign of Claudius, according to the census then repeated, there were found in [the city of] Rome, 6,944,000 persons, on the authority of Eusebius of Caesaria in his book on times.

Columella, On Farming 60s AD, 1.7.6

"7. ...when the land is carefully tilled [9 times], it usually brings in a profit, and never a loss, except when beset by severe weather or thieves. And for these reasons the tenant doesn't dare to ask for reduction of his rent.

However, the master should not insist on exercising every single thing he has bound his tenants to. The exact day for payment of rent, or demands for firewood or other trifling services are good examples. Nor should he expect [slave-like] attention as this causes more trouble than it is worth with the country people. In fact, we should not lay claim to all that the law allows, for the ancients regarded the extreme of the law as the extreme of oppression. [Now who could have imposed an oppressive legal system like that? Maybe it was the same people behind the so-called Code of Justinian.]

On the other hand, we must not neglect our claims altogether; for, as Alfius [a•fee•us] the usurer is reported to have said, and with entire truth, "Good debts become bad ones if they are never collected."

Furthermore, I myself remember having heard Publius Volusius [pull•usi•us], an old man who had been consul and was very wealthy [a wise guy], declare that estate most fortunate which had as tenants natives of the place, and held them, by reason of long association, even from the cradle, as if born on their own father's property.

So I am decidedly of the opinion that repeated letting of a place is a bad thing, but that a worse thing is the farmer who lives in town and prefers to till the land through his slaves rather than by his own hand. Saserna used to say that from a man of this sort the return was usually a lawsuit instead of revenue. [Here we see how Romans involved in any sort of commercial activity were vulnerable to lawsuits, just like Americans today.] and that for this reason we should take pains to keep with us tenants who are country-bred and at the same time, diligent farmers.

When we are not at liberty to till our land ourselves or when it is not feasible to cultivate it with our own servants; though this does not happen except in districts which are desolated by the severity of the climate and barrenness of the soil. But when the climate is moderately healthful and the soil moderately good, a man's personal supervision never fails to yield a larger return from his land than does that of a tenant -- never [fails to yield a larger return] than that of even an overseer, unless the greatest carelessness or greed on the part of the slave stands in the way. There is no doubt that both these offenses are either committed or fostered through the fault of the master, inasmuch as he has the authority to prevent such a person from being placed in charge of his affairs, or to see to it that he is removed of so placed.

On far-off estates, which are not easy for the owner to visit, it is in the long run preferable to keep every sort of land under free tenant farmers rather than under men overseeing slaves. This is true of all types of land, but it is particularly true with grain-producing land, which a tenant farmer can injure only minimally, as he can with orchards and vineyards. Slaves on the other hand can do serious damage to grain farms [if for example if] they rent out the oxen, or keep the animals poorly fed. They might also fail to plough the ground carefully enough, or claim to have planted more far [grain] than they actually did sow. And regarding the fields which they actually did sow, they don't look after them in a way necessary for proper growth. Thus what they plant does not mature into a proper harvest [from your farm]. And [often] when they bring the harvest to the threshing-room floor, every day during the threshing, they reduce the amount [of grain] either by trickery or by carelessness. For they [the slaves both] steal it [the grain] and do not guard it against the theft of others. And even when it [the grain] is stored away, they do not enter it honestly in their account books. The result is that the land frequently gets a bad name for the crimes of the slaves and overseers. Therefore my opinion is that an estate [business competing with Mideast Inc.] of this sort should be leased out [to Mideast friendlies] if, as I have said, it cannot have the presence of the owner.

VII. The next point is with regard to slaves and what duties and tasks are best to assign to each slave.

To start with, my advice is not to appoint an overseer from the sort of slave that is physically
attractive, and certainly not from that class which has busied itself with the voluptuous occupations of the city. This lazy and sleepy type of slave is accustomed to having a lot of time on his hands, to lounging around the Campus Martius, the Circus Maximus, and the theaters, the gambling dens, to cook-shops and the brothels, and he never ceases to dream of these foolish pleasures. A if a city slave continues to daydream about these things when he has been transferred to a farm, the landowners suffers the loss not just of the slave, but of his whole estate. You should therefore choose someone who had been hardened to farm work from childhood, and who has been tested by experience." [In other words, no outsiders on the farm. No fresh blood. No slaves promised their freedom if they turn the farm around.]

The Caesar's/Tsar's slaves
It is worth pondering how both Roman slaves were like the slaves of Communism, because both got nothing from hard work. According to Columella, when farmers get to keep what they produce, this increases productivity by 2 to 4 fold.

Both Roman slaves and Soviet citizens had a similar lack of incentive to increase output. The main difference being that in the Soviet Union, the workers were prohibited (on the basis of state communist ideology) from owning any property, while in Rome slaves sort of owned separate "peculiar" property of their own, called in Latin a 'peculium'. The slave was free to use his peculium and it became his own property upon manumission/emancipation. Now curiously as slaves became less common in the first and second century, we see owners incentivizing their slaves, letting their peculium grow quite large. Some slaves, particularly the so-called "public slaves," the slaves running Rome's government became quite wealthy (on bribes) before they bought their manumission and freedom.

Cato the Elder, Purchasing a Farm, c.170BC
[Here is Cato the Elder explaining farming in Rome. Here someone is actually trying to keep Roman city dwellers from trying their hand at farming]
"Take care to see that equipment is kept to a minimum to avoid extravagance with the land. Remember, fields are like men, however much profit they make, if they are extravagant, not much will be left.

If I were asked what is the best kind of farm, I would suggest a vineyard… Next comes an irrigated garden, 3rd a willow-bed, fourth an olive grove, fifth pasture, sixth farmland, seventh wood for timber, eighth and orchard and ninth a wood for feed acorns.

Tunics, togas, cloaks, aprons and clogs can be bought in Rome. Capes iron tools scythes, spades, hoes, axes, harness, ornaments and chains at Cales or Minturnae. Shovels at Venafrum. Carts and sleds at Suessa or in Lucania. Jars and pots at Alba Longa or Rome. Tiles at Venafrum. Plows bought in Rome are best for tough soil. Campanian ones for rich dark soil. [so apparently the soil around Rome was tough and poor] Roman Yokes are best. Detachable ploughshares are preferable. It is better to buy oil-mills at Pompeii and at Rufus' yard in Nola. Nails and pig iron in Rome. Pails olive vessels, water pitchers, wine urns and other bronze vessels at Capua or Nola. Campanian baskets from Capua are useful. Pulley ropes and other ropes can be had from Capua, and Roman baskets at Suessa. Lucius Tunnius of Casinum and Gaius, son of Lucius Menius of Venafrum make the best ropes for the wine press."

[1) Don't buy too many tools for your slaves or they might exhaust your soil.
2) Don't try to grow too much, you might exhaust your soil.
3) Extravagance = Extra•vag•hence = extra•vagina•hence = producing too much.
4) The absurdity of 2. suggests that his was written for non-farmers, like the people living in Rome.
5) Vineyards, judging from the way they label their wines were probably easy to eliminate, should they become successful. This is why they are the first choice.
6) Irrigated gardens are stupid in Italy.
7) Willow bark (aspirin) was quite expensive in Rome. Harvesting this kills the tree after all. And besides, the sphinx mafia could always burn your grove down in a drought.
8) Olive groves take decades and can always be burned down or plagued.
9) Ranching comes before growing grain, which is nonsense.
10) Growing grain is the 6th choice.
11) Aspirin and probably all drugs were very expensive in Rome, just like they are expensive in America today. Same parasite, same host, same old tactics book.

12) Funny how today. Same parasite, same host, same old tactics book.

13) Imagine that the Mideast used predatory pricing to drive all the domestic farm implement makers out of business. Then they slowly reduce the weight and hand-some-ness of their tools until they became a serious impediment to Roman production. On top of this, the tools are only available in separate places in the region. Oh yes, and the tools were very expensive, like in during the California gold rush, but not so insanely expensive. Thus the Mideast control of the farm implement business may have made Rome uncompetitive with respect to agriculture. This in turn made Rome unable to feed itself. So then Rome remained reliant on sea-borne imports, the far-in-A grain that was monopolized by Arabs Inc.

14) That slaves in Rome were using sleds tells us much about the economy. It tells us that wheels were expensive. It tells us that Arabs were probably in control of all the wheel makers, and that is why wheels were expensive. It tells us that Roman industry was probably totally dominated by the parasite. And remember that this is the same parasite that always struggle to make the roads impassible be it through highway robbery, uneven surfaces, high gas prices, ripoff taxi monopolies. Also remember the phrase 'Reinventing the wheel'. Incidentally Gr. taxi=arrangement, or logistics, and taxi-dermi= arrange skins, or de-our-mi(nd). So a taxi is a guy who is in on the arrangement.

15) If you grew corn in the countryside nearby, you were free to to sell it to Rome, but you had to use the Roman teamsters, which were just as tightly controlled by the parasite as the taxi guys. And these teamsters were not in on the arrangement, they were actual teamsters, guys on the team. Anyway, the cost of moving goods from the Italian countryside to Rome was made artificially expensive, so expensive that it was 60 times higher per mile than using Arab ships. There was also lots of crime, violent crime, shocking crime, perpetrated by robbers who were actually really sphinx Mafia terrorists. These would frequently blind people to terrorize the the Mideast's competitors, and this is the origin of the phrase robbing someone blind.

This is how the teamsters have alway been under the influence of Mideast Inc. That is the mafia tie, and it is an ancient one.

**Diocletian's Price Edict, 301 AD**

"As we look back on the wars we [Romans] have won, we must be grateful for the good fortune of our empire. ... for a tranquil world that relaxes [loosens up and is lullled to sleep] in the embrace of the most profound calm, and for the blessings of peace that have been won at great effort. The greatness of Rome and its upstanding people [both] demand that our empire's good fortune be secured and even extended where practical. Therefore we, who by the gracious favor of the gods, previously stemmed the tide of the barbarian nations by destroying them [Previously the Brotherhood dealt with the unchosen masses by pushing them up and out through Turkey and the Balkans to become barbarians, Bulgars= damaged seeds, or Huns=uns. Now a different plan is will be brought into effect.]: [We] must [now additionally] surround the peace which we establish for eternitiy with the necessary defenses of [economic] justice. [Eternity? They are building unsustainable trade dams that will ultimately collapse with disastrous effects.]

If the excesses committed by people of unlimited and frenzied [fr-end or br-end] greed [the Brothers] could be checked by some self-restraint -- this greed [inflation] which rushes for gain and profit with no thought for mankind, not annually or monthly, but even from hour to hour and from minute to minute [Translation: We need to pay attention to the situation here. We are going to cause hyper inflation, and then the Rumi won't accept our gold or silver any more.]; or if the general welfare could endure without harm this riotous [R+IOT: R = rain +OT=man] license by which, in its unfortunate state, it is being very seriously injured every day, the situation could perhaps be faced with dissembling and silence, and with the hope that human forbearance might alleviate the cruel and pitiable situation. [Translation: We are being too aggressive and we can't just sweep it under the rug anymore. We are seriously harming the economy of the host.] But the [one and] only desire of these uncontrolled madmen [the Brothers] is to have no thought for the common need [Bros, think about the ultimate goal]. Among the unscrupulous, the immoderate, and the avaricious it is considered almost a creed, swelling and consuming [L. summa= main part] with alternating desires, to desist from plundering the wealth of all only when necessity
oppressive and ruinous rates of interest. Respect for the common interests of humanity [therefore] persuades us to impose... a limit on the greed of these men.

Now we must explain the causes which have forced us to cease our long-endured forbearance and to take steps. [Note how the following only explains the causes if it is construed the way I construe it.] And although these are hard to reveal by resorting to a specific argument or fact [they don't want to record anything], greed does rage around the entire world. Nevertheless the adoption of a remedy may be considered more just when men who are completely deprived of limits [he means the Brothers] are forced by some sign and proof [i.e. this edict] to recognize the unchecked desires of their own minds. [You guys on the other axis of evil are going to "shock the monkey" or mn•key or cause shock to the ana•ful•axis.]

Who does not know that wherever the common safety requires our armies to be sent, the war profiteers insolently [Gr. solen= channel, pipe and in•solent = into•solen't, or channel not flowing in] and covertly [co•vert = turn together] attack the public welfare, not only in villages and town, but on every road. They charge extortionate prices for merchandise, not just fourfold or eightfold, but on such a scale that human speech cannot find words to characterize their profit and their practices. Indeed, sometimes in a single retail sale a soldier is stripped of his signing bonus and pay. Besides, the military spending of the whole world falls as income [anyway] into the hands of these plunderers. And it seem that our soldiers hand over all compensation for their military service to these profiteers, even their military pensions. The result is that these people [are seen by the Roman public to] pillage the state itself, seizing day by day, more than they know how to hold.

Provoked justly and rightfully by all the facts set forth above, and in response to the needs of mankind itself, which appears to be praying for release, we have decided that maximum prices of articles for sale must be established. We have not set down fixed prices, for we do not deem it just to do this,
since many provinces occasionally enjoy the good fortune of welcome low prices and the privilege, as it were, of prosperity. Thus... it is our pleasure therefore, that the prices listed in the following schedule be in effect for the whole of our Empire...

**CUT TO THE QUICK** = to cut something so short that its growth slows.

**Vergil, d. 19BC, Georgics, 2.458-540**

[Virgil died age 51, 12 years after Actium and Rome securing the Red Sea. So it is not hard to imagine that this quote is about getting Roman industry back on line, or at least paying lip service to the idea.]

"Happy beyond measure are the tillers of the soil. The earth justly showers on most an easy livelihood from her soil. If they only knew their blessings, far from the clash of arms.

They have no high mansion [brownstone] with proud portals [bay windows] pouring forth from every room. No mighty wave of men coming to pay their respects in the morning. Men do not gape at their pillars inlaid with lovely tortoise shell, or at tapestries embroidered with gold, or at Greek bronzes [statues]. They have no white wool is dyed with oriental [Arab] purple. They have no pure olive oil scented with perfume.

They enjoy sleep without worry, and a life that cannot bring disillusionment. Instead their life is rich in peace and varied treasures from their broad farms, caves, lakes, cool valleys, the lowering of cattle, and a gentle nap beneath a tree. There are pastures and the haunts of wild game. And youth is hardly in toil and accustomed to simple food. There the rites of the gods are observed, and reverence for age survives. Justice took her last steps among these people as she left the earth... [People said that justice had left Rome.]

**Blessed was he who could discover things.** [Apparently these people were not blessed in Rome.]

and trample upon all fears and inexorable death and the roar of Hells greedy waters. [apparently an Arab term for the seas] He was happy who knew the simple gods of the country, Pan and aged Sylvanus and the forest nymphs. [The Arabs said the forest were growing old and worn out. In reality they were cutting the kelp too short and ‘fishing out’ the forests of everything that was good.] He was moved neither by the fasces which the people grant, [hatchet, rope and bundle of rods. This was the symbol of life and limb power in Rome, and the root of the word fascist.] nor by royal purple [2nd mention], nor by the conspiring Dacians [Apparently the new Arab arrivals in Romania, barely in Europe, were all working together like Arabs do.] swooping down from the Danube. Nor was he moved by the affairs of Rome and the death throes of kingdoms [under Rome]. **He need not pity the poor, nor envy the rich.** [Rome was a place like so many parts of the world today, pitiable poor and god-like rich] He plucks the fruit of the trees and reaps what the willing fields of their own accord produce and knows nothing of the strict law, the frenzied [political] Forum, and the public archives. [Keep the Arabs out of your archives as well as your legislatures and courts.] Some ply unknown seas in their ships, some rush to arms, and some make their way into the royal palaces of kings. Some attack and sack cities and their unfortunate homes, to drink from jeweled cups and sleep on Tyrian purple. [The easy way to get rich] Some hoard their wealth and brood over buried gold [The Arabs love it when we bury gold and forget about it]. Some gape with astonishment at the Rostra [where public speeches occurred]. Some gape and are carried away by the applause that rings again and again through the theatre from both plebs and senators. Some delight when drenched in the blood of brothers, and go into exile, abandoning their dear hearth and home to seek another country under another sun.

But the farmer tills the earth with his curved plow. This is his daily toil. And thus he feeds his country and little grandchildren, and his herds of cattle that have served him well. Nor is there any halt throughout the year to the abundance of fruits, or offspring of flocks, or sheaves of grain. His furrows are always plied high with harvest, and his granaries are filled to overflowing. When winter comes, the Sicyan olives are pressed by the mills. The pigs return well fed on acorns. The woods produce wild strawberries, and autumn drops here varied fruits. And high up on sunny rocks mellow grapes are ripened. Meanwhile, sweet children hang on his words, his chaste household preserves its purity. The cow's udders hang full of milk, and the fat goats in the luxuriant meadow butt heads and lock horns. The master himself celebrates the festal [festivity, feast] days, stretched on the grass. While around a fire, in their midst, his comrades wreath the bowl [curl the wine cup?]. He pours libations and invokes thee, **O**
Bacchus, and for the shepherds of his flock he holds a contest of throwing the swift javelin at a mark on an elm tree, and they bare their hard bodies [homosexual propaganda] for a farmer's wrestling match. This is the life the ancient Sabines once cherished, like Remus and his brother [Romulus, founders of Rome]. Thus, brave Etruria [a suburb NW of Rome] grew strong, and Rome became the fairest thing on earth, and joining her seven hills together with a wall. Yea, before the power of the Cretan kings and before impious men fed on slaughtered cattle [slain, killed violently, as opposed to sacrifices of overpriced 'pure' sacrificial], this was the life that was led on earth in the Golden Age of Saturn. Not yet had they heard the blast of trumpets or the ring of swords beaten on hard anvils.

**NAVI•CULARII** = ship owners.
**COLONI** = tenant farmer.
**FRUMENTATIONES** = grain dole.
**CON•GIARIA** = "with turn" = money gifts.
**TRIBUTUM** = taxes on land.
**VECTIGALIA** = indirect taxes.
**PORTORIUM** = customs dues at harbors and points on the road system. Rome was divided into 10 customs districts and commerce between districts either outgoing or incoming was taxed.
**OCTROIS** = probably a 1/8th tax like the Arabs use.
**CONDUCTORES** = tax collectors.

**HISTRIA** = modern Istria in Romania, the city at the mouth of the Danube or Ister river. Augustus granted local autonomy to 5 Black Sea cities including Histria. This is where Rome's Egyptian and Tunisian grain mostly came from.

**Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, 9.2,438**
"The tenants of the sheep grazing concession under your administration are now repeatedly complaining to me that they frequently suffer injury along the paths of the mountain pastures at the hands of the imperial police [Stationarii, the guard post police] and magistrates at Saepinum and Bovianum, inasmuch as they detain in transit draught animals and hired shepherds, saying that they are runaway slaves and have stolen draught animals— and under this pretext even sheep belonging to the emperor are lost to them in disturbances—we considered it necessary to write them again and again to act more temperately, so that the imperial property might suffer no loss." [The Arabs hate it when government lets the people use the public grassland for grazing. Their guys ran the Roman IRS and they did what was good for their agenda, they made it expensive to use the public grasslands in other ways.]

**Scraped from a footnotes**
For more on luxury imported foods in Athens see French, The Growth of the Athenian Economy, 122ff, Knorringa, Emporos, 42ff, 132ff, and Eherenberg, People 319FF. Also Country Life in Classical Times by K.D. White looks interesting.

**Why we farm grasses**
A big reason we farm grasses instead of trees is that the Arabs would regularly come and girdle the bark from our trees.

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 19.10**
"While these storms [storms=battles] were fast succeeding in the far East, the [so-called] Eternal City was disturbed by fear of an approaching shortage of grain. The people, to whom the prospect of famine is the worst of all disasters, threatened the then urban prefect Tertullus with violence on several occasions. This was quite unreasonable, since it was no fault of his that the regular arrival of cargo-boats was hindered by rough weather at sea and strong contrary winds, which drove them in the nearest sheltered water and deterred them from risking the grave danger of entering the harbor of Augustus [Ostia]. In these circumstances, the prefect, who had often been harassed by riots and who was now faced with the threat of imminent destruction from the increasing fury of the mob, gave up hope of saving his life. ... [Tertullus addressed the mob and his] pathetic [inspiring pathos or feelings] speech soothed the mob, which is
naturally inclined towards compassion... Soon afterward, though the divine [Arab] providence which attended the growth of Rome from its origin, and guaranteed that it would endure forever, while Tertullus was sacrificing in the temple of Castor and Pollux in Ostia, the sea became smooth and the wind change to a light southerly breeze. The ships entered the harbor under full sail and replenished the warehouses with grain."

Section-10: Juvenal, Satires

Juvenal wrote c.110-130AD, 40 to 60 years after the Romans destroyed Judaea. This was the very peak of Roman power.

SATIRE 1
Must I always be stuck in the audience at these poetry-readings
Never up on the platform myself...
He's bored me to death with ranting speeches...
Each margin of the scroll crammed solid, top and bottom
More on the back, and still it wasn't finished!
I know all the mythical landscapes like my own back-room:
The grove of Mars, that cave near Aeolus' island
Belonging to Vulcan. The stale themes are bellowed daily
In rich patrons' colonnades, till their marble pillars
Crack with a excess of rhetoric.
You get the same stuff from them all, established poet
And raw beginner alike. ... When you find
Hordes of poets on each street-corner, it's misplaced kindness
To refrain from writing. The scrolls will still be wasted
[Here we see how the greatest age of Rome was squandered much of its attention on worthless poetry and fantasy. It is much how the Greatest generation of the west, the post WW2 generation squandered much of its attention on sex and drugs and musical lyrics.]
...here comes a brand-new litter
[8 slaves carrying their owner on a stretcher/canopy-bed]
Crammed with its fat owner, some chiseling lawyer
[informers=deletores. These got 1/4 of the seized assets of the poor people who were sentenced to be gladiator victims in the co·lys·see'um. Over the course of decades, the Arabs went after the assets of all the rich people in Rome.]
Soon he will completely gnaw away his favorite bone, the aristocracy.
Lesser informers dread him
[The informers were all in it. If not, the innies would inform on them.]
Grease his palm with big-enough bribes
While the wives of trembling actors grease him the other way
[Trembling from fear. Everyone was afraid of the deletores and they could fuck=eff·uck any woman they wanted. This incidentally is why eff·uck=shout·denounce has such a strong connection to unpleasant or unwanted sex. The Brothers would threaten to denounce a woman or her loved-ones, and the woman would be forced to have sex with the deletore. When eff·uck is used in connection with sex, it means sex on compulsion of denouncement or loss of reputation.]
Today we are elbowed aside
By men who sleep their way to fat inheritances
Who rise to the top via that quickest, most popular route  
The satisfied desires of some rich old matron  
Each lover gets his cut, a twelfth of the estate  
...A provincial governor,  
Exiled for extortion, now he boozes and feasts all day  
Cheerfully basking in the wrathful eye of the Gods...

[The gods were wrathful to the outies,  
especially when they were rich or got in the way]  
Must I give the usual schtick about the labors of Hercules  
what Dio•mede did, the cries of the creature in the Labyrinth  
[The Romans swallowed the matrix, hook, line, and sinker.]  
Or the tale of the flying carpenter [Daedalus=dead•al]  
And how his son [Icarus] went splash in the sea?  
[Whenever an Ak•aristo flew too close to the sun, and the truth, his wings would melt and the deletores  
would get him.]

...Is it enough, when every husband is a pimp  
That takes gifts from his wife's lovers?...  
Is it enough, when the young blade who has squandered  
His family fortune on racing-stables still reckons to get  
Command of a cohort? [a Roman legion, 1,000 men]  
Just watch him whip his horses  
Down the Flaminian Way, like Achilles' charioteer  
Reins bunched in one hand  
The other showing off his [new] mistress  
Standing beside him, his riding-cloak around them both

Don't you want to write volumes denouncing this  
When you stand at the corner and see some forger carried past  
On the necks of six porters, lounging back like Maecenas  
In his open litter?  A counterfeit seal, a will, a mere scrap  
Of paper - these were enough to convert him to wealth and honor  
Do you see that distinguished lady?  She has the perfect dose  
For her husband - old wine with a dash of parching toad's blood.  
[Parching toad's blood is no doubt poison.  Maecenas is one of Augustus Caesar’ friends in  
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.} Rome was totally corrupt at this time, The presidency had  
corrupted the legislature, and here we see what happened to the legislative branch of government.  
This was how the Arabs got rid of the Rumi and yellow descendants that either did well for themselves or got  
in the way.  Because of this, few outies wrote anything to denounce the system.]  
If you want to be someone today you must have the nerve  
For deeds that could earn you an island exile, or years in Gaul.  
Honesty is praised, but honest men get nowhere.  
Wealth springs from crime...

When has gambling been [more] frantic than it is today?  
[squandering the tax money squeezed from the provinces.]  
Men face the table's hazards  
Not with their purse, but their strong-box beside them.  
Here we see notable battles, judged by a croupier  
Holding stakes instead of a shield.  
Isn't it crazy to lose ten thousand on a turn of the dice  
Yet grudge a shirt to your shivering slave?  
Did our ancestors build themselves country houses?
Or have seven course meals by themselves?
Client were guests in those days.

But now Roman citizens are reduced to scrambling
For a little basket of scraps on their patron's doorstep.
He peers into each face first, scared stiff that some impostor
May give a false name and cheat him
You must be identified before you get your dole/dollar.
The crier has his orders:
Each man must answer his name, nobility included
And oh yes, our Top-Ten men scrounge with the rest.

'The praetor first, then the tribune.
'But a freedman blocks their way
'I got here first,' he says
'why shouldn't I keep my place?
I won't give it up for you
Oh, I know I'm foreign
Look at my pierced ears, no use denying it
Born back East, on the Euphrates
But my five shops bring in 400,000, see?
So I qualify for the gentry.

[Look at the Arab refugees of today. Look at how the first ones were so nice. In hindsight they look like ambassadors. Look at how the new once have grown more and more belligerent and aggressive. Do you think they will stop growing more belligerent and aggressive? Please believe me when I say that they will not ever stop asking for more and more. That their way. They will ask for more and more and then they will start killing more and more of you who stand up against them. And then they will have mass poisonings, or purges, or invasions, or whatever. And in the end you will all be mostly dead, just like in the European Dark Ages — also the great age of Islam, like two sides of the same coin.

It is like the line in that Led Zeppelin song, the Battle of Evermore: "The pain of war cannot exceed the woe that I demand". There is no limit to what the parasite will demand. And ultimately, the Arab jihad=struggle=kampf is to kill or enslave the rest of the world.

Most of the Arab struggle takes place in secret, with very few people actually understanding how to run the evil ex-pull of the Arabs, hence the lyric: "what's confusing you is the nature of my game", from a song called Sympathy for the devil.]
What's in a senator's purple stripe anyway
If true-blue Romans are are reduced
To herding sheep in the countryside
While I have more in the bank
Than any Imperial favorite?
So let the Tribunes wait
Let money reign supreme
Let the Johnny-come-lately
Whose feet only yesterday were white
With the chalk of the slave-market
Let him flout this sacrosanct office!

[Fresh imported slaves, who were mostly from the eastern mediterranean had their feet chalked at the slave market. Italian born slaves did not. These were called 'verna,' and they spoke the local verna=ak•oo•ai•our.]
Alone at his guest-less meal
Dining on the choicest produce of sea and woods
These fellows gobble up their entire inheritance in one course
At fine big antique tables
But who could stomach such G•our•monde•ism?  
What a hugely ravenous mouth he must have  
[he] who suppers on a whole roast boar  
A beast ordained for group feasting  
But you'll soon pay the price my friend  
When you undress and waddle into the bath  
Your belly still swollen with undigested peacock meat  
A lightning heart-attack, no time to make your last will  
Your story circulates as a dinner table joke  
The latest thing. But no one cares about you.  
Your corpse is born out to sarcastic cheers  
From your cheated friends...  

Today every vice has reached its ruinous zenith  
So, satirists, hoist your sails  
Cram on every stitch of canvas!  
But where, you may ask ...  
is our outspoken ancestral bluntness...  
...  
Don't ask about the man who has poisoned  
Three uncles with belladonna?  
Are we to let him ride in his feather-bedded litter  
and look down his nose at us?  
Yes; and when he comes near, keep quiet  
Clap a palm to your mouth and whisper  
'That man might brand you as an informer'  
[Again, the informers ran the torturous police state that was Rome.]

SATIRE 2  
Northward beyond Lapland near the world's end, the frozen  
Polar ice-cap, there's where I long to escape when I hear  
Lofty moral talk from that bunch in Rome who affect  
Ancestral peasant virtues as a front for their lechery  
An ignorant crowd, too, for all their plaster busts  
Of Stoic philosophers on display in their houses  

I prefer the perverted eunuch priest of the Mother Goddess  
At least he's open and honest about it [being gay]  
Gait, gestures, expression, all proclaim his twisted nature  
He is sick, a freak of fate, not to be blamed  
Indeed, his wretched self-exposure  
The very strength of his passion  
beg pity and forgiveness...  

Wouldn't you think the world had turned upside-down  
If rapacious provincial governors condemned extortion  
Or gangsters repudiated murder?  
Suppose a co-respondent clamped down on adultery  
Or some arch-conspirator condemned his lackey in treason  
With a patriotic lecture  
Or dictators protested against purges and proscriptions  
[In proscriptions, they would post your name on a list. If you didn't kill yourself by the prescribed time, and they caught you, you would be tortured to death by the dictator's sadistic henchmen.]
Wouldn't it turn your wits?...

Do tell me, darling -- where did you buy that divine Perfume I can smell on your bristly neck?...
[More about homos in Rome]

Here's another [homo] clutching a mirror - just like that fag of an Emperor Otho, who looked at himself [in the mirror] to see how his armor looked Before riding into battle... A civil war where mirrors formed part of the fighting kit To polish off a rival and keep your complexion fresh...

O Father of our city [Jupiter Capitoline, patron deity of Rome] what brought your simple shepherd people to such perverted wickedness?  O Gradivus, great god of war, How did such lust possess your grandchildren?  Behold! a wealthy man of high birth is betrothed in marriage to another man, and yet you do nothing!  You don't shake your helmet [fist]. You don't pound the ground with your spear, you don't even complain to your fathers [leaders].  Away with you then.  Abandon the vast Roman acres [of farmland] that bear your name, and suffer neglect at your hands.  This is the kind of talk we soon shall hear: 'I must go downtown tomorrow, first thing, for a special engagement'.

'What's the occasion?'

'Need you ask? I am going to a wedding. Our old friend got his boyfriend to marry him at last—just a few close friends are invited'.  Yes, and if we live long enough, we will soon see these things done openly, and in public.  Male brides will yearn for mention in the [official] daily records [as official gay marriages].  Meanwhile, these would-be brides have one big problem.  They won't be able to bear children with which to keep the affection of their husbands [and perpetuate their lines].  Nature knows best, as their carnal desires have no physical issue, and they die without offspring.  Nothing helps them in the whole medicine-chest [pharmacy], and in vain they sample foreign [Mideast/ Greek] medicines/drugs guaranteed to induce conception...

SATIRE 3
Today Egeria's [Ex•G•ouri•A] grove and shrine and sacred spring [Each migrant is a tree, their get-out is a grove of trees. The shrine is the administration of Arabs Inc. The sacred spring is the cash flow.]
Are rented to Jewish squatters [Note how Ishtar's ten•n't that have no ten=hold and can be evicted at any time.]
Their sole possession a Sabbath haybox [A jar in a haybox kept food warm when work (ie cooking) was forbidden on the sabbath day. If this is their only priority, it means these people were strongly religious.]
Each tree must show a profit, the Muses have been evicted The grove is swarming with beggars 'There's no room in this city,' He said, 'For decent professions: they don't show any profit' [The professions were run by Arabs, and the professionals were all innies. These were so crowded after the massacre of Judaean Arabia that most professionals struggled to get by.]

...So farewell Rome, I leave you To sanitary engineers, and municipal architects, Men who by swearing black is white, land all the juicy contracts Just like that, a new temple, a swamp-draining, harbor-works, River-clearance, undertaking, the lot, then pocket a pile of cash And then fraudulently file their petition for bankruptcy.

[Someone managed to get part of Juvenal into rhyming verse so we can see how hard it is to understand as it was written. Note how hard the work becomes to understand. And ponder the fact that this was intentional, to slow the Rumi down.]
Why my friend, should I at Rome remain?
I cannot teach my stubborn lips to feign
Nor, when I hear a great man's verses, smile
And beg a copy, if I think them vile.
I'm no astrologer, I have no skill
To read the stars I neither can nor will
Promise a father's death, I never pried
In toads for poison nor in anything beside
Others may aid the adulterer's vile design
And bear the insidious gift, the melting line
Straightforwardly with all I ever deal
I'm honest, and I'll help no man to steal
In no proconsul's train I therefore quit
A palsied limb for every use unfit
Who now finds favor? He who conscious breast
Swells with dark deeds always to be suppressed.
He pays, he owes, the nothing (strictly just!)
Who gives an honest secret to thy trust
The man whom Verres loves must have the power
Verres to prosecute from hour to hour
But let not all the sand that Tagus pours
in Ocean's lap, not all his glittering stores
Be deemed a bribe sufficient to requite
The loss of peace by day, of sleep by night
Oh, take not, take not, what the soul rejects
Nor sell the faith which he who buys suspects
That nation by the 'great' admired, caressed
But hated, shunned by me above the rest
No longer now restrained by wounded pride
I hasten to show. Nor thou my warmth deride

My friend, why should I stay in Rome?
I never learned how to lie
If a scroll is awful, I can't rave about it
Or bother to ask around for a copy
[a marketing tactic apparently]
Astrological nonsense is not in my stars
To read the stars I neither can nor will
I cannot and will not promise to cause any man's death
As a means of obligating his son. [palimpsest]
I never cut toads up for poison or anything else
Others may carry letters and gifts between adulterous lovers
I leave this to those who know about it
I refuse to become an accomplice in theft
Which means that no government official will accept me on his staff
It is like being a cripple, with a paralyzed right hand
Yet who today is favored above the conspirator
His head seething with confidential matters
Never to be revealed...

...if Verres promotes a man
You can safely assume that man has the screws on Verres
And could turn him in tomorrow
[1) Verres, the governor of Sicily, was symbolic of greed in provincial administration.
2) Note how this Roman governor was actually someone's thumbs-man, under someone's thumb.]

Now let's turn to that race of men
That gets along so well with our millionaires
But which I find particularly repulsive
I am eager to speak about this race
And no artificial sense of decorum will silence me
Fellow citizens, I can't bear that Rome has become Greek
And yet, what portion this trash is actually from Greece?
For years now the Syrian Orontes river has
Poured its sewage into our native Tiber
[Today this is the Asi river in Western Syria]
Its language and customs, its flutes, its guitars
With their sideways strings, its native tambourines
And its whores sent to prowl the Circus Maximus
[To a Roman, anyone from the Eastern Mediterranean was a Greek. They had Greeks from Iraq, Syria, Turkey Lebanon, Arabia, Egypt and of course Greece.]
On our Roman streets we see men from Sicyon, Amydon, Samos, Alaband [Turkey], or Tralles [Turkey], Samos [near Turkey]
And a thousand other places thrive on laziness
Each day these pour out their starving multitudes
Coming here to batten on the friendly Roman soil
[To a Roman, anyone from the Eastern Mediterranean was a Greek. They had Greeks from Iraq, Syria, Turkey Lebanon, Arabia, Egypt and of course Greece.]
Minions, then lords, of every princely dome
A flattering, cringing, treacherous, artful race
All make a bee-line for the city's top districts
Burrowing into great houses
With a long-term plan for taking them over
Torrent tongue and unlimited nerve
These are their characteristics
What do you take that fellow's profession to be?
He has a whole bundle of characters with him
A protean [changeable, versatile] tribe
One knows not what to call
That shifts to every form and shines in all
Teacher, orator, surveyor, artist, masseur, diviner
Tightrope-walker, magician and physician
Your versatile and hungry Greek-ling is all of them in turn.
[To a Roman, anyone from the Eastern Mediterranean was a Greek. They had Greeks from Iraq, Syria, Turkey Lebanon, Arabia, Egypt and of course Greece.]
Tell him to fly and he's airborne
Remember, the inventor of wings
Was no Moor or Slav or Bulgarian
But born in the very heart of Athens
When such men as these wear the purple
[The higher ranked Romans wore hugely expensive Tyrian/Syrian purple cloth as a mark of their class and taste.]
When some creature that was blown into Rome [on a sailboat]
Along with the dried figs and damson [Damascus] prunes
Goes before me at a slave manumission or will signing
Or receive a better seat at a dinner-party
Doesn't it count at all that we drew our first breaths in Rome?
And were nourished on Sabine [Italian] olives
And besides, their talent for flattery is unmatched
They praise the conversation of the biggest dimwit
And see Adonis in a Gorgon's face
And they compare scraggly weaklings to Hercules...
...Greece is a nation of actors
Laugh, and they laugh with you
Cry and they cry with you too
Although they feel no grief...

If you ask for a little heat in winter
The Greek puts on his endromis [coat]
If your say, "I'm hot, he starts sweating
But we are never equals
He has a great advantage
He can always take his cue
Assume a mask, a personality
Matching another's expression...

...He holds nothing sacred
Not a soul is safe from his randy urges
The lady of the house, her virgin daughter
Her daughter's still un-bearded husband-to-be
And her still virtuous son
And if none of these at hand
He'll cheerfully lay his best friend's grandmother
Anything to ferret-out secrets
And get ahold over people...

And while we are on the subject of Greeks
Let us consider academics and their vices
Not the gymnasium crowd, but the big philosophers
Like that Stoic graybeard, who informed on his friend and pupil
And got him eliminated. [everyone was informing]
He was brought up in Tarsus [Turkey], by the banks of that river
Where Bellerophon fell to earth from the Gorgon's flying nag [Pegasus]

[When exactly did this stop?]
There's no room for honest Romans
When Rome is ruled by a junta of Greek-born secret agents
Who - like all their race - Never share friends or patrons
One small dose of venom (half Greek, half personal)
Dropped in that ready ear and I'm out, shown the back-door
My years of slavish service all gone for nothing
Where can a hanger-on be ditched with less fuss than in Rome?
[The clients were all 'Greek' immigrants to Rome and the real Romans were pushed out of the picture.]

In Rome the problem's worse than anywhere else
Inflation hit the rent of your miserable apartment
Inflation stretches the hungry mouths of your slaves
Your humble meal suffers inflation too
You feel ashamed to eat off earthenware dishes
Yet if you were transported to some rural village
You'd be content enough, and happily wear a cloak
On coarse blue broadcloth, complete with a hood
Throughout most of Italy -- we might as well admit it
No one is seen in a toga till the day he dies
...But here in Rome we must toe the line of fashion
Living beyond our means, and often on borrowed money
Every one of us, keeping up with his neighbors
[Does this sound familiar?]

We hear endless complaints about the hazards of city life
The deplorable outbreaks of fire
Then donations pour in while the ashes is still hot
Construction materials, marble, fresh-gleaming sculptured nudes
Up comes A with bronzes
Genuine antique works by a real Old Master
Acquired, as part of his booty
From a hallowed niche in some Mideast temple
B provides bookshelves, books, and a statue of Minerva
C a sackful of silver. And so it goes on
Until this bachelor dandy's losses are all recouped
And more than recouped, with even rarer possessions.
And a rumor (well-founded) begins to circulate
That he torched the place himself, a deliberate act of arson

[In the following, we see a drunken bully or perhaps a criminal drug addict. It is not hard to imagine that they were they putting opium=obey-em in the port wine to turn the Romans into addicts. 3.280]
"Then there's the drunken bully who is agonized because he lacks a victim. He lies tossing and turning [like an opiate addict] the whole night trough, like legendary Achilles after the death of his [homosexual] boy-friend Patroclus. For some men, a good mugging induces sleep. Yet however high on wine [or perhaps J•ow•ning for opiated wine] he may be, he carefully avoids the man in a purple cloak, the man surrounded by many bodyguards and slaves bearing torches.

But for me, a lonely pedestrian, escorted only by the moon, or with a hand cupped around the wick of one poor flickering candle, he has no respect at all. He fears me not at all.

Now imagine the preliminaries to this street fight, if you can call it a fight when he does all the beating, and I am cast as the punching bag. He blocks my way and tells me to 'stop'. I have no option but to obey. What else can you do with a fighting-mad maniac twice your size? He shouts 'Where did you just come from?' I smell vinegar and beans. I know your type. You've been eating with an old cobbler, eating a lowly soup of sheep's head and onions. What, nothing to say for yourself? Speak up, or I'll kick your teeth in! Tell me, where's your pitch? What synagogue do you doss in? It makes not a bit of difference now you answer, of if back away from him. Without saying a word, you get beaten up just the same. In either case they beat you. And then in their violent rage, they make you pay for permission to escape.

This is the poor man's freedom—getting mugged and beaten to a pulp. You may beg your assailant as a special favor, to be allowed to go off with a few teeth remaining. Yet these things are not all you have to fear. There are also people lurking around, ready to break in to your home in the middle of the night. Either this, or maybe some street-thug will chop you up with his sword, the quick way.

Whenever the army is patrolling the Pomentium marsh and Gallinarian forest, to secure these areas, all the criminals flee to Rome, as if to a game preserve. Then everywhere our furnaces glow, and our anvils cry from the heavy output of chains and manacles. That's where most of our iron goes nowadays. One wonders whether there will be enough left for farm equipment. [Thus Roman farm output will be reduced and Rome will be more dependent on imported grain from the Mideast]. Happy were our ancestors. Happy were those good old days of Kings and Tribunes, when Rome made do with only one prison." [Sound familiar?]
SATIRE 4

In the days when the last Flavian was whipping a half-dead world
[The Flavian dynasty was 69-96AD, Vespasian, Titus and Domitian. This started with the Roman massacring the people of Judaean Arabia. It ended with the bloody purges of Domitian.]

And Rome was enslaved by a baldheaded Nero
['bald' often means Mideast priests. Emperor Nero ordered the massacre of Judaean Arabia.]

There swam into a net in the Adriatic
near Ancona... a monstrous Turbot
A real whopper, it bulged the net
A fish as much a prize as those
The Sea of Azov hides under ice
[The Sea of Azov is NE of Crimea. This fish symbolized the Eurasian trade that fed the land of no resources.]

Till the sun breaks the ice
And sluggish but fat from cold
They stream to the Black Sea's mouth
[The traders of the overland spice route]
The boat owner has earmarked this whale of a fish
For Rome's High Priest, His Imperial Majesty [the emperor]
For who else would dare to put such a fish for sale, or buy it
When the entire coast was swarming with customs men?
Every Inspector of Seaweed for miles around
Would jump on this poor boatman, all quoting law
That the fish had strayed from Caesar's Imperial lakes
And must immediately be returned to Its former master
If the legal pundits X and Y are to be trusted
Everything rare and beautiful that swims in any ocean
[All spice, special, expensive, profitable spice or sea freight]
Whatsoever, belongs to the [Arab front] Emperor
So rather than spoil such a turbot
It shall be a gift he confers [to the emperor]...

By now autumn was finally providing the health-giving frost
that gave relief for the malaria epidemic
[There was a great malaria epidemic]
And winter's cold blast kept the fish quite fresh.
['spoiled' delicacies, probably poisoned also took their toll.]
...the Senators - still shut out [and powerless]
started at the fish admitted to the Imperial Presence
And it was sped to the son of Atreus.
Then the man of Picenum said:
'Accept this offering, too large for a mortal's kitchen'
Declare this a festival day
Make haste to vomit all that rich fare in your stomach
[The Romans were said to gorge themselves on delicacies and wine, then vomit so they would have more room to gorge themselves again on food and wine. Meanwhile, to the starving (or recently starving) people in Judaean Arabia, these tales must have been quite inflammatory and the cause of much ire.]
And get ready to eat a turbot preserved for your own reign
Its obvious beauty insisted on being caught
Yet the imperial plumage rose: There is no praise
[note the bird symbolism about the Roman emperor]
That godlike power will refuse to believe of itself
But alas, a big enough dish could be found for the fish
So the chief [Brotherly] advisers were called into council—men he hated
Upon whose drawn white faces was spread the ashen fear created by their Great and perilous 'friendship'
[with the emperor]

The public treasurer called, Hurry! his Majesty is seated'
Pegasus the city's recently-appointed bailiff was stunned
But in those days what else was the cit prefect, but a bailiff?...
[a prefect is a governor/mayor, while a bailiff does what he is told. Pegasus, the flying horse symbolizes
the smartest of the administration. He was the smartest of the lot, he had the best judgement. Thus, the
highest ranking Arab had little power when Judaean Arabia was massacred.
Although he thought that even in vicious times
That justice should not be dealt by the sword.
[Next we have the Arabs talking about their men behind the emperors.]
Then came cheerful and friendly old Crispus
whose manners, like his morals, were mild and pliable
Whose gentle spirit was only equalled by his eloquent speech
Nobody could have advised a monarch better
One with absolute rule over the entire world, land and sea
If only he wan't afraid of being whipped to death [like everyone else]
He might then have offered honest advice, and spoken out against cruelty
But what could be more dangerous than the ear of a tyrant
Best play safe. Stick to the weather, and how rainy the spring has been
So Crispus never swam against the current
He never uttered his private freeborn opinions
Or staked his life on the truth
And thus he lived for many years, reaching age 80
Protected and safeguarded from harm, even in that court
By such defensive techniques as these

SATIRE 5
Look at the size of that crayfish
It marks out a platter reserved for my lord
See the asparagus garnish heaped high around it
The peacock tail that looks down
On the other guests as it's brought in
Carried aloft, by some strapping waiter
But you get half an egg, stuffed with one prawn
Dished up in a little saucer, like a funeral offering
The host souses his fish with the finest oil
But your colorless boiled cabbage smells of old lamp oil
And your dressing came to town in some native felucca
One good smell, and you know why Arabs
always get plenty of room at the public baths...

My lord will have his mullet, imported from Corsica
Or from the rocks below Taormina [Sicily]
Our home waters are all fished out, from filling our voracious appetites
[Rome's population was around 5 million at the time.]
Our local breeding-grounds are trawled without cease
The market never lets up
We kill off the young fish now
closed seasons go by the board
Today our consumption is all imports
[The local supplies were all exhausted, and the Romans had to buy overpriced imported fish from the Arabs with the money they pillaged from the rest of the world.]
These are the luxury fish which [fawning] legacy-hunters purchase
And which their spinster quarries sell back to the retailer
Virro is served with a lamprey
No finer specimen ever came from Sicilian waters
When the south wind lies low
Drying damp wings in his cell
Then hardy fishermen will dare the wrath of the Straits
[sounds dangerous and expensive, better stay away.]
But what's in store for you?
An eel, perhaps, though it looks like a water-snake
Or a gray-mottled river-pike, born and bred in the Tiber
Bloated with sewage, a regular visitor to
The cesspools underlying the slums of the Subura district
[Here we see the Arabs using pollution as an excuse for Rome's dependency on imported food. It is just like how today in America they are using pollution as an excuse for our dependency on imported oil.]
...All we ask is that you dine with us as an equal.
Do this, and no one cares if you follow the current fashion,
Keep your wealth for yourself and act poor to your friends,
Go ahead. What comes next?
He himself is served a force-fed goose's liver,
A capon as big as the goose itself, and spit roasted
Boar, all piping hot, well worthy of fair-haired
Meleager's steal. Afterwards, if it's springtime,
And there's been sufficient thunder to bring them on,
Truffles appear. 'Ah Africa! cries the gourmet,
'You can keep your grain-supply, unyoke your oxen,
So long as you send us truffles!'
[Apicius wrote a Roman cookbook in 1st century AD quoting many Alexandrian recipes. Most recipes included expensive imported goods like pepper, cumin, dates, oil, etc. The book was part of the Arab struggle to increase spice sales. Also Pliny wrote about Pollio Romilius talking with Roman Emperor Augustus. This is another Arab product placement. Pollio Romilius supposedly asked Augustus how he lived to be so old. The reply was "by putting mulsum inside, and anointing oil for the outside." Both were expensive imported products that had a very high margin.]

SATIRE 6
...long before Greeks learned
To swear by an other man's head, or wealth
When no one feared thieves in the cabbage patch or orchard
When yards were still unwalled. Thereafter, by slow degrees
Justice withdrew to heaven, and Chastity went with her
Two sisters together, beating a common retreat
To bounce your neighbors bed, my friend, to outrage
Matrimonial sanctity is now a long-established tradition
All other crimes came later, with the Age of Iron
but our first adulterers appeared in the Silver Era...

[Note how much anti-reproduction propaganda there is in Juvenal]
"Here you are in this day and age, getting engaged
Fixing up a marriage-contract, dowry, betrothal-party
Soon a barber will be coiffing you for the wedding
[All these things raise the cost of daughters to continue the infidel host race. All make daughters less desirable than sons]
Before you know it, the ring will be on her finger.
[Wedding rings have traditionally been an expensive and highly profitable marriage sacrament for the Arabs. Today this functions an income tax on marriage and ‘legitimate’ children. ‘3-month’s salary’ the De-bros diamond cartel tells us — thus taxing marriage more for the rich than the poor.]
Postumus [after•death], are you really taking a wife?
You used to be sane enough
What fury's got into you, what snake has bitten you?
Why endure such bitch tyranny, when rope's available by the yard.
When all those dizzying top-floor windows are open for you.
When there are bridges handy to jump from
Supposing none of these exits catches your fancy
Isn't it better to sleep with a pretty boy?
Boys don't quarrel all night
Or nag you for gifts while they are on the job
Or complain that you don't meet their expectations
Or demand more gasping passion
[Here the Arabs were telling Roman men that they should not get married and and have families. Instead, they were using the Roman media to advocate and normalize homosexual pedophilia. In the first generation, this leaves less offspring. Then in later generations, a high percentage of the boy victims grow up and fail to reproduce as they should have. Here we see the de•ex•pull at work.]
No: you staunchly uphold Family Encouragement Act
[Augustus' Lex Papia Poppaea', a law that gave legal status to women with three or more children. It also restricted the rights of inheritance for childless people]
A sweet little heir's your aim, though it means forgoing
All those pleasures, the fat pigeons, bearded mullet [catfish]
The bait of the inheritance-hunter's market
Really, if you take a wife, I'll believe anything is possible, friend
You were once the randiest hotrod-around-town
You hid in more bedroom closets than a Juvenile comedy lead
Is this the man now sticking his dumb neck out for the matrimonial noose?
And as for your insistence on a wife with old-fashioned moral virtues
Man, you need your blood pressure checked
You're crazy, you're aiming over the moon
Thinking you will find a chaste and modest bride...
[Note how much anti-reproduction propaganda there is in Juvenal]

But you maintain that a girl who’s lived a secluded
Life on her father's estate, way out in the country
Can keep a good reputation. Just put her down
In the sleepiest town you can think of
And if she behaves as she did back home
Then I'll believe in that country estate of yours...

Look around the arcades, try to pick out a woman
Who's worthy of your devotion. Check every tier of seats
In all the theaters in town, will they yield one single
Candidate you could love without qualms?
[building up the myth of the perfect woman]
One can't control her bladder
Another suddenly moans in drawn-out ecstasy
As though she was coming
You country girl's fascinated, she's learning fast

...in those summer
Dog-days when only the law courts go droning on
Some women relieve their boredom by taking in
Cheap vaudeville comedies, and their performers
One has a kink for taste for ham actors.
Are you surprised?
What else do you expect them to do?
Go crazy for a good scroll?
Marry a woman, and she'll make some flue-player
Or guitarist a father, not you

[There are many messages in the 'Western' media today that are anti-marriage, anti-family and especially anti-reproduction. We are encouraged to delay commitment, to fool around, enjoy our lives, become successful, see the world, and then later have a family. Who exactly is responsible for all these messages in the 'Western' media? Is it our own people who have gone through bitter divorces, or is it the invisible hand, a Arab ghost in the machine?]

Now According to Dio Cassius (Liv. 16) men outnumbered women in Rome, even after a decade of civil war. Also, Augustus allowed Roman men to marry freed slaves because there was a shortage of Roman women. This points to female infanticide. So Rome, like China and India today seems to have been a victim of the house of war and its efforts to kill off the infidel races by spreading the idea that daughters were less desirable and worthy than sons.

Here we see the real reason why the people of China and India value daughters less. The land of no resources want's your people to die out, so there is more for their people. And one of the easiest ways to get rid of your people is for you to have less girls than boys.]

Welcome an infant whose face... Recalls
Some armored thug, some idol of the [gladiatorial] arena
...hear what Emperor Claudius
Had to put up with. The minute she heard him snoring
His wife - that whore-empress...[This is about Messalina the third wife of Emperor Claudius, mother of Britannicus and Octavia the future wife of Nero. She was reported to be a nymphomaniac prostitute. This was symbolic of a open fee-enterprise economy that gave less for the Arabs.

When Britannicus was murdered, Agrippina persuaded Claudius to adopt her own son Nero, who came to power when Claudius was poisoned.]
...called for her hooded night-cloak and ran out alone or with a single maid to attend her
Her black hair hidden under an ash-blonde wig
She would make straight for her brothel
With its odor of stale, warm bed-sheets
She would strip down in her own private cubicle
Showing her golden breasts and
The belly that once held a prince of Rome [Britannicus]
Her door-sign bore a false name, Lycisca = Wolf-girl
A more than willing partner
She took all comers, for cash, without a break
The brothel-keeper dismissed his girls too early
And she always stayed till the end, the last to go
Then trailed away sadly, still with a burning hard on
Retiring exhausted, yet still far from satisfied,
Cheeks dirty from lamp-smoke, carrying home
To her imperial couch the stink of the whorehouse
[The Emperor's wife symbolizes the Roman economy and this is what was a total free market whore, like
the whore of Babylon. This was written about 45 years after Agrippina's son Nero ordered the destruction
of Judaea Arabia.]

What point in mentioning spells, or aphrodisiac potions
Or that lethal brew [poison] served up to stepsons?
Sexual compulsion drives women to worse crimes
Lust their strongest motive. [clearly propaganda]

...She’s riding high, she’s the new princess
Wheedling ranches and vineyards, and livestock
From her husband. Yet that’s just the start
She demands all his slave-boys, and his field-gangs
If a neighbor has anything they don’t, it must be bought
In winter, when the arcades are crammed with
Canvas market-stalls, and the mural of Trader Jason [J•son]
And his armed sailors is blocked from view
She goes on a shopping spree. Huge crystal vases
Oversized myrrh-jars of the finest agate
And, lastly a famous diamond ring
Once worn by queen Bernice herself
Which adds to its price.
She got it from her brother that barbarous prince Agrippa
As a token of their incestuous love
In the land where kings observe the sabbath barefoot
where - by long-established tradition
Pigs live to a ripe old age.
[because the 'Greeks' don't eat them]

[Note how much anti-reproduction propaganda there is in Juvenal]

...It's disgusting, how girls today feel they
Need to get tarted up Greek style to look good
Even our provincial girls copy Athenian fashion
Thinking it's chic to chatter away in Greek
Though what should make them blush is their sloppy Latin
All their emotions - fear, anger, happiness, anxiety
Even inner-most secrets find expression in Greek
They even make love Greek style
[This is just more propaganda to keep the infidel birth rate down in the house of war. Also, in Rome of
Juvenal's day, 'Greek' meant 'the Greek speaking world to the East,' or Turkey, Syria, Judea, Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, North Africa and Greece. So it is not 'Greek style,' but 'Middle Eastern style,' or rather
the way the Mideast wants the dumb Rumi to do it in, to keep the Rumi infidel birth rate down. Also we
read of many heirless men in Rome around this time.]
Your lawfully wedded spouse, why marry at all?
Why waste good money on a reception...
[Today in the West, we have well developed family laws that provide mostly for dependent children and
mothers. The only problem is that these laws have almost no effect on the quarter of society with lowest
income. So we have a society where the top of society takes baby making very seriously for fear of legal
entanglements, but the bottom are basically free to do as they like. By contrast, humanity's parasite takes
its best and sends them to the harems. Then the these have as much progeny as they can.]
On one woman and one only
Bow your neck to the yoke in voluntary servitude.
No woman spares any lover...
...Her gold-digging itch, her sadistic urges
The better you are as a man
The more desirable your virtues as husband
The less you get out of your wife
Want to give someone a present?
Want to buy or sell property?
She has the veto on all such transactions
She even controls your friendships
Lifelong companions, friends since boyhood
May find the door slammed in their faces

Pimps and ring masters, the toughs of the arena
These have a free hand when they write their wills
You [on the other hand] must include two or three of her lovers in your will...
...So she imposes such whims on her husband
But soon enough she moves on to new territory
Switching households till her bridal veil's worn out
Then, finally, back she comes to the bed she scorned
Leaving a freshly garlanded house behind her
The bridal decorations not yet taken down
The boughs still green on the threshold
Score up another husband
That makes eight in under five years
It ought to go on her tombstone...

...While your mother-in-law is still alive
Domestic harmony is out of the question
She eggs her daughter on
Helps her to enjoy running through your money
Gives her advice on how to answer love letters
From would-be seducers in the least obvious way
She's the one misinforming or 'fixing' your servants...
She's the one who takes to her bed when she's well
Tossing and turning under the sheets till the doctor comes
Meanwhile, in all hot eagerness, hidden behind he scenes
her daughter's lover keeps quiet, and pulls his string
Do you really think a mother can pass on
loftier morals than she herself has?
Besides, it's profitable for an old whore
to bring up her daughter into the trade...

[Isn't the anti-marriage propaganda a little over the top?]
There's scarcely any court proceedings not set off by a woman
Defendant or plaintiff, if she's not one she's the other
Ready to deal with a case unaided and full of advice for her lawyer
How to open his case, or present individual points
The bed that contains a wife is always hot with quarrels and bickering
Sleep's the last thing you get there
In bed she's worse than a tigress being robbed of its young
She bitches to soothe her own bad conscience about her boy-friend
Or she weeps over some way-out fictitious mistress
She always keeps a copious flow of tears ready for any situation
And you, poor worm, are agog,
Thinking this means she loves you
You kiss her tears away
But if you raided her desk-drawers, the compromising letters
The trysts you'd find that your green-eyed whorish wife has amassed...

...Suppose, you catch her in bed with a slave, or some businessman?
Quick, quick, Quintilian, find me a pat excuse, she prays
I'm stuck, says the Maestro, You can get yourself our of this one...
[Quintilian (35-95AD), developed a comprehensive system for 'educating' the Roman world in the 'art' of rhetoric or oratory]

Long ago we agreed to go our separate ways
You were free to do as you pleased
And I could have my fun on the side...

For sheer gall, nothing can beat a woman caught in the act
Her very guilt adds fresh fire to her fury and indignation
What was it, you might ask, that bred such monsters
How do they come about? In the old days poverty
Kept Latin women chaste: hard work, too little sleep,
These things saved their humble homes from corruption
Hands rough from carding fleece, Hannibal at the gates
Their menfolk standing to arms
Now we suffer the evils of too-long peace
Luxury, deadlier than any armed invader
lies like an incubus upon us
avenging the world we came to dominate
Since Roman poverty perished
No crime or lust has failed to visit us...
[And America had its 'Me Generation'.]
...Filthy lucre [money] it was
That first brought these loose foreign morals among us
Enervating wealth that destroyed us, over the years
Thorough shameless self-indulgence
...Our drunken beauties
Can't tell head from tail at those midnight oyster suppers
When the best wine's laced with perfume, and tossed down neat
[Perfume may be opium or cannabis oil]
I know the advice of my old friends would give
'Lock her up and bar the doors,'
But who will guard the guards?
They get paid in common coin
To forget their mistresess's randy little adventures
Both sides have something to hide.
Any sensible wife planning ahead,
Will first turn the [sexual] heat on them
High and low alike, all women nowadays
Share the same lusts.

The peasant trudging barefoot
Over black cobbles is no superior to The lady who rides [a litter] on the necks of tall Syrian porters... [It is easy to imagine that the Romans were short because the tall ones tended to get cut down. It is also easy to imagine that the harem-bred Siri'ns of Syria were the kids of European slaves and tall.]

An extravagant woman never knows when she's overdrawn None of them reckon the cost of their pleasures As though, when the strong-box was empty... More money would grow there, the pile always replenishing itself... She knows all the news of the world, what's cooking in Thrace Or China...

She knocks back two straight pints on an empty stomach To sharpen her appetite Then she throws it all up again Soaks the floor with vomit that flows in rivers across the terrace She drinks and spews in turns... Her husband somehow keeps his vomit down...

What's more insufferable than your well-heeled woman? But earlier on she presents a sight as funny as it is appalling Her features lost under a damp-bread facial mask Or greasy with vanishing cream that clings to her husband's lips When the poor man kisses her. Though its all wiped off from her lover She takes no trouble about the way she looks at home Those [hugely expensive] imported Indian scents Creams and makeups she buys with a lover in mind

[If any these night creams actually worked to reduce wrinkles, everyone would surely know about it. So none actually work to reduce wrinkles. They do however ALL taste terrible in even the smallest residual amounts. And for that reason, they all work rather well at keeping men from kissing the women they share their beds with. Thus all these night creams help with the Arab agenda of reducing the infidel birth rate. Here is the reason why "Oil of Al•A" and all the other night creams are so heavily advertised.]

It is notable that all of the following poisons were at times used in make up: ceruse=white lead, kohl=black antimony sulfide or lead sulfide from the Arabic word Kuhl. It is also notable that some lipsticks contained chelator or key-later chemicals that would activate other poisons.] First one layer [comes off], then another At last her [true] form emerges and she's almost recognizable... Meanwhile, she completely ignores her husband Gives not a moment's thought to all she costs him She's less a wife than a neighbor Except when it comes to loathing his friends And slaves, or running up bills... No sooner has he left Than a palsied Jewess, [a soothsayer] leaving her haybox outside [A box filled with hay kept a jar of food hot for the sabbath] Comes around begging in a breathy whisper She knows, and can interpret the Laws of Jerusalem A high priestess under the trees A faithful mediator between Heaven on earth She too fills her palm, but more sparingly Jews will sell you whatever dreams you like for a few small coppers Then there are fortune tellers, Armenians, Syrians Who'll pry [the future] from the [still] streaming lungs of a pigeon They will predict a young lover for a lady Or a good fat inheritance from some childless millionaire They'll probe a chicken's breast and unravel the guts of a puppy
Sometimes they will even slaughter a child...

Chaldean astrologers will inspire more confidence
Their every pronouncement is a straight tip, their clients believe
straight from the oracular fountain of Ammon.
Now that Delphi has fallen silent, the human race is condemned
To murky unknowing of what the future may bring.
[A little plug for the Arab oracle religion.]
The most successful [soothsayers] have been exiled repeatedly
Like you-know-who, with his venal [corrupt] friendship
And rigged predictions, who settled the mess
Of that great citizen dreaded by Otho...
[It was emperor Vespasian who settled the mess of Vitellius, Otho's dread. (Tacitus Histories 2.87 and 4.1). Vespasian is said to have massacred the people of Judaean Arabia. The rigged prediction was made by Flavius Josephus.]

Nothing boosts a soothsayer's credit
Like a long stay in a hothouse
With fetters jangling from both wrists
No one believes in his powers
Unless he's dodged execution by a hair's breadth
And contrived to get himself deported
To some Cycladic island like Seriphos, and to escape...
[a seraph is a mythical angel-like being of the highest order. These are tops for bros.]

How often do gilded beds witness a birth
When we have so many sure-fire drugs
For inducing sterility and abortion
Our skilled abortionists know all the answers
So cheer up, my poor friend, and dose her yourself
Things might be worse: Suppose she decided to stay pregnant
To swell her belly with frolicsome infants
You might become the father of some [Arab] darkie
And find yourself making your will on behalf of a son and heir
Whose off-black face is best not seen by daylight
...I say nothing of spurious children, changelings picked up
Beside some filthy cistern, and passed off as nobly-born
...Yet even these tricks can be endured
Provided you aren't driven mad by the kind
Of knock-out mixture Caesonia once brewed up
For her husband, Nero's uncle
When an Empress sets fashions
What woman won't follow suit?...

Agrippina's mushroom turned out lethal
That only settled the mess of one old dotard...
[Agrippina was Emperor Claudius' third wife, and niece. She convinced Claudius to adopt her son Nero and favor him over his own son Britannicus. Claudius later died from eating a plate of mushrooms.]
But Caesonia's potion brought fire and sword and the rack
It mowed down Senate and knights in one mangled, bloody heap
Such was the cost of one potion and a single poisoner...
[At least that was the excuse]
Wives loathe a concubine’s offspring
Let no man object or call such hatred abnormal
[The Arabs struggle/jihad to get parents to hate their step kids. They even made up fairy tails about this.]
To murder your step-son
Is an old established tradition
Perfectly right and proper
Wards with rich [inheritance] shares
[A ward is someone else's child.]
Should have a well-developed sense of self-preservation.
Trust none of the dishes at dinner
Those pies are steaming-black with the poison Mummy
Put out whatever she offers you
Make sure another person tastes it first
Let your shrinking tutor sample each cup you've poured
Do you think the is melodrama?...
[Translation: Don't remarry, your new wife may poison your children]

Tell us about Medea and Procne...
... Such women were monsters of daring
In their own day, but not for the love of money...
[Medea's husband left her for a younger woman, so she killed the other woman, her father the king, and her two sons.]

We find it less unusual when wrath provides the incentive for a woman's crimes. When white hot passion whirls her headlong, like some boulder that's carried away by a landslide. What I can't stand is the calculating woman who plans her crimes in cold blood. Our wives sit and watch Alcestis undertaking to die in her husband's stead. If they had a similar chance, they'd gladly sacrifice their husband's life for their lapdog's. Take a morning stroll, you'll meet Danaids galore. An Eriphyle or Clytemnestra turns up in every street. The only difference is this: whereas Clytemnestra used a clumsy great double axe, nowadays an ounce of toad's lung is just as effective. But cold steel may have a comeback
[Translation: don't trust women and have more children.]
If your modern Agamemnons have a hint from Mithridates
And sample the pharmacopeia till they're immune to every poison
[Eng. mithridatize= to render immune to a poison by administering gradually increasing doses of the poison.]

SATIRE 7
What about writers of history?
Do all their labors bring them a fat return
Or do they merely consume more midnight oil?
With unrestricted license, they will pile up hundred of scrolls
An enormous bill for paper from the vastness of their theme
[In ancient times, paper, together with knowledge storage, and knowledge exchange was always heavily taxed by our secret Arab masters.]
Plus their professional conscience, makes this inevitable
But what will the harvest yield?
What fruit will all your grubbing bring you?
Does any historian make even a newsreader's wage?...
[Just leave the writing of history to the Arab wise guys.]

How about lawyers, then?
How much do you think they make?
From all their work in court
All those bulging bundles of briefs
They talk big enough
Especially when a creditor is listening
Or worse, when a creditor with a fat ledger
Comes, poking them in the ribs
making trouble over a bad debt
Then they huff and puff like a bellows
Pumping out tremendous lies
spraying spittle all over themselves
Yet if you look at their incomes, real, not declared
You'll find that a hundred lawyers
scarcely make more than one successful jockey
The magistrates take their places
And up you stand, a fair-skinned, poor man's Ajax
To defend some case of contested citizenship...

That show-off Tongilius, has been so tiresome at the baths
With his mob of muddy [skinned] servants
And his oversized rhinoceros horn oil flask
Who has eight stout Thracian slaves
Toting his litter through the Forum
To go shopping for slaves or silver
Or glassware or country houses
That pirated robe of his, with the Tyrian purple weave,
Makes him more credible. Such a display has its uses:
A purple robe attracts clients. It pays these men to live
Above their means, to advertise, sell themselves high
But spendthrift Rome sets no limits to their extravagance...
[The Arabs have been selling luxury products for thousands of years. Here is their strategy.]

When a litigant is picking a lawyer
His first consideration will be
Does he have eight slaves
A dozen freeborn retainers
A litter in attendance
An escort of citizens?
That was why one advocate
Rented a sardonyx ring to wear while pleading his cases
And why he made more than his colleagues
Forensic [forum/ legal] skill seldom goes with shabby clothing...
[This is less history and more Arab strategy BBS.]

Or do you teach oratory?
One must possess iron nerves
To sit through a whole class's attack on 'The Tyrant'
Each boy stands up in turn
And then delivers by memory
What he's just learnt at his desk
All rattle off the same stale old sayings
Cabbage and potatoes
Rehashed without end
Sheer death for the poor teacher
What type of case is involved?
What's the best approach?
And the clinching argument?
What counter-shots will be fired
By the opposition party?
These are things that everyone
Is desperate to learn, but won't pay for

SATIRE 8
[Livy said that, "the Romans conquered the world in self defense." But equally true is that the Romans also plundered the world in self defense. Then they used all that plunder to buy all sorts of goods from the Arabs at inflated prices.]
Remember the thunderbolts of justice
That our senate struck those governors with
Those who out-pirated the Cilicians.
Yet what good ever came of their condemnation?
Official B will deprive some wretched native
Of all that Official A has left him,
Until he has nothing but the clothes off his back.
Yet he seldom complains
Why risk losing your last few pennies
Money you need for your passage-money
To Rome - or Hades?
Once, long ago, when our allies were newly conquered
And when their communities still flourished
It was a different story
They grumbled, but could afford the loss
Their houses were stacked roof-high with piles of bullion
Scarlet cloaks from Sparta
And paintings and statues and ivories
By the Old Masters, so vivid they seemed alive
[Greco-Roman artistic realism in a nutshell]
Were in every home...

Then came the conquistadors
Antony, Dolabella, temple-plundering Verres
Carrying off whole shiploads of private loot
More trophies in peace than in war
But today, when you confiscate a provincial farmstead
What does it yield? A few oxen, a stallion for stud
A small herd of brood mares
You're luck if you can collect a single valuable thing
From the shrine of the household gods
Such are the choicest pickings today...
[Verres, the governor of Sicily, was a symbol of greed in provincial administration. And Antony above, was not Cleopatra's Marcus Antonius, but his paternal uncle, of the same name, exiled for plundering Macedonia. This is representative of the way Rome plundered its colonies to feed its secret Arab masters.]

Cicero, Against Verres, 1
[Here is how the Arabs kept Sicilian grain from market.]
"For three long years he so thoroughly pillaged the province that its restoration to its previous state is out of the question. A succession of honest governors, over a period of many years, could scarcely achieve even a partial rehabilitation. ...In Sicily, during those three years, not a single lawsuit was decided without
Inheritances from father or grandfather, however authentic, were cancelled if Verres said the word. Under a new and immoral ruling, the properties of farmers were robbed of countless sums. Allies of unassailable loyalty were treated as enemies. Roman citizens were tortured and put to death like slaves. Criminals of the deepest dye would bribe their way to acquittal, while men of impeccable honesty were tried in absentia, convicted and banished. Powerfully fortified harbors, and great and well protected cities, were left open for [Mideast] pirates and robbers to attack. Sicilian soldiers and sailors, allies and friends of ours, were starved to death. Splendid, beautifully equipped fleets were squandered and thrown away. It was an appalling disgrace for our country. ...Among the most sacred and revered Sicilian sanctuaries, there was not a single one which he failed to plunder. Not one single god... It is, however, incontestable that he himself did not take the slightest precaution to prevent these abominations from being universally known. On the contrary, I believe that every man alive who has heard the name of Verres would be able to recount the atrocities which he had committed."

[Was this the work of one man, or was Verres working with the Mafia from the land of no resources as their scapegoat, taking the blame for their actions, like an Adolph Hitler and Pol Pot.]

Take care not to victimize courageous desperate men
You may strip them of all their gold and silver
But they'll still have swords, shields, helmets, and spears
The plundered keep their weapons
[This is an Arab tip to future bros]

**SATIRE 10**

Search every land, from Cadiz to the dawn-streaked shores of [the] Ganges [river in India]. You will find few men who can distinguish a false from a worthwhile objective, or can slash their way through the fog of deception...

Suppose he had seen the praetor
Carried in his lofty litter
Through the midst of the dusty Circus
Wearing full ceremonial dress
The tunic with palm-leaves
The heavy Tyrian [purple] toga
Draped in great folds round his shoulders
A crown so enormous
No neck can bear its weight
So it's carried by a sweating public slave
Who... rides in a litter beside him...

Nowadays, with no vote to sell
Their motto is 'Couldn't care less'
Time was when their plebiscite elected
Heads of State and commanders of legions
But now they've pulled in their horns
There's only two things that concern them
Bread and Games [the corn dole and the gladiatorial games]
'I hear that many are to be purged'
'That's right, they're turning the heat on...

Would you rather assume the mantle of the wretch
Who's been dragged through the streets today
Or lord it over some sleepy rural backwater
An elbows-out official [i.e. hands inactive] inspecting weights
Giving orders for the destruction of short-measure pint-pots?
Admit, then that Sejanus had no idea what to pray for
His endless pursuit of excessive wealth and power
Built up a towering edifice, story by story
So his final downfall was that much greater
His crash more catastrophic
Take men like Pompey or Crassus
And that other tyrant who cowed Rome's citizens
Brought them under the lash
What proved their downfall?
Lust for absolute power pursued without scruple
And the malice of heaven that granted ambition's prayers.
Battle and slaughter see most kings off
But few tyrants die in their beds...

[Throughout human history we see something over and over again. We see these lone rulers steeling vast sums of money, enough money for tens of thousands, or millions of men to live off of. We are fools to see this as the theft of individuals — and it is clearly the theft of a parasite race.

This is how the Mideast feeds on the outside world. They use a figurehead frontmen to harvest all of our surplus wealth they can get ahold of. From Marcos to Suharto, to the Nazi gold, to Shinawatra, to Pol Pot, to thousands more throughout history. Where does all the money in the Swiss bank accounts go? It goes to feed the land of no resources. Do you really think that these to oppress their people so they can have billions in their own personal bank accounts?]

The thirst for glory greatly outstrips the pursuit of virtue
Who would embrace poor Virtue stripped of the rewards she bestows?
Yet countries have come to ruin
Not once, but many times
Through the excessive pride [bri•de] of a few men
Who lusted for power
Who sought a title that would cling
To the stones placed over their ashes
Though a barren fig-tree's rude power
Will suffice to crack the stone apart

[Yet again we see plundering, purging leaders framed as a matter of individual greed and thirst for power. The Mideast parasite race really does go to such lengths to blame and escape-goat all its various activities on its figurehead rulers. They are constantly saying that it is the lone leader, the lone gunman, the isolated freak economic storm — anyone and anything is to blame but them. They repeatedly tell us that absolute power corrupts absolutely (as in Star Trek propaganda). But there is basically one great overarching cause of corruption in government, it is humanity’s parasite race from the land of no resources.

How many times have we all been mystified by the illogically limitless greed of some corrupt leaders? If they are going to steal, why aren't they content with tens of million and a life of relative honor. Why must they steal billions from their people and live in shame and infamy? It actually is rather illogical given our presumption that they are acting as individuals. But if they are the puppets of the land of no resources, then it the unquenchable greed makes perfect sense. In fact we can recognize the Arab puppets merely by their greed.

And the Mideast's power over all these figurehead leaders not only includes getting them to steal huge sums of money. It also includes establishing national policy that will help the Mideast to obtain valuable monopolies in key industries.

By themselves these national leaders, and leaders of powerful institutions are powerful, but it is nothing compared to when they act together in uni•son (as one son). When that happens, they can block or delay just about anything that runs contrary their parasite's agenda.

And traditionally once they had their house of eight gables, any outsider leaders that came to power were either assassinated, or if that was not possible, the Mideast puppets around him rose up in
Also, "the barren Fig tree's rude power" is a reference to the power of the Mideast's collective desperation.

How grisly and unrelenting are longevity's ills! Look first at your face. You'll see an ugly and shapeless caricature of its former self. Your skin has become a scaly hide. You are all slack-jawed. Wrinkles score your cheeks [and] now make you resemble an elderly female baboon in darkest Africa.

Young men are all individuals. A will be better looking or smarter than B. On the other hand, B will be stronger than A.

But old men all look alike, all share the same bald head. Their noses all drip like an infant's. Their voices tremble as much as their limbs. They gum their bread with toothless gums. It's a wretched life for them. They become a burden to their wives, their children, themselves. The noblest and best of them become so loathsome a sight that even legacy-hunters [estate hunters] get queasy. Their taste-buds are ruined, they get scant pleasure from food or wine.

Sex was forgotten long ago. Or if they try, it's hopeless. Although they labor all night long with their limp and shriveled thing, limp it remains. What can the future hold for these impotent old dodderers? Nothing very exciting. Sex is pretty much a total loss.

The old saying seems true—when desire outruns performance. Other senses deteriorate, like hearing, for example.

How can the deaf appreciate music? The standard of the performance eludes them. A top-line soloist, massed choirs in their golden robes, all mean less than nothing. What does it matter to them where they sit in the concert hall when a brass band blowing its guts out is barely audible? The slave who announces the time, or a visitor, must shout at the top of his lungs before they take in the message.

The blood runs thin with age, too. Now nothing but fever can warm that frigid hulk. This while diseases of every type assault it by battalions. ... One has an arthritic hip, another sciatica, lumbago plagues a third, while the totally sightless envy the one-eyed. Here is a fellow whose jaws would open wide, once long ago, at the prospect of dinner. But now those leaden lips [of his] must gum the tit-bits another hand feeds to him. But worse than all the bodily ills is the senile mind. Men forget what their own servants are called, or they can't recognize yesterday's host at dinner. And finally, the children they begot and brought up. A heartless Codicil to the will disinherits their flesh and blood, and the whole estate is inherited by some whore...

If he keeps his mind intact, though, another ordeal awaits. The old man. He will have to bury his sons, He will witness his dear wife's end, and his brother's. He will see the urns filled with his sisters' ashes. Such are the penalties if you live to a ripe old age — perpetual grief, black mourning, a world of sorrow, ever-recurring family bereavements to haunt your declining years.

[The house of war wants us to live for today and enjoy our lives. They want us thinking we should die young and live accordingly. Don't study or work too hard. Don't bother with politics, relax, take some drugs, have unproductive sex, enjoy the wilderness, be social, have parties, listen to music, watch lots of TV, church every Sunday (although praying five times a day is better). Do anything you want EXCEPT interfere with the parasite or its feeding process.]

We ask for marriage and children. But the Gods alone know what our future wives and offspring will be like! [Oh the risks!]

Still, if you must have something to pray for, if you insist on offering up the entrails and consecrated sausages from an albino piglet in every shrine, then ask for a sound mind and a sound body, a strong heart. Without fear of death, that reckons longevity.
The least among Nature’s gifts...

1) Here is a gazette that is very much obviously an HSP or heruistic strategy primer.
2) Here is a giant section in the Codex Ishtari, in a must-read volume. This is an important idea if it gets this much attention.
3) We are used to a world of reliable finances. But in the old days, almost everyone had lots of children as their retirement plan.
4) This retirement plan aspect of having children is a very powerful driver of reproduction. Without it, the most desirable people tend stay non-committed by spouse or offspring. This causes the human genome to degrade.
5) Before the advent of "reliable pension funds", telling people not to worry about old age caused more non-reproduction.
6) A little plug for albino sacrificial animals.
7) What will your offspring be like? Here we realize that the Arabs are actually encouraging fetal alcohol syndrome. They also seem to have been behind Thalidomide=eth•al•id•o•cide=forward•to•idea•no•kill.

SATIRE 11

What makes everyone laugh more than a gourmand gone broke?

Every dinner party, all the baths, the arcades and theatre foyers are humming with the Rutilus scandal.

He’s young still, physically fit
To bear arms, and hot-blooded. Much more of this riotous living

And he’ll sign his freedom away, to some tyrant of a lanista [gladiator school], taking the gladiator’s oath.

This with no official compulsion, but no official discouragement, either. And you’ll find plenty more like him, men who live for their palate...

[This is not history, this is strategy session. This is the Arabs talking about how much the dumb Rumi once wanted their luxury products. Maybe the other food tasted bad by comparison. Maybe demand for expensive food was caused by the Arabs struggling to make the cheap food suck.]

Today in the US there are 3 types of cornflour widely available. There is Spanish bilingual corn flour that definitely tastes like tortillas. There is also the english-only corn flour that tastes a bit like tortillas. And finally there is the "natural" corn flour that tastes fresh and costs 8 times as much. Can you see the matrix from here?

The Arabs hate soy. It is probably because soy is a great source of protein, and a much more energy efficient source of protein than meat. It is also more tolerable than other plant sources of protein. Anyway, in the US, it is pretty-much impossible to get unsweetened 100% soy milk without some sort of dis•gusting flavor added. Interesting word that is dis•gusting. Funny how it doesn't mean repulsive, but literally it means something that takes away the pleasure of eating.]

...They'll ransack earth, water, and air for special delicacies. Cost is no object, indeed, The higher the price, you'll find, the better pleased they are. [This sounds like China. Here the whole delicacy meat gourmet thing in china looks like the Arabs are behind it. Do you really want to support the Arabs? Is it wise to support the Arabs?] Raising more money to squander presents no problem. They'll hock the family plate, or pledge poor Mummy's portrait. They'll also spend their last fiver on delicacies, to eat off earthenware...

When you're buying fish, don't go after (smoked) salmon if you have a herring income. [In Rome, the sort of fish you buy speaks of your wealth and status.] What sort of end awaits you if your appetite expands as you funds contract — if you sink all of daddy's cash and property into a belly capacious enough to swallow family silver, herds, estates, and land holdings, ad infinitum? The last thing such rentiers ever part with is their ring When the finger's bare, why, beggary follows

[Everyone's had to have a school ring, or they might be thought an illiterate bum that had not been to school. This was made with the otherwise useless yellow metal that the land of no resources has mostly monopolized throughout history.]

It's not an untimely grave the extravagant have to fear

Death holds less terror for them than lingering old age...
The pattern is pretty constant
They get a public loan and then they squander it
When it's almost gone, and the lenders are getting scared
They skip out to a smart watering-hole, for a cure of oysters.
To welsh on you debts these days
Is considered no worse than fleeing the stuffy Subura
For a new place on the Esquiline
There's only one regret that moves these expatriates
One thing they really miss, a whole year of the Games, and the Circus.

[1] Cheating the government out of a good chunk seems to have earned one a whole year in the harems.
2) Here is a secret Arab educational guide, a reminder text on ideas for scamming money from the Rumi.
3) One technique for scamming money is to get a public loan and then squander it in to Ishtar. Funny how everyone is so blind to this. I guess that will not happen any longer.
4) There is always some sort of investigation, and if they money isn't spent, it is confiscated, because it is the fair thing to do. So what innie crooks to is funnel and squander the money on absurdly overpriced goods, especially those where there really is nothing to show after the money is all spent. In ancient times, they sacrificed huge pots of Arabian frankincense incense ‘asking for some god’s forgiveness’, or bought hugely expensive foods. Today they have Las Vegas, expensive ak-ai girls, and cocaine.

   Napoleon and his right hand man Talleyrand are perfect examples of this process at work. Napoleon and Talleyrand basically shook-down many of Europe's royals for protection money. For example, the King of Saxony gave them 6 million francs. Talleyrand was a high stakes gambler who quite regularly lost everything and was bailed out by Napoleon. Talleyrand even once hocked his 48,000 acre estate of Valencay.

   And today the land of no resources is very sophisticated in how you have to kick money back for your concession. They don’t want a wire transfer. That is too easy to trace. What they instead do is tell you to buy their overpriced goods, their Hermes or Louis Vuitton products, their multi-million dollar vintage race cars, their first class air tickets, their jewels, Swiss wristwatches, and stay for a week in a $3,000/night apartment in Paris. It is just like when people win a pile of money on a TV game show, but had to use it all to buy game show products for many times their true value.

Baskets of Syrian pears and Italian bergamots, fragrant
Apples, the equal of any you’d find in an eastern orchard
Don’t worry, winter’s ripened them, the cold’s dried out
Their green autumnal juices, made them quite safe for dessert.
[It would appear that the Romans thought that fresh fruit was dangerous to eat for some reason. Maybe somebody used a little Rx in the fruit to boost grain sales. Maybe they poisoned the fresh fruit so people would buy the Arab dried fruit.]

Time was when this would have seemed a luxurious banquet
To our greatest soldiers and statesmen. Curius used to raise
Spring greens on a small lot, and bring them in himself
To cook on his modest heath fire. But today the scruffiest
Chain-gang ditch digger disdains such food...
[The Arabs were modifying the Rumi diet once before for profit. When did they stop doing this?]
Table-legs of silver are like a class-ring made from iron. [Here we see it is the Arabs behind most of the world's materialism.]

Or draughtsmen; knife-handles, too, are of bone. Yet this doesn't harm
The taste of the food, or make a chicken harder to slice... My cups, too, are the cheapest, picked up at bargain prices, and the houseboy who hands them round is dressed for warmth, an uncouth local, no slick imported Asiatic [Arab]. I paid a fortune for him. When you want something, ask in Latin. My slaves all dress alike, their hair is close cropped, and straight [i.e. many people made their slaves keep their hair so short it does not lie down. It is a great way to recognize slaves.] One is a shepherd's son. Another a plough man's. [Most slaves were from the countryside. The people in the cities would either be sold to the Arabs for breeding purposes, or massacred upon defeat to keep the flock tractable.] Perhaps you may be expecting a troupe of Spanish dancers, or Gypsy girls with their wanton songs and routines, the climactic applause as those shimmying bottoms grind to floor level...

At my feast today we will [not] have remarkably different entertainment.
We'll hear the Tale of Troy from Homer. And from his rival, the lofty epic poem of great Virgil. It makes no difference who recites such immortal poetry.
[It was the same old classics over and over again in Rome.]

SATIRE 12

I'll sacrifice the animals that I promised to the Gods
A snow white lamb apiece for the Queen of Heaven, the Fates, and fierce Minerva.

This was just the fate that befell My friend Catullus[Who tried his hand at international trade]. The hold was half under water. Great waves pounded the vessel from all sides. The mast yawed as she rolled. The grizzled old captain's expertise could provide no solution. So he resolved to go with the wind, to jettison cargo, and thus imitating the beaver, that castrates itself when cornered, sacrifices its balls for the chance of surviving. And such a valuable drug is secreted, it knows, in its groin. [Many product placements are here, underlined]

“Heave all my goods overboard,” Catullus shouted, willing to throw out even his most precious possessions — a purple robe, fine enough for any Maecenas. And other fabrics made from that natural honey-golden wool that's only found on the sheep of the Guadalquivir [River. Why throw out clothing to lighten the load]? A product of rich pastures, the Spanish climate, and some special property in the water. Out went his silverware, too, wrought salvers, three-gallon wine-bowls designed to satisfy the thirst of a drunken Centaur, or Senator's wife [Get the high status women drinking, the rest will follow.] Baskets, thousands of dishes, chased goblets out of which Philip the Crafty drank, the man who brought cities cash down
But where in the world would you find anyone else with the courage To save his skin, not his silver, to set life above property?
Some are blind with greed that they live for their fortunes Rather than making their fortunes enhance his lives.
[1) Don't engage in trade. It is just too dangerous.
2) Coors beer once ran lots of ads saying "its the water". This company made heavily carbonated, watery beer. Then they used their ingredients money to buy pure water ads.]

I'll make my private oblations to Jupiter, burn incense
For family and household gods, scatter bouquets of every hue
[The Catholics and the Tamil Hindus are still buying piles of Arabian frankincense incense for Jupiter=Jove as he is known today.]

SATIRE 13
Think of the temple-robbers, who steal the big chalices and the offerings of nations, so holy their very
corrosion should be worshipped. [They were supposed to be solid gold, but they corroded.] From some ancient shrine, or the crowns that a long-dead monarch left there in dedication. If no such prizes are available, the small-time [temple] desecrator will scrape off the gold leaf from Hercules' thigh, or the very face of Neptune. He will strip Castor of all his gilding. So why not go the whole hog [AE], and melt down the Thunderer's statue, that's solid gold right through right? [wrong, don't try this.]

Think of those who concoct and peddle poisonous drugs,
Or the man who's lugged down to the sea in an oxhide sack,
With an innocent ape [person] as his unfortunate companion.
[How to get rid of a corpse. Enough rocks that it sinks, not so much that it doesn't float while you are towing it out]

He perished, him and his entire family, the whole house, root and branch, down to the last relation, however far removed. Such are the penalties that the mere intention of sinning Is likely to incur [when working with Ishtar]. He who secretly mediates crime is as guilty as if he'd committed the offense or he who planned it. [This is aninne law]

SATIRE 14

By the time that he is 7-years old, with quite a few baby-teeth left still, a boy has got his character fixed for life. Set a thousand bearded tutors beside him, he'll never give up his passion for luxurious meals, or lower his standards of haute cuisine. [It is with a very high degree of accuracy possible to tell which ones are smart by their 7th birthday.]

...it makes a great difference what practical, what moral education you give your son. The stork scoursthe countryside for snakes and lizards to feed its young, and when they've learnt To fly, they go off in search of the same creatures themselves.
The vulture hastens home from dead cattle, dogs, or the cross. It is carrying carrion to share with its chicks. Thus when the chick's grown-up, when it's built a nest of its own in another tree, when it's self-supporting, it feeds on carrion still.
[This is about growing the next generation of loyal Brothers who grew up in the land of the host.]

X had a passion for building. He put-up multi-story mansions all over the place. At the seaside, in mountain resorts, like Praeneste [Br•A•nest], on Tivoli's hillsides. And they were all done up with marble imported from Greece, or still further afield. They had columns that eclipsed the local temples in splendor. It was just like that eunuch nabob, the freedman of Claudius, whose townhouse far out-shined the Capitol. Such grandiose plans put a dent in his fortune, frittering away all his money [to the freight fraternity]. Yet somehow he kept a quite substantial proportion intact. This was for his crazy son to squander
On building more stately homes with even costlier marble. [If you are going to get busted, you can keep enough scratch capital by giving it to your kids for safe keeping.]

Some, whose lot it was to have Sabbath-fearing fathers
Worship nothing but clouds and the numen of the heavens
[the Queen of heaven, Ishtar]  
And think it as great a crime to eat pork
From which their parents abstained, as human flesh
They get circumcised, and look down on Roman law
Choosing instead to know and fear Jewish law
What was handed down from Moses in his arcane tomes
[as in tome stones]
Never to show the way to any but fellow-believers
If they ask where to get some water
First find out if they have foreskins
But their fathers were the culprits
They made every seventh day
Taboo for all life's business, dedicated to idleness

Most faults the young pick up spontaneously. Only greed, has to be taught them, and is contrary to their natural instincts. A deceptive vice, it is, with the shadow and semblance of virtue. Dour-faced gloomy of character, always dressed like an undertaker

[The Arabs want their host to want their bribes money. But they should not be so greedy that they go into business.]

The miser is openly criticized for his frugality

[This is an Arab strategy to impoverish and de-empower the people of a host civilization.]

They sometimes say of a thrifty man that he: is a man who keeps closer watch over his wealth than the dragons who guard the Hesperides and the Golden Fleece could manage if put on the job.

What's more, the men that I speak of are thought to be expert

At moneymaking. Such workers forge ever-larger fortunes,
By any and every method. The anvil rings ceaselessly,
The furnace is always glowing. That's how the pile mounts up.

[It is so much easier to make a living if the Rumi simply remove themselves from the economy and don't engage in economic activity in the first place.]

The man who gawks at wealth, who can't admit any instance
Of poverty and contentment [coinciding] is bound to advise his sons
To tread in his footsteps, to follow the same way of life.

Each vice has its foundation. These he drums into their heads [inculcates] From the start, they are grounded in all the pettier ways of stinginess...

[Arab strategy: Make it awful to be poor. Teach kids from an early age that it's awful to be poor.]

Your off didn't tempt the owner to sell. Then a heard of famished cattle, lean work-weary oxen, somehow found a way in to his corn fields at night. When they left, they had munched through the whole crop, so thoroughly, you'd think the field had been harvested. Occurrences of this sort are so common it's hard to count them — to reckon up how many estates have been auctioned off due to such outrageous acts. [And every time, 'OPEC' gets to sell a little more Egyptian corn to Rome]

But think what people will say, just imagine all the malicious gossip!
'So what?' you reply. 'I don't give a hill of beans [because I am just framing this guy up for my crop reduction activity in Rome.]

[A war veteran] would get, in the end, two acres upon retirement. [Funny thing is that] nobody ever said that this was inadequate compensation for their service of blood and toil. Nobody ever said that the Government was acting in bad faith or ingratitude. And this small plot was enough to support a man, his wife and their 4 kids, as well as a slave. ...yet today we consider the same holding too small for our kitchen garden.

Here lies the root of much evil. No human passion provides so frequent an incentive to poison or stab someone as the unbridled craving for limitless wealth. The man whose must have a fortune wants it in double time. How much respect for the law, what decent moral scruples can such a go-getter afford? 'Be content with a humble cottage, my boy. Don't look beyond these hills of ours' - that's what old mountain peasants used to tell their sons. [The parasite wants its host greedy but unambitious. There was this song from the early 1980s that had the lyric "My ambition is to have ambition". What a bunch of Arab propaganda that was. Also note how the band was both trendy and counter culture at the time. Apparently the de•ex•pull really will pose as anyone or any thing to further its ex•pull agenda.]

But if you're too lazy to stomach the tough routine of a soldiers life in camp or barracks. Or If your bowels turn to water at the sound of a bugle, then trade's your line[Translation: only cowards go into trade, it is
unmanly. Real Roman men fight to preserve the various Mideast trading monopolies.] Find something that can be resold with a profit of fifty percent or so. [That is Arab-style disinformation.] And don't turn up your nose at the dirtier merchandise. Kept strictly beyond the Tiber. Don't suppose there's any distinction between perfume and hides. The stink of profit is pleasant, whatever its source. This is a maxim that you should always have on your lips, a verse that the Gods, or Jupiter [Jove] himself, in a poetic mood might have framed. "No questions about the source Of your wealth—but wealth you must have." Every ancient nanny Instills this into her toddlers, it's the first thing little girls master, Long before their A.B.C. [ABC's]...

[1] Encourage Rumi to go die in war. Call them cowards if they don't do this
2) If they ask business advice, misdirect them.
3) Encourage the dumb Rumi flock to only care about the gold/money. The more they do this, the more we can bribe them over to our side using the money we stole from them.
4) If we do this with little girls, we can use our monopoly money to buy sex and babies with their women. Just imagine a world where women value rich crooks over poor honest men, a world where gangsters can get pretty women through crime. That is a world in submission to Islam.
5) Make the Rumi care about wealth, but make them disregard where it came from. "No questions about the source of your wealth—but wealth you must have." We would be wise to use this as our alidad and go in the opposite direction.
6) The Mideast runs propaganda for toddlers, and this is one of the most socially corrosive Ideas in 'Juvenal's ' little catalogue of social engineering.
7) The media today glamorizes 'bad boys' who live fast and die young and love his woman so much, even while he is harming so many people with his crimes. Where do bad boys get their money?

The root and cause of his [your son's] downfall lies with you. Those who extol wealth will [tend to] see their sons grow up acquisitive money-grubbers. Especially if you give him license to augment his patrimony by fraudulent methods...

[Now a product placement for expensive prophylactic medicines against poison.]
See your doctor and ask him prescribe some of the prophylactic Mithridates used. If you're set on surviving long enough
To pick one more fig, or to continue gathering rosebuds, you must
Before each meal, take a dose of the stuff that saves kings and fathers...
[That last line sounds like an old radio ad. The only thing is that we are talking about poison here, and presumably poisoning was common in the centuries leading up to 120AD. Who was benefitting from this state of affairs? And look at how father had to fear poisoning from their kids. Better not even have more infidels. The mention of fig and rosebud keeps the other scribes from erasing this part]

Ever since Mars the Avenger was robbed of his helmet, and failed
To safeguard the goods in this keeping. [Many of the temples in Rome were like the oracle of Apollo and acted as depository/ treasury, holding valuables for safe keeping. Here it seems that the temple had been burglarized.]

"Wherever there's hope of profit... our merchant fleet will venture, They will sail beyond Crete or Rhodes and past the Moroccan coastline, leaving Gibraltar behind them, till they hear the sun sink hissing in Ocean's western streams. It's a fine return for such labors to sail back home in triumph, purse full, moneybags bursting, with tales to tell of the wonders you encountered en route, not the least of which were those husky young mermen [Tip: taint seamen-ship with homosexuality]

But the man who loads his boat with freight to the gunwales [top edge], leaving only a single board above water, is in need of a keeper. He may not gibber and tear his clothes —yet. Think what spurs him to face all those hardships and perils:

Silver stamped out in tiny roundels, with portraits and writing! [palimpsest]

Storm-clouds and thunder threaten. 'Come on, cast off!' cries the trader who's bought a load of
grain or pepper. 'This overcast sky, the gathering blackness is nothing to worry about. It is just summer lightning. Poor devil, before the night is ended, he found himself in the water, waves surging over him. His money-belt clutched in his teeth, or by one hand, his vessel a total write-off. [Next a better idea than going into sea trade.] Yesterday all the gold-dust washed down in the river-gravel of Spain or Lydia wouldn't have satisfied his ambitions. But now he must be content with a rag round his chilly loins, and a crust of bread. This while he begs for copper coins, showing a picture of the storm that shipwrecked him.” [visual is visceral, make your stories visual.]

Juvenal, Satire 15

Those crazy Egyptians... One lot adores crocodiles
Another worships the snake-gorged ibis
[The ibis bird, is associated with Thoth, the scribe god of Khmunu or Hermopolis. The ibis preys on the snakes trying to sneak trade through.]
The golden effigy of a sacred long-tailed monkey
You'll find whole cities devoted to cats
or to river-fish, or dogs
But not a soul who worships Diana
To eat onions is an outrage, strictly taboo
[Onions are a symbol of the Sphinx mafia]
All households abstain from eating sheep
And it's forbidden to slaughter young goats
But eating human flesh is permitted, it seems
When Ulysses spoke of such outrage at dinner
He shocked King Alcinous [Al•kin•us-] among others
Perhaps they were angry or laughing or thought it a lie
Somebody throw this horror-monger back in the sea?
A man-eating Cyclops, indeed! ...
Laestrygonian [Al•east•tree•gonos] cannibals! Nonsense!
The fellow deserves to drown
In his own Charybdis [the whirlpool opposite the cave of the Scylla] come true...
Just up-country from sun-baked Coptos
There was an act of mob violence
Worse than anything in fiction
Search thorough the myth and teachings from fire onwards
you won't find a single instance of a collective crime
Now listen and learn
See what novel atrocity
Our day and age has added to history
Between the neighboring towns of Ombi and Tentyra
[Ombi = dicks, family jewels, important part; Tentyra=tentacles]
There smolders an ancient vendetta
Undying hatred, a wound that can never heal
What fills both sides with such violent rancor
Is the loathing they feel towards each other's gods
They believe that only their god deserves worship
[One worships Ishtar, the other Pro•men•theus.]
So when one town [Rome] had a big feast-day [a few decades actually]
The leaders and chief citizens of its rival
decided to turn this occasion to their own profit,
to wreck the gay merrymaking, to break up the party
Tables were spread at every temple and crossway
For the day-and-night public festivals
That can last a whole week non-stop
The Egyptians [Romans] may be peasants
But for partying I see little difference
between city smarties and barbarous fellahaen
[Fellaheen were Egyptian farmers, 'soil tillers', from fallah the root of Eng. fellow.]
Besides, they [the Arabs] reckoned on winning an easy victory
Over these [Roman] revelers, slurred of speech
and lurching from booze as they dance
To some black Moor's pipping
all greasy with stinky pomade
Sporting garlands galore
Wreaths all askew on their heads
This is on one side
On the other side, pure ravenous hatred
[Remember this. And remember how the Romans were drunk on success, celebrating their victory. They had ended the problem behind all the other problems, just as we are doing today in 2017. They crushed the Sphinx mafia mostly. Unfortunately they left a small bit still alive. And this part grew absolutely venomous.]
Don't make this mistake again. This spirit of pure ravenous hatred on the part of the Arabs is what once brought about the end of Rome and the start of the European Dark ages. It was this that halted human progress, on net, for maybe 700 years. Don't make this mistake again.]
The fray began with mere insults
These kindled the [all] too flammable passions of men
Like a trumpet call, oaths volleyed back and forth
[The] battle was joined with bare hands as weapons
A few faces got through this punch-up unscathed
Hardly anyone had an unbroken nose by the end
Everywhere were faces half-bashed to a jelly
Features knocked out of line, eyes bloodied by fists
Cheeks split and laid wide to exposed the bone
Yet because there were no corpses to trample on
They regarded the whole affair as mere horseplay
The sort of mock battle that children engage in
What's the point of so many thousands brawling
If no one gets killed? So the fight grew fiercer
By now, they were looking around for stones
The rioter's regular weapon - and letting fly
But these were inferior missiles...
Enough of this digression and back to my tale
[The following seems to be about the Roman forces chased out of Judaea just before the Romans massacred the Judaea. The original version is about one person being eaten by the mass of zombies. I have changed it to the plural for the sake of understanding.]
One side [the Romans] brought up reinforcements and
Continued the battle with swords and arrow volleys
The side from nearby Tentyra's [Judaea's] shady palm-groves
Then fled in hasty confusion from the Om•bite [Roman] advance
[Gr. om, omos = raw. Gr. hom, homo = man + bite=bite]
Some of them, panic-stricken, pressed on
A little too fast, tripped, fell, and were caught
The victorious rabble tore them apart into bits [bites] and pieces
So many that a single corpse provided a morsel for many
They wolfed them [down] bones and all
Not even bothering to spit-roast or stew of their carcasses
Building a proper fire was a bore, and it took time
So they ate the poor devils alive
[This is the sort of situation where zombie myth comes from. The zombies are slow because they are all starving to death and out of their minds. They are very weak too as individuals.]
I suppose, we should be grateful
That Prometheus' sacred gift of fire to mankind
The spark from heaven, was spared such outrage
This element [of the story] has my congratulations
And you too, I trust, are well-pleased
But those who brought themselves to eat these people
If the truth be known, never ate any flesh with greater relish
In judging a crime of such magnitude
Don't think that only the first man relished his mouthful
For after the body was fully consumed
The last ones [the last starving wretches] wiped the ground
With their hands to get the [last] bit of blood
Some Spanish [Arab/Jewish] history tells us
That their race was once kept alive on such a diet
But here the circumstances were different
Cruel Fortune had brought them war's harshest extreme
A grinding famine resulting from a drawn-out siege...
It was only after they'd eaten all the grass
and every living creature
And whatever else their ravening bellies dictated
When even the besiegers felt compassion
For their pallor, their stick-like limbs, their emaciation
[Here we understand the Nazi death camp emaciation as a sort of payback for the crimes of the victim's ancestors.]
That hunger forced them to eat the flesh of their fellow man
By then indeed, they were ready to start on their own [flesh]
What man, what deity would do anything but pardon
These starving victims for such an act?
After all the horrors they had suffered
The very souls of the dead Bodies
that gave them sustenance might condone it
Zeno offers us some sound advice
[Zeno was the founder of Stoicism]
There is much that is permissible and within the limits
When it comes to saving of human life
But how would Spanish [Arab/Jewish] tribesmen
Have known of ancient Stoic precepts
During the Spanish [Arab/Jewish] Rebellion?
Today the world has its [international] Greco-Roman culture
Smart Gaulish professors train the lawyers of Britain
[Gaulish = French-like, i.e. darker than Italians. Remember, all the people who could flee fled.]
Even in Iceland, there is talk of setting up an oratory school
[They even fled to Iceland do do their traditional sorts of work.]
Yet our [Arab/Jewish] tribesmen are men of [harem] breeding
Although those other Spaniards [Arabs], who suffered worse disasters...
can offer the same excuse
Egypt's [Rome's] Cruelty far exceeds Artemis' bloody slaughterhouse
[This is about Rome's massacre of the cannibal zombie survivors of Judaean Arabia at the time. Greek Artemis=Roman Diana=Selene=Ishtar. Artemis was the Greek goddess of blood sacrifice The leaders of the cult of Artemis were called Essenes (eaters?) in Pausanias' Description of Greece.]
The founders of that accursed cult had altars in Crimea

[They moved the headquarters to Crimea. When you read about accursed, abominable, odious, despicable, horrible, terrible, vile, or damned belief systems in ancient books, it is normally about about the Ishtarians.]

If we can believe poetic tradition

[poetic tradition = is read-between-the-lines history]

Ordained the sacrificial slaughter of outsiders, but no more

[Human sacrificial] Victims had no worse outrage to fear

When the sacrificial knife did its work

[People sneaking goods through the Mideast would be sacrificed to Artemis/Ishtar, but they were not tortured.]

But what calamity drove these men to such horrors?

Where was the famine, the siege

Severe enough to excuse such foul atrocity?

What more could they imagine to shame their lax gods

[The Arabs have no rule except sir•vivein and pro•sperein]

Had drought dried up the land of Memphis Egypt?

Had [the] Nile refused to flood?

[The 'Nile' = the river of East-West trade that metaphorically irrigated the desert land of no resources.]

Not even the fearsome tribesmen of Britain or Germany

Or the fighting Poles, or the hulking Rumanians

Ever went so ber•serk as this useless, unwarlike rabble

Who rig scraps of sail on their pottery feluccas [rafts]

And row with tiny-little oars in painted pottery punts [rowboats]

[To keep the desperate Arabs people from cheating, the Arab leadership cut down all the trees. Thus they had no wood for boats or oars. Here we see what a total commitment to desperation gets a people. Look where Moses' covenant leads your people from time to time. And look at how afterward, nobody can talk about it without risking their life.]

We could never devise an appropriate punishment for this crime

Or a penalty harsh enough to stop a race

in whose minds hunger and rage are related

and morally interchangeable

[Read that a few times.]

When Nature gave tears to mankind

She made compassion universal in the human heart

Of all our emotions, this one is highest and best

Thus we pity the plight of a friend in the defendant's box

Or a ward suing his guardian for embezzlement

And whose adolescent kiss-curls

Make you wonder whether those tearstained cheeks are a boy's or a girl's

Nature decrees that we weep when the funeral procession

Of a ripening virgin goes by, or the earth is heaped over

A new born baby too young for cremation...

It's this that sets us apart from dumb brutes

It's why we alone have a soul that's worthy of reverence

Its why we're imbued with divine potential,

the skill to acquire and practice all manner of arts

We possess that heaven-sent faculty

Denied the creeping beasts with their eyes on the ground

To them, when the world was still new,

Our common Creator granted the breath of life alone
But on us he further bestowed sovereign reason
And the impulse to aid one another
To gather our scattered groups into cities
To abandon the woods and forests
Where once our ancestors made their homes
To build houses in groups
To sleep sounder due to our neighbors around us
To learn public safety, to protect fallen comrades
Half stunned from wounds in the battle-line
to obey one common trumpet
To seek refuge behind the same walls
To share one gateway, one single key
But today even snakes agree better than men
Wild beasts spare their own species
When did the stronger lion ever strike down the weaker?
And was there ever a forest
where a boar was slain by a bigger boar's tusks?

But man is a different matter
He mastered the art of forging deadly steel
On an impious anvil
But it still leaves him unsatisfied still
Our early smiths only made farm tools
On these they labored
Forging swords was beyond them
Yet now we behold a people whose fury
Needs more than death to appease it
Who think a man's torso
His limbs, his face, are for eating
What would Pythagoras say to such horrors?
Surely he'd run to the ends of the earth
To escape them, this man who abstained from all animal flesh
As though it was human

Section-11: Seneca, Rome in the 60s AD

Seneca the younger died in 65 AD and was the chief advisor of Nero. His extensive 'polymouth' works include:
De Ira = on anger
De Brevitate Vitae = on the brevity of life
De Constantia Sapientis = on consistency of mind
De Beneficiis = on kindness
De Tranquillitate Animi = on peace of mind
De Providentia = on providence
Naturales Quaestiones = natural investigations

Tacitus wrote that the Judaean Arabians had bodies that were "healthy and sturdy for bearing [difficult]"
Seneca, On the Tranquility of the mind, 9

"Even in the case of [one's academic] studies, where the expenditure is entirely honorable, one can justify it [having a big library] only as long as one observes moderation. What is the point of having countless books, if their owner can barely read through their titles in his lifetime? Their sheer number is an impediment to learning: Far better you give yourself up to a few authors than to browse through many.

40,000 books were destroyed in flames at the Alexandria library. Let someone else praise this library as the finest memorial to royal wealth, as Livy did, when he called it the outstanding achievement of the good taste and care of the kings. But it was not good taste or care but of scholarly extravagance. No, it wasn't even scholarly, since may people with less than a child's knowledge of literature also have books, not as a tools for study but just to decorate their dining room. Accordingly, you should procure only as many books as are sufficient, but none merely for show.

And you say that 'there is more honor in lavishing money on this than on Corinthian bronzes and pictures.' However, all examples of excess become a fault. What reason do you have for excusing a man who seeks to own bookcases of citrus-wood and ivory, who collects the works of authors who are either unknown or discredited and yawns away, surrounded by so many thousands of volumes, who takes his greatest pleasure in the covers of his books and in their titles? It is then, in the homes of the laziest men you will see a full collection of speeches and histories, and boxes for books/scrolls piled up to the ceiling. For these days, a luxury home is not only outfitted with hot and cold water, but is also embellished with a library [an ancient media room]. I would happily excuse such men, if their excessive enthusiasm for study was leading them astray. As it is, acquisitions of these works of sacred genius, each with its own author's likeness, are purchased for display and to adorn their walls."

Seneca, On the Tranquility of the mind, 17

17. "One should not impose a strict regimen on rich fields — for, if their fertility is never allowed to restore itself, they will quickly grow exhausted. Likewise unremitting effort will shatter the mind's vigor while it will regain strength if it is allowed a small release and relaxation. Mental effort permanently sustained produces in the mind a certain sluggishness and lethargy. ... Those who founded our laws established days of festival so that men would be compelled by the state to indulge in merriment, as they thought it was necessary to moderate their effort by some interruption of their toils. And certain great men, as I have said, used to apportion fixed days to themselves each month as holidays, while some would divide ever single day between work-time and leisure. I remember that one such man was Asinius Pollio, the great orator, who never engaged in any business beyond the 10th hour. After that hour, he would not even read letters, in case some fresh matter needing his attention should arise, but rather in those two hours he would grant himself release from all the day's weariness. ...

We should also take walks out of doors, so that our minds may be energized and refreshed by the open air and deep breathing, sometimes stimulus will be provided by a carriage journey and a change of place and convivial company and generous drinking. Occasionally, we should even reach the stage of drunkenness, allowing it, not to drown us, but to take over our senses, for it washes away our cares, and rouses the mind from its depths, acting as a cure for its melancholy as it does for certain maladies, and the Freedom-Giver deserves its name, not for the license it gives the tongue, but for the fact that it frees the mind from [both] bondage to anxieties, discharging it from slavery, granting it new life, and giving it greater boldness in every endeavor.

But as in the case of freedom, so with wine, there is a healthy temperance. Solon and Arkesilaos are believe to have enjoyed wine, while Cato has been charge with drunkenness: But the man who brings this charge will more easily make it honorable than he will make Cato infamous. However, this should be done only on few occasions, in case the mind develops a bad habit. And yet, sometimes it should be diverted into rejoicing and liberty, and for a short while gloomy abstemiousness should be sent packing. For whether we share the Greek poet's belief that 'sometimes it is a pleasure even to be a madman', or Plato's that 'the man in control of his senses knocks in vain on poetry's door', or Aristotle's that 'no great genius has ever existed without a dash of lunacy' — whatever the truth, only the mind that is roused [by alcohol] can utter something momentous that surpasses the thoughts of other men."
Seneca, On the Shortness of life 2
"I can't question the truth of the great poet's dictum, uttered with oracular impressiveness: "Small is the portion of life we [actually] live, all the rest is not living, but passing time."

>>>

Look at the men whose felicity is the cynosure [center of attention and admiration, Gr. cyn=dog + sure = surely a dog] of all eyes. They are smothered by their prosperity. How many have found wealth a bane? how many have paid with blood for their eloquence and their daily straining to display their talent? How many are jaundiced [yellowed by liver disease] from constant indulgence? How many are deprived of liberty by a besieging mob of clients? Run through the whole list from top to bottom: This man wants a friend at court, that man serves his turn, this man is a defendant, that man his lawyer, and the other the judge. But nobody presses his claim himself. Everyone is used up for the sake of someone else. Investigate the personages [notable people] whose names are household words and you will find they can be classified by the following criteria: A is B's sycophant and B is C's. No one shows solicitude for [solicits] himself. And some of them vent the most irrational indignation: They complain of their superior's snobbery, because they were too busy to receive them when they wanted to come calling. Dare a man complain of another's pride when he is too busy to receive himself?
The magnate/tycoon has after all sometime[s] condescended to look at you, however offensive his expression, and has stepped down to listen to you, and has let you walk at his side; but you have never deigned to look upon yourself or listen to yourself. You cannot debit anyone with those attentions of yours, because you showed them not out of a desire to commune/relate with another, but out of inability to commune/relate with yourself.

[3] Though all the luminaries of ancient times devoted their combined genius to this one theme, they could never satisfactorily expound this phenomenal fog that darkens men's minds. Men will never allow anyone to take possession of their estates, and at the slightest dispute on boundary lines, they pick up stones and rush to arms. But they do allow others to trespass on their lives, and themselves introduce intruders who will eventually claim full possession. Nobody on earth is willing to distribute his money, but everyone shares out his life, and to all comers. Men are very strict in how they keep their [financial] patrimony intact, but when it comes to squandering time, they are most lavish of the one item where miserliness is respectable." [on legacy hunting]

Move to BD
Seneca, On the Shortness of life, 4
"You will find that men of great power and positions of eminence, make remarks that indicate how much they long for leisure time — How they praise it, preferring it to all their [many] blessings and advantages. They sometimes crav[bankrolled]e to step down from the pinnacle they have achieved, providing that this can be done safely and without harm. For [frequently enough] greatness comes crashing down of its own weight, even when no external force attacks or shakes it.

[For example, take] the deified Augustus [d. 14 AD], whom the gods gave more blessings than any other man. He constantly prayed for time to rest and freedom from his affairs of state. [In fact,] his conversations repeatedly came back to this topic — his hope for [more] leisure. The thought that he would one day live for himself was the sweet, if perhaps unrealistic, solace [comfort] that he relied upon to cheer his labors along. In a letter to the Roman senate, he promised that his retirement would not be without dignity or inconsistent with his former renown. I found these words: "But actions are more impressive than promises. But my anticipation of that period so earnestly prayed for has led me to sample some of its delight by the pleasure of words, since the happy reality is still slow in coming." In his eyes, free time was so precious a thing, that he wished for it in thought because he could not enjoy it in reality. This man who saw how the entire world hung upon him alone — a man who determined to fortunes of men and nations — This man reflected with the utmost joy on the day that he would lay his greatness aside. For he had learned how much secret anxiety and sweating [nervousness] was veiled by his brilliant and internationally known [political] felicity [effectiveness and good fortune. In fact] He was forced to decide about taking arms first with his countrymen, then with his colleagues, and lastly with his own family, shedding blood by land and sea. War took him through Macedonia, Sicily, Egypt Syria, and Asia
And when his armies were weary of spilling Roman blood, he turned them to foreign wars. [The great Augustus figurehead killed Italian civilians under a variety of pretexts until his army was at the point of revolt.]

While he was subduing the Alps and subjugating enemy enclaves within an empire at peace [If the empire was at peace, what excuse was there for killing people, except interfering with or defying some Mideast money raking system? So here we imagine that people were perhaps refusing to pay their imperial taxes under the totally corrupt system of 'tax farming' that the Roman empire put in place. Here Mideast front corporations operating in Rome, (corporations, no kidding), or zillionaire-politico, would bid at auction for the right to squeeze all the taxes they could from a province under some taxation system instituted by the corrupt Roman senate. Or perhaps there were people that were interfering with some Mideast racket or other. Whatever the reason, some regions suffered terribly. In fact, The Murders of Augustus little doubt marked the beginning of the long end for the people of Europe, as the continent began a 500 year spiral towards near total annihilation as the parasite gathered increasing control.]

While he was extending its [Rome's] boundaries beyond the Rhine, Danube and Euphrates, in the capital itself [the city of Rome] Murena, Caepio, Lepidus, Egnatius, [4 people, like the points of a cross] and others were sharpening their blades against him. He had barely escaped their conspiracy, when his failing years were alarmed by his daughter, and the many men of noble blood who were bound to her by adultery [Think trading house symbolism], as if by a solemn oath, There was also Paulus [St. Paul], and another [Marc] Antony in league with a woman [Cleopatra] to alarm him.

Hardly had he cut these ulcers away, limbs and all, when other sprouted in their place, as in a body overloaded with blood, there was always a hemorrhage at some point. That is why Augustus longed for leisure, why he found relief for his labors in hoping for it and imagining it. This was the unfulfilled prayer of a man who could fulfill the prayers of others."

Seneca, On the Shortness of life, 6
"Livius Drusus [Gr. Drus= tree, as in tree of life] was an intense and energetic man who was supported by the non-voting plebs from all over Italy. He proposed new laws and the ruinous and radical measures of the brothers Gracchus [the "Greek bothers" who had previously instituted a successful program of land reform.] He was unable to carry his measures through, and no longer free to abandon the enterprise once started. And when he saw there was no prospect of success, he is said to have cursed the life of harassment he had led from infancy remarking that he was the only person who had never had a holiday even as a boy.

The fact is that when he was still a ward, and not yet of age, he ventured to appear in court on behalf of defendants, and that his pleading was so effective that certain acquittals are commonly attributed to him. Such premature ambition might have landed Drusus anywhere, but one could guess that such half backed audacity would result in some disaster to himself and the state. It was too late for him to complain, then, that he had never had a holiday, when he had been factious and a public nuisance from boyhood. It is a moot point whether he killed himself or not. He died suddenly of a wound in the groin, some doubting if the wound was self-inflicted. But everyone agrees that it was well timed.

It is idle to extend the list of men whom others looked upon as very happy but who have themselves testified in good faith that they loathed every act of their lives. [They tortured him to death.] But these complaints reformed neither their audience nor themselves, for no sooner have their feelings burst into expression than they backslide into their old habits." [He had already sworn to reform his ways.]

Tactics: slow down
Seneca, On the Shortness of life 7
"It is generally agreed that no activity can be properly undertaken by a man who is busy with many things — not eloquence, and not the liberal arts — since the mind, stretched in different directions, takes in nothing at any depth but spits out everything that has been, so to speak, crammed into it. Nothing concerns the busy man less than the business of living: Nothing is so difficult to learn. … One must spend and entire lifetimes learning how to live, and, what may surprise you more, an entire lifetime learning how to die. So many great men, having dispensed with all hindrances and renounced wealth,
business commitments, and pleasures, have concentrated on how to live up to the very end of their lives…"

Seneca, On the Shortness of life 7
"How many pretend to be ill to stimulate the greed of the legacy hunters?"

Seneca, On the Shortness of life
"12. Would you call men 'at leisure' when they spend many hours at the barber shop having the previous night's growth plucked out? When they have a formal discussion about each individual hair? When hair out of place is restored and thinning locks are combed forward over the forehead from this side and that. How angry they get, if the barber has been a little careless, as though it were a real man he was shearing! How they flare up in rage, if anything is cut off their mane — if any of it lies out of order — if every lock does not fall back into its proper ringlets! Which of these fellows would not rather have his country put in disorder than his hair? Who would not show more concern for his head being trim rather than safe? Who would not rather look good than be a man of integrity? Do you call these men 'at leisure' who busy themselves with a comb and mirror?

What of those who occupy themselves with listening to, learning and composing songs? This while they stretch their voice to accommodate the twists and turns of the silliest tune. Their voice which nature made best when used in a natural and straightforward way. Men whose fingers are constantly clapping the beat of some tune in their heads. Men whom you can hear humming some ditty to themselves, even when they are attending to matters that are serious or even worrying. It is not leisure such men have, but idle occupation.

Their banquets, mark my words, I would certainly not classify as leisurely pastime since I see how anxiously they set out their silverware, and how carefully they tie the tunics of their charming young slave boys. How concerned they are about how stylishly the wild boar arrives from the hands of the cook. How swiftly, at a given signal, their depilated [hair-plucked, otherwise hairy Mideast] slaves run to carry out their various duties. How skillfully the wretched little slaves wipe away the vomit of the drunken guests. [The parasite had convince the Romans that it was their duty to themselves to eat and drink until they vomited. Then it was their duty to eat and drink more.] These performances are the means by which they try to win a name for elegance and grandeur. [Here it is especially obvious that you are reading a resettlement guide.] And so far do these bad habits follow them into all the intimate recesses of life, that they cannot eat or drink without ostentation.

Nor would I class as leisured the men who are transported here and there in a litter chair or litter bed [borne on the shoulders of 4 to 8 slaves]. These are so unfailingly punctual for their rides because they are not allowed to miss them. These are reminded by someone else [a slave] when they must bathe, when they must swim, and when they must have dinner. So enervated [ex-nerved] are they by the excessive listlessness of a pampered spirit that hey cannot determine for themselves if they are hungry! [Note the preoccupation with food. This work was written by and for people from Arabia, some 80 years into one of the Mideast's great grinding famines.]

I heard that one of these delicate pampered creatures — if 'pampering' is a strong enough term for forgetting all one has learned about the habits of human life — when he he been lifted from the bath and placed in his sedan chair, asked the question: 'Am I seated now?' In your view, does this man, who does not know if he is sitting, know if he is alive, or able to see, or if he is at leisure? It is hard to say whether he is more to be putted if he really did not know of if he pretended not to know. They are really oblivious to many things, but to many things they pretend to be oblivious of. Certain failings they choose, as proof of their intense happiness. To know what you are doing would prove you lowly and contemptible.

The mimes, you may be certain, do not have to resort to imagination for their burlesques on luxury. They pass over more than they invent, by Hercules. And our generation, whose ingenuity is so talented in this one direction, has produced such a plethora of unimaginable vices that we may now in fact charge the mimies with overlooking them. To think that a man can be so lost in luxury that he depends on someone else to tell him if he is seated! This is not a man at leisure. You may find some other term for him. He is sick, or rather he is dead. A man is at leisure only if he actually perceives the
leisure he is at leisure. But a man who needs a guide to know what posture his body is in is only half alive. How can he be master of any of his time?"

Seneca, On the Shortness of life
"13. It would be a lengthy business to mention all the different people who have spent their lives on chess, backgammon, exercise with a ball, or the practice of roasting their bodies in the sun. Men whose pleasures involve much busy-ness are not at leisure. Nobody will doubt that these men are frittering away their energy, men who devote their hours to the study of profitless literary questions. And Rome, too, now has a large number who are busy doing nothing. It used to be a Greek aberration [ab•ration = the non•br•lot] to inquire into the number of oarsmen Ulysses had. Or whether the Iliad or Odyssey was written first. Or whether in addition both were by the same author, and various other questions of this type — that should you keep them to yourself, in no way give pleasure to your secret heart/ inward consciousness. And if you made them public, they would not increase your reputation as a scholar, but as a bore. Now this inane passion for useless knowledge [this trivial pursuit] has infected the Romans as well. The other day, I heard a man describing who was the first Roman general to do this or that. The first to win a battle at sea was Duilius [Gr. Dul=Brotherly slave]. The first to have elephants in his triumphal procession was Curius Dentatus. Even now, these details, though they do not contribute to real glory, do involve examples of patriotic achievement. But for all their uselessness, the theme is attractive and holds our interest. And no benefit will come from such [trivial] knowledge, but it serves to hold our attention through the attractiveness of facts that have no importance.

We should even be indulgent of those who pursue the question, 'who was the first to persuade the Romans to board ships'. [Rome had no navy going into the Punic wars with Carthage and Mideast inc. Then once Rome developed boats it added these stupidly conceived corvus boarding planks which made their ships a little top heavy and prone to capsizing, but only in storms. The Romans lost their entire fleet a couple of times in storms before they got rid of the corvus. Ultimately it was an amphibious Roman attack that slaughtered all the Mideast people that could not get out of Carthage, the flower of the Mideast in 146 BC. Now 'Seneca' died in 65 AD, about 5 years before the Romans launched an amphibious attack and slaughtered all the Mideast people that could not get out of Judaean Arabia, then the flower of the Mideast. These events were 216 years apart.] (the man was Claudius, and he received the surname Caudex [the former spelling of codex], because of his innovation, and because our ancestors called any structure formed by joining several planks together a caudex [not a corvus]; this is also why the table of the laws are called codices, and why ships that follow the ancient custom of carrying supplies up the Tiber are even today called codi•cariae in keeping with ancient usage. [not a corvi•cariae or corvus carier]; no doubt the following may also have some relevance here: The fact that Valerius Corvinus [sounds like corvus] was the first conqueror of Messana, and the first member of the Valerian family to bear the surname Messana [Messina] after transferring to himself the name of the city he had conquered. He was later called Messala when the spelling was gradually corrupted through popular usage... [Here it looks like someone was trying to muddle Roman history about the corvus just prior to the destruction of Judaean Arabia.]

Does it serve any useful purpose to know that Pompey was the first to stage a fight in the circus involving 18 elephants, setting criminals against them in a sham battle." [Muddling the story of Hannibal and his 37 attack elephants in the 2nd Punic war?]

Propertius  (50-16BC) IV.9 Amphitryonides qua tempestate iuvencos
This is about Rome and the Mideast in the time when Rome made the Red Sea safe.

"I beseech you, who play in the sacred dells of the grove
Throw open your welcoming shrine to an old man
I wander in need amid the sound of [cash] streams
A cupped handful scooped from the brook would suffice
Have you not heard of someone who bore the world on his back?
I am him, the world I took over calls me Al•cides.
Who has not hear of the valiant deeds of Hercules’ club?
And are my [verbal] darts not effective against huge beasts?
And I alone have illuminated the the Stygian [the river of hades/hell] darkness  
Receive me: This land is reluctant to let my tiredness in  
Even if you sacrificed to bitter Juno, my stepmother  
[Juno is Jupiter's wife, the main god of Rome: J•oo•pater and J•oo•nee]  
She herself would not have damned the rivers [of cash]  
If my face and bristling lion-skin frighten anyone  
And my hair scorched [black] by the Libyan sun  
I've also done slave-girl duty in a [rich] purple frock  
[slave-girls are brothers bonded to the Brotherly secret service]  
With a Turkish spindle spinning my daily share [of yarns or matrix propaganda]  
And a gentle bra clasped to my hairy chest  
And I proved a nimble girl, hard hands and all!  
… Don't look stranger, keep away from the grove you should fear.  
Leave at once, be safe by running from this doorway.  
The pure altar this secret chamber guards  
Is forbidden to men by a fearsome law  
At great cost the prophet Tire•sais [Tyre•Saïs] gazed at Athena  
When she took off her gorgon-bearing aegis to bathe.  
May the gods give you other springs, for this one [cash] stream  
hidden in its secret channel, flows only for women [Mideast Brothers]  
... He [the Augustus administration] with his shoulders smashed the shaded posts  
The barred door could not withstand his enraged thirst  
But when he had drained the river and quenched his thirst  
[The river is the river of trade through the land of no resources]  
With lips scarcely dry he pronounced this harsh decree:  
This part of the world [the Mideast] has now taken me back again,  
drawing out my fate — This land that will not grow weary as I do.  
'The Great Altar', he uttered, 'to be made  
by these hands', Shall never be open to any woman's [Brother's] worship  
That the thirst of Hercules be avenged to eternity"  

Seneca, On the Shortness of life

"14. Of all men, only those who find time for philosophy are truly at leisure. Only they are truly alive. For it is not only their own lifetime they guard well [can see clearly], they add every age to their own and exploit [benefit from] all the years that have gone before. All the years that have passed before them they requisition [take as needed] for their storehouse [personal library].  

Unless we have no gratitude at all, these glorious creators of divine schools of thoughts were born for us, and for us they laid the foundations of life. By the efforts of these men, we are led to contemplate the loveliest treasures. These are raised to the light out of the darkness in which they were mined. No age is closed to us. We have admission to all of them. And if we choose to transcend the narrow bounds of human frailty through loftiness of mind, there is a great tract of time for us to wander through.  

We can hold arguments with Socrates, feel doubt with Carneades, find tranquility with Epicurus, transcend human nature with the Stoics, or defy it with the Cynics. Since we are permitted to participate in every age, why shouldn't we forsake our insignificant and fleeting span of time [lifespan. And instead we can] devote ourselves with all our minds to the past, which is vast and timeless, and which we can share with better men. [Another of the parasite's tactics is getting its host to live in the past. Nostalga=ana•ost•algia = again-new-east-pain]  

[Now lets talk about] those who dash around town [around Rome, from villa to villa] on errands of politeness [ingratiating themselves, sucking up]. These duly do [Gr. dulos = slave, slavishly] their petty, trifling business, visiting everyone’s home each day [every one of their patrons, that is]. They never pass an open door without going in. They go from one end of town [the city of Rome] to the other delivering their money-grubbing felicitations [good words], and [because of the distances involved,] they will be able
to see few patrons in a city so huge, [a city will terribly narrow streets suffering from terrible pedestrian traffic and pedestrian traffic jams.]

This is a city suffering from so many people with similar desires. How many [patrons] won't open their doors because they are lazing in bed or merely unkind? How many, after tormenting them with a long wait, will rush past, pretending to be in a hurry? How many will decline to go out through an atrium packed with clients, preferring to make their escape by means of a secret back door, as if it were not ruder to avoid a client than to turn him away. How many hung-over and half-alseep from last night's drinking will yawn disdainfully at a man who has interrupted his own sleep in order to [drag himself across town and] wait for someone else to wake up and mumble a greeting through half-open lips, and only after his slave has whispered the visitor's name into the ears a thousand times. [Here is what it looked like from the client's side and it sucked. These people must have been quite desperate.]

Only men who make Zeno and Pythagoras and Democritus and the other high priests of the liberal arts their daily familiars, who cultivate Aristotle and Theophrastus, can properly be said to be engaged in the duties of life. None of these will be "away from home" [when you visit them]. None will send his visitor away without making him happier and better contented with himself, none will allow a visitor to leave empty-handed. And they are accessible to all comers, night and day.

15. Conversation with them is not subversive, and association is not a capital offense. None of these men will bring death upon you through his friendship. None of these will wear your years away, but rather add his own [years] to yours. And no great expense is involved in cultivating them [these philosophers as friends]. You can take away from them whatever you wish. It will not be their fault if you fail to drink as much as you can draw from their wellsprings. What felicity, what an attractive old age awaits the man who has made these men his patrons! He will have men with whom to discuss matter great and small, whom he can consult each day about himself, from whom he can hear the truth without insult and praise without flattery, on whom he can model himself.

People commonly say that it's not in their power to choose the family they come from, and that their lineage is allotted to him by chance. By contrast we are able to choose our [intellectual or memetic] genealogy. And here are families endowed with the noblest intellects: Just choose the one you want to belong to. Your adoption will give you not only their name but even their property. And this you need not guard in a mean or stingy way. For the more people you share it [the propaganda philosophy] with, the greater it will become. These men will set you on the road to immortality, and raise you to a height from which nobody can be cast down. This is the only way of prolonging your mortality, rather than transforming it into immortality.

Honors, and all that ambition proclaims, written in stone on tall monuments are quickly toppled, or fall into ruin through the long march of years. But what philosophy has made sacred is impregnable and cannot suffer harm. Age cannot erase this memory or diminish its force. And each successive generation will add to the awe this inspires, holding it in even higher reverence. This is because what is near is likely to cause feelings of invidious-ness [resentment from injustice], whereas what is distant we admire [more] unreservedly. Accordingly, the life of a philosopher has wide scope. He is not hemmed in and constricted by the same boundaries as other men. He alone is exempt from the limitations of the human race. And all ages are his servants, as if he were a god."

Seneca, On the Shortness of life

"18. It is the human stomach you have to deal with. When hungry, the people are deaf to reason. No appeal to fairness pacifies them, no appeal makes the think twice. In very recent times, during the those few days following the death of Gaius [Julius] Caesar… the Roman people… had enough food to last them for 7 or 8 days — while he was building his bridges with boats [like Xerxes] and playing with the empire's resources, we were afflicted by the worst evil men can suffer, even when under siege — lack of food… What must have been the feelings at the time of those in charge of the corn market, having to face stones, swords, firebrands and Gaius?...

Is it all the same to you, whether people study god's substance, shape and manner of existence — or whether they make sure that corn is poured into granaries, untainted by the dishonest or careless practices of those transporting it. And that it does not become heated or spoiled by moisture, and that it
tallies in measure and weight?"

Nero' was just one of many Mideast figureheads.

Seneca, On Mercy
"1. I have assumed the task, Nero Caesar, of writing about mercy, so that in some sense I might fulfill the purpose of a mirror and reveal you to yourself... all these thousands of swords held in check by my peace will be drawn at the nod of my head. Which nations shall be utterly destroyed, which banished, which granted freedom's gift, which deprived of it... which cities shall tumble and which shall rise, this is for me to decree."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch.8.5
"While the Regionaries reckon that the Colosseum [of the Roman capitol] contained 87,000 loca, it is calculated that the number of sitting places from 45,000 and of standing places 5,000."

Seneca, On Mercy
"6. Turn your thoughts to this city [Rome] in which the crowd that flows endlessly through the widest streets is crushed utterly whenever anything gets in the way to impede its course as it sweeps along like a rushing torrent, this city in which the seating-space of three amphitheaters is required at the same time, in which the produce of the plough from the entire world is consumed. How desolate and lonely a place do you thing it would be, if all that was left were those acquitted by a strict judge?" [So we have 200,000, maybe 265,000 loca in Rome. How many free people is that? 2500,000? 350,000? So if there were three times as many slaves as free people (judging from gravestone) we have a population of 1 million to 1.4 million.]

Paulus, Opinions 5.22.1
The 'games' were a means of political repression
"People who plot sedition and riot or who stir up the masses are, according to the nature of their social rank, either crucified, or thrown to wild animals [in the 'games'], or exiled to an island.

elevate??
Seneca, Crowds (letter 7)
[Seneca died in 65AD and the colosseum was built in the 70's AD. Today, instead of seeing people die for real in shows, we go to see film shows where make-believe 'fantasy' death, is depicted up close, and often in rapid-fire sequences.]
"Nothing harms one's character so much as lounging around at the spectacles/ shows. This is because vices more easily creep into your soul while you are being entertained. What, specifically, do I mean? When I return from some spectacle, I am more aggressive, more selfish, greedier, and more addicted to sensations. I am more cruel and inhumane—all because I have been out among [a great crowd of] people.

[Recently,] I stopped by the arena during the noon interlude, expecting humor, wit, or some break from the seeing men bleed. But the show was the opposite. The morning matches had been merciful by comparison. Now all niceties were put aside, and this was pure and simple murder. The men were completely unarmed and their bodies completely exposed and every stoke was a tell/telle [tele=end, completion, distance, end]. Most spectators prefer this type of match to the usual gladiators or the request bouts. And why shouldn't they? There are no helmets or shields to deflect the swords. Besides, who needs armor anyway? Who needs skill? Such things only delay the kill. In the morning, men are thrown to the lions and bears. At noon, they are thrown to the spectators. The audience demands that those who have killed their opponents be thrown to other combatants who will in turn kill them. And they make a victor stay for another fresh slaughter. The conclusion for every combatant is therefore certain death. And this goes on while the stands are empty. "But the fellow was a highway robber. He killed a man!"
So what. Because he killed a man he deserves this fate?

But what did you do, my poor man, to deserve the punishment of watching this? 'Cut him, Drive
hime out [to fight] with a whip and firebrand [a piece of wood with burning red charcoal at one end] Why are his strokes so hesitant? Why does he kill so reluctantly? Why is he so timid about meeting the blade? Why is he so reluctant to die? Why must he be driven with whip-lashes to face his sword slashing? 'Force them to trade blows, bare chest to another's weapon.' Then comes the intermission from the gladiators. "So let's have some throat cutting." Just don't stop the entertainment! Don't you understand how bad examples [like these cause the public to] recoil from those who set them?"

Seneca, On the Shortness of Life 13
"Pompey was the first to stage a fight in the circus involving 18 elephants, setting criminals against them in a sham battle. A leading man of the state, and according to report, distinguished among the foremost citizens of old for the kindness of his heart. He thought it a noteworthy kind of spectacle to put men to death by a novel fashion. Are they fighting to the death? It is not enough. Are they torn to pieces? It is not enough: Let them be crushed to a pulp by creatures of enormous size! It would have been better to consign the whole episode to oblivion for fear some future ruler might hear of it and emulate its barbarity. Oh what darkness does great prosperity cast over our minds!"

VE•SU•VIUS = we•under•via

GREAT GREAT
Seneca (d. 65AD), Philosophy and Progress (letter 90): "My dear Lucilius, life is the gift of the immortal gods, and a good life, the gift of philosophy. Of this there can be no doubt. So it should be equally clear that if philosophy itself was not a gift of the gods, that our debt to philosophy would be greater than our debt to the gods. This because a good life is a better gift than mere life.

Indeed they [the gods] have given philosophic knowledge to nobody, but the philosophic abilities to everyone [who cares to do the right thing]. If they had made philosophic knowledge a universal human attribute and we were all born wise, then wisdom would have lost its main attribute, which is that it is not just chance or randomness. What is precious and magnificent about it [philosophy as wisdom] is that it does not merely happen to people [by itself], but that the individual is himself responsible for it and cannot obtain it from others [later this is contradicted].

If philosophy came as bounty [or bonus from heaven] would there be any reason to respect it? Its sole function is to discover truth concerning things divine and human. Religion is inseparable from it, as are piety, justice and an entire suite of intertwined and cohesive virtues. Philosophy has taught us to worship the divine and to love the human. It has taught us that sovereignty belongs to the gods and fellowship to men. For a time, this fellowship remained uncorrupted, until greed fragmented its unity and made even those it enriched poor. For when men came to wish to possess all things for their own, they forfeited their possession of all things.

The first mortals [M•our•tels] and their children were uncorrupted in their obedience to nature. They accepted the same person as their leader and legal system, entrusting themselves to the judgement of this better man. It is the way of nature for the inferior to submit to the stronger. Even among dumb species the biggest and the fiercest rule. It is no runt bull that leads the herd, but one whose size and muscles surpass all the other males. Among elephants, the biggest is the leader. And among men the best is accepted as the highest. Mind was therefore the criterion in choosing a ruler [ergo the 'neurosurgeon-rockstar' alter-ego contemporaries Tullius Cicero and Julius Caesar-o], and the fullest happiness was enjoyed by people where only the better could be the more powerful. It is safe to allow a man to do what he likes if he is convinced that he must do only what he should. [A catchy little a•fer•ism that made it look "safe to allow" only one 'brilliant' local man overseeing a vast and unknowable administration of 'Greek' public slaves and freedmen from the Mideast.]

Posidonius therefore holds that in the golden age, the wise ruled. They exercised scrupulous self-control, protected the weak from the strong, urged or dissuaded [the people], explained what was useful and what disadvantageous. Their foresight provided against dearth [the temporary scarcity and scarcity pricing that the parasitic Mideast has alway lived on], their steadfastness averted danger, their benevolence enlarged and adorned their subjects. To govern was to serve, not to reign. None would
explore the limits of his power against those who gave his power its inception. Nor was there any mood or occasion for subversiveness, for the good ruler received willing obedience. And the severest threat a king could hold over intractable subjects was banishment from his realm. [Someone is pushing hard for monarchy. Who could it be?]

When the infiltration of vice transformed monarchies into tyrannies a need was felt for laws, and these, too, were initially framed by the [Philosopher] sages. Solon, [c. 630-560BC] who founded Athens [and Athenian democracy] upon equitable law, was among the Seven Sages. If that same age would have produced Lycurgus [800s BC, founder of the Spartan military front-man state, much touted by the Roman Media], he would have been added to the sacred number as an eighth [Sage]. The laws of Zaleucus [of Seleucis in Turkey/Syria west of Mesopotamia], and Charondas [Ak-our-n-das] are admired; they learned jurisprudence [legal wisdom], not in the forum or in the foyers of jurisconsults, [not lobbying government or in law offices]

but in the holy quiet of Pythagoras' retreat, and they gave their laws to Sicily (then in its heyday) and to the Greek parts of Italy. [a product placement ad, a plug for Pythagoras believed that after death, souls passes from creature to creature, person to person, animal to person, person to animal in a process called Metempsychosis. For this reason, Pythagoras was opposed to animal sacrifices because the animals sacrificed had souls that might be someone you know. He also advocated not eating beef. He said that "So long as men kill animals, they will not stop killing each other." Pythagoras instead advocated burning expensive Arabian incense. He thought this was a better offering to the gods than the smell of cooking meat at the ensuing BBQ feast after the creature was killed. Today, all of Pythagoras' propaganda religion have been covered up and hidden under a triangle theorem, a theory so obvious that it can only be taught to elementary school children.]

So far, I agree with Posidonius, but I will not admit that daily life skills were invented by philosophy, nor will I claim for philosophy the reputation of people who work with their hands. Says Posidonius, "When men were scattered, and were sheltered in caves or hollowed-out cliffs or trunks of rotted trees, it was philosophy which taught them to build houses".

But I can't believe that philosophy contrived those entangled buildings rising floor upon floor and communities crowding communities any more than it did the [sand bar] bays enclosed to protect the mouth from the risk of storm, so that no matter how fierce the raging sea, it would always be [perfectly] safe for luxury havens with assorted schools of fish growing fat [so long as there is no tsunami or su•nami or your names on a list].

What do you say? Did philosophy teach men about keys and locks? These but put the seal [of approval] on greed. Did philosophy build these towering tenements which imperil their occupants? To take cover as chance provided, to find some natural shelter without art and without trouble seemed too little.

But believe me, the age before architects and builders was the happy one. It was burgeoning luxury that gave birth to the practice of dressing timbers so they are square, of hewing beams to the line with a steady hand, whereas "men of old split wood with wedges" (Vergil Georgics1.144). This was no roof for a banquet hall they were readying, nor did long trains of carts shake the streets as they hauled pine beams to hold ceilings paneled with heavy gold leaf [a product placement ad for highly profitable gold leaf]. Their cottage was propped up by a forked pole at either end. Packed branches piled with leaves and set at a slope drained off the heaviest showers. Such was their shelter, but heir life was secure. Thatch protected free men: Under marble and gold slavery dwells.

I also differ from Posidonius when he holds that metalworking was conceived of by philosophers. We might then give the title of philosopher to the men whom 'invented the art of trapping beasts with nets, of fooling [birds] with glue-coated twigs, of surrounding a tract of forest with dogs' (Vergil, Georgics 1.139f.) It was practical shrewdness, and not philosophy, that contrived these things. Nor do I stand with Posidonius that it was philosophers who invented mines and smelting, when earth, heated by forest fires, ran with molten metal from surface veins; such inventions are made by practical workers. Nor does the question whether hammer or tongs came into use first seem as acute to me as it does to Posidonius. Each was the invention of an alert and sharp, but not of a great or lofty, mind, and so were other appliances which are worked at with body stooped and mind directed earthward [Inferences: 1) True philosophers do not engage in any of the following activities, even as managers: mining, smelting, forging
metal, and any sort of physical work with 'mind directed earthward' 2) metals can be found by starting forest fires.]

The wise man was adaptable in his mode of living. Of course he was, for even in those days he would wish to be as unencumbered as possible. How, I ask you, can you consistently admire both Diogenes and Daedalus? Which do you consider a sage or philosopher? The man who thought up the saw, or the man who took his cup from his wallet and smashed it as soon as he saw a boy drinking water out of the hollow of his hand? "What a fool I was to carry this unnecessary luggage", he scolded himself, and then curled up in his tub and went to sleep. And today which would you count the wiser, the man who invents a process for spraying [Mideast controlled] saffron from hidden pipes to an enormous height [price], who fits assorted [expensive] ceiling coffers [panels, money chests, story boards] of dining halls so ingeniously that one pattern follows close upon another and the ceiling changes as often as the courses: Or the man [is wiser] who demonstrates to himself and others that [Mother] Nature makes no harsh and difficult demands on us, that we can live without the marble-worker and engineer, that we can be clothed without the [highly profitable Mideast] silk trade [racket] that we can have the necessities we require if we are content with what earth carries on its surface? And if the human race would hearken to this wise man, it would realize that the cook is as superfluous as the soldier [So you dear Brother must get rid of these men, these false prophets who are able to lead men away from the beliefs that we, the people with nothing live off of.] The men whose physical need were simple were sages or very like sages. Necessities require little care; it is luxury that costs labor. Follow Nature and you will not wish for artificers.

[Here are some absurd alternatives to the Mideast rag monopoly: Garments made from Chinese silk, Egyptian cotton, and wool from the steppe:] It is not Nature's will that people be harassed. Whatever demands she made, she supplied us with. Cold is intolerable to a naked body. What of that? Cannot hides of game and other animals provide abundant protection from the cold? Don't many [primitive] tribes shield their bodies with tree bark? Aren't bird feathers sewn together to serve as clothing? Does not a large segment of the Scythians to this day wear the hides of foxes and mice [like the ermine, the L. mus Armeni[ius, the Armenian mouse] which are pliant and keep the wind out? [Here are some absurd alternatives to the Mideast monopolized building industry:] But a thicker shelter is desired to keep down the heat of the summer sun. And what of that? By the passage of time, erosion or some other process has hollowed out many cavelike recesses. What? Have not ordinary men woven reed mats together by hand and smeared them over with common mud and then roofed them over with stalks or other thatch so that the pitch carried the rain off, and so keep snug through the winter? What? Do not the peoples of the Syrtes [Tunisia] shelter in underground dugouts? Do not all people do so when the torrid sun leaves them no solid protection against heat except the arid earth itself?

Nature was not so grudging when she gave other creatures an easy way of life. But she made it impossible for man to live without a number of devices and contrivances. None of these does she demand of us, none must we anxiously acquire in order to survive. At our birth, things were in readiness for us. It is we who have made difficulties for ourselves by our disdain of what is easy. [So according to 'Sen•aka' life is only hard because we choose not to dress in tree bark and feathers and live in caves.] Housing, shelter, physical comfort, food, the things which have now been made into an enormous undertaking, were easily available for free and could be obtained with little effort. The limit was set by the need. It is we who have made those things costly and admired and the object of intense and ingenious pursuit. Nature suffices for her own requirements, but luxury has defected from Nature, daily it pricks itself on, and through the ages has grown large, and its cunning promotes vice. [Here we see the invisible parasite, in typical fashion, blaming all the harm it brings to the host on the host. Here in typical fashion, it blames all its destructiveness on a narrow slice of figureheads at the top, figureheads it coddles so as to use them to lord over its host.]

At first, luxury craved the superfluous, and then the abnormal. In the end it [luxury] enslaved the soul under the body, compelling its total groveling obedience to the body's lusts and desires. All the occupations which keep the city of Rome at work, or keep it in turmoil, [now] engage in this business of [satisfying] the body. Where previously the body was given its requirements, like a slave; now everything is acquired for it, like a master. Hence the clothing and furniture shops and the smells of restaurants. Hence the voluptuous teachers of falsetto [false, unnaturally high pitched] song and dance.
The natural measure which limited desires by essential requirements has retreated; to desire a mere sufficiency is now a mark of boorishness and wretchedness.

It is incredible, by dear Lucilius, how even great men are seduced from truth by the charm of eloquence [a product placement for oratory which emphasized style of speech over content.] Look at Posidonius, in my judgement, one of the most considerable contributors to philosophy, when he sets about a description of weaving [the matrix]. First some threads are twisted and some drawn from a soft and loose ball of thread. The upright warp stretches the threads with hanging weights, the woof [The archaic name name for weft, as well as the dog's voice] thread is inserted through the warp and relaxes its tension at either edge of the web [matrix] and the batten [beater] presses it down to join the [last few weft threads into the] cloth. Posidonius asserts that the art of weaving was also invented by the sages, forgetting that this ingenious craft was a later discovery. As Ovid says:

The web [matrix] is fixed to the frame
The reed separates the warp
And between its threads
Pointed shuttles [pens] introduce the woof/weft
And the broad comb battens it down

[Ovid, Metamorphoses 6.55ff.]

If [only] Posidonius could have visited the looms of our age which manufacture transparent textiles that hide nothing, and which are needless to say, no help to the body.

Posidonius then proceeds to farming and with equal eloquence tells how the ground is crisscrossed by the plow [a waste of time and perhaps part of the reason why Roman crop yields were so low.] to loosen the soil and give roots easier play, then how the seed is sown and weeds plucked out by hand [another wast of time in a corn field] to prevent random growths from spoiling the crop. This too, says Posidonius, is the work of the sages — as if agriculturists were not to this day discovering many new devices for increasing productivity! Not content with these trades, he even sends the sage to the mill. By imitating nature, he tells us, the sage [even] began to make bread. He says, "The grain received into the mouth is crushed by the hard teeth striking together, and the tongue brings back to these same teeth any grains that have fallen away. Then it is kneaded together for easy passage down the slippery throat. When it reaches the stomach, the organ's regulated temperature digests it and only then is it assimilated into the body. Following this model, someone placed one rough stone over another, like teeth, where the stationary set awaits the action of the other. The rubbing between the two stones crushes the grain, which is brought back again and again until repeated grinding reduces it to a powder. Then the inventor sprinkled his meal with water and by constant kneading mastered it and shaped it into a loaf. At first the loaf was baked in hot ashes or heated earthenware, and then gradually oven were invented and other devices for making heat serviceable."

It needed little for Posidonius to even say that cobbling was an invention of the sages. It was reason indeed that devised these handicrafts, but not philosophic reason. These are inventions not of wise philosophers but of man, as are ships by which we cross rivers and seas, fitted with sails for catching the force of the wind and with rudders at the rear for directing the vessel's course this way or that. [so boat building and sea-faring are also beneath the noble, wise and philosophical man]. The model followed was the fish, which steers with its tail and turns its course this way or that by flexing it slightly. [Is this a lie? Have we have been tricked into putting rudders only at the back of our boats?] Posidonius says that: "It was a sage/philosopher that invented these things, but they were not important enough for him to handle personally and so he gave them to him more mechanical assistants". [Such things are even below Posidonius] No. These inventions were thought up by the same people who are concerned wit them today. We know that certain inventions have been made within our own memory, as for example the use of windows which admit clear light through transparent panes, or vaulted baths with conduits in the walls for diffusing heat. These warm upper and lower spaces alike. Need I mention the [hugely expensive imported] marble that makes our temples and mansions splendid and magnificent, or the [iconic] round and polished ["classical"] columns that support colonnades and roofs spacious enough for a whole population [group of people]?
And what of the stenographic symbols which can take down a speech however rapidly delivered and enable the hand to keep pace with the agility of the tongue? These are inventions of low-grade slaves. [shorthand seems to have been a threat to our parasite.]

Philosophy's seat is higher. She does not train hands, but is mistress of souls. Would you like to know what she has brought to light, what she has produced? Not [something so low as] the stylish posturing and posing of the body or the musical scales of horn and pipes, in which the breath is modulated into sound. Not arms or fortifications, or the accessories of war does philosophy fashion. She fosters peace and summons the human race into harmony. [Note how this ideological claim is completely unsupported herein.]

She [philosophy] is not, I say, the artisan of the machines, mechanism, and labor-saving-devices of our daily use. Why attribute such trifling things to her? In her you see the creator of life, and other arts, to be sure, she holds under her sway, for where life is mastered so are life's perquisites also. But it is toward happiness that philosophy aims, to it she leads us, and its paths she paves for us. She shows us what is evil and what only seems so. She strips our minds of vanity, she bestows solid greatness but suppresses that which is inflated and specious [superficially plausible, but actually wrong]. She makes us understand the difference between real and swollen stature. [In this paragraph are 4 mentions of how philosophy helps us tell the difference between good and evil. One more follows]

She [Philosophy] gives us knowledge of all nature and of her own. She reveals the characteristics of the [heavenly] gods, the gods of the underworld, the household deities, the protecting spirits, and the everlasting [departed and much loved] souls in the lower rank of divinity — as well as their location, role, capacity, and their desires. Such is the doctrine of those familiar with Philosophy. It [philosophy] opens up no [mere] local shrine but the temple of all the gods, [the pan•theon of] the universe itself, whose true likeness and visible philosophy it offers for our mind's eye. [Yet] our human vision is too dull/blunt for such a vast spectacle. So Philosophy returns to the beginning of things, to the eternal Reason which was infused into the whole, and to the [life] force implanted in the seeds of all things, which give all their proper form.

Then Philosophy begins to inquire into the soul — its origin, its location, its immortality, its divisions. From the bodily, finally, Philosophy turns to the incorporeal and scrutinizes truth and its manifestations and determines the modes for distinguishing ambiguities in life or speech, for in both the false is mingled with the true. [a fifth mention of how philosophy helps distinguish between good and evil.]

No, the philosopher did not withdraw from the mechanical arts, as Posidonius thinks, he never touched them at all. The philosopher would never have considered an invention worth making if it was not likely to be used for all eternity

He would not have taken up what would have to be laid aside. Posidonius says "Anacharsis" invented the potter's wheel, which shapes earthenware by rotation. The potter's wheel is mentioned in Homer (Iliad 16.600f.) and Posidonius prefers to consider these lines, rather than his [entire] tale as false/fake. My own position is that Anacharsis was not the author, and if he was, then it was indeed a sage who invented the wheel, but not in his capacity as a sage, just as philosophers do many things not in their capacity as philosophers but in their capacity as men. Imagine a philosopher who is fleet-footed. He will out run his rivals not because he is a philosopher, but because he is fast. I would like to show Posidonius a glass blower whose breath gives glass intricate shapes which a skillful hand could scarcely fashion. These things were invented after we ceased to discovered wisdom. [Here, the old man Seneca or Senex seems to be saying that all human wisdom has already been discovered.]

Posidonius says that "Democritus is reported to have invented the arch, where stones leaning in a curve are bound together by a keystone." I would say that this is wrong. There must have been bridges and gateways curved at the top before the time of Democritus. You fail to mention that this same Democritus also invented a method for softening ivory and for transforming a pebble into emerald by cooking—a method still in use for coloring stones found susceptible to the process. [Brotherly disinformation, like alchemy and the northwest passage.] Though it was a Philosopher or wise man who invented these methods, he did not so in the capacity of a philosopher. A Philosopher does many things which we see done equally well or even more deftly and expertly by the most thoughtless of men.

You ask what the philosopher has discovered and brought to light. Well firstly, truth and nature, which he followed, not as other creatures do, with eyes too dull for the divine. Then the laws of life, which
he directed to universals, teaching men not merely to know the gods but to follow them and to receive these chance happenings [omens, signs, harbingers] exactly as if they were commands [from the gods]. He has forbidden us to yield, or give in to opinions held without any basis, and has weighted the value and character of each thing at its true estimate. He has condemned pleasures which involve regret, and has praised good things whose satisfaction is pure. He has demonstrated that the man who has no need for [more] happiness is the happiest, and the man who has power over himself most powerful. [Worthless discoveries]

Now I do not mean the philosophy which puts the citizen outside his own country, and the gods outside the universe and which has made a virtue of pleasure, but rather the philosophy which accounts nothing a good thing unless it is honorable; which cannot be softened by the gifts/sacrifices of man or by Fortune... These goods cannot be purchased at any price... I cannot believe that this philosophy existed in that untaught age when crafts were still unknown, and use was the teacher of the useful arts.

There followed the blessed ages when Nature's bounty lay open to all, to be used without distinction. This was before [Roman] greed and luxury divided mankind's unity, causing them to run after individual rapine [as in rape, pillage and plunder, booty in both meanings. This along with government handouts.] These [in the prior age] were not wise men even if they behaved as wise men should. [Yet] No other state of the human race deserves higher respect. If god should delegate the molding/forming of earthly creatures, along with the formation of people's habits to some people, he could find no more admirable conditions than that reported of the age when:

Vergil, Georgics 1.125ff
No farmers hurried to till, or to mark out fields
And separate boundaries that were not lawful.
They shared their work, and earth produced
More freely when none demanded

Could any race be more blessed that that? Men enjoyed Nature in common, and she [Mother Nature] that begot them supplied them all as guardian and assured them possession of shared resources. Might I not call that breed the richest of mortal kind when no pauper could be found among them? [Here we see more than 5 mentions showing how the parasite has been pushing for collective farms and communism for thousands of years. The parasite is keenly aware of how ineffective people become on collective farms of free men. Basically the question is which works harder: A) Free men working on a collective farm that receive no benefit or harm for how diligently they work, or B) Slaves that can be tortured or killed if they don't work hard enough. You see, even slave plantations produce more than free men on collective farms.]

But greed invaded this happy system, and in its desire to withdraw property [from the collective] and subvert this for its [greed's] own purposes, it alienated the whole and reduced itself to narrowly delimited instead of undefined [collective] resources. It was greed that introduced poverty; by craving much it lost all. Though it now strives to repair its loss, though it add field to field, ejecting neighbors by fee or force, though it expand estates to the area of provinces and call an extended tour of its estates possession, yet will no widening of boundaries bring us back to state from which we have fallen away. [Propaganda about why Rome can't feed itself]

When we have done all that we can, we shall own a great deal, but we did own the whole. The earth itself was more fertile when it was not worked, and provided amply for peoples who did not seize [property] for their own private use. Men took great pleasure in finding what Nature offered as in displaying it to their neighbors. None could have excess or dearth; there was fair division among people like-minded. Not yet did the strong overpower the weak, not yet did the miser hide what he found and so deprive another even of his necessities [a telling remark] each cared for his neighbor as for himself. Weapons lay idle and hands untainted by human blood turned all their pugnacity against wild beasts. Some thick grove sheltered those men against the sun and a humble buildings protected them against the blasts of cold and rain. They lived under the leaves and passed nights untroubled and free of sighs. We, in our [hugely expensive Tyrian] purple [clothes], are tossed with anxiety, which pricks us with sharp goads; what soft slumber the hard earth afforded those men! No ornamented ceilings hanging over them,
but as they lay in the open, the stars glided overhead and the mighty spectacle of night's firmament moved swiftly in silent pursuit of its grand task. By day, as by night, the views from this fairest mansion lay open to them. They could freely gaze upon constellations as they declined from heaven's arch and upon others as they rose from the unseen. How could roving among marvels so sparsely spangled fail to give delight? But you tremble at every sound in your house and flee in dismay if there is a crack among you wall paintings. ['Seneca' also wrote some everything-is-ok propaganda for the Romans living in the jaws-of-death, master-planned communities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. These Mideast real estate developments suffered from earthquakes prior to the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 79AD, some 20 years after these words were written.] Those men had no houses as big as cities. The breezes blowing free through the open, the flitting shade of tree or rock, clear springs and streams untamed and unspoiled by channeling or piping, but flowing at will, meadows artlessly beautiful. Such was the setting of the rustic home dressed by a country hand. This was a house in accordance with nature, and in it living was a pleasure, with fear neither of the house nor for it. Today our houses are a large portion of our dread.

But however exemplary and free of guile life was for those people, they were not philosophers, for that title is reserved for only those of the highest career. I would not deny that there were men of lofty spirit who were, if I may put it, fresh from the gods. There can be no doubt that the world brought forth better types before it grew effete [L. effetus= ex•fetus = past bearing young, past being fertile]. But though they were endowed with fortitude and ready for toil, their talents were not yet perfected in every respect. For virtue is not Nature's gift; to become good is an art. And those men did not root for gold and silver and translucent stones in earth's lowest dregs, and they were still merciful even to dumb animals. Something so far from man killing man, not in anger or fear, but to provide a spectacle! Their clothing was not yet embroidered, nor was gold woven into cloth; gold was not even mined [This is disinformation. Until the industrial age, and river protection, most gold was sluiced out of rivers].

What does this amount to? It was ignorance that kept them innocent. There is a great difference between no willing to do evil and not knowing how. They knew nothing of justice, or prudence, or temperance and courage. Their uncultivated life did possess qualities analogous to these virtues. But virtue can occur only in a soul trained and taught and raised to its height by assiduous exercise. For this, but not with it, were we born, and in even the best of men you will find, before they are educated, the raw material of virtue, not virtue itself, farewell."

Seneca, The Subjects of Philosophy (letter 89)

"Let me explain the difference between wisdom and philosophy. Wisdom is the perfect good of the human mind. Philosophy is the love of wisdom and progress towards it. Philosophy's objective, wisdom has attained. The meaning of philosophy is clear form its derivation, which means love of wisdom (phil-, 'love'; sophia 'wisdom'). One definition of wisdom is 'knowledge of things divine and human'; another is 'knowledge of things divine and human and their causes'. To me the addition seems superfluous, because the causes of things divine and human are part of the divine. Philosophy has also been variously defined. Some have called it the study of virtue, some the study of mental improvement, and some have called it the striving for right reason. But that there is a distinction between philosophy and wisdom is virtually agreed. The subject and the object of the act of seeking cannot be identical. The difference between philosophy and wisdom is as great as that between greed and wealth; one craves, the other is craved. The one is the result and prize; it is the goal, to which the other is the path. Wisdom is what the Greeks call sophia. The Romans once used this word, too, as they now use 'Philosophy'. You can find proof of this in our primitive native drama, and in the inscription on Dossennus' monument: "Pause, stranger, and read the wisdom (sophia) of Dossennus".

Certain Stoics, agreeing that philosophy is the study of virtue, and the seeker where virtue is the thing sought, have nevertheless thought that the two cannot be separated, on the grounds that philosophy cannot exist without virtue, nor virtue without philosophy. Philosophy is the study of virtue, but virtue is its means, so that virtue cannot exist without study of itself nor the study without virtue itself. …

Most of the greatest authorities have declared that philosophy has three parts: Moral, natural, and rational. The first regulates the soul [religion], the second scrutinizes nature [science]. The third exacts precision in the use of terms, combinations, and arguments [logic], to keep falsehood from usurping the place of truth. And there are authorities who make fewer divisions in philosophy, and some
who make more. Certain Peripatetics add a fourth division called "civil" because it requires special exercises of its own and is concerned with different materials. Some have added a division they call 'economics', the science of administering private property. Some have set sections off for various professions and careers. But all of these sections fall under [the category of] moral philosophy.

Seneca, The Subjects of Philosophy (letter 89):
"And now I address you whose luxury takes as broad a scope as does the first group's avarice. To you I say, How long will you keep building tall country houses on [the shore of] every [flood prone] lake you can find? How long will you keep covering every [flood prone] river bank with your mansions? Wherever veins of warm water shoot up, there new resorts of luxury are erected; wherever the sea shore curves into a bay [and tsunami funnel], there you will quickly put foundations down. Land will not satisfy you unless it is artificially made [like in the neither•lands in between, or perhaps a sandbar community] and you will enclose the very sea. Though your tall roofs roofs are splendidly conspicuous in various locales, whether perched on mountain tops [where they will likely get struck by lightning and] to afford a broad view of land and sea or raised to mountainous heights from the plain, numerous as your mansions may be and huge as they may be, you still have only one puny body each. What is the advantage of so many bedrooms? You lie in only one. A place is not yours if you are not there.

Next I pass to the bottomless and insatiable appetites that scour both land and sea, looking for [exotic] creatures, by hook or by crook, or by net. None of these will have peace until you are satisfied. And what a tiny fraction of the food which have used so many hands to procure can you nibble at with palate so jaded? [Many were only buying the most exotic and most expensive.] What a tiny fraction of the game taken at such peril can the dyspeptic and nauseated rich guy taste? [Some foods were insanely expensive and the less exotic and less expensive food was perhaps not so fresh.] How tiny a fraction of the shellfish brought such a distance will pass through your insatiate stomach. [All the nearby sources were supposedly exhausted. Tiny fraction means that most of it was wasted.] Unhappy men, can't you realize that your appetite is bigger than your belly?" [They were not happy until they ate too much and vomited it up, so they could eat something else expensive.]

Petronius, Satyricon c.65AD (119-124)
" 'By now victorious Romans ruled the world.'
All seas and lands traversed by sun and moon,
Yet hungered still for more.
Its laden ships assailed the foaming deep.
War was declared on remote ports [and],
On lands which might discharge their yellow gold.
The Fates allowed grim battles,
The search for wealth went on.
The joys of family and normal life grew unimportant
Soldiers on troopships praised corinthian bronze;
That metal's brightness vied with heliotrope.
Algerians yielded marble;
un-spun silk was China's offering;
Arabs stripped their fields "
[Remember that Rome was just as dependent on Arab grain as we are today dependent on Arab oil]

I shrink from words evoking future ruin.
From tender boys, adopting Persian ways,
We stole their manhood - the knife's cutting edge
Exploited for men's lust. Without success
Nature sought ways to encompass brief delay
Of years fast fleeting: hence all sought their joy
In harlots, in the mincing steps of effeminates,
In flowing hair, in novel garb oft changed,
In all that captivates men's minds

The citrus tree, uprooted from the soil of Africa,
Provides the table whose bright surface gleams,
Reflecting hordes of slaves, and [expensive] purple drapes.
Its golden markings, costlier than gold,
Are there to attract the eye. Around this wood,
So barren, so low-born, a drunken mob
Reclines; soldiers of fortune, clutching arms,
Aspire to all choice produce of the world.
O, gluttony's so clever! See the fish,
Imported in Sicilian water, still alive;
Oysters dug up from Lucrine oyster-beds
To justify the dinner, whet the palate,
But at what cost! By now Phasis' broad Stream, [the Mideast's river of trade]
Plundered of birds [wise guys], its banks now silent, hears
Only the breezes rustling orphaned trees. [trees of life/knowledge]

The madness in our politics grows no less.
The citizens are bought, transfer their votes
To hope of plunder, [add] parrot-cries of grain.
The commons is for sale, the senate too,
Their votes for auction. Even men of old
Had long abandoned meritorious liberty.
Their power had been corrupted by largess,
Their very majesty seduced by gold.

Cato was vanquished, humbled by the mob;
The unhappy victor felt the flush of shame
To have grabbed the rods of office from his hand.
Our shame and our corruption lay in this,
That such rejection was not of one man,
But of the power and glory of our race.
Rome, then, was fallen, for she sold herself,
Now ripe for plunder, and with no redeemer.

Foul usury and borrowed money spent
Submerged the people, and destroyed their lives,
No house stood safe, no person was un-pledged.
The wasting sickness silently took hold,
Raging within them; cares barked loud outside.
Despair breeds violence. The comforts lost
In dissipation were recovered by the sword.
Boldness induced by poverty was nought to fear!
Since Rome was plunged in filth and heavy sleep,
No ways of sanity could now prevail;
Instead, rage, war, and lust roused by the sword.

Three generals, Crassus, Magnus and Julius,
[who brought the democratic Roman Republic to an end in 44BC]
All Fortune's sons, were buried by Enyo,
[a Phor•cide or 'death carrier' one the three old women]
with one eye and one tooth between them.]

Death-dealing goddess, beneath their piles of arms,
Parthia [Wide] owned one, the Lybian shore another;
The third [Judaea] splattered Rome's ingratitude with its blood.
[The above is an anachronism, and this passage was probably added after 70AD.]

Three graves together the earth could not endure,
She split their ashes. Such is the honey-wine of fame."

Between the town of Naples and the fields
Of famed Puteoli, there lurks a place
Deep down, concealed within a cleft chasm
[The deep divide among men, the agenda of the Sphinx and everyone else's agenda]
'Tis watered by the stream of Cocytus,
[later we read of, "pitch-black Cocytus, the realm of Hell"]

The wind which rages furiously without
Bears with it drops of that funeral spray.
There is no greenery in autumn there;
The fields are not luxuriant with herbs.
The yielding thickets hear no song in spring,
Nor chatter with the rival notes of birds.
(skip 3 lines)

Ensconced in this abode, the lord of hell [the godfather]
Raising his head smoke-blackened from men's [cremation] pyres,
And lightly flecked with hoary ashes, spoke,
Provoking winged Fortune with these words;
"O fickle arbiter of earth and heaven,
Setting your face against all power secure,
Forsaking, in your eagerness for change,
The seat of power which earlier you possessed,
Do you not see that you are overcome
By the dead weight of Rome, preventing you
From raising higher that edifice doomed to fall?
The Roman youth itself now loathes its strength,
Can scarce sustain the riches it has raised,
See the far-flung extravagance of its spoils,
The wealth which rages for its own destruction!
They build in gold, they raise piles to the heavens;
Sea-waters they repel with moles of rocks;
New seas begin to flow amid the fields;
Rebellious mortals now change Nature's face.
Why, even on my kingdom [the devil's] they encroach! ...

So come now, Fortune, change your peaceful face
For war. Harass the Romans, and bestow
Their corpses on our kingdom. For too long
Our faces have been spattered with no blood;"
[This was written around the time that Rome destroyed Judaean Arabia.]
**Section-12: Shipwreck and flat earth propaganda**
180+/- bits of ancient shipwreck and flat-earth propaganda.

**Euripides Helen, 1070**
"Bring with you those mariners of yours who survived the shipwreck."

**Euripides Helen, 1210**
"He was driven against Africa's harborless cliffs"

**Euripides Helen, 226**
"your husband, lost on the tossing sea, is gone from life"

**Philemon, Frag. 183**
"I'm not surprised if someone travels by sea.  
But I am if he does it a second time."

**Euripides Cyclops, 12**
"Those Lydian [Turkish] pirates who sell you as a slave abroad"

**Sophocles, Antigone 152**
"now that the gods have brought our city safely through a storm of trouble to tranquillity"

**Sophocles, Antigone 954**
"So strong is Destiny, that no wealth, no armory, no tower, no ship that rides the angry sea can stop her mastering hand."

**Plato, Republic 457b**
"Well, then, we have escaped one wave without drowning"

**Plato, Republic 472a**
"This is a vey sudden attack... I have escaped two waves, but the third, which you are trying to bring on me now, is the biggest and the worst of the three."

**Horace, (d. 8BC) Quae cura patrum**
"The Nile with its mysterious source  
The Danube, the swirling Tigris,  
The monster infested Oceans  
That roar around far-flung Britain"

The name of the Sicilian promontory at the straights of Messina in Italy is the **Peloris point**. Gr. pelor = monster

**Mallorca** = mal•orca = evil•whale

**Aeschylus, Seven against Thebes, 758**
"Troubles flowed like the rolling waves of the sea  
One breaks, and it lifts the next, three heaped together  
Whose surge seethes around our city's hull"

[Thebes is an anachronism. Sophocles died in 406, but Thebes prospered from 371 to 336 when Alexander the Great destroyed the city. Thebes looks like where the Athenians fled to after their city fell.]

**Aeschylus, Seven against Thebes 794**
"Thebes has reached the calm after the storm"
No leak let in those battering waves, our wall is sound"

_Aeschylus, Seven against Thebes, 60_

"All of Argos advances on us at full speed…
Be a wise ship's captain and make all secure
Before the storm of war bursts on our city walls.
Waves of armed warriors roar on land."

_Aeschylus, Seven [generals] Against Thebes, 207_

"Does the steersman laboring in a heavy sea
Abandon his wheel and rush for the safety of the prow?"

_Euripides Andromache, 535_

"Why beg me? Am I like a sea-swept rock or a relentless wave to all your prayers?"

_Euripides Andromache, 789_

"On the deck of the Argo, you crossed the Inhospitable Sea, out through the clashing rocks, on that famous voyage."

_Euripides Andromache 890_

"Your appearance is a haven for the storm-tossed sailor"

_Pliny Natural History 10.137_

"We should not believe the legends that Sirens exist in India that lull people to sleep and then shred them to pieces."

_Euripides Andromache_

"A plague smote Greece, and across the fruitful plains of Turkey, the thunder-storm passed, raining death and bloodshed"

_Aeschylus, Seven against Thebes, 602_

"A good man, maybe, joins a ship
Where wickedness is purposed by a guilty crew
And shares the fate of men of the type the gods hate"

_Aristophanes, Parliament of women_

"We lie stuck in the doldrums, we can neither sail nor row."

_Horace, (d. 8BC), O saepe mecum_

"But the currents sucked you back into the confusing turbulence of war"

_Horace, (d. 8BC), Bacchum in remotis_

"You control rivers, you the savage sea"

_Horace, Intactis opulentior_

"The burning tropics and enduring snows of northern treks drive the traders away"

_Plutarch (d. 120AD), Pompey 53_

"the city began to roll and heave like the sea before a storm."

_Horace, Intactis opulentior_

"seasoned sailors can overcome the stormy seas"
[In other words: 1. If you are not a seasoned sailor, better not try. and 2. Even if you are a seasoned sailor, it is still very dangerous to be on a boat in the middle of the ocean during a storm, better stay within sight of the coast in case a storm comes up suddenly.]

Euripides, Children of Heracles 426±
"we are like sailors who have escaped the savage fury of the storm and found dry land within our grasp, only to have the winds sweep us from the coastline, back to sea again."

Horace, d. 8BC, Impios parrae
"and soon turned pale at the perils of the deep sea, alive with monsters. ... or if the cliffs and deadly sharp rocks attract you, go ahead, entrust yourself to the hurrying gale" [hurricane]

Achilles Tatius, Leucippe and Clitophon
"I arrived there a survivor of a severe storm. When I made my thanks-offerings for my rescue to the Phoenician goddess (who the Sidonians call Astarte)"

Hesiod, c.700BC, Works and Days 454
"The fanciful man thinks his wagon is as good as built already — the fool! He does not know that there are a hundred timbers to a wagon. Take care to lay these up beforehand at home."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.9
"like those careless sailors who are driven in the midst of a storm at sea to patch up the damaged sails and rigging which they might have put in order in a period of calm."

Sophocles, Aias, 740
"Fabulous Salamis, you must be there still Sparkling above the raging, battering sea." [Is the name of this play Aias or Asia?]

Sophocles, Aias, 863
"our swift ships can put to sea again Aisa hides his pain and goes in good faith, to make the sacrifice the gods require." [Safety for sea traders often hinged on how much they sacrificed to the gods of the Arab protection rackets.]

Sophocles, Antigone 332
"There are many earthly wonders, but none is so strange, so fell [murderous, savage, violent] as the man who sails the ocean depths, though wind-swept valleys of perilous seas that surge and sway. He is the master of ageless Earth, bending to his own will the immortal mother of the gods, To-ing and fro-ing, with the plough-teams, tearing her soil year after year." [Here it definitely seems that the parasite was singing songs, hymns about how plowing the earth angered the gods.]

Andocides, on the mysteries 137
"They also accused me in connection with my sea-going commercial undertakings — As if the reason why the gods saved me from danger was to come here and be done to death by Cephisius. But I don't believe the gods could hold such a view. If they thought I had done them wrong, why not punish me when they had me in such terrible danger [at sea]. What greater danger could a man undergo that going on sea voyages in the winter? When they had me exposed to this, and were in complete control of my life and property, did they let me off regardless? Couldn't they have gone further and had my deprived of a [proper] burial? Besides, there was a war on, and warships and pirates covered the sea. Many were captured by them and lost all their property, and ended their lives in slavery."
Menander, c. 312 BC, The Girl from Samos, 207

"In the midst of a fair voyage, a storm can suddenly appear from nowhere. Such a storm has often shattered and capsized those who a moment earlier were running nicely before the wind. Five minutes ago, I was organizing the wedding, attending to the religious obligations [sacrifices], with everything going to plan."

Pliny, Natural History, 19.1.3

[Here is how fast the Roman galleys with sails could be.]

"Two prefects of Egypt, Galerius and Balbillus, made the passage by the Straights of Sicily to Alexandria [Cairo] in under seven and six days, respectively. 15 years later, Valerius Marianus, a senator of praetorian rank, made it from Puteoli [the harbor of Naples] in less than 9 days, in summertime, on a very light breeze. To think that [ships] bring Cadiz, by the Straights of Gibraltar, withing 7 days of Ostia, this side of Spain withing 4 days, the province of Narbonese Gaul within 3, and Africa, even on a very gentle breeze, within 2..."

Menander, c. 312 BC, Fragment 287

"A returned traveller: Oh beloved Mother Earth, how holy and valuable you are to men of sense! If any man inherits land from his father and wastes its substance, he should promptly have to go sailing forever, and never set foot on land, so that he can learn what a blessing he squandered when he had it."

Horace, Epodes 2.1

"Happy is the man who remains far from the world of business, like our agricultural ancestors — cultivating the family farm with his oxen, and refraining from moneylending, who is not a soldier roused from sleep by the harsh trumpet or quaking in terror on the stormy sea, who avoids the Forum and the haughty thresholds of our more important citizens [and their client receptions]. Instead he trains his grapevines and the tall poplar trees [far from the nation's government].

Or he stands in a protected valley and surveys his herds of lowing [mooing or bleating] livestock as they graze, or he prunes fruitless branches with his pruning knife and grafts on more fruitful ones. Or he stores every last drop of honey in clean jars, or he sheers his helpless sheep. ... How pleasant it is to lie on the matted grass under an ancient oak tree while the stream [of cash feeding the Mideast] glides by between its high banks and the birds [high-minded Brothers] sing in the trees" [of knowledge and life].

[In addition to the usual stay home and leave the trading to us propaganda, we see propaganda about: 1) Refrain from money lending, 2) Avoid the forum and Roman government, 3) Avoid getting involved with the important lobbyist lawyers of Rome, 4) Instead, go off and tend your farm and grow food for your parasite.]

Plato, Kritias, 108E

"The island of Atlantis, which I was just saying, once had more territory than Libya [Africa] and Asia combined. Later when it sank due to an earthquake, it became an impassable barrier of mud to voyagers sailing out into the Atlantic ocean...."

Aristotle 352.19

"The whole land of the Egyptians, which we take to be the most ancient of men, has evidently come into existence and been produced by the [Nile] river [and not the river of trade between Europe and Asia]. This is clear from an observation of the country itself, and the facts about the Red Sea suffice to prove it too. One of their kings tried to make a canal to it [between the Red Sea and Nile] (for it would have been of no small advantage to them for the whole region to have become navigable. Sesostris is said to have been the first of the ancient kings to try this), but he found that the sea was higher than the land. So he first, and Darius afterwards, [As well as Napoleon] stopped making the canal, lest the sea should mix with the river water and spoil it.

It is clear that all these parts were once unbroken sea. It is the same reason why Libya, in the country of Ammon is strangely enough, lower than the land to the seaward of it. For it is clear that a barrier of silt was formed and after it lakes and dry land, but in the course of time, the water that was left
behind in the lakes dried up and now is all gone. Again, the silting up of the lake Maeotis by the rivers has advanced so much that the limit to the size of the ships which can now sail into it to trade is now much lower than it was 60 years ago….

**Plato Timaeus 24D c.360 BC**

"Our records tell how your city checked a great power which arrogantly advanced from its base in the Atlantic ocean to attack all the cities of Europe and Asia. For in those days the Atlantic was navigable. There was an island sitting opposite the strait which you call the Pillars of Hercules. This island was larger than Libya and Asia combined. From it, travelers could in those days reach the other islands, and from them the whole opposite continent which surrounds what can truly be called the ocean. For the sea within the strait [the Mediterranean], we are talking about is like a lake with a narrow entrance. The outer ocean is the real ocean, and the land which entirely surrounds it is properly termed continental. On this island of Atlantis had arisen a powerful and remarkable dynasty of kings, who ruled the whole island and many other islands, as well as parts of the continent. In addition, it controlled, within the strait, Libya up to the borders of Egypt, and Europe as far as Tyrrenia [Note how land is defined by sea. The Tyrrenian sea is bordered by Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, just as the Atlantic civilization was bordered by its lands.]

This dynasty, gathering its whole power together, attempted to enslave, at a single stroke, your country and ours and all the territory within the strait. … At a later time there were earthquakes and floods of extraordinary violence, and in a single dreadful day and night, all their fighting men were swallowed up by the earth, and the island of Atlantis was similarly swallowed up by the sea and vanished. This is why the sea in that areas is to this day impassable to navigation, which is hindered by mud just below the surface. It is the remains of the sunken island."

**Aristotle 361.32**

"There are two inhabitable parts of the earth. One near our upper or north pole, the other near the other or south pole. They are drum shaped. If you draw lines out from earth’s axis, they cut a drum shaped figure. The lines form two cones. The base of the one is the tropics, of the other the ever visible circle [of the sun, the arctic circle]. Their vertex is at the center of the Earth. Two other cones exist at the south pole, with corresponding segments of the earth. These [two temperate] parts of the earth alone are habitable. Beyond them, in the tropics, nobody can live. For there the shade does not fall to the north. Whereas the earth is known to be uninhabitable before the shadow disappears or is thrown to the south. And the regions below the Bear are uninhabitable because of the cold." [From here, the horse latitudes seem to be the latitudes that the Arab pirates ruled. After all, they do refer to themselves as horses. here are some Spanish words:

Sp. caballo=horse, main theme, Trojan horse
Sp. cabulero = tricky, cunning, scheming
Sp. cabildeo = lobbyist, intriguer
Sp. cabalista= schemer, intriguer,
Sp. cabotaje = coastal trade, coastal traffic
Sp. cebollo=onion

**From Philo Judaeus, On the incorruptibility of the World. (26) c. 50AD**

"Consider how many inland districts have been swallowed up by flood waters: Not just coastal zones, but places completely inland… it is said that many cities have disappeared, having been swallowed up by the sea, which inundated them [L. unda=wave]… the island of Atalantes [and its Atlantic coastline empire] which was bigger than Africa and Asia, as Plato said in the Timaios, in one day was submerged beneath the sea as a result of an extraordinary earthquake and inundation [wave] and suddenly disappeared, becoming sea, not indeed navigable, but full of gulfs and eddies." [Here we see fabricated reports of dangerous conditions that prevent people from sailing past Gibraltar to go around Africa and bypass the land of no resources.]

**Ammianus Marcellinus, (354-378AD), 15.4**

[The Arabs don’t want people using the rivers for trade.]
"The Ister [Rhine], which rises with a prodigious head of water in the recesses of lofty mountains, makes its way without being joined by any tributaries over high cliffs, like the Nile pouring headlong down its cataracts. Its waters are so abundant that it would be navigable from its very source, were it not that it resembles a torrent rather than a stream. When it reaches level ground, it runs between high banks until it enters the vast round lake of Constance which the neighboring Raetians call Brigantia. This is nearly 60-miles long and about the same width. Access to it is barred by thick, rough forests, except where the disciplined valor of the old Romans has made a broad path despite the many obstacles posed by barbarian, terrain, and climate."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 16.12
The enemy who were ready to squander their lives for victory, tried repeatedly to find weak spots in the fabric of our lines. As they perished one after another and the confidence of the Romans who were striking them down increased, fresh hosts [fighters] too the place of the slain, till the incessant cries of the dying stupefied them with fear. Then at last they gave way under the stress of [of their side's] disaster and put all their energy into trying to flee. In their hast to get away, they took various paths, [and now a bit of shipwreck propaganda from the sponsor of this vivid and sensational historical fictionalization] like the crew and passengers of a shipwreck in a storm at sea, who are eager to get to land wherever the wind carries them. Anyone present will vouch that they had more reason to pray than to hope for escape.

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 995
"This is the perfect gear for the highwayman, who entices guests and robs them blind and plies the trade of thieves."

[To rob someone blind is now to cheat them mercilessly. But in the early days robbing someone blind took even their eyesight. It was an Arab terrorist technique to scare the outsiders from engaging in intercity trade and competing with their rackets. This technique left people alive to tell of the horrors of the highway to keep people from going between towns. Recall the blid (blurring/pulling idea) about how Oedipus wandered the highways of Greece blind.]

Life of Homer, pseudo-Herodotus, epigram 8
"Sailors who rove the seas and who have a hateful fate like shy seabirds. Living an unenviable life, observe the reverence due to Zeus who rules from high, the god of strangers. Terrible is the vengeance of this god afterwards for whoever has sinned."

Horace (d. 8BC), O navis referent
"O ship, O battered ship, the waves run backwards And carry you back to sea again. What will you do? What is there to do now but courageously make for port? Look how your gunwales are stripped of oars. And your splintered mast groans in the driving storm Your sails are all torn, and without any girdling ropes, [hemp ropes, as well as hemp buds were normally tightly controlled by the parasite and both hugely expensive.] Your hull can barely survive the mightier seas And one can't summon the gods while beset by misfortune. Though you're built of [high quality] Pontic pine, A famous, even boast-worthy species, but still ineffective The terrified sailors losing faith in the lucky charms on your prow Worried about becoming a laughing-stock of the winds Full of anxiety and love of life, My illusions are now shattered I avoid the seas that rush between the glistening Cyclades."

[Pontus was the Black sea coast of Turkey, so this was Mideast wood. Now, this tract suggests that this imported pine was of a high quality. Here we imagine that the local Roman timber and firewood industry was arranged (Gr. taxi=arranged) like the local transportation cart•tel seems to have been. Here we
imagine that this local Roman timber industry only logged the weaker domestic woods like hemlock fir. This enabled the parasite to sell its higher quality imported woods, like 'Pontic pine' for a big chunk of money. Also, Europe in Roman times only had perhaps 5% of its current population. That Rome needed to import timber is just as absurd as it needing to import food.

**Translated version**

**Cristopher Marlowe, Tamburlaine I, c.1593, 4.4.81-87**

"I will refute those blind geographers
That divide the world into three regions
Excluding regions which need to be discovered
And with this pen eliminate them from the map
Calling the provinces, cities, and towns
After my name and yours, Zenocrate
[Gr. xeno=foreign + crate=ruler]
Here in Damascus will I make the point
That shall begin the perpendicular "
[lines of longitude, like the Greenwich meridian]

**Christopher Marlowe, Tamburlaine I, 3.3.234**

Never has the Turkish emperor had
So great a foil by any foreign foe.
Now will the Christian miscreants be glad,
[Credence= belief, so a miscreant is a heretic]
Ringing with joy their superstitious bells,
And making bonfires for my overthrow.
But before I die, those foul idolaters
Shall make me bonfires with their filthy bones.
For, though the glory of this day be lost,
Africa and Greece have garrisons enough
To make me ruler of the earth again.
Tamburlaine: Those walled garrisons will I subdue,
And write myself great lord of Africa [eff•our•aka].
So from the East to the the furthest West
Shall Tamburlaine extend his puissant arm.
[puissant= great and powerful]
The galleys and those pilling [pillaging] brigands,
That yearly sail to the Venetian gulf,
And hover in the Straights for Christian ruin,
Shall lie at anchor in the Isle Asant, [of us•n't]
Until the Persian fleet and men-of-war,
Sailing along the oriental sea,
Have fetched around the Indian continent,
Even from Persepolis to Mexico,
And thence unto the Straights of Jub•alter
[Here Gibr•alter is Jub•alter, close to Jude•alter]
Where they shall meet and join their force in one,
Keeping in awe the Bay of Portingale
[Portugal, in front of the Mer Cadiz Sphinx]
And all the ocean by the British shore
And by this means I'll win the world at last

not shipwreck
Christopher Marlowe, Tamburlaine I, 4.1.35
"He razes all his foes with fire or sword
Merciless villain, peasant
ignorant of lawful arms or martial discipline!
[They obey no restrictions other than not getting
captured. And Allah the merciful is doublespeak you know.
They have no mercy at all.]
Pillage and murder are his usual trades:
The slave usurps the glorious name of war.
See, Capolin, the fair Arabian king [cap•a•lin=head of the innies]
That has been disappointed by this slave
Of my fair daughter and his princely love
[d•aught•our = of•duty•our = of our duty.]
May have fresh warning to go [to] war with us
And be revenged for her disparagement
[L. ras= scrape. And a RAZING HELL is a horribly painful way to die. It is when they FLAY you, peeling
the skin off. It is also when they FILLET you with a RAZOR. And when they RAZED an entire city, they
were not demolishing it to the ground, they were mostly burning the people so their skin would fall off.]

Philostratus, The Gymnast 45
"The trainers are not free from blame in bribery scandals. They come to training sessions with plenty of
money, which they lend to the athletes at even a higher rate of interest than is paid by merchants who
invest in risky overseas trade. They don't care about the reputation of the athletes. They give them
advice about buying and selling victory, while keeping a sharp eye on their own profits." [as long as there
has been sport, there has been sport gambling and fixed games. Here we see how illiterate bumpkins
were not bribed so much as forced by debt to throw an athletic event.]

Hesiod c. 700BC, Theogony 874
"Some rush upon the misty sea and cause great havoc among men with their evil raging blasts. For
varying with the season they blow, scattering ships and destroying sailors. And men who meet these
upon the sea have no help against the mischievous without-leader, Piracy. Others again [travel] over the
boundless, flowering Earth and spoil the fair fields of men who dwell below [the dead], filling them [their
homes] with dust and cruel uproar." [Here is some of the parasite's pro-pagan-da = for-pagans-gift. Here
it was saying that farming and even traveling on the road was cruel, as it disturbed the dead in the
afterlife. Some lies tell the truth with perfect clarity. How can you believe any profit or religion that came
from this bunch of desperate one-for-all-and-all-for-one liars.]

The Epic of Gilgamesh, The Forest Journey (c. 2,000 BC.)
[In the following, Humbaba is "a ferocious giant whose name means hugeness". Humbaba lived in
Lebanon, and guarded the cedars of Lebanon, and their lumber that can be used to build boats to trade
with] "Ninsun went to her room and put on a special dress. She put on [expensive imported] jewels to
make her breast beautiful. She placed an expensive imported tiara/ on her head and her [expensive
ceremonial] skirts swept the ground [and quickly became dirty]. Then she climbed the altar [the altitude
place on the ziggurat/pyramid] of the sun, and stood in the rooftop shelter of the temple. She burnt
incense and lifted her arms to Shamash [the sun god] as the smoke ascended. [and said] 'O Shamash,
why did you give my son Gilgamesh this restless heart of his? Why did you give it? You have moved
him, and now he sets out on a long journey to the Land of Humbaba, to travel an unknown road to fight a
strange battle. Therefore, do not forget him from the day that he leaves until the day he returns. Until he
reaches the cedar forest. Until he kills Humbaba and destroys the evil things which you, Shamash,
abhor. Do not forget him, but the dawn, Aya, your dear bride remind you always, and when the day is
over, give him to the watchman of the night to keep him from harm. Then Ninsun, the mother of
Gilgamesh extinguished the incense, and called to Enkidu with this prayer: 'Strong Enkidu, you are not
the child of my body, but I will receive you as my adopted son. You are my other child, like the [unchosen
harem brat] foundlings they bring to the temple. Serve Gilgamesh as a foundling serves the temple and the priestess who reared him. In the presence of these women, these votaries [avowed monks/nuns] and these [sacred•showing, people who reveal the sacred] I declare it. Then she placed the expensive sacrificial amulet as a pledge around his neck, and said to him, 'I entrust my son to you. Bring him back to me safely.' 

76 [Two pages later, we read] "They gazed at the mountain of cedars, the dwelling-place of the gods and throne of Ishtar." [12 pages later, we read] "They killed Humbaba who guarded the Cedar Mountains"

Menander, c. 312BC, The Girl from Samos, 418
"Chrysis: He told me to get the house ready for the wedding, and then, when I was up to my eyes in it, he burst in like a maniac and locked me out of the house. Nikeratos: He is out of his mind. The Black Sea isn't a healthy place. Come along and see my wife." [the underlined is the sort of palimpsest that George Orwell talks about. Most are not so obvious.]

Juvenal, Satire 14
"Wherever there's hope of profit... our merchant fleet will venture, They will sail beyond Crete or Rhodes and past the Moroccan coastline, leaving Gibraltar behind them, till they hear the sun sink hissing in Ocean's western streams. It's a fine return for such labors to sail back home in triumph, purse full, moneybags bursting, with tales to tell of the wonders you encountered en route, not the least of which were those husky young mermen [Tip: taint seamen-ship with homosexuality] But the man who loads his boat with freight to the gunwales [top edge], leaving only a single board above water, is in need of a keeper. He may not gibber and tear his clothes — yet. Think what spurs him to face all those hardships and perils: Silver stamped out in tiny roundels, with portraits and writing! [palimpsest] Storm-clouds and thunder threaten. 'Come on, cast off!' cries the trader who's bought a load of grain or pepper. 'This overcast sky, the gathering blackness is nothing to worry about. It is just summer lightning. Poor devil, before the night is ended, he found himself in the water, waves surging over him. His money-belt clenched in his teeth, or by one hand, his vessel a total write-off. [Next a better idea than going into sea trade.] Yesterday all the gold-dust washed down in the river-gravel of Spain or Lydia wouldn't have satisfied his ambitions. But now he must be content with a rag round his chilly loins, and a crust of bread. This while he begs for copper coins, showing a picture of the storm that shipwrecked him." [visual is visceral, make your stories visual.]

From Juvenal c. 120AD
"Storm-clouds and thunder threaten. 'Come on, cast off!' cries the merchant who just bought a load of grain or pepper. 'It's an overcast sky, this gathering blackness is nothing to worry about - Just summer lightning. Poor devil, before the night is over, he may find himself in the water, waves surging over him, his money-belt clenched in his teeth, or held by one free hand, his vessel a total loss. Yesterday all the gold-dust washed down in the river-gravel of Spain or Turkey wouldn't have satisfied his ambitions [These places are probably gold-hiding disinformation]: but now he must be contented with a rag round his chilly loins and a crust of bread, while he begs for copper coins, showing a picture of the storm that shipwrecked him."

reverify with Juvenal

Juvenal, Satire 12
This was just the fate that befell My friend Catullus. [Who tried his hand at international trade] The hold was half-seas under, Great waves pounded the vessel from both sides, The mast yawed as she rolled, The grizzled old captain's expertise didn't help,
So he resolved to jettison cargo  
**and blow** with the winds,  
thus imitating the beaver,  
That castrates itself when cornered,  
sacrificing its balls for freedom:  
such a valuable drug it knows  
is secreted, by those balls  
[a product placement for “beaver balls”?]  
‘*All my goods overboard,*’ Catullus yelled,  
willing to throw out even his rarest possessions  
a purple robe, fine enough for any Maecenas, [Meccans?]  
[another product placement. Why jettison clothing?]  
And other fabrics made from that natural honey-golden  
Wool that’s only found on the sheep of the Guadalquivir [River]:  
A product of rich herbage, the Spanish climate, some special  
Property in the water. Out went his silverware, too,  
Wrought salvers, three-gallon wine-bowls designed to satisfy  
The thirst of a drunken Centaur - or Senator's wife;  
[more product placements]  
Baskets, thousands of dishes,  
chased goblets out of which  
Philip the Crafty [:] drank  
Who brought cities cashing down  
Where in the world would you find anyone else  
with the courage to save his skin, not his silver,  
to set life above property?  
Some are blind with greed that they live for their fortunes  
Rather than making their fortunes enhance their lives.  
[The parasite is usually the main voice saying work to live and that it is wrong to live to work.]  

**Cato the Censor (234 - 149 BC), On Agriculture**  
"1. It is true that it would sometimes be better to seek a fortune in trade if it were not so subject to risk, or again, to lend money at interest, were it an honorable profession. But our forefathers held this belief and enacted it into law, that while a thief was compelled to repay double, one who loaned at interest had to repay fourfold. From this one may judge how much worse than a common thief they thought the fellow citizen who lent at interest.  
2. And when they were trying to praise a good man, they called him a good farmer and good tiller of the soil, and the one who received this complement was considered to have received the highest praise.  
3. Now I esteem the merchant as active and keen to make money, but, as I have said before, exposed to risk and absolute ruin."

**Seneca, Phaedra, 1161**  
"Let the wrath of the ocean's angry god fall on me  
Let all the sea monsters come against me  
Let all ever born afar in the deep folds of Tethys,  
all that Oceanus bears in the farthest tides  
of his wild waters come against me."  
[Gr. Tethys=the goddess of the sea, daughter of Uranus=heaven and Gaia=earth. Gr. Okeanos = the great stream of water encircling the old world]  

**Euripides Bacchae 901**  
"Blessed is he who escapes a storm at sea,  
Who makes it home to his own harbor."
Blessed is he who emerges from an affliction [disease]
In various ways, one man outraces another
in the race for wealth and power."

Seneca, Thyestes 612-21
"when the winds lay down their force,
And the sea lies calmer than a lake,
The ships that feared to cross the deep
Spread their bright sails on every side,
Boats dance upon a level floor
So clear, the eye can count the fishes
Swimming beneath the waters, where
Recently the fury of the storm
Had lashed the ring Islands/ outposts with waves,
and trembled under their shock."

Seneca, On the Tranquility of the mind 11
"A great many men on the point of taking to the sea give no thought to storms."

Seneca, On the Shortness of life
"7. It is as if you thought that a man had made a lengthy voyage if he had been caught by a terrible storm just after leaving the port and, blown this way and that by different winds raging from every quarter [direction], had been driven in circles over the same waters. It was a lot of buffeting he had, not a long voyage."

Seneca, On the Shortness of life
"18. After enduring the buffeting of the sea more than your years deserve, find shelter at last in a peaceful harbor. Reflect on the number of waves you have met, the number of storms you have endured..."

Euripides, Trojan Women 684
"Never in my life have I set foot on a ship myself. But the pictures I have seen, and the stories I have heard have taught me. If sailors face a storm that is not too big, they eagerly join together to the task of saving themselves from peril. One man takes the helm, another looks to the sails, another bails the sea water out. But if the waves are too high, or the storm too fierce, they give in to fate and submit to the mercy of the running seas."

Aeschylus, Persians 60
"Sailors who trust in timber"

Euripides, Iphigenia in Tauris, 756
"If we were wrecked by a storm, torn by a reef,
If we were sunk and everything went down"

Aeschylus, Persians 102
"the storm wind, howling shrill,
Whips the sea's broad channels white"

Aeschylus Persians 1002:
"Alas, the men who perished
In our three-banked galleys"
[Triremes had 3 levels of rowers and were unstable as a result]
Aeschylus, Suppliants 135
"Our oars have brought us thus far
with the help of a fair wind.
And the ships hull, sewn and waxed
still keeps the seawater out
No storm has hurt us, and I am thankful."

Aeschylus, Suppliants 165
"From a wind that blows in anger a storm will follow"

Aeschylus, Suppliants, 867
"Over the choppy sea, driven by Syrian gales
onto the sandbars by Sarpedon's tomb"

Aeschylus, Suppliants 470
"I see overwhelming troubles everywhere. Disasters press upon me like a flooded river. Here I am
launched upon a deep and dangerous sea. Where ruin lurks and no safe harbor is in sight."

Aeschylus, libation bearers 813
"Our ship has arrived! And it is my wealth that swells her holds - those I love are home and free from
death."

Aeschylus, libation bearers 572-578 or 584-92
"The earth breads countless dangers and sensible people fear the bitter savage beasts swarming in the
turbulent seas… Remember the storm and wrath of the whirlwind." 

Aeschylus, Prometheus: 746
"a stormy sea of agony and ruin."

Aeschylus, Prometheus: 726
"Where the rocky cape Salmydessus fronts the sea,
A enemy to sailors, stepmother to ships."

Euripides, Helen 773
"How long have you been wandering battered on the waves of the sea?"

Euripides, Helen 1391
"take with you the funeral offerings to the sea"

Euripides Hippolytus 824
"I am like a swimmer that falls into the great sea:
Unable to swim across the towering waves before me."

Ben Hur film
Recall the scene where the slaves were chained to their ship.

Euripides, Medea, c. 420BC, 363
"How wild with dread and danger is the sea
where the gods set your course!"

Hesiod, Theogony 131
[The Earth] "also bore the fruitless depths with its raging swells. Ocean, without sweet union of love. But
afterwards she mated with Heaven and bore the deep-swirling Ocean."
Life of Homer, pseudo-Herodotus, epigram 18
"Homer: Hunters of deep sea prey, have we caught anything?"
"Fishermen: All we caught we left behind, and all that we did not catch we carry home."
"Homer: It is because your parents had neither good lands or sufficient sheep."

Euripides, Medea, 433
"You sailed away from your father's home, with a heart on fire you threaded the Rocky Jaws of the eastern sea."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.220
"why does nature feed and breed this fearsome brood of wild beasts, a menace to the human race by land and sea? Why do the changing seasons bring epidemics in their train? Why does untimely death roam everywhere? The human infant, like a shipwrecked sailor cast ashore by the cruel waves, lies naked on the ground, speechless, lacking all aids to life, when nature has first tossed him with pangs of labor from his mother womb upon the shores of the sunlit world. He fills the air with his piteous wailing, and quite rightly, considering what evils life holds in store for him."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 2.551:
"Consider, when some great flotilla has been wrecked, how the mighty deep scatters floating wreckage — Oars, mast, boom, prow, ribs, rowing benches. And how keels are seen adrift off the shores of every land. It shall be a warning to mortals that they shun the stealth, violence and cunning of the treacherous sea and put no faith in any season in the false alluring laughter [shine] of that still and smooth surface."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.30
"The scaly, fire-eyed serpent still guarding the lustrous golden apples of the Hesperides, hugging the tree-trunk with huge coils, by the forbidding Atlantic shore, where none of us ever goes nor even the natives venture. And the other monsters of this sort... Even today, the world swarms with [dangerous] wild beasts, enough and to spare — a throb of terror lurking in thickets, on mountain sides or in the depths of forests. But we usually have the power to avoid these places. However, if our breasts [hearts] are not cleansed [by making sacrifices of overpriced Mideast incense to the gods], then indeed what perils and battles we must get mixed up in, whether we like it or not."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 4.169
"Often when the weather has been brilliant, it becomes gloomy and overcast with amazing suddenness. Sometimes it seems that all darkness of the Underworld has flowed out into the spacious vaults of heaven: And so grim a night of storm gathers aloft, that the black face of fear itself seemed to lour down. [lour in one sense it is an alternate spelling of lower, but perhaps said with a heavy southern US twang. In another, it means to scowl, or to look down with anger, threat and menace."

On the Nature of the universe is perhaps the greatest surviving ancient work related to science. And this heavy handed tract appears twice. So it seems to be important to someone. Perhaps it was the same people saying that the Atlantic was full of shoals. This to explain why anyone who sailed through the Pillagers of Hercules at the dangerous Mer Cadiz Sphinx was never heard from again.

Seneca's Octavia 60s AD, 346-357
"The crew obeyed their orders
All made haste to leave the safety of the harbor
The splash of oars sang on the waves
The ship sped out to sea, where it suddenly went down
Timbers falling apart splitting, filling with water and sinking
Shouts rise up to the heavens, despairing cries of weeping women
The specter of terrible death meets every eye
Which every man for himself seeks to escape
Some on the wrecked ship's planks clinging, naked, battling against the waves. Some make shift to swim to the nearest shore. many are doomed to drown."

**Bede c. 700AD, History of the English people 1.17**

"Violent storms rose that turned day into night with their black clouds. The sails were torn to shreds by the gale, the skill of the sailors was overwhelmed, and the safety of the ship depended on prayer rather than on seamanship. Germanus, their bishop and leader, spent and exhausted had fallen asleep [because he was a Brother well used to the sea, from his time in the star shipping enterprise]. And then the storm reached a new intensity of violence, as though relieved of its opponent, and seemed about to overwhelm the vessel in the surging waves. At this juncture, Lupus and his companions woke their leader, and anxiously begged him to oppose the fury of the elements. More resolute than them in the face of imminent disaster, he called upon Christ and cast a few drops of holy water on the waves in the Name of the Sacred Trinity, encouraging his companions and directing them all to join him in prayer. God heard their cry and their adversaries were put to flight; the storm was stilled, the wind veered round to help them on their course and, after a swift and peaceful passage, they arrived safely at their destination."

**Marco Polo, Ch. 8  p. 300**

[Remember how the Brothers were trying to steer all the explorers to Japan with stories of gold? Well here they were also trying to discourage ships going around Africa.] "Ships cannot sail to the other islands that lie farther south, beyond Madagascar and Zanzibar, because the current sets so strong towards the south that they would have little chance of returning. Therefore they do not venture to go. You may note that ships coming from Maabar to this island make the voyage in twenty days, whereas the return trip takes all of three months; and this is due to the continual southward direction of the current. It flows in the same direction all the time - southward, ever southward. These more southerly islands, which men do not willingly visit because of this southward drift, are very numerous, and it is said that they are inhabited by griffins, which appear at certain times of the year. But you must know, they aren't as men in our country think they are, or as we portray them — half bird, half lion. According to the report of those who have seen them, it is untrue that they are a blend of bird and cat; but I assure you that these men, the actual eye-witnesses, report that in build they are just like eagles but of the most colossal size. Let me tell you first what these eye-witnesses report and then what I have seen myself. They report that they are so huge and bulky that one of them can pounce on an elephant and carry it up to a great height in the air. Then it lets go, so that the elephant drops to earth and is smashed to pulp, whereupon the gryphon bird perches on the carcass and dines. They add that they have a wing-span of 30 paces and their wing-feathers are 12 paces long and of the thickness proportionate to their length. What I have seen myself I will tell you elsewhere, since that fits in better with the plan of the book."

**Marco Polo, Ch. 7  p. 290**

"From Malabar [Kerala], and from a neighboring province called Gujarat [The Indian coast nearest Pakistan], more than 100 ships cruise out every year as corsairs [pirates], seizing other ships sand robbing the merchants. For they are pirates on a big scale. ... Most of the villainous pirate ships scatter here an there in quest of merchant ships. But sometimes their evil-doing is more concerted. For they sometimes cruise in a line, that is to say at distances of about 5 miles apart. In this way, 20 ships can cover 100 miles of sea. And as soon as they catch sight of a merchant ship, one signals to the others by means of beacons, so that not a ship can pass through this sea undetected. But the merchants, who are quite familiar with the habits of these villainous pirates and know that they are sure to encounter them, go so well armed and equipped that they are not afraid to face them after they have been detected. They defend themselves stoutly and inflict great damage on their attackers. But of course it is inevitable that one should be captured now and then. ... When they capture merchants, they make them drink... sea-water, so that they vomit up all the contents of their stomachs. Then the pirates collect all that they have cast up, and rummage through it, to see if it contains any pearls or precious stones [or gold]. For the pirates say that wen the merchants are
captured, the swallow their pearls and other gems to prevent their discovery. That is why they do not scruple to treat them to this drink." [This is also why our parasite incinerated the bodies in its Nazi death camps.]

**Marco Polo, Ch. 6  p. 258**

"Andaman is a very big island. … The island lies in a sea so turbulent and so deep that ships cannot anchor their or sail away from it. — This because it sweeps them into a gulf from which they can never escape. The sea there is so tempestuous that it is continually eating away the land, scooping out trees at the root and toppling them over — and afterwards sweeping them into this gulf. It is a true marvel how many trees are driven into the gulf without ever coming out again. Hence it happens that ships that enter the gulf are jammed in such a mass of these trees that they cannot move from the spot and so are stuck there for ever."

**Marco Polo**

[Near Hormuz] "In summer, they do not stay in the cities, or they would all die of the heat; but instead, they go out to their gardens, where there are rivers and sheets of water. … It is a fact, that several times in the summer there comes a wind from the direction of the sandy wastes that lie around this plain, a wind so overpoweringly hot that it would be deadly if it did not happen that, as soon as men are aware of its approach they plunge neck-deep into the water and so escape the heat. … [One time, an invading army was camped] in a wooded area not far from Hormuz. The next morning, when they were on the point of setting out, the hot wind came down on them and suffocated them all, so that not one survived to carry back the news to their lord. The men of Hormuz, hearing of this, went out to bury the corpses, so that they should not infect the air. When they gripped them by the arms to drag them to the graves, they were so parched by the tremendous heat that they arms came loose from the trunk, so that there was nothing for it but to dig the graves beside the corpses and heave them in."

**Marco Polo, Ch. 6  p. 248**

"The islands also produce pepper as white as snow and in great abundance, besides black pepper. Marvelous indeed is the value of the gold and other rarities to be found in these islands. But they are so far away that the voyage is distressingly difficult. When ships from Zaiton or Kinsai [both near Shanghai] come to these islands, they reap a great profit and a rich return. I must tell you, however, that it takes a full year to complete the voyage. This because you set out in winter and return in summer. Only two winds blow on these seas, one that blows them out in the winter and one that blows them back in the summer. You must also understand that it is a long, long voyage from this country to India. And when I say that this sea is called the China Sea, I should explain that it is really the [rough] ocean. … From now on I will tell you no more of this country or these islands, because they are [just] so out-of-the-way and because [even] we have never been there. Let me add only that [they are so incredibly remote that even] the Great Khan has has no authority over them and they render no tribute or other acknowledgement."

**Marco Polo, Ch. 6  p. 242**

"In many places, islands have been so washed away by the force of the sea that the harbors are not deep enough to to take larger ships, so they are [now] built with a shallower draught. They are propelled by… oars, and each oar is manned by 4 men. These ships are tended by a couple smaller craft, manned by 60, 80 or 100 seamen. These also carry substantial cargoes, some of them fully 1,000 baskets of pepper. These are propelled by oars and often serve to tow the bigger vessels with ropes, not only when they are being rowed, but also when they are under sail, so long, that is as the wind is more or less blowing from the side. This because the smaller craft travel in front of the larger craft and help it along by means of tow-ropes. When they are running with the wind, however, this would not work, as the larger craft would take the wind from the sails of the smaller and so get ahead of them.

The big ships also take with them as many as 10 small boats, lashed to their sides outboard for use in anchoring and catching fish and serving their other needs: These service boats also carrying [still smaller] boats [of their own].
When a ship needs refitting and repair — that is after [only] a year of service, the do as follows: They nail on another layer of planks all round, over the top of the original two [layers] so that now there are 3 layers. Then they caulk her afresh. This process is repeated annually until there are 6 layers. After this time, the boat is rejected as no longer sea worthy except near the coast."

Marco Polo (d. 1324), Divisament Dou Monde Ch. 7
"Other men sleep on the highways [along the spice route]. It is a proof of the excellent justice kept by the king that when a traveller wishes to sleep at night and has a sack of pearls or other va... he will put the sack under his head and sleep where he is. Thus no one ever loses anything by theft or otherwise. If there is a loss, he receives prompt compensation, so long as he had been sleeping on the highway. But not if he had been sleeping far away from it. In that case, the presumption is against him. For the authorities will ask: "Why were you sleeping away from the highway, if you didn't have some dishonest intention?" Accordingly he is punished, and his loss will not be made good." [This is Brotherly disinformation. Here they were struggling to make it easier to rob and murder the outsiders along the silk route.]

Marco Polo, prologue
"So [Miccolo, Maffeo and Marco Polo] set out on their journey riding in winter and summer until they came to the Great Kahn... What they saw on the way will not be mentioned here, because we will recount it to you later in our book, all in due order. Here you need only know that they were hard put to complete their journey in three and a half years, because of snow and rain and flooded rivers and the violent gales in the countries through with they had to pass. And because they could not ride in winter as well as in summer. And I assure you for a fact that, when the Great Kahn knew that [the Polos] were coming, he sent his men fully 40 days journey to meet them..."

Marco Polo, prologue
"When the ships were ready, the three [Polos]... left the Great Kahn and set sail on the ships with a very large company. And the Kahn supplied them with provisions for 2 years. ... They put to sea and sailed fully 3 months till they came to an island lying towards the south named Java. ... they left the island and I swear that they sailed over the Indian Ocean for fully 18 months before reaching their destination... Now let me tell you the simple truth. When they embarked, they numbered fully 600 souls, not counting the seamen. Of this number every one died on the voyage, except for only 18."

Marco Polo, Ch.3, p. 158
"There are also in the city of Khan-balik... about 5,000 [Brotherly] astrologers and soothsayers for whom the Great Khan makes a yearly provision of food and clothing as he does for the poor. ... If anyone proposes to embark upon some important enterprise or to travel somewhere on a trading venture or on other business, or has in mind some other venture whose outcome he would like to know, he will consult the astrologers, telling them the year, month, hour and minute of his birth. ... So, when anyone asks an astrologer or soothsayer how his proposed venture will turn out... the soothsayer...will predict in due sequence all that is to happen to him on his travels and what fortune, good or bad, will attend to his undertaking. Likewise, the inquirer may be warned, if he is a merchant, that the planet then ascending will be hostile to his venture, so that he should wait for the ascendency of one more favorable. This or the constellation directly facing the gate by which he is planning to leave the city will be adverse to the one under which he was born, so that he should leave by another gate or wait till the constellation has moved past; or that in such a place and on such a date, he will encounter robbers, in another he will assailed by rain and storm, in another his horse will break a leg, here his dealings will cause him to lose money, there it will bring in a profit. So the soothsayer will foretell the vicissitudes of his journey, propitious or disastrous, according to the sequence of favorable or unfavorable constellations."

Epictetus, CLXXXVI
"Choose the captain, the crew, the day, the opportunity. Then comes a sudden storm. What does it matter to me? My part is finished. The matter is in the hands of another, the ship's captain. The ship is
sinking. What then have I to do? I do the only thing that remains to me, to be drowned without fear, without crying, without scolding the gods."

**Euripides, Iphigenia in Tauris, 881**

"Could you outrun them when they follow you?  
Escape them on a remote wooded trail?  
Or would dashing through the breakers be the way?  
Would you be safer trusting a trail or a ship?  
I see you getting lost on land, risking a thousand deaths.  
The countryside is full of savage men. The ship is better,  
Even considering that sharp cleft between the Clashing Rocks. Yes, risk the sea. You challenged it, you came through it.  
Having once met it and mastered it, you can again.  
Let your oars fly. Yes, risk the sea, take the ship  
Though who can tell if the Gods or men  
will steer you through the waves to a safe landing,  
or if Fate will grant Greece the blessing of your return."

**Euripides, Iphigenia in Tauris 10-17**

"Where Agamemnon's fleet, his thousand ships from Hellas  
Waited to exact revenge from Troy  
For the wrong done to Menelaus through the loss of Helen.  
But a storm came up and than another storm  
And neither sea nor wind would favor Agamemnon.  
So he asked Calchas, the fortune teller to consult the flame."

[Sometimes the propaganda is densely intertwined. Here we have propaganda reinforcing the idea that Helen is one woman, then next, we have dangerous seas propaganda, then we have fortune teller propaganda.]

In Iphigenia in Tauris, by Euripides we see two lines that reinforce the idea of gods personified as people (1315 & 1360). What a back door this installs and I would guess that it is pretty obvious to the host society because we only see it in really primitive host societies:

"They've stolen Artemis, the ocean ceremony was a trick"  
"What kind of men are you, stealing our Priestess and our Goddess?"

**Euripides, Iphigenia in Tauris, 392-433**

2nd maiden  
"O Clashing Rocks, under whose shadow the dark threat waits  
Though Io fled through this cleft safely disguised as a cow  
Persuaded by the sharp stinging of the gadfly,  
Fled beyond Europe's land and Europe's sea  
Safely away but homesick, away from home and kin.  
Into the alien wilderness of Asia,  
What sort of men would leave the holy streams of Dirce,  
Or the green reeds in Eurotas [Europe?] to explore a bitter shore,  
To dare these ominous rocks where the seas meet in fog  
Where Artemis, among her colonnades demands sacrifice  
Receiving human blood upon her temple altar  
[Artemis = Diana, Astarte, selene, the moon, the agenda of the parasite]

4th maiden  
Why have they urged the ships rowers  
To beat the grasping sea with great strokes  
and to dash with rivalry [into] the rushing wind?"
Was it to sweep the shores for,
The world's treasures and the trophies?
To vie in bringing home riches,
So that each could build his home
That shimmering hope is timeless
And beckons many men to their undoing.
Ever insatiable, they sail the seas
Looking for new towns to fill their ships with spoils.
But some men never find prosperity, for all their voyages,
While others find it with no voyages at all.

3rd Maiden
How have they passed the peril of the Rocks that Clash
And of the coast of Phineus heavy with broken waves?
I wonder if they sailed across that stretch of Sea
where mariners Boast of having seen,
the Ocean's fifty Daughters under the windowed waves,
Hand in hand dancing circling round and singing.

4th maiden
I wonder if they steered safely through that other stretch of sea.
Where the south wind eases and the southwest wind delights a sail
and where the isles are white with birds that cover them."

Aeschylus Persians 558
"Seamen and landsmen both put their trust in hulks with canvas wings and sea-blue eyes. And ships carried them from from home, and ships at last destroyed them. Ships beaked with death and handled by Ionians"

Euripides The Heracleidae (427-33)
"O children, it's like we have sailed through a hurricane, and almost reached shore: Only to have the winds change and blow us back out to sea. We find ourselves forced out of the harbor in the same way, although we though we were safe in the port. Oh God! How terrible to have a hope that charms and cheats you thus."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 5.1226
"Picture a storm at sea, the wind blasting and scouring the water with hurricane force, and the commander of the fleet with all his mighty legions and battle elephants. How he begs the peace of the gods offering vows. How fervently he prays in his terror that the winds, too, may be at peace and favoring breezes blow. But for all his prayers, the storm does not relax its grip, and all too often he is dashed upon the reefs of death. So irresistibly is human power ground to dust by some unseen force, which seems to mock the majestic rods and ruthless axes of authority and trample on them as a joke." [This seems a reference to Hannibal and the legend of the 37 elephants that his army supposedly drove over the Alps. the rods and axes were the fasces, the Roman symbol of government power. A fascist is someone who wants to reinstate the Roman police state, an city/empire of a few billionaire front-man oligarchs and 99.9% pleb.]

Hesiod, Theogony 104
"Hello, fellow children of Zeus. Lets sing a lovely song and celebrate the holy race of the immortal gods. Those born of Earth, starry sky, gloomy Night, and those born of the briny Sea. Tell us the origin of the first gods, the Earth, the rivers, and the endless sea, with its raging swell, and the gleaming stars, and the wide heaven above, and the gods who were born of them, givers of good things, and how they divided their wealth, and how they shared their honors amongst themselves, and also how..." [Here is an ancient Greek creation myth, and right in the middle of it we find two bits of Arab propaganda. 1) That the ocean and huge and full of rage and should be avoided. And 2) That people are supposed to share their wealth
and honors like under confiscatory communism. The parasite likes this sort of system because increasing the money flowing through the corrupt group effort also increases the amount of money to steal.

Here it is worth pointing out that the Greek suffix -CRACY also means mixing bowl. The constantly ex-migrating, invading, infiltrating Arabs learned long ago that it is relatively easy for a bunch of them to crash a party and help themselves to a share of the feast. It is certainly a lot easier than showing up, one-at-a-time at people's house. So the number one proponent of big government has always been the parasite.]

**Euripides Helen 1065**

"in Hellas/Greece it is not allowed to bury on land those who have died at sea." [It is easy to imagine that this was a horrible fate for the Greeks. The Brothers as usual probably steered Greek religious beliefs into the foolish idea that there was an afterlife. From here, it was a horror to spend all eternity separated from your kinsmen in the family burial place. What a great way to keep the Greeks from sailing the seas and competing with their trade monopoly.]

**Euripides Helen 1239**

**Helen:** "I want your permission to bury my dead lord.

**Theoclymenus:** How? Are there graves for the lost? Would you bury a shadow?

**Helen:** There is a Hellenic/Greek custom for those who die at sea.

**Theoclymenus:** What is it? Pelops' people are knowing in such things.

**Helen:** To hold a burial ceremony in empty robes.

[Robes were more like dress jackets. They were imported and very expensive]

**Theoclymenus:** Then do it. Raise a mound on my land where you wish.

**Helen:** It is not this way we bury our drowned mariners.

**Theoclymenus:** How then, I can't keep up with [new] Greek customs.

**Helen:** We believe that the dead should be given to the sea...

**Theoclymenus:** Tell me, how do you bury those who have been drowned at sea?

**Helen:** As lavishly as a man's substance allows." [A suit of armor is mentioned, and a sacrificial bull or horse. These were dumped into the ocean. They were to be carried on a 'fast-running Phoenician' ship, with oars'.]

**Aeschylus - libation bearers 645:**

**Orestes:** "Night falls and travelers cast their anchors at an inn where every stranger feels at home. Have some one of authority in the house come out, the lady of the place, or more appropriately, its lord, for then no delicacy in speaking that blurs the spoken word. A man takes courage and speaks out to another man, and makes whatever he means crystal clear.

**Clytaemestra:** Friends, tell me what you would like and it is yours. We have all the comforts that go along with a house like ours. Hot baths, and beds to delight your tired bodies — and the eyes of Justice look on everything we do. And if you come for higher affairs, affairs of state [rather than visiting or trade], that is the men's concern and I will tell them of it."
Euripides, Trojan Women 101
"Sail with the currents,
sail with the wind of fate.
Do not run your ship of life
straight into the billows of disaster."

Aeschylus, Agamemnon II, (189-203):
"Foul sailing weather that emptied their food reserves, when he was on the coast facing Chalcis at Aulis, the place where the waves strike from both directions. [The large island of Euboea northeast of Athens is separated from the mainland by a long narrow channel that looks about 5 km wide here.] The winds came from the Strymon [a river near Thessaloniki] bringing unwelcome idleness. Hunger and bad anchorage made men wander about merciless to ship and their bonds, making delay longer and longer and painfully wearing the bloom off the Argives [Greeks], .... another remedy for the bitter storm."

GREAT
Aeschylus c. 458BC, Agamemnon (647-673):
"Storms swept the Greeks, and not without the anger of the gods! Those age-old enemies, fire and water, sealed a pact and blasted ruin upon the Greek forces. At night, the sea began to rise into deadly waves. The violent Thracian [the area bound by Istanbul, Thessaloniki and the Danube, the main path out of the Mideast] storm winds rammed ship into ship, goring and splitting our vessels, shattering them. When the sun came up to light the skies, I saw a sea with a great bloom of corpses... Greeks, the best of a generation scattered through the wreckage."

But not our ship, we were untouched. Someone hid us away or excused us. [It could have been] no mortal — a god, death grip on the tiller, or lady luck herself, perched on the helm, she pulled us through and she saved us. Aye, we weren't destroyed in the heavy surf, and didn't shipwreck on some rocky coast. And once we cleared that sea-hell, in the light of day, we saw and digested the sad fate of the fleet, punished, beaten to tiny pieces by that storm, and we no longer trusted our own luck" [in a boat on the perilous seas].

From Hesiod Works and Days (617-694) c.700BC
"Does the desire to go to sea now have hold of you, unpleasant as it is? When the Pleiades, running from Orion's rude strength, are plunging into the misty sea, [when two star constellations are setting] then gales of all sorts will rage.

At this time, do not keep ships on the wine-faced sea, but farm the earth diligently, as I advise you. Pull you ship onto land and pack it with stones all round to withstand the fury of the wet-blowing winds, Take out the plug so that heaven's rains do not cause rot. [Boats with plugs are real easy to sabotage] Lay away all the rigging under lock in your house [A favorite thing for Mideast thieves to steal it seems], tidily stowing the wings [sails] of the seagoing vessel; hand the well-crafted steering-oar up in the smoke house waiting till the time for sailing comes again. [2nd mention of this. It probably makes the oars brittle]

When the season comes, drag your swift ship to the sea, and in it arrange your cargo fittingly so that you may bring home profit when your return: just as my forefather and yours, foolish Perses, used to sail in his ship because he didn't have a decent occupation. And one day he came to this very place, making the long crossing over a great stretch of sea. He left Aeolian Cyme [Gr cyme=wave, renamed Smyrna] and fled — not from riches, and substance, but from wretched poverty, which Zeus dispenses to men. And he settled near Helicon [Hell•icon] in a miserable village, Ascra, bad in winter, foul in summer, good at no time.

Now Perses, did his tasks in season, and above all else, this applies to seafaring. Give complements to small ships, but put your freight in a big one. Bigger will be the cargo, and bigger the added profit, provided that the winds withhold their ill blasts. [Translation: you will make much more in a big ship, but it is risky — you might loose everything. Secondary translation: The Brothers go after the biggest ships first.]

Some want to escape debt and joyless hunger by turning their dim-witted hopes to trade. Let me
show you the greatness of the roaring sea -- Though I have no skill in sea-faring, nor ships. For I have never yet sailed by ship over the wide sea, but only to Euboea from Aulis [Aulis was in Euboea] where the Achaeans once stayed through much storm, when they had gathered a great host from divine Hellas for for Troy the land of fair women. Then I crossed over to Chalcis...That is my experience of dowelled ships...

Fifty days after the solstice, when summer is ending, that is the right time for men go sailing [you will be safe then, but you won't go far]. Then is when you are not likely to wreck your ship, nor will the sea kill the crew — unless Poseidon the earth-shaker or Zeus king of the immortals decides to destroy you. ... At that time, the breezes are steady and the sea harmless. Then trust in the winds without care, and drag your swift ship down to the sea and put all the freight on board. But make all haste so you can return straight home again. You don't want to have to wait until the time of the new wine and autumn rain. Notus' fierce gales, and Zeus' heavy Autumn rains stir up the sea and make the ocean depths quite dangerous.

Another time for men to go sailing is in the spring. As soon as the fig leaves are the size of a crow's footprint [get it wink wink?], the sea becomes passable. I do not recommend it, for it is not to my heart's liking. It is sailing is on stolen time, and you will hardly avoid mishap. Yet in their folly, men do even this — Because wealth means life to poor men, so these men value money more than life itself. But it is a fearful thing to die among the waves. I suggest you bear all this in mind...

And do not put all your wealth in a ship's holds, but leave the greater part [behind] and ship the lesser [part]. For it is bad business to meet with disaster among the waves of the sea. It is as bad as if you put too great a load on your wagon and break the axle, and your goods are spoiled. Due measure and proportion are best in all things."

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 6.423

"It is easy to understand what force flings down into the sea those water-spouts the Greeks presteres [tornadoes] or 'scorchers'. It sometimes happens that a sort of pillar descends into the sea as though let down from the sky. Around it, the waters boil, lashed by madly blowing blasts, causing woe to any ship that is embroiled in this storm.

This is sometimes brought about when a trapped wind fails to burst the cloud it is trying to burst, but forces it downwards. So it sags down like a pillar lowered into the sea out of the sky — gradually, like something pushed from above by a fist at the end of an out-thrust arm and so protruding down into the waves. When the wind has burst this bulge, out it rushes into the sea and creates a bewildered boiling among the waves. In fact, the cloud, with its elastic structure, is forced down by a spiraling whirlwind, which descends with it. As soon as its seething bulk has been pushed down to sea level, the wind is suddenly let loose into the water and stirs up all the sea, making it bubble and boil with a terrific roar.

It sometimes happens also that a whirling column of wind wraps itself in clouds... and mimics a prester let down out of the sky.

When a waterspout drops on dry land and there explodes, it disgorges a violent vortex of whirlwind and storm. But, since this seldom happens on land, and our view of it is often blocked by mountains, the sight is more frequently encountered in the sea's wide prospect under and open expanse of sky."

Aristotle 393.17

[Today, the Adriatic, or the Hadriatic Sea is east of Italy]

"Again, the sea which lies outside the inhabited world is called the Atlantic or Ocean, flowing around us. There is an opening to it, a narrow passage towards the West, at the so-called Pillars of Heracles. Here the [outer] Ocean flows into the inner sea, [The Mediterranean] as into a harbor. Then it gradually expands and spreads out, embracing great bays adjoining one another, here contracting into narrow straits, and there widening out again.

Right as one sails through the Pillars of Heracles [to the Atlantic] it is said to form two bay [harbors to get provisions]. These are called the Syrtes, Greater and Lesser. But, on the other side [the Mediterranean side] it does not make such bays, but forms three seas, the [first is the] Adriatic [Hadrianic that Hadrian supposedly crossed. Next is the] Gallic [French], and [then] the Sardinian. Next to these
comes the Sicilian sea, lying crosswise, and after it the Cretian. Continuing, we come to the Egyptian, Syrian and Pamphylian [South Turkish coast] seas in one direction, and the Aegean [shielding] and Myrtoan [L. myrtus and Gr. Murtos = death. The 'Dead sea'] in the other. Over the seas already mentioned extends the Pontus ['bridge' sea leading to the Black Sea], which is made up of several parts. The innermost portion is called Maeotis [the Sea of Azov, northeast of Crimea], while the outer portion in the direction of the Hellespont [Hellenes•pontus = Greek Bridge] is connected by a straight with the so-called Propontis [Sea of Marmara].

Towards the east [note how the southeast is called the east], the [outer] Ocean agains flows in and opens into the Indian [Gulf of Cambay] and Persian Gulfs, and shows how the Eyrthraean [Red] sea connects with all three. With its other branch it passes through a long narrow straight and then expands again, marking off the Hyrcanian [Ire•canian or Ire•anian, or Iranian] and Caspian seas. Beyond this it occupies the deeps beyond the Lake of Maeotis [The Volga river?]. Then beyond the Scythians and the land of the Celts it gradually confines the width of the habitable world, as it approaches the Gallic Gulf [North Sea] and the Pillars of Heracles already mentioned, outside which the Ocean flows around the earth.

Herodotus 4.42

"As for Libya [Africa], we know that it is washed on all sides by the sea except where it joins Asia, as was first demonstrated, so far as our knowledge goes, by the Egyptian pharaoh Necho, who, after calling off the construction of the canal between the Nile and the Arabian gulf [the Red Sea. *NOTE], sent out a fleet manned by a Phoenician crew [our guys] with orders to sail [a]round [Africa, east to west] and return to Egypt and the Mediterranean by way of the Pillars of Hercules [Straight of Gibraltar]. The Phoenicians sailed from the Red Sea into the southern ocean, and every autumn put in where they were on the Libyan coast, sowed a patch of ground, and waited for next year's harvest. Then, having got in their grain, they put to sea again, and after two full years rounded the Pillars of Hercules in the course of the third, and returned to Egypt. These men made a statement which I do not myself believe, though others may, to the effect that as they sailed on a westerly course round the southern end of Libya, they had the sun on their right - to northward of them. This is how Libya was first discovered to be surrounded by sea, and the next people to make a similar report were the Carthaginians... [who] were frightened by the duration and loneliness of the voyage and turned back."

Pliny

"It is madness [to attempt] to measure the world, and publish these [sea exploration] attempts."

Herodotus 3.116

"it cannot be disputed that tin and amber come to us from what one might called the ends of the earth."

[Translation: See, there is no cartel manipulating prices. Amber and tin are expensive because they come from the ends of the earth. The tin came from either northwest Spain or southwest Britain, both at the edge of Europe. The Amber came down the Amber route which ran through St. Petersburg, Tallinn, Riga, Kaliningrad, Gdansk, Wroclaw, Bruno, Vienna, Venice. This is because our parasite made sure that all the mines near the population centers have been eliminated.]

Herodotus 3.110

"When the Arabs go out to collect cassia [an expensive spice], they cover their bodies and faces, all but their eyes, with ox-hides and other skins. The plant grows in a shallow lake which, together with the ground round around it, is infested by winged creatures very much like bats. These screech alarmingly and are very aggressive. They have to be kept from attacking the man's eyes while they are cutting the cassia." [I wonder how many times the dialogue went like this: See, read this here. You can read can't you? See, the Cassia is expensive because it is from far away and dangerous to obtain.]

Herodotus 3.111

"The process of collecting cinnamon is still more remarkable. Where it comes from and what country produces it, they do not know. The best some of them can do is to make a fair guess that it grows
somewhere in the region where Dionysus was brought up. What they say is that the dry sticks, which we have learnt from the Phoenicians to call cinnamon, are brought by large birds. These carry them to their nests, made of mud, on high mountain precipices, which no man can reach. The method the Arabs have invented for obtaining them is to butcher livestock into very large pieces. These are left on he ground near the nests. They then retreat to a safe distance and the birds fly down and carry off the joints of meat to their nests. But the nests are not strong enough to bear the weight, so they break and fall to the ground. Then the men come along and pick up the cinnamon, which is subsequently exported to other countries. [And that is why the stuff is so darn expensive.]

From Seneca's Oedipus (116-124):
"Death takes away the men of Bacchus, Whom he led to the farthest Indies The men who boldly scoured the eastern plains And planted his banners where the world begins. They saw the Arabs in their lush cinnamon groves. [Lush Arabia? Also, cinnamon was from south east Asia] And Iraqis riders in treacherous retreat, dangerous to follow. [Arab archers on camels would fire backwards as they retreated into the desert. Basically they wanted to be followed because they then became stronger.] They marched to the shores of the ruby-Red Sea, [Not the blood-Red sea] Where Phoebus [Apollo, the bright one, the sun] rises to bring the daylight back. Darkening the naked Indians on whom his sunlight first falls."

Sophocles, Oedipus 28
"Look around you, see with your own eyes Our ship of state pitches wildly on a murderous sea, and cannot lift here head from the red waves of death…"

The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea, or rather the perilous Red Sea
"a scoundrel people who speak with two languages and ambush unsuspecting ships. Any survivors of the pirate attacks are invariably sold into slavery."

Epictetus (3, 13) c.120AD
"Caesar has given us a great peace, no longer are there wars and battles or brigandage or piracy. At all seasons we may travel by land or sea from the East to the West."

Machiavelli's discourses on Livy bk.1
"It has always been no less dangerous to discover new methods and institutions than to explore unknown oceans and lands."

Melville, Typee (1846)
"Six months at sea! Yes, reader, as I live, six months out of sight of land; cursing after the sperm whale beneath the scorching sun of the Line [equator], and tossed on the billows of the wide-rolling Pacific -- the sky above, the sea round, and nothing else! Weeks and weeks ago our fresh provisions were all exhausted. There is not a sweet potato left; not a single yam. Those glorious bunches of bananas which once decorated our stern and quarter-deck, have, alas, disappeared! and the delicious oranges which hung suspended from our tops and stays - they, too, are gone! Yes, they are all departed, and there is nothing left us but salt horse [salted beef] and sea-biscuit [hard dry bread].
   Oh! for a refreshing glimpse of one blade of grass - for a snuff at the fragrance of a handful of the loamy earth! Is there nothing fresh around us? Is there no green thing to be seen? Yes, the inside of our bulwarks is painted green; but what a vile and sickly hue it is, as if nothing bearing even the semblance of verdure could flourish this weary way from land. Even the bark that once clung to the wood we use for fuel has been gnawed off and devoured by the captain's pig; and so long ago, too, that pig himself has in
turn been devoured.

There is but one solitary tenant in the chicken -coop, once a gay and dapper young cock, bearing him so bravely among the coy hens. But look at him now; there he stands, moping all the day long on that everlasting one leg of his [a one legged old bird]. He turns with disgust from the moldy corn before him, and the brackish water in his little trough. He mourns no doubt his lost companions, literally snatched from him one by one, and never seen again. But his days of mourning will be few"

Melville, Moby Dick (1846):
"Now, in this history of his, Procopius mentions that, during the term of his prefecture at Constantinople, a great sea-monster was captured in the neighboring Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, after having destroyed vessels at intervals in those waters for a periods of more than fifty years. A fact thus set down in substantial history cannot easily be gainsaid [denied]. Nor is there any reason it should be. Of what precise species this sea-monster was, is not mentioned. But as he destroyed ships, as well as for other reasons, he must have been a whale; and I am strongly inclined to think a Sperm Whale."

Melville, White Jacket, Some chapters:
x. From Pockets to Pickpockets
xx. How they sleep in a Man-of-war [one eye open]
xxi. One Reason why Man-of-war's men are generally short-lived
xxv. The Dog-days off Cape Horn
xxxiii. A Flogging
xxxiv. Some of the evil Effects of Flogging
xxv. Flogging not lawful
xxxvi Flogging not necessary
liv. 'The People' are given Liberty [Sailors are not]
lxiv. Prayers at the Guns [praying for your life]
lxxiii. Night and Day Gambling in a Man-of-war
lxxv. 'Sink, Burn, and Destroy'
lxxx. The Chains
lxxvii The Hospital in a Man-of-war
lxxviii Dismal Times in the Mess
lxxix. How Man-of-war's men die at Sea
lxxx. How they bury a How Man-of-war's man at Sea
lxxii What remains of a Man-of-war's man after his Burial at Sea
lxxxv. The Dog-days off Cape Horn
lxxxi. How they bury a How Man-of-war's man at Sea
lxxxii What remains of a Man-of-war's man after his Burial at Sea
lxxxvii What remains of a Man-of-war's man after his Burial at Sea
lxxxvii What remains of a Man-of-war's man after his Burial at Sea
lxxxv. The great Massacre of the Beards
lxxxviii Flogging through the Fleet

Homer's Odyssey 15.415
"One day there came some Phoenicians, greedy knaves famed for their trading ships,
Bringing many knick-knacks in their black ships.
Then, a Phoenician woman appeared at my father's house
Tall, beautiful, and skilled at splendid needlework…"

Seneca's Phaedra 85-89
"O Crete [Arabia], great land, great master [admiral/ amir] of the wide seas [mar/ umar]
Whose ships in countless numbers reach all shores [of the world]
sailing across the sea - to Assyria [Arabia]
To every coast, wherever the Sea God [shipping Mafia]
Permits a [boat's] prow to cleave its way to land"

Euripides, Helen 1412
"Go then, get ready a Sidonian 50-oar galley, have master-rowers aboard, give it to her." [Sidon was in
Phoenicia/ Lebanon. Here we see a clear reference to a Mideast ferry, or boat charter business. Little doubt, they also did shipping]

**Euripides Helen 1529**

"Now as we come to your shipyards and arsenal
We haul down a first-rate Sidonian [Lebanese] ship
With 50 rowing benches to handle the oars.
And now our various duties are assigned.
One takes his place at the mast.
Another at the [rowing] bench, hands on his oar
Another took charge of the white sails,
The steersman sat at the tiller and the steering gear."

**Euripides, Iphigenia in Tauris, 1118-1136**

"Lady, a ship is here to take you home,
And in the rower's ears
Pan will be playing all his melodies,
Great mountains echoing with his pan-flute
And Apollo will strum his 7-string lyre
And sing profoundly to you about Athens
He shall sing to you of home and lead you there.
Oar after oar shall dip and carry you,
Lady, away from us,
Oar after Oar shall push the empty waves
Wider, wider, leaving us lonely here,
Leaving us here without you,
And forward over the unceasing bow
the sail shall run faster,
Ever refilling with the unspent wind."

**Dava Sobel, Longitude book**

"Long voyages waxed longer for lack of longitude, and the extra time at sea condemned sailors to the dread disease of scurvy. The oceangoing diet of the day, devoid of fresh fruits and vegetables, deprived them of vitamin C [somehow], and their bodies' connective tissue deteriorated as a result. Their blood vessels leaked, making the men look bruised all over, even in the absence of an injury. When they were injured, their wounds failed to heal. Their legs swelled. They suffered the pain of spontaneous hemorrhaging into their muscles and joints. Their gums bled, too, as their teeth loosened. They grasped for breath, struggled against debilitating weakness, and when the blood vessels around their brains ruptured, they died.

Beyond this potential for human suffering, the global ignorance of longitude wreaked economic havoc on the grandest scale. It confined oceangoing to a few narrow shipping lanes that promised safe passage. Forced to navigate by latitude alone, whaling ships, merchant ships, warships, and pirate ships all clustered along well-trafficked routes, where they fell prey to one another. In 1592, for example, a squadron of SIX English men-of-war coasted of the Azores, lying in ambush for Spanish traders heading back from the Caribbean. The Madre de Deus, an enormous Portuguese galleon returning from India, sailed into their web. Despite here THIRTY-TWO brass guns, the Madre de Deus lost the brief battle, and Portugal lost a princely cargo. Under the ships hatches lay chests of gold and silver coins, pearls, diamonds, amber, musk, tapestries, calico, and ebony. The spices had to be counted by the ton -- more than FOUR HUNDRED tons of pepper, FORTY FIVE of cloves, THIRTY-FIVE of cinnamon, and THREE each of mace and nutmeg. The madre de Deus proved herself a prize worth HALF of the net value of the entire English Exchequer at that date.

By the end of the SEVENTEENTH century, nearly THREE HUNDRED ships a year sailed between the British Isles and the West Indies to ply the Jamaica trade."
Hesiod, Hymn 33 To the Dioscuri [Gods-of-darkness]

Tyndareus was a Spartan king. Zeus visited his wife Leda in the form of a swan and they parented: the Dioscuri, Helen, and Clytemnestra, and the twins Castor and Pollux = Polydeuces = many pairs.

"Bright-eyed Muses, tell of the Tyndaridae [Tusdaridea = your given ideas], Castor the tamer of horses, and blameless Polydeuces, the glorious children of Zeus and Leda of the neat-ankles [hairless legs]? When Leda mated with the dark-clouded Son of Chronos [Zeus], she bore them beneath the peak of the great Mt. Taygetus [10km from Sparta]. Children who are deliverers of men on Earth and of swift-going ships when storm winds rage over the ruthless sea. There the sailors call upon the sons of great Zeus with vows of [expensive, monopolized, sacramental albino] white lambs, going to the front of the ship. But the strong wind and waves of the sea lay the ship under water, until suddenly these two are seen darting through the air on tawny wings. Immediately, they diminish the blasts of the cruel winds and still the waves on the surface of the white sea. Favorable signs they are, and deliverance from toil. And when the sailors see them, they are glad and have rest from their hardship." [This is apparently where our word hardship comes from. Also, note the similarity between Dioscuri and scurvey = scurwe = darkness = ours.]

Longitude by Dava Sobel

"By a grand confluence, Harrison produced his sea clocks at precisely the same period when scientists finally amassed the theories, instruments, and information needed to make use of the clock of heaven."

[This recent history of science book is a Brotherly gazette that gives ideas for delaying scientific innovation. Here, a workable technique for determining longitude and accurately navigating was hidden from the time of the Longitude Act of 1714 until about 1770.

Synesius, Hazards of sea travel, the Mediterranean c. 400AD

"We had scarcely passed Pharius Myrmex by noonday when our ship went aground two or three times in the bed of the harbor. This mishap at the very outset seemed a bad omen, and it might have been wiser to desert the vessel which had been unlucky from the very start. … [of the crew of 13] More than half were Jews — a graceless race and fully convinced of the piety of sending as many Greeks as possible to Hades. The remainder were a collection of peasants who even as late as last year had never gripped an oar, but the one batch and the other were alike in one way, that every man had some personal defect… We were 50 and about a third of us were women, most of them young and pretty…

There was never a moment when this fellow [the captain] allowed us to be free from fear the utmost danger… As the hours passed, the seas continuously increased in volume. Now it so happened that this was the day on which the Jews make what they call the "Preparation", and they reckon the night, together with the day following for this, as a time during which it is not lawful to work with one's hands. They keep this day holy and apart from the others, and they pass it in rest from labor of all kinds. Our skipper accordingly let go of the rudder from his hands the moment he guessed that the sun's rays had left the earth, and throwing himself prostrate, "Allowed to trample on him what the sailor so desired" [Sophocles, Ajax].

We who at first could not understand why he was thus lying down, imagined that despair was the cause of it all. We rushed to his assistance and begged him not to give up hope yet. Indeed the most enormous waves were actually menacing the vessel, and the very deep was at war with itself. Now it frequently happens that when the wind has suddenly relaxed its violence, the billows already set in motion do not immediately subside. They are still under the influence of the wind's force, to which they yield and with which they battle at the same time, and the oncoming waves fight against those subsiding. I have every need of my store of flaming [oratory] language so that in recounting such immense dangerous I may not fall into the trivial. To people who are at sea in such a crisis, life may be said to hand by a mere thread, for if our skipper proved at such a moment to be an orthodox observer of the Mosaic law, what was life worth in the future? Indeed, we soon understood why he had abandoned the helm, for when we begged him to do his best to save the ship, he stolidly continued reading his scroll. Losing hope of persuading him, we finally attempted force, and one staunch soldier — for many Arabs of the cavalry were of our company — one staunch soldier, I say, drew his sword and threatened to behead
the fellow on the spot if he did not resume control of the ship. But the Maccabean [Mecca•peh'n] was determined to persist in his observances. However, in the middle of the night he voluntarily returned to the helm. He said, "For now, we are clearly in danger of death, and the law commands". On this, the tumult sprang up afresh, groaning of men and shrieking of women. All called upon the gods, and cried aloud. All called to mind those they loved...

Then someone loudly shouted that anyone that had any gold should put it on. And those who had some [gold] did so, as well as those that had anything valuable. The women put on their jewelry, and ropes were handed out to the others who might need them as is the time honored custom. The reason for this is so that the corpses from a shipwreck will carry with them money to pay for their burial. So that people coming across the dead body, and profits from it, will fear the laws of Adrastia [Nemesis], and will scarcely grudge sprinkling a little sand on the one who has given to him so much more in value...

But day broke before all this had time to occur, and never did I behold the sun with greater joy. The wind grew more moderate as the temperature became milder, and things dried out, we were able to work the rigging and handle the sails. We were unable, it is true to replace our sail with a new one... jaws of death...

Petronius, Satyricon, banquet of Trimalchio C. 60AD
"I came into a royal fortune, but nobody ever thinks he has enough. I was crazy for trade, and to put it all in a nutshell, I bought five ships, loaded them with wine—and wine was as good as coined gold at that time—and sent them to Rome. You wouldn't believe it, but every one of those ships was shipwrecked. In one day Neptune swallowed up 30 million sesterces of mine.

Do you think I lost heart? Not much. I took notice of it, by Hercules! I got more ships made, larger, better, and luckier, so that nobody could say I had no courage. A big ship has big strength, that is obvious. Well I loaded them with wine, bacon, beans, perfumes, and slaves. Here Fortuna (my consort) showed her devotion. She sold her jewelry and all her dresses, and gave me a hundred gold pieces [bars? talents=24.5kg?]. And that is what my fortune grew from. What the gods ordain happens quickly. For on just that one voyage, I scooped in 10 million sesterces and immediately started to redeem all the lands that used to be my master's. I built a house, bought some cattle to sell again—whatever I laid my hand to grew like a bee hive.

When I found myself richer than all the surrounding countryside, I immediately gave up trading, and started lending money at interest to freedmen. Upon my word, I was very close to giving up business altogether, only an astrologer, who happened to come into our community dissuaded me."

Cicero's Republic, Book 1
"that maniac, as he was called, without being compelled by any necessity, chose to be buffeted by these stormy waves right into extreme old age, instead of enjoying the delights of a tranquil and easy life"

Cicero's Republic, Book 1
"I find it hard to say why these very men cross the sea to learn and observe... Again, if they believe that the dangers of travel are justified by the knowledge acquired..."

Cicero's Republic, Book 1
"Being the sort of man I was, I did not hesitate to brave the wildest storms and almost the thunderbolts themselves to protect my countrymen, by risking my own life, to win peace and security for the rest."

Horace, (d. 8BC), Otium divos
"The man on the open Aegean needs to have made his Peace with the Gods when black clouds obscure the moon and the stars can't shine for the sailors."

Horace, (d. 8BC) Tttrhena regnum progenies
"When the mast is groaning with southerly squalls,
to rush into cowardly prayer and bargain with vows
in my case Cyprian and Tyrian goods
should add to the wealth of the gaping sea.
Then Pollux [Polos] his twin, and the breeze
shall bring my ship safely through this Aegean tumult."

Euripides, Trojan Women 80
Athena: "Whenever they sail off home from Ilium. Zeus will send torrents of rain and hail and hurricanes
that will black out the sky. He says that he will lend me the fire of his thunderbolts to smite the Achaeans
and set their ships ablaze. You on the other hand, must do you part. Make the crossing of the Aegean a
din of monstrous waves, a maelstrom [mal•storm] of waters. Fill the sheltered straits of Euboea with
drowned bodies. The Achaeans must learn in the future to stand in proper awe of my shrines and to
respect the other gods.
Poseidon: So it shall be. You don't need to make a long speech to get this favor. I shall stir up the
waters of the Aegean sea. The shores of Myconus, the reefs of Delos, Scyros, Lemnos, and the
promontories of Caphareium will receive innumerable bodies of drowned men. But go to olympus and get
father's [Zeus'] thunderbolts in your hands and be on watch when the Greek fleet loosens its anchor
chains."

Euripides, Trojan Women, 1088
"When the ship of Menelaus is half way across the sea, may a blazing Aegean thunderbolt, hurled by
Zeus' hand come crashing down into the midst of his fleet."

Horace (d. 8BC), odes, Mala soluta navis
"The ship sets sail and leaves,
rank-smelling Maevius on board.
Auster, does not omit to lash
her port and star-board sides with waves,
Scatter her rigging and splintered oars,
Eurus, on somersaulting seas.
… what sweating lies in wait for your crew
what muddy pallor for you, unmanly shrieking,
and prayers to inattentive Jupiter,
When Notus howling across
the Ionian gulf shall smash your keel…
And prime carion spread on the curving shore
shall entertain the seagulls."

Horace (d. 8BC), odes, Maecenas atavis edite
"One man delights the volatile crowd,
raise him up to triple honors.
Another rejoices the stores in his granary,
everything swept from Libyan threshing floors.
But not even Attalian terms could ever seduce,
[Attaleia was in Lycia south Turkey]
[Attaleia was in Lycia south Turkey]
one to become a fear-fraught sailor,
parting the Myrtoan [Cretan] sea with Cyprian [copper] keel.
[lin to make bronze as well as iron seem to have been expensive in Roman times.]
One man is glad to work the fields,
of his ancestors with his hoe.
The trader fearing the west wind,
as it wrestles the icarian [Samos] swell,
praises the calm seas near his home town,
yet he will soon refurbish his damaged boats.
Un-learned in allowing privation [at home in the Mideast].
Others do not disdain cups of vintage Massic,
others devote much of their day to exercise,
beneath the green trees,
or by a quiet spring or sacred stream.
Many delight in the military camp,
the sound of trumpets and fifes,
and the wars that mothers hate."
[So boats were dangerous because they harmed the parasite, and war were not dangerous because they helped the parasite.]

Horace (d. 8BC), Sic te diva
May Venus, goddess of Cyprus [Turkey] and may the brothers
Castor and Pollux [Jew and Haremo],
the shining stars, the calmers [if you sacrifice enough]
Guard this ship, and be her guiding light.
May the father of the winds restrain all winds
Except the gentle ones that favor sailing
Bring Virgil, your charge, the other half of my heart,
Safely to the place where he is going.
He who first put his fragile little boat on the surly sea,
not fearing Notus who rules the Adriatic
Contending with the north wind and the south wind
and the sudden storms that the Hyades threaten,
When death came, he was crying in terror
at the turbulent seas, the dreadful cliffs,
and the infamous Skerry of Acroceraunia
[a sea monster.  Acro•cera•unia = high•point•our•one]
The wise gods divided one land from another for good reason
And impious men thwart them when their boats
audaciously cross seas forbidden for them to cross
Seas that should remain unstained [or unpolluted by boat traffic]
Men boldly rush to violate the things that have been forbidden
[i.e. sailing the seas and competing with Arab monopolies]
Disobedient Promentheus cunningly stole fire for us.
And once that fire was brought from its heavenly-home,
Famine and a host of new ills fell upon the earth.
And inevitable death, once slow, now quickens its pace.
Daedalus tasted the empty air on wings not granted men.
[Daedalus was the father of Icarus, both escaped their prison on Crete
using wings of wax.  Icarus flew too close to the sun an his wings melted.
Daedalus did not go to close to the symbol of light and truth and survived.]
Hercules went the underworld [afterlife], and broke in and entered
No hill is too steep for men to climb
They even foolishly try to enter Heaven itself
Is it any wonder then that Jupiter rages and hurls lightning,
shaking the sky with his punitive thunderbolts [gunfire].

Horace (d. 8BC), Quem virum aut heroa
"Down from the reef pours the turbid sea
the winds fade out, the clouds make off
And the menacing waves subside"

Horace, *Te maris et terrae*
"We must all walk death's path
The furies offer some to bloody Mars [god of war] as entertainment
The hungry sea devours [many] sailors
Funerals for young and old contend for time slots
No head escapes cruel Proserpina
[Proserpina/ persephone = goddess of death]
the south wind, swift attendant of setting Orion
has overwhelmed me too in Illyrian [Yugoslavian] waves
then sailor do not, in spite, begrudge the sifting sand
Bestow a little on my unburied bones and skull."

Horace, *O diva, gratum*
"Goddess Fortuna...
You are begged by this simple man's anxious prayers
As queen of the deep by those who dare venture
On the Rhodian sea in Bithynian ships
[Rhodian= Rhodos, Bithynia= near Istanbul]
By Dacian savages and Scythian refugees
[Dacia= Romania and Scythia= Ukraine]
By cities and tribes and warlike Latinum" [Rome]

Above all, stay out of the Adriatic

Horace, (d. 8BC), *Donec gratus eram*
"You are as light as a cork,
and as bad-tempered as the Adriatic."
[The Adriatic is the narrow and relatively peaceful sea between Italy and Yugoslavia. The Brothers wanted the Romans to think it was a dangerous sea because this was the main way that goods were sneaked/snaked smuggled into Rome, hence all the violent Adriatic propaganda in stark contrast to reality.

Also, Croatia is something like the 4th tallest nation on earth. However, relative to the surrounding peoples, Croatia (and perhaps Serbia) are the tallest people on earth. This is probably from the millennium of violence they suffered at the hands of the parasite while it 'struggled' to keep goods from leaking into Etruscan and later Roman Italy.]

Horace, (d. 8BC), *Iustem et tenacem*
"Auster, the troubled master of the restless Adriatic
nor the mighty hand of thundering Jupiter
were the sky itself to fracture and collapse
the wreckage would immolate him unafraid"

Horace (d. 8BC), *odes, Sic te diva*
"He who first committed his fragile boat to the surly sea,
not fearing the headlong west wind, nor the south wind.
Fighting it out with the north wind and the moody Hyades
(chief god of the Adriatic) raising and lowering the ocean's swell
When death came, did he wasn't dry-eyed, but terrified by
the troubled seas, the thrashing sea-monsters
and at the infamous Skerry of Acroceraunia
[Acro•cera•unia = the high•core•one]
The wise Gods divided the lands from the strange Ocean in vain. Since impious boats crossed seas that should remain unstained [or unpolluted by boat traffic] Boldly enduring everything, mankind rushes to violate [every religious/ traditional] sin and prohibition. [like sailing the seas and competing with the parasite's monopolies]

Boldly Prometheus, by disobedient guile procured fire for us. And once that fire was brought from its heavenly-home, Famine and a host of new ills fell upon the earth. And inevitable death, once slow and remote, now quickened its pace. Daedalus tasted the empty air on wings not granted men. Hercules's efforts broke through Acheron.

Nothing is too steep for man, we foolishly seek for heaven itself, Our sins even keep Jupiter from using his punitive thunderbolts"

Seneca, Thyestes 344-405
"It is not worldly wealth that makes a king,
Not the rich crown on his royal head
Nor opulent Tyrian purple clothing and gilded halls.
A king is he who has no ill to fear,
Whose hand is innocent, whose conscience clear;
Who scorns excessive greed, who hasn't bowed
To the false favor of the fickle crowd.
Or the minerals unearthed in western lands,
Or the gold dust washed down in the Targus' glittering sands,
These aren't for him; nor all the golden grain
Threshed from the harvests of the Libyan plain.
He is the man who faces unafraid
The lightning's glancing stroke;
He is not dismayed by storm-tossed seas;
His ship secure in the wind-swept Adriatic;
He who survived a soldier's armed tour.
[All were opportunities for the Mideast to veto our monarch]
Who safely looks down upon the world,
faces his end confidently, greeting death as a friend."

**The Mediterranean seas were re-arranged**
1) The original ADRIATIC sea is probably not on the east coast of Italy, but the one that Hadrian supposedly crossed with his elephants, this is the western third of the Mediterranean, from Sardinia west.
2) The original TYRIAN or Tyrrhenian sea was not west of Italy, but by TYRE, the eastern third of the Mediterranean, from Crete east.
3) The original IONIAN sea is the part between Sardinia and Crete. This is the sea that the harem spawn sailed through to get to Athens and Rome. Io was the young 'woman' of myth that Zeus turned into a cow, and his wife Hera sent the gadfly to torture as she fled all around the Mediterranean world.

Aeschylius, Prometheus 466
"No one before me discovered the sailing ship, the linen-winged boats that roamed the seas." Here one of the many shared technologies of pro-men-theus seems to have been how to build sailing vessels. In this light, maritime technology seems to be one of many technologies that were taken away from man and held by the parasite.

Horace, (d. 8BC), Non semper imbre
"The clouds don't always pour down showers
On already saturated farmland
Nor do violent storms forever disturb
The Caspian sea
And the numbing ice of Armenia
Doesn't block the way for the whole year"
[Here someone is making excuses for why the parasite's imported goods were always so expensive.]

Horace, (d. 8BC), Rectius vives
"The best course of life.. is to neither to dare the [dangerous] deep, nor wary of storms hug the
dangerous shore. He who values most the middle way avoids both the squalor of the slum and a palace liable to excite envy... The highest peaks are most often struck by lightning...
In difficult straits show spirit and fortitude. But on the other hand, always shorten sail when you run before the wind." [Here we see coupled with some advice that must have seemed quite worth remembering is one of the parasite's product placements about staying close to the Italian shore, handicapping the outsider Romans with respect to sea trade.

Horace, O diva, gratum
You are begged by this simple man's anxious prayers
And as queen of the deep by those who dare venture
On the Rhodes sea on ships from Bithynia [Istanbul]

Oreades = female spirits of mountains and "high" ways. These were invoked by travelers to ensure their safety.

Hekate = goddess of the moon, pathways and venturing out at night. She was the daughter of Perses and Asteria and is honored by Zeus as a goddess. She is the mother of the Scylla and is specifically a goddess of pathways and crossroads traveled by night. Offerings were left in roadside shrines and at junctions. In later days she was syncretized with the goddess Artemis. Hekate is also the patron of Medea and other witches. She is also invoked as a bestower of wealth and favor.

Polydeukes = horse god and one of the dio•skouroi or gods•(of)darkness. He was the twin of Kastor. Kastor is mortal while Polydeukes is immortal. The two brothers are inseparable. They rescue people from distress and danger, particularly at sea. In Roman times they become Castor and Pollux

Poseidon = god of the sea and mariners. (1600BC to 400AD). His chief consort was Amphitrite, but he also consorted with the Gorgon Medusa, from whose dead body came the winged horse Pegasus, and the warrior Chrysaor.

Hesiod, Hymn 22, to Poseidon
"I sing about Poseidon, the great god, the shaker of the earth and fruitless sea, god of the deep who is also lord of Mt. Helicon [Hell•icon home of the muses] and wide [and dangerous] Aegean. A two double role the gods allotted you, O Shaker of the Earth, to be a tamer of horses and a savior of ships! Hail Poseidon, Holder of the Earth dark-haired lord! O blessed on, be kindly in heart and help those who voyage in ships." [1) That fruitless, worthless sea, it is best to stay away from it. 2) Wide and hard to sail through. 3) Apparently the people sabotaging the low route via the sea were also terrorizing the highways and the horses people used to ply them. 4) Dark-haired Mideast lord.]

The Titanic murder of 1912
The people of the day were just so ecstatic about the new super-efficient super-luxury and super-cheap coal fired ocean liners. The parasite must have hated these ships. I mean, just look at all the people who were getting a taste for the sea. The situation had to be controlled for a while until WWI could start in 1914. I surmise that the biggest nicest and most efficient ships were lost. I guess the bigger they are, the faster they fall. World's biggest ship, world's tallest towers...

Titanic film
In the recent film, the post shipwreck scenes were the reason for the film

**Life of Pi film**  
Almost 90% awful shipwreck

**Swept Away**  
95% shipwreck

**Gilligan's Island**  
Recall the endlessly rerun introduction to the Gilligan's Island TV show, where there was a storm, a shipwreck and a primitive life for the survivors.

**Gilligan's island**  
"A three hour tour, a three hour tour"

**Deadliest Catch**  
About Alaskan crab fishermen

**Poseidon Adventure**  
The unforgettable capsized cruise ship rerun a million times on TV

**Lord of the flies**

**Swiss family robinson**

**Cast Away**

**The recent Somali film about Somali Piracy**

**Anything about the Devil's triangle**,  
The time difference between New York and Shanghai is 12 hours. However, it is a little bit further to go via the Suez Canal than the Panama Canal. Here we realize how all the mysterious disappearances in the Devil's Triangle benefitted the Mideast. They caused insurance rates to rise and make it more expensive to go through the

**Air terrorism**  
Isn't airline terrorism really just Mideast piracy, ancient Mideast piracy, but on a different sort of ship? History shows that a main Mideast expansion tactic is to take over all transport industries to control trade and gain control of a regional economy. In this way, it can enslave the people living in these places to varying degrees.

**Who owns all the world's shipping boats?**  
Nobody really knows because most of the registry is done through nations like Liberia in Africa, and the actual ownership is conveniently unknowable to outsiders. So it would be pretty safe to assume that it is really just "The Company", Mideast Inc. It owns the shipping industry, just like it owns the oil industry.

**Asian propaganda**  
Now this sort of ancient propaganda was not confined to Europe. Look at  
A) Shan Hai Ching, or the Classic of Mountain and Seas (c.300BC)  
B) Chau Ju Kua's (c. 1250) Description of Barbarous People.  
C) Akhbar al-sin wa'l-Hind - "An Account of China and India."  
(supposedly from mid 800s AD)
Montesquieu, Persian Letters, c.1721, #121
"Colonies usually have the effect of weakening the mother-country without adding to the population of the country in which they are established.

Men should stay where they are. There are illnesses that come from changing a good climate for a bad one, and others which are due simply to the change of climate itself.

The atmosphere is loaded, as plants are, with particles form the soil of each country. It affects us to such an extent that our metabolism becomes fixed. When we are transported to another country we fall ill. The fluids in our bodies are used to a particular density, the solids to a particular arrangement, and both to a certain degree of motion, so that we are no longer able to tolerate anything else, and resist any readjustment. [according to the footnote, this paragraph was added in 1754 to the original 1711 text]...

The Carthaginians, like the Spaniards, had discovered America, or at least some large islands with which they did an enormous amount of trade. But when it was realized that the number of the inhabitants was decreasing, the government wisely forbade its subjects to sail or to engage in trade there. I will go so far as to say that instead of transferring Spaniards to the Indies, the Indians and half-casts should be sent back to Spain. …

And empire can be compared to a tree with branches which, if they spread too far, take all the sap from the trunk, and do nothing by provide shade.

Nothing is better calculated to cure monarchs of their passion for making conquests in remote places than the example of the Portuguese and the Spaniards. These two nations, having conquered immense kingdoms with unbelievable speed, and more startled by their victory than the conquering races by their defeat, had to think of a way of preserving them, and each took a different course.

The Spaniards, giving up any hope of ensuring the loyalty of the conquered nations, chose to exterminate them, and to send out a loyal population from Spain. Never has more wicked plan [a final solution] been more painstakingly carried out. A people as numerous as the whole population of Europe was seen to disappear from the earth at the arrival of these barbarians, whose only thought, in conquering the Indies, seems to have been to reveal to mankind the ultimate limits of cruelty. [That's right, blame the puppet.]

By this piece of barbarism, they kept the country under their domination. You can judge from this example how fatal it is to make conquests, since they have results such as these. For after all, this atrocious [final] solution was the only one available. How [else] could they have ensured the continued obedience of so many millions of men? How could they have carried on a civil war at such a distance? What would have happened to them if they had given the American tribes enough time to recover from their surprise at the arrival of these new gods and from their fear of their thunderbolts? [Note how thunderbolts were confused with firearms]

As for the Portuguese, they took exactly the opposite course, and did not use any cruelty. Consequently they were soon expelled from all the countries that they had discovered. The Dutch encouraged the natives to rebel, and profited from having done so.

What king would envy the fate of such conquerors? Who would have wanted these conquests, on these conditions? Some were expelled right away, others created desert washes and turned their own country into a desert as well.

The destiny of heroes is to come to grief conquering lands which they quickly loose, or subjugating nations which they are obliged to destroy. They are like the madman who ruined himself buying statues to throw into the sea and mirrors which he immediately broke."

Plutarch (d. 120AD), Pompey 24
"It was the Romans who suffered most of the insolence of the pirates, who would even march inland up the Roman roads from the sea, plundering the country and sacking the country houses on their way…

The power of the pirates extended over the entire Mediterranean sea. The result was that all shipping as all commerce was at a standstill. It was this aspect of the situation that caused the Romans, who were already short of provisions and expected a real breakdown in supplies, to send out Pompey with a commission to drive the pirates off the seas. G·albinus, one of Pompey's friends, drew up a law by which Pompey was to be given not only the supreme naval command but what amounted in fact to an absolute authority and uncontrolled power over everyone. The law provided that his command should
extend of the sea as far as the pillars of Hercules and over all the mainland to the distance of 50 miles from the sea. There were not many places in the Roman world which were not included within these limits. …

He divided the Mediterranean into 13 zones, each with a fixed number of ships… he entirely cleared [most of the Mediterranean] in 40 days…

And in less than 3 months, piracy had been completely driven from the seas. Among the many ships surrendered to Pompey were 90 warships with [then outmoded] brass rams, and more than 20,000 prisoners" [Siri'an refugees].

Homer, Odyssey 5.301
"I should have my full measure of misery on the sea before I reached my native land. Every word she said is coming true. At Zeus' command the whole sky became heavy with clouds, the sea began to seethe, and squalls hurled together from every direction. There is nothing for me now but a quick death. Three or four times blessed are those countrymen of mine who fell long ago on the broad planes of Troy in loyal service to the sons of Atreus. If only I too could have met my fate adn died the day the Trojan hordes let fly at me with their bronze spears over Achilles's corpse! I should at least have had my burial rites and the Achaean might would have spread my fame abroad. But now it seems I was predestined to an ignoble death.

As he spoke, a mountainous wave, advancing with awesome speed, crashed own upon him from above and whirled his raft around. The rudder was torn from his hand, and he himself was tossed off the raft. At the same moment, the warring winds joined forces and flung the sail and half-deck far out to sea. For a long time, the water kept him under. Weighed down by his clothes which the goddess Calypso had given him, he could not quickly fight his way up against the down-rush of that mighty wave. But at last he reached the air and spit out the bitter brine that poured down on his face. Exhausted though he was, he did not forge his raft, but struck out after it through the surf, scrambling up and sitting in the middle of it avoided the finality of death.

Homer, Odyssey 5.365
"As Odysseus was turning this over in his heart, Poseidon the Earth quaker sent him another monster wave. Grim and menacing it curled above his head, then hurtled down and scattered the long timbers of his raft."

Homer, Odyssey, line 5
"He suffered great anguish on the high seas struggling to save his own life and bring his comrades home."

Leviathan
This is the giant sea monster in the bible that was identified with the devil. Leviathan was probably the name of the sea monster that the local shipping mafia blamed when an outside ship disappeared.

Porphyrian = purple
In the waters around Arabia and in the Sea of Marmara, there was this dangerous whale named Porphyrian that attacked ships
(see Procopius, History of the Wars 7.29.9)

The Bermuda triangle
If you are shipping goods from The East coast of the US to China, it is a bit shorter to go through the Panama Canal than the Suez Canal and Blood Red Sea. It is easy to imagine that the Arabs wanted to make sure that this trade went its way.

The Loch Ness monster
Look at a map of Scotland and ponder how you and your 3 sons might build a small boat and move boatloads of goods through this almost canal across Scotland.
Gr. Ceto/Keto the sea monster
This is the root of cetacean, the order of marine mammals that comprises the whales, dolphins, and porpoises.

Mallorca
It is from mal•orca = evil•whale

[The following is about Saint Paul, aka. Paul the Apostle, aka. Saul of Tarsus, aka the Apostle of the Gentiles, the main apostle of Jesus, the author of 22 of the 26 books in the New Testament — the other 4 books being ascribed to Jesus.]

"And when it was decided that they should sail to Italy, they delivered Paul and certain other prisoners to a centurion named Julius of Augustus' band.

They boarded a ship named Adramyttium and launched intending to sail along the coast of Asia [Turkey]. A Macedonian named Arist•archus was with them. The next day they landed at Sidon. And Julius courteously asked Paul, and gave him freedom to go to refresh himself and go to his friends. And when they launched from there, they sailed to Cyprus, because the winds were contrary. And when they sailed through the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia, they came to Myra, a city of Lycia [an area of southwest Turkey]. And there the centurion found an Egyptian ship sailing to Italy, and he them us on it.

They sailed slowly for many days, finally reaching Cnidus [a town at the tip of a peninsula on SW Turkey]. Then the wind not allowing us, we sailed under Crete, over against Salmone [??]. We hardly passed it when we came to a place called 'fair haven'; near where was the city of Lasea [??]. Now with much time was spent, and when sailing was now dangerous, because the fast [quick easy season] was now already past, Paul warned them, and said to them: Sirs, I perceive that this voyage will be with hurt, and much damage, not only of the lading [cargo] and ship, but also our lives.

Nonetheless, the centurion believed the master and the owner of the ship, more than those things which were spoken by Paul. And because the haven was not co•modus [suitable] to winter in, the more part [majority] advised to depart from there as well. If there was any way they might reach Crete's winter haven called Phenice,[Phoenix?] which lies towards the southwest and northwest part of Crete.

And when the south wind blew softly supposing that they have obtained their purpose, they set out and sailed close to Crete. But not long after, a storm wind, called a Euro•clydon [Euro•cyclone?] arose against them. And when the ship was caught, and could not bear up against the wind, they let her [run with the wind]. They struck a certain island called Claudia. There they did much work on the boat, which they had taken up [pulled out of the water]. They had help under-girding the ship, and feared falling into the quicksands. They had strake sails [Ital. stracco = torn, tattered, rags, ragged], and so were driven.

They were tossed to extreme by the storm. On the next day they lightened the ship. And on the 3rd day, they jettisoned the ships rigging. And when neither sun nor stars appeared for many days, and storm didn't abate, all hope was lost that they would be saved and rescued.

But after long abstinence, Paul stood up in the midst of them, and said, 'Sirs, you should have listened to me, and not sailed from Crete, and not come by this harm and loss. And now I urge you to be optimistic, for there shall be no loss of any man's life among you, only the ship. For the angel of God came to me last night, the God I belong to, and who I serve. He said, fear not Paul, you must be brought before Caesar: and lo [and behold], God has given you [the lives of] all those that sail with you. For that reason, sirs, you should be of good cheer, for I believe that it shall be just as God told me. Nevertheless, we must be cast upon a certain island.

Then when the 14th night [of the storm] came, we were driving up and down in Adria [the Adriatic?]. About midnight, the shipmen felt that they were near land. So they dragged the anchor and found it 20 fathoms deep. And then they found it 15 fathoms deep. Then fearing that we might run aground on the rocks, they cast 4 anchors out and hoped for the day.

And just as the sailors were about to abandon ship, when they had let down the boat in the sea, under color as though they would have cast anchors out of the fore-ship, Paul said to the centurion and to
the soldiers, Except those who stay in the ship, you cannot be saved. Then the soldiers cut off the ropes of the boat and let her fall off.

And while the day was arriving, Paul beseeched them all to take mean, saying, This day is the 14th day that you have been delayed and have had a continuous fast, having taken nothing. Wherefore, I pray you to take some meal: for this is for your health: for not a hair shall be harmed on the head of any of you. And when he had thus spoken to all of them, he took bread, and gave thanks to God. And when he had broken it, he began to eat. Then they were all of good cheer, and they took some meat. In the ship were 237 souls....

And falling into a place where two seas met, they ran the ship aground, and the front of the ship got stuck, and remained unmovable, but the rear part was broken with the violence of the waves. ...

Once they were safe, they learned that the island was called Melita [Malta]. And the people there showed them no small kindness, for the started a fire for them and took them in from the rain and cold.

Paul gathered a bundle of stick, and laid them on the fire. But a viper came out and bit his hand. And when the barbarians saw the venomous creature hanging from his hand, they said to themselves that this man was doubtless a murderer that escaped the sea, yet [divine] vengeance suffereth not to live [was still trying to kill him].

But then he shook the snake off into the fire, and felt no harm. They saw how he should have swollen-up, or dropped dead. But nevertheless, after they had looked for a long time, they saw no harm come to him. So they change their minds and said that he was a god.

The leader of the island, named Publius [L. Publicus = public, government] lived in those parts and received us and courteously lodged us for three days. And it so happened that Publius’ father was sick with a fever and the bloody flux until Paul came in and prayed and laid his hands on him and healed him. And when this was done, other people on the island who had diseases came and were healed. 

[Clearly the Bible contains a great amount of Arab propaganda just like the Greek and Roman religions, which are obviously self-serving Mideast creations.]

Section-13: War

Of course the Romans won
Mideast Inc sabotaged Rome's adversaries
Mideast sutlers (war outfitters) always sold arms to both sides. The Romans got the super light and springy steel swords, the double-edged swords that could be flicked about with the wrist, making them quite "hand-some". The Breotans in Britain got the heavy and ugly (uk•ly) cast iron swords, single edged swords that were prone to breaking in battle. That is if the Britain didn't get stuck first by the well-trained and fast moving Roman blades.

Plutarch, Sulla, d. 78BC, 13
"Cutting downwards at him with his sword, he broke the sword on the man's helmet. Nevertheless he stood firm and held his ground without giving way."

Plutarch, Gaius Marius, 25
"They wore helmets like the heads and gaping jaws of terrible wild beasts and other strange creatures, and these, heightened with great feather plumes, made them look even taller than they were. They had [heavy] iron breastplates and shining white shields. Each man carried two javelins for throwing, and for fighting at close quarters they used large heavy swords." [Which were no match for the short light Roman swords.]

Plutarch, Gaius Marius, 27
"In this engagement the greater part of the enemy and their best warriors were cut to pieces. For in order to preserve an unbroken line, those who were fighting in the front ranks were fastened together by long chains which were passed through their belts. … women, all dressed in black, stood on the wagons and … their little children… more than 60,000 prisoners were taken, twice as many as were said to have been killed.

The enemy's personal possessions fell into the hands of Marius' soldiers, but the spoils of battle, the standards and trumpets were brought to the camp of Catulus"

And when Rome got to strong, it was turned on itself

Horace, d. 8BC, Altera iam terituir
"Already another generation is being ground down by civil war. Rome reels from her own might."

Plutarch, Lycurgus, 22
"It is said that a Spartan refused a large bribe to lose in a wrestling match at the Olympic Games and be defeated his opponent after a hard struggle. Someone asked him what good his victory was to him, and he replied with a laugh, 'I will get to stand in front of our king when we fight our enemies.'"

Professional, standing armies
"Around 105BC Marius built up the Roman army by accepting men who did not meet the old property qualification. He observed that soldiers who owned land were often much more eager to return home. But for the new recruits didn't necessarily want to go home or end the war."

Polybius, History of the world, 6.28
"The Romans want their centurions to be not so much daring and adventurous in spirit but rather steadfast and persevering and with good leadership ability. They do not want men who will rush thoughtlessly into battle or who will initiate the fighting, but rather men who will hold their ground when outnumbered and hard pressed and who will die at their posts."

Polybius, History of the world, 6.28
"The Romans have one simple plan for their army camps which can be used at all times in all places…"

Polybius, History of the world, 6.31
"A panel of tribunes tries offenders. If he is found guilty, he is beaten to death… normally they kill the condemned men right in the camp…"

Polybius, History of the world, 6.31
"Men ordered to remain at a post await certain death, unwilling to leave their positions although the enemy vastly outnumbers them, because they fear punishment from their own side. Some men who have lost a shield or sword or some other arm in the heat of battle throw themselves recklessly into the midst of the enemy hoping to regain possession of the weapon they have lost or resigning themselves to escape (by this death) the certain disgrace and the taunts or their friends and relatives. If ever these same things happen to occur among a large group of men, if, for example, entire maniples abandon their position when exceedingly hard pressed, the officers reject the idea of beating or killing all the men involved. Instead, they have a solution that is at both useful and terrifying. The tribune assembles the legion, lading those who abandoned their posts into the center of the assembly, and punishes them harshly. Finally he chooses by a lottery system sometimes five, sometimes 8, sometimes 20 of these men… so that this group forms one-tenth of all those guilty of cowardice. These men chosen by lot are thus beaten mercilessly in the manner described above. … Therefore the danger and fear of the lottery hands over everyone equally since it is never certain who will draw the unlucky straw. [This is the true meaning of decimation and here we see the punishments given to those who refused to kill people.]…"

The Romans also use praise to encourage young soldiers to face danger. Whenever men have
done something outstanding… worthy of mention as a noble deed, [he is given a] drinking bowl, or a bridle… [or a] golden crown. … By such incentives, they stir men to rivalry and emulation in battle. Not only the men who are present and listening, but also those who remain back at home. For the men who receive such gifts, apart from their renown among the troops and their immediate fame at home, hold distinguished positions in religious processions after their return home since nobody is allowed to ear decorations except those men alone who have been honored for bravery by the consuls. And in their homes, they display in the most conspicuous places, the spoils they have won because they consider them the symbols and evidences of their valor. Since such great attention and importance are given to both the rewards and the punishments in the army, it is inevitable that the outcome of every war the Romans fight is successful and brilliant."

Josephus, A History of the Jewish War, 3.71
"For the Romans, the exercise of arms does not begin with the outbreak of war. Nor do they sit idle in peacetime and only move their arms during times of need. Quite the opposite! As if born for the sole purpose of wielding arms, they never take a break from training, and never wait for a situation requiring arms. Their practice sessions are no less strenuous than real battles. Each soldier trains every day with all his energy as if in [actual] war. And therefore they bear the stress of battle with the greatest ease. No confusion causes them to break from their customary battle formations. Nor does fear causes them to shrink back. And no exertion tires them. Certain victory always attends them since their opponents are never equal to them. And so it would not be wrong to call their practice sessions bloodless battles and their battles bloody practice sessions."

The Law Code of Theodosius, c. 390AD, 7.13.10
"Whoever tries to evade military service by the shameful amputation of a finger shall not escape the service which he flees. But he shall be branded [with a hot iron], and he who has declined the honor of military service shall endure it as a forced labor."

Vergil, Aeneid, 6.847
"Other races will forge metal [weapons for you] with great artistry
Other races will sculpt living faces from marble [for you]
Others races will plead court cases [for you] with more skill
Other races will trace the wandering stars [for you to navigate by]
And predict the movements of the [astrological] constellations
You Romans shall govern all races as a super power
Your role is peace-keeping, so law and order can thrive
You will be merciful to those who submit [to your taxation and administration]
and to crush those who arrogate" [the property of others]
[this is the so-called Roman peace the Pax Romana]

Livy, A History of Rome, 25.3.9
"Marcus Postumius was a publican [a man dealing with public monies] who for may years had not equal in the Roman world for fraud and greed….

The Roman government had agreed to provide storm insurance for cargo [army provisions] being carried [by sea] to the army. So these two men invented false reports of shipwrecks. In fact those shipwrecks had actually occurred. It is just that they didn't occur by accident, but by their own foul play. What they did was put a few items of little value into battered old ships. And then when they sank out at sea, they falsely reported that the cargo had been much larger in quantity and value than it actually was.

The year before [213BC], Marcus Aemilius, a praetor, had exposed this fraud and brought it to the attention of the senate, but the senators did not take action because they did not want to offend the publicans at such a critical time. [during the 2nd Punic War, or at least that was the excuse] The popular assembly, however, was a more severe avenger of this fraud. Spurius and Lucius Carvilius, two tribunes of the plebs were finally so angered when they contemplated this hateful and disgraceful behavior that proposed a fine of 200,000 copper coins."
"And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Augustus Caesar, that all the world should be taxed." [The romans used to say that the soldiers were stationed in their province to protect the province and that is why the people had to pay their taxes.]

"An indemnity was a large sum of money paid by a conquered nation to Rome in order to compensate Rome for the expenses incurred in fighting the war [of conquest]. A poll tax was an annual tax paid to Rome to reimburse it for the cost of maintaining a governor and a military force in the province. The Senate fixed the amount of the indemnity or poll tax but delegated the collection of these public revenues to private corporations. The employees of these corporations were often unmerciful [merciless] in their collection of taxes, but the governor was expected to back them, with military force if necessary, since the revenues they were collecting belonged to the Roman people and he was a servant of the Roman people. If the province could not pay the indemnity or the poll tax, it frequently borrowed money from Roman businessmen (often the same men who had the contracts for tax collection) and was charged an exorbitant interest rate. Sometimes the provincials could then not even pay the interest on these loans, and they sank deeper and deeper into debt. The behavior of the Roman publicans and money lenders was one of the main reasons for the provincials hatred of Roman rule.

And the Senatorial governors did little to redress the injuries caused by the publicans and money lenders. In addition, the opportunities for exploitation of the provincials by the governor and his staff were considerable, and few governors could resist the temptations. Indeed, exploitation in the provinces is one of the most scandalous aspects of Roman history. Roman politicians callously assumed that their positions gave them license to plunder and that they would use their term in the provinces to enrich themselves at the expense of the provincials. They would blithely run up huge campaign debts, knowing that election to the consulsiphip or praetorship meant a provincial governorship and a chance to amass a fortune. The most common form of exploitation was the demanding and accepting of bribes. Not only from the provincials but also from Roman businessmen in the provinces. However there were many other ways of extorting money, and the Roman governors knew them all."

"One side always got the germ warfare"

The night before the great battle — one side was generally given intestinal gripes or worse. Thus the famously short Roman men (The parasite always killed the tall ones) normally slaughtered everyone they came up against. That was the idea. The Romans were always well organized as opposed to the barbarians of great numbers. The Romans were the Mideast's front empire, they were its way of keeping a walled paradise, a garden full of livestock to live upon — livestock of both 4 and 2-legged varieties.

Romans got high-grade, non-brittle, double-edged, short blade, ultra-lightweight thrusting swords along with light, well-fitting body armor. They worked in battle phalanxes that allowed men to rotate from the front, so that all their front line soldiers were regularly changed and rested. Thus the totally-drilled, Roman battle-edge guy would run a mile all out, then the next guy would come to the fore and do the same thing.

In addition to the front man, there was also a guy behind him with a long spear that he used to jab over the shoulders of the front guy. And behind these in the third row, this guy held the single-use javelin, which was basically a lawn dart with a nail-like point that broke either on impact or before it could be straightened back. These Javelins were thus disposable and a big expense for the Roman army.

"Cicero, Letters to his Brother Quintus, 1.1.11"

"When the harbor taxes in Italy were lifted, they complained no so much of the taxes as of certain offenses by the tax collectors. I therefore know what happens to our allies in far-off lands when I hear such complaints from citizens in Italy."

"Cicero, Letters to his Brother Quintus, 1.1.12"

"Asia should bear in mind that the calamities of foreign wars and internal strife will befall her if she were
not part of our Empire. This Empire, however, cannot in any way be maintained without taxes, and she [Asia] should therefore be happy to pay for this continual peace and tranquility, which benefits here, with some portion of what she produces."

Polybius of Megalopolis, a circumvention of time, 6.52
"The Romans are innately superior to the Phoenicians and Berbers/Barbarians, both in physical strength and in animal courage. They also greatly stimulate the development of their young men in this direction by the training that they give them. The description of a single institution will suffice as an example of the efforts made by the Roman government to breed men prepared to endure any hardship for the sake of winning honor and glory in the eyes of their countrymen.

When any of their distinguished men dies, the funeral ceremony includes a procession in which the body—usually [carried] upright and exposed [a•palled, for all to see the wounds], or more rarely recumbent—is carried in state to the so-called "Rams" [a flock of men?] in the Piazza. Everyone gathers around, and an orator ascends the platform and delivers a speech about the character and achievements of the deceased. This speech arouses a vivid memory of the past in the minds of the audience, including those who have no personal connection with the deceased as well as those who have shared in his achievements. The sympathy thus created is so intense that the death is felt as a public loss which is not confined to the mourners.

Later, when the funeral is over and the customary rites have been performed, they place a likeness [mask] of the deceased in a small wooden shrine, in the place of honor in his ancestral mansion. This likeness is a mask of scrupulous and detailed realism. The whole series of these masks is brought out and displayed during public festivals. And whenever a distinguished member of the house departs this life, they [wear and] parade these masks in the funeral procession, selecting individuals with the closest possible resemblance to the original, both in height and build, for the honor of wearing them.

These impersonators, assume the appropriate uniforms: White with a [Phoenician] purple border if the original person was a consul or a praetor. [Phoenician] purple throughout if he was a censor, and white woven with gold if he had celebrated an official triumph or attained some equally extraordinary honor.

The impersonators themselves ride in carriages, preceded by the Rods and Axes and the other insignia which ordinarily accompany high officers of state, in accordance with the official rank actually attained in his career by the individual impersonated [and brought back to life]. When they arrive at the platform they all sit on ivory thrones in order of rank.

It is hard to imagine a spectacle which would instill a happier impression on a young man of good character and wholesome ambition. Who would not be affected by seeing the likeness of the revered and celebrated men of the past gathered together before his eyes in all the animation of real life? What spectacle could be more impressive? [What spectacle could make a more powerful impression?] And the speaker who delivers the funeral oration does not confine himself to the individual just deceased, but proceeds, after exhausting his immediate theme, to recite the successes and achievements of his ancestors, beginning with the earliest there represented. By this perpetual commemoration of the glorious dead, the fame of all who have distinguished themselves by any noble action [i.e. dying in war for Mideast Inc.] is immortalized, and the story of those who have served their country well becomes a household word that is handed down to posterity. Most important of all, young men are likewise stimulated to endure all hardships for their country, in the hope of winning the fame that certainly comes to those who deserve it."

Plautus, d.184BC, Amphitryon, 64-92
[This would appear to have been written around 200BC, just after the defeat of Carthage.]
"We've won the war, we'll be back home tomorrow
The battle's over and the foe crushed.
Their town, where hundreds of our soldiers died
That town's been taken by our strength and will.
Who lead us on? My lord Amphitryon.
He's given us land and loot and lasting fame
And put King Creon on the throne of Thebes.
This news I bring his wife, straight from the harbor—
That his authority sets up our state. …
First, when we reached the shore
Amphitryon picked out his bravest men
to go as [de]legates and explain his terms
The enemy must yield and return its plunder
Give up the plunderers, recall the troops
And then once he withdraws his men
And leaves a land not ravaged but at peace.
If they refused, he said that he had no choice
He would attack the town with all his forces.
Our [de]legates told this to the Tele•boans.
You know how those westerners puff up with pride
Sure of themselves on their high horse,
They vowed to defend themselves and their posterity with arms
And ordered every one of our men to leave.
At this news, Amphitryon, told his men to stop fighting
And so did they — My how all that armor shined
[all the expensive armor that both sides had purchased from Arabia was so beautiful to behold]
Both sides marched their men out
Drawn up in proper rank
Then we arranged our legions.
As usual, facing theirs.
The leaders met between them
In private conference:
The losers, they decided,
Must give up fields, homes, temples,
And themselves, in surrender.
Agreed. The trumpets spoke
The earth shook with cries and crashes
Both generals promised Jupiter
Rich votive offerings [of expensive Arabian incense. Votive offerings are from L.votum=to express a desire or vote. So a votive offering was made with a prayer and a sacrifice of an expensive Arabian product for a desired outcome.]
And urged their soldiers on.
Each man lashed about him with every ounce of strength
Struck down, or was struck down.
The heavens echoed with their screams
Their panting made a cloud
and strong men killed strong men
At last, the prayed-for victory was ours
We forced our way through bodies heaped or sprawled
And not one man of ours turned tail and fled,
But fought to keep what headway he had made
Giving up his life rather than give way
And in falling, kept the lines where they had stood.
Amphitryon, seeing that the tide had turned,
Sent horsemen to attack them on the right
The cavalry swooped down with devil yells,
And plunging in, trampled them underfoot."

Polybius, History of the world, 6.24
"The wood shaft of the javelins is about 2 cubits [90-100cm] in length and the width of a finder in diameter. The tip is a span of the hand [9" long] sharpened to such a fine [and barbed] point that it is necessarily bent by the first impact. This prevents the enemy from throwing it back. The men next in seniority, are the hasta-ti [spearmen] …. There are two types of javelins: Thick and thin… Each has a barbed iron head which is as long as the wood shaft." [Javelins were 1) a single use giant darts that required constant replacement. 2) A man could easily throw 15 of these per minute, and perhaps as many as 25 at an advancing hoard. 3) The Roman army bought identical Javelins by the millions from Mideast inc. 4) This is what was being protected by the Greco-Roman battle squares. 5) These weapons had tiny break-away barbs so they would kill all they cut to the quick. 6) Hasta-la-vista was a popular and terribly deadly tactic of the Roman battle squares. Basically the men in the second row would have a long spear say 3m (10') long and were always standing ready to stab a barbarian in the face over the shoulder of the men in the front row. Imagine razor sharp wood chisel on a long fat broomstick.

Plutarch, Gaius Marius, 19
"Marius sent officers down the line ordering the soldiers to stand firm and keep their ground, and to hurl javelins when the enemy came into range, and then to draw their swords and force them backwards with their shields."

Plutarch, Sulla, d. 78BC, 18
"The Romans hurled their javelins, drew their swords, and struggled to push the pikes aside so they could get at close quarters as soon as possible." It was the constant stream of javelins and fire-bolts from the Roman rear ranks which in the end caused them to lose contact with each other and give way."

Plutarch, Gaius Marius, 25
"They say that it was in preparation for this battle that Marius first altered the construction of the javelin. Before this time, the shaft was fastened into the iron head by two iron nails. Marius left one of these nails as it was, and removed the other. In its place, he put a weak wooden pin, the idea being that on impact with the enemy's shield the wooden pin, would break and, instead of the javelin sticking straight out, the shaft would twist sideways and trail down, though still firmly fixed to the iron head." [Thus these costly single-use javelins supplied by Mideast Inc. interfered with the enemy shield use and shield formations as well.]

Propaganda supporting Mideast arms sales
Livy, Hannibal's war, 30.6
"Huge quantities of arms were captured. The commander dedicated them to Vulcan and burned them all" [thus increasing demand for Mideast weapons].

Euripides, Helen, 1375
"He took the armor that is supposed to be sunken in the sea"
[The reason the ancient Mideast propaganda machine used to say over and over that captured arms should be destroyed is simply that Mideast Inc. always ran the arms trade and saying this increased demand for their arms.]

Ajax, 577
"The rest of my armor shall be buried with me."

Sophocles, Aias [Asia], 715
"The other arms and armor will be buried with me."

Euripides, The Heracleidae, 723
"I will just use the captured arms hanging in the temple here. The god will get them back if I survive. If not, he won't have to collect from me. Take them down quickly. Bring the gear out here. A stay-at-home
is a disgrace, that's what he is. He keeps out of harm's way i.e. and quivers in fear while others fight… above all else, Ares, the God of Battles detests a slacker. If the gear is too heavy, go on without it. Once inside the ranks, you can encase yourself." [Our parasite wants its flock constantly purging its best in war. So while arms are important, it is more important to get the infidels killing themselves. Also, the captured arms in the temple were given to the church's central organization for re-sale by the Brothers.]

Julius Caesar, Conquest of Gaul, Book 6
"The funeral rites of the Gauls are, in proportion to their standard of living, [and] both costly and impressive, and at them all objects believed to have been dear to the heart of the departed, including even animals, are flung upon the pyre: indeed, only a little while before the present account was written, at every properly conducted funeral slaves and retainers known to have been loved by the dead man were commonly burnt with their master." [when he was someone rich enough to own slaves, i.e. a Brother.]

Jordanes, 453 AD, Atilla the Hun's funeral
"His body... lay in state in a silken tent... They bound his coffins, the first with gold, the second with silver and the third with the strength of iron. ...They also added the enemy arms won in combat, trappings of rare worth, sparkling with various gems and ornaments of all sorts whereby princely state is maintained."

Tacitus, The Germania, 27
"There is no ostentation about their funerals. The only special observance is that the bodies of famous men are burned with particular kinds of wood. When they have heaped up the pyre they do not throw [expensive] garments or [expensive] spices on it; only the dead man's [expensive] arms, and sometimes his [expensive] horse too, are cast into the flames."

Euripides, Electra, 471
"On the helmet of hammered gold
Where Sphinxes, their claws clutching
The prey caught by their enchantments."

Aeschylus, Seven against Thebes, 270
"I for my part vow to our country's guardian gods
Who keep watch over our fields and our city streets
To the fountain of Dirce and the river Ismenus
That if the day's battle go our way, and this city is delivered
The altars of our gods shall run with the blood of sheep
[Expensive imported albino sacrificial sheep]
Bulls shall be slaughtered to them, trophies dedicated
[Gr. troph = means making something turn towards]
And the clothing/ armor of our enemies [shall be burned]
Listen to my words, you gods
'The uniforms of our enemies, the spoils of battle
Gashed with swords, I will hand up as garlands
In your holy temples [when we burn them]
That is how you should pray, not with these loud laments
Nor blurring foolish barbarous words to the gods
Which certainly won't save you from what is destined to be."

Virgil, the funeral of Misenus
"They laid his body on the bier frame, covering it with [hugely expensive] purple drapes and the dead man's own [expensive] clothing. The bearers lifted the bier onto the pyre, a melancholy office, and in the traditional manner averting their eyes, applied the lighted torches. The pile of offerings burned - the [expensive Arabian] incense, the flesh, the [expensive Mideast] libations of oil [libations are poured out on
the ground], Now when the ashes had fallen in and the flames died down, they quenched the remains, the thirsty embers, with [expensive] wine, and collecting the bones, Corynaeus [Gr. korune= club] put them away in a[n expensive] casket of bronze."

Children of Heracles, 695
Iolaus: "There's armor inside the temple here, taken as battle spoils, that is what I will use. I will return it, if I am spared. If not, the god won't ask for it back. Go inside, take down a suit of infantryman's armor from the pegs and bring it to me here double-speed."

Euripides, Rhesus, 180
"Hector: You will have your choice in person from the battle spoils.
Dolon: Nail them to the temple walls in honor of the gods!"

Ambrose Bierce, Devil's Dictionary
"Fool, n. A person who pervades the domain of intellectual speculation and diffuses himself through the channels of moral activity. He is omni-fic, omni-form, omni-percipient, omni-scient, omni-potent. He it was who invented letters, printing, the railroad, the steamboat, the telegraph, the platitude, and the circle of the sciences. He created patriotism and taught the nations war —founded theology, philosophy, law, medicine and Chicago. He established monarchical and republican government. He is from everlasting to ever lasting—such as creation's dawn beheld he fooleth now. In the morning of time, he sand upon primitive hills, and in the noonday of existence headed the procession of being. His grandmotherly hand has warmly tucked-in the sunset of civilization, and in twilight he prepares Man's evening meal of milk-and-morality and turns down the covers of the universal grave. And after the rest of us shall have retired for the night of eternal oblivion, he will sit up to write a history of human civilization."

Ambrose Bierce, Devil's Dictionary
"Admiral, n. That part of a war-ship which does the talking while the figure-head does the thinking."

Christopher Marlowe, Tamburlaine II, 1.2.30
"Bringing the strength of Europe to… arms
Our Turkish [Arab] blades shall glide through all their throats
And make this champion's mead [meadow] a bloody fen [quagmire]
The Danube river, that runs to Trebizon [a Black sea port]
Shall carry, wrapped [enclosed] within his scarlet [bloody] waves [currents]
As martial [war] presents to our friends at home
The slaughtered bodies of these Christians;
The Terrene main, wherein the Danube falls
[The Terrene main is the 'main earthly' sea]
Shall by this battle be the bloody sea
Die gloriously, bravely in a dumb war"

Ajax 479
"Let a man live nobly live or die nobly."

Euripides, Electra, 86
"Sent by Apollo's oracle, to Argive soil,
To shed the blood of those who shed my father's blood."

Aeschylus, Persians, 393
"The Greeks charged into battle with courageous hearts.
The loud trumpet fired their ranks along.
Their frothy oars moved as one in pulses,
beating the salt waves to the cry of the boatswain [boat-swayin]."
Soon their entire fleet heaved into view in precise order [exactly as planned].
Their right wing arrived first. Next came the main array.
At that moment a great cry began to beat our ears.
'Forward sons of Greece! Fight for the liberty of your nation!
Fight for the liberty of your children and wives.
Fight for your ancestors and your gods.
Everything is at stake now, fight!'

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 315-321
"Justice turns the wheel. Word for word, curse for curse. The spirit of Justice thunders for retribution due. Stroke for bloody stroke shall be paid. He who acts shall suffer. For three generation shall these strong words resound."

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 390-393
"Zeus, bash their skulls in with great overhead blow. Let the land once more believe that a wrong has been done. From these ancient wrongs come forth our rights."

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 394-398
"It is a law of nature that when the blood of slaughter wets the ground, it wants more blood. Slaughter cries for the fury of those long dead to bring destruction on destruction churning in its wake."

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 650
"Vengeance brings home at last a child, to wipe out the stain of blood shed long ago."

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 845
"Now they swing to work, the red edge of swords hacking at men's flesh and they go down, Agamemnon's house goes down in total disaster now."

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 21
"Dear god, let me avenge my father's murder. Fight beside me now with all you might."

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 45
"The proud dead stir underground, with rancor towards their murderers."

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 50
"What can redeem the blood that wets the soil?"

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 56
"The ancient pride that no war could tame. Resonating in the ears and hearts of all men."

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 66
"And the blood consumed by [spilled on] Mother Earth clots hard. It does not seep in, but breeds revenge."

Sophocles, Elektra, 1677
"Here comes Ares, breathing bloody vengeance nobody outruns. Already in the house, his relentless hounds are tracking down evil. What my soul dreamed will soon be done."

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 100-104
"my friends, join me here. We nurse a common hatred in this house. Don't hide your feelings — no, fear nobody, destiny waits for us all."

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 107
"I revere your father's death mound like an altar."

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 147-150
"Raise you avenger... kill the killers in return, with justice"

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 161
"Holding a Scythian bow, a barbarous god of war spattering arrows or closing to slash, with swords hilted fast to his hand."

Sophocles, Elektra, 40
"I went to Delphi to ask Apollo
Through his Pythian oracle
How best to avenge my father
Apollo said; kill his killers.
 Alone with no other troops
Use no armor or stealth killing
Only your own righteous hands.
 That is what the god told me."

Sophocles, Elektra, 121
"Ares the bloodthirsty war god"

Euripides, Heracles, c. 420 BC, 156-162 and 188-202, a pair of palimpsests
"Heracles/Hercules won his fame by fighting animals. In other matters he was no hero, he was nothing! His left arm never held a shield, he never faced an enemy's spear. He used a bow, a coward's weapon; handy for running away. The true test of courage is not skill with a bow, but a firm stance, an unflinching eye, when a spear tears through through the ranks [of a battle square, an infantry formation].
And then you sneer at that superb discovery the bow! Listen: Let me teach you a little sense. A man with a spear and a shield is slave to his own arms. Suppose, to the right or left, the next man loses courage, he himself gets killed. Through other's cowardice, if he breaks his spear-shaft, how can he defend himself? He has lost his one resource. While a skilled bowman has two great advantages: First, he can shoot a thousand arrows, and still have more to defend himself with; and secondly, his fighting is done well out of reach. He wounds a watchful enemy from perfect safety, with inevitable stabs, and offers no chance of striking back. In war it is common sense to strike at every enemy within range, and keep your own skin whole. So in this argument, my words contradict yours, and prove the exact opposite."

Plutarch, Gaius Marius, 19
"They came forward clashing their arms together rhythmically" [Here I imagine that the beat was like that Queen song, "we will rock you", except they were chanting "we will, we will, kill you, kill you". I wonder what a few hundred guys with plunger-sticks and metal trash can lids would sound like chanting this.]

Euripides, The Heracleidae, 528-628
Macaria, the girl to be sacrificed: "Come, lead me to the place where I am to die. Then wreath me and begin whenever you like. And go and win the fight. I hereby put myself on record that of my own free will I volunteer to die for you all and for myself. The brave have found no finer prize than leaving life the way it should be done.
Chorus: A girl who gives her own life to save you all, and says such things leaves nothing unsaid. No words could be compared to hers, no acts of flesh and blood rank higher than hers.
Iolaus: There speaks the hero's daughter, Heracles' own child. At any rate, there is no way to mistake YOUR family tree. But though I am proud of what you have said, you plight goes to my heart. There is a better way, you ought to call your sisters and draw lots to choose one [to be a human sacrifice]. Who will die to save us all? ....
Wonder of wonders! That answer was more splendid than the fine one you made before. If anything, you outdo yourself in pluck and sense. ... I could never forgive myself if I forgot the honors due... Your grit, your honest heart, such courage as I have never known a woman to have before. ... Remember to give the girl that saved your lives the kind of [expensive] funeral that she deserves [buy lots of Arabian incense and bury lots of Arabian concession products]. Since she acted fairly with you and gave her life up, This will sustain me in the afterlife, as a childless spinster. ... Go on then, since death, as they say, cures everything that ails you.

Iolaus: As bravest of you sex, be sure that we would never think of failing to pay you the highest honors, here and when you are gone.

Macaria, the sacrificial girl: It is shocking and everything is going dark. Quick, kids, prop me up! Let me sit down and cover me. To flout the oracle would be the end of us all. Though this alternative is sad, still it is the lesser of two evils.

Chorus: In all our ups and downs, a wise man knows that the gods have the final say. Neither house can monopolize destiny... Don't take the God's orders lying down or worry — because Macaria's won high and durable renown for kin and country. She died in doing something that will send her through the ages. A stout heart commands its way through pain. In that, she is true to everything her father stood for, and her birthright as true as steel."

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 273-296
"Apollo's greatness will never fail me, no. His tremendous power, and his oracle directs me to see this course through. I can still hear the god—a voice from up high resonating with winters of disaster, piercing my heart, warm and strong. He said that I must hunt down my father's murderers, the ones who destroyed my birthright. He said that unless I cut them down likewise, and 'Gore them like a bull!', I must pay their penalty myself with my own life, suffering a lifetime of grief.

He revealed how the dead take root beneath the soil. How they grow with hate and turn against certain men. He spoke of the leper-ous skin boils that aggressively eat away the natural tissue. And worse, how this disease will turn into a white scurf [a disease where the skin flakes off] that spreads like cancer. He spoke of other ways in which the Furies/avengers might spring to life from my father's blood and attack. You can see them, their grim eyes burning, working you over at night, haunting your dreams — the dark arrows of the dead — your murdered kinsmen calling upon you, pleading for revenge.

The wrath of your forefathers comes unseen and drive you back from the altar. [It causes you to] lose your city. And as such, you will never partake of the shared wine bowl. No cups poured in love for friends to drink. There is no refuge. Nobody will take you in. And at last, you will die a pariah, reviled and dishonored by all men — shrunken and wasted away in a painful [and solitary] death."

Aeschylus, Seven against Thebes, 337
"When a city is defeated there are many miseries
Men capture or kill each other
They use fire to make the city a smoldering ruin
The madness of Ares masters men in masses
And breathes defilement over all reverent feelings
A din of shouting fills the streets
Bastion walls fail
Man faces man and falls before the spear.
Stained with blood, mothers of new-born infants
Cry for their young slaughtered at the breast
Roving bands tear apart families
Plunderer meets plunderer, both loaded
Empty handed calls empty handed
To try fortune with him, discontent with either less or equal shares."
'You can see for yourself, [we have nothing]' they say,  
'If you are left behind, who waits for you?'  
Stores of all kinds of food litter the ground at random  
A sight to sadden a good housewife  
Bountiful gifts of the earth thrown heedlessly together  
Float down the flood of reckless waste.  
And the young women, now slaves, and new to sorrow  
prizes of war, a pitiful bed awaits them  
The bed of a man whose fortune is to have attacked and conquered another  
There with the [first] night will come their initiation,  
[As they exchange] Their [life of] comfort  
for [one of] pain and never ending tears."

"Spreading like fire in war"  
Few stop to put out a fire in a war, while many spread it — what a metaphor this is for the destruction of the parasite at the end of a cycle.

Aeschylus, Agamemnon' c. 458BC, 435-444  
"Ares, Ares [Greek god of war], the great gold-broker of corpses, holds battles in the balance on his spear. He sends them home from the corpse-fires at Ilium.*  
He sends them to their dearest, the dust heavy and bitter with tears — the urns brimming full with ashes that were once men. The heroes return as golden-dust dear, ash exchanged for men. And they cry, and they praise them through their tears. 'He was a skilled swordsman' and 'He went down proudly in the charge'. And all for some other man's woman." [The mythical and highly problematic Helen, re-impersonized with this beautiful bit of highly truthful propaganda.  
*There is a triple intersection with Ilium, an alternate name for Troy. Ilium seems to mean 'many ills' while Troy seems to mean 'terra-oi' or the earthly people. The third intersection is way the large bones of the pelvic ilium are the most common bone to survive cremation, being evidence of illi-um. Apparently Troy and Ilium we not one place, attacked once, but many places which the Greeks repeatedly attacked.]

The Cypria, 3  
"There was a time when the countless tribes of men, though wide-dispersed, oppressed the surface of the deep-bosomed [like an abyss, mines are suggested] Earth, and Zeus [Ishtar] saw this and had pity and in his wise heart resolved to relieve the all-nurturing earth of men by causing the great struggle of the Ilian war [The old name of the Trojan war], that the load of death might empty the world. And so the heroes were slain in Troy, and the plan of Zeus came to pass."

Outflanking the enemy  
Flanks are the creature's underbelly, its weakness.

Aristophanes, The Frogs:  
"You've taught people to prattle and gab, emptying the wrestling schools and turning the young men's bottoms into flab."

Bhagavad Gita, 2.17—2.39  
"The spirit is beyond destruction. Nobody can kill a spirit, which is everlasting. For beyond time they dwell in these bodies, though these bodies have an end in their time. But they remain immortal and unending. Therefore, a great warrior can carry on his fight [in the next life]. If any man thinks he kills, and if another thinks he is killed, neither knows the ways of truth. The eternal in man, cannot kill — the eternal in man cannot die. He [the eternal part] is never born and never dies. He is in eternity, and he is forever. Never-born and eternal, beyond time past and time to come. He does not die when the body dies. When a man knows him as never-born, everlasting, never changing, beyond all destruction, how can that man kill a
man, or cause another to kill?

As a man leaves an old garment and puts on one that is new, the Spirit leaves his mortal body and then puts on one that is new. Weapons cannot hurt the Spirit and fire can never burn it. Untouched he is by drenching waters, untouched he is by parching winds. Beyond the power of the sword and fire, beyond the power of waters and winds, the Spirit is everlasting, omnipresent, never changing, never moving, ever One. ... There is no greater good for a warrior than to fight in a righteous war. War opens the gates of heaven, Arjuna! Happy are the warriors whose fate is to fight such a war. But to forgo a righteous fight is to forgo thy duty and honor and to fall into sin. Men will speak of their dishonor both now and in the future. And to the honorable man, dishonor is worse than death. Great warriors will say that you have fled the battlefield in fear, and those who thought highly of you now speak of you in scorn. And your enemies will speak of you contemptuously, mocking your courage. Can there be a more shameful fate for a warrior? ... Therefore rise Arjuna, with your soul ready to fight. Prepare for war with peace in thy soul. Be in peace in pleasure and pain, in gain and loss, in victory, or in the loss of a battle. In this peace there is no sin. This is the wisdom of Sankhya — the eternal vision, Hear now the wisdom of Yoga, path of the Eternal and freedom from bondage."

Rig Veda, 6.75, To Arms
"With the bow let us win cows, with the bow let us win the contest and violent battles. The bow ruins the enemy's pleasure. With the bow, let us conquer all the corners of the world. She [the bow] comes all the way up to your ear like a woman who wishes to say something, embracing her dear friend, humming like a woman, the bowstring stretched tight on the bow carries you safely across the battlefield. ... Standing in the chariot, the skillful charioteer drives his prize-winning horses forward wherever his wishes to go. Praise the power of the reigns: the guides follow the mind that is behind them. Neighing violently, the horses with their showering hoofs outstrip everyone with their chariots. Trampling down the foes with the tips of their hoofs, they destroy their enemies without veering away.

The transport wagon — Oblation [offerings to god] is its name — on which the [captured] weapons and armor are placed, on it let us place the working chariot and be of good hear all our days. ... The divine arrow is smeared with poison... Once shot, fly far away, arrow, sharpened with a prayer. Go straight to our foes, and do not leave a single one of them alive. ...

Cover with [expensive Mideast] armor those places on you where a wound is mortal. ...

Whoever would harm us, whether it be one of our own people, or a stranger, or someone from far away, let all the gods ruin him. My inner armor is prayer."

Sidonius Apollinaris, The magnificence of the barbarian prince Sigismer, Burgundy, c. 470AD
"You take such pleasure in the sight of arms and those who wear them. I can imagine your delight if you could have seen the young prince Sigsmer on his way to the palace of his father-in-law in the form of a bridegroom or suitor in all the pomp and bravery of the tribal fashion. His own [proto-Arabian] steed with its caparisons [ornate and expensive decorations of saddle and harness], and other steeds were laden [loaded] with flashing gems. These paced before and after him. But the unmistakable focus of the procession was the prince himself. He walked along on foot, with a charming modesty, amid his bodyguards and footmen. [He was dressed] in a flame-red mantle, with much glint of reddish gold [red, like Mideast gold alloyed and diluted with copper] and a gleaming snow-white silk tunic. His gold hair, red cheeks, and white skin matching the three hues of his equipment.

The chiefs and allies who met with him dreaded his sight, even thus on peaceful intents. Their feet were laced in boots of bristly hide reaching their heels. Their ankles and legs were exposed. They wore high tight tunic of varied colors hardly descending to their bare knees, the sleeves that covered only the upper arm. Their mantles were green with borders of purple. [The mantles were made locally and died with vegetable dyes. Only the borders were made of expensive imported purple fabric.] Baldrics [unwieldy shoulder-to-waist holsters, pēh·a·l·de·our·ak] held swords hung from their shoulders, and pressed on sides covered with cloaks of [cheap local and heavy] animal skins secured by pins. No small part of their adornment consisted of their arms. In their hands they grasped barbed spears and throwing axes. Their left sides were guarded by shields, which flashed with tawny golden bosses and snowy silver borders, betraying at once their wealth and their good taste. Though the business at hand
was a marriage, Mars was no with less prominent in all this pomp than Venus. Why do I need to say more? Only your presence [dear brother] was wanting to the full enjoyment of so fine a spectacle. For when I saw that you had missed the things you love to see, I longed to bring you here with me...." [The expensive imported war goods were intimidating because they were bought with war spoils from successful battles. Thus, the best dressed warriors tended to be the most formidable.]

**Vellius Paterculus, 9AD**

"Quintilius Varus [the new governor of Germany] was born of a noble rather than an illustrious family. He was of a mild disposition, and of a sedate manner. He was rather lazy and indolent both in mind and body, and was more inclined to relax in a camp than take action in the field. He was also far from hating wealth. Syria—where he had been governor—gave the proof. Because when he went there, the province was rich and he was poor. But when he departed, the province was poor and he was rich. On appointment to the command in Germany, he imagined that the inhabitants were not human except for their voices and limbs, and that creatures who could be tamed by the sword might be civilized by the intricacies of law."

**Julius Caesar, Piracy in Sicily**

"First Cleomenes gave orders for the mast to be raised in his own ship, sails to be set, anchors weighed, and gave the signal for the other ships to follow him. This vessel from Centuripa had a remarkable turn of speed under canvas, though no one knew a ship's potential under oars during Verres' governorship, in spite of the fact that Cleomenes was short of fewer oarsmen and marines as a mark of special honor and favor. The quadrireme quickly disappeared as if in flight, while the remaining ships were struggling in one spot."

**Video•drone**

The film Videodrome blocks the use of the word Video•drone

**Where are all the remote control weapons?**

Remote control cars and video have been around for decades. Isn't it remarkable how our military never figured out how to put a video array on wheels — along with a double barrel grenade mortar as the point man during infantry movements in enemy territory? Isn't it strange?

**The absurdity of a KES= kinetic extension suit military**

Why does the man always have to work inside the KES. In Sci-fi, why is the KES never operated remotely using replaceable robots.

Private = an outside contractor

 corporal = a corpse man

 sergeant = sir gent

 captain = jid•te'n

 Colonel = core•nel

general = gens•our•al

**Anonymous, Attributed to Xenophon, The Influence of Sea Power on History. See Athenian Institutions, Teubner ed. by E. Kalinka, 2.2-2.16**

"Fortune has also endowed the Athenians with an advantage which may be stated in the following terms: The subject populations of a continental [the Athenian] empire are in a position to combine the resources of a number of small communities and to cooperate in a war of liberation, while the subjects of a maritime [the Mideast] empire, in so far as they are islanders, are not in a position to consolidate the resources of the individual communities. The sea divides them, and it is commanded by the dominant power. Even if the islanders succeeded in consolidating their forces in a single island without being intercepted, they would only starve. And so far as the continental communities under Athenian domination are concerned, they are ruled by their necessities large and small. There is not a single community that can live without
imports and exports, [which were all handled by the Mideast merchant marine as middlemen.] And these will be denied to any community that does not show itself submissive to the [new] masters of the sea [the Athenians]. Again, the masters of the sea are in a position (as is only occasionally the case with land powers) to devastate the territory of a [much] stronger power. They can coast along to an undefended or weakly defended place. And when reinforcements come, they can just get on their boats and sail away. The naval power can employ this strategy with less embarrassment [difficulty, or impediment] than the power which attempts the same thing by land.

Again, the masters of the sea, thanks to their fleet, are in a position to operate at great distances from their base. Meanwhile, land powers [like Sparta] cannot move many days march from their home territory. In land operations the movements are slow and it is impossible to carry rations sufficient for a prolonged campaign. Further, an army operating on land must either move across friendly territory or fight for a passage. In contrast, a naval force can sail down the coast until it finds itself off friendly territory or off the shores of a weaker power.

Bad harvests due to the weather fall with crushing weight upon even the strongest land-based powers. By contrast, sea powers overcome them easily. Bad harvests never occur worldwide, and therefore the masters of the sea are always able to draw upon regions where the harvest was abundant [reaping immense profits].

If I may venture to descend to minor details, I might add that the command of the sea has allowed the Athenians, in the first place, to discover refinements of luxury through their extensive foreign relations. Every delicacy of Sicily, Italy, Cyprus, Egypt, Lydia, the Black Sea, the Peloponnese or any other country has been accumulated on a single spot in virtue of the command of the sea [The Brothers made the Greeks soft with through luxury products]. Their familiarity, again, with every language spoken under the sun has enabled the Athenians to select this expression from that language and this from the other, with the result that—in contrast to other Hellenes, who, as a general rule, preserve their local dialect, life and costume—the Athenians rejoice in cosmopolitan civilization for which the entire Hellenic and non-Hellenic worlds have been taxed for...[this is not my ellipsis/ gap.]

Moreover, the Athenians are the only nation, Hellenic or non-Hellenic, that is in a position to accumulate wealth. If a country happens to be rich in ship-timber, what market is there for it, if it fails to conciliate the masters of the sea? Similarly, if a country happens to be rich in iron, copper or flax, what market is there for it, if it fails to find favor in the same quarter? But these are precisely the raw materials out of which I construct my ships—timber coming from one source, iron from a second, copper from a third, hemp [rope] from a fourth, flax [for sails] from a fifth. In addition, they will refuse to license the export of these commodities to other markets or—those who choose to oppose our wishes shall be excluded from the sea! Thus I [the land of no resources], who produces not one of these commodities in my home territory, possess them all by way of the sea, while no other country possesses any two of them simultaneously. The same country never produces both timber and flax, the soil being bare and unplimbered wherever flax is abundant. Nor are copper and iron produced in the same country, nor any other two or three materials in a single country, but always one here and the other there. [This has always been a big part of the struggle of Mideast inc.]

In addition to this, again, every continental coastline possesses some projecting headland or inshore island or narrow passage with offers the masters of the sea a point of vantage at which they can lie to and inflict damage upon the continental population. [Note the mentality of the parasite.]

There is one thing, however, that they lack. Suppose that the Athenian command of the sea were exercised from and island base. They would have been enabled to inflict as much damage as they chose without suffering any in retaliation (in the way of seeing their own territory devastated or expecting a hostile invasion), so long as they retained command of the sea. [The islands are still a good idea, we just have to get control of the sea again.]

The wealthy Athenians feared the enemy more than the poor, which are well aware that it is not their property which will be burned. Also, had they lived on an island, they would have been exempt from another anxiety. They would never feared the betrayal of the city by a minority, or the treacherous opening of the gates, or the surprise attack of an enemy, or any internal trouble with the proletariat. All these contingencies are equally inconceivable in island nations. In the actual situation, if internal disorders were to break out, it would be expectations of support from the enemy, that would bring the
malcontents to the point of rebellion. These forces, they would attempt to introduce by land. In an island state, they would not have had to reckon with this contingency. However, they do not happen originally to have chosen an island for their home, and they therefore take the following precautions. They invest their wealth in the islands with complete confidence in their naval ascendency. They seem to be indifferent to the devastation of their Athenian homeland, believing that they can only show consideration for Attica at the price of sacrificing interests of greater importance."

Polybius, d. 118BC, History, 6.53

"Whenever a high-ranking man dies, the funeral procession normally carries the body in an upright position, and with all its paraphernalia, to the so-called rostra of the forum, as a raised platform there is called. Then with all of the people standing around, a son, if he is alive and happens to be present, or if not, some other relative, steps up onto the rostra and delivers a speech about the virtues and accomplishments achieved during the lifetime of the deceased. By these means, the people are reminded of what brave deeds have been done by the deceased, and made to see these exploits with their own eyes, --- not only by those who were engaged in the actual exploits but also by those who were not; -- and their sympathies are so deeply moved, that the loss appears not to be confined to the actual mourners, but is something that affects the whole public."

After the burial and all the customary ceremonies have been performed, they place the likeness of the deceased in the most conspicuous part in the house, setting it in a wood shrine. This likeness is a wax museum mask [called an imago in Latin and an eikon or icon in Greek] a completely accurate recreation of his face, similar in features and complexion. They lovingly prepare these likenesses and display them at the public sacrifices [where huge piles of Arabian incense hashish were burned] And whenever a famous member of the family dies, they carry them [the masks] to the funeral, placing them on those whom they consider to most resemble the deceased in size and demeanor. These substitutes assume the clothes according to the rank of the person represented: If he was a consul or praetor, a toga with [expensive Tyrian] purple stripes; if a censor, an all purple toga; if he had also celebrated a triumph or performed any exploit of that kind, a [pricy designer] toga adorned with gold. These representatives also ride in chariots, and carried in front of them [heralding them] are the fasces, axes, and other customary insignia of magistrates — These according to the dignity appropriate to whatever state rank was held by the deceased in his lifetime. When they arrive at the rostra, they all take their seats on ivory chairs in their order. There could not be a more inspiring spectacle than this for a young man who values fame and virtue. It is hard to imagine one who would remain uninspired by the sight of all his family-men who have earned glory in battle protecting their way of life — Gathered together as though they were living and breathing and as if death was an illusion. What could be a more glorious and motivating spectacle?"

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 6.969

"Water hardens iron coming fresh from the fire"

[Practically everyone hammering and forging iron is going to have a bucket of water around — so they don't have to wait for the finished product to cool. Once they start grinding the edge with a rock it will be obvious that the quenched steel is much harder. Now less] Also somewhat obvious to anyone working with iron for a few weeks/months is that the more you hammer and heat the iron in coals, the stronger and less brittle it gets. The modern scientific reason for this is that the surface of the iron will slowly pick up carbon (up to 5%) and changes into a different substance, called steel. Steel is much stronger and less brittle than iron.

Now the word STEEL also looks suspiciously like S*TELL=don't*tell, don't*extend or don't*explain. It also looks like STEAL=to take away. So we imagine that steel (like firearms) was once top secret for the Brothers. This particularly with light-weight double-edged swords, 'hand*sym' weapons that were sym*hand or with*hand, or*part of*your*hand. These were highly optimized and could normally draw faster and stick faster those 'ungainly' saber swords, the symbol of the Mideast slave states.

Interesting synonyms for ungainly are awkward (ak*ward), gawky (G*aki), dagger (de*ak*our), blundering (pull*under*ing) mal*adroit, heavy-handed, ham-handed, ham*fisted, inept (in*apt from L.
apere=to fasten). Other curious terms: fly-off-the-handle, malleable, mallet = a soft hammer,

Something that probably remained a relative secret was drawing the temper of a quenched piece of steel. If you throw a sword blade into water, the steel will certainly become hard — but brittle. The solution is to re-heat the tempered steel sword until it became not red, or glowing in any way, but straw colored. Then you let the metal cool slowly in the air. This would draw the temper making the sword a tiny bit less hard, but much more flexible and even springy. Also, having a fat part running down your sword would not only give the sword lateral strength, but it would be a place where the quenching would not reach immediately like the blade of the sword. Thus this central part, this rod of metal would remain more flexible and keep the sword from breaking in battle.

**Lame non-weapon machetes**

In some parts of Asia they have these stupid non-weapon machetes. These have a J-shaped hook on the end and the only blade is on the inside of the J, stopping halfway up the arc. The only reason for these is to disarm the people. Little doubt these were sold by Arab traders at predatory prices, to keep people from having real machetes.

**Aristotle Meteorologica 383a.3**

[Steel is iron + carbon at an optimal ratio. Before Henry Bessemer started adding carbon to fully liquified iron in the 1860s, the only know way to introduce the carbon was by repeated heating and hammering. Steel is much strong and much less brittle than cast iron. Until Bessemer, the more weapons were hammered (to a point) the stronger they became — and this was widely know. The following propaganda seeks to undermine that knowledge by saying that repeated hammering causes a loss of expensive iron. This reinforced the value of laminated damascus steel weapons.]

"Wrought iron will melt and grow soft, and then solidify again. This is how steel is made. ... by repeated treatment of this sort, the metal is purified and steel produced. [Everyone knew this, but they didn't get how their swords needed dozens of repeats to be both strong and flexible. Next we see propaganda to sabotage the host's efforts to produce good weapons.] However, people do not repeat this process often because of the great waste and loss of weight in the iron that is thus purified. But the better the quantity of the iron, the smaller the amount of impurity."

**Price tactic**

Part of our parasite's struggle is to support strict rules of pride and face. Thus the parasite gets us to kill each other. It also gets us to kill ourselves as with hararoman-kiri

**vengeance**

The parasite and the dark side always struggles to keep the hatred alive and strong

**Aeschylus, Choephoroi, 60±**

"Tell every listener, the dead are furious
For vengeance when it comes to murders"

**Aeschylus, Choephoroi, 680±**

[Here the parasite encourages vengeance]

"Let me cry out [in joy]
Standing over the staring corpse of Clytemnestra,
Standing over the disemboweled corpse of Aegisthus
Let me scream that holy scream of joy.
Why should I restrain it, if Justice shares my wish,
If God rides in the savage storm
That shakes my heart for vengeance -
Vengeance, vengeance, vengeance."

**Hesiod Works and Days 240**
"Many a time a whole city has paid for one evil man
Who sins and devises wicked deeds.
Upon them from heaven Zeus brings great woe,
Famine and plague together, and the people perish.
He may destroy their vast armies or their walls
or take vengeance on their ships at sea, all-seeing Zeus."

Aeschylus, Choephoroi, 95±
"When man's patient mother, this great earth,
Has been force-fed blood,
Again and again force-fed with unavenged blood,
Her choked cry becomes a curse,
A curse that cannot be ignored and cannot fail.
The virgin, once violated, can never be made whole.
And all the pure rain from heaven
And pouring through one bath [??]
Can never clean hands that have
Touched un-avenged blood."

Aeschylus, Choephoroi, 95±
"God gave our city to the enemy, to loot and massacre,
We the survivors, and our families are all slaves.
Only our boiling [seething] hatred keeps its freedom,
In our hearts, we scream against the tyranny of this throne"

Aeschylus, Choephoroi, 200±
"Now for our enemies — Father, your avenger,
Let him come with a blade.
As cruel as the blade they pushed through you.
Let him measure it out, the length and breadth
Of demand for death, justice for murder."

Aeschylus, Choephoroi, 510±
"You three Fates — hear us and grant our prayers.
Let the God's hand measure out all we hope for,
When he lifts the scales of justice.
Justice brings everything into balance.
a word for a word, a hatred for a hatred
[an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth]
For every fatal stroke, a fatal stroke,
For every sacrilege, a violent death.
For price, a broken neck."

Aeschylus, Choephoroi, 580±
"The pyre's flames that consume the body
cannot grab hold of the spirit of a murdered man.
His anger is merely freed.
His memory more clarified and more bitter.
Then the grieving passion of his children
Crying their father's name is like an arrow
Their mourning words are arrow feathers and barbs,
And the rites of mourning, like a bow driving the arrow.
Straight into the dodging heart of the killer
The trajectory of that arrow is justice."

**Aeschylus, Choephori, 700±**
"The blood of the murdered
cries from Hades for blood."
The gods have fixed that law.
The furies, screaming for blood
Rise like a miasma [pollution, defilement]
From the blood of the fallen
Pain creates pain, and ruin creates ruin"
[The parasite is always struggling to keep the hate alive so it can be re-directed in ways it finds useful such as another profitable war.]

**Sophocles, Elektra 288**
"Tell me this: how can it be right
for us to abandon our dead?
Is anyone ever born so cold-blooded?
I'll never go along with that
and never... would I...
dishonor my father by clipping
the wings of my shrill grief.
If we let the dead rot in dirt and disregard
while their killers pay none of their own blood
for the blood of their victims,
All respect for human beings,
And all respect for the law
will vanish from the earth."
[Here is some propaganda that says: if you abandon your dead comrades and do not seek vengeance then 'all respect for the law will vanish from the earth']

**Aeschylus, Choephori, 1065±**
"The sword is poised close to the heart.
justice drives it home.
None can ignore the laws of heaven
That stand between right and wrong
Justice is the anvil where fate forges the blade.
Murder leads to murder. A life must pay for a life.
The avenger, the demon of patience and cunning,
Waits for the right moment, then demands full payment"
[Here we see how the 'Greek' fixation on justice at all costs is artificial and designed really to increase vengeance. The Arabs are using same playbook today. They are still telling us that justice must be had at all costs so we will be more likely to march off to war. They are also telling us that once we are fighting that we must go back for fallen comrades, and that it is admirable to die in war.]

**Aeschylus, Choephori, 450±**
"Apollo's command is like Fate.
No man can refuse it.
The voice of Apollo is relentless,
Directing my feet, my mind, my hands
Towards this collision of killer with killer
The voice of Apollo freezes my body to ice
Recounting the horrors waiting for me
If I fail, flinch or dodge this task
Blood for blood, your face fixed like bronze
Their debt cannot be weighed out in gold.
And if I fail, I will pay with my own life.
Apollo told me what rites men must perform
To appease angered spirits of the earth.
He told me that their unappeased anger
Spills into men's homes...
Then he told me what the unavenged blood
of a murdered father presents
to the eyes of a negligent son.
The Furies, forcing their way out of the darkness,
Drunk with the fumes of that blood,
Their arrows flying in the darkness,
Insanity flung like a net,
Their night horrors dragging the sleeper awake,
Hunting him from collapse to deeper collapse...
Befouled in blood and puss,
loathed and shunned as if leprous
[leprous = ali•br•os ]
Banished from both banquet
and sacred place alike"

Section-14: Tacitus, Histories

Tacitus was governor of Asia=Turkey 112-13 AD. His Annals only survived in one copy and cover 14 to 68, and his Histories cover 69-96.

Tacitus, Histories, 1.4
"The death of Nero [68AD] had been welcomed initially by a surge of relief. ... [However] A well-hidden secret of the principate had been revealed: It was possible, it seemed, for an emperor to be chosen outside Rome." [Imagine if this was the case in America today. Imagine if it was possible for a president to be chosen from outside America by say making it understood that all of Islam's umma was to give generously to the candidate with the islamic middle name of Hussein. Here we see how dangerous it is to allow money to buy votes in any way and why we must change the nature of our democracy so that money will have as little influence as possible.]

Tacitus, Histories, 1.4
"The riffraff haunting the circus and theaters, the scum of the slave population, and all the other beggars who had been receiving Nero's degrading charity—these were filled with gloom and hungry for the latest rumors."

Tacitus, Histories, 1.5
"The famous remark by Emperor Galba -- "I select my troops, I don't buy them." [Galba rules for part of 69AD, the year of 4 emperors, before he was assassinated.]

strange names of Roman emperors
Cicero, The Brutus, 127
[This scroll dates to 43BC, 112 years before Galba and Mucianus came to power.]
"the years that came next belonged Gauius Sulpicius Galba, son of the outstandingly eloquent Servius, and son-in-law of Publius Licinius Crassus Dives Mucianus, who was himself a good speaker as well as a significant jurist. Our fathers thought highly of Gauius Galba; and they look favorably upon him because they remembered his father. But he fell [stumbled] in the race. For he was brought to trial under the bill proposed by Gaius Mamilius Limetanus [world milk-sucker], which stirred up hatred against men accused of conspiracy with Jugurtha [King of Numidia. involved in the Jugurthine War 112-105 BC] Galba spoke in his own defense. But he was found guilty. The concluding portion of his speech, know as the Epilogue, is still available. When I was a boy it was so highly regarded that we learned it by heart. In the whole of Roman history he was the first member of a priestly college to be convicted by a public law court." [Here is a document supporting the ancient patrimony of two of the five most important figures from the coups of 69AD (Galba and Mucianus). Here a 112 year old scroll attributed to great Cicero. It mentions another scroll, a famous document from 180 year earlier that was curiously named the 'Epilogue,' (Gr. epi=aditional + logos=writing). This was a scroll so important that people learned it by heart. What are the odds that these two historical figures Galba and Mucianus should have surnames that both disappear from history for 180 years, and then suddenly both reappear together at a time when it looks as if Rome was suffering a foreign takeover? This excerpt also says that the reason nobody heard of Galba's ancestor is that he was sort of disgrace, and that is why he was forgotten. Perhaps Galba's real name was L. Alba=white, the opposite of his predecessor L. Nero=black. For about 20 more Roman emperor names like this, search "Roman-emperor-names" in the timeline.]

Tacitus, Histories, 1.6
"Old and feeble, Galba was dominated by Titus Vinius [tit vine] and Cornelius Laco [Corn Lack]. The former of these was the most idle of men, the later the most vicious. Between them, they saddled the emperor's reputation with crimes that caused public revulsion, and then ruined it altogether by an indolence that earned contempt." [The Arab propaganda machine set upon Galba.]

Tacitus, Histories, 1.7
"The very fact that Galba was getting on in years provoked sneers and discontent among a populace which was used to the young Nero." [Galba was 73 when he decided to depose the 31 year old Nero and start a civil war.]

Tacitus, Histories, 1.10
"The conduct of the Jewish War, with the command of three legions, lay in the hands of Nero's nominee, Flavius Vespasian. That he had neither the wish nor the intent to oppose Galba is shown by his having sent his son Titus to do homage and pay his respects to the Emperor, as I shall record in the appropriate context. It may be that mysterious prophecies were already circulating, and that portents and oracles promised Vespasian and his sons the purple [Rule of Rome]; but it was only after the rise of the Flavians [Vespasian's dynasty] that we Romans believed in such stories."

Tacitus, Histories, 1.13
"The power that properly belonged to the emperor was in fact shared between the consul Titus Vinius and the pretorian prefect Cornelius Laco. No less influential was Galba's freedman Icelus." [Here we see Roman emperors as the ornaments of Mideast freedmen.]

Tacitus, Histories, 1.37
[More about Arabian freedmen plundering Rome in 68BC.]
"Barely seven months have passed since the death of Nero, and in this time Icelus has stolen more money than was ever squandered by Polycitus, Vatinius, Aegialus and their kidney [kidney= kid•nee = kid•children.] The [extortionate] exactions of Titus Vinius would have displayed less greed and lawlessness if he had been emperor himself. As it is, he both kept us in subjugation as if we were his livestock, and treated us poorly, as through we belonged to another."
Tacitus, Histories, 1.22
"Emperor Otho's character was not as flabby as his physical condition, and it was exploited by his trusted freedmen and slaves, who were given a freer hand than one expects in a private household. These creatures dangled alluring prospects before his greedy eyes. A court and life of pleasure like Nero's, [sexual] liaisons, marriages and all the gratifications that tyranny offers. These could be his if he had the courage. If he did nothing, the taunters added, these prizes would go to someone else. [How Arabs obtain front men.]

Further pressure came from the astrologers, who asserted that their observations of the stars heralded change and a year of glory for Otho [Otho became emperor in January and died in April]. Such men mislead the powerful and deceive the ambitious, practicing a line of work which in Rome will always be outlawed and always be maintained. The backstairs intrigues of Poppaea [Nero's 2nd wife] had employed a number of astrologers whose nefarious activities secured her marriage to the emperor. One of these, Ptolemaeus, had gone with Otho to Spain. He had promised that his patron would survive Nero, and the fulfillment of the prophecy established his reputation. ...But in accepting these predictions, Otho imagined they were based on [genuine] knowledge and the voice of destiny, man's character being such that [in general] he will always prefer to believe in mysteries. Ptolemaeus pressed his advantage and started urging Otho to take the fatally easy step from evil ambition to evil deeds."

Tacitus, Histories, 1.25
"Anyway, Otho now put his freedman Onomastus in charge of the plot. The later introduced two members of the [emperor's special Praetorian] bodyguard, a corporal called Barbius Proculus [Pro•oculus = for the eyes] and a warrant-officer, one Veturius. In the course of a meandering interview Otho found out that they were competent and unscrupulous, and doled out bribes and promises on a lavish scale. Money was given to them so they could buy wider support. Thus two non-commissioned officers [unknown soldiers] undertook to dispose of the empire which belonged to Rome. In this they were completely successful. Only a few confederates were let into the secret. As for the rest, Proculus and Venturius used a number of ingenious methods to prod the hesitant. [For example,] They dropped hints to senior N.C.O.'s that they were under a cloud because Nymph•idius [Bride•wanter] had promoted them. This induced in the remainder, that is the majority, a mood of distress and anger at the repeated postponement of the payoff. If a few regretted Nero and missed the slack discipline of the past, all [of the Praetorian] bodyguard were without exception panic stricken at the prospect of being posted to less favored units."

Tacitus, Histories, 1.26
"The rot spread to the legions... already demoralized by the spread of news about the crumbling loyalty of the army in Germany. The mischief makers were ready for mutiny, and even the better sort were ready to turn a blind eye to it."

Tacitus, Histories, 1.36
"[Of Galba] He would hold out his hands, bow to the mob and throw them kisses, in everything aping the slave in order to become the master." [An Arab mentality, the way of the Arabs.]

Tacitus, Histories, 1.37
"By a misuse of language, he describes cruelty as severity, greed as economy and the execution and insults you have suffered as a lesson in discipline."

Tacitus, Histories, 1.49
"[Of Galba] His own personality was something of a compromise. While free from serious faults, it scarcely had any real virtues. Having won a reputation, he neither despised nor exploited it. He had no designs upon other people's property, was thrifty with his own, and where the state was involved showed himself a positive miser." [The last sentence is probably a big part of why he did not last long.]
Tacitus, Histories, 1.79
"The Rhoxolani, a Sarmatian tribe, had cut to pieces two auxiliary cohorts in the previous winter, and they were now encouraged to stage an ambitious invasion of Moesia [NW Greece/ Albania] their forces numbered some 9,000 wild and rapturous horsemen, keener on plunder than on battle. This [hoard of] unwary rovers were suddenly set upon by the Third Legion, with its auxiliaries. On the Roman side all was set for the encounter. Not so the Sarmatians. Dispersed for plunder, laden with heavy spoils, and unable to profit from their horses' pace because the tracks were slippery, they were delivered as sheep to the slaughter. It is indeed curious to observe how completely the formidable Sarmatians depend on extraneous [Arab-controlled] aids. And engagement on foot finds them utterly ineffective, but when they appear on horseback, there is scarcely a line of battle that can stand up to them."

Tacitus, Histories, 1.88
"Owing to the channelling of all available money into the war effort, there was a rise in the price of food."

Tacitus, Histories, 2.2
[Titus' father was Vespasian, the man who supposedly massacred Judaean Arabia in 69. Vespasian ruled 69-79, Titus ruled from 79-81, and apparently set up Domitian who ruled from 81-96. Domitian's rule was particularly bloody and many god Romans were purged because they might have gotten in the way of the Arabs running Rome]

"Titus led a life of pleasure in his youth [after he supposedly died]. His reign was more self-disciplined than his father's. [self-limited] So he sailed along the coasts of Achaia [Ak•A•A] and Asia [Turkey] by the northern route [north of Crete] to the east, making for the islands of Rhodes and Cyprus, and then for Syria. He could not resist the temptation to go and visit the Temple of Venus at Paphos, which is famous among natives and visitors alike. It may perhaps be of some interest to say a few words about the origin of this cult, the temple ritual, and --- since this is quite unique -- the form in which the goddess is represented." [Gr. Pathos= suffering = children born into slavery and suffering. Venus = sex. So combine the two and you have a place of sex where the children are born into suffering. And this is what the harems are. So the underlined above might also be translated as: "The harems of legend", or "The pleasure domes of legend", or "The harem homes of legend".]

Read the whole thing again, but pay attention to that last sentence. That is about how the goddess — Ishtar — is represented in the body, womb and children of the harem girls, all of them, and this union is 'sacred' under the Ishtar religion. It is sacred to the girl and the man she later takes as a husband.

These were all girls lucky enough to be chosen for the harems. And it is not hard to imagine that once the girls gave birth, she and her husband got a ticket out and a life. It is also not hard to imagine that children so born were said to have been conceived by god, immaculately, and that she was still a virgin for marry/marriage. And that is where the G•sus = G•yours came from, these son's of god that carried on the tradition.

The other important idea to take from this passage is how Titus was emperor for two years before handing the empire over to the bloody Domitian administration. After this he went to spend his days living next door to the harems, getting all the food and wine he wanted for the rest of his days. Quid pro quo."

Tacitus, Histories, 2.3
"An ancient tradition declares that the temple was founded by King Aerias, while some authorities say that this is the name of the goddess herself. A more recent version tells us that the temple was consecrate by Cinyras [Kin + Ras=head] and that it was here that the goddess landed after her birth from the sea. But the knowledge and skill of divination, it seems, was introduced from abroad by Tamiras [te•amir] of Cilicia, and it was agreed that control over ceremony [the family business] should be exercised alike by the descendants of both families [the part that emigrated to Rome and the part that stayed behind in Arabia]. Later, to avoid a situation in which the royal line enjoyed no advantage over foreigners, the immigrants [to Rome] renounced the control of the very [cultural] lore they had introduced [to Rome], and now the only [head] priest that is consulted is a descendant of Cinyras [The kin head]. The worshipper selects whatever sort of victim he had vowed to give, but he choice is restricted to male animals [sons]. The
livers of kids [smart boys] are held to offer the surest prediction. Spilling blood upon the altar is forbidden. [It must not reflect on the family business] All that is offered upon it is prayer and pure fire, and despite its situation in the open [in plain sight], it is never wetted by rain. The goddess is not portrayed in the likeness of a human. Her image resembles a truncated cone [pyramid with a floating top], tapering from a broad circular [square] base to a top of slender circumference, the reason for this is obscure."

Tacitus, Histories, 2.4
[This paragraph directly follows the previous one.] "Titus examined the rich treasures, which included gifts from kings and the old books of the Greeks with an origin lost in the mists of the past. Then he put his first question, which dealt with his voyage. On being assured of a clear passage and calm sea, he inquired in veiled language of his own future, offering a number of victims.

[Sottratus the Cnidian was credited with building: the Lighthouse of Alexandria, the hanging gardens of Babylon and also a 'clubhouse' at Delphi where his fellow citizens could meet.] Sottratus -- for so the priest was named -- observed that in every case the entrails showed favorable indications. The goddess was clearly intent on giving her blessing to a great enterprise. So for the time being he made a short and conventional reply, but asked for an interview in secret, and in this disclosed the future. Heartened by these assurances, Titus then sailed on to join his father [In the Harems]."

Tacitus, Histories, 2.5
"Vespasian was a born soldier, accustomed to march at the head of his troops, to choose the place where they should camp, and to fight his enemy day and night. And if occasion required, he would fight by lone combat. He was content with whatever rations were available, and he dressed like any other soldier. In short, if one excepts his lack of generosity in money matters, he was a worthy successor to the commanders of old." [Vespasian was a tightwad that was not leaking much money to Ishtar.]

Tacitus, Histories, 2.75
[Of Vespasian] "His own legions had no experience with civil war, while those of Vitellius had been victorious in it; although the side that lost was divided rather than united. When a country was divided, military loyalty is a precarious thing, and lone assassins present a danger. [lone gunmen, guaranteed to be 100% unaffiliated with Ishtar's assassins.]

What was the use of infantry formations and cavalry regiments if one or two men decide to earn easy money from the other side by murdering him at the first convenient occasion? [This is apparently happened to Vitellius] That was how Scrib•oni•anus had met his end under Claudius, and how his assassin Volaginius [Vola•genos, We-al•A-clan] had risen from the ranks to the highest posts in the army. It is easier to set whole armies in motion than avoid a lone assassin". [This is especially true in civil wars where the sides can easily infiltrate one another.]

Tacitus, Histories, 2.76
"You, Vespasian, can draw on Judaea, Syria and Egypt for nine legions [of around 24 legions] These are forces undiminished by battle casualties..."

Tacitus, Histories, 2.78
"After Mucianus' speech, the rest clustered round [around] Vespasian with greater confidence, encouraging him with reports of the prophecies of soothsayers and the conjunctions of the stars. That such superstitious beliefs had some [great] hold on Vespasian is evident from the fact that a little later, when he had gained supreme power, he openly kept at court one Seleucus [a Selucid from Syria, from Gr. Selene= moon], an astrologer, to guide him and give him knowledge of the future. [Thus he generally did what his Arab astrologers recommended.]

His thoughts now went back to omens from the past, for instance the sudden fall of a remarkably tall cypress tree on his estate. On the following day it had sprung up again at that same spot, and in due course grew as lofty as ever, spreading its boughs even more widely and luxuriantly." [Gr. kuperisso=Cypress, but it looks like cup•aristo. It looks like not many people died in 69AD when Vespasian supposedly massacred everyone of Judaean Arabia. The people in the know left and only the
dumb ones were left to take their place.]

[Cont.] The seers were unanimous that this was a notable sign of future prosperity, and it seemed that the highest honors were promised to Vespasian while he was still a very young man. But at first the omen appeared to find its fulfillment in his triumphal awards, the consulship and the renown of his Jewish victory. Once these were achieved, he thought he was fated to be emperor.

Between Judaea and Syria lies a mountain called Carmel [ak•our•mal] which is the name of the local god. Yet traditionally this god boasts neither image nor temple, only an altar and the reverence of his worshippers. [like most Mideast religions]. Here Vespasian offered sacrifices when he was turning over in his mind his secret ambitions. The priest Basil•ides [Gr. basileus=king + Ides= mind] time and again examined the entrails of the [animal] victims [sacrificed]. Finally he declared: 'Whatever you are planning, Vespasian - be it the building of a house, an addition to your estate, or engaging more servants -- this is granted to you. You shall have a great mansion, far-flung boundaries and a host of people.' This ambiguous statement had been immediately pounced upon by gossip, and was now given great publicity [By the people who ran Rome's 'media']. Indeed ordinary people talked of little else. Still more lively was the discussion in Vespasian's immediate circle, for hope is eloquent. With minds made up, they parted company, Mucianus going to Antioch and Vespasian to Caesarea." [The capitals of Syria and Judaea. • Remember Mucianus]

Tacitus, Histories, 2.79
"The first move to convey imperial status to Vespasian took place at Alexandria [in Egypt]. This was due to the eagerness of Tiberius Alexander, who caused his legions to swear allegiance to the new emperor on 1 July. The date was afterwards honored as that of his accession, though on 3 July the army of Judaea had taken the oath before Vespasian in person. Such was the enthusiasm that they acted without even waiting for the arrival of his son Titus, who was on his way back from Syria, where he had acted as the link between Mucianus [Mucianus again] and his father in their negotiations. The whole affair was carried through by a spontaneous move on the part of the troops, and there was no time to arrange a formal parade or concentrate the scattered legions.

2.80 One day, as he came out of his bedroom, a small guard of honor who had been paraded to greet him in the usual way as provincial governor, substituted for this title that of 'emperor.' Then the rest hurried to the spot and heaped upon him all the imperial titles, including those of 'Caesar' and 'Augustus.' In a flash his supporters had cast fear aside, and acclimatized themselves to the idea of his accession. Vespasian for his part gave himself no airs. Though the situation had changed, there was no change in his modest bearing. ...Then he entered the building in Antioch [the Syrian capital], which is regularly used for their [Syrian] political meetings, and made a speech to the assembly which had flocked to the spot with flattering effusiveness [gushing gratitude and affection? For being allowed to leave Jerusalem?]. Mucianus [Mucianus again] was quite a graceful speaker, even in Greek [because he was a native Greek speaker], and had the art of displaying to advantage whatever he said and did [This is what the Greek speakers told the Romans was the key to effective oratory, but it really just meant that Vespasian got much applause as the Mideast's man in Rome's "White House."]

One thing in particular kindled intense indignation in province and garrison alike. Mucianus asserted that Vitellius had made up his mind to transfer the legions of Germany to a lucrative and quiet station in Syria, while those in Syria were to be moved to the bases in Germany, where the climate was severe and conditions hard. [The legions in Arabia liked to be there because they were corrupt] The fact is that even the provincials liked to deal with troops they had served so long and for which they had acquired a real affection. [The Mideast effectively bought the loyalty of the Roman legions in Syria.]

2.81 By 15 July the whole of Syria had taken an oath of allegiance to Vespasian. He had also gained the support of... [Iraq, Turkey and Armenia]... Equal enthusiasm marked the support given to the cause by Queen Berenice. [br•nee•aki = bro•spawn•point] She was in her best years and at the height of her beauty [what with all the people of Arabia so desperate to give their daughters for the cause, and to get something to eat.] Even the elderly Vespasian appreciated her generosity. All the coastal provinces up to an including Asia and Achaia [Delphi], and the whole Roman territory extending inland towards Pontus [the black sea shore of Turkey] and Armenia acknowledged Vespasian as emperor. ... A council was held in Beirut to decide the main lines of policy. [Note how all the places proclaiming the Roman
2.82 At Antioch gold and silver currencies were struck [naming Vespasian's as emperor] All these endeavors were rapidly put in hand in the various localities under the supervision of appropriate officials. Vespasian personally assumed the task of inspection and encouragement, praising the efficient and spurring rather than correcting the idle. He preferred to hide the weaknesses of his friends rather than their merits. In a bid for popularity he made many of them prefects and procurators, and a number were granted senatorial rank. These were men of exceptional calibre, who were soon to rise to high places. With a few it was a question of money rather than solid merit. ... It was decided that Titus should keep up the pressure on Judaea while Vespasian secured Egypt which was a key [strategic] position. [thus we understand that while Judaean Arabia was massacred, the entire Mideast was conquered.] ... [The forces of emperor Vitellius would not be a problem thanks to] the magic of Vespasian's name and the irresistible forces of destiny.

2.84 Mucianus set off with a force in battle-order, behaving as the emperor's colleague rather than as his subordinate. ... [Mucianus] allowed distance to amplify the stories of his strength, [distance minimizes outie his-story versions and maximizes innie versions.] He knew his force was small, but that the public forms inflated ideas of what it cannot see for itself. [If it has the Arab peanut circus on its side.] Behind him marched an impressive array/army -- the Sixth Legion and a composite force of 13,000 men drafted from its fellow formations. [special forces] He had ordered the fleet to sail from the Black Sea and concentrate on Byzantium. [Apparently helping to interrupt east-west trade. Note the importance of Byzantium in 69AD]

2.84 So the eastern provinces now hummed with the preparation of ships, armies and equipment. [due to Mucianus' economic stimulus package] The most exhausting imposition, however, was the financial levy. According to Mucianus money constituted the sinews [or puppet strings] of a civil war, [which was under Mucianus' man-behind-the-man administration] and in his assessments he had eyes only for the depths of a man's purse, not for fairness or truth. On every side accusers came forward, and the richer classes were plundered unmercifully. These grievous and intolerable burdens might be defended on the grounds of military exigency, but they continued to be imposed even when peace came. [Huge financial levies benefitting the Arabs that were kept around even after the war was over] At the beginning of his reign, Vespasian was not personally so set on reining-in abuses, but in time the smiles of fortune and the instruction of evil tutors found in him an apt and willing pupil. Mucianus also helped the war effort with his own fortune. A generous early contribution of his own private money, later gave him an excuse for helping himself to public money even more liberally. Of the rest who followed his lead in contributing their wealth, very few had the same opportunities to recoup their investments.

2.85 Meanwhile Vespasian's initial plans were accelerated by the eagerness with which the Balkan garrison came over to his side." [Today, Bosnia is still in Arabia's sphere of influence.]

Tacitus, Histories, 2.87

"While Vespasian and the other leaders were busy in the various provinces, [Emperor] Vitellius was slowly moving towards Rome. Day by day more despicable and lazy, he made a point of stopping at every pleasant town and country [county] seat. In his train followed 60,000 armed men, dissolute and undisciplined. Even larger was the number of soldiers' servants, and the camp-followers were remarkable even among slaves for their bullying manner.

So numerous was the escort of officers and courtiers that this alone would have presented problems of discipline, even if this had been strictly enforced. The unwieldy mob was further encumbered by a number of senators and knights who came out from the capital to meet it. Some had been induced to come by fear, many were prompted by the wish to flatter, while the rest, and in due course all of them, joined in because they did not want to be left behind. There was also an influx of members of the lower classes who had made Vitellius' acquaintance by rendering him disreputable services. Such were the buffoons, actors [In Rome the actors were mostly all Greek] and charioteers [Arab taxi drivers], the degraded friends that gave him great pleasure. It was not only the towns that were exhausted by the necessity of supplying this multitude with food — the very farmers and their fields now ready for harvest were stripped bare, as if this was enemy soil. [It was enemy spoils, and the Arabs sold the grain to make up for the shortage. This it sold at embargo pricing.]"
2.88 There were many dreadful instances of bloody quarrels among the troops, for the legionaries and auxiliaries still did not see eye to eye after the original outburst at Ticinum [The Arabs posing at Romans among the army were killing the real Romans who even tried to help lead the army in a sensible way. This killing was widespread. Beware, this is going on even these days.]

When it came to attacking civilians, however, they agreed well enough. But the loss of life was severest at a point seven miles from Rome. Here... taking advantage of the fact that the vigilance of the troops was relaxed, some practical jokers managed to cut off their belts without the soldiers' knowledge, [It was the mark of disgrace for a Roman soldier to have his belts cut off] and then kept asking them were their equipment was, The soldiers were not used to be [ing] jeered at and took the joke badly, attacking the unarmed populace with their swords. [The reason is unimportant. The army was killing civilians 7 miles out from the center of Rome.] ... the troops rapidly pressed forward at every point. ... [and] Not being used to crowds, they did not bother to avoid collisions, and sometimes [the soldiers] fell because the road was slippery or someone had jostled them. When this happened, the answer was verbal abuse, developing in its turn into fisticuffs and sword play. The [harem-bred] officers, [who were not drilled in dangerous sword play] added to the general confusion by dashing about here, and there and everywhere with armed escorts."

Tacitus, Histories, 2.91
"One action of Vitellius' was regarded as ill-omened by a capital which reacted to every omen. After assuming the office of Pontifex Maximus [highest bridge to the gods], he issued a decree concerning public worship [This is not worship in public, but worship done by the state on behalf of the public, the people of Rome. The state would spend huge sums on Arab incense and burn this to appease "the gods" with "federal money".] But he did this on 18 July, a date which from time immemorial has been regarded as unlucky because it is the anniversary of the defeats on the Cremera and Allia. This was typical of his ignorance of all law, human, and divine. Equal indifference was displayed by his officials and courtiers, and the administration seemed to function in a stupefied [doped-up?] atmosphere." [The Arab desperadoes in Rome of the '60s were probably putting opium=obey'em in the hashish-incense they were selling to the Romans.]

Tacitus, Histories, 2.91
"He made a habit of attending the senate even when the agenda was trivial." [This made him a bad puppet leader. Also, Trivial really meant a three way issue concerning Rome, its government, and their parasite.]

Tacitus, Histories, 2.92
"To command the praetorian guard he chose Publilius Sabinus... and Julius Priscus... Priscus had the support of Valens [We•al'ens], and Sabinus that of Caecina [ak•ak•in•a]. In this conflict of rivals Vitellius was a mere pawn. The imperial functions were in fact discharged by Caecina and Valens. They had long warily watched each other with a hostility scarcely veiled by the exigencies of war and military requirements. Their enmity had grown even more deadly in the environment of a vicious entourage [terrorist posse?] and of a capital full of intrigue. [intrigue = making secret plans to do something illicit or detrimental to others] The struggle between these two found its measure in [was decided by] the flattery of their attendants [at the emperor's court], and the endless [petitioners] queued up at the emperor's court. Vitellius supported first one, then the other, [Arab faction, green or yellow] for absolute power is never confident of itself [an excuse for purges]. And emperor who thus wavered between sudden offense and ill-timed agreeability was regarded with alternate fear and contempt. This, however, did not stop Valens and Caecina from seizing mansions, land and the riches of the empire. The tearful and destitute throng of nobles [Arab immigrants] who had been allowed by Galba to come back from exile with their children got no pity or support from the emperor. One decision was welcome to the leaders of society, and approved by the populace too. Vitellius had allowed returned exiles to resume the rights they had enjoyed over their freedmen. [The people exiled apparently had rights to Greek speaking freed slaves which they lost] though these willy creatures tried to stultify the concession in every conceivable way by hiding fortunes under fake bank accounts or by buying favor. Some of them transferred to the imperial
household and became more powerful than their former masters." [Stultify comes from Gr. stulos = column, today the symbol of classical architecture, and in ancient times, symbol of Roman bureaucracy or paperwork. The word might have started out as meaning roughly what 'gordian' means today.]

**Tacitus, Histories, 2.93**
"troops were everywhere. The barracks would not accommodate all of them, so they roamed about the portico or temple precincts, and throughout the capital. ... Amid the lurid lures of the capital and pursuits too shocking to be described, they ruined their stature [physique] by idleness [partying] and their morals by indulgence. Finally, through careless of life itself, many of them encamped in the unhealthy Vatican district. This caused an epidemic. The Tiber flowed near at hand, and the Germans and Gauls, who are so susceptible to illness, found their resistance further impaired by a passion for swimming, and by their inability to stand the heat." [1) The Arabs plagued these men to get rid of Romans. 2) Many of the men under Vitellius looked German or Gaulish because they were the sons of Harem slaves from these places.]

**Tacitus, Histories, 2.94**
"One day, during a speech made by Vitellius, a demand was raised for the execution of the Gallic leaders Asiaticus [Middle-easterner], Flavius [Yellow] and Rufinus [our•oo•finis]. [The three that can not be named] ... Cestius made no attempt to curb outrages of this sort. Quite apart from his innate laziness the realization that a bounty was expected for which he had not the money made him lavish every other sort of concession on the troops. The freedmen of leading Romans were told to pay an extraordinary tax [to Arabs Inc.] scaled in proportion to the number of their slaves. Vitellius himself was bent solely on spending." [sending money back to the Mideast.]

**Tacitus, Histories, 2.95**
"Four months had not yet elapsed since the advent of the new regime, yet Vitellius' freedman Asiaticus had already rivaled the efforts of Polycitus, Patrobius and the hated names of the past. At such a court no one sought distinction by honesty or hard work. The one and only avenue to influence was to glut the insatiable appetite of Vitellius for lavish travels, expenditure and whoring. The emperor himself, content to enjoy the present and unconcerned of the future, is said to have squandered 900 million sesterces [to the Arabs] in a very few months. Huge and helpless, the Roman state [sounds like America, the EU and China. The bigger they are, the harder they fall.] had suffered an Otho and a Vitellius within a single year..."

**Tacitus, Histories, 2.98**
" ...on the whole Vespasian's intentions remained shrouded in mystery. This was partly due to Vitellius' slackness, but also to the fact that the blockade of the Eastern Alps held up news. Conditions in the Mediterranean helped, too: Etesian [annual] winds provided an easy passage to the East and hampered the voyage in the opposite direction." [This is about how command to kill everyone in Judaean Arabia took months to reach the Mideast.]

**Tacitus, Histories, 4.1**
"The execution of Vitellius [one of the 4-emperors from 69AD] marked the end of hostilities rather than the beginning of peace. The victors roamed through the city sword in hand, hunting the vanquished down with relentless hate. The streets were choked with bodies, the squares and temples stained with blood. The Flavians slaughtered their victims wherever they happened to come across them.

   Soon discipline when to pieces, and they started looking for people in hiding; dragging them out of their hiding places. Whenever a man of tall and military appearance came in sight, they cut him down regardless of whether he was a soldier or civilian."

**Herodotus 5.92**
"he kept cutting off all the tallest/best ears of corn which he could see, and throwing them away, until the finest and best-grown/ tallest part of the crop was ruined."
Short people in Britain
Britons from the first century AD were only slightly shorter than today. They became considerably shorter in the Dark Ages and only in recent centuries grew taller again. This is not only a matter of nutrition. The tallest and best were being systematically eliminated. Here we see that the relative height of skeletal remains may offer a relatively good indicator of how much influence the land of no resources has in our land.

Tacitus, Histories, 4.1
[Cont.] While feelings still ran high, their brutality glutted itself on blood. Then it was transformed into an appetite for loot. They left no lurking-place untouched, no door remained unopened. The excuse was that supporters of Vitellius might be hidden there. This was a signal for breaking into private mansions or, if resistance was offered, and excuse for murder. There were plenty of destitute Romans and vicious slaves ready to betray rich masters. Others again were denounced by their friends. Rome was filled with wailing and lamentation, and suffered the plight of a captured city. [Captured cities were massacred.] Indeed the unruly behavior of the Otho's and Vitellius' troops, which had been resented at the time, now seemed tolerable in retrospect. ... The truth is that revolution and strife put tremendous power into the hands of evil men, whereas peace and quiet call for good lives."

Saturnalia vs. Io Saturnalias
Saturnalia was the Roman festival of Saturn in December, a period of Roman style merrymaking, the predecessor of Christmas.

Io was seduced by Zeus, and then his wife Hera turned Io into a cow, a giver of milk, and sent a stinging gadfly to endlessly torment her. Io Saturnalias was an annual holiday when slaves assumed the role of their masters. Now perhaps things didn't always revert to normal the next day. Perhaps things never reverted back. Perhaps the slaves just took over and all killed their masters, so that they could stay free and keep all their master's property — like it was a core•east•mas present.

Flavius Josephus
The name was pronounced 'Favi Joseph', a name that meant Yellow Joseph. He was the Judaean leader that predicted Vespasian as emperor.

Tacitus, Histories, 4.3
"...the senate awarded Vespasian all the usual imperial titles. It felt pleased and confident. The civil war... now seemed to have purged the whole world of evil and run its course." [Many Romans died in 69AD in addition to the Judaean Arabians left by Arabs Inc. to be killed by the Romans.]

Tacitus, Histories, 4.7
"Good advisers are the most valuable instrument of good government. Marcellus should be satisfied with having convinced Nero to execute so many innocent victims. Let him make the most of his ill-gotten gains, and his immunity from punishment, and resign Vespasian to better men."

Tacitus, Histories, 4.8
"He prayed for good emperors, but took them as they came."

Tacitus, Histories, 2.78
[Let's go over Mucianus again]
"After Mucianus' speech, the rest [the undecided] clustered around Vespasian"

Tacitus, Histories, 2.79
"... they acted without even waiting for the arrival of Vespasian's son Titus, who was ...acting as the link between Mucianus and his father in their negotiations."
Tacitus, Histories, 2.80
"Then Vespasian entered the theatre at Antioch... used for their [Syrian] political meetings, and made a speech to the assembly which had flocked to the spot with flattering effusiveness. Mucianus was quite a graceful speaker, particularly in Greek, and had the art of displaying to advantage whatever he said and did." [Mucianus seems to have spoken Greek and also to have had the full support of Syria. The implication is that he was actually the Arab side.]

Tacitus, Histories, 2.84
Mucianus set off with a force in battle-order, behaving as the emperor's colleague rather than as his subordinate. ... [Mucianus] allowed distance to amplify the stories of his strength. [distance minimizes outie his•story versions and maximizes innie versions.] He knew his force was small, but that the public forms inflated ideas of what it cannot see for itself." [If it has the Arab peanut circus on its side.]

Tacitus, Histories, 4.11
The greatest alarm was caused by the execution of Calpurnius [kal•br•nee•us] Gal•eri•an•us [Green•our•new•us], the son of Gaius Piso. He had kept out of political adventures, but his distinguished name and the good looks of youth [brilliance] made him the subject of popular gossip, and in a city which was still unsettled and always relished the latest rumors, idle tongues talked of him as a possible emperor. On the orders of Mucianus, he was put under military arrest. His end would have attracted more notice had it happened inside the city walls. So he was brought to a point forty miles from Rome along the Appian Way where his veins were cut and he bled to death. [The modern corollary of this is the way that all of America's best Mayors were all scandalized in the 1980s, so that America would be have no options for good leaders.] Julius Priscus, the prefect of the pretorian cohorts under Vitellius, committed suicide less from compulsion than a sense of shame, but Alfenus Varus managed to survive his cowardice and disgrace. Asiaticus, being a freedman, paid for his evil influence a court by suffering the execution appropriate to a slave." [He was nailed to a cross as meat and left for the vultures to tear and rip the skin off his face. And at the same time rats would be starting on his feet.]

Tacitus, Histories, 4.12
"The Batavians, living beyond the Rhine, formed a branch of the Chatti. Driven out by domestic dissensions, [They were young turks, fresh new Arab immigrants/refugees] they occupied the uninhabited fringe of Gaul on the lower reaches of the river, together with the neighboring 'Island' which is washed by the North Sea on the west, and on the outer three sides by the Rhine. [The area between Amsterdam and the Rhine, not including Amsterdam.] They were not exploited financially [Taxed] despite Roman supremacy and their alliance with a stronger power, but contributed only men and arms to the empire."

Tacitus, Histories, 4.14
"[By contrast] The [original] Batavians were at the mercy of prefects and centurions who, when glutted with spoils and blood, were replaced by others looking for fresh pockets to pick and new terms/words for plunder. They were faced with a levy which parted children from parents and brothers from brothers, apparently forever." [So in the years leading up to 69AD, the Mideast got Rome to ruthlessly plunder the original Batavian/ Dutch cheaters, even going so far as to take their children. This so that a new crop of brothers, the 'New' Batavians, could come in, set up their own new hideout and and stage a takeover of the turf.]

Tacitus, Histories, 4.15
[Effete is supposedly from L. effetus = worn out by bearing young, from ex= out of + fetus = breeding. But perhaps it is an Arabian word that describes their cousins who are no longer useful to Ishtar.] "Negotiations for a joint plan of action were made with the Cannen•efates. [Canaan•effetes] This tribe occupied part of the Island and closely resembled the Batavians in origin, language and fighting spirit, though less numerous. Then he sent secret agents to win over auxiliaries from Britain... Among the
Cannenefates was a foolish desperado called Brinno. He came from a very distinguished family. His father had taken part in many marauding exploits, and had snapped his fingers at Caligula's bogus expeditions without being brought to justice. The mere fact that his son was the heir of a rebel family secured him votes. He was placed upon a shield in the tribal fashion and carried on the swaying shoulders of his bearers to symbolize his [ad hoc] election as [a German tribal] leader."

[Brindle = brown, or more precisely the coloration produced when dark colored Arabians mix with light colored Europeans.]

Tacitus, Histories, 4.15
"Then the enemy fell upon the Roman supply-contractors and merchants who were scattered over the countryside with no thought of war. The marauders were also on the point of destroying the frontier forts, but these were set on fire by their commanders because they could not be defended." 1. War provisions were a very profitable racket that must have been highly contested at times. 2. The new guys must have said that the reason supply costs were sky high was, 'how dangerous the business had become.' 3. Those forts had to be rebuilt using overpriced Arab-friendly suppliers. 4. The people who were in league with the terrorists could work without fear. 5. The people operating the terrorist protection racket could collect an exorbitant tax rate for nothing. 6. The effete supply-contractors and merchants were constantly replaced with new tax paying brothers. and 7. Much of this is quite comparable to America's role in Iraq and Afghanistan today.

Tacitus, Histories, 4.16
"Fighting had not lasted long before [a Roman ally suddenly changed sides] ... and Roman forces, disarrayed [The Romans fought in squares or arrays] by this unforeseen treachery, were defeated due to the combined onslaught of allies and foes. The naval force was equally disloyal. Some of the rowers were Batavians, and they feigned incompetence in order to hinder the sailors and marines in the performance of their duties. Then they began to resist, and tried to steer the ships towards the enemy-held bank, finally murdering the helmsmen and centurions who refused to throw in with them. In the end the whole fleet of twenty-four ships either deserted or was captured" [by Rome's enemies].

Tacitus, Histories, 4.20
"They formed up into squares, compact masses of men presenting an impregnable defense everywhere, front, rear and sides. In this formation they broke the thin Roman line."

Tacitus, Histories, 4.38
[In 68 AD.] "Rome was upset and demoralized by a variety of fears. Apart from impending disasters, it fell victim to an imaginary panic in thinking that the province of Africa [vital for its grain exports] had revolted at the instigation of its governor, Lucius Piso. He was the last man to make trouble. It turned out that shipping was held up by severe winter storms, and the city populace, who usually bought their foodstuffs from day to day [living hand to mouth] and whose one and only concern for public welfare centered on the corn-supply, were afraid that the coast of Africa was closed and the shipments held up. Fear bred conviction, while the rumor was spread by Vitellius' forces." [In the time of Nero, 6 men owned all the corn exporting land in the African provinces; secret code for the house of six gables.]

Tacitus, Histories, 4.39
"Before long, Frontinus resigned, and Caesar Domitian assumed the praetorship. It was his name that stood at the head of official letters and edicts, but real power rested with Mucianus [So Mucianus was the fellow behind the massacres of Domitian.] But the men from whom Mucianus had most to fear were Antonius Primus and Arrius Varus. With their laurels fresh upon them, and owing their distinction to the fame of their achievements and the enthusiastic support of the troops, they were also the darlings of the people. This was because, once the armistice was made, they had avoided any act of [further] violence."

Tacitus, Histories, 4.40
"A committee was then chosen by lot [not elected] to supervise the restoration of property seized during
the fighting, and others to survey and re-affix the bronze tablets which contained the text of laws and had suffered decay with the passage of time." [Bronze does not decay. The laws were changed. Also the stolen property was probably 'restored' mostly to wise guy Arab frontmen.]

Tacitus, Histories, 4.52
[Vespasian told his son Titus] "to be of a good heart, and to exalt [expand and elevate] his empire with war and arms. That peace and domestic matters would be his own concern. [Elevate your nation through war and arms: How confused the Romans were, how easily they were manipulated into being the global force for the land of no resources.] Then he loaded his fastest ships with corn and consigned them to the still stormy seas. The reason was that the capital was in such dire straits that not more than ten days' supply was left in the granaries when Vespasian's shipments came to the rescue." [America is one step ahead of Rome. we have a strategic petroleum reserve, they had no strategic grain reserve.]

Tacitus, Histories, 4.53
"Responsibility for the reconstruction of the Capitol [building(s)] was entrusted by Vespasian to Lucius Vestinus [governor of Egypt 59-62AD]. He was a man of the equestrian order, but his influence and reputation were on par with the nobility.

The soothsayers assembled by him directed that what was left of the old shrine should be carried away to the marshes, and a[n entirely] new temple should be erected on the original site, declaring that it was the will of the gods that the ancient plan should be preserved unaltered. On the summer solstice, under a clear sky, the entire dedicated sacred area was encircled by a continuous line of garlands. Soldiers with auspicious names entered with boughs of olive and laurel. Then the Vestal Virgins, together with children with two living parents sprinkled it with water drawn from [sacred] springs.

Then the praetor Helvidius Priscus purified the area with pig, sheep and bull sacrifices, placing the entrails on the altar of turf. Then he prayed to Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, and the tutelary gods of the Empire in the words dictated by the pontiff Plautius Aelianus. He prayed for our undertakings to prosper and for divine help in raising these divine abodes begun by human piety.

He then touched the garlands which were wound around the foundation stone to which ropes were secured. At the same time, the other officials, the priests, senators, knights/equites, and a large number of other people, uniting their efforts with eagerness and joy, dragged the enormous block of stone into place. Everywhere they cast into the foundations offerings of gold and silver, and [expensive] nuggets of virgin metal in their natural state. The diviners had previously declared that the work should not be defiled by stone or gold intended for any other purpose. The height of the temple was increased. This was the only variation which religious scruples permitted, and the one feature which had been thought wanting in the magnificence of the old temple."

Tacitus, Histories, 4.54
"The Gauls had worked up their courage, imagining that our armies were in the same predicament everywhere. For a rumor had gone round [around] that the bases in Moesia [Serbia/ Bulgaria] and Pannonia [Croatia] were under siege by the Sarmatians [Arabs immigrant/refugee hordes from the eastern steppes, the way out of the land of no resources] and Dacians [Romania], and a similar rumor, though false, was told of Britain. But it was above all the burning of the Capitol [The fire of Rome was five years earlier in 64.] that had driven men to the belief that the empire's days were numbered. They reflected that Rome had been captured by the Gauls in the past, but as the house of Jupiter remained inviolate, the empire had survived. Now, however, fate had ordained this fire as a sign of the god's anger and of the passing of world dominion to the nations north of the Alps. Such at any rate was the message proclaimed by the idle [powerful] superstition of Druidism." [The Mideast was spreading the rumor and scapegoating their disloyal cousins the Druids=jew•ids that they so hated.]

Tacitus, Histories, 4.64
"In the still recent past, the natives had shuddered in fear at the mere name of Rome. Now they all rushed out from their farms and houses in one great mob gloating over the novel spectacle. The triumph of the insolent populace proved too much for the Picentine Cavalry regiment."
Tacitus, Histories, 4.65
"Elated by success, Civilis and Classicus ['Barbarian' leaders who were not completely barbarians judging from their names.] debated whether they should give their armies license to plunder Cologne. These were by inclination cruel, and greedy for booty, so they were strongly attracted to the idea of sacking the city. But this course was barred by strategic considerations, and the desirability of having a name for clemency in the early stages of establishing a new state. Civilis was further influenced by the recollection of services rendered. At the outbreak of hostilities his son had been arrested at Cologne, but the local authorities had kept him in honorable custody. The tribes of the Rhine, however, hated the city for its opulence an rapid growth. These only wanted to make peace on one of two conditions. Either the town was to be opened up to all Germans without discrimination, or else it would have to be demolished and the people scattered."

Tacitus, Histories, 4.64
"The Tencteri, a tribe separated from Cologne by the Rhine, sent a diplomatic mission [to Cologne, with this message:] ..."Until today, by blocking the rivers, the earth and in a sense the heavens, the Romans prevented conversation [trade] and contact between us, or else [war]. And a greater insult to born fighters, they saw to it that we met disarmed and practically defenseless under the jailer's/executioner's eye and on payment of a price [customs duty or octroi, an eighth share.] ... We also require that you put to death all Romans in your territory, for liberty is incompatible with the notion of a master race. When they are dead, let their property be shared among the community, so that no one is in a position to hide anything or remain uncommitted to our cause. We and you must have the right to settle on either bank of the Rhine, as our forefathers did in the past. ... Go back to your forefather's practices and their way of life, and tear yourselves from those pleasures which the Romans [Arabs posing as Romans] find to be a more effective instrument of domination than arms."

Tacitus, Histories, 4.65
[The citizens of Cologne reply:] "All the aliens from Italy or their other provinces who previously lived among us have become casualties of war, or have fled to their various countries. The original settlers intermarried with us and raised families. Their home is here. We do not believe that you are so ungenerous as to want us to kill our parents, brothers and sisters and children. We are prepared to abolish customs-dues and charges upon trade [that the Romans imposed for their Arab masters], and to allow unsupervised crossing of the Rhine into Cologne [The Romans supervised this for their Arab masters], provided that this takes place by day and no arms are carried, at least until with the passage of time when is now a new concession develops into a tradition."

Tacitus, Histories, 4.81
"In the course of the months which Vespasian spent at Alexandria, waiting for the regular season of summer winds when the sea could be relied upon, many miracles occurred. There seemed to be indications that Vespasian enjoyed heaven's blessing and that the gods showed a certain leaning towards him. [The Mideast's propaganda machine used to make up all sorts of miracles to help deify their favorite figureheads.] Among the lower classes in Alexandria [Cairo] was a blind man whom everybody knew as such. One day this fellow threw himself at Vespasian's feet, begging him with groans to heal his blindness. He had been told to make this request by Serapis [The god that was produced when the Greek bull god Apis was combined into the Egyptian god Osiris, husband of Isis and father of Horus the falcon god], the favorite god of a nation much addicted to strange beliefs. He asked if it might please the emperor to anoint his cheeks and eyeballs with spit from his mouth. A second petitioner, who suffered from a withered hand, pleaded his case too, also on the advice of Serapis. Would Caesar tread upon him with the imperial foot? At first Vespasian laughed at them and refused. When the two insisted, he hesitated. At one moment, he was alarmed by the thought that he would be accused of vanity if he failed. At the next, the urgent appeals of the two victims and the flattery of his entourage made him hopeful of success. Finally he asked the doctors for an opinion whether blindness and atrophy of this sort were curable by human means. The doctors were eloquent on the various possibilities. The blind man's vision
was not completely destroyed, and if certain impediments were removed his sight would return. The other victim's limb had been dislocated, but could be put right by correct treatment. Perhaps this was the will of the gods, they added. Perhaps the emperor had been chosen to perform a miracle. Anyhow, if a cure were effected, the credit would go to the ruler; if it failed, the poor wretches would have to bear the ridicule. So Vespasian felt that his destiny gave him the key to every door and that nothing now defied belief. With a smiling expression and surrounded by an expectant crowd of bystanders [there were many witnesses], he did what was asked. Instantly the cripple recovered the use of his hand and the light of day dawned again upon his blind companion. Both these incidents are still vouched for by eye-witnesses [re-mention], though there is now nothing to be gained by lying. [other than the deification of an Arab frontman emperor.]

Tacitus, Histories, 4.82
"This deepened Vespasian's desire to visit the holy house of Serapis [A seraph is the highest level of 9 angelic beings], for he wished to consult the god on matters of state [This was part of why he was a good figurehead]. He had everyone else excluded from the temple, and went in alone, fixing his mind on the deity. He happened to see a leading Egyptian named Basilides [Gr. basileus=king + ides=ideas] standing behind him [as in 'the man behind the man,' the true ruler]. Now he knew that this man was detained by illness at a place several days away from Alexandria. He asked the priests whether Basilides had entered the temple that day. He also inquired of those he met whether he had been seen in the city. Finally he sent off a party on horse, and ascertained that at the relevant time he had been eighty miles away. Thereupon he surmised that it was the deity whom he had seen and that the reply to his question lay in the meaning of the name Basilides." [The leader/king of the free world was a figurehead.]

Chapter 5 "The Jews"

Tacitus, Histories, 5.3
"The whole of Egypt [the Mideast] was once plagued by a wasting disease [hunger/ lack of food] which caused bodily disfigurement [emaciation]. So pharaoh Bocchoris [beau chorus?] went to the oracle of Hammon to ask for a cure [solution to the problem], and was told to purify his kingdom by expelling the victims to other lands, as they lay under a divine curse. Thus a multitude of sufferers [the poor] were rounded up, herded together, and forced out into the desert."

[See T.E. Lawrence Chapter II. Baal Hammon is the best known god of the Carthaginian/Phoenician pantheon. His name means something like lord of the incense burner/alter. The Phoenician word for incense burner was hamman. Gr. hama = spirit. Arabic hamas=spirit. Hama•dryad=tree•spirit]

Tacitus, Histories, 5.4
"Moses gave them a new religion quite different from those of the rest of mankind. Among the Jews, all things are profane that we hold sacred; on the other hand they regard as permissible what seems to us morally wrong." [This is not about the Jews, it is about the land of no resources and its inverted parasitic Sphinx economy, a devil's economy where the parasite make more by reducing their host's economic output.]

Tacitus, Histories, 5.4
"They [everyone from the land of no resources] avoid eating pork in memory of their tribulation, as they themselves were once infected with the disease to which this creature is prone to. They still fast frequently as an admission of the hunger they once endured so long."

Tacitus, Histories, 5.5
[Next the Arabs talk about the disloyal offspring of the Jews that abandoned them.]
"Whatever their origin, these [Jewish] observances are sanctioned by their antiquity. The other practices of the Jews are sinister and revolting, and have entrenched themselves by their very wickedness. Wretches of the most uncontrolled type who had no use for the religion of their forefathers: They took to contributing dues and free-will offerings to swell the Jewish national treasury. [As opposed to
the mandatory contributions that have been the norm for thousands of years.] And another reason for their increasing [personal] wealth may be found in their stubborn and ready benevolence towards brother Jews. [as opposed to the poor ones still stuck in the land of no resources.] Yet the rest of the world they confront with the hatred reserved for enemies. They will not feed or intermarry with gentiles. [Genos•tel= genetic-lines•far-out] Thus a most lustful people, the Jews avoid sex with women of alien races. Among them nothing is forbidden. ...

[Next G•oo•dei•ism sounds much like Islam of today.] Converts to Judaism adopt the same practices, and the very first lesson they learn is to hate the [Roman] gods, shed all feelings of patriotism [towards Rome], and consider parents, children and brothers as readily expendable. However, the Jews see to it that their numbers increase [through harem breeding]. It is a deadly sin to expose an unwanted child [not like in Rome and other lands in the house of war], and they think that eternal life is granted to those who die in battle or execution [or Jihad] - hence their eagerness to have children, and their contempt for death."

Tacitus, Histories, 5.6
[The Jordan] "river does not empty into the Mediterranean, but flows through two lakes without losing its identity until it is finally absorbed in a third. [the Dead Sea] This third lake resembles a sea in the vastness of its perimeter, but its water is even nastier to the taste, and unhealthy exhalations cause disease among those who live on its banks. Never ruffled by the wind, it admits the presence of neither fish nor water-foul. The stagnant water sustains objects thrown upon it as if it were solid, and swimmers and non-swimmers find it equally buoyant.

At fixed season of the year the lake discharges bitumen [Oil. A fixed season of the year for hydrocarbons leaking up? nonsense, they are probably talking about flammable Judaean ire] Experience teaches every skill, and has shown men how to gather this substance [hatred] too. In its natural state a black liquid, it solidifies when sprinkled with vinegar [L. acetic = vinegar, a pun on Gr. ake = sharp point and aketikos = sharply pointy.] and floats on the surface of the water. Those who have the job of gathering the bitumen take hold of it with the hands and haul it on deck. Thereupon it follows automatically [the rage does] in a continuous stream which fills the boat until it is severed. But to sever it is quite impossible with any tool of bronze or iron, [You can't suppress the hatred by force of arms.] thought it shuns blood or a cloth contaminated with a woman's menstrual blood. [the mildly unpleasant part of something very nice]"

Tacitus, Histories, 5.7
"Not far from the Dead Sea is a plain which tradition says was completely destroyed by lightning, though it was once fruitful and supported great and populous cities. It seems that the ruin of these cities can still be traced, and that the very earth appears scorched and has lost its [trade] fecundity. All natural vegetation and all crops sown by the hand of man, no matter whether in the blade, in the flower, or apparently fully developed, are blackened into insubstantial growths that crumble into a species of powder.

Personally I am quite prepared to grant that once-famous cities may have been burnt up by fire from heaven, but I also think that the exhalation [ex-migrants] from the lake infects the earth and poisons the heavens above it, and this is the reason why the young corn [new ex-migrants] and the harvests of autumn [their remittances] rot: both soil and air are unfavorable. I should add that one of the rivers flowing into the Jewish Sea is the Belius, at whose mouth are sands [Arabs] which are collected and fused with natron [potassium nitrate, or men visiting the harems] to form glass. The beach concerned is small and yet inexhaustible whatever the quantities [of people] removed."

Tacitus, Histories, 5.12
"The Temple [of Jerusalem] was like a citadel and had its own defensive barriers, which had been even more laboriously and skillfully constructed than the rest [of the defensive barriers]. The facades around it created an excellent defensive position. To these advantages must be added a spring of never-failing water [income flow], chambers cut in the living rock, and tanks and cisterns for the storage of water [income flow]. Its builders had foreseen only too well that the strange [parasitic] practices of the Jews
[Arabs] would lead to continual fighting [with their host societies]. Hence everything was available for a siege, however long.

Besides, after Pompey’s capture of Jerusalem, fear and experience taught them many lessons. So taking advantage of the money grubbing instincts of the Rome's Claudian dynasty [31BC - 69AD], they purchased permission to fortify the city, [Actually they bribed Rome into providing economic stimulus packages in the decades leading up to the sacking of Jerusalem] and in days of peace built walls meant for war. Already the home of a diverse crowd, its population had been swollen by the abandonment of the other Jewish cities [in the land of no resources, the unchosen dead-wood haremi set up to be purged by the Roman massacre that was inevitable].

The most determined factional leaders escaped to the capital, and thereby added to the turmoil. There were three different leaders and three armies. The long outer perimeter of the walls was held by Simon, the central part by John, and the Temple by Eleazar. [Note the concentric view of the three that cannot be named. Outer, middle and inner. This is just like narrow, medium and wide, Stheno, Medusa and Euryale. It is also like the design of a menorah.] John and Simon could rely on numbers and equipment, Eleazer on his strategic position [In the southern Arabian desert; in the Hejaz and points south].

But it was upon each other that they turned the weapons of battle, ambush and fire, and great stocks of corn went up in flames. [This is nonsense, there was a famine.] Then John sent off a party of men, ostensibly to offer sacrifice but in reality to kill Eleazar and his followers, thus gaining possession of the Temple [Possess the Temple, the main trade flows, and you possess of the religion. The 'John' faction sent forces after the leadership that fled to the south into the Hejaz.] From then on, Jerusalem was divided between two factions, until, on the approach of the Romans, when fighting the foreigners healed the breach between them."

Tacitus, Histories, 5.13
"The majority were convinced that the ancient scriptures of their priests alluded to the present as the very time when the Mideast would [again] triumph and from Judaea would [again] go forth men destined to rule the world. This mysterious prophecy really referred to Vespasian and Titus, but the common people, true to the selfish ambition of mankind, thought that this exalted destiny was reserved for them, and not even their calamities opened their eyes to the truth.

We are told that the number of the besieged, old and young, men and women, amounted to 600,000. All who could bear arms did so, and more than their numbers warranted had the courage necessary. They displayed an inflexible determination, women no less than men, and the thought that they might be compelled to leave their homes [and venture forth into the desert] made them more afraid of living than of dying."
of mathematics:

(1) computation and study of numbers;
(2) measurement of lines, surfaces and solids;
(3) the mutual relationship of the heavenly bodies as they revolve [around the Earth] in their courses.

None of these subjects must be studied in minute detail by the general public, but only by a chosen few.

(The chosen few are the chosen ones, chosen by the Arab harem brotherhood, the chosen ones in your society. This leads to widespread innumeracy that the Arab parasite finds useful in parasitizing its host society economy.)

Plato, Laws, 823

"We hope you never feel any temptation to capture men on the high seas and take to piracy, which will make you into brutal hunters and outlaws..." [The Arabs need to monopolize sea piracy, land piracy, and terrorism, or their tactics stop working. When the host civilization starts capturing Arab pirates and terrorists, and matching punishments, the tactic of piracy and terrorism falls apart. Here it is very important that all the Arabs see how the pirates are dying by hell.

Another approach is to rain death on the center of Arabia when any part of the creature engages in reprehensible techniques.]

Plato, Laws, 828

"the next job is to enlist the aid of the oracles reported from Delphi to draw up a program of festivals to be established by law, and discover what sacrifices the state will find it right to offer and which gods should receive them."

[Note the density of information in this heuristic Arab guidebook:
1) Make the host society obey the holy men we Arabs have chosen to front for us in their society.
2) Get the host society to make regular and scheduled offerings of expensive sacrifices to us.
3) Get them taking as many days off as you can. This way we can more easily stay attached to our host.
4) Make their government and society enforce our rules of sacraments and sacrifices. A good example of this is the way a man is supposed to spend 3-months salary on a diamond wedding sacrament.
5) Get their state to offer public sacrifices because this increases parasitic income.]

Plato, Laws, 828

"The law will provide for twelve festivals in honor of the twelve gods who give their names to the individual tribes." [Thus the Greeks spent one extra day each month doing nothing.]

Hesiod, c. 700BC, Works and Day, 248-251

"They need have no traffic with ships
For their own grain-giving land
Yields them its harvest"

[The Arabs have always sought to have mafia control on international trade, frequently charging many times more for imported grain. Then they would set about to introduce crop plagues to stimulate demand for their grain brought in from far, their FAR•IN•A.]

Plato, Laws, 842

"Our state's legislator, you see, need not bother his head very much about the merchant-shipping business, trade, hotels, customs duties, mining, money-lending and compound interest. Waving aside most of these and a thousand other such details, he'll legislate for farmers, shepherds, bee keepers, for the protectors of their stock and the supervisors of their equipment." [The first group is the highly profitable work the Arabs want to do in our society. The second group is the low wage work the Arabs want us to do in our society. We should probably add religious sacraments, luxury goods, and media to the first group.]

Plato, Laws, 847

"In our state no duties will have to be paid by anyone on either imports or exports." [The Sphinx mafia is
always in favor of "free trade." That means that nobody ELSE should should collect taxes or otherwise get a piece of international trade.]

**Plato, Laws, 847**

"No one must import frankincense and similar foreign fragrant stuff used in religious ritual, or purple and similar dyes not native to the country, or materials for any other process which only needs imports from abroad for inessential purposes." [The Arab want us to ban these things and spend a lot of money defending their monopoly against small time competitors. Imported hashish, or "fragrant incense" has always been a big business for the Arabs.]

**Plato, Laws, 849**

"The proper place for 'retail' trading (as it's generally called) in grain and wine is the foreigners' market, where foreigners are supposed to sell these goods to locals and their slaves; and when the butchers have cut up the animals, it is to foreigners, locals and their slaves that they must sell the meat." [In late Roman times, the Arabs more or less monopolized world grain, and other food supplies, notably olive oil and wine. Here the great Plato-Socrates is instructing future leaders to leave foreign trade to the foreigners, meaning Arabs.]

**Plato, Laws, 854**

"If a man is caught stealing [expensive sacrifices] from a temple and is a foreigner or slave, a brand of his misfortune shall be made on his face and hands, and he shall be whipped, the number of lashes to be decided by his judges. Then he shall be thrown out beyond the boundaries of the land, naked. If a citizen is ever shown to be responsible for such a crime - to have perpetrated, that is, some great and unspeakable offense against the gods or his parents or the state, the penalty is death." [A similar situation exists today in the developed world. We have stultifying regulations for our fictional citizens, our corporations, while the goods that come from the developing world often have none. They often have no health care costs, no retirement costs, no product liability laws, no environmental costs, etc. And in China's case, they burn cheap coal, so their energy cost is about 1/10th of ours.

You see, all the ghost in the machine has to do is stultify our government. Stultify incidentally comes from the L. stultus= stupid, which comes from Gr. stulos= pillar/column, like the column we so identify with Classical architecture. Stultifying meant full of columns/trees (and stupid). It was the word that described the stupidity of Rome's bureaucracy, a bureaucracy no doubt much like America's bureaucracy today. See classical architecture (both the buildings and the organization in them) is all about having lots of stulos to stall, still, stultify, and stalemate all the Old Eng. Stoel-worthy (stalwart) people doing business with the government.]

**Plato, Laws, 914**

[Under the heading of:] "'Removal of Buried Treasure:' The financial benefit I'd get from removing it could never rival what I'd get by way of virtue and moral rectitude by leaving it alone; by preferring to have justice in my soul rather than money in my pocket... 'Hands off immovables" is aptly applied to a great many situations, and this is one of them. And we should put our trust in the traditional view of such conduct - that it injures our descendants. ...‘Don't pick up what you didn't put down' - well, when a man ... picks up something he had not put down (and sometimes no trinket either, but a huge treasure trove), what penalty should he suffer? God knows the penalty of heaven; but the first person to notice such an occurrence in the city should report it to the police... On receiving the information the state should send to Delphi and in submission to the oracles of the god do whatever he ordains about the objects and the person who removed them."

[For thousands of years the Arabs have done business and stored wealth by using gold and gemstones. They want their nest egg (their Gr. oo=egg) as valuable as possible. To this end they are always trying to round up gold/gems/money and get them out of circulation. It is best if they can ship the gold to the Mideast, but reburying it, or sending it to the bottom of the sea also works. Here the Arabs are struggling to make buried treasure into something sacred. This was a matrix program that probably didn't work very well and seems to have been abandoned a long time ago.]
Marco Polo, Ch.3
"If the person who finds it [buried treasure] does not know whose it is, he takes it to a baron who is called bul'ar•guchi, which means 'keeper of lost property'. For, I would have you know that, if anyone finds a horse or a sword or a hawk or anything else and cannot discover the owner, it is immediately brought to this baron, and he takes charge of it. If the finder does not hand it over right away, he is considered a thief. And the losers apply to this baron, and if he has received their property he promptly returns it. He always has his official residence, with its flag flying, at the highest point in the whole camp, so as to be readily seen by those who have lost anything. By this means nothing can be lost without being found and returned."

[Here we imagine the old-bloods passing notes to the fresh immigrants, the young-bloods. "Come in and claim that you lost a ring with a bright red stone", or whatever.]

Plato, Laws, 918
[The Sphinx Mafia is always discouraging people from entering industries they are targeting. They did this with the oil industry, and "plastics" in the 1960's?] "Why then is trading thought to be such a low and disreputable occupation? Why has it come to be so abused? ... It is a rare bird that's sober enough to prefer a modest competence to wealth. Most people's inclinations are at the opposite pole. Their demands are always violent demands, and they brush aside the opportunity of modest gain in favor of insatiable profiteering. That's why all branches of retailing, trade and inn-keeping suffer from abuse and extreme unpopularity. ...

So what remedy for this disease will be open to an enlightened community? 1) It should keep its trading class as small as possible. 2) Trade should be handed over to a class of people whose corruption will not harm the state unduly. 3) Some means must be found to prevent those engaging in such activities from slipping too easily into an utterly shameless and small-minded way of life...

Our laws on the subject should run like this... no inhabitant... must ever, willingly or otherwise, become a retailer or a wholesaler... Anyone who by some trick goes in for retail trading in a way forbidden to a gentleman should be indicted... before a court of judges with a high reputation for virtue, on a charge of disgracing his clan. If he is judged to be sullying his paternal hearth by following an unworthy calling, he must be imprisoned for a year and so be taught to refrain from such conduct. If he does not then refrain, he must be imprisoned for two years, and the period of imprisonment must be doubled indefinitely on each subsequent conviction."

Plato, Laws, 920
"Now for a second law: anyone who intends to go in for retail trading must be either a resident alien or a temporary visitor. ...since retail trading is an occupation of great variety and embraces many cognate activities, the Guardians of the Laws [authorities] must hold a meeting about it... The meeting must see what ratio of expenditure to receipts will give the retailer a decent profit, and the ratio arrived at must be recorded in writing, put on display, and then imposed on the various traders by the Market-Wardens."

Plato, Laws, 941
"If a man passes himself off as an ambassador or herald of the state and enters into unauthorized negotiations with a foreign power, or, when actually sent on such a mission, delivers a message other than the one with which he was sent - or contrariwise if he is shown to have misreported, in his capacity as an ambassador or herald, the communications which enemy or friendly states have given him, he must be open to prosecution for violating the law by impiety against the pronouncements and instruction of Hermes and Zeus. If he is convicted, the penalty or fine he must pay will have to be assessed."

[Howsoever we read this, it is easy to see a third government using treachery to manipulate relations between other nations. If we take this passage as genuine, we see a world where false ambassadors were widespread enough to legislate against. Then we are left asking why there were so many false ambassadors? However, if we take this passage as not genuine, we see that third treacherous government trying to reduce the likelihood of certain death for its false ambassadors, should they get]
And just imagine the harm that false ambassadors could do delivering false declarations of war, or intimidating other countries, or even pretending to have immense widespread support for their minor economic changes that will support the next Mideast monopoly. Who else but the eternal land of no resources would care about installing back doors in your government?

Plato, Laws, 845
"If anyone deliberately spoils someone else's water supply whether spring or reservoir, by poisons or excavations or theft, the injured party should take his case to the City Wardens." [Clearly someone was poisoning water supplies with bacteria and poisons. But this is not what people do, unless perhaps they are engaged in a particularly bitter war. Clearly this is what the Arabs did. And note how the matter is made an administrative issue, one without any penalty stated. Not only do they want to poison our wells, but if anyone gets caught they should get a slap on the wrist.]

Plato, Laws, c.400BC, 849
"Any foreigner who wishes may buy any kind of firewood wholesale any day from the district agents and sell it to other foreigners whenever he likes and in whatever quantity he pleases." [It would appear that long before energy meant fossil fuels, the Arab were manipulating the price of firewood. Here the mighty Plato-Socrates is setting some part of the world up for an Arab firewood embargo]

Plato, Laws, 941
"Theft of public property ... No one who commits such an offense should be seduced into believing the lies of poets or other story-tellers. The thief or thug mustn't think 'There's no shame in this - after all, the gods do it themselves'. And no one who breaks the law by such an act can possibly be a god or child of the gods. ... All theft of public property, great or small, should attract the same punishment. ... If anyone successfully prosecutes in court a foreigner or slave on a charge of theft of some piece of public property, a decision must be reached as to the fine or penalty he should pay in view of the fact that he can probably be cured. If a citizen, in spite of the education he will have enjoyed, is convicted of plundering or attacking his fatherland, whether he is caught in the act or not, he must be punished by death, as being virtually beyond cure." [Firstly this is about the gold and jewels that the Greeks were leaving as offerings to their gods. According to Plato-Socrates, if foreigners steal these valuables, then they shouldn't really get punished because they can be re-educated. On the other hand, if Greeks steal these, then they should be killed. Clearly Plato-socrates was working for the Sphinx Mafia if he actually existed at all — and isn't the impersonization of Athenian Isocracy.]

Plato, Laws, c.400BC, 941
"Military service is a subject on which we need to give a great deal of advice and have a large number of regulations. The vital point is that no one...must ever be left without someone in charge of him; nobody must get into the habit of acting alone and independently... No better or more powerful or efficient weapon exists for ensuring safety and final victory in war, and never will." [If you are serious about stopping war, then read this passage about 50 times. Here the Arabs are telling their host that a rigid chain of command is the best way to win in war when in fact, it is really the best way for the Arabs to manipulate your armies for their advantage.

In Seven Pillars of Wisdom, (ch.59) Lawrence=al•our•hence of Arabia advocates exactly the opposite: "The efficiency of our forces was the person efficiency of the single man. ...Guerrillas must be allowed liberal work room: in irregular war, of two men together, one was being wasted. Our ideal should be to make our battle a series of single combats, our ranks a happy alliance of agile commanders-in-chief."

If both sides are lining up and discharging their muskets at each other, that is a war to purge as many infidels as possible from both sides. If one side is fighting in lines and the other as guerrillas, then the Arabs want to favor the guerrillas. If both sides are fighting as guerrillas, then that is the way war naturally occurs and that sort of war runs less than 1% as deadly.]
Plato, Laws, 948
"Rhadamanthus [famed for his sound judgement] should be admired for the way... he decided the suits that came before him. He realized that his contemporaries [people] were absolutely convinced of the existence of gods and not surprisingly, as most people alive then were actually descended from them, and this is traditionally true of Rhadamanthus himself. I suppose it was because he thought that no mere man should be given the task of judging, but only gods, that he managed to make his judgements so swift and straightforward. Whatever the subject of dispute, he let the litigants take an oath, a device which enabled him to get through his list of cases rapidly and without making mistakes."

Plato, Laws, 948
"Nowadays, however, some people... don't believe in gods at all, while others believe they are not concerned about mankind; and there are others - the worst and the most numerous category - hold that in return for a miserable sacrifice here and a little flattery there, the gods will help them to steal a pile of loot and rescue them from all sorts of awful penalties."

[1) Most people believed that if you bought some overpriced Arab import product, like a tiny cube of hashish, or an sculpture covered in gold leaf and gave it to the gods, that they could break any law and it would be OK. What a place the ancient world was.
2) Strange how the Roman Catholic Church found itself doing exactly the same thing before the Protestant Reformation. Sacrifices and Indulgences are an ancient idea, and so is the very logical hatred they engender. For here, the very churches that are supposed to be the essence of goodness are saying that it is OK to kill and commit crimes if you pay the get out of jail fee. Here it is vividly clear how our churches are the agents of the devilish de-ex-pull of Arabs Inc and its encouragement of crime in the name of piety.]

"...in the modern world the legal procedure used by Rhadamanthus will hardly do. The climate of opinion about the gods has changed, so the law must change too, and a legislator who knows his business ought to abolish the oaths sworn by each side in a law-suit." [This is a different type of oath, an oath to tell the truth, not an oath to decide the case. But notice how they frame the issue of oaths and telling the truth; how they take it to its absurd extreme where there is no real need even for a trial, all you have to do is find the liar.]

Plato, Laws, 948
"When a man brings a charge against someone, he should put his accusations in writing without taking an oath; the defendant should similarly write out his denial and hand it to the officials unsworn." [Here the great Plato-Socrates tells us why there is no point in having people appear in court, or swear to tell the truth under penalty of perjury. Of course these are the sort of things that our Arab masters would rather see deleted and Plato-Socrates is really speaking for them.]

Plato, Laws, 948
"Due to the frequent law-suits that occur in our nation, nearly half our citizens have perjured themselves. But they go on socializing with each other at sacrificial feasts and other events without any misgivings." [The Arabs seem to prefer it when people can lie in court and suffer no harm. They want this state of affairs because it is greatly harmful to having a functioning legal system.

Plato, Laws, 949
"A state which does not go in for trading and whose only source of wealth is the soil still must have some settled policy regarding the foreign travel of its own citizens and the admission of aliens from abroad. ...Most states, however, are not well run at all, so it makes no difference to them if their citizens fraternize with foreigners by welcoming them into the state and by going for trips abroad themselves whenever they feel like it, and wherever their wanderlust takes them, whatever their age. On the other hand a policy of complete exclusion and complete refusal to go abroad is just not feasible, and in any case the rest of the world will think us rude and uncivilized. We'd get the reputation of being a quarrelsome and unfriendly people who have 'Banish Foreigners', as a motto - and a brutal one at that too."
[The Mideast could not survive if we excluded their bastard sons from our land. Also, as a secondary imperative they want us to stay home and mind our own business.]

Plato, Laws, 950
"So what should we do about the admission of aliens and our own journeys to places in foreign countries? We must send representatives to take part in the sacrifices and games held at Delphi in honor of Apollo and at Olympia in honor of Zeus, and to Nemea and the Isthmus; and we must send as many representatives as we can, the finest and noblest of our citizens, who will do credit to our state in these sacred gatherings of peace, and win it renown to match that of her armies on the field of battle."
[Here the people going between nations are characterized as diplomats. Note how the Brothers are trying to make their own kind into 'the finest and noblest', and an alternate to the obvious futility of war.]

Plato, Laws, 797
"If you control the way children play, and the same children always play the same games under the same rules and in the same conditions, and get pleasure from the same toys, you'll find that the conventions of adult life too are left in peace without alteration. ... Change, we shall find, except in something evil, is extremely dangerous. ...We must do everything we possibly can to distract the younger generation from wanting to try their hand at presenting new subjects, either in dance or song; and we must also stop pleasure-mongers seducing them into the attempt. ... Now, does any of us know of a better method of achieving such an object than that of the Egyptians?" [We want our society to grow, our Arab masters want to stop us from growing because we might get away.]

Plato, Laws 817
[This section contains a headings "The Regulation of Music," "Dancing," and "Comedy and Tragedy" the last says "...we can't be serious and comic too, and this is precisely why we must learn to recognize buffoonery, to avoid being trapped by our ignorance of it into doing or saying anything ridiculous when there's no call for it. Such mimicry must be left to slaves and hired aliens [The Arabs have always sought to carpe-deiium =sieve the-gods either as wise guy poets/ story-tellers, or as performers, or via TV and film], and no one must ever take it at all seriously. No citizen must be found learning it [A policy that keeps the media firmly in the hands of Mideast interests], and the performances must always contain some new twist [So Arab writers can modify the old cautionary tales over decades and centuries.] With that law, and that explanation of it, humorous amusements—usually known as 'comedy' may be dismissed.

But what about our 'serious' poets [serious propagandists], as they're called, the tragedians? Suppose some of them were to come forward and ask us some such questions as this; Gentlemen, may we enter your state and country, or not? And may we bring our work with us? Or what's your policy on this point? ... [answer] show your songs to the authorities for comparison with ours, and if your doctrines seem the same as or better than our own, we'll let you produce your plays." [You know, we are talking about a time when people were absolutely starved for entertainment. Why would people be prohibiting foreign performing groups? There must have been some problem with past performances. And apparently the great Plato-Socrates thinks that this problem is not important, so he takes the side of the Arab propaganda poets. Suetonius' Nero (52) discusses some rather extreme Roman prejudices against the study of philosophy.]

Plato, Laws, 953
[Clearly the Arabs are trying to make us think it is our duty to welcome more harem spawn. They did this 2,400 years ago in Plato-Socrates, and they are doing it today in Europe.]

"What about our duty to welcome foreign visitors? There are four categories of them worth discussing. Those in the first turn up every year without fail, usually in summer, with the regularity of migrating BIRDS. Most of them are on business trips in search of profit, and throughout the summer they 'WING' their way like so many BIRDS across the sea to foreign parts. They must be received at trading posts and harbors and in public buildings outside but not far from the state by officials appointed for the purpose, who should (a) take care that none of this category of visitor introduces any novel custom [Remember the
prime directive!), (b) handle with proper impartiality [partiality] the law-suits that affect them, and (c) keep conversation with them down to the unavoidable minimum…"

[Monsoon winds in the Indian Ocean have for millennia brought traders east to India in September. The return voyage typically began in December and entered the Red Sea by the end of February, unloading in Cairo, Bernice, Aquiba, or Jeddah in March. Then between April and August, many of the crews would work the summer season in the Mediterranean, Black Sea and Danube.]

**Plato, Laws, 954**

"Prevention of Attendance at Court: Sometimes a man may forcibly prevent a litigant or witness from appearing at a trial. If he prevents a slave, his own or another's, the suit should be null and void. If he prevents a free man, he must be imprisoned for a year and be liable to a suit for kidnapping at the hands of anyone who cares to prosecute, and the suit will be null and void in any case." [Here is a single law that goes a long way towards gutting the effectiveness of the entire legal system. But in pretty much only works for cohesive groups of criminals. And when we hear of witness intimidation today, it is normally in the context of organized crime. So it would appear that the people spreading this propaganda were organized criminals. See, we want fair trials, and our Arab parasite wants to be able to intimidate witnesses and have a year in jail as the maximum penalty. Clearly this is not philosophy, this is rather transparent propaganda disguised as philosophy.]

**Plato, Laws, 955**

"Waging Private War: Everyone is to have the same friends and enemies as the state. If a man makes a private peace or wages private war with anyone without the backing of the state, he too must be punished by death. If any sectional interest in the state makes peace or war with any parties on its own account, the Generals must haul those responsible for the affairs before the court. If the defendants are convicted, death should be the penalty." [Aren't the same people still fighting private wars today? Aren't they still saying that we should punish these "terrorists" and "stateless combatants" because they are fighting private wars? You know, none of these terrorists is fighting a private war. They may be acting on their own initiative, but they are all fighting for the same cause; to help the land of no resources in its single minded goal of feeding itself through economic parasitism.]

**Plato, Laws, 955**

"Bribes: Members of the public service should perform their duties without taking bribes. Such a practice must never be extenuated by an approving reference to maxims like 'One good turn deserves another'." [A sea change will now occur with respect to corruption worldwide. In the past, corrupt officials had a powerful ally in support of their corruption. This because our parasite is frequently able to sell the offices of corrupt officials. The more corrupt the office, the more it fetches. So no matter where you were, the Brotherhood generally did what it could to help you. When your story came before a journalist that was a Brother, he took a pass and told the complaining party that it wasn't newsworthy. When your case came before a Brother who was a prosecutor, your case was passed over. That will all change now. It may not all happen immediately, but it will change. And people will look back years from now and come back to prosecute the worst offenders.]

**PLATO'S CAVE** We seem to have had Plato's famous analogy of the cave all wrong. We the host live in a cave and looking at that shadows of reality cast by our parasite that comes to the mouth of the cave and trade with us.

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Section-16: Carcopino, Daily life in ancient Rome
Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 2:
"We must remember that the ancient Romans had no access to the almost unlimited suburban space [of today's cities]... They were condemned to remain within [much] closer territorial limits ... and they were unable to increase the area of their city in proportion to the numerical increase of their population. They were driven to compensate for this lack of room by two contradictory expedients: Narrow streets and tall houses."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 2:
"The Rome of Augustus towered even higher... [but] This remedy proved so perilous that the emperor, alarmed by the frequent collapse of buildings, was forced to regulate it and to forbid private individuals to erect any buildings more than 20 meters (6 to 9 floors) high. ...Trajan in vain renewed the restrictions imposed by Augustus and even made them more severe."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 2: "Hypersensitive people, anxious to escape the mob, were driven to move to a greater and greater distance, to take refuge on the fringes of the Campagna... where they could find room for the parks of their suburban villas. The common people, meanwhile, driven out of the center of the city by the presence of the court and profusion of public buildings but nevertheless fettered to it by the business transacted there, overflowed by preference into the intermediate zones."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 2: [after a discussion of falling garbage and chamber pot waste, the author quotes Ulpian] "When in consequence of the fall of one of these projectiles from a house, the body of a free man shall have suffered injury, the judge shall award the victim in addition to medical fees and other expenses incurred in his treatment and necessary to his recovery, the total of the wages of which he has been or shall in future be deprived by the inability to work which has ensued... As for scars or disfigurement which may have resulted from such wounds, no damages can be calculated on this count, for the body of a free man is without price." [Here we see the source of such ideas in the present legal system of the land of the free.]

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 2: "Ever rising rent is a subject of eternal lamentation in Roman literature."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 2: "Tacitus attributes the ease and speed with which the terrible fire of A.D. 64 spread though Rome to the anarchy of these confined streets... This lesson was not lost on Nero's, but if in rebuilding the burnt-out insulae [large inward facing buildings] he intended to reconstruct them on a more rational plan with better alignment and more space between, he failed on the whole to achieve his aim. Down to the end of the empire the street system of Rome as a whole ... were tracks only for men on foot, the actus, which permitted the passage of only one cart at a time, and finally the viae proper, which permitted [only] two carts to pass each other or to drive abreast. Among the innumerable streets of Rome, only two inside the old Republican Wall could justly claim to the name of via [wide street]. ... Between the gates of the innermost enclosure and the outskirts of the fourteen regions, not more than a score of others deserved the title..."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 2: [at night] "no ordinary person ventured [outside] without vague apprehension and a certain reluctance. ... Rome of his [Juvenal's] day was more dangerous than the forest of Gallinaria or the Pontine marshes, we need only to turn the leaves of the Digest and note the passages which render liable to prosecution by the praefectus vigilum the murderers (sicarii), the housebreakers (effraetores), the highwaymen/robbers of every kind (raptore) who abounded in the city."
"Rome, alone of all cities of antiquity, has the honor of having redeemed her outcasts by opening her doors to them. It is true that the freed slave remained bound to his former master, now his patronus [patron], sometimes by services due or by pecuniary indebtedness, and always by the duties implied by an almost filial respect, [this was called obsequium, the root of Eng. obsequious]… the slave obtained by the grace of his master, living or dead, the name and status of a Roman citizen. His descendants of the third generation [grandchildren] were entitled to exercise the full political rights of citizenship and nothing further distinguished them from ingeni [indigenous Romans]. In the course of time the formalities of manumission were relaxed, custom, superseding law"

Slave emancipation and immigration amnesty
Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 3
"Custom, superseding law, substituted simpler and speedier methods of procedure for slave manumission rites: a mere letter from the patron or a verbal declaration made, for instance, in the course of some festivity, where the guests were requested to serve as witness. The caprice of fashion began to take a hand, and it seemed as if some [Arab] masters took pride in multiplying the number of manumitted slaves [around them]. This practice finally became so fashionable that [the] Augustus [administration], alarmed by such prodigality [pro•dir•kal•ity], made efforts to set some limit to its indulgence. He fixed eighteen as the minimum age at which a master could exercise the right to free a slave, and thirty as the minimum age at which a slave could be manumitted [or emancipated]. This kept the new Mideast slaves useful to the cause of the parasite.] As regarded testamentary manumission, which was by far the most frequent form of legal emancipation, he laid down the rule that according to circumstances the number of slaves set free should bear a certain ratio to the total number of slaves possessed by the deceased master, and should in any case not exceed a maximum of 100.

[The leadership] devised an inferior category of semi-citizens, who were known as Latini lunian, to whom was granted the partial naturalization of the lus Lati, which, however, debarred the holder from making or benefitting by a will [So all their possessions became the property of Arabs Inc.]. All slaves who their masters had manumitted in violation of the imperial decrees or in any irregular fashion outside the formal legal procedure were flung pell-mell into the category of Latini luniani. [This was something for Ishtar to hold over her new immigrants, even after they were freed. This is similar to the way the 2-candle blacks in America were often sold as fugitive slaves — as depicted in the recent film '12 years a slave'.] But custom was stronger than the emperor's will and nullified his legislation.

In an effort to counteract the falling birth rate, he released all Latini luniani who were fathers of families from the inferiority of second-class citizenship to which he had himself condemned them. Then Tiberius granted the same relaxation to former vigiles in order to stimulate enrollment in his [Roman legion] cohorts; later, Claudius extended full rights to liberti [freed slaves] of both sexes who employed their capital in outfitting merchant ships, Nero to those who invested in building, and Trajan to those who used their money to set up bakeries. [Apparently there were not enough Romans in the shipping, building and bread industries.]

Ultimately all the emperors, out of love for their own freed slaves [sons, brothers and cousins] or those of their friends, took pains to obliterate the last trace of their slave origin, either by utilizing the legal fiction of the natalium restitutio or by slipping on to their finger the gold ring which might open the way to the equestrian status. Hence, in the period we are studying, the slaves who benefited by the ever increasing numbers of manumissions were placed on a footing of complete equality with other Roman citizens, enabled to secure positions and fortunes and to purchase droves of [new Mideast] slaves [new Mideast bondsmen immigrants actually] in their turn, as we see Trimalchio doing [in the Satyricon].

… An epigraphist walking through the ruins of ancient Rome receives [gets] the impression that slaves and freedmen predominated in the life of the imperial epoch, for three times out of four they alone are mentioned in the inscriptions which are still to be read on the walls. In an article remarkable for the quantity and accuracy of its statistics, Tenney Frank points out that since in the majority of cases the form of a slave name betrays its owner's Greco-oriental [Mideast] origin, it is easily proved that at least 80 percent of the population of Imperial Rome had been emancipated from more or less ancient servitude. [Read that again and ponder the implications!] At first sight the observer is filled with admiration for the strength which this constant rise seems to imply, both in a society which can unceasingly assimilate new
elements and in an empire which can extend to the farthest horizon the area from which it draws new elements [as slaves]; and he is tempted to attribute to the Rome of the Antonines the free play and the deserved advantages of a perfect democracy." [Surely the author meant the opposite.]

**Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 3**

"In the reign of Nerva [96-98AD] there survived in Rome only one half of the senatorial families which had been counted in 65AD, thirty-five years before; and thirty years later 128AD, only one remained of the 45 patrician families restored 165 years earlier by Julius Caesar. [Here we see how 44 of 45 of Rome's patrician families, entire families were completely wiped out over 165 years. And the only one surviving was part of the big family of the Mideast. Here we see how the harem brothers have replaced the leadership of Western society over and over again] There was urgent need therefore for perpetual new blood from the humbler strata of the population to nourish and revive the aristocracy of the Urbs. But, in drawing this new blood almost exclusively from the servile masses, Roman society and the Roman fatherland exposed themselves to great dangers in the future, and in the present to inevitable adulteration.

Indeed, if the slave classes were to be called on continuously to fill the gaps in the classes above, they must themselves be continuously replenished from the outside. Now the wars of Trajan - especially the second Dacian [western Romania] campaign, from which, according to his physician Crito, the emperor brought back 50,000 prisoners, [in 106AD, who] were promptly put up for auction [as slaves. These] were the last wars in which the empire was victorious without difficulty and without disappointment. After the two peaceful reigns of his successors Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, we reach the period of the semi-victories of Marcus Aurelius [r.161-180AD], victories dearly bought after overcoming exhausting resistance, and finally the period of reverses and invasions which dried up the main sources of slave supply. We can already foresee the moment when slavery will be driven back on itself, owing to the scarcity of new prisoners of war, and will cease to be able to support the rising column on which the Roman economy had depended during the preceding generations. Then Rome, if she was still to rule the world, must force it [herself] into that heartbreaking straight-jacket which came to govern the conditions of human life under the later empire.

This particular danger, it is true, had not yet shown itself under the Flavians [r. 69-96AD] or the earlier Antonines [r.137-180AD]. There were, however, other more immediate ones [dangers] which threatened the superficial prosperity of their reigns.

Inasmuch as the Caesars, under cover of legal fictions which had long ceased to deceive the most guileless, had seized and were exercising an absolute authority, their [Mideast] slaves and their [Mideast] freedmen took precedence of the rest of the city [they preceded everyone else in importance]. In theory they were still 'inanimate property', or at best semi-citizens. In practice and in fact they had daily access to the sacred person of their master, they enjoyed his confidence, and to them he delegated some of his far reaching prerogatives, so that they had undisguised [faceless, nameless] command over nobles and plebs alike. [The Haremi apparently prefer this sort of power as it prevents most of them from grabbing too much from their group cause.]

**Up to the time of Claudius, the imperial 'cabinet' [or administration] was composed almost exclusively of 'Public' slaves [from the Mideast]. They received the petitions of the empire, issued instructions both to provincial governors and to the magistrates of Rome, and elaborated jurisprudence of all the tribunals including the highest senatorial court. [So clearly these Mideast "slaves" ran Imperial Rome] The [administrations of the figurehead] emperors from Claudius to Trajan inclusive recruited their cabinet [cabinet, like the U.S. presidential monarchs] from their freedmen. Just as the French nobility of the seventeenth century chafed under the domination of "La vile Bourgeoisie" of ministers and their [Arab] clerks, so the senators of the empire with rage in their hearts silently bowed before the power of an ex-slave [from the Mideast]. Elevated at the bound to the steps of the throne, gorged with wealth and loaded with honors, men like Narcissus and Pallas [Note the Greek names] in virtue of their mysterious services and sovereign power held authority in the emperor's name over the advancement, the property, and even the life of his subjects. [These Arabs running Rome could order the death of anyone they chose as a co•lys•see'um spectacle.]

Nor was this all: even if the emperor went outside the circle of his household and chose confidants and friends from among members of the two great orders of the state, these friends and
Confidants in their turn had their [Arab] slaves and freedmen to whom they were wont [accustomed] to delegating the labors and the conduct of their business, and the aristocrats who appeared to reign under the emperor governed in reality, like their master, through the medium of their [Mideast] domestic staff. Thus the [Arab] slaves and freedmen of the emperor's court joined the [Arab] slaves and freedmen of the emperor in the government of a city and an empire. How far their power and their collusion went was seen when those whom the suspicion-ridden despotism and insatiable greed of Domitian had permitted to live in the Curia resolved to save their own skins by murdering him [Emperor Domitian]. The murder of the tyrant, desired and instigated by the senators, was plotted in the antechamber of his own palace and carried out by his 'people' and the 'people' of his entourage...

After his [Domitian's] death the inscription "Libertas Restituta" was indeed stamped on the new coins, and the patres conscripti dreamed of resuscitating the [democratic Roman] republic by conferring the empire on one of the most self-effacing of their colleagues, the timid, 60 year old Nerva. But it is clear that this effort was nothing but a jingle of empty words and a parade of vain appearances. The republic, which is the Commonwealth of Citizens, and Liberty, who demands of her votaries a proud apprenticeship, could not be reborn of a conspiracy hatched by peregrini [peri•G•our•inni] and servi [slaves], by outsiders and slaves; and the emperors began to see the threat to stable rule that lay in permitting men of such antecedents [background] and of such a type to rear their heads so near the summit of the state. Hadrian took the initiative, which his successors respected, of reserving all places in his cabinet for members of the Equestrian Order. If he had wished to carry this reform through with thoroughness, he should, however, have gone a step further and regulated also the tenure of secondary posts. For in order to command obedience and not to fear malpractices which they were powerless to stamp out, the emperors and their great men preferred to continue, as before, to select foreign [Mideast] slaves to be the procuratores and institores of the administration. They imagined these men to be in their power, while in fact, with the extension of the frontiers and the elaboration of the fiscal system, they themselves fell more and more into the power of their slave subordinates."

Manumission is from L. manus=hand + mettere=send. Manumitted slaves are freed by their owner. Emancipation is from L. ex•manus•cifr = removed out of slavery by government Doulocracy is from Gr. doul=slave and it means rule by slaves, or Mideast slave brothers.

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 3
"among these liberti [freed slaves] who felt a gratitude for their manumission exceeding their obligations, many [became] conscientious servants, honest stewards, faithful and devoted agents" [This is what the Arabs want from their people who have taken a bucket in the effort to move mountains and were granted their "freedom"]."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 3
"The fact that the machinery of empire ran as smoothly as it did during the second century was due perhaps less to the vigilance of its supervising engineers than to the professional care and skill of its mechanics. [The chosen Arab management was good, but the unchosen Arab rank and file were the problem.] The [Arab] flock however, was too large not to contain a proportion of black sheep: agents too harsh in their demands and exactions and too greedy of commissions and gratuities, administrators who were insolent, cruel, and untruthful. It was surely a fatal paradox for a government honestly concerned to improve its efficiency to delegate its functions to men born in chains and destined for slavery.

Instead of witnessing a logical and gradual evolution which would have demonstrated the value of imperial institutions, the Romans had continually to endure the civic degradation entailed by this arbitrary and drastic inversion of classes and of roles. Both in town and country it demoralized the citizens. Juvenal was infuriated to see the sons of free men in the Rome of Trajan constrained by self-interest to pay court to the slaves of the rich."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 3
"In Juvenal's day and after, it indeed seemed a happier fate to be a rich man's slave than a poor, freeborn citizen [This seems to be a strategy of the Sphinx Mafia as the host society goes down the tubes towards
total enslavement.] Nothing more was needed to overturn the fair structure of imperial rule; and this pernicious disequilibrium was aggravated now and henceforward by the fact that in a society where rank was decided by wealth, this wealth, instead of circulating among hard-working families and yielding the fruits of till and husbandry, tended more and more to become concentrated, through the favors of the emperor and by speculation, in the hands of a very few.

While in the provinces and even Italy there still survived a sturdy and numerous middle class who bore the burden of municipal government, the ranks of the middle class in the Urbs grew even thinner, and there was nothing between the satellite plutocracy of the court and the mass of plebs too poor to exist without the doles of an emperor and the charity of the rich, and too unoccupied to forgo the spectacles which, under Trajan, were provided every second day for its entertainment.

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 3
[Tactic: Encourage extreme inequality and then you can use a small number of "privileged" people to enslave the rest of society.]
"The numerical inferiority of the haves to the horde of the have nots, sufficiently distressing in itself, becomes positively terrifying when we realize the inequality of fortune within the ranks of the minority; the majority of what we should nowadays call the middle classes vegetated in semi-starvation within sight of the almost incredible opulence of a few thousand multi-millionaires." [Thus we can see Rome as a city of 5-million in command of a great empire. There were only a few thousand ultra-rich men who were mostly involved in government. Everyone else was relatively poor and powerless. It is easy to find examples of this state of affairs in today's world as well as the opposite. It is also easy to see which society the Arabs have the most power over.]

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 3
"The emperor's wealth did not consist alone in the accumulated riches of his family or predecessors, or in the immense latifundia [corporate farms] he inherited here and there in [North] Africa or Asia [the Mideast], or in the fact that he everywhere annexed the bulk of all partial or total confiscations decreed by the judges. [When the Roman government was prosecuting people for their crimes real and trumped-up, and the people were bankrupted, the emperor/king fronting for the Arabs got all the assets.] Over and above all this, nothing prevented his [The Arab front-man's] replenishing his private purse from the resources of the imperial Exchequer [Treasury], into which poured the taxes levied for the maintenance of his soldiers [protecting the great trade wall/barrier of Europe], and none dared to suggest an audit of his accounts. He [his administration] could dispose at will -- with no need to render account to any man -- [All] of the revenues of Egypt [and its great and highly profitable granaries], which was a personal possession of the Crown, and he could plunge open hands into the booty of war. To cite one instance: Trajan in 106AD pounced on the entire treasure of Decebalus [ruler of mineral rich Dacia/Romania, which was cheating on the Arab OPEC of the day] and made speed to reorganize for his personal benefit every source of profit in the recent conquests. He became an authentic millionaire, whose authority was buttressed less on the loyalty of his legions than on the power of unlimited action conferred by an unrivaled private fortune, inexhaustible and uncontrolled. Almost as great a gulf separated him from the plutocrats of Rome as yawned between them and the 'middle classes'"

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 3
"Even if the emperor had simple tastes... he could not fulfill [sic] his sacred functions in the eyes of his subjects without the pampered splendor which surrounded his existence in the capital. His official activity was hedged in a semi-mythological pageantry in which the 'King of Kings' would have felt at home. ...Caesar overwhelmed even the mightiest of his subjects, and the feeling of his unchallengeable superiority, of which all were conscious, helped to reconcile the humbler of them to the great discrepancy between their own straitened and inferior state and the luxury of the dominant classes."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 3
"from the arbitrary favor of an emperor who might delegate his powers indefinitely to the same favorite; from a gust of wind on the stock exchange, where speculation was all the more unbridled since at Rome,
the banking house of the world, speculation was the life-blood of an economic system where production was losing ground day by day and mercantilism was invading everything. Work might still ensure a modest living, but no longer yielded such fortunes as the chance of imperial favor or a speculative gamble might bestow. Middlemen and entertainers, these parasites who feed on multitudes, raked in millions. Martial voices his indignation to see advocates accepting their fees in kind and the fairest [best] mental gifts cultivated without adequate reward. ... Outside the city, the middle classes still found it worth while [worthwhile] to believe in the value of work, but inside Rome, they had lost all confidence in it."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 3
"Let us reread the charming epigram where the 'parasite' poet has... [written]: "The things that make life happier, most genial Martial, are these: means not acquired by labour but bequeathed; fields not unkindly, an ever blazing hearth; no lawsuit, the toga [business suit] seldom worn, a quiet [still] mind; a free man's strength, a healthy body; frankness with tact, congenial friends, good-natured guests, a board [dinner table] plainly spread; nights not spent in wine but freed from cares, a wife not prudish yet pure; sleep such as makes the darkness brief; be content with what you are and wish no change; nor dread you last day nor long for it."

This poem voices no cry of happiness; it utters a sigh in which resignation blends with content. It formulates no aspiration toward the unattainable. It places happiness in the negation of work, whose vanity it implies. The clouds of reality cast their shadow over this dreary ideal which breaths the fatigue of an ageing [sic] world. Society, at least in Rome, was beginning to become fossilized. The hierarchy, still fluid in the centre, was growing petrified toward the summit. [Here the same parasite is scheming and planning the post WWII world. It is talking about Rome but the past is the prologue for its eternal long term scheme of world domination. Same technique, different culture in a different age.] The regular inflow [of people to the summit of Roman society] which should have continuously renewed it [the Roman leadership] gave way too often before accidental pressure and unexpected shocks [shocks=purges. Recall how 44 of 45 equestrian families were purged in the 172 year after Julius Caesar's rule]. Slowed down and diverted from their course, the equalitarian currents tended to exaggerate essential inequalities. The democratic order tottered with the wavering of the middle classes, who had been its firm foundation. [here our parasite is talking about how important the middle class is to a host society resisting complete enslavement.] It was crushed under the double weight of the masses [underclass masses fostered by a corn dole], from whom a crazed economic system had stolen all hope of normal betterment, and of corrupt bureaucracy which aggravated the absolutism of the monarch whose fabulous wealth it commanded and translated into acts of arbitrary omnipotence. [acts of arbitrary omnipotence = gradually taking all the smart people who might potentially threaten the Arab-run order and killing them.] Thus the brilliance of the Urbs of the second century was already shrouded in the shadows which under the later empire spread from Rome over the rest of the known world, and Rome lacked the courage to shake herself free of the sinister gloom that thickened round her. To struggle with success against the evils of their day, societies have need to believe in their own future. But Roman society, cheated of its hopes of gradual and equitable progress, obsessed alternately by its own stagnation and by its instability, began to doubt itself just at the time when the conscious unity of its established families was cracked and breaking."

Chapter IV. marriage women and the family

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 4:
"By the second century... the pater familias [family father] had been deprived of the right of life or death over his children... [before]... he might expose his newborn child to perish of cold and hunger ... We may assume that he continued remorselessly to expose his bastards and his infant daughters, since the records of Trajan's reign show the entries for public assistance given to young children for the same city and the same year as 179. Legitimate children (145 boys and 34 girls) and only two bastards, a boy and a girl. These discrepancies can be best be explained by assuming that a large proportion of bastards and girl babies were victims of 'exposure.' " [Apparently the Brothers stigmatized "illegitimate" children so much that men would murder their offspring. So functionally, it was still monogamy and the best Roman
men were only having children with one woman.
Also it is worth pointing out that the term bastard looks like best•ard=best•man, which is what these children tend to be. After all, it is not the dumbest men of society that are having affairs with many women and producing "illegitimate" children.]

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 4:
[Tactic: Make children expensive, so the Rumi won't have many.]
"the Romans... Having given up the habit of controlling their children, they let the children govern them, and took pleasure in in bleeding themselves white to gratify the expensive whims of their offspring. The result was that they were succeeded by a generation of idlers and wastrels [good-for-nothing people] like Philomusus, whose misadventure Martial recounts. ... it was not only in money matter that the price of over-individualism had to be paid. [over-individualism? He is talking about Rome, but this perfectly describes the Brotherly objectives for the modern world.] The fine edge of character had been blunted in the Rome of the second century. The stern face of the traditional pater familias had faded out; instead we see on every hand the flabby face of the son of the house, the eternal spoiled child of society, who had grown accustomed to luxury and lost all sense of discipline."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 4
"While the patria potestas of the father over his children grew progressively weaker, it also ceased to arm the husband against his wife. In the old days, three separate forms of marriage had placed the wife under her husband's manus [hand]: the CON•FARR•EAT•IO. [In this type of marriage, a wedding cake made of the super-expensive mafia-controlled grain spelt. This cake was solemnly offered to the gods in the presence of the high priest of the supreme god named Ju•pater or Jew•pater]... the CO•EMPTI•O [This was constructed as the sale of a bride to her husband by her father. This was the wedding of the empty pocket poor.] ... and finally the US•US, whereby uninterrupted cohabitation for a year produced the same legal result between a plebeian man and a [rich] patrician woman." [This must have been very useful for brothers stalking rich war widows.]

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 4
"it is certain that the Roman woman of the epoch we are studying enjoyed a dignity and an independence at least equal if not superior to those claimed by contemporary feminists. More than one ancient champion of feminism under the Flavians, Musonius Rufus for one, had claimed for women this dignity and independence on the ground of the moral and intellectual equality of the two sexes."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 4
[The Romans did not reproduce] "It is easy to cite 'emancipated', or rather 'unbridled', wives, who were the various product of the new conditions of Roman marriage. Some evaded the duties of maternity for fear of losing their good looks... [This book is actually a summary of the techniques the Arabs used to dissolve Rome, but one written with an eye to helping the Brothers do the same thing to the world in the century after 1950AD.]

some were not content to live their lives by their husband's side, but carried on another life without him at the price of betrayals and surrenders for which they did not even trouble to blush.

Whether because of voluntary birth control, or because of the impoverishment of the stock, many Roman marriages a the end of the first and beginning of the second century were childless. [Same playbook being used by the same people against the same people. Same eventual destination for mankind. Most lines die out and most knowledge is hauled in by the Mideast.]

The example of childlessness began at the top. The bachelor emperor Nerva, chosen perhaps for his very celibacy, was succeeded by Trajan and then by Hadrian, both of whom were married but had no legitimate issue [children]. In spite of three successive marriages, a consul like Pliny the Younger produced no heir, and his fortune was divided at his death between pious foundations [Mideast religions] and his [Mideast slaves] servants. The petite bourgeoisie was doubtless equally unprolific. It has certainly left epitaphs by the thousands where the deceased is mourned by his freedmen without mention of children. Martial seriously holds Claudia Rufina up to the admiration of his readers because she had
three children. ...

If the Roman women showed reluctance to perform their maternal functions, they devoted themselves on the other hand, with a zeal that smacked of defiance, to all sorts of pursuits which in the days of the republic men had jealously reserved for themselves. In his sixth satire Juvenal sketches ... a series of portraits, ... which show women quitting their embroidery, their reading, their song, and their lyre, to put their enthusiasm into an attempt to rival men, if not to outclass them in every sphere [of society like women today]. There are some who plunge passionately into the study of legal suits or current politics, eager for news of the entire world, greedy for the gossip of the town and for the intrigues of the court, well-informed about the latest happenings in Thrace or China, weighing the gravity of the dangers threatening the king of Armenia or of Parthia; with noisy effrontery they expound their theories and their plans to [be a] general clad in field uniform (the paludamentum) while their husbands silently look on. There are others who seek literary fame in preference to the conspiracies of diplomats or exercises in strategy; inexhaustibly voluble, they affect a ridiculous pedantry in Greek and Latin, and even at table confound their interlocutors by the accuracy of their memory and the dogmatism of their opinions."

[Those last 11 words are excessively misogynistic in a way that says much about the chosen harem bros:
1) They don't value memory.
2) They don't value dogmatic opinions.
3) All women are apparently beneath the chosen brothers and sort of dog-like.]

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 4

"The feminism which triumphed in imperial times brought more in its train that advantage and superiority. By copying men too closely the Roman woman succeeded more rapidly in emulating man's vices than in acquiring his strengths.

For 300 years women had reclined with their husbands at the banquets [Romans somehow developed the custom of dining while lying down. This must have caused people to eat more and become fatter and lazier.] After they became his rival in the palaestra [gym], they naturally adopted the regimen of an athlete and held their own with him at [the] table, as they disputed the palm with him in the arena. Thus other women, who had not the excuse of sport, also adopted the habit of eating and drinking as if they took daily exercise [they grew fat]. Petronius shows us Fortunata, the stout [obese] mistress of Trimalchio, gorged with food and wine, her tongue furred, her memory confused, her eyes bleared with drunkenness."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 4

[These words were published just after WWII. Here we see plans for the sexual revolution being planned as repeated history.]

"it is evident that the independence which women at this time enjoyed [frequently degenerated into license, and that the looseness of their morals tended to dissolve family ties. 'She lives with him as if she were only a neighbor [roommate]: Vivit tamquam vicina mariti.']."

Before long, women began to betray the troth [relationship] which they should have plighted to [only had sex with] their husband, and which many of them in marrying had had cynicism to refuse him. 'To live your own life' was a formula which women had already brought into fashion in the second century. 'We agreed long ago,' says the lady, 'that you were to go your way and I mine. You may confound sea and sky with your bellowing, I am a human being after all...'

Not only the Epigrams of Martial and the Satires of Juvenal bear witness to the prevalence of adultery. ...

It is obvious that unhappy marriages must have been innumerable in a city where Juvenal... [writes about a man's wife who 'is wont to go forth [in the habit of leaving] at dawn and to come home at night with crumpled hair and flushed face and ears'].

A hundred years before, Augustus had in vain tried stern measures against adulterers by passing a law which deprived them of half their fortune [When the wife was allowed to demand a divorce due to adultery. Doesn't this sound familiar in the new land of the free today?] and forbade them marriage with each other for all time. [perhaps even more valuable for some women.] From a modern point of view, this marked a distinct advance on the ancient law. [All bros should start leaning the boat this way.] In the time
of Cato the Censor, for instance, a woman's adultery was recognized as a crime which her outraged husband was entitled to punish with death, but the man's adultery was considered negligible, and he got off scot free as if he were innocent. [What a matrix, what an ARAB SPECTRUM. On one end is the immorality of letting men kill their wives if they ever see another man, something that turns marriage into slavery for women. On the other end is the idea that a man must give up half his fortune if he divorces, something that prevents many sensible men from marrying. And on top of this is the idea that bastards and having children outside marriage is disgraceful. It was/is all part of a great Arab scheme to keep the population of smart infidels under control.] The imperial legislation was both more humane, since it annulled the husband's right to take justice so cruelly into his own hand, and more equitable, since it dealt out equal punishment to both sexes [when they married or had children]. But the fact that the new law submitted to offense to a special court is an indication of the frequency with which adultery was committed, and we may be very sure that the law did little to curb it. By the end of the first century the Lex Iulia de adulteriis had been very nearly forgotten. ... if the frequency of adultery had diminished in the second century, this was not due to the intermittent severities of the law but because facilities for divorce had, as it were, legitimized adultery by anticipation."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 4
"From this time on, we witness an epidemic of divorces -- at least among the aristocracy whose matrimonial adventures are documented -- and in spite of the laws of Augustus, or perhaps rather on account of them, the disease tended to become epidemic under the empire. Augustus had intended by his Lex de ordinibus mariandis only to check the fall of the birth rate among the upper classes. By the disability imposed on offenders he hoped to bring pressure to bear on divorced people to marry again; but he was far from intending to prevent ill-assorted couples from dissolving an unhappy marriage and speedily substituting a happier and more fruitful union. He forbade the breach of a betrothal because he had observed that hard-boiled bachelors took advantage of a series of engagements, capriciously canceling one after the other, to postpone the wedding indefinitely. By continually announcing it but never celebrating it they evaded at once his commands and the punishment with which he threatened the refractory. He could not prevent couples from divorcing each other, nor did he wish to do so. He contented himself with attempting to regularize the procedure. First he conceded that the wish of the married pair should, as heretofore, suffice to dissolve a marriage... Later he thought wise to permit the divorced wife to take an action, known as the 'actio rei uxoriae', to reclaim her dowry, even when from negligence or over-trusfulness she and her kin had omitted the precaution of stipulating for such restitution. The right of a wife to claim repayment of her dowry was henceforth undisputed except in the case of such dowry property as the judge allowed the husband to retain either for the maintenance of the children who remained in his care (propter liberos), or in compensation for damages caused by the wife by here extravagance, (propter impensas), malversation (propter res amotas), or misconduct (propter mores).

In passing these laws Augustus was prompted by the same impulse that had made him withdraw from the husband's administration any part of the dowry which was invested in land in Italy. In both cases his concern was to safeguard a woman's dowry -- the unfailing bait for a suitor -- so as to secure for her the chance of a second marriage. It turned out, however, as he ought to have foreseen, that his measures, conformable though they were to his population policy and socially unexceptionable, hastened the ruin of family feeling among the Romans. [Translation: It turned out that his measures hastened the ruin of family feelings among the Romans, even though few people objected to them, and even though their damage was easily foreseeable.] The fear of losing a dowry was calculated to make a man cleave to the wife whom he had married in the hope of acquiring it, but nothing [no children] very noble was likely to spring from calculation so contemptible. In the long run, avarice prolonged the wealthy wife's enslavement of her husband. As Horace puts it: "... dotata regit virum coniunx."

While progressively lowering the dignity of marriage, this legislation succeeded in preserving its cohesion only up to the point where a husband, weary of his wife, felt sure of capturing, without undue delay, another more handsomely endowed. In these circumstances, the vaunted laws of Augustus must bear part of the responsibility for the fact, which need surprise no one, that throughout the first two
centuries of the empire Latin literature shows a great many households either temporarily bound together by financial interest or broken up sometimes in spite of, sometimes for the sake of money."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 4
"the ephemeral [short-lived] households of Rome were perpetually being disrupted, or rather were continually dissolving to re-crystallize and dissolve again till age and death finally overtook them." [Many died from old age, but many were poisoned with some off-the-radar poison that looked enough like natural causes to pass for a natural death. Then maybe the actor was supposed to spend half of his earnings on grossly overpriced Mideast concession products.]

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 4
"Apart from legislation, other causes contributed to hasten this decadence or rather to determine this reversal of family values. Some were economic, and derived from the baleful influence of wealth ill-gotten and ever worst distributed, about which we have already spoken. Some were social, and had their origin in the poisonous virus which slavery injects into a free population. [Harem breeding, which is poisonous to the Arabs] ... Men and women captives in [the] thousands - from Dacia [Romania], Arabia, and the distant shores of [the] Tigris and Euphrates flooded the markets and the mansions of the [Roman] urbs.

The drawbacks inseparable from overabundance of slaves were forthwith [immediately] intensified. The society of Imperial Rome supplied yet another proof of the natural law that, in every time and clime where it has been largely practiced, slavery degrades and besmirches marriage if it does not wholly stamp it out. Even when he was not debauched, the wealthy Roman looked askance at a life in which every day he would have to contend or reckon with the wishes of a legitimate wife, and he often preferred to cosmconcubinage [a harem of slave women] which Augustus had recognized as a licit though inferior union, to which public opinion attached not the slightest stigma and in which even the imperial sage, Marcus Aurelius, was presently to take refuge from the loneliness of widowerhood.

He [the slave rich slave owner] would, therefore, expressly manumit a favorite slave woman, convinced that the obsequium due from a freedman or woman to the patronus would keep her faithful and obedient, and knowing, further, that if children should bless their relationship, he could wipe our all stain of bastardy by the simple process of adopting them. Or he might even omit the formality of the manumission, lest it weaken his authority. The host of epitaphs in which a husband and his liberta [freed slave] wife reserve access to their tomb not to their children but to their freedmen. [These are sons born as slaves, slaves of their father, and later freed.]

...Thus we find many of the best families of the city infected with an actual hybridization, similar to that which has more recently contaminated other slave-owning people [with Arabica/semitic DNA]; and this strongly accentuated the national and social decomposition that had set in everywhere as a consequence of the multitude of slave emancipations."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 4
"Where such things occurred, the better Roman at least saved their face by preserving a minimum of external decency in their conduct. [The Arabs made it so the better Roman fathers lost much face if they admitted to having had sex, or worse children with slaves.]

But not a few thought even the light fetters of regular concubinage too rigid and too weighty. [Many of the men that could afford to had sex with an endless stream of women.]

Preoccupied solely with their own ease and pleasure, as indifferent to the duties of their position as to the dignity of the honors they enjoyed, they held if preferable to rule as [Turkish] pashas over the [greatest] slave harems which their riches permitted them to maintain.

When the ex-praetor Larcius Macedo, one of the Younger Pliny's colleagues in the Senate, was assassinated by a group of discontented slaves, the whole swarm of his odalisques [a female slave of a Turkish sultan] was seen rushing up to the body, howling with grief: 'concubinae cum ululatu et clamore concurrunt'. [ul•ul•ation is how Arabian women howled in Lawrence of Arabia. This almost certainly was an 'Arab' sultan living in Rome.]

It was not long before the presence of slaves introduced a seriously disturbing element into even legitimate households. [Slavery and jealous paired marriages don't mix] Martial launches many a dart
gibe at home-keeping [stay-at-home] adulterers. He mocks the master who buys back the maidservant mistress he cannot bear to do without [His wife forced him sell this young woman spared and enslaved by the legions that massacred all here village's menfolk and elders]

He makes merry over the great lady who has lost her heart to her hairdresser and having set him free pours an equestrian fortune into his lap. [Like in that Grand Budapest Hotel film. Past is prologue.]

He attributes Marulla's many offspring not to her husband Cinna but to Cinna's cook, his bailiff, his baker, his flutist, even to his wrestler, and to his buffoon."

Great Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 4
"It is obvious that the abuses of slavery had introduced [a] laxity of morals even into the houses [lines] where supplementary love affairs were taboo. The proximity of concubinage in even the best houses, and the atmosphere of licentiousness and irresponsibility created by so many slaves liaisons on every side, had done more [much more damaged] than the prostitution of the 'she-wolves' who stood around the circus and haunted the suburban roads at night, lurking behind the tombs, to degrade marriage, until husband and wife in their turn considered it [their marriage pair bond] only a fleeting anodyne [mood enhancer]. To resist this contagion, the Romans would have needed an ideal such as — apart from a few powerful individual personalities, a few philosophic schools, and a few sects of genuine believers — their intelligence, weakened by a culture too elementary, too superficial, and too purely verbal, was no longer capable of conceiving or their feeble faith capable of realizing."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 5
"People of wealth and position were very little inclined to bother personally with their children's education. Women were left to a complete and fatal idleness. The weaker ones found their lack of occupation an incitement to or an excuse for licentious excesses. The better ones tried to combat their boredom by artificial enthusiasms, as we have seen, or passed the time in the amusements and gossip of the 'clubs'... [Sounds like the portrayal of the housewife in the media of the time.]" A nurse, often Greek, was assigned to look after the child during its early years. As Quintilian tells us, it was the ideal of the philosopher Chrysippus that she should be a philosopher. ... In some cases this instruction seems to have been [a secret] confided to the paedagogus, a Mideast slave who served as tutor, guardian, and servant of the child put into his care. ... Instruction in the elementary school, the ludus litterarius, was limited to three subjects: reading, writing, and arithmetic. The teacher (magister) had to depend entirely on the small fees paid him by the parents of his pupils... Though the state, in the person of the emperor, became increasingly interested in the support of distinguished teachers and scholars in the higher realms of learning, there is no evidence of any public contribution to elementary education during the [entire] classical period."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 5
"Quoting Quintilian:'Pain and fear drive children into doing things which they cannot confess, and which soon cover them with shame. It is even worse where no one has taken the trouble to investigate the morals of the teachers and masters. I dare not speak of the abominable infamies to which men can be degraded by their right to inflict corporal punishment, nor of the assaults, for very fear of which the unfortunate children may sometimes provoke further assaults; I will have been sufficiently understood: nimium est quod intellegitur...'
The primary school of Rome might thus debauch [debase, corrupt, molest, abuse] the children it was supposed to instruct; and on the other hand it rarely awoke in them any feeling for the beauty of knowledge. ... Classes were continued every day of the year with exasperating monotony, broken only by the eighth-day pause (nundinae), the Quinquartrus, and the summer holidays. The master's sole ambition was to teach his pupils to read, write, and count; as he had several years at his disposal in which to accomplish this, he made no attempt to improve his wretched teaching methods or to brighten his dismal routine. Thus he taught his hearers [audience] the names and the order of the letters before
showing them their form -- a method which Quintilian strongly condemns -- and when the pupils had painfully learned to recognize the written characters by their appearance, they had to make a fresh effort to combine them into words and syllables. [The Brothers seem to have done this on purpose]. They progressed as slowly as they liked, and when they passed on to writing they came up against a similar irrational and backward procedure. Without any preliminary training in holding or using a reed pen, they were suddenly face with a pattern to copy. Their finger had to be held by the master or guided by someone else to trace the outline of the letters placed before them, so that innumerable lessons were necessary before they acquired the necessary skill to make the simple copy for themselves. [The parasite always struggled to keep key technology away from the host civilization as best as it could.]

The study of arithmetic required no more mental effort on their part and brought them no more pleasure than the process of learning to write. They spent hours counting the units, one, two, on the fingers of their right hand, and three, four on the fingers of the left, after which they set about calculating the tens, hundreds, and thousands by pushing little counter or calculi along the corresponding lines of their abacus...

How many of the ludi litterarii [players on the literature stage] which multiplied in the second century completely failed in the educative mission which they were supposed to discharge toward the children of the citizens. On the whole we are compelled to admit that at the most glorious period of the empire, the schools entirely failed to fulfill the duties which we expect of our schools today. They undermined instead of strengthened the children's morals; they mishandled [beat or molested] the children's bodies instead of developing them, and if they succeeded in furnishing their minds with a certain amount of information, they were not calculated to perform any loftier or nobler task.

The pupils left school with the heavy luggage of a few practical and commonplace notions laboriously acquired and of so little value that in the fourth century Vegetius could not take for granted that new recruits for the army would be literate enough to keep the books of their corps.

Instead of happy memories, serious and fruitful ideas, any sort of intellectual curiosity vital to later life, school children carried away the gloomy recollection of years wasted in senseless, stumbling repetitions punctuated by savage punishments. Popular education then in Rome was a failure; if there was any real Roman education we must look for it not among the elementary teachers, but among the grammarians and orators who to a certain extent provided the aristocracy and the middle classes of Imperial Rome with some equivalent of our secondary and higher education."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 5

"Early in the second century BC the Conspect Fathers [Roman military leaders], whose arms and diplomacy were now being turned against the Greeks [Arabs], began to feel the necessity of not allowing their sons to be less cultivated than the subjects and vassals whom they were henceforth to govern. They therefore encouraged the foundation in Rome of schools of the Hellenistic type to rival those which flourished in the East, at Athens, at Pergamum [Turkey], and at Rhodes [Turkey], and they wished these schools to teach after the Greek manner everything known to the most learned Greeks. At the same time they were not unmindful of the political power which this superior education would confer; they had no wish to cede an inch of their political monopoly; they therefore contrived that these new educational advantages should be reserved for their own social caste. The first professors of grammar and rhetoric whom they permitted to set up in Rome were refugees from Asia and Egypt, victims of Aristonicus and of Ptolemy Physkon, to whom Rome offered sanctuary. All of them taught in Greek. When later these original teachers were superseded by Italians, the new grammarians and rhetoricians conformed to the Greek usage and borrowed the Greek language. The Grammar classes were conducted in Greek and Latin, but the rhetoric classes almost exclusively in Greek, and in this language all further education was continued.

There were, of course, a few attempts to break through this [stupid] convention which made for isolation. At the time of the democratic revolution with which the name of Marius is linked [87BC?], one of his clients, the orator Plotius Gallus, had the hardihood [boldness] to address is pupils in Latin; Interlarded [interspaced] with examples taken from recent history and crammed with references to the subjects debated in the comitia [comitia = popular assemblies. Everyone should be on guard that their educational system is not filled with RUBBISH-OLORIGYS and rubbish within genuine fields of study. Everyone must
realize that part of the Arab struggle is to make it hard and expensive to get an education. This way, their host is easier to extract money from.

It was evidently inspired by the same tendency towards the liberal, the concrete, and the popular. [The Arabs generally push for what is time-honored, conservative, abstract and unpopular.]

But the oligarchy was on the watch. It has no intention of letting itself be robbed of its hereditary right to govern; since eloquence dominated the assemblies which every year renewed the power of the oligarchs, these men were determined that none but their own sons should possess the secret of rhetoric and they set about persecuting these unwelcome innovators. …

The most important consequence of this was that eloquence, the end and aim both of [Ancient] grammar and rhetoric was emptied of all real content. Politics deserted the Forum at the approach of the Praetorians. Legal controversies, more and more confined to groups of specialists, ceased to furnish matter for eloquence once the emperors made jurisprudence a monopoly of their councils — a process which Augustus began and Hadrian completed. Finally, philosophy and science, both mathematical and natural, which had been linked with rhetoric in Greek antiquity, benefited only in their countries of origin, especially at the Museum of Alexandria and in Athens, from the generosity of Trajan and Hadrian.

Vespasian had banished the philosophers from Rome and excluded them everywhere from the privileges reserved for grammarians and rhetoricians... the study of philosophy in Rome had never recovered from the ancient interdict[ion/prohibition] pronounced against it by the Senate in 161 BC, and repeated in 153 BC, when in defiance of the diplomatic immunity which they enjoyed, it expelled from the city the academicians Carneades, the Stoic Diogenes, and the peripatetic Critolaus. [Since that time,] Philosophy had never ceased to excite suspicion and sarcasm in Rome.

The citizen who wanted to might indulge in it in friendly conversations, in casual and private conferences, or in solitary meditations in his ivory tower, but if he wished to take it up more seriously, he had to either be rich enough to maintain a master at his own cost in his own house, or to expatriate himself in some distant town where philosophers were allowed to air their speculations. Physics and metaphysics, politics, and history were equally taboo in regular and public courses of instruction: And eloquence, denied action, divorced from pure thought and pure science, gyrated in a weary circle of literary exercises and verbal virtuosity. … [Thus] the preparatory studies of grammar and rhetoric were sterilized by the incurable formalism to which eloquence herself had been reduced.

Young people began to attend the grammarian's at an age which naturally varied with their aptitude and family circumstances, but which at times, as we can see from the obituary inscriptions of the first centuries of our era, suggests the alarming precocity of infant prodigies.[L. Prae=before +coquere=cooking, before fully cooked] … From the epitaph of young Q. Sulpius Maximus, which tells us that he died at the age of eleven after winning the prize for Greek poetry over the heads of fifty-two competitors at the Capitoline games of 94 AD, to that of Delmatius' son who succumbed at the age of seven, and had followed the courses in Greek but only had time to learn the Latin alphabet. [The first was killed because he was smart, the second because he understood Greek.] It thus appears that the Roman grammarians never ceased to subordinate the study of Latin literature to that of Greek literature — much in the same way as under the ancien regime in France [where] the study of French was always subsidiary to Latin....

…the grammaticus had a double library at his disposal. But the use he made of the two was unbalanced, showing a marked predominance of foreign writers and an overwhelming preference for the older ones....

[The] intermittent attempts at being up to date were not in themselves sufficient, however, to modify the fundamental character of an education all the more justly described as 'classic' in that it clung more and more to tradition of works whose success was already consecrated. … The school of grammar at [in] Rome always fixed its eyes on the past — more or less, according to the moment — and the Latin there taught was never at any time a living language in the full sense of the term [remember this]. But, like the Greek from which it was inseparable, a language which 'the classics' had employed … [and] the purely bookish teaching of the grammatici already showed symptoms of arteriosclerosis, a disease which their futile...[and] complicated methods of instruction further aggravated.

These methods consisted first in exercises of reading aloud, and in reciting passages learned by heart. With an eye on the ultimate though far-off evolution of the future orator, the grammar class began
by a course of elocution which no doubt quickened the taste and widened the understanding of the pupils, but at the same time developed in them a tendency toward theatrical posing and bravura extremely damaging to genuine feeling.

Next the professor introduced them to exegesis proper [Gr. ex-hegistaia= out-lead, a critical explanation of a text] As a preliminary, they had to reconcile their various manuscript texts, into which the caprices of copyists had introduced divergencies… [on purpose to waste time, something our modern] printed editions are fortunately free [of]. Then the emendatio, or what we should nowadays call textual criticism, challenged the attention of the scholars. This might have proved a valuable mental discipline if it had not been perpetually blended with discussions of the qualities and faults of the passages examined, and falsified by the resulting aesthetic prejudices. Finally the lessons usually closed with the commentary proper, the so-called enarratio, which aimed at a comprehensive judgement but was so long-drawn-out that its faults were later to spoil even the work of a great commentator like Servius.

The grammaticus hastily completed the analysis of the work he had chosen, then began the explanatio[n], phrase by phrase or verse by verse, dwelling with meticulous pedantry on the meaning of each word and defining the figures of speech to which they lent themselves and the diversity of the 'tropes' into which they entered: metaphor, metonymy, catachresis, litotes, syllepsis. The matter of the passage was considered wholly secondary to the function of the words which conveyed it, and the perception of reality to the form of the statements which vaguely allowed the meaning to peep out between the lines. [Can we please have so examples of Roman learning so we can see how bad it was.] Only by the digressions which occurred in his teaching did the grammaticus introduce the discipline of what the Romans called the liberal arts, the sum of which, far from embracing every branch of knowledge which has since become science, never included any but the twigs of knowledge; the Greeks called them the ἔγκυκλος παιδεία, that is to say, not encyclopedic education, but the current, normal education such as antiquity bequeathed almost unaltered to the Middle Ages. The Roman grammarian had dipped into everything without studying any subject thoroughly, and his pupils in their turn did nothing more than flutter over the surface of the knowledge enshrined in Greek literature; mythology where this was necessary in order to understand poetic legend; music where the metres depended on the odes or the choruses; geography enough to follow Ulysses in the tribulations of his return home; history without which many passages of the Aeneid would have been unintelligible; astronomy when a star rose or set to the cadence of a verse; mathematics in so far as they bore on music and astronomy. Blinded by an excess of practical common sense, and with an eye always fixed on immediate profit, the Romans saw no long-term usefulness in disinterested research; they did not understand its value; they did not feel its attraction; they made a collection of the results research had achieved, and lifted science ready-made into their books, without feeling any need to increase it or even to verify it. … Probably nothing contributed more to devitalize Roman education than this senseless subordination of science, [What a coincidence how science and technology were senselessly subordinated in the decades since these words were written.] unless it was the vanity of the goal the Romans set before literature itself, asking only that it should train orators for them at a time when the art of oratory had ceased to serve any useful purpose."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 5

"The Roman professors of rhetoric uniformly forced every speech into a strait-jacket for six parts, from the exordium to the peroration. Then they analyzed the variety of combinations to which these could eventually be adapted. Next they devised a course of exercises by which perfection might be attained in each part; for example, the narration, the argument, the portrayal of character, the maxim, the thesis, the discussion. The most minute details were foreseen and provided for, and their development followed a series of invariable progressions leading to an almost automatic cadence."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 5

"If only the masters of rhetoric could have shaken themselves free of their follies… [they] might have re-established contact between their schools and the concrete realities of life. But on the contrary, they seemed determined to maintain as wide a gulf between the two as possible. The more far-fetched and improbably a subject was, the more eager they were to adopt it for discussion. The fact was that in origin,
the grammaticus and the rhetor were one. Later, the schools of grammar and the schools of rhetoric were separated, but the traces of their original identity were never obliterated. The grammarians paved the way for the rhetorician's lessons, and the rhetorician for his part continued to mark time within the same narrow circle of ideas and images that had bounded the grammarians's vision. The pupil might change his class, but the spirit of the teaching he received remained the same. He was still a slave of an artificial literature and the prisoner of a narrow classicism.

Instead of directing the young men's thoughts to current problems, the subjects... were always drawn from the past, and often from a foreign and distant past. The most up-to-date which he has left us are borrowed from imaginary episodes of the last weeks of Cicero's life [a century or so earlier]. In all other cases, episodes of Roman history are neglected in favor of Greek; Alexander the Great debates whether he will venture to sail the Indian Ocean, or whether he will enter Babylon in defiance of the oracles... It is obvious how artificial these suasoriae must have been. ... They deliberately turned away from current incidents of the day and went wandering in a dream world of weird hypotheses and monstrous events. [Given the amount of time spent talking about this tactic, it seems an important one for the Arabs and their matrix]...

When the master of rhetoric refrained from falsifying history, he had recourse to little detective stories with too many characters and extravagant vicissitudes. [Twists and turns of the plot. This sounds like television.] His school of rhetoric knew nothing but tyrannies and conspiracies, kidnappings, reconnoitering, obscenities, and horrors. One could hear... an impious but gallant soldier who, to arm himself for victory, had pillaged a tomb near the battlefield and robbed it of the arms that formed its trophy, [or] a virgin whom kidnappers had forcibly compelled to practice prostitution, but who, loathing her hideous trade, slew a ruffian who approached her,[and] succeeded in escaping from the house of ill fame and after regaining her liberty, sought an honorable post as a priestess in a sanctuary.

The masters of rhetoric were proud of these imaginings. ... they flattered themselves that their success varied with the improbable and complicated nature of the situations they invented and the remoteness of the characters from ordinary life. They estimated the value of an oration by the number and the gravity of the difficulties surmounted, and prized above all the eloquence which succeeded in expounding the inconceivable. ... In short, they systematically confused artifice with art, and originality with the negation of nature; the more we reflect on their methods, the more it seems clear that they were incapable of turning out anything but parrots or third-rate play actors. ...

Reflecting that it was on these monotonous performances, these far-fetched and wilful [SIC] exaggerations, these false and unwholesome data, that the whole edifice of higher education in Rome was reared, it is easy to understand that toward the middle of the second century, Latin letters began to perish from such abuse of literature. The decay of a civilization is heralded by... the mental malnutrition to which the pick of Rome's youth was doomed, having no other intellectual sustenance than this thin soup. For fear of being accused of ignorance, the ambitious youth who wished to dazzle and astonish his audience substituted: memory for thought, affection for sincerity, grimaces and contortions for natural expression, and for a natural voice forced outbursts and calculated roars practices in advance.

A morbid passion for the unusual and the extraordinary [as with the media today] made common sense seem a defect, experience of real life seem weakness, and the sight to real life seem ugly. But life herself inevitably took revenge, and the Romans themselves began to weary of the fatuities [silly, fatuous things] of their schools. The more impetuous among them failed to distinguish real learning from the parody of it which disgusted them, and like Lucian resolved to doubt and make a mock of everything, or like the common people turned their backs on every form of culture...

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 5

"One great spiritual fact dominates the history of the empire: the advent of personal religion which followed on the conquest of Rome by the mysticism of the East. The Roman pantheon still persisted, apparently immutable; and the ceremonies which had for centuries been performed on the dates prescribed by the pontiffs from their sacred calendars continued to be carried out in accordance with ancestral custom. But the spirits of men had fled from their old religion; it still commanded their service but no longer their hearts or belief. With its indeterminate gods and its colorless myths... its prayers formulated in the style of legal contracts and as dry as the procedure of a lawsuit... with its... indifference
to moral values; with the narrow-minded banality of its field of action, limited to the interests of the city [as a whole] and the development of...

The populace, it is true, still showed lively enthusiasm for the festivals of the gods which were subsidized from public funds..." [The Roman government spent huge sums on Arabian hashish incense 'sacrificed' in the name of the Senate and People Que Roma (SPQR), and to the gods that protected it. When they were burning this high-quality opiated hashish in temples, attendance was probably enthusiastically received.]

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 6

"From the parasite do-nothing up to the great aristocrat, there was no man in Rome who did not feel himself bound to someone more powerful above him by the same obligations of respect, or, to use the technical term, the same obsequium, that bound the ex-slave to the master who had manumitted him.

The patronus for his part was in honor bound to welcome his client to his house, to invite him from time to time to his table, to come to his assistance, and to make him gifts. To clients who were in actual want [need], the patron distributed food (sportula) which they carried off in a basket; or more often, to avoid the trouble this entailed, he gave them small presents of money when they called. In Trajan's time these customs were so universal that the number of clients scarcely varied from one house to another, and a sort of sportula tariff had become established in the Urbs: 6-1/4 sesterces per head per day. How many brief-less barristers, how many professors without pupils, how many artists without orders reckoned this meagre dole as their main source of revenue! …

As the importance of a magnate depended on the size of his clientele, a man would have tarnished his reputation if he had preferred a long morning in bed to the pleasures of the mob at his morning receptions. Such relaxation might pass in the provinces, in a distant spot like Bilbilis, for instance; but in Rome, the great man would not dare to be inattentive to the complaints of one, the demands of another, the salutations of all.

A severe and meticulous code of etiquette regulated this obligatory attendance. First, though a client was free to come on foot rather than in a litter, he could not decently appear without a toga; and this strict insistence on ceremonial dress weighted so heavily on his budget that it would soon have eaten up his sportulae if it had not become fashion for the patron to take advantage of some solemn occasion to present him with a new toga [a super expensive Mideast concession product] in addition to the five or six pounds of [expensive Mideast] silverware which he reckoned on receiving each December, when the Saturnalian gift-giving came round. Secondly, clients were bound to wait their turn patiently and this depended not on the order of their arrival, but on their social status. The praetor came before the tribune, the eques before the plain citizen, the freedman before the slave. Finally, the client had to take great care in addressing his patron not to call the great man simply by his name but to give him the title of dominus — failure to observe this detail might cause him to return home empty handed…

Each morning, therefore, Rome awoke to the coming and going of clients discharging these customary politenesses. The humblest of all multiplied their attendances to collect as many sportulae as possible. [And] the richest were not exonerated from paying client calls because they had first received some [clients of their own]. For however high a man might climb in the Roman hierarchy, there was always someone above him to claim his homage. There was in fact no one in Rome save the emperor alone, who recognized none greater than himself.

The women were at least exempt from this merry-go-round of salaams. They neither held court nor received it." [Thus all the powerful Roman men went around playing the client game. Meanwhile, all the innit bros had their women to themselves.]

Plutarch (d. 120AD), Pompey 1

"There was one reason and only one reason for the hatred felt against Strabo [Pompey's father], namely his insatiable lover for money [Mideast figureheads often steel piles of money]. But there were many reasons for loving Pompey: His modest way of life, his record as a soldier, his eloquence, his trustworthy character, and the easy and tactful way he had of dealing with people. No one ever asked favors with less offense, or granted them with more grace. For among his many charms, he possessed the ability to give without arrogance and to receive without loss of dignity."
Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 7
"We may rightly admire the profundity and delicacy of the judicial powers possessed by the Romans who have taught the art of law to all the world. But let us not disguise the fact that this legal genius was saddled with an accompanying evil demon, and that the Romans, jurists and pettifoggers [quibblers, inferior legal practitioners, esp. those who deal with petty cases or employ dubious practices] like the Normans of France, fell an easy prey to their passion for litigation. This mania is already discernible in the astute law speeches of Cicero. It was disastrous that it got the [Roman] Urbs in its grip just at a time when the Caesars had proscribed forbidden political discussion. From the reign of one emperor to another, litigation was a rising tide which nothing could stem, throwing on the public courts more work than men could master. To mitigate the congestion of the courts Augustus, as early as the year 2 BC, was obliged to resign to their use the forum he had built and which bears his name. 75 years later, congestion had recurred and Vespasian wondered how to struggle with the flood of suits so numerous that 'the life of the advocates could scarce suffice to deal with them. In the Rome of the opening second century, the sound of lawsuits echoed throughout the Forum...

During the 230 days of the year open for civil cases and the 365 days open for criminal prosecutions, the Urbs was consumed by a fever for litigation which attacked not only lawyers, plaintiffs, defendants, and accused, but the crowd of the curious whose appetite for scandal or taste for legal eloquence held them immobile and spellbound hour after hour in their neighborhood of the tribunals.

The hearings were not easy. They exhausted everybody; pleaders and witnesses, judges and advocates, not excepting the spectators. ...

Matters were made worse and the noise increased by the enthusiasm of 'a low rout of claqueurs', whom shameless advocates, following the example of Larcius Licinus, were in the habit of dragging round after them to the hearing of any case they hoped to win, as much to impress the jury as to enhance their own reputation. In vain, Pliny the Younger protested against this practice."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 7
"Though [emperor] Trajan would call and hear only one cause a day, it nevertheless wasted the greater part of his time." [As stupid as the idea of monarchy is, when these monarchs act as judges, it doubles the stupidity.]

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch.8.1
"At the time of Claudius, the Roman calendar contained 159 days expressly market as holidays, of which 93 were devoted to games given at public expense. ... we know that Claudius, Vespasian, and Marcus Aurelius all found it necessary to cut down the number of holidays. Marcus Aurelius, his biographer tells us, restored the business year to 230 days... [but] the manuscript Calendar of Philocalus, written in AD 354... records 175 days of games out of about 200 public holidays. [This represents almost 4 days off in each 7-day week, because 4 x52 weeks = 208 holidays]

We have, moreover, been speaking of ordinary years during which nothing remarkable had happened... Above all, we must not overlook the festivals which defy exact computation because they were dependent on imperial caprice and might be suddenly inserted into the calendar at any moment. The reality, therefore, far exceeded our statistics"

[Roman entertainment, games, plays, sport was called LUDI.

for example, the Ludi Cereales were in honor of Ceres, goddess of grain and held for 8 days, April 12-19. Ludi Romani in honor of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva were held for 15 days, September 5-19. Some people took whole days off, others just the afternoons.

Around 100BC, there were 57 days of ludi, a calendar that was 16% ludi. By the 300s AD there were 177 days of ludi, a calendar that was 48% ludi.]
"While the Regionaries reckon that the Colosseum [of the Roman capitol] contained 87,000 loca, it is calculated that the number of sitting places from 45,000 and of standing places 5,000." [The Circus Maximus held 250,000]

Paulus, Opinions 5.22.1
The 'games' were a means of political repression
"People who plot sedition and riot or who stir up the masses are, according to the nature of their social rank, either crucified, or thrown to wild animals [in the 'games'], or exiled to an island." [Those exiled to an island are sometimes sent back to Arabia for either reward or for canaan nibble torture. This is where people are regularly nibbled to death by Canaan-baals (Heb. ba'al=lord).]

horrifyingly painful executions intended to terrify the citizens of the host empire into submission
It should be pointed out that in Rome the front government made no effort to hide how it is killing its political prisoners. In fact it made the horribly painful deaths of its political prisoners into colosseum terror spectacle because no group could muster the people to oppose their awful front government. Here we understand Rome as totalitarian government taken to the extreme, where the rights of the common man meant absolutely nothing.

New words
EXOCUTE = When the state kills people out in the open
INNOCUTE = When the state kills people behind closed doors
EXOCUTION SPECTACLE = Public execution or torture as a way to intimidate a society into submission.

Suetonius, the Lives of the Caesars: Julius Caesar 10
"During his aedileship, Caesar... arranged wild animal hunts and theatrical performances... He also arranged a gladiatorial show, but with somewhat fewer pairs of gladiators than he originally planned. This was because the group he had purchased was so large that their sheer number terrified his political enemies. These enemies then passed legislation restricting the number of gladiators that anyone could keep in Rome."

Julius Caesar was pure evil
If you believe in freedom and justice, you should not regard Julius Caesar as anything but an evil anti-democratic Mideast frontman. According to ancient texts, Julius Caesar killed a million free people in Gaul (France) and enslaved another million. Then he went on to be the man who dissolved the Roman 'Republic' and instituted a murderous and enslaving Europe-wide 'monarchy' that lasted for over 500 years. When this imperial 'monarchy' began, Europe had a city (Rome) with a population of around 5 million (in the time of Augustus). It also had many writers and libraries. However, by the 700s, Europe had no community of more than 25,000 people and only one anti-book full of useless information was left to replace what was obviously a vast library. In fact at this time, all other books except this anti-book were outlawed. So when you hear the name Julius Caesar, you should imagine an Adolph Hitler of 2,070 years ago, only an Adolph Hitler who's side and administration won.

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch.8.5
"In the Italian municipia and in the provincial towns, the local magistrates... called in the expert advice of specialist contractors, the lanistae [gladiator-slave coaches] These contractors, whose trade shares in Roman law and literature the same infamy that attaches to that of the pander[er] or procurer (leno), were in sober fact, Death's middlemen. The lanista would hire out his troupe of gladiators (familia gladiatoria), at the best figure he could command to duumvir or aedile for combats in which about half were bound to lose their lives. He maintained his 'family' at his own expense, under a system of convict discipline which made no distinction between the slaves he had purchased, starving wretches whom he had recruited, and ruined sons of good family. These young ne'er-do-wells were lured by the reward of fortune they would win from the victories he would ensure them, and by the certainty of being well and amply fed in his"
'training school', the ludes gladiatorius. They discounted the premium which he was to pay them if they survived the term of their contract, and hired themselves out to him body and soul, abandoning all their human rights (auctorati) and steeling themselves to march [gain an advantage over someone, typically by acting before they do] at his command to the butchery.

At [In] Rome on the other hand, there were no longer any lanistae. Their functions were performed exclusively by the procuratores of the princeps [emperor]. These agents had official buildings on the Via Labicana at their disposal — the barracks of the ludus magnus probably erected under Claudius [r. 41-54 AD], an those of the ludus matutinus constructed by Domitian [r. 81-96 AD]. They were also in charge of the wild and exotic animals which subject provinces and client kings, even to the potentates of India, sent to fill the emperor's menagerie, or vivarium, just outside the Praenestine Gate. There gladiators, constantly recruited from men condemned to death and from prisoners taken in war, formed an effective army of fighters.

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch.8.5
"The first pair of gladiators had scarcely come to grips before a fever, like that which reigned at the [horse] races, seized the amphitheater. As at the Circus Maximus, the spectators panted with anxiety or hope, some for the Blues, others for the Greens, the spectators of the munus divided their prayers between the...[various gladiators]... Bets or sponsiones were exchanged [So the Romans were all gambling on the Colosseum blood sports, just like a day at the horse races.] as at the ludi; and lest the result be somehow prearranged between the fighters, an instructor stood beside them... to stimulate them by thrashing them with leather straps (lora) till the blood flowed. At every wound which the gladiators inflicted on each other, the public — trembling for it stakes — reacted with increasing excitement. If the opponent of their champion happened to totter, the gamblers could not restrain their delight and savagely counted the blows: 'That's got him! (habet); 'Now he's got it! (hoc habet); and they thrilled with barbaric joy when he crumpled under a mortal thrust.

At once the attendants, disguised [dressed up] either as Charon, or as Hermes Psychopompos, approached the prostrate form, assured themselves that he was dead by striking his forehead with a mallet, and waved to their assistants, the libitinarii, to carry him out of the arena on a stretcher, while they themselves hastily turned over the blood-stained sand. Sometimes it happened that the combatants were so well matched that there was no decisive result; either the two duelists, equally skilful [SIC], equally robust, fell simultaneously or both remained standing (stantes). The match was then declared a draw and the next pair was called. More often the loser, stunned or wounded, had not been mortally hit, but feeling unequal to continuing the struggle, laid down his arms, stretched himself on his back and raised his left arm in a mute appeal for quarter. In principle the right of granting this rested with the victor, and we can read the epitaph of a gladiator slain by an adversary whose life he had once spared in an earlier encounter."

From Tatian's Address to the Greeks (c.170 AD) p.23:
"Some men, giving themselves up to ...profligacy [a wild couple weeks?], sell themselves to be killed. And the poor man also barters himself away, while the rich man buys others to kill. And for these the witnesses take their seats, and the gladiators meet in single combat, [both risking their life and one dying as sport] for no reason at all. Nor does anyone come down into the arena to help. Do such exhibitions as these contribute to your credit [people of Rome]? He who is chief among you [the emperor] collects a legion of blood-stained murderers, maintaining them [as lanistas/ or slave traders specialized in locking up, training and delivering gladiators for death as spectacle.] These thugs are sent out by him, and you assemble at the gladiatorial spectacle to be judges. [It is] partly the wickedness of the judge, and partly that of the men engaging in combat. And he who misses the murderous exhibition is grieved, because he was not forced to watch these wicked, impious and abominable deeds. You slaughter animals for the purpose of eating their meat, and you purchase men to supply a cannibal banquet for the soul, nourishing it by the most sinful blood-shedding. The robber commits murder for the sake of plunder, but the rich man purchases gladiators for the sake of their being murdered."

Star Trek, Bread and circuses  1968.03.15
"Kirk: Were you a slave Flavius?"

**Flavius:** You are barbarians indeed, not to know of Flavius Maximus. For 7 years I was the most successful gladiator in this province. [When gladiators met, one died. The idea of a gladiator surviving for 7-weeks, let alone 7-years is absurd. Most people who appeared in the arena were being put to death by the state. And this was made into public spectacle to intimidate the rest of society.]

*Kirk:* Then you heard the word of the sun? [4th mention]

**Flavius:** Yes, the words of peace and freedom. It wasn’t easy for me to believe. I was trained to fight. But the words are true."

**Seneca the Younger, An essay about peace of mind 2.13**
"Some take aimless trips and wander up and down the coast. An unhealthy restlessness always afflicts them wherever they are, traveling by sea or by road. 'Let’s go to Campania [Naples/ Pompey/ Herculaneum] — but luxury becomes boring. 'Let’s go to Bruttium or the woods of Lucania' — yet in these wild regions, there is nothing refined, nothing to see but raw uncultivated lands. 'Let’s go to Tarentum' — it has a famous harbor, and mild winters, and it is opulent and charming enough. 'No let’s go back to Rome' — it’s been far too long since we have heard the thunder of applause. And human blood would be an enjoyable sight."

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**Section-17, Slavery**

**Tacitus, Agricola, 29**
"The Britons where, in fact, undaunted by the loss of the previous battle, and were ready for either revenge or enslavement."

**Bible, Revelation, 18:12**
"When Rome is destroyed there will no longer be a market for gold, silver, purple, ivory, oil, incense, horses and the bodies and souls of men."

**Plutarch, The Life of Marcus Cato 21.1**
"Cato owned many slaves. He usually bought prisoners of war who were young and could be raised and trained like puppies or colts... Since he believed that the main reason slaves misbehaved was their sexual frustration, he arranged for his male slaves to have sex with his female slaves, but for a fixed price" [payable to their owner of course.]

**Columella, On Agriculture, 1.8.19**
"I give exemption from work and sometimes even freedom to very fertile female slaves when they have born many children [into slavery], since bearing a certain number of offspring ought to be rewarded. For a woman who has three sons, exemption from work is the reward; for a woman who as more, freedom." [In Rome, if the mother was a slave when she bore a child, the child would forever be either a slave or a freedman/freedwoman.]

**Tacitus, Agricola, 29**
"Nature has ordained that every man should love his children and his other relatives above all else. These are now being torn from us by conscription to become slaves in other lands. Our wives and sisters, even if they are not raped by enemy soldiers, are seduced by men who are supposed to be our friends and guests. Our goods and money are consumed by taxation; our land is stripped of its harvest to fill their granaries; our hands and limbs are crippled by building roads through forests and swamps under the lash"
of our oppressors. ...We Britons are sold into slavery anew every day; we have to pay the purchase-price ourselves and feed our masters in the bargain. In a private household the latest arrival is made the butt even of his fellow-slaves; so too, in this establishment where all mankind have long been slaves, it is we, the cheap new acquisitions, who are marked out for destruction. For we have no fertile lands, no mines, no ports which we might be spared to work in."

_Aristotle, Athenian Constitution 6.1_

"When Solon came to power, he put a halt to loans made on the security of the person, thus freeing everyone, both then and in the future. He also made a general cancellation of debts, both private and public. The Athenians called this the Shaking-off of Burdens, since by means of it they shook off the weight lying on them."

_Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 16.3_

"He was born in Armenia. His parents were free, but at an early age he was captured by members of a neighboring hostile tribe, who castrated him and sold him to some Roman merchants, by whom he was brought to Constantine's palace." [When a group of people surrendered, the old people were generally killed. The men were either killed or hamstrung by having their hamstrings nicked. Some women were raped and sold to Romans as sex slaves. Other women were sold to Arabs as breed mares. Many times the little boys were castrated and the survivors sold. Everyone had their heads shaved. Very few of the male lines lived on.]

_Diodorus Siculus, The History of the world, 5.38.1_

"The slaves engaged in the operation of the mines earn profits for their masters that are almost beyond belief. They themselves, however, are physically destroyed, their bodies worn down from working in the mine shafts both day and night. Many die because of the excessive maltreatment they suffer. They are given no rest or break from their toil, but rather are forced by the whip-lash of their overseers to endure the most dreadful of hardships. ... Thus they often pray more for death than for life because of their immense suffering." [The parasite wants mining to seem very difficult]

_Marco Polo, Ch. 9 p. 334_

"Let me tell you of one of their [Russian] customs. They make wine from honey and millet... called mead. With this they hold great drinking bouts in the following way. They form into numerous clubs of man and women, especially nobles and wealthy people, ranging from 30 to 50 people. Husbands, wives, children. Each club elects its own captain. ... There are men acting as bar-keepers who have supplies of this mead for sale. The clubs frequently go to these taverns and spend a whole day drinking. They call these drinking bouts stravitza. In the evening the bar-keeper totals up the cost of the mead they have drawn and each pays his share, including for wife and children if they came along. While they are engaged in these stravitza, they borrow money on the security of their children for merchants who come from Khazaria, Sudak, and other nearby countries. And they spend this money on drink. And so they sell their own children." [Russian strava= dish or meal]

_Sold into slavery_

Even as late as Cicero's time (d.43BC) we read of parents selling their children into slavery in times of economic hardship. Inducing economic hardship was thus good for the slave business. Philostratus said that the Phrygians (Turks) saw nothing wrong with selling their children into slavery. So apparently Romans were asking questions about all the harem brats being sold to them. (see Philostratus Life of Apollonius 8.7 and Tacitus Annals 4.72)

_The Parasite profited by Rome's wars_

A) It kept people from trading with the Rome and cheating on the Mideast's great trade monopoly.
B) Mr. P made money provisioning the wars.
C) The glut of slaves near a conquest zone and the fact that all bidders were in cahoots (co-oo•te•se) severely suppressed their value. Slaves were dirt cheap near war zones and this let the parasite further
profit from baiting its host into many wars — Sometimes at great cost.

**War provisions in — Slaves out**
The Mideast river ships were frequently full in both directions. The Mideast traders were bringing weapons, food, drink, clothing, etc. to the soldiers (on both sides), and selling these at inflated war-time prices. And then they were also profiting from the sale of the people on the loosing side as slaves. This in the really countless wars they instigated.

Here we see how the very existence enslavement substantially increases the profitability of war for the parasite civilization, perhaps more than doubling war's profitability. What an incentive to be a war monger. What a way to get rid of the people trading against the Mideast shipping Mafia!

**Slavery comes from our parasite and it inverted agenda**
A million free people are obviously more productive than a million slaves. This is after all one of the main lessons of PANDUENISM (= someone else owns everything communism).

Now in the real world, the world of over 99% of humanity, systems of more and better thrive and prosper, like how free markets prospered over panduenism. Free systems tend to grow and take over, and inefficient panduenic systems die out. And according to this line of reasoning, slavery should always die out. Why didn't it?

The answer is quite simple. It is that the parasite makes a great deal of money and acquires much power from being able to dictate horribly unpleasant alternatives to people. It struggle as hard as it can to perpetuate slavery in its many forms.

**Most Roman slaves were Middle Eastern**
Most slaves in Rome came from the Eastern Mediterranean and Mid East. Most of the slaves in the Mideast probably came from the barbarian tribes of the north.

**Plautus, Poenulus or the Little Carthaginian, 102**
"He's been looking for the stolen girls the whole world round.  In every new city he hustles over to the whore-house,  He pays his money and takes his choice,  Then he asks the girl about her pre-prostate position,  Parents, country, manner of capture and submission,  And generally how she descended to this condition.  So, in this shrewd and super-subtle way  He looks for his [captured] daughters with an utterly private eye."

**Getting enslaved**
Now while many people were sold by their parents into slavery, essentially sex slavery, girl or boy, a large number also lost their freedom to either drinking, gambling, or scams. However, by far the most slaves seem to have lost their freedom as a result of war or police action. And most of these enslaving battles were Roman police/suppression actions where the Brothers born among the barbarians would raid Roman territory, doing shocking, unspeakable things to provoke the Romans into attacking and enslaving the local barbarian population, so Mr. P could make lots of money and have a fresh bunch of fair-skinned harem slaves to breed with and enjoy.

**The war slave scam**
Most of the profit from the Roman slave trade was as a result of wars that either agent provocateurs or Mideast puppets got their people into. Only a small number of slaves were abducted by pirates (basically the Mideast navy). And some were abducted by brigands (land pirates). So basically all war slaves were unjustly enslaved.

**Slave traders**
Without Mideast slave traders, even a small conquest would produce a slave glut for the conqueror. So
the Romans turned to the Roman military supply and logistics corporations (they did exist), the Black-waters of the day. These would buy at glut pricing, and then spread the slaves all over the known world maximizing the market and minimizing the possibility of rebellion (like in that long and absurd scene from 12 years a slave).

Also the word international is used because local slavery is not very practical. Not only is there a value-depressing glut after the conquest, but the slaves, if they were not kept in chains could easily find their way home. On top of this, having slaves from different cultures reduces their ability to rebel.

Now the African slaves brought to America were frequently collected by one people "at war" with another. Actually it was a state of simmering war that could be used as an excuse to go and kidnap people. And most of the African slaves were sold by Arab slave merchants. In the case of these African slaves in the 1600-1800's, we freely admit that the wars were a pretext for the commercial enslavement of people. Is it so hard to believe that Rome operated largely the same way with Mideast Inc. fomenting war and profiting from the sale of slaves?

Mars
Mars was the Roman god of war and enslavement. Mars was said to enslave as he conquered. The vanquished thus found themselves "stripped of their wealth" and "working in a position far below their station."

Slavery in the Roman Empire  R. H. Barron (1928)
"Even when defeated in the West, the pirate fleets maintained supremacy in the East as late as 25BC., until the organization of the Roman fleets won and maintained the command of the Mediterranean. Epictetus can say, 'You see that Caesar has given us the great peace; no longer are there wars and battles and brigandage or piracy. At all seasons we may travel by land or sea from the East to the West.' Yet in the more remote seas it was still unsafe for trade vessels; and the pirates often found the selling of their prisoners as slaves the most profitable part of a raid. Even in Pliny's day [70-110AD] the trade routes in the Bosporus and through the Red Sea to India were not free from danger, and armed guards escorted vessels. Yet it is clear that piracy on any scale was becoming a memory, suitable only for romance and the imaginary disputations of the rhetorical schools." [Captured by pirates was a favorite topic of the oratory-based Roman education system, where the youth of Rome were repeatedly shown the dangers of sea travel. For more on the Red sea: Philostratus Life of Apollonius 3.24. For the Black Sea, Strabo 495 and Pliny Natural Hist 6, 101.]

PECULIAR is from L. peculium, a slave's exclusive property.
Eng. PECULATE = stealing or embezzling of public funds.
L. PIACULARIS, PIACULUM = expiation, appeasement

The PECULIAR property of slaves, or
The PECULIAR INSTITUTION of slavery
In Roman times, slaves were automatically allowed a PECULIUM = the private exclusive property of a slave.

Now the Romans had some truly 'peculiar' laws concerning the property of slaves. Slaves were able to have their own money, certainly, but they were also able to open 'bank accounts', rent property, own shops, receive commissions, back business ventures, and we even hear of slaves hiring free men to manage their affairs. Slaves could also sell confidential information, although this was quite dangerous in the days when you could be sold into the gladiatorial arena. And remarkably, if the slave owed money, it was the owner's responsibility.

And while the owner could sell the slave to a slaver specialized in providing gladiators, these were probably mostly controlled by the Wise guys in the Sphinx Mafia. So if you had really gotten a big chunk from your Rumi owner, but had given this to the great cause, you would be "shipped off to the provinces where you were fed to lions and nothing was left." or some such. And of course you were shipped off and relocated through the Mafia's witness protection plan.
"Don't buy too many slaves of the same nationality, for this very often leads to problems. Make your foremen more eager to work by giving them a reward and seeing that they have a peculium, and a female companion from among their fellow slaves, who will bear them children... Slaves become more eager to work when treated generously with respect to food and more clothing or time off or permission to graze some animals of their own on the farm, and other things of this kind. The result is that when some rather difficult task is asked of them, or some rather harsh punishment is meted out, their loyalty and good will toward their master is restored by the consolation of these earlier generosities."

Mancipato
This was a formal verbal ceremony for transferring property classified as res mancipi — slaves, serfs, livestock, and agricultural land.

To manumit = to grant a slave his freedom
The manumission were seen as a way to incentive-ize slaves to work hard. It is notable that Roman Manumissions were revocable (See Viliores), however emancipation (ex•mancipato) was total, as if the slave were sold to someone else.

There were many ways in which a slave could be manumitted and freed in Rome, but the most common were
1) For the slave an owner to appear before a magistrate who would touch the slave with a magic wand that would signify that the slave was free — thus turning an ugly br•og into a hand•some or handy/useful prince. and
2) For the owner to manumit some or all his slaves upon his natural death.

Freedmen = freed slaves
Freedmen were not completely free. Freedmen could vote but not run for public office, nor become equestrians, however, their sons could. Freedmen also had to wear a hat of some sort.

Upon receiving their freedom, the slave became the client and the owner became the patron.
And the slave would still owe his former owner respect and loyalty and sometimes a certain number of days spent working for the old owner each year. In fact, many freedmen continued working for their old owners full time, doing the same thing as before their manumission.

OBSEQUIOUS
L. obsequium=the respectful conduct that a freed slave owed his former master. Freedmen were legally obligated to render obsequium et officium of various sorts, including support if the patron should fall into need. Freedmen who were delinquent in these duties were liable to severe punishment, including beating with rods, exile, forced labor in the mines, and even reduction to slavery again.

Ambrose Bierce, Devil's Dictionary
He was a slave: at word he went and came;
His iron color cut him to the bone.
The Liberty erased his owner's name,
Tightened the rivets and inscribed his own."
[As a slave to an interpretive matrix, a prison of his own mind]
"Debt, n. An ingenious substitute for the chain and whip for the slave-driver." [Our imaginary debt to the land of no resources is the chain and whip by which a bunch of people with nothing at all to trade become incredibly wealthy.]

INGENUE = In•G'n•new
This is officially an innocent or unsophisticated young women, The word officially comes from L. ingenuus = native, inborn. In Roman times, a slave's grandchildren were entitled to the full rights of a Roman
citizen as "in•GEN•new." Here we get confirmation that GENTILE = GEN•TEL = G’n•far-out.

OBSERVE Perhaps from opt + servus, or a slave that goes and watches and reports back. It is like all those beholding Mideast hotdog vendors and taxi drivers all over Midtown Manhattan.

The ius iur•andum liberti
Many owners would demand so many days of service from their slaves as a condition of granting them their freedom. However, contracts between owners and slaves were not valid because the owner could always re•neg=later•cancel. So what the Romans did was have the slave give a religious oath before he was freed, one that put him under a religious obligation to renew his promise, after manumission. This was called a ius iur•andum liberti.

The Soviet and PRC slave states
The little known Roman writer Columella said in the 60's AD that Rome's low corn production was not from soil exhaustion, but abandonment of good land. He also suggests that highly-motivated business owning small farmers were replaced with slaves that worked like the unmotivated workers of a communist collective farm; the sort of farm worker that was never able to feed the former Soviet Union. (see his preface)

It is worth pointing out that both Roman slaves and Soviet citizens had a similar lack of incentive to increase output. The main difference being that in the Soviet Union, the workers were prohibited (on the basis of ideology) from owning any property, while in Rome slaves sort of owned separate (peculiar) property of their own, called in Latin a 'peculium'. The slave was free to use his peculium and it became his on manumission. (freedom) Now curiously as slaves became less common in the first and second century, we see owners incentivizing their slaves, letting their peculium grow quite large. some slaves, particularly the ones in administrative, or scribal positions became quite wealthy before they received/ bought their manumission (freedom).

(in comparisons of free vs. slave workers, we see productivity increases of 2 to 4 fold, with a 3 fold increase seeming a good average). In light of this, the Latifundia look marginally profitable and here we see perhaps the biggest part of the picture why Rome was never able to feed itself.

We also read of mid sized absentee land owners who would hire managers to take care of their businesses. The land became so valuable, and Rome so glamorous that the land owners all left their farms to managers with the same lack of incentive (and results) as the slave Latifundia.

L SERVIS=slave.
SERVILLE, SERVO, SERVER, SERVICE, SERVICE, SERVICE JOBS, LEGAL SERVICE, RELIGIOUS SERVICE, and more are all from the word for slave.

L. SERVIS PUBLICUS = public slave
In Rome, slaves were not only owned by individuals and agricultural corporations (Latifundia), they were also owned by the various levels of government. Strangely, the Romans considered public slaves as more reliable than Roman citizens, even though they were mostly Greek speakers from the eastern Mediterranean.

The Romans didn't understand the patriotism of the Middle Eastern slaves that acted as invited infiltrators in their government. These Judaean Arabians were always scheming to help their people back — help them out (of the land of no resources) Nor did the Romans grasp the utter desperation of people crowded in a land of absolutely no resources. Anyway, the public slaves in Roman times always appeared to be doing an exemplary job, even if they were quietly working, always working to get a bigger share of the Roman pie for the people back home. For anyone looking for a reason why Rome died, this seems a pretty fundamental reason.

Xenophon, Ways and Means (Poroi), Chapter 4
"The question in the case of public slaves is: How is anyone going to steal them, when they have been branded with the official public tatoo/brand and when there is a stipulated penalty for anyone selling or
They are all slaves to a cause
All Muslims are slaves, slaves to a unified cause of Mideast Inc. More precisely, they are slaves to the great Meccanism that evolved to feed Mideast Inc. The Mechanism won't work any more now. It just died. The secret of the Sphinx is out and the gorgon now sees its own hideous reflection. Now all the Muslims of the world destroy Islam root and branch and those in the outside world, aware of their vulnerability and aware that they must move all the people/slaves.

Roman dulocracy
Gr. Dulos=slave. In Rome, the government as well as most corporations were run by "Greek" public slaves from the Middle East. These ran the customs house, fire brigade, oversaw the markets, acted as procurators (treasurers/buyers/sellers), and acted as prison guards. They also managed the aqueducts and the all important department of the corn dole, the cura annonae. In fact, just about the entire Roman civil service was in the hands of 'Greek' public slaves from the Middle East.

The corruption of the public slaves that were in charge of the water supply is documented by Sextus Julius Frontinus. (aquarii and castellarii. also see curatores aquarum). Sextus incidentally means six, or the house of six gables, basically the Hebrew star, a monopoly in six directions, from the days when the pizza was cut in six slices instead of eight as it is cut today. Apparently the public slave.

Euripides, Iphigenia in Tauris, 1089-1117
"O sad-voiced ocean-bird,
Heard in the foam, down by the rocky ledge
Singing a note unhappy hearts can hear,
The song of separation from your wife,
The moan of separation, I have no wings to seek like you,
But I can sing a song like you,
A song of separation from my wife at home in Greece
My kinsmen now gather, where Artemis [my baby] is due
To bless the new-born from her Cynthian hill
[Cynthian = kin + theos, the high ground of the family-religion]
And soothe the mothers with the cooling palm
And bay and olive tree,
Where once Leto loved the winding [cash] streams
[Latona= Leto= the goddess of group forgetting]
And watched the rounded pools [pools of money/coins]
White with the song-like motion of the swans.
Alas the falling tears, the towers fallen,
The taking of our towns!
Alas the clang of bright and angry spears
Which drove me, captive, to an alien ship,
Where I was sold away
To be an exile here, a handmaiden
With Agamemnon's daughter
Doomed to the bloody rites of Artemis
[Artemis/Diana/Astarte/etc. = the goddess of Mideast Inc.]
And at this altar
where the sacrifice is not of sheep but men.
I envy those unhappy from their birth,
For to be bred and seasoned in misfortune
Is to be as iron to it,
But there is something in the pang of change
More than the heart can bear,
Unhappiness remembering happiness."

The vassal of my vassal
Counterintuitively, the slave of your slave is not your slave. In medieval times, this relationship carried on in how 'the vassal of your vassal is not your vassal.'

VICARIOUS = the slave of your slave
L. vicarius = substitute, or the slave of a slave. Incidentally, as strange as it may seem, the master of a Roman slave did not control the slave's slave, the slave's vicarious. These were 'vicarius' (if male) and a 'vicaria' (if female), and if plural vicar ii. And these vicarii were quite common in Rome, especially around the time of the sacking of Jerusalem. At that time, hundreds of thousands were taken back to Rome as slaves.

Slaves started acquiring rights, such as the right not to be prostituted, the right not to be sold into the gladiatorial arena, and other 'peculiar' laws.

Pope Clement VI, c.1350, Unam Sanctam, Acta Clementis
"The pope, as the Vicar of Christ on earth, possesses the same full power of jurisdiction that Christ himself possessed during his human life."

The vicarious slaves of Angkor Wat
In the 610s AD, we see the first inscriptions in Cambodia. They are in both Sanskrit and Khmer. Over the course of the 600s the Cambodian rice-basket/breadbasket civilization experiences tremendous growth. (see Isanapura).

Inscriptions suggest that slaves may have constituted more than half of Cambodia's population at times. Here we note that the Cambodians of Angkor had dozens of different classes of slave (knjom). This is like how Eskimos have many words for frozen water. Anyway, the Khmers also had slaves owned by slaves.

Slavery in the Roman Empire, 1928
"Republican tradition [From the Roman Republic, dissolved by the dictator Julius Caesar] insisted that voluntary State service was the highest form of occupation for the free man of leisure, and Republican practice demanded that the high and administrative posts should be held by men of civil and military service in the higher branches of state service .... But there were other elements in the Roman tradition [from imperial times where] the work of the clerk was despised. Yet Latin is full of metaphors drawn from bookkeeping."

PUBLIC SLAVES and PUBLIC SERVICE
In Latin, a SERVI PUBLICUS was a slave (singular) owned by the government or public. They were regarded as property of the state, managed by magistrates as servants of the senate, or of a municipality.

In later centuries, we see the emergence of the emperor's slaves the SERVI CAESARIS. Still later these morph into the emperor's freedmen, or the LIBERTI CAESARIS, who are no longer slaves, but the intermediary state of freedmen that take control of the Roman Empire.

The Customs house, fire brigade, overseers of markets, procurators (treasurers) and prison guards of Rome were all manned by public slaves. So was the maintenance of the aqueducts and the all important department of the corn supply, the CURA ANNONAE. Just about the entire Roman civil service was in the hands of 'Greek' public slaves or freed slaves (ACCENSI = freedmen FREEDMEN) from the Mid East.

We also read about how self-respecting Romans did not want to to engage in financial, management, or business sorts of work. (Xenophon, Memorabilia, 2.8.1-5 seems to have some illogical propaganda on this matter)

Public slaves were widely regarded as venal (L. venal = available for sale). Apparently the public slaves were always looking for money to buy their freedom among other things. The corruption of the public slaves that were in charge of the water supply is documented by Sextus Julius Frontinus. (aquarii,
castellarii and curatores aquarum). Sextus incidentally means six, or the house of six gables, basically the hebrew star, a monopoly in six direction, from the days when the pizza was cut in 4 or 6 slices instead of 6 or 8 slices as today.

The Romans thought (or were led to believe) that their public slaves were more trustworthy because of the harsh penalties that slaves incurred under the Roman justice system if even accused of a crime. Firstly, slaves were supposed to be tortured as part of the interrogation process. Then if they were found guilty, they would die by hell as they were crucified on the rack and cross-ropes. So however bad the corruption was, the Romans thought it would be worse if their own people were running their government's administration instead of the "Greeks" actually running Rome. And again, these Greeks were not from Greece, but Greek speaking Middle Easterners, and thus by this elaborate, artificial, matrix, the Romans were governed by the Mideast, except for the Key-sir or Caesar sitting at the top of the foreign government as a figure head.

More than any others, these public slaves were the ones chosen (the chosen ones) that went out into the world to feed the poor desperate people back home. Once in Rome, they served in the Roman government, which was actually Mideast government dominated by their brethren (often quite literally br'eth-our'en Brothers). And these brothers had one single objective, to feed the poor people back home. So, yes, these Slaves were not open to bribes from ordinary Romans. Taking this sort of bribe might get your brethren to turn on you and see you tortured by the security apparatus that was no doubt also peopled by Mideast 'Greeks'.

Now in ancient Rome, there was the caesar's (seizer's) Mideast administration run by "Greek" public slave. There was also a senate that was around 1/8 the size of America's congress for an urban population of around 6 million and an imperial population of around 12 million — around 1/20th of America's population today. And much like with America today, each of these Roman senators was dependent a staff of "Greek" slaves as were pretty much all wealthy Romans. These slaves seem to have generally ran the affairs of the Roman super-rich oligarchs which were really just economic figureheads. The situation in Rome under its Caesars/Kaisers/Tsars (they are all the same word) was probably not far that of Russia today where less than 300 oligarch front-men control about 75% of the nation's wealth. And in America we see the same thing with the "reclusive" and a•lexic (wordless) frontman Howard Hughes (our•ard use). Hughes as many people know was the man with super-valuable patent for oil-well drill-bits — as well as the owner of America's domestic airline monopoly. Hughes also it seems developed the fighter plane design that the Japanese used to attack Pearl Harbor.

But back to the Roman senate, which was more or less rendered impotent by Julius Caesar and his nephew Octavian (later Augustus) Caesar. After Julius Caesar seized power (resonant intersection those two words are.), there was only the Seizer figurehead and the Brotherly administration, the public slaves and freedmen, men who were free, but still bound to their old master the Roman government fronting for Mideast Inc.

Aeschines, On the Embassy, 126
"we have brought our slaves and offer them [to the court] for torture. I am willing to break off my speech, if my accuser agrees. The public executioner will come and torture them in front of you all, if you order it. What remains of the day is enough to do this, since this is a measured day and my trial is set at eleven amphoras" [pots filled with water for a water clock, a klepsydra].

Plato, Laws, 777e
"Slaves should be punished as they deserve, not merely given a warning, as if they were free people — for that gives them big ideas about themselves. Almost everything you say to a slave should be an order. Never joke in any way with slaves, whether male or female. Many people are foolish enough to spoil their slaves with that sort of treatment, but it simply makes life more difficult both for the slaves and for their owners."

L. Verna = Italian born slaves
Verna-cular = slave-language
Government = co•vern•ment = with•slave•mind
Varna and verna
According to Rumilla Tharpir, the Sanskrit word varna means caste or color. In Ancient Rome, verna were Italian born slaves. And bear in mind that Roman-era slaves had to have sex with whoever they were told to have sex with by their master, so verna tended to have lighter skin than the Arabs and darker color skin than the Italians.

Running Rome, influencing America
To be clear, these Brotherly slaves and freedmen ran Rome. They only influence America today.

Government work is unmanly
In the 100sBC, Roman culture somehow decided (most conveniently for the land of no resources) that working in government was a disrespectful or unmanly sort of work for free men to engage in. Such work made one into a servant or a lackey. Real men did other things, like march off to work as killing and dying machines in the Roman army. This cultural view, no doubt, created a power vacuum in the Roman government that enabled the world's parasite civilization to step in and run the Roman Empire, the ancient "beacon of democracy," the "leader of the free world," as its own corrupt little feeding mechanism. Slaves incidentally, particularly "Greek" slaves, were not allowed to fight in the Roman military. Supposedly they were not worthy of the "honor" —although they could support the actual troops.

Slave > freedman > citizen
In Rome, the process of Manumission took an enslaved prisoner of war and made his/her descendants into freedman and then partial citizens and then full citizens.

From the Mideast side, you are born a slave. Everyone in the Mideast has always been born a slave to the great cause of their people, of feeding everyone until you can figure out a way to get everyone out. These got to Rome as slaves and do what they can to earn money to buy their freedom, becoming freedmen. In fact, in Rome, there was this multi-generational process by which slaves became freedmen and then their grandchildren would be born full-blooded Roman citizens.

Crucifixion explained
Have you ever seen a wildlife documentary about scavengers? Have you ever seen the way scavengers will stalk a sick or wounded animal. How they hang around the places where they frequently die? Have you noticed the way that scavengers wait until the prey animal is harmless before starting dinner? Very often the animal being eaten is alert, but too weak to fight as it is being ripped apart.

Here we imagine Roman era crucifixion fields on the main road into town. Here scavenging birds and rats would tear the crucifixion victims apart, starting with the eyes, face, head, and hands, and feet as all these places were most easily reached when someone was crucified.

What a way to shock and desensitize people when they were children. And shock the greatest explorers and would-be travelers on their first trip out of town. In fact, a few crucifixions a year probably drew a crowd and built a strange repression in many people, a strange fear of leaving town and entering the forbidden zone between cities.

The victims were turned into vulture meat as a punishment for some offense to the parasite or its frontmen. First their arms were tied to a "br•oo'em" pole = a "bros•liquidate'em" pole that made it nearly impossible to escape, and also made the victim easy to transport. I think it was the original Ben Hur film that had one of these. That one was a bit inaccurate because at the ends of the pole were wrist irons. Thus the person restrained by a br•oo'em stick or a br•oo'em handle could only swing from the waste and strike with his fists.

They probably put a sack over everyone's head. sack = s•ak = no•point = not•recognize over their head, a pillow case = Peh•ill•o ak•a•see. This both let the parasite's secret police move prisoners to crucifixion anonymously, it more importantly kept the victims from knowing where they were going, so they would cooperate until the two men would pull them down onto the cross laying on the ground. One would kneel on the victim's shoulders, the other would drive the super sharp nails between or through the bones in their hands first and then their feet. Thus the victim was nailed to the crucifix that he was laid
out on using the broom stick. Then the broom stick would be removed, and the crucifix tilted up and dropped into a deep post hole. The agony of the cross abruptly reaching the bottom of the hole was only the beginning. As soon as the secret police left, vultures came in and started eating the victim, picking his eyes out first, then tearing his face off, "defacing" him to the skull while he was still alive. (odd term that is, deface.) The birds also set to work on the sensitive hands because they were on top, the arms sloped a bit too much to land on. As well, there were rats that started on his feet (another particularly sensitive part of the body) — and the meat of his calves — but generally staying low due to fear of the birds. And all these animals proceeded in small bites and smallish tears so the victim would suffer for a long time.

The most important thing to ponder about Roman crucifixion is that all this was all happening while the victim was still alive and conscious. In fact the victim was literally pecked apart by birds and rats, head, hands and feet first. And because these crucifixions tended to happen in the same place, there were colonies of rats and birds that were accustomed to feeding on live, but immobilized humans. Thus the victim was pecked and nibbled alive by crows and rats — eaten to the bones while he was still alive. And it was normally happening right after the Romans left.

The other thing worth mentioning is that the image of this victim is familiar to anyone who has seen enough horror films. Where else would the image of someone with their head picked clean of flesh come from but crucifixion as described above.

**Mideast people still face death by torture**
The torture has just been driven underground.

**They used to crucify Mideast slaves that stole from the cause**
In Rome, slaves were supposed to be tortured during criminal interrogations. For example, Cicero's speech in defense of Milo 57 talks about the torture of slaves under interrogation. And if the slave was convicted, they would be literally be nailed to a cross for birds to pick apart. Some points:

A) The Sphinx mafia was little doubt running Roman law enforcement and/or the corrupt Roman judiciary. It was probably quite easy to get a slave out custody (and unharmed) before the painful interrogation began. It was also easy to let him be lightly tortured as a warning. And finally it was also easy to frame him a crime that would see him nailed up and crucified. Here we understand the life or death power the parasite had over its slaves in Rome before they managed to earn their freedom through doing something reprehensible for the great cause of Mideast Inc.

B) This power made the Mideast slaves generally afraid of taking anything from the Romans unless it was authorized by the administration of Mideast Inc.

C) Because the Mideast slaves all lived modestly until the end of their days, the Romans figured that they had to have been honest. The is because the Romans were individually minded, like we are, like the media tells us we should be. The Romans simply could not grasp that all the people from the Mideast were working to feed the people back home.

**Pliny the Elder, Natural History, 9.19.77**
"Vedius Pollio, a Roman equestrian, a friend of the emperor Augustus, found that lamprey eels offered him an opportunity to display his cruelty. He used to have the slaves he sentenced to death thrown into ponds of lampreys. He did this not because other wild animals were not capable of killing a slave, but because with any other type of animal, he was not able to enjoy the sight of a man being completely ripped to shreds in an instant."

**Tacitus, Annals 14.42,**
[This shows the Roman law about killing all the slave in a house where one slave kills his owner. Here, one of the slaves owned by Pedanius Secundus killed his master and over 400 slaves had to die, and die painfully via crucifixion.]
"One of his own slaves killed Pedanius Secundus, the city prefect. The slave committed the murder either 1) Because Pedanius Secundus refused him his freedom after agreeing to a purchase price, or 2) because the slave was in love with some young man and could not tolerate his master as a rival. Now
according to ancient custom, every single slave living under the same roof was supposed to be executed. However, a crowd of protesters, trying to protect so many innocent lives, gathered and even began to riot. The besieged the Senate house. Within the Senate house, some senators were anxious to eliminate excessive cruelty, but the majority were of the opinion that nothing should be changed. Among the latter was Gaius Cassius who, when asked his opinion spoke as follows:

"My fellow senators, I have often been present in this chamber when we discussed senatorial decrees which were innovative and contrary to the laws and customs of our ancestors. I did not oppose them, although I had no doubts that the ancient provisions were in every case superior and better — and the innovations were changes for the worse. … But now a man who was once a consul has been murdered in his own home by a treacherous slave whom his fellow slave thwarted or betrayed, even though the senatorial decree which threatens every household slave with execution has never been repealed. By Hercules then, go ahead and vote for impunity then. But if reverence for rank could not protect the city prefect from murder, who will it protect? How many slaves will be needed to protect us if 400 slaves could not protect Pedanius Secundus? What owner will household slaves ever help, if not even fear motivates them to an interest in plots against us? … Do you really think that a slave who had taken the notion to murder his master did not let slip to his fellow slaves on hint of a threat? Did not utter one rash word? By supposing that he did not conceal the plot and did obtain a murder weapon without anyone's noticing. Could he have passed the guards, opened the bedroom door, carried a lamp in, and killed his master — with every other slave blissfully ignorant? There are many clues which presage a crime. If our slaves tell us when they notice these clues, we can live, though one among many, safely and securely because they are afraid. Or, if we must die, we will not be unavenged nor will the guilty survive. …

"Yes it is true that innocent people will suffer. But remember that when every tenth man in a defeated army is decimated and beaten to death, even the bravest soldier must draw a lot. Every punishment that is used to provide a negative example contains some element of injustice. But the individual injustices are outweighed by the advantages to the community as a whole."

Plautus, Mostellaria 863

[Slaves] "get good exercise, running away but getting caught. They pay a heavy price For the mischief they have wrought. They ought not act this way. When they follow their own advice Instead of fearing the worst, They get chased and then chastised." [Roman slavery provides an interesting intersection for chase, chastisement, chastity belt and indeed chains. Chastisement may have been the punishment for running away, and the chastity belt, a means to chaining them to one place so they could work, but not run away.]

Runaway slaves
In Rome, a slave running off was considered theft. It was considered that the slave stole himself. They also had professional slave-hunters in Rome and these would hunt slaves down for a reward.

He was bequeathed to your administration sir
We see a number of public slaves coming to public service as gifts or bequeaths.

They were all men
The state took no female public slaves and therefore had no children because the child took the status of the mother.

Mideast people ran rome's records
The freedman C. Julius Hyginus served under Augustus as Librarian of the Palatine Library. The
freedman Tiberius Julius Pappus was in charge of all Rome's libraries under Tiberius. (Also see AMANUENSES, SLAVE NOTARII, and Julius Modestus). We also read that Roman slaves were bribed to remove written material. (Petronius 43. Plutarch de cap ex in. util 87C, 91D, Pliny ep 6.22)

Here we see the higher-ups at the Roman ministry of truth.

**Automation was bad for the slave business**

For centuries, Rome was constantly conquering peoples and enslaving huge numbers. It is commonly said that an abundance of cheap slaves dulled the benefit of investing in machinery, preventing Rome from automating. The spoiler for this argument is simply that when flow of slaves started drying up in the 200s AD, there was no shift to automation. Quite the opposite, from the 200s to the 900s, all across Europe, technology didn't advance but actually marched backwards until Arabia's greatest age was over.

In truth, automation was bad for the slave business and because of this, the Brothers always tried or "struggled" to prevent it. After all, coal was known, and so was steam power to some extent.

**Slavers have the best harems**

Running the slave racket gave the Brothers the ability to pick the finest breed mares from anywhere there was a war, a debt crisis, or a total police states. These had the best harems and the most good sons — thus tending to take over more.

**The world's expert**

The Mid East has been conquered for thousands of years and they have been giving slaves to their conquerors for that long. They must know all about slaves.

**Slave islands**

Many Roman era slaves were sold to slave plantations on islands that were extremely difficult to flee from. This especially because the slave masters would have cut down all the timber trees. On top of this, there would be few metal tools on the island. None after all are needed to collect fallen olives. So the island slaves would be totally enslaved and at the mercy of their masters. Here we have to wonder about all the heavily populated islands of the Caribbean islands.

**Slavery incentivizes so much that is bad**

When slavery is allowed anywhere on earth, it makes kidnapping, piracy, brigandage, and especially war, much more profitable. In fact, in Roman times, the slaves were the most profitable part of the war. See, the conquering Roman generals didn't just have the meagre possession of the captives, they had their women and children to sell as slaves, and that was where all the money was. So you have to understand, slaves are the main thing that made the imperial Roman war-machine economically feasible.

**The most profitable part of the piracy**

Just as with war, the slaves were the most profitable part of piracy/brigandage. In addition to the plunder they could sell the crew and passengers.

**No need to endanger yourself collecting ransom**

If there is any place in the world where slavery is legal, there is no need for abductors to endanger themless collecting a ransom. This is why we cannot allow slavery to exist anywhere in the world. If we do, we incentivize abductions and wars everywhere to some extent. And for what it is worth, slavers and pirates should die by hell — And this should include "basement" enslavers as well as land pirates, brigands as well as "Somali" pirates.

**Do not tolerate slavery anywhere in the world**

If you do then people can be abducted anywhere and then sold to this place. Regard any nation that condones slavery as you would a man who abducts women and keeps them as sex-slaves in his basement. Treat every citizen of these nations as if they are this sort of man.
Do not let them declaim their citizenship and hold them to it like it was an infection. Utterly revile and exclude them and their partners and accomplices (ak•cum•pil•ucks) from your nation and your commerce.

**Free and document the harems first**
You have to stop the process by which new Brothers are bread, and you must do it everywhere on earth.

**Eliminate slavery worldwide**
Please, if you are opposed to slavery, you must invade any nation that even condones slavery.

**The Italians did not do this**
This slavery-based reality is not something that the Italian-Romans created for themselves. This is what their ancestors fled from to live in an early version of America in Italy, where they set up a republic and a democracy. At first, these people were no more slave friendly than the your average New Englander in the 1700s.

But the parasite would repeatedly drive great barbarian bands on a quest for glory and 'easy' plunder against Roman lands. And if the Romans didn't enslave the women and children, then the parasite would send a small band of desperadoes to do it anyway. It was just easier if the Romans did it for them.

**Of course the Romans won**
Mideast Inc. always sold arms to both sides. The Romans got the super light and springy Damascus steel swords, the double-edged swords that could be flicked about with the wrist, making them quite "handsome". The Breotans in Britain got the heavy and ugly (uk•ly) cast iron swords, single edged scimitars that were prone to breaking in battle. That is if the Britain didn't get stuck first by the well-trained and fast moving Roman blades.

**Shanghaied**
Now while the Shanghaied or sh•ang•eyed = not•ang eyed slave could file a causa liberalis with the authorities, no such option was possible if the slave was working in a remote operation. Of course if the new slave was shipped out to a mine or a plantation on an island, or sold as a breeding sex slave to the Mideast, there was no chance of being freed. I surmise Shanghai, was perhaps renamed as a cover.

**The Roman Lex Cornelia**
The very enactment of the Lex Cornelia says a good deal. It imposed harsh penalties on selling free men as slaves, because evidentially this was a problem.

**When did they stop doing it?**
Many people know today that the Muslims were running the slave trade in Africa of the 1600s to 1800s. What they don't realize is that the same people from the land of no resources has always organized the slave trade.

**Americans preferred European slaves**
Now the curious thing about slavery in America is that until the late 1600s Americans had a strong preference for European indentured servants over African ones. It seems that it was the "economic dumping" of African slaves on American shores that made slavery profitable and popular.

**12 years a slave propaganda**
If there is one thing this film hammered and hammered on, over and over again, it is how American negro slaves were expected to be stupid and illiterate. And it is not just here. Just think about how many times the TV and film media have suggested this idea.

But isn't this idea nonsense? Don't most people employ their assets as efficiently as possible? If you had a fine riding horse (the sports car of the day) you didn't use it as a tractor to plow your fields. You used it yourself as a fine riding horse, or you sold it to someone who would use it correctly. Why
then is our parasite telling us that American slaves needed to be dumb and illiterate?

And what a 180 degree shift from Uncle Tom's Cabin (P.3?) where we read "Tom is an uncommon fellow, he is certainly worth that sum anywhere, — steady, honest, capable, manages my whole farm like a clock." Only one of these versions can be true. Is it the one that was written in 1852 when people regularly saw slave managers at work, or is the dramatic film from from 2014 when few people have a clear idea about slaves as managers?

Once we acknowledge this meme/idea is a lie, we have to ask why the parasite would allocate millions of dollars to lie to use about slave managers. This obviously goes in some bad direction for the parasite, what is that direction? Is it that Arabs were working as slaves and doing their best to manage the south in a failed attempt at taking over America? If they were doing this, they were probably also sabotaging the northern states where possible. That is a dangerous idea.

Maybe we need to consider the two candle scenes from 12 years a slave. Here it seems that we had a Brotherly immigrant, a slave who had not one light of his life (his people, his cal•an) but two lights. And he was an accomplished musician — Musicians symbolize propagandists in Bro•lingo. Here we understand why this man was sh•an•g•eyed = not•reborn•G•eyed. He was not doing enough to repay his debt to the people who brought him into this world. So he was jid•napped and shipped off far from his loved ones, to the south where he was enslaved for the great cause. He was also probably whipped on capture, to mark him as a runaway, and again later to keep him working hard and for good measure. What a life these Brothers, these Mideast slaves must endure if they don't do something evil for the great cause of evil.

Here we understand the success/mystique of the South's general Lee — He was a sort of scapegoat for the South's many strange success and the North's many strange failures. The real reason for both being the Brothers either getting behind and pushing, or getting in front and slowing things down.

Anyway, just count how many highly skilled slaves there were in the South. If they were more than skinniest sliver of the population, the South was probably being helped by our parasite.

Use NEGRO and AFRO for people of African descent
I think it is a bad idea to call people of African heritage black. Symbolically, in so many cases, black is in opposition to white. Do we want a term that sets ethnic backgrounds as opposites? And black is a confusingly common adjective. It is also one that often means evil. Do we want that?

We should all stop using BLACK. And we should think of it as our parasite's word choice for the Jew of today, the people it mostly hides among, and the people it frequently uses as black pawns and scapegoats.

I think that NEGRO and AFRO are much more neutral and better words. And while we are at it lets add some new neutral ethnic words for the. Their definitions are:
AFRO = From Africa or of African descent
NEGRO = From non-Islamic Africa or that descent
ISLO = From Islamic Africa or that descent
EURO = From Europe or that descent
SINO = From east Asia or that descent
HINDO = From India or that descent
INDO = From Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines or that descent
LATO = Native American and Iberian Mix
BRAZO = Native American, African, Iberian mix
ARBO = From Arabia's Arabic speaking migration corridors
SLAVO = Arabia's puppet peoples from eastern Europe

NEG•ARDS and MORPHS
Lets call Mideast harem Brothers that are working for the forces of evil as NEG•ARDS. This suggests how they are working for the opposite or negative of pretty much everything we hold as good. Also, this word is close enough to suggest another problematic word for our parasite, a word that our parasite has twisted and blurred to include everyone from Africa.

An ECTO•MORPH is a NEG•ARD that looks like a brother. An ENDO•MORPH is a NEG•ARD
that looks like an outsider. And if they are European looking then they should be called a EURO•MORPH, and if they are Chinese looking they should be called a SINO•MORPH.

How American slavery helped the parasite
• The slaves gave the Brothers cover for blending-in with the American people
• The slaves divided America and were used to create a more centralized federal form of government
• The slaves led to the American civil war, still the most deadly war in U.S. history.
• The slave trade funded the wars in Africa that helped make more room for the spread of Islamic “North Africans.”
• They needed women to be breed mares in Arabia and the better ones were sent to Arabia, while the others became workers.
• The slaves were sold at a profit.

A PE ratio for slaves
During Roman times we read hints of a price earnings (PE) ratio for slaves as if they were capital machinery. Here, it is not hard to imagine that after a great war had been raging for some time, that the PE ratio would depress the retail price of slaves to the point that they were not worth shipping. It is also not hard to imagine that after the world had been at peace for a long time, the value of slaves would increase, perhaps substantially, thus further incentivizing the war mongering activities of humanity’s parasite civilization.

In Rome, most slaves were born into slavery
With a few brief exceptions after great conquests, birth was the most common source of new slaves in Rome.

The mother’s status was the child’s
In Rome, children born to free females were of course free. But children born to female slaves were slaves and could never be full Roman citizens free. They could be freedmen, but they would never be "born free". As well, they were automatically the property of the mother’s owner.

To repeat, the children of slaves in the Ancient world followed the status of the mother, and the status of the father was irrelevant. If the mother was a slave, the children were slaves, period.

Now what is remarkable is how Republican Rome as late as the 100s BC was heavily patrilineal.

Why was slavery alone matrilineal?
The answer lies in how all Semitic people are matrilineal.
The child of a Muslim Mother is automatically a Muslim. The child of a Jewish mother is automatically Jewish. Thus if a boy is born into a man’s harem (a harem filled with slave girls) the child is the property of the slave-owner/harem-owner. Here we see how all the children born in harems are slaves who must earn their freedom doing something for their master who is pretty much fully aligned with the cause of Mideast Inc.

So the reason why Rome was matrilineal with regard to slave status alone is that this is an alien custom introduced by the Mideast culture. For if Rome was patrilineal with respect to slave status, then the Roman men would be the ones with the big and huge harems and countless legitimate sons. These would have ended the intellectual advantage of the land of no resources.

Montesquieu, Persian Letters, c.1718, #115
[This seems to be about both Arab harems, and the Romans]
"The Romans had no fewer slaves than we do, in fact they had more, and they made better use of them. And far from using force to prevent them from increasing in numbers [as is the case in the host civilizations], they encouraged them to do so by every means in their power. They partnered them with each other as much as possible, in a kind of [hour-long] marriage. By this means they supplied their houses with servants of both sexes and ages, and the state with innumerable subjects.

These children, who in the long run made their master rich, were born in countless numbers around him. And he alone was responsible for their nourishment and upbringing. The fathers, free of this
burden, followed their natural inclinations by themselves, and got more children with no fear of having too large a family.

I have said that, with us, all the slaves are engaged in guarding our women, and in nothing else. Regarding the Nation, they are in a permanent state of inertia, so that industrial and agricultural activity is necessarily restricted to a few men, a few heads of families, and even they devote as little time to it as possible.

It was not the same with the Romans. The republic used its slave population to incalculable advantage. Each slave was given an allowance, which he had on the condition imposed by his master. He used it to work with, taking up whatever his own abilities suggested. One would go in for banking, another for shipping, one became a retailer, another applied himself to some technical trade, or farmed out lands and improved them. But there was no one who failed to do everything he could to make a profit from his allowance, which both made him comfortable while he remained a slave, and assured him of freedom in the future. This made for a hard-working population and stimulated industrial and technical skills.

These slaves, who became rich by hard work and exertion, were made freemen and [later their grandchildren] became citizens. Thus the republic constantly renewed itself, allowing new families in as the old ones were destroyed...

The rights of free men
The Romans had rights, like in the rich countries of the world today. The slaves had no rights, like in the poor countries of the world today.

The Law Code of Theodosius, c.390AD, 2.25.1
"We cannot tolerate that children should be separated from parents, sisters from brothers, wives from husbands. Therefore anyone who has separated slaves and dragged them off to different owners must recover these slaves and place them with one single owner." [Before this time, this practice was allowed.]

Code of Justinian, 533AD, Institutes
[This law code was written by the Arabs just before they instituted the European dark ages. In fact this was written in the last century of its slaughter of most of the people of Europe. Here we see the Arabs angling and setting up the world for after the dark ages. Here they try to write the legal code just they way they want it — full of slaves to lord over.]

"Title 3 The chief division in the rights of men is this: All men are all either free or slaves.
1. Freedom, from which is derived the term free as applied to men, is the natural power of doing each what we please, unless prevented either by force or by law.
2. Slavery is an institution of the law of nations, by which one man is made the property of another, contrary to natural right.
3. Slaves are officially renamed slaves [L. servis] because generals have ordered their war prisoners to be sold, thus sparing their lives rather than killing them. Slaves are also called mancipa, because they are taken from the enemy by the strong hand. [This selling of the people captured in war was such a huge incentive to wage war and it was so destructive for humanity over the millennia. Also, my translation oddly gives etymology for the MAN- prefix twice. Something seems hidden there]
4. Slaves are either as born [as slaves] or become so. They are born into slavery when their mother is a slave; they become so either by the law of nations [2nd mention], that is, by capture [in war, 2nd mention], or by the civil law, as when a free person, above the age of twenty, allows himself to be sold, for his share of the money given for him.

[1) Note how slaves follow their mother's birth as is the Arab/Semitic practice. 2) They keep repeating how slavery is international law and that the selling of war prisoners as slaves is legitimate. 3) In good times people weren't so much selling themselves into slavery as getting duped and doing things like borrowing money from unregulated Arab lenders with their own body serving as collateral. Also, economic conditions were so bad in Byzantine Rome at this time (only 37 years before Mohammed's birth) that free men were supposedly selling themselves and their progeni into slavery/serfdom because it seemed to offer a better life]
5. In the condition of slaves there is no distinction; but there are many distinctions among free persons; for they are either born free, or have been set free.

Title 4 A person is INGENUUS \([\text{in}^\cdot \text{G'n}^\cdot \text{us} = \text{not}^\cdot \text{Ghasan}^\cdot \text{us}]\) who is free from the moment of his birth, by being born in matrimony to parents who were either both born free, or both made free, or one of whom has been born free and the other made free.

And when the mother is free, and the father a slave, the child is born free. **It is just the same as when the mother is free and the child has been conceived promiscuously, and the father is uncertain.** And it is sufficient if the mother is free at the moment of birth, although a slave when she conceived the child. But on the other hand, if she was free when she conceived, and became a slave when she gave birth to her child, the child is still held to be born free. The misfortune of the mother ought not to pre-judge [the life of] her unborn infant.

The question consequently arises: What if a pregnant female slave is made free, but again becomes a slave before the child is born. Is the child born free or a slave? Marcellus think it is born free, for it is sufficient for the unborn child, if the mother has been free, although only in the intermediate time; and this also is true. [What a backdoor this is. Imagine that the Brothers control the records office and can insert back-dated documents for a fee. Romans having children with their female slaves have to free them to have legitimate heirs. But Haremi Brothers don't have to do this. They can keep the woman a slave and the son a slave and years later when the son is almost grown, they can go and dig up proof that he is not a slave.]

1. When a man has been born free, he does not cease to be ingenuus because he has been in the position of a slave, and he subsequently been freed. Or as it has been often determined that enfranchisement \([\text{being made free}]\) does not prejudice the rights of birth. [This is another back door. All the Brothers have to do is forge an old-looking birth certificate and insert it into the records. Somebody probably always kept lots of old paper/parchment around for this purpose.]

Title 5 Freedmen are those who have been manumitted from legal servitude. **Manumission is the giving of liberty \([\text{L. liberti}]\). For while anyone is enslaved, he is under "the hand" and power of another, but by manumission he is freed from this domination.** [2nd mention of MAN- as being linguistically from hand] This institution took its rise from the law of nations \([\text{3rd mention}]\); for by the law of nature, all men were born free; and manumission was not heard of, as slavery was unknown. But when slavery came to be under the law of nations \([\text{4th mention}]\), the blessing of manumission followed. And whereas we were all called by the one natural name of "men," the law of nations \([\text{5th mention}]\) introduced a division into three kinds of men, namely free men, and in opposition to them, slaves; and thirdly, freedmen who were no longer slaves." [note how "law of nations" is mentioned 5 times in this code of slavery laws.]

LIBERTY L. liberto=a freed slave

THE MYTHICAL HEEL OF ACHILLES

According to Homeric legend, his mother held him by one heel and dipped him in the river Styx (of the underworld). This supposedly made his body invulnerable except for the heel which was not dipped. However, paris shot Achilles in the heel with an arrow and this proved fatal.

THE REAL ACHILLES HEEL

Gr. pelekus = hatchet. Achilles' father was supposedly one Peleus, king of Phthia, (Gr. Pith = the contents of an amphora). Pelecy-podos (hatchet feets) were slaves who's feet were cut to keep them from running away. And this was not like the shocking, belabored and bloody amputation we saw with Kunta Kinte (Ak•oo'in•te Kin•te) from the well-publicized TV show Roots by Alex Ali. This is not how they would cut the feet of slaves. This not only would require a lengthy and wasteful recuperation, but would kill many valuable slaves. What they did instead was cut or superficially notch, nick, or strike the achilles tendon with a cross-peen hammer on one foot right where it joins with the heel bone. This caused no deep wound to become infected. And nobody wants their valuable livestock to die of infection, nor did they want them out of work for a long time while the amputation healed. So what they did was cut as little as possible. They damaged one of the slave's Achilles tendons at the HEEL, where it joined with the bone. This is why the Achilles tendon is not located at the
HEEL, but we call it an ACHILLES HEEL.
Then they warned the slave about running or jumping, or moving too fast. And of course a demo
person was needed. But this was much safer and then afterwards these people could walk, but not run, or
walk non-stop day and night. This is a person’s real achilles heel.
Now someone’s ACHILLES HEEL is not a weakness or vulnerable point. That sense is a blurd, a
blurring word. An ACHILLES HEEL is really the metaphorical equivalent of a bird with clipped wings, or
perhaps a scribe/ accountant with an amputated index finger.

Aristotle, Athenian Constitution 47.5
"The tablets, written out according to the times of payment, are brought in to the council and kept by the
public slave."

Aristotle, Athenian Constitution, 48.1
"There are 10 receivers, appointed tribally by lot. They take over the tablets, and delete the sums paid, in
the presence of the council in the council house, and give back the tablets to the public slave again. If
anyone misses his payment, he is recorded there, and is obliged to pay double the missing sum or go to
jail. The council has full power to exact these sums and to imprison in accordance with the laws."

Aristotle, Athenian Constitution, 50.2
"They prevent buildings which encroach on the streets, balconies which extend over the streets, overhead
drainpipes which discharge into the street, and window shutters which open into the street. Using public
slaves for the purpose, they remove for burial the bodies of those who die in the streets."

Aristotle, Athenian Constitution 54.1
"The following officials are appointed by lot also. Five road-builders, who have public slaves to work for
them and whose duty is to repair the roads."

Xenophon, The Constitution of the Athenians, 1.10
"Slaves and metics [foreigners, Arab traders] in Athens lead a singularly undisciplined life. One may not
strike them there, nor will a slave step aside for you. Let me explain the reason for this situation. If it
were legal for a free man to strike a slave, a metic or a freedman [a freed slave], an Athenian would often
have been struck under the mistaken impression that he was a slave, for the clothing of the common
people there is in no way superior to that of the slaves and metics, nor is their appearance.
There is also a good sense behind the apparently surprising fact that they allow slaves there to
live in luxury, and some of them in considerable magnificence [displaying many Arab concession
products]. In a state relying on naval power it is inevitable that slaves must work for hire so that we may
take profits from what they earn, and they must be allowed to go free. Where there are rich slaves, it is
no longer profitable for my slave to be afraid of you. In Sparta, my slave would be afraid of you, but there,
if you slave is afraid of men, he will probably spend some of his own money to free himself from danger.
This, then, is why in the matter of free speech we have put slaves there to live in luxury, and some of them in considerable magnificence [displaying many Arab concession
products]. In a state relying on naval power it is inevitable that slaves must work for hire so that we may
take profits from what they earn, and they must be allowed to go free. Where there are rich slaves, it is
no longer profitable for my slave to be afraid of you. In Sparta, my slave would be afraid of you, but there,
if you slave is afraid of men, he will probably spend some of his own money to free himself from danger.
This, then, is why in the matter of free speech we have put slaves and free men on equal terms. We
have also done the same with metics and citizens because the city needs metics because of the
multiplicity of here industries and for her fleet. That is why we were right to establish freedom of speech
for metics as well."

1) Whatever we do, we don’t want Arabs in positions of power in our government.

2) The UM should invade Arabia, sweep the entire nation, genetically test everyone, and free all
the sex slaves and their offspring. We must shut down the slave-breeding harems.

Slavery in Classical Antiquity, Edited by M.I. Finley, Ch.1
A.H.M. Jones, Slavery in the Ancient World
"In 5th century Athens, Nicias entrusted his mining interests to a slave... in 4th century Athens, bank
managers were often slaves or freedmen of the owners. Archestratus [old strata] entrusted his bank to his
slave Pasion, whom he freed and whom he ultimately freed and to whom he ultimately bequeathed the business, and Pasion in his turn, when he retired, leased the bank to his freed slave Phormio. This habit of employing slaves in managerial positions of trust sometimes resulted in curious anomalies. In the early imperial fleet of Rome the ratings were free provincials, but the captains of the ships were [Middle Eastern] slaves of the emperor, and the admirals were his Arab freedmen. The bailiff or agent of a farm or estate was commonly a slave of the owner, but the working tenants whose rents he collected and whose work he supervised were under the Principate commonly free men.

The reason why slaves and freedmen were preferred for posts of this kind was that self-respecting free men were unwilling to accept positions in which they had to obey the orders of an employer. The point is well put in a dialogue reported by Xenophon between Socrates and a certain Eutherus. Eutherus had lost his property overseas owing to the war, and was reduced to earning his living as a manual laborer. Socrates warns him that his strength will fail with advancing age and that on one will be willing to hire him, and suggests that he seek employment as a works manager or state agent of a wealthy man. Eutherus is shocked: 'I would find it hard to endure slavery' he replies, and after further arguments sums up his attitude: 'I absolutely refuse to be liable to be called to account by anyone'. This is a particularly interesting case; Eutherus not only preferred manual labor to black-coated employment, he was willing to hire his labor to an employer, but not forfeit his independence by accepting a position which involved personal service to a master.

Employers no doubt also preferred to use in positions of trust men whose characters they knew, and on whose obedience they could rely. Slaves could be chastised if they disobeyed orders. Cicero approved the old custom (still prevalent in his own day) whereby magistrates appointed their secretaries (accensi) to their own freedmen, 'to whom they used to give orders not very differently than to their slaves'. During the early Principate of Rome this practice produced a glaring anomaly. The emperor's secretaries and accountants became inevitably Secretaries of State and Ministers of Finance, and yet as inevitably these posts had to be filled by imperial freedmen. No Roman of standing would have demeaned himself by becoming the emperor's personal servant. The aristocracy bitterly resented the power and wealth of Pallas, Narcissus and the other great imperial freedmen, but the problem was insoluble until eventually, after over a century had passed, these secretarial posts acquired sufficient status to rank as public offices and to be acceptable to members of the equestrian order—though never to elected senators."

Slavery in Classical Antiquity, Edited by M.I. Finley, Ch.1
A.H.M. Jones, Slavery in the Ancient World
"It is often stated that the competition of slave labor depressed the standard of living of free workers.

Section-18: Aristophanes, Plutus

Plutus was the Greek and Roman god of wealth, who was blind and this explained why he blessed many who did not deserve it and did not bless those which did deserve to be rich. In this play, Plutus is given his eyesight back and it causes a disaster among the gods, for when wealth is distributed fairly, then people lose a main reason for sacrificing to the other gods, most notably Zeus, symbolic of the great cause of Mideast Inc. This results in great economic hardship for Mideast Inc.

Also, in this play, Plutus is a sickly old man instead of how he was normally portrayed, the robust and shining child of Demeter/Ceres, the goddess of the grain harvest.

Plutus: When I was a kid, I swore I'd only visit the homes of respectable, intelligent, honorable people. Zeus responded by making me blind, so I could never tell which were which. It just goes to show how
much he resents decent folk.

**Chremylus:** When they're the very ones who pay him homage!

**Plutus:** Exactly.

**Chremylus:** Well, suppose you got your vision back — as pristine as it once was — would you immediately follow the urge to cut yourself off from the reprehensible ones?

**Plutus:** I certainly would.

**Chremylus:** And you'd visit only the good?

**Chremylus:** I will prove that you [Plutus, god of wealth] are far mightier than Zeus.

**Plutus:** What nonsense are you telling me?

**Chremylus:** Heavens yes. For a start, how come Zeus rules over all the other deities?

**Cario:** Hard cash... him <he points to Plutus>

**Chremylus:** And what makes people sacrifice [expensive things] to Zeus? Again, isn't it hard cash...him, Plutus?

**Cario:** I'd say so. Wealth is the first prayer on their list.

**Chremylus:** So isn't he the cause of it? And couldn't he easily stop it if he wished?

**Plutus:** How do you mean?

**Chremylus:** Nobody would have the money to sacrifice an ox or a barley cake if you didn't give them the money. So if Zeus bothers you, you yourself can put him in a fix.

**Plutus:** Are you saying it is because of me that people sacrifice to him [Zeus]?

**Chremylus:** That's exactly what I'm saying, and besides, it's because of you that anybody possesses anything radiant or beautiful or pleasing to mankind. It's all from wealth that these things stem.

**Cario:** And for lack of wealth that I became a slave.

[Cario is Cairo and he is the personification of Mideast slaves over the centuries. These are enslaved to the great parasitic cause of Mideast Inc. by Plutus.]

**Chremylus:** And it is because of you [Plutus, spirit of wealth] that Corinthian tarts ignore poor men, but eagerly bend over for a rich man.

**Cario:** It is for you, they say, that boys also crave, though it's not for love but love of money that they itch.

**Chremylus:** Surely not the decent ones? It's not for money that they craving starts.

**Cario:** For what then?

**Chremylus:** For a handsome stallion, for a pack of hounds...

**Cario:** It seems they're ashamed to ask for money, so they mask their whorishness and get their ends by asking for goods instead.

And the adulterer, who gets his head shaved when caught at last.

[to Plutus] Because of you, every art and skill known to man was invented...the cobbler... the bronze worker...carpenter, smelter of gold...housebreaker... mugger...tailor...laundry...tanner...onion seller... and the adulterer, who gets his head shaved when caught at last [to disguise his identity, the harem breeding brotherly crime family in other words.]... Then there's the Great King, who preens himself with you [preens, the great ost•rich, or east•rich of Arabia with his head buried in the sands of history] ... And our [corrupt] legislature that meets because of you... filling the navy with sailors/oarsmen... And paying the garrison of Corinthian mercenaries... And the needle seller, that sidekick of Pamphilus [pan•phil•us? Everything•love•we? Needles would have been an easy and hard to prove way to infect and whack troublesome sheep.]

As a footnote, we read about a miracle substance call SILPHIUM ΣΙΛΦΙΟ, or s•ill•fee'uns, or un•bad•fee'ums, people who don't pay their fee by doing evil: "Sulphium was a wonder plant that grew wild in Lybia [around the time of Carthage] and apparently resisted attempts at cultivation [or development for the benefit of the parasite race of the land of no resources.] It was thought by many to be
worth its weight in gold and was used as a food, a cure-all and, it seems, an abortifacient [abortion inducer]. Silphium was often represented on Greek and Roman coins and looked a little like celery with side shoots. Several North African cities controlled the silphium trade and many men built their wealth upon it, like Battus, a North African millionaire who founded the city of Cyrene. Silphium became extinct through over-harvesting during the reign of Nero (54-68 AD)* [This is just before Judaean Arabia was mostly slaughtered in 69 AD].

Great

[in the last fifth of the play the character of an old woman appears and complains about how Plutus regained his vision. I have substituted the character of Ishtar, but you can also use her other names: Astarte, Inana, Artemis, Rhea, Diana, Ma, Cybele, Selene and even Mohammed's older wife Khadijah. All are personified as older women that pay younger men to be their consort. And of course under trading house symbolism, the sex is symbolic of commerce.]

Ishtar/Old Woman: My life's been unlivable ever since the day the god [Plautus] got his eyesight back again… I'm in a miserable state… I had a boyfriend, a sweet lad, not a cent to his name but upright, honest and extremely handsome. He did whatever I asked. He really suited me and I pleased him.

Chremylus: What sort of things did he expect of you?

Ishtar/Old Woman: Not much. He had a real regard for me. He might ask for 30 drachmas for a cloak, or for a pair of shoes… and for his sisters a dress or two, or a shawl for his mom, and four bushels, say, of wheat… And he would make a point of saying that it wasn't greed that prompted him to ask for anything, but sheer affection, because he always thought of me when he wore the cloak.

Chremylus: Now there's a guy head over heels in love.

Ishtar/Old Woman: But now the jerk is behaving differently. He's completely changed… [now he is] saying that he never wants to see me again. [All because the god of wealth regained his eyesight and is no longer blind. All because the god of wealth is rewarding those who work hard instead of those who answer the many riddles of the Sphinx Mafia by doing whatever the parasite wants them to do. Here we see the Brothers talking metaphorically about how much easier it is to get us to do their bidding when the god of wealth is blind and unjust.]

When wealth is unjust and even better, when everyone is poor, it is easy to get playwrights to say they wrote some play. It is easier to get politicians to introduce some relatively harmless law. It is easier to get fathers to sell their daughters into marriage as breed mares for the Brothers. Basically, the harder times are for the host, the easier they are for the parasite.

Now there is a curious line where Astarte's lover says: 'I wouldn't want a woman who's been on offer for about 13,000 years.' This was 2,400 years ago, the so-called Arabian year would have been around 3,400. Now I say Arabian but today we know this time keeping system as the ex-bar-who year, or the e-bar-oo year. Basically the parasite blames their own ancient counting system on their disloyal cousins, their descendants who are simply too far away, and in a different reality to understand the way the parasite race must eat. So this old woman was probably on offer for about 3,000 years, not 13,000 years.

And finally, there is another line: Chremylus says: 'if you've drank the wine, you should drain the dregs.' to which Astarte's lover says: 'Maybe, but these dregs are prehistoric and stink.'][

[in the last few pages of the play the character of Hermes appears and says that Zeus is coming, and that he is ready to pulverize everyone.]

Cario: But why does Zeus want to mash us all up?

Hermes: Because you've committed the most heinous crime. Ever since Plutus was able to see again [And wealth started to be justly distributed], nobody has bothered to sacrifice anything at all to any of us divine. No [expensive monopolized Arabian] incense, no sweet bay [to make triumphal crowns for victors], no barley cakes [for the Brotherly priests to eat], no [meat of] animals sacrificed, not a bloody thing.

Cario: And about time! Nor will they because in the past you never bothered to care for us.

Hermes: I'm not so worried about the other gods as for myself. I'm lost.
Cario: Shows good sense.
Hermes: In the old days, as early as dawn, young women would serve me [and my Brotherly priests] choice morsels: brandy-cake, honey, figs — oh lots of things. All the things that Hermes likes. But now I'm in a terrible position and quite hungry.

Cario: Well, it's because of what you've done. Didn't you sometimes come down heavy on the very people who fed you?

Hermes: It's sad. What a loss! No more ritual cake on the 4th of each month. [Hermes had a monthly birthday on the 4th of each month. And it is just a hunch, but maybe July was Zeus's birth month. If that is the case, what does it say about America's great democracy?]

Cario: You pine for me in vain, and don't come back here.

Hermes: I pine for the ham I used to eat.

Cario: You could eat it up right here in the open air.

Hermes: The livers and kidneys [augury organs kept by the priest as a courtesy] I used to dispatch [send off].

Cario: For which your own kidneys and liver seem to groan.

Hermes: And the wind, half and half, I use to put down the hatch.

Cario: <offers a pail of slop> Here have a sip of this. Then go to hell.

Hermes: Can't you help me old pal?

Cario: It depends on what kind of help you want.

Hermes: How about some bread fresh from the oven and a chunk of steak from your sacrifice there?

Cario: Hey, this isn't a carry-out joint.

Hermes: Remember how I used to help you swipe a platter from your master?

Cario: Provided you got your share. Steak and puffed pastry were your delight.

Hermes: Of which you certainly had a bite.

Cario: But you never shared the whipping I got when I was caught red-handed in the act.

Hermes: Can't you be generous now that you got your pile/fill [Gr. fil= love, want, desire] For god's sake, let me join your party.

Cario: You mean you want to leave Olympus and live here?

Hermes: Well, you people are certainly sitting pretty.

Cario: But don't you think it ungrateful to desert your country?

Hermes: One's country is wherever one does well.

Cario: But will we do well if you come down here to settle?

Hermes: I can be the threshold god of your front door.

Cario: threshold god? We don't need a threshold.

Hermes: Your business advisor god them?

Cario: We are rich. We don't need a Hermes middleman.

Hermes: All right, your god of expert trickery.

Cario: God of expert trickery? Certainly not. Now that we've mended our ways, tricks are out.

Hermes: God of guidance, then?

Cario: We have a god who sees again and have no need of one to guide us.

Hermes: Then let me be your god of competitive events. What's wrong with that? Athletic and artistic contests are right up Plutus' alley.

Cario: <to the audience> Hasn't he fixed himself up cleverly with tags. He's made a profession of it. Its not surprising that jurymen hype themselves onto a similar list of pegs.

Hermes: It's agreed then. I can take my place inside?

Cario: You may. So go to the sink and wash some tripe and install yourself as a god slave

Priest: Can anybody tell me where Chremylus is?

Chremylus: How goes it, my good man?

Priest: What else but terrible. I have been dying of starvation ever since Plautus got his sight back again. I simply have nothing to eat. Me the priest of [J-]Zeus the savior. [Clearly the priests of the day lived on the sacrifices.]

Chremylus: You don't say! And what's the reason?
Priest: Nobody sacrifices. Nobody takes the trouble.
Chremylus: Why not?
Priest: Because everyone’s rich. In the days when people had nothing, the businessmen safely home from his trip would offer a sacrifice in thanks, so would the man acquitted in court, and the sacrificers would ask me to be the priest. But not so now. Nobody offers a thing or sets foot inside the temple/church except to find a toilet.
Chremylus: A toilet? Not exactly the place to get your cut.
Priest: So I’m saying goodbye to [J-]Zeus the savior and settling here.

Chremylus: How extraordinary. These pots are behaving really strangely. [Normally] with other pots, the scum rises to the top. But with these, the scum is at the bottom.

Section-19: Philosophy

Socrates or Melos
Line 831 of the Clouds by Aristophanes calls Socrates as Socrates of Melos, an island in the western Cyclades.

Aristotle 370.18
"My dear Alexander ['The Great'], many times has Philosophy seemed to me truly divine and supernatural. Especially when in solitude, she soars to the contemplation of things universal and strives to recognize the truth that is in them."

Seneca (d. 65AD), Philosophy and Progress (letter 90):
It [philosophy] opens-up no [mere] local shrine but the temple of all the gods, [the pantheon of] the universe itself, whose true likeness and visible philosophy it offers for our mind's eye. [Apparently pantheon was a troublesome word that needed to be altered.]

Aristophanes, Clouds 13-176
[When asked the purpose of a house, the response is:]
"Strepsaides: It is a thinkery for intellectual souls. [a school for philosophers.] That is where the people live who try to prove that the sky is like a baking-pot all round us, and we are the charcoal inside it. And if you pay them well, they can teach you how to win a case whether you are in the right or not.
Pheidippides: Who are these people?
Strepsaides: I don't remember their names, but they are very fine and reflective people.
Pheidippides: Yuck! I know the villains. You mean those pale, bare-footed quacks such as that wretched Socrates and Chaerophon
Strepsaides: Most beloved son, I beg you to go and study with them!
Pheidippides: What do you want me to learn?
Strepsaides: They say that they have two arguments, right and wrong, they call them. And one of them, wrong can always win its case even when justice is against it. Well, if you can learn this wrongful argument, then all these debts I have run into because of you, I need not pay anyone a cent of them ever.
Pheidippides: I am not going to do it. How could I ever face my equestrian buddies again? With all the tan gone from my skin?
[Line 719 says: 'No money, no tan, no shoes… So here the parasite's propaganda is mentioning tans twice, and pale faces once as a way of keeping the Greeks from studying]
Strepsaides: Then by holy Demeter [god of harvests]! you will never eat anything of mine again. not you nor any of your damn horses. I will throw you out of my house and you can go to hell.

Pheidippides: No, to uncle Megacles, if necessary. He won't leave me horseless. … and I could not care less what you say!

Strepsaides: That was a hard knock, but I am not going to take it lying down. So may it please the gods, I will to to the Thinkery [school] and get taught there myself. [He knocks at the door of the school and a student comes to answer]…

Student: What kind of fool are you? Do you realize that by your violent and un-philosophical knocking of the door, you have totally ruined an important discovery?

Strepsaides: Forgive me. I am from a long way off in the county. But do tell me, what was it that I ruined?

Student: [mysteriously] It is not permitted to divulge it to non-members of the academy.

Strepsaides: It's ok, you can tell me. I came here to the thinkery [school] to join up.

Student: Very well, but you must treat this as a holy secret. Socrates a moment ago asked Chaerephon how many of its own feet a flea could jump. One of them had just bitten Chaerephon's eyebrow and jumped over on to Socrates' head.

Strepsaides: And how did he measure it?

Student: In a very elegant way. He melted some wax and put the flea's feet into it, so that when it hardened, the flea was wearing a stylish pair of shoes. And then he took the slippers off and used them to measure out the distance [The student illustrates this by taking a step of two, heal touching toe].

Strepsaides: Lord Zeus, what a subtle intellect!

Student: Want to hear another of Socrates' clever ideas?

Strepsaides: I beg you, yes, please tell me.

Student: Chaerephon of Sphettus once asked Socrates whether he was of the opinion that gnats produce their hum by way of their mouth or their anus.

Strepsaides: So what was his opinion about the gnat?

Student: He [Socrates] said, 'The intestinal passage of the gnat is very narrow and consequently the wind is forced to go straight through to the rear end. And then the anus, being an orifice forming the exit from this narrow passage makes a noise owing to the force of the wind.'

Strepsaides: So a gnat's anus is like a trumpet. How utterly marvelous! I can see that defending a lawsuit successfully is going to be dead easy for someone who has such precise knowledge of the guts of gnats.

Student: Just yesterday, he was robbed of a great thought by a lizard.

Strepsaides: How on earth did it happen?

Student: He was doing some research on the movements and revolutions of the moon, gazing upwards, open mouthed, and then this gecko shit on him from the ceiling

Strepsaides: Oh, I like that one, a lizard [la dino] shitting in Socrates' face [mouth]!

Plato, Apology 21b:
"Please consider my objective in telling you this. I want to explain how the attacks on my reputation first started. When I heard the oracle's answer, I said to myself, 'What is the god saying, and what is his hidden meaning? I am only too aware that I have no claim to wisdom, great or small; so what he mean by saying that I am the wises man in the world?' [The oracle said Socrates was wisest, This covers up how people said that Greek Iso•cracy was the wisest form of government. Thus a form of government ISOCRACY became a famous wise man, the father of philosophy, SOCRATES.

I can hear the Brothers saying… 'No ISOCRACY is not a wise form of government. You are thinking of ISOCRATES and SOCRATES. These are famous wise men who talked about an ideal and wise form of government, a "republic" and he wrote about "laws". (Plato's Republic and Plato's laws.]

Plato, Phaedo 107c-108c

Socrates: "If the soul is immortal, it demands our care [by making lots of sacrifices]. Not only for that part of time which we call life, but for all eternity. It certainly now seems extremely dangerous to neglect. For if death were a release from everything, it would be a windfall for the evil. Because death would release
them from all the evil accumulated in their soul when their bodies died. But since we have decided that the soul is immortal, it can have no defense from evil except by becoming as good and wise as it possibly can. For it takes nothing with it to the next world except its education and training. And these we are told, are of supreme importance in helping or harming those who have died [and are] at the very beginning of their journey to the other world. [where they must use their philosophy and oratory skills to argue their case when they stand for final the final judgement of the goddess Nemesis among two others That is if they can't bribe or trick her by burning lots of Arabian hashish incense on the funeral pyre and buying a stairway to heaven. If they can't do this they will spend all eternity in Tartarus or hell.]

This is how the story goes. When any man dies, his own guardian spirit, which was given charge over him in his life, tries to bring him to that place where all must go. From there, when everyone has been classified by the process of judgement, they must set out for the next world under the guidance of one who has the office of escorting souls from this world to the other [namely Nemesis or name•sus]. When they have there undergone the necessary experiences and remained as long as is required, another guide [psycho•pump] brings them back again [for reincarnation] after many vast periods of time.

Of course, this journey is not as Aeschylus makes Telephus [Tele=end,complete + phus=flow, a character?] describe it. He says that the path to Hades is straightforward, but it seems clear to me that it is neither straightforward nor single. If it were, there would be no need for a guide. Because surely, nobody could lose his way anywhere if there were only one road. In fact, it seems likely that it contains many forks and crossroads, judging from the many ceremonies and observances of this world. [Here the parasite uses one part of its matrix, its big lie, to lever up and support another part of the matrix. Thus the complex ceremony is justification for more complex ceremony.]

Thus the wise and disciplined soul follows its guide and is not ignorant of its surroundings. But as for the the soul which is deeply attached to its body: After a long infatuation with it and with the visible world, as I have said before — it is only after much resistance and suffering that it is at last forcibly led away by its appointed guardian spirit. And when it reaches the same place as the rest, the soul, which is impure through having done some impure deed, either by setting its hands to lawless bloodshed or by committing other kindred crimes which are the work of kindred souls, this soul is shunned and avoided by all. None will company with it or guide it. And it wanders alone in utter desolation un certain times have passed. Whereupon it is born away of necessity to its proper habitation. But every soul that has lived throughout its life in purity and soberness enjoys divine company and guidance, and each inhabits the place which is proper to it."

Plato, Phaedo 113d
[After a couple pages of vividly described fantasy about the planet and the location of the place where people go in the after life, we come to the following:] "When the newly dead reach the place to which each is conducted by his guardian spirit, first they undergo judgement to determine who has lived a good and holy life and who has not. Those judged to have lived a neutral life set out for the Acheron [one of the rivers of hell]. Where boats are waiting for them. These take them to the lake where they will dwell and undergoing purification. Where they will be absolved by punishment for any sins that they have committed, and where their good deeds will be rewarded, according what each man deserves. Those who are judged incurable due to the greatness of their sins, Those who have committed many gross acts of sacrilege, or murder or any other such evil crimes — these are hurled by the appropriate Destiny [such as Nemesis] into Hell, from where they will never emerge.

Others are judged to been guilty of sins which, though great, are curable; such as those who have threatened their parents with violence, or those who have committed manslaughter in a fit of passion, but have spent the rest of their lives in penitence, [burning lots of Arabian hashish incense]. These too must be cast into Hell, but when this has been done and they have remained there for a year, the surge casts them out. Then the man-slayers go down to Cocytus [the other river of Hell] and the offenders against their parents go down to Pyriphegethon.

And when they are swept along, they come past the Acherusian Lake. There they cry aloud and call upon those whom they have killed or violently abused. There they appeal and plead and beg to be allowed to pass from the stream into the lake. If they prevail, they are released and there is an end of their suffering. But if not, they are swept away once more into Tartarus and from there back into the
rivers, and find no release from their sufferings until they prevail upon those whom they have wronged. For this is the punishment which their judge has decided for them.

Those who are judged to have lived a life of great holiness are released and set free from imprisonment in these regions of the earth. These pass upward to their pure abode, make their dwelling upon the earth's surface. And among these, the ones that have purified themselves sufficiently by philosophy live thereafter without bodies. They then reach a place even more beautiful [and heavenly], which it is not easy to portray, nor is there time to do so now. Thus as you can see Simmias, the reasons we have just described are reason enough to attain some measure of goodness and wisdom and to leave nothing undone during one's life, for the prize is glorious and the hope great.

Of course, no reasonable man should insist that the facts are exactly as I have described them. But that either this or something very much like it is a true account of our souls and where they will dwell in the future — since there is certainly evidence that the soul is immortal. This, I think, is both a fitting contention and a belief worth risking. For the risk is a noble one. We should use such accounts to enchant ourselves with, and that is why I have already drawn out my tale so long.

For these reasons, a man can be confident about the fate of his soul. So long as he renounces bodily pleasures and luxury and instead devotes himself to the joys of learning. And so by adorning his soul not with a borrowed beauty but with its own — with goodness, courage, tolerance, willpower and truth — he prepares for his journey to the afterlife. You, Simmias and Cebes and the rest, will each make his journey some day in the future. But for me, the fated hour (as a tragic character might say) calls even now. In other words, it is about time that I took my bath. I would like to have a bath before drinking the poison, rather that give the women the trouble of washing me when I am dead." [1. Here the dialogue written by Mr. Pull•a•ton is saying that the Socrates was one Athenian wise man man who drank poison at a banquet called a sym•posium in 399BC. The truth looks more like Athenian isocracy, a famously wise form of government was terminated when most of its leaders were poisoned at a great sym•poison around this time.

2. During the recent ebola outbreak wasn't the disease being spread by washing the corpses of the dead? Who do you think is responsible for this practice that should have died out on its own?

Plato, Phaedo 115e
"You must keep up your spirits and say that it is only my body you are burying."

Plato, Phaedo 95b
Socrates: "My dear follow, don't tempt fate or some jinx will turn around the argument that is on its way. However, that is God's affair. It is our task to come to close quarters in the Homeric manner [in a sword and shield fight to the death] and test the substance of what you say."

Plato, Phaedo 97d
"I assumed that he would begin by informing us whether the earth is flat or round."

Plato, Phaedo 98a
"It never entered my mind that a man who asserted that the ordering of things was due to Intellegence would offer any other explanation for them than that it is best for them to be as they are."

Section-20: Ammianus Marcellinus
The name is pronounced Ami•an March•all•in
Ammianus Marcellinus 354-378AD
The name seems to mean Ami•an Mark•line = love•new March•all•in. He was born in Antioch Syria c. 330. His active period 354-378AD. His name was probably said as Amiano Marcelini.

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 14.10
"The [Roman] Senate sat merely as a picturesque survival, without any power either to register a decision or to do any good, assembling for the sake of appearance and in fulfillment of an old law, since no member of that assembly was ever permitted to utter one word."

Why the Arabs pulled the barbarians into invading Rome
The Roman amphora data of archeologists is hard to refute. Domestic Italian wine output from south Italy began increasing around 320AD. Meanwhile, imported wine consumption fell From about 27% of all amphoras to about 12% in the 50 years between 320AD and 370AD.

This loss of market share certainly represented a large income loss for the Arab parasite race. But perhaps Rome was finally starting to kick its import habit. And Rome was still the world's biggest city—and a city that was still at least ostensibly free and democratic. After all, Rome always referred to itself as SPQR = Senate and People Quod/Que Rome = Senate and People Who-are Rome. And it is still on all the plumbing and public buildings. And Rome still had elections, and it still elected a senate. And Rome was still ostensibly a democracy even if all power had rested in the Seizer/Caesar emperors fronting for the Arabs since the time of Julius Caesar some 400 years earlier. Everyone should take note of how Rome still passed itself off as a democracy, even though it had been a democracy in name alone for 400 years.

Due to Rome's economic cataclysm (=down-washing) of the 200s, there was apparently de-facto farmland re-distribution, and people from the city of Rome settled around the city in the sub-orbs and countryside. Thus there was a situation where, for the first time in centuries, Rome was starting to be provisioned by Italians. The Arabs had to stop this or Rome's could become both self-sufficient, and its population might perhaps triple in 25 years. Then Rome would rise from its own ashes and threaten Arab dominance once again.

Now the Arabs could not get Rome to attack its own sub-orbs. That would have been impossible. So what did the Arabs do? They set up this alternative Roman capital in the ancient city of Bys•antium/Terra•oi (in 330AD), right where the Arabs wanted it, right where exit visas were most valuable. At the same time, the Arabs started pulling to get the entire world to despise the western part of Rome. And that is what we see presented over and again in Ammianus Marcellinus who wrote about the years 354-378AD and the western half of the empire mostly.

Then once the new capital was going, the Arabs got the Administrative center moved to Ravenna, to divide the empire yet again. Then they sent in the barbarians to attack Rome again. And this time, instead of jihading to help Rome and sabotage the barbarians, as they had for many centuries, they flipped everything around. Thousands of shape shifting Haremi infiltrators (men born of European mothers) sabotaged Rome while other Arabs helped the barbarian invaders to destroy Italy and Rome.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 14.2
[This seems to be more about Ishtar, although it also works for the Roman goddess of divine death retribution Nemesis/ Adrastia.]
"These and countless other events of this kind are brought about from time to time...by the activities of Ad•rastia [towards•rasta] or Nemesis, who punishes evil and rewards good deeds. Men believe that she is the supreme manifestation of the powerful gods dwelling above the orbit of the moon. Others define her as the personification of a protective power, generally watching over individual destinies. She is represented in the theo•gonies [god•genealogies] of old as the daughter of Dike [Justice]. And from her unseen eternal throne, she looks down on all the earth. She is the Queen of all causation and arbiter and umpire of all events. She controls the urn from which men's lots are cast. She regulates their changes of fortune. And she often brings their enterprises to a different end from that which they designed, confounding their various actions by the changes which she imposes. She binds the vainly swelling pride of mortal men in the adamantine [diamond hard] chain of necessity. And she casts, as she alone can, her
weight into the scale by which they rise and fall. At one moment she bears down upon the stiff necks of the proud and takes away their strength. At another she raises the good out of the dust and exalts them to prosperity. Ancient myths gave her wings so that she could understand everything [see the big picture] and so that she can appear with the speed of a bird. They also put a rudder in her hand and a wheel beneath her feet to signify that she runs through all the elements and governs the universe."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 31.12

"While the necessary preparations for battle were being made, a Christian presbyter (to use their own title) was sent by Fritigern with some other envoys of low rank to the emperor's camp. He was received with courtesy and presented a letter from his commander, asking openly that he and his people, who had been driven from their homes by the migration of wild savages, should be allowed to settle in Thrace with all its corn and cattle, and promising perpetual peace if this request was granted. This same Christian, who was apparently a trusted confidant of Fritigern, also gave Valens a private letter from his master, who was an old hand at any kind of deception."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 14.2

"After reaching the highest place that Fortuna can give he experienced the whim and caprice by which she makes a mockery of human life, at one moment exalting men to the sky and the next plunging them into the depths of hell. Of this there are numerous examples..." [This seems to be about the Arabs ceasing their struggle to support Rome and beginning a struggle against Rome.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.3

[Again, this is Rome in around 366AD. This is the Arabs recording what they did. All we have to do is read between the lines and look at the text as a secret history from the Arab standpoint.]

"Both of these were men of careless arrogance, equally capable of injustice and cruelty. Without any thorough investigation, without drawing any distinction between innocent and guilty, they sentenced some to exile after being beaten or tortured. They reduced others to commoners, and condemned the rest to death. Then having filled the cemeteries with corpses, they returned, as if from a successful campaign and reported their exploits to the emperor, who in these and similar cases never failed to show himself inflexible and severe."

From this time onward Constantius, as if utterly determined to reverse what fate ordained, opened his mind more eagerly than ever to the in•tri•g•uers [not•tree•G•ours] who surrounded him. So there suddenly sprang up a host of rumor-mongers [mn•G•ours]. These attacked like wild beasts the men at the summit of an honorable career. After this they attacked rich and poor indiscriminately. These were unlike the brothers from Cibyra [aki•br•A] employed by Verres, [Verres, governor of Sicily centuries earlier was legendary as the most rapacious Roman governor.] who fawned on the judgement-seat of a single governor [fronting for the Arabs]. These men spread mischief about everyone in the empire. Easily the most notorious among them were Paul and Mercury. The latter was Persian by origin, the former a native of Dacia [Romania]. Paul was a notary, Mercury had risen from attendance at the emperor's table to be a supervisor of his finances. Paul, as I said earlier, was known by the nickname of 'The Chain' because of his skill in linking slanderers together to form an unbreakable whole [a cell of dissidents linked by a resistance plot]. He spent his efforts in an astonishing variety of tricks [and deceptions aimed at entrapping certain problematic people].

Mercury, on the other hand, was called the 'Count of Dreams'. [ambitions or plans perhaps] His specialty was to insinuate himself into dinner parties and similar gatherings. He was like a fierce dog which conceals its savage disposition by humbly wagging its tail [Like Loo•us Bloom at the start of that Nightcrawler film, when he flipped in an instant from calm and dear-like into attack mode, with no outside warning. You know, in the Arab/Muslim way.] Then, if anyone mentioned to a friend that he had seen something in a dream, when nature roams unchecked, Mercury used his poisonous skill to paint it in the worst colors. Then he poured it into the receptive ear of the emperor, with the result that the person in question was treated as guilty of an unforgivable offense, and subjected to a serious criminal charge. Such incidents were magnified by common rumor [which the Arabs could easily manufacture]. Ultimately, instead of expressing their dreams, people were reluctant to admit to strangers that they had even slept..."
at all...

While judicial investigations and punishments were taking such dreadful forms, illyricum [Montenegro] was the scene of another calamity. This began with empty words, and ended by bringing many people into danger. At a dinner given at Sirmium by Africanus, the governor of Lower Pannonia [Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary], some of the guests, believing that nobody there would betray them. So they spoke freely in their cups of their disgust at the existing regime. Others assured them that there were signs that the change they longed for was at hand. And some with inconceivable folly announced that it was foretold in prophecies handed down in their families.

Among the party was a secret agent called Gauden•tius [Gauditory•tiyou] whose stupidity was equalled by his impetuosity. He reported the incident as a serious matter to Rufinus, at that time the head of the praetorian prefect's staff [secret service / secret police]. Rufinus was a man always eager for extreme measures and notorious for his inveterate baldness of heart. Rufinus flew as if he was on wings to the [emperor's] court. There inflamed the emperor, who was always accessible to suspicions of this sort. The emperor, without any pause for consideration, gave orders to arrest Africanus and all his guests at the fatal [fateful] meal.

This success permitted the evil informer, to get a two year reappointment — this man, like far too many others, who craved forbidden fruit the most. [So these people got their lucrative contract extended for two years if they found or framed up a ring of dissidents.] Teutomeres, a staff-officer, was sent with a colleague to seize the offenders, and brought them all in chains in accordance with his orders. [one man killed himself along the way]... The rest were taken to Milan and tortured. They confessed [under torture] that they had made rash remarks at dinner, and were sentenced to prison, though with some faint hope of eventual release."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.4
[The Arabs don't want people using the rivers for trade.]
"The Ister [Rhine], which rises with a prodigious head of water in the recesses of lofty mountains, makes its way without being joined by any tributaries over high cliffs, like the Nile pouring headlong down its cataracts. Its waters are so abundant that it would be navigable from its very source, were it not that it resembles a torrent rather than a stream. When it reaches level ground, it runs between high banks until it enters the vast round lake of Constance which the neighboring Raetians call Brigantia. This is nearly 60-miles long and about the same width. Access to it is barred by thick, rough forests, except where the disciplined valor of the old Romans has made a broad path despite the many obstacles posed by barbarian, terrain, and climate."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.4
"The enemy's ranks were broken and they were scattered, finding attempts to escape hindered by their armor, they cast it off, and exposed themselves unprotected to be cut down by a rain of blows from swords and lances."
[1) The barbarians at this time were fighting in ranks like the Romans. 
2) They also had armor, and lances, which are are long stabbing spears that were not thrown.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.4
"While things were in this disturbed state, the provinces suffered damage on a similar scale from a storm of fresh disasters. This would have caused universal and total ruin had not Fortuna, which governs the fates of men, put a rapid end to an exceptionally formidable uprising. [Here we imagine that the Arab intervened and perhaps dumped cholera in their water.] The provinces of Gaul had been long neglected [by the Romans], and this exposed them to the miseries of slaughter, pillage, and fire [at Roman hands]. The barbarians [the darker ones, the Arrabbians] plundered at will and no help came, till at last the emperor sent infantry general Silvanus, who was thought capable of handling the situation."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.4
"A man called Dynamius, superintendent of the imperial baggage and mail train ...Dynamius, in whom
restless activity went along with cunning and long practice in intrigue, devised an act of wicked fraud. ... his accomplices in this plot were Lampadius, the praetorian prefect [the emperor’s chief of staff] and Eusebius, former treasurer of the emperor, who was nicknamed ‘Glutton’ [he was Arabs Inc.], and Aedesius, former record keeper. These two attended the investiture [empowerment ceremony] of the consuls... their close friends. The lines of writing in the letters were obliterated by a sponge, leaving only the signature, over which a text quite different from the original was written."

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.4**

"Nobody had the presence of mind or the readiness of tongue to suggest what should be done, until at last people [in the Arab chorus] began to speak under their breath the name of Ursicinus, a man of [ostensibly] outstanding military distinction.” [One of the greatest Arab techniques for political domination is to silence/kill anyone in government or the public who stands up and offers logical leadership. After this, our society is leaderless and mute, and then the Arab chorus of infiltrator and blackmailed thumbsmen can guide the host nation in any plausible way that benefits the Arabs. Here they brought one Ursicinus to power.]

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.8**

"Events in Rome were as I just said. But [Emperor] Constantius was disturbed by frequent messages about the desperate state of Gaul, which the barbarians were reducing to utter destruction unopposed. After long internal debate on how best to repel these troubles while he himself remained in Italy, which he wished to do because he thought it too dangerous to go far away..."

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.8**

"With these words he clothed Julian [r. 360-63] in the purple of his ancestors, and declared him Caesar to the joy of the Army."

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.8**

"all the troops clashed their shields against their knees [the knee extension flange of their shin armor] with a fearsome sound." [This lower frequency sound indicates approval, whereas the higher pitched sound of striking one's shield with one's spear was a sign of rage and grief.]

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.8**

"With few exceptions they expressed great joy at the choice of the Augustus, and showed proper admiration for the Caesar, as he stood there blazing in the imperial purple."

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.8**

"a blind old woman asked who had arrived, and being told that it was the Caesar Julian, cried out: 'This is the man who will restore the [highly profitable] temples of the gods!' [Highly profitable for the Arabs.]

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.9**

"like those careless sailors who are driven in the midst of a storm at sea to patch up the damaged sails and rigging which they might have put in order in a period of calm."

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.9**

[Pygmalion a was king of Cyprus who made an ivory statue of a beautiful woman and loved it so much that in answer to his prayer, Aphrodite gave it life. This woman was named Galatea or Galatae, after Gaul/France. The daughter they bore was Paphos, or Gr. Pathos=suffering. This was the suffering of the Arab offspring in the house of the host, the disloyal yellow Jews who were the greatest threat to the continued parasitism of the Arabs.

Geryon/Eryon = 'the red glow of the sunset'. He supposedly lived on the island of 'Erythea, (Gr. Eryth, Eruth = red/blood/bloody), in the remote west, beyond the Pillars/Gate of Hercules.' These Erythraean islands were at the pirate plagued and dangerous Mer Cadiz sphinx (Gibraltar sphinx) and were analogous to the dangerous Erythraean (blood Red Sea) at the Egyptian sphinx. Actually they were
rivals for the same role as sphinx parasite.]  
"this seems the right time to describe the regions and topography of Gaul... Some writers say that the first people known in these parts were indigenous, and were called Celts after a much-loved king, and Galatae, the Greek name for Gauls, after his mother. Others assert that they were of Dorian origin [The Dorians were the new Arabs that settled in Greece after the Arabs killed everyone they could find in the Bronze age collapse c.1100BC], and followed an older Hercules to settle in regions bordering on the Atlantic ocean. The Druids say that part of the population was in fact indigenous, but joined by newcomers from remote islands and the country beyond the Rhine, who had been driven from their homes by frequent wars and the encroachments of a violent sea [tsunamis]. Others say that after the sack of Troy, a few of those who were scattered everywhere [Most settled in Rome it seems] in their flight from the Greeks and occupied this region, which was then uninhabited. The inhabitants themselves strongly support a story which I have myself seen inscribed on their monuments, that Hercules, son of Amphi•try•on [either•tree•big] made a hasty journey to destroy the cruel tyrants Geryon [the red glow of the sunset] at the Mer•Cadiz Spinx] and Tauriscus [the bull], who were oppressing Spain and Gaul respectively, and that when he had overcome them both, he formed unions with some women of good birth by whom he had several children, [he had lots of kids by the best women after massacring most of the men] who gave their own names to the territories which they had ruled. In fact, however, a people of Asiatic [Arab] origin left Phocaea to escape the oppression of Harpalus [har•b•al•us = war•towards•us], a satrap of king Cyrus, and came to Italy by sea; some of them founded Velia in Lucania, others Massilia [Marseilles] in the territory of Vienna, and in subsequent years as their strength increased a considerable number of other towns. I must, however, abstain from giving a variety of theories, since this is often cloying [kal•oi=green•not] to the reader.

With the advance of civilization in these here parts, a taste for serious studies developed. This was encouraged by bards, seers, and Druids. The bards recited the exploits of war heroes in epic [lyric/singing] verse, accompanied by the sweet sounds of the lyre [guitars]. The seers turned their attention to the heavens and tried to explain the mysteries of nature. The Druids, who were of higher intellect, formed brotherhoods of the sort recommended by Pythagoras. These rose above human concerns, which they despised. They turned to the investigation of hidden and profound matters, and proclaimed the immortality of the soul. [Chapters 10 and 11 are omitted from the Penguin version. These should be investigated. The text continues with chapter 12]

Almost all Gauls are tall and fair-skinned, with reddish hair. Their savage eyes make them fearful. They are eager to quarrel and excessively defiant. When in the course of a dispute, any of them calls his wife, a creature with gleaming eyes much stronger than her husband, they are more than a match for a whole group of foreigners; especially when the woman, with swollen neck and gnashing teeth, swings her great white arms and begins to deliver a rain of punches mixed with kicks, like missiles launched by the twisted ropes of a catapult. The voices of most sound alarming and menacing, whether they are angry or not. [The Arab induced iodide deficiency by controlling the salt trade. This tended to cause a type of mental retardation called cretinism.]

But all alike are clean and neat, and throughout the whole region, and especially in Aquitaine, you will hardly find a man or woman, however, poor, who is dirty and in rags, as you would elsewhere. They are fit for service in war at any age. Old men embark upon a campaign with as much spirit as those in their prime. Their limbs are hardened by the cold and by incessant toil. And there is no danger that they are not ready to defy. Nobody here ever cuts off his thumb to escape military service, as happens in Italy, [they will fight like most free men] where they have a special name for such malingerers [mal•in•g•our]. As a race, they are given to drink, and fond of a number of liquors that resemble wine. Some of the lower class wander around aimlessly in auddled state of perpetual intoxication, [like the Rumi rummies, due to the mind adding herbs added by the Arabs] a condition that Cato described as a kind of self-induced madness. There seems to be some truth in what Cicero said in his defense of Fonteius [the harem fountain], that 'henceforth the Gauls will take their wine with water, a practice which they used to think equivalent to taking poison.'

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.12
"As a race, they are given to drink, and fond of a number of liquors that resemble wine. Some of the lower
class wander around aimlessly in a fuddled state of perpetual intoxication, [like the Rumi rummies, due to the mind ADDLING herbs ADDED by the Arabs] a condition that Cato described as a kind of self-induced madness [it was madness, but it was not self-induced]. There seems to be some truth in what Cicero said in his defense of Fonteius, that 'henceforth the Gauls will take their drink with water, a practice which they used to think equivalent to taking poison." [MIXING wine with water let the Arabs to poison people and blame it on the water when they all got diarrhea and some died. This way they could keep selling imported wine.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.9
"He was a man of discretion whose rule the provinces found acceptable, and his manner was mild and urbane. But he seized any opportunity of gratifying a sordid love of money, especially in judicial cases where it is particularly disgraceful."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.13
"Meanwhile the Persian generals near the rivers, whose king was detained at the other end of his realm, kept our frontier in a state of turmoil by their predatory raids. They boldly invaded Armenia and on several occasions Mesopotamia, while the Roman commanders were engaged in plundering their own subjects." [Note, Rome had military operations in Mesopotamia when the western half of the empire collapsed. And which half was occupying/stimulating Mesopotamia? Was it Italy or Turkey? It surely was not Turkey.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 16.3
"Great worry about food implies great indifference to virtue."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 16.3
[said of Emperor Julian r. 360-363AD, nephew of Constantin. He restored paganism as the state cult.]
"he knew Latin well enough to be able to discourse in it." [even though he was Greek.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 16.3
"the sharpest sophists owed their retentive memory to drinking certain medicines, we must believe that Julian in his early manhood emptied a whole cask of the mnemonic potion, if such a thing was to be found."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 16.3
"He was born in Armenia. His parents were free, but at an early age he was captured by members of a neighboring hostile tribe, who castrated him and sold him to some Roman merchants, by whom he was brought to Constantine's palace."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 16.8
"the servants had arranged the covers of the couches in such a way that their broad borders presented an unbroken surface of purple, and the same was true of the table cloths."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 16.8
"Under him [Constantius], the leading men of all classes were consumed by a passion for riches which knew no bounds and recognized no legal or moral restraint [because they were fronting for the Arabs]."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 16.8
"In the Mideast, the Persians, abandoned [traditional] infantry fighting and shifted to [guerrilla tactics including] theft and robbery."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 16.10
"His own appearance might have been intended as a show of strength to intimidate the Euphrates or the Rhine. [These were apparently the limits of the Roman Empire around 360AD.] A double line of
standards went before him, and he himself was seated on a golden car gleaming with various precious stones, whose mingled radiance seemed to throw a sort of shimmering light. Behind the motley cavalcade that preceded him the emperor was surrounded by purple banners woven in the form of dragons and attached to the tops of gilded and jeweled spears; the breeze blew through their gaping jaws so that they seemed to be hissing with rage, and their voluminous tails streamed behind them in the wind. On each side marched a file of men in arms with shields and plumed helmets, whose shining breastplates cast a dazzling light. At intervals were mailed cavalymen, the so-called Ironclads, wearing masks and equipped with cuirassesc [heavy leather breastplates] and belts of steel. They seemed more like statues polished by the hand of Praxiteles than living men. Their limbs were entirely covered by a garment of think circular plates fitted to the curves of the body, and so cunningly articulated that it adapted itself to any movement the wearer needed to make.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 16.10, Constantius makes a state visit to Rome, 357AD

"The emperor was greeted with welcoming cheers, which were echoed from the hills and river banks, but in spite of the din he exhibited no emotion, but kept the same impassive air as he commonly wore before his subjects in the provinces. Though he was very short, he stooped when he passed under a high gate. [He was stooped or stupid!] Otherwise he was like a dummy, gazing straight before him as if his head were in a vice — turning neither right nor left. When a wheel jolted, he did not nod, and at no point was he seen to spit or to wipe or rub his face or nose or move his hand. All this was no doubt affectation, but he gave other evidence too in his personal life of unusual degree of self-control, which one was given to believe belonged to him alone. As for his habit throughout his reign of never allowing any private person to share his carriage or be his colleague in the consulship, as many deified emperors have"

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 16.10

"As soon as he [Constantius] entered Rome, the home of empire and of all perfection, he went to the Rostra and looked with amazement at the Forum, that magnificent monument of pristine [former] power. Wherever he turned, he was dazzled by the concentration of wonderful sights. After addressing the leadership in the senate-house [Note how there was still a senate in around 365AD. It may have been powerless, but it was still around.] and the people from the tribune [rostrum], he entered the palace amid many demonstrations of good will, and tasted the happiness which he had promised himself. On several occasions, when he held races in the Circus, he was amused by the witty remarks of the people, who kept their traditional freedom of speech without any loss of respect. [Ostensibly there still was freedom of speech in Rome until the end.]

He himself took care to observe the proper forms. He did not, for example, as he did in other cities, allow the length of the [gladiatorial] combats to depend on his own will, but followed the local custom and left them to finish in their various ways as events dictated. [They purged great numbers in this way.]

When he surveyed the different regions of the city and its environs, lying along the slopes and on level ground within the circle of the seven hills, it seemed to him that whatever his eye first lit on took the palm. It might be the shrine of Tarpeian Jupiter, beside which all else is like earth compared to heaven, or the buildings of the baths as big as provinces, or the solid mass of stone from Tibur that forms the [Flavian] amphitheater, [the Coliseum, or co•lysi'em = together+liquidate'em] with its top almost beyond the reach of human sight [and impossible to jump out of]. Or maybe it was the Pantheon spread like a self-contained district under its high and lovely dome. Or maybe it was the lofty columns with spiral stairs to platforms which support the statues of former emperors. Or maybe it was the temple of Rome or the Forum of Peace, the theatre of Pompey, or the Odeum, or the Stadium, or any of the other sights of the Eternal City."

[1) The Tarpeian Rock was a cliff the Romans flung traitors from. Clearly this is not about sightseeing, but the purging of 'traitors'.
2) The nice thing about the coliseum, as far as the parasite was concerned, was that nobody could say that the government was secretly killing dissidents, because it was happening in front of everyone.
3) Eternal City is doublespeak and Rome essentially died for several centuries.
4) It strikes one as too ironic to be real that the very first use of the term Eternal City should be made in
Meanwhile Constantius' sister Helena, then Caesar Julian's wife, who had been summoned to Rome with a show of affection, fell victim to the arts of the empress Eusebia. Eusebia had been childless all her life, and she treacherously prevailed on Helena to take an unusual drug, which would have the effect of causing a miscarriage whenever she conceived. She had already made her lose a male child in Gaul. The device she then employed was to bribe the midwife to kill the baby as soon as it was born by cutting the umbilical cord too short. So carefully was it contrived that the bravest [most powerful] of men should be childless" [and without heir.]

The emperor would have liked to stay longer in the grandest of all cities [Rome] to enjoy total ease and pleasure, but he was alarmed by frequent reliable reports that the Suebi [a barbarian tribe] were attacking both provinces of Raetia [Austria] and the Quadi [another barbarian tribe] were attacking Valeria [Croatia and its part of Bosnia]. On top of this the Sarmatians, who are particularly expert marauders, were devastating Upper Moesia [Serbia] and lower Panonia" [The Via Val•eria headed from the city of Rome towards the east coast of Italy. This is clearly a route to the Balkans and may mean any part of the valve-area west of the Greek bridge at Istanbul. Regardless, here we see where the barbarians came from—The barbarians that over-ran Rome and brought about the European Dark Ages. They seem to have came from the Mideast.]

"The Caesar, seeing from a distance his cavalry turning to flight, put spurs to his horse and threw himself in their path. He was recognized by the purple dragon [Bar•nee] attached to the top of a long lance and streaming on the wind like the cast skin of a snake."

"Volleys of javelins [expensive single use javelins with break-away tips] flew hissing through the air from both sides. A single great cloud of dust arose and obscured the battlefield [This is the fog of war where it is almost impossible to figure out what is going on except afterwards]...The barbarians lost all order, their rage and fury blazed like fire, as they set themselves to cleave asunder with repeated sword-strokes. Our shields, closely interlaced in tortoise formation protected our men... the Alamanni, hurling themselves into the fight, stove like inspired madmen to destroy everything before them. Yet the hail of darts and javelins and the volleys of iron-tipped arrows did not slacken, although blade clashed against blade in hand-to-hand combat. Breastplates were split open by sword-blows, and wounded men who still had some blood left rose from the ground to attempt some further service [to their nation]. In a sense it was a battle of equals. The Alamanni [Germans] had the advantage of strength and height, the Romans of training and discipline. One side was wild and turbulent, the other deliberate and cautious. Our men relied on their courage, the enemy on their prodigious physique...

Here our troops were drawn up in close formation and in several ranks. They stood as firm as towers and renewed the battle with increased spirit. Taking care to avoid being wounded and covering themselves like gladiators, they plunged their swords into the barbarian's sides, which their wild rage left exposed [Actually it was because they were using single edged unwieldy sabres that had to be hoisted up overhead]. The enemy who were ready to squander their lives for victory, tried repeatedly to find weak spots in the fabric of our lines. As they perished one after another and the confidence of the Romans who were striking them down increased, fresh hosts [fighters] took the place of the slain, till the incessant cries of the dying stupefied them with fear. Then at last they gave way under the stress of [of their side's] disaster and put all their energy into trying to flee. In their hast to get away, they took various paths, [and now a bit of shipwreck propaganda from the sponsor of this vivid and sensational historical fictionalization] like the crew and passengers of a shipwreck in a storm at sea, who are eager to get to land wherever the wind carries them. Anyone present will vouch that they had more reason to pray than to hope for escape.
The favor of the gods and their benevolent providence was on our side. [The Romans thought the favor of the gods was on their side because they honored and worshipped them. This was achieved though a variety of ways including the burning great piles of Arabian hashish incense.] Our men hacked at the backs of the retreating enemy, and when, as sometimes happened, their swords bent, and they had no weapon, they grabbed [the inferior brittle] weapons of the barbarians and thrust them into their vitals [hacked at them with these.]

[The Arabs sutlers provided the Romans with short, handsome double-edged steel swords that could be quickly flicked with the wrist, and were flexible and did not break. The barbarians got long un•gain•ly single-edged iron scimitars=s•him•it•our that were brittle and frequently broke like cast iron.]

None could be found whose rage was satisfied with blood. None could be found whose right arm grew weary from the repeated slaughter. None could be found whose who had pity on a man who begged for mercy. [The pre-Christian Roman military was the death star of the day. They would line up the male survivors and cut their heads off one after another. If there were young women and children around, these would be sold to the Arabs that monopolized the slave trade. But it was all just an Arab matrix designed to amplify the forces of warfare.]

A huge number of men lay mortally wounded, praying for the relief of a speedy death. Others, half-dead and hardly able to breathe, sought to catch a last glimpse of light with their dying eyes. Some had their heads severed by beam-sized pikes, so they hung merely by the throat. [This would have defeated Roman style battle squares] Others who had slipped in the blood of their comrades on the muddy and treacherous ground, were suffocated under the heaps of bodies which fell on them, and died without receiving any wound. [Many barbarians died without a wound, but the explanation sounds unlikely. More likely is that the Arabs poisoned one side.]

At last the barbarians...finding their escape blocked by high heaps of corpses resorted to the only direction left, the river, which was almost touching their backs. [blocked by heaps of corpses? This is an absurd excuse.] Under the pressure tirelessly maintained by our troops in spite of the weight of their arms, some of the fugitives, believing that they could escape because they could swim, entrusted their lives to the waters. ... our men stood on the bank, transfixing the Germans with missiles of various kinds... The discolored river, foaming with barbarian blood, was lost in wonder at this strange addition to its waters. [Note how the river was held as a deity.]

Meanwhile, [the barbarian] king Chnodomar=ak•kin•hode•o•mar fled... His 200 attendants, along with 3 very close friends surrendered...

At the close of the day, when the favors of heaven had brought the battle to this successful end, the troops reluctantly obeyed the signal to return and pitch their camp near the bank of the Rhine, where they were protected by several rows of pickets and able to enjoy food and sleep. [1] They would rather have looted the dead instead of leaving this 'wind-fall' of treasure to the Arab Sutlers. [2] It is best to cleanse the field after the battle after the fog of war has lifted. This is so the victors don't figure out how the battle had been rigged.] The Romans had lost 243 men and 4 officers... Of the Alamanni, however, 6,000 bodies were counted lying on the field, not to mention the masses of dead carried off by the river... [Most were ill.]

A few days later, he Chnodomar was taken to the emperor's court and from there sent to Rome, where he fell into a lethargy and died in the POW barracks on the Caelian Ak•ali•an Hill. [he went East to live out his days in the harems.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 17.1
"In the early hours of the night some 800 [Roman] men left in small boats with orders to land some distance upstream and destroy whatever they could find with fire and sword. This was followed at dawn by a land advance by our men... The barbarians... immediately fled from our attack, and huge columns of smoke were seen in the distance. This showed that our boat party had penetrated and was devastating the enemy's country. This stroke broke the German spirit and they abandoned the hidden position where they sat waiting to ambush our troops. Instead they fled across the river Moenus [Main], to bring help to their people. Then, as is apt to happen in moments of doubt or confusion, they were thrown into a panic on finding themselves caught between the approach of our cavalry and the onslaught of the boat party. Their knowledge of the terrain enabled them to get away quickly, and our troops, advancing without
opposition ransacked farms rich in livestock and produce [which was alleviating Rome's centuries-long dependance on Mideast food]. None was spared. Prisoners were taken from the houses, which were carefully built in Roman fashion, and all were then set on fire and burnt to the ground.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.4
"Cornelius Gallus [Corn world] was procurator [governor] of Egypt during the reign of Octavian/Augustus. He ruined the city by peculation on a large scale." [peculation = When Arab slave steals to pad their peculium =slave's property, which reverts to his master upon their death. This is Arabs inc. for all Arab slaves.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.4
[about bringing an Egyptian obelisk to Rome]
"It was brought down the Nile by water and landed at Alexandria, where a ship of unheard-of size, requiring 300 rowers, was built for it."

Ammianus the Rosetta stone
Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.4 contains a translation of hieroglyphs into Greek. I wonder what this changed about the Rosetta translations. I bet it re-defined a lot of Egyptian words. I bet most of these were problematic for the Arabs.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 17.5
"From Sapor, king of kings, partner of the stars, brother of the sun and moon, to my brother Constantius Caesar, greetings: ... The rule of my ancestors once extended to... Macedonia... So I owe it to myself to recover Armenia and Mesopotamia of which my ancestor was deprived by deliberate deceit. Never will I accept the principle which your excessive pride leads you to declare, that all is fair in war that brings success, whether it is achieved by force or fraud. In a word, if you will be guided by good advice, let go of this small area, which has always been a source of trouble and bloodshed, and reign in peace over the rest of your realm. ... Thus I emphatically declare, that if my envoys return empty-handed, I shall at the end of winter mobilize my forces and advance as far as prudence permits...

To this letter, the emperor after a long deliberation sent... the following reply: From Constantius, victor on land and sea, perpetuel Augustus, to his brother, king Sapor, greetings. I am glad to hear you are doing well and wish to be your friend. But I strongly disapprove of your endless greed, which is always spreading over a wider area. You lay claim to Mesopotamia, and Armenia as well, and you advise me to lop off some members of my sound body to ensure its health hereafter. I must totally reject such a suggestion, which I can never approve... it would be absurd and foolish to abandon possession which we long held intact, even when we were confined within the narrow limits of the East."

[In fact the Arabs were running both Rome and Persia and the war was an illusion. The Arabs enjoyed the war because:
1) They made much money from war.
2) They used the war to get rid of infidels.
3) They got many more nice females during and after the war.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.10
"Our [Roman] men were so enraged that they burnt the fields, seized livestock, and rounded up the people [to be sold as slaves]. Anyone who offered any resistance was cut to pieces without mercy. The king was shattered by this disaster. The spectacle of desolation presented by the burnt villages of his land convinced him that he was on the verge of total ruin. So he too begged for mercy, and swearing an oath to obey Julian's orders... He was only allowed to return home after swearing off treachery on penalty of death. He could not be made to supply corn like Suomar, because his lands had been so totally devastated that nothing could be found for him to provide.

Thus we see kings, once swollen with pride and in the habit of enriching themselves by plundering our people. Thus we see these kings bow their necks to the Roman yoke and submit imperial commands without complaint. They submit as if they have been born and brought up among payers of
“tribute.” [to Arabs Inc. It was all a just a matrix and the kings were always just figureheads and escape-goats for the local Arabs to use as they saw fit.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 17.10
“The most glorious deeds are always the target of malice [from the Arabs]. Thus we read that in the old days, if [Arab] malice could not detect actual faults or crimes in the greatest leaders, that it simply invented them.”

Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.11
"'Babbling mole', 'ape in purple', 'Greek dilettante' and other such names were applied to him."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.11
"his enemies attempted to smother his good qualities under their shameless words. They attacked him as a slacker and timid and sedentary, and accused him of dressing up his reverses in fine language."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.13
"In addition to the dead, many were hamstrung [Their man strings, their achilles tendon was cut] and thus prevented from fleeing [These men became slaves]. Others lost their right hands. Some were unwounded but crushed by the weight of falling bodies. All bore their sufferings in deep silence. In all these various agonies nobody asked for mercy or threw away his sword, or begged to be put out of his misery...

In the course of half an hour the outcome of the battle was decided, and so many barbarians fell in a moment that nothing but the signs of victory showed that there had been a battle.

No sooner had the hostile tribes been defeated than the families of the slain were dragged out in droves from their humble huts without distinction as to age or sex, to exchange the proud independence of their former life for the degraded status of slaves. A brief space of time served to reveal piles of corpses and throngs of prisoners. So excited by the heat of battle and the prospect of loot, our men betook themselves to the destruction of those who had fled from the fight or were lying concealed in their huts. Thirsting for barbarian blood, they tore down the frail thatch and slaughtered those within. Even a house built of the strongest timbers could not preserve its inhabitants from death. At last, when everything was on fire and there was nowhere to hide, the survivors, finding every avenue of escape cut off, either refused to yield and perished in the flames or else came out and escaped one form of torment only to fall at the hands of their enemies. Some, however, escaped the sword and the raging fire and entrusted themselves to the depths of the river nearby, hoping to reach the further bank because they could swim. Some of these died by drowning, others were pierced by missiles and perished. So much blood was spilt that the whole stream foamed with it. Thus with the help of two elements, the rage and courage of the victors destroyed the Sarmatians.

After this it was decided to deprive them all of any prospect of relief. So, once their homes had been burnt and their families carried off, orders were given to collect boats to hunt down those who were protected from our army by being on the further bank. The keenness [rush, buzz] of our men was given no time to cool. Lightly armored troops were at once sent on skiffs... the Sarmatians were fooled at first by the familiar appearance of their native boats... but the glean of arms revealed that what they feared was upon them..."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.12
"They did not pin their hopes on pitched battles to be won by force of arms, but on their usual surprise attacks, in which their cunning and versatility had made them formidable to our ancestors from the earliest infancy of their race."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.12
"Overjoyed that their lives were spared, the promised to atone for their acts of hostility by accepting harsh surrender terms, and would gladly have put their own persons, together with their property, their wives and children, and the whole extent of their lands, at the disposal of the Romans. Justice however was
tempered with mercy and they were told to keep their homes and fear nothing. So they gave up their prisoners, brought the [royal] hostages that were demanded of them [by the Romans], and promised prompt obedience to all orders in the future."

[As Roman agricultural production was coming back, the Romans demand for grain was falling. So what the Arabs did was to get the Roman army to act horribly. But it left people alive and full of hatred for Rome. Then after some time, the Arabs helped everyone just sort of rise up all at once against Rome.]

They killed everyone first
Until the Barbarian invasions and purges of the 400s, Christianity was not popular in Italy. It was only big in the Eastern part of Rome. Then after population had fallen by say 85% through plague, war, famine, invasion, slaughter and enslavement, then after that, the the Western empire came back as Christian.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.12
"The natives of this nation had once been powerful and renowned, but a secret conspiracy led to an armed uprising of their slaves, and since might is always right with barbarians, the masters were overcome by the slaves, who were their equal in courage and their superior in numbers. The losers, whose judgement was impaired by panic, took refuge with a distant tribe called Victohali, believing that in their sad plight, submission to those who would protect them was preferable to slavery to slaves."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.13
"Prosper, Spectatus, and Eustathius, who had been sent to Persia, had an audience with the [Persian] king on his return form Ctesiphon. They delivered the emperors letter and gifts, and proposed that peace should be concluded on the basis of the existing position... [and] that no steps would be taken to disturb the status of Armenia and Mesopotamia. After a long wait, they found the king [of the Persia] inflexibly resolved not to conclude a peace unless the sovereignty of these regions was transferred to him, and returned from their mission unsuccessful."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 18.1, Julian's reforms in Gaul, 359AD
[Julian was the nephew of Constantine. He ruled from 360-363AD and was killed/vetoed after only 3-years. For a number of reasons, he does not seem to be the choice of the Arabs. So even up until 50 years before the end, the good spirit in Rome was able to push a good man to power, even if the Arabs killed him in 3-years. This man sensibly reversed many of the Arab feeding techniques.]

"Julian, whose prestige was much enhanced by his career of unbroken [military] success, spent the winter in Paris. There he put aside his military matters for a time. Instead he devoted his attention to the welfare of the provinces he was in charge of. He was particularly concerned with:
1) Preventing tax burdens from pressing too heavily.
2) Power being abused to acquire the property of others.
3) Government people getting rich by impoverishing the people.
4) Corrupt judges going unpunished.

He was able to straighten-out the final abuse by acting as judge in important cases, and by never allowing his decisions to be corrupted. Many examples can be given of his admirable conduct in cases of this sort, but one is sufficient.

Numerius ['Numbers', a recent governor of Gaul [France] was accused of embezzlement. Hist trial was made open to the public [by Julian] and Julian showed unusual strictness in his examination. [1] Apparently trials were not public and people just disappeared into the system. 2) Apparently the examination of evidence was not thorough.]

Numerius denied the charge, and his defense could not be shaken at any point. The lack of proof so infuriated Delphi•duis [Delphi•god = Apollo, sun god, god of truth], who was attacking him violently in a fiery speech for the prosecution, that he cried out: 'Will anyone ever be found guilty, your highness, if denial is enough to secure acquittal? Julian on the spur of the moment countered him with this sharp reply: 'Will anyone ever be acquitted if accusation is enough to secure conviction?"

[1] Tax burdens in the Barbarian Roman colonies were extreme, This was to cut the kelp to shot, to cut it below where the energy-rich red light penetrates. This slowed economic growth among people who
might compete with the Arab trade monopolies supplying Rome.
2) Once the tribes surrendered to the Roman death star, the Romans appointed Arabs that abused that power to seize all the local property.
3) These 'Roman' government people were getting rich but the idea was to impoverish the locals so they could not export goods and compete with the Arabs slave plantations.
4) The judiciary was run by innie Arabs and it was totally corrupt.
5) The Europeans outside Rome did not hate the Arabs who they had no concept of — and didn't even exist because they were 'totally destroyed' anyway in 69AD anyway. The Europeans outside of Rome hated the escape goat, Rome, for these abuses.
6) It must have been easy for the Arabs to pull too hard all at once in the late 300s and drive all the barbarians against the western half of Rome.
7) Once the western half was destroyed, the Eastern half, sitting directly atop the gateway out of hell at the Hellen's-pontus = Greek-Bridge was easy to deal with and only took 200 years to dissolve.
8) Once Rome was completely dissolved and European populations reduced by 10 or 20 fold, Islam had its great and glorious age for a century or so.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 18.2
"When the campaigning season opened, Julian took to the field. He decided, however, that before engaging in battle, one thing above all else demanded his attention. This was to enter and recover towns long since destroyed and abandoned, and repair their defenses. Also to build granaries in place of those which had been burnt, to store the corn regularly brought from Britain. In both of these enterprises, his speed exceeded all expectation. The granaries were quickly built, and stocked with ample food supplies."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 18.2
"one vital task remained, the restoration of the walls of the reoccupied towns... This operation provided clear evidence that on this occasion, the barbarians were ready to serve the interests of the empire from fear, and the Romans from love of their commander. The [barbarian] kings, in accordance with their peace treaty of the year before, sent a quantity of building material in their own carts, while the troops, who always think such work is beneath them, were so eager to respond to Julian's request that they carried beams of 50-feet or more on their shoulders without complaint."
[1) At this time, Rome had become more than ever, a much feared oppressor empire.
2) For Romans, being a soldier was a prestigious job. These solders were generally above helping out except when everyone had to pitch in. Here it was only by the emperor's request that they did so.
3) Rome, as a late-stage Arab front-empire added nothing to Europe and was wholly parasitic.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 18.2
[In reading the following, keep in mind that there was a secret third party playing both sides against each other. This third party infiltrated the barbarian side and staged shocking terrorist raids on the Romans. This was intended to serve as justification for the Romans to attack the barbarians competing with the Arab trade monopolies.

Thus the Romans attacked and killed everyone and burned everything until the barbarians submitted to the rule of the Roman empire fronting for the Arabs. Either the European tribes could die and be enslaved, or they could sign a peace treaty where the Roman empire and its Arab-run corporations and corrupt officials ran their lands. This resulted in a situation where the kelp was cut so short that almost no sunlight reached it and growth slowed to a sliver fraction of normal. In other words the barbarians were so poor they could not export anything and compete with the Mideast.]

"When they reached the lands of the kings who were still hostile, they burnt and ravaged everything and roamed [Romed] at will over the defiant nation. Burning the huts they lived in, putting a host of people to the sword, enjoying the spectacle of many dying and others begging for mercy... These kings... seeing the destruction at hand had come in great agitation of mind so sue for peace... But after the burning of their homes and harvests and the death or capture of many of their people, these kings too sent envoys and begged as humbly for peace as if they had themselves been guilty of these offenses against us. So they obtained peace on similar terms. One of which in particular they were required to fulfill at once, the
surrender of all the hostages they had taken in their frequent raids." [These were in Arab hands, and the Arabs let them go, so it looked like they were Barbarian hostages.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 18.3 quoting Aristotle
"Speak as little as possible around men who can have you killed with a word, and then only speak in pleasant terms."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 18.5
[Again, note how around 360AD, Rome is holding on to Mideast colonies. This was only 50 years before the western half of the empire was overrun by barbarians.

Here we see an account of a completely bilingual shape-shifter that was working in the office of the Roman governor of Mesopotamia. He seems to have shared all sorts of Roman top-secret with the Arabs, and then seems to have gone on to live like a king in the harems.]

"There was a man called Antoninus who made a fortune in trade. He later became a financial official in the service of the [Roman] commander of Mesopotamia and then later a staff-officer. He was a man of learning and intelligence [a chosen harem bro] and was very well known in that part of the world. Unfortunately, the rapacity and greed of certain [powerful] people [, Roman officials] caused him to suffer great [financial] losses. He also realized that he was being treated with increasing unfairness by these powerful officials, and that those judging his case favored the rich side.

So he decided not persist in futile resistance and protest. Instead he acknowledged his debts, which had been transferred to the imperial treasury through collusion. Then, with a evil plan in mind, [he] devoted himself to prying secretly into all the departments of government — for he had a command of both languages. This enabled him to examine the records and to note what forces were serving where, and in what strength, and what their objectives would be when they took to the field. [Here is one reason why the Roman legions lost to the barbarians in the following decades.] He was tireless in his inquiries into the stock of arms and provisions and other military supplies. In fact, he learned all the secrets of the entire Mideast. Things like where the army and the money to pay it was distributed, and where the emperor was called-away on serious business.

[Like all the defeated barbarian kings and tribes,] The scheduled day drew near when he would have to pay the [extortion] money that fear of violence had compelled him to promise to give [to the Roman empire]. He saw how he was up to his neck in problems. And the tax office was threatening him with arrest and torture him to death if he didn't pay. So he took the prodigious [huge and ominous] step of defecting to the Persians with his family. [The Arabs wanting to do away with Rome, probably did the same thing across the Roman Empire.]

To evade the border guards he bought a property in Hiaspis, a district bordering the Tigris. This made him a landowner with a large staff, and no one dared to inquire why he visited the edge of the Roman empire. Through loyal friends who could swim, he conducted a secret correspondence with Tamsapor, who was in charge of the defense of the entire region on the opposite bank, and who he already knew. Finally, in the dead of night, the Persians came and helped him and his family to get across the river. It was like Zo•pyrus [animal•burner], who made himself famous by betraying Babylon, though with the opposite intention." [The chosen Arabs, the A or acme Arabs think of the unchosen ones as Z, ZO, or ZOO = animals. They are just livestock to be sacrificed.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 18.5
[It was] "after a bitter battle by night in which our troops were cut to pieces with enormous losses. Hostilities were broken off as if a herald had interposed his sacred person. The Persians had not yet reached Edessa or the bridges over the Euphrates; whereas their military might and splendid success ought have given them the confidence to enlarge their empire over the whole of Asia [the Mideast], especially at a time when the best blood of Rome was being spilled on both sides in a prolonged civil war."

[1] Heralds were considered sacred.
2) Note the Euphrates in Mesopotamia was held by Rome around 360AD, just before the western part of the empire collapsed.
3) Rome was engaged in a civil war at this time.
4) Note especially the last line. Note how someone is talking about eliminating the best blood of Rome. Who would say such a thing? Was it the Persians? Or was it the kings of treachery bating their two enemies Rome and Persia into a war to weaken both.]

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 18.6**

"Rumor, we believe beyond a shadow of doubt, flies through the air on wings in the wind." [The Arabs are the ancient kings of rumor. Most of the time when you read of a rumor that seems to harms an Arab host society, you can assume that the Arabs started it.]

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 18.6**

"we came to Meia•carier oasis. All the inhabitants had disappeared, but hiding in a remote corner we found one of our soldiers who was brought before our general. [Apparently Roman soldiers were permanently marked in some way.] Suspicion was aroused by the inconsistent answers that he gave in his fright , and finally threats extracted from the whole truth. He was a native of Gaul born in Paris and had served in a cavalry regiment. But to escape punishment for some offense had deserted to Persia. There he married and raised a family, and was so well thought of that he was employed as a spy. He often brought back reliable information from behind our lines. On the present occasion, he had been sent by Tamsapor and No•hod•ares [no•way•war], the leaders of the raiding-parties [terrorists, guerrillas] and was on his way back to report on them. When he told us what he knew of the operations on the other side we killed him." [It is unlikely that an Roman defector working as a spy would find himself in this sort of situation. This part of the story is Arrabish, or rubbish and should be ignored. The point of the story was to say, that many men in the Roman military were foreign and had no allegiance to Rome. As well many of these men were working for the Arabs.]

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 18.6**

"our scouts came back with a parchment written in code and hidden in a scabbard. It came from Procopius, who had been sent with count Cucillian [ak•uck•illi'n] on a mission to the Persians." [Here is a 2nd secret message by a man named Procopius that came out at the end of the Roman empire. How many secret messages are there by Procopious about the end of Rome? Also, the Arabs don't write things in secret code unless they want them to be found. They simply talk above the illiterate children they are manipulating.]

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 18.6**

"the Persian king... had crossed the Anzaba and the Tigris and was aiming to have the whole Mideast as his domain." [Rome at this time held Mesopotamia at least to the Tigris river.]

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 18.7**

"the kings offered [costly] sacrifices in the middle of the bridge over the Anzaba river. Finding the omens favorable, they crossed with great confidence."

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 18.7**

"riders were sent to Cassian [Ghassan=harem], the [Roman] general in Mesopotamia, and Euphronius [Eu•bro•nee•us], the governor of the province. They ordered the local farmers to take their animals and flee. Carrhae was to be evacuated immediately because of its weak fortification. Then the whole country was set on fire, to deprive the enemy of a source of fodder. This was done immediately and ... not a single green thing could be found between the Tigris an Euphrates." [Harem were acting as both Roman governor and the Roman general of Mesopotamia. Clearly the Romans where just handing huge sums of money to the Arabs and getting nothing in exchange except that the Arabs had to pretend that the Roman-held matrix was true. What do we get out of our involvement in the Mideast except money wasted, more harem spawn, and a bunch of immigrants? We never learn do we? Isn't it time to drain the swamp = s•we•an•peh = no•we•continue•talk.]
Ammianus Marcellinus, 19.1
"A crack shot discharged his weapon a heavy duty crossbow, from on top of the wall. The bolt [was pointed and spun as it flew and entered the body. The bolt] went through the breastplate and breast of Grumbate’s son... he was a prince in early manhood who surpassed his piers in height [intelligence] and good looks... the women beat their breasts in sorrow and wailed in their customary manner because the hope of their race had been cut off in its first bloom... they refused to let them march onward leaving the shade [spirit, ghost] of his only child unavenged." [When our great men only have one child, the leaders of the next generation are super easy to get rid of. Here is why the Arabs struggle mostly to have many sons. Also, it should be noted that uber-rich people with an unusually large number of children are often init.]

Important.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 19.2
[This is what actually caused the fall of Rome.]
"Here we see countless people that had been gathered over a long period to set the Roman world ablaze, concentrated on our destruction and we abandoned all hope. From that moment, the one thing we all longed for was to find a way of ending our lives with glory." [to survive]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 19.4
"In the town, where the number of corpses lying in the streets was too great to allow them to be buried, our troubles were increased by an outbreak of plague, fomented by the rotting of worm-eaten bodies, the heat, and the feeble state of the inhabitants. Let me explain the cause of this sort of malady.

Scientists and eminent physicians [all] tell us that infectious diseases are caused by excess cold or heat, or of moisture or dryness. That is why people who live in damp or marshy places suffer from coughs and eye infections and the like, whereas those who live in hot countries are dehydrated by burning fever. Since fire is the most violent of the [four] elements, drought is the quickest path to death.

For this reason, when Greece was sweating through a 10-year war to prevent Paris [of Persia] escaping [with Helen of Hellas =Greece], the penalty [from the gods/Arabs] for breaking up a royal marriage, a plague of this kind raged among them [given by the Arabs], and many perished from the darts [bullets] of Apollo. And as Thucydides reports, the severe type of sickness [a multi-plague/pan•pandemic/pan•epidemic] which disastrously afflicted Athens at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War arose in the torrid region of Ethiopia and gradually spread until it reached Athens.

Others say that the air, like water, can infect by the reek of dead bodies, or the like and gravely affect men's health, or at any rate that minor illnesses are caused by sudden change in the air. There are also some who say that when the atmosphere is thickened by unusually dense exhalations from the earth, it blocks the body's natural vents and sometimes causes death. That is why, as we know from Homer and many later instances, animals which, unlike men, have their heads permanently bent towards the ground, are first to perish when such a pestilence breaks out.

The first type of pestilence, which causes the inhabitants of excessively dry regions to be visited by frequent fevers is called endemic. The second, which occurs periodically and affects the sight and causes dangerous humors in the body, is epidemic. The third is plague, which only lasts for a time, but brings death with lightning speed. [en•demic = within the people, epi•demic = upon the people, or given from above, ie. from the Arabs.]

We were weakened by this destructive outbreak, and few died from the excessive heat, which was made worse by the crowded conditions." [It was the crowded conditions that allowed the Arabs to infect everyone at once, so that the counter-attenuated predator disease did not re-attenuate. Whenever you read in history about crowded conditions and plagues, especially under siege conditions with little outside contact, you should think about what happened at Caffa where the Arabs were shooting plague infected corpses into the city. When you read about this, the Arabs did it to eliminate their enemies.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 19.5
"An underground passage...led to the bottom of the cliff. ... [Through this passage,] a traitorous
townsman, who defected to the other side, conducted 70 Persian archers of proven skill and loyalty from
the king's own [elite] guard. ...in the morning they displayed a scarlet cloak, which was the signal for
battle... They emptied their quivers... and discharged their arrows with skill and set everything on fire. Just
then, the massed forces of the enemy were assaulting the city far more furiously than before"

Ammianus Marcellinus, 19.6
"These same days had seen the seizure and burning of other fortresses as well. From these, several
thousand people were dragged along the road to slavery. Among them were many feeble old men and
women. When their strength gave out for various reasons under the hardships of the long march and
they lost any desire to live, their calves or hams were severed and they were left behind.

When the Gallic [French Roman] troops saw this crowd of wretched creatures, they gave way to
an impulse which was intelligent enough, but ill-timed. They clamored [beat their shields] to be allowed to
engage the enemy, and threatened to kill their officers and superiors if they persisted in forbidding them.
Like wild beasts maddened by the stench of carion, which hurl themselves against the revolving bars of
their cages in an effort to get out, these men chopped at the gate with their swords, which were bolted, as
I said before."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 19.10
"While these storms [battles] were fast succeeding in the distant East, the [so-called] Eternal City was
disturbed by fear of an approaching shortage of grain. The people, to whom the prospect of famine is the
worst of all disasters, threatened the then urban prefect Tertullus [Terra•tu•lyse= earth•you•dissolve, the
Arab running Rome's grain supply.] with violence on several occasions. This was quite unreasonable,
since it was no fault of his that the regular arrival of cargo-boats was hindered by rough weather at sea
and strong contrary winds, which drove them in the nearest sheltered water and deterred them from
risking the grave danger of entering the harbor of Augustus [Ostia]. In these circumstances, the prefect,
who had often been harassed by riots and who was now faced with the threat of imminent destruction
from the increasing fury of the mob, gave up hope of saving his life. ...[Tertullus addressed the mob and
his] pathetic [inspiring pathos or feelings] speech soothed the mob, which is naturally inclined towards
compassion... Soon afterward, though the divine [Arab] providence which attended the growth of Rome
from its origin, and guaranteed that it would endure forever [intervened]. This happened while Tertullus
was sacrificing in the temple of Castor and Pollux in Ostia. The sea became smooth and the wind
change to a light southerly breeze. The ships entered the harbor under full sail and replenished the
warehouses with grain."

[A great hoard of Arab spawn were driven out all at once, even the pre-teens. These were
marauding all over the Balkans, stealing food, attacking whole towns. These were joined with people from
all over Europe, people who hated Rome.

First the Arabs got Rome to waste its energies attacking the Mideast. Then they got it to spread
its remaining armed forces in the East, leaving their homeland greatly under-defended. Perhaps a letter
went around saying that it was time to stop their centuries-old propaganda campaign denouncing Rome.
Now it was time for the entire world to rise up against Rome and attack its homeland. I imagine the Arabs
organizing great hordes coming from the Mideast and all over the Roman empire to attack Italy. This was
a twice-divided city of Rome (first to Byzantium and then to Ravenna) that I imagine was overrun by
Arabs and the people they could drive into Rome.

This is how the Arabs caused the European Dark ages. This is how the Arabs gave us this
wonderful non-book bible of theirs. The only book you will ever need, a non-book, a hard to understand,
poorly indexed bunch of filler information with practically nothing of use in it. This is not a holy book, it is
the desperate Arab de•ex•pull trying to manipulate you so it can make money from you. So it can get
tithes, bequeaths, donations, candle money, incense money, school fees, whatever.
Q: Why is is god's religion so money oriented?
A: Because it is not god's religion, it is the religion of the the Arab de•ex•pull, the devil. So your religion
is actually run by the spirit of evil, not the spirit of goodness.

They hit the reset button
This was how the Arabs hit the reset button and reprogrammed the human matrix. This is how the Arabs shed their Rome front empire. Pay attention to how the Arabs did this, so they can't do it again.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 19.11
"Anatolius [from Anatolia/Turkey?] showed benevolence and skill in correcting abuses [of power]. With a fine show of confidence he relieved the provincials from the enormous expense of the imperial postal service, which had ruined countless homes, and from the hardships of taxation. In fact, the people of these parts might have lived happy and untroubled lives with all their grievances settled, were it not for the much hated refinements of taxation they were later exposed. These were magnified to a criminal extent by tax-farmers and tax-collectors alike. The former was confident that they would be safe when everyone's resources were exhausted [because they would go to Arabia to live.] And the later hoped that the authorities would protect them in their activities. [These weren't in it and were not so greedy.] These [tax farmers] frequently drove the wretched victims to either kill themselves or go outlaw.

The emperor set out to relieve the pressure of the situation and entered Valeria. This was once part of Pannonia [Hungary, East Croatia, its part of Bosnia] but had been made into a province an so named in honor of the daughter of Diocletian."

1] The parasite hates its host's postal service even today, and struggles to make it absurdly costly. Here is why surface international shipping is no longer available and why it now costs $82 to send a 7-lb package from the US to Europe. Here is why mail, which takes weekends off and can take a couple days is absurdly delivered 5 days a week. Here is why the system subsidizes the production and delivery of tree spam.

2) Much hated refinements of taxation sounds confiscatory and complicated. These sound like expensive details and ones with penalties.

3) Through tax farming, Roman corporations fronting for the Arabs bid, with each other on the right to squeeze the provincial peasants for whatever they could extract. It should also be pointed out that Roman numerals lack a number larger than M=1,000 and that it was hard to add and subtract using Roman numerals. So as a consequence, Romans were quite innumerate. In particular, their understanding of large numbers was limited.

4) The Arabs wanted the Rome to impoverish the people who might compete with them. Therefore the kelp was cut too far below the surface and would not grow well. Thus the Arabs produced a wasteland near the Rhine and Danube rivers that prevented the trade of their competitors from getting to Rome. The greedy Roman tax collectors in this region were probably on purpose.

5) The tax farming resulted in much hatred of Rome and much rebellion. The Romans thus had to station a permanent army on the border. Thus the Arabs got the Romans to pay to enforce the trade barrier they benefitted from. As usual, the Romans paid for the army and the Arabs got the benefit. This process is alive and well in the US war on drugs, where the US pays to enforce the trade barriers that benefit the Arab drug Mafia.

6) In general, before the fall of the city of Rome in the late 300s AD, we imagine that Rome was for decades engaging in highly abusive taxation of its colonies. And the communities that refused were massacred Nazi-style.

7) Wherever you see this pay or be massacred or similar bar•bar•ism, you can rest assured that it is Arabs-inside.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 20.3
This chapter on eclipses was omitted

Ammianus Marcellinus, 20.5
"Incalculable ruin was spreading over the few regions [of Rome's empire] that still remained to some extent uninjured." [And the Brotherly rumor/propaganda mill was hard at work for decades making men and their sons and grandsons hate the city of Rome.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 20.7
"burning wicker baskets smeared with pitch and bitumen rolled in quick succession down the slopes. As
a result the engines [catapults] which were stuck fast as if rooted to the ground, were set on fire by the fireballs continuously hurled at them." [Nobody is going to set up a catapult on this sort of low ground. This is meant metaphorically. The Romans had complex war machines like those for hurling a rain of break-away single-use javelins. However the Barbarians side was given a way to defeat most of them.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 20.8
"These were the events of that year between the Tigris and Euphrates. Frequent reports kept Constantius informed of them, and fear of a Parthian [Persian] invasion detained him for the winter at Constantinople, where he devoted himself to strengthening the eastern front by [buying piles of] supplies of every sort. He pulled together fresh new troops and arms and sent them to reinforce the legions. These had often distinguished themselves in pitched [uphill, as in pitched roof] battles on the eastern front."

[1) Rome was in Mesopotamia in the 360s AD.
2) Supplies were hard to find and expensive.
3) The Emperor was running the war remotely to save himself.
4) The Arabs were making much from this war.
5) Many men were being killed off leaving an abundance of women for them to buy/trick/steal.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 20.8
"the troops, who have worn themselves out without reward in much hard fighting...Their resentment at failing to get either a promotion or annual pay increase...transferred to the furthest parts of the East, separated from their wives and children, and marched off in a state of want and destitution."

[1) The Roman legions were not being paid well and they were expected to do much.
2) The Roman legions were fighting way out on the borders of the empire.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 20.8
"Do not... listen to the pernicious [br•nike•ous] whispers of malicious men who are in the habit of sowing dissension between emperors for their own profit." [The Arabs were of course always trying to get the two sides into a war.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 20.8
"The Gauls, who have been the victims of perennial trouble and the most serious disasters, cannot be either coaxed or coerced into sending recruits into distant foreign lands. ... Nor would it be wise to send reinforcements from here to oppose the Parthian peoples at a time. The barbarian attacks have not yet been halted and these provinces... need reinforcements from abroad to straighten out the endless string of disasters inflicted on them."

[Everyone turned on Rome at once. There were certainly not enough troops in the center, but the periphery was also understaffed too. I bet they killed most of the Romans outside Italy and most of the ones with soft hands inside Italy.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 20.8
[Constantius] "gave them permission to use the government's postal service." [Only the government and Brothers were allowed to use the postal service in Roman times. The Arabs struggle against anyone else having this advantage.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 20.11
"The wicker penthouses [peh•n•t•houses = say•not house] were making good progress and getting near the walls, large rocks began falling on them from above. Their weight tore apart the protective devices and overwhelmed the assailants, who only barely escaped." [Woven twig structures made from green wood would have been quite hard to defend against if they attacked in great numbers. My guess is that these were a very good way to breach the feudal=fee•oo•de•al town walls that the Arabs made so much money on. Here we see the idea presented as ineffective by the Arabs.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 21.1
"We do not owe auguries and auspices to the will of the birds. They have no knowledge of the future, and nobody would be such a fool as to say that they have. The truth is that their flight is directed by God, so that the chirps from their beaks or the movement of their wings, whether gentle or violent, can show us what is to come. By these means, a gracious god loves to reveal impending events to men, either to reward their merits, or out of pure affection for them [because they burned lots of super-expensive Arab hashish incense in the temple.] In the same way, those who inspect animal entrails infer the course of events from the countless shapes which they take...

Our belief in dreams would be sure and unshakable were it not that their interpreters sometimes blunder. We are assured by Aristotle that dreams are certain and reliable when the dreamer is in a deep sleep with the pupil of the eye looking straight before him and not directed to either side.

Common people in their foolishness sometimes ignorantly grumble and ask, 'If knowledge of the future is attainable, why did so-and-so not know that he would fall in battle, or another man that he would suffer this or that? To them it is enough to reply that even a grammarian is sometimes guilty of a grammar mistake, that a musician is sometimes out of tune, and a medical man ignorant of a remedy, but we have not on that account abandoned grammar, music, or medicine.

Cicero, among his other fine sayings, says this: 'The gods give us signs of future events. If we go wrong about them, it is not the divinity but men's interpretation that is at fault'."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 21.15
[Regarding the death of emperor Constantius]
"He was 44 and a few months old and had reigned for 38 years." [So he came to power at age 6]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 21.16
"At the very beginning of his [emperor Constantius'] reign, he rivaled their [the earlier emperors] barbarity by exterminating all who were connected with him by blood and birth. [This was to prevent any Rumi/Romans coming to power which were not hand-picked by the Arabs.] The sufferings of the wretched men accused of infringing upon his royal prerogatives [The highly profitable prerogatives of the uber-wealthy, front-man of the Arabs] were increased by the bitter and angry suspicions nourished by the emperor in all such cases. Once he [his Arab administration] got wind of anything of this kind, he threw himself into its investigation with unbecoming eagerness, and appointed merciless [Arab-friendly] judges to preside over such trials. In the infliction of punishment he sometimes tried to prolong the victim's death agony if he could. In this respect, he showed himself more savage even than Gallienus. This emperor [Gallienus actually] was the object of many genuine plots by rebels such as... Constantius, on the other hand, employed excessive torture to give the appearance of authenticity to evidence which was invented or at best uncertain. [Here an Arab heuristic guide recommends torture as a way of making trumped-up charges look more authentic.] In such cases he [actually] showed himself the deadly enemy of justice, although his true object was to be thought a man of mercy and justice. [Note the way the Arab de•ex•pull (devil) climbed inside our institution for good and turned it into the inverse, an engine of pure parasitic ex•pull (evil). Look how they are talking about how important it is for their frontman to present a face of goodness while he is being used by the enemies of justice and mercy. Here is what AI•A the merciful means. It is an Orwellian doublespeak lie for the Arab threat of cannibbling your fingers off every three days for the rest of your padded cell life.] He was adept at making a mountain of mischief out of molehill of evidence. Just sparks from dry wood can be fanned by even a slight breeze into a fire which rushes with irresistible violence on the surrounding countryside." [Here we see yet another tip for Arabs of the future. What a metaphor. Who uses metaphors like this? Who has a god of starting wildfires in foreign lands? Who wants to kill as many worthless European infidels as possible?]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 21.16
"Although Constantius suffered grievous defeats in foreign wars, he prided himself on his success in civil conflicts. He bathed in the blood which poured in a horrific stream from the internal wounds of the state. Perverting the normal and honorable grounds for such an action, he erected triumphal arches in Gaul and Pannonia at great expense. This was to commemorate the ruin of these provinces. He inscribed on them a record of his deeds for men to read of him as long as the monuments should last. He was excessively
influenced by... certain court officials, who applauded his every word and were on the watch for opportunities to agree with whatever he asserted or denied.

The sorrows of the age were increased by the insatiable greed of the tax-collectors, whose exactations earned Constantius more hatred than revenue. [This was the objective of the Arabs who wanted the entire Roman empire to be united in their hatred of Rome. They had been running Rome's tax collections for centuries. And now it was time to do away with Rome.] What made the situation seem even less tolerable in the eyes of many was that he never heard a tax case himself, or took any steps to alleviate the burden of the provinces, which were crushed by a multiplicity of regular taxes and special imposts [one-time taxes. Note the word provinces as opposed to Rome]. On top of this, he never found it hard to take away what he had previously granted. [This is an Arab saying: 'If you really want to piss'em off, then do this.]

The plain and simple religion of the Christians was bedeviled by old wives tales in the mind of Constantius. Instead of trying to settle matters, he raised complicated issues which led to much disagreement, and as this [disagreement] spread more widely, he fed it with his comments and arguments. Public transportation hurried throngs of bishops here and there to attend what they called synods. And by his attempts to impose conformity, Constantius only succeeded in overloading and jamming up the postal service."

1) The Roman government's transport system was bringing bishops around to synods.]
2) The government sent so many Christian leaders around that they jammed up the empire's ability to communicate, or perhaps this was the Arab excuse for the postal service not working when the barbarian refugee wave turned into an insurrection/invasion.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 22.1

"While the wheel of fortune was turning and causing these things... emperor Julian, [the 'leader of the free world'] among his many responsibilities ... got busy inspecting animal entrails and watching how birds flew. He was eager to discover how things would end. But the answers were ambiguous and obscure and left him in doubt about the future."

1) The Arabs love to distract their flock and especially its steers/steerers with rubbish ideas.
2) Birds must fly off differently when you rattle their cage, or hit it with a stick, or bring a cat near their cage.
3) I only recall hearing about the liver as the augury organ, and no other organ. Also there is that ceramic liver augury guide from ancient Rome that someone unearthed.
4) If you are looking for an organ that can be modified through diet, so you can put the fix in with special yes/no sacrificial animals, the liver is the organ.
5) I be the Arabs have been feeding all sorts of augural animals with all sorts of diets to manipulate their livers. I bet they know all about pretty much all forms of liver damage.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 22.2

"He, [Julian r. 360-363AD] now put implicit faith in the omens he had received, and, knowing from experience that speed had often contributed to his success, he ordered a military advance into Thrace."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 22.4

"The emperor next turned his attention to the palace staff, and dismissed all who were, or could be considered as under this heading. In doing so, he showed a lack of concern for the discovery of the truth that was quite unbecoming in a philosopher. [remember to support philosophy and to equate it with all things wise.] It would have been a good idea to at least keep those of good character and proven integrity, few though they were. It must be admitted that these people were an utter hotbed of vices. They corrupted the [entire] empire with their evil passions, and did even more harm by their bad example, than by the impunity with which they offended. [Apparently the Arabs pulled too hard and had to back off for 3 years. During this time, they also found all those who complained and killed them by various means.] Some of them, who had grown fat on the plunder of [rich] temple treasures, and missed no opportunity to ferrit-out gain, had risen in one bound from the depths of poverty [having grown up destitute in Arabia] to enormous riches. They had developed the habit of taking the property of others, and then bribed, robbed,
and squandered without restraint of any kind. [The Arabs are encouraged to steal so long as they 'squander' their money on Arab concession goods like Hermes and Loo•i We•ton hand bags, and al•an•br•G•ini race cars, and of course bribes.]

Here the seeds of lose living found fertile soil. Men ceased to have high regard for truth or reputation. Instead pride led them to stain themselves by the criminal pursuit of gain. [The old question: But why must they steal billions if then can never spend all that money? The old Arab answer: greed, price, mania, anything except feeding the parasite race.] With this went the growth of gluttony and of prodigal expenditure on their bellies. [The stolen money must be sacrificed to Ishtar.] Triumphs in battle were replaced by triumphs at the table. Silk and other fine textiles were used more and more lavishly. The kitchen became the object of ever keener attention, and sites for luxury homes were eagerly snapped up."

[This makes it sound like Rome was also living on bubble money like we are doing today.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 22.4
"These moral blemishes [of the emperor's corrupt administration] were accompanies by shameful defects in military discipline. Instead of their traditional chants [These probably sounded like the the Queen song: We will rock/kill you, and the Deep Purple song: Smoke on the water] the troops sang effeminate music-hall songs. The soldier's bed was no longer a stone, as in olden days, but a soft down mattress. Their cups were heavier than their swords, since they now thought it beneath them to drink form earthenware, and they expected to be housed in marble...[This is the 2nd mention of the job expectations of the soldiers. Here are Arabs telling future generations how important it was for them to play with the job expectations of the soldiers.]

The [Roman] troops of this time were brutal and greedy with their own people, and weak and cowardly in the face of the enemy. [This looks like an Arab objective for their host culture's armies when they want to do away with that host culture.] In consequence, they led an idle life in which they became rich by pulling strings, and adept at judging the quality of gold and precious stones, a trait foreign to the military character until recent times. Everyone knows the story of the common soldier in the army of the Caesar Maximian. This fellow found a Parthian jewel-bag full of pearls among the loot of a sacked Persian fort. But [the fool] threw away the contents because he did not know their [true] value. Instead he went off delighted by the buffed leather case." [Dear Lawrence = al•ours•hence, spread tales of this sort to make the an army more plunder conscious.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 22.5
[emperor] "Julian from his earliest boyhood had nursed an inclination towards the worship of the pagan gods [that were just so profitable to the Arabs due to to the expensive sacrifices called for]. This gradually grew into an ardent passion as he grew older. However, fear of the consequences had kept him from practicing [pagan religious] rites except in the greatest possible secrecy. However, now he had nothing to fear, and he could do as he liked. So he did what was in his heart. He ordered that the temples be opened, and [public] sacrifices brought to their altars, and the [highly profitable] worship of the old gods restored."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD , 22.5
"To make his command more effective, he summoned the Christian bishops and their flocks to his palace. These were far from being of one mind and divided by schism. He warned them in polite terms to lay aside their differences and allow every man to practice his belief boldly and without hindrance. His motive in insisting on this was that he knew that toleration would intensify their divisions and that henceforth he would no longer have to fear their unanimous public opinion. Experience had taught him that no wild beasts are such dangerous enemies to man as Christians are to one another."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 22.5
"he was passing through Palestine on his way to Egypt and was frequently disgusted by the disturbances made by the filthy Jews."

[Lets consider the smart green Arabs that are running the Mideast tree of life —the great secret social control mechanism that feeds the Mideast. Their worst enemy is the smart Arab lines that are no longer
loyal to their secret parasitic agenda. Over the generations, these forget their obligations and do what is sensible. And they normally work against the Mideast agenda if they can. Thus, the good Jehudai are the worst enemy of those on the dark Jehudai of the force. Thus the dark lords try to exterminate all the good Jedi whenever they can.]

**Why the Arabs hate for secular Jews most of all**
The religious ones that are dumb enough to swallow, or cowardly enough to go along have some redeeming virtues for the harem Arabs. They can be used as pawns and scapegoats. The secular Jews are smarter because the religious lies don't work on them, and they are brave enough to go their own way. These are exactly the sort of person that Arabs Inc. wants to monopolize. They are also exactly the sort of person they don't want their host societies to have as leaders. Also, behold the work you are reading and the damage to the ancient Arab agenda that just one of these secular Jews can cause.

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 22.6**
"Egyptians [Arabs] are a contentious race that takes delight in the complexities of litigation, and are particularly eager to demand excessive compensation for any payment that they have been obligated to make, so as either to escape their debt altogether or at any rate to have the convenience of postponing its discharge. Another of their tricks is to threaten the rich with prosecution, a sort of extortion, which they will be anxious to avoid." [This is a tip for future generations of Arabs, but it is also a pretty good description of how the Arabs screwed up the Roman court system before Rome's collapse. Also, here we see clearly that these are written by green haremi and not their arch enemies the rich yellow Jews.]

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 22.6**
[Emperor Julian's] "closest advisors urged that he should attack the neighboring Goths, who were often unreliable and treacherous. He replied that he was looking for a worthier foe. The Goths could be dealt with adequately by the slave-traders of Galatia, who offered them for sale [as slaves] in all parts [of the Roman world] without regard for status." [Indeed, the word slave comes from how these races were regarded as slaves by both the Romans and the Arabs. Galatia is the Arabs goddess of having children with fair European women. Her daughter is Paphos or Gr. Pathos=suffering, the suffering of the yellow Jew.]

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 22.7**
"races beyond the Tigris and the Armenians sued for peace. Indian races as far away as Ceylon and other islands...vied with each other in sending grandees with gifts. From the south the Moors [Arabs] offered their services to the Roman state." [How to get to Asia is just so important and so basic that it cannot have simply died. The meme must have been murdered. And how did the Arabs murder such a huge and basic idea as how to get to the east? Well:

1) There appears to have been an 80% to 95% decline in population after Rome. The geneticists know the answer to this one. We should have a map of Europe with the estimated population in the choke point. And when was this choke point relative to the great age of Islam?
2) There was this period of increasing darkness after the 200s. By the 400s Rome was dark and 200 years late around 600, the lights go out. Then around maybe 1100, the lights start coming on again and then don't really recover until the 1300s when the Arabs stage this rebirth. So it is over 1,000 years that humanity was paused for.
3) The Arabs got the Catholic Church to demand that all the pagan books be rounded up and burned. In fact they made it the capital offense of maleficium. The only book the Arab-fronting Catholic Church supported was this Mideast bible, this non-book. The bible was/is frequently called the only book you really need, isn't it. It was supposed to be this good book that only had good legends, with none of the evil adulterous and incestuous Classical legends that past generations of Arabs gave the world. Funny how the Bible has little of practical use in it compared to this great ancient library it replaced. Funny how the bible makes no mention of how to get to Asia or even its existence.
4) The Arabs killed off 90% of the family lines and 99% of the media in a thousand-year dark ages to hide
their little secret about how to get to Asia.
5) Our dark ages was the so-called great age of Islam.
6) Clearly the evil malignancy that is Arabs Inc. caused the European Dark Ages. And clearly the Arabs were responsible for shutting-down human progress for almost 1,000 years. What a terrible thing this Ishtar/Islam is.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 22.9
"He calmly and systematically settled all the urgent problems. He also made the troops more eager to do their duties with frequent speeches and adequate pay."
[Julian who ruled 360-363, or maybe one of his successors seems to have spent too much money and made everyone happy. This raised everyone's expectations just before the crisis.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 22.9
"The feature of the city's plight that bothered him most was that the local senate and people, who had formerly been immensely prosperous..."

[1) Everyone suddenly went from rich to poor.
2) SPQR = Senate an People Quod Roma = Senate and People which are Rome. In other words, until the very end, it was the Senate and People who are Rome. In fact this term even exists today in 2017 in the city of Rome where SPQR are written all over the manhole covers and assorted other public facilities.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 22.9
"anybody that had something a governor wanted could seldom obtain fair treatment. This was so even if he was a veteran, or entitled to exemption due to special privileges, or was clearly a foreigner. This went so far that many people secretly paid money to free themselves from the vexatious burdens that terrified them."

[1) The Arab frontman that bought his governorship was extracting whatever he could from the Roman people. He was cutting the kelp too short so it would grow at 1% of its normal speed or die. When a plant is cut to the quick, it is cut so short that its growth slows.
2) This passage makes it seem like Arabs were exempt from the abusive Arab-run Roman government. It seems like they did not have to pay tax or worry about law suits. Look at how the same thing applies today.
3) The Arabs were profiting greatly by this state of affairs where government positions were sold, giving people the right to extract money from the people on behalf of government. It is almost like they had grabbed the profitable part of government while leaving the host people to pay for the costly parts of government. Here we understand why our governments today are unable to create things for less than three times what the private sector can do them.
4) The brutality of the Roman government was to make people afraid of not paying the abusive taxes to their Arab-run front government. Here it is beneficial to break down the word abuse. It means away from use and in this context is roughly synonymous with 'cut to the quick'.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 22.9
"all the temptations to sensuality which Syria offers in such abundance." [This is the sacred-prostitution we read about in the ancient books. It is about the Arab harems, the place where the desperate and utterly devalued women of the Mideast go to sell their virgin wombs to the bari/mary. Note the position of your lips and make a B-sound followed by a M-sound. The way you make both words is almost identical. So Jesus was actually born of the virgin Bari. In other words, his mother was a harem virgin dedicated to her harem race.

Once once of these br•gen bari are born, the mother gets enough money to get by without working. She gets this until the boy is old enough to take care of her. Then she had better have instilled in him a sense of purpose as she was instructed how to by the brotherhood.

On the other hand, the men who help Arabs Inc. get a sabbatical in a carefully managed and tracked whorehouse = houri-house full of Arab houri women. Because it is carefully managed, there are no sexually transmitted diseases. The men who really help the cause of Arabs Inc. get to concieve 72
virgins = br•gens = harem kids. These are probably managed by the harems themselves and the top choices presented to the father for add•option. The ones that are not adopted by the father in the house of the host, are chosen or not by the harem brothers. The chosen ones become green Jews, the rest become Arabs=our•abs.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 22.9
[Emperor Julian] "appeared to find recreation in judicial matters... He was admirably patient in weighing evidence, giving every man what was due, and reaching a just decision. This was true whether it was a question of a moderate punishment on the guilty, or protecting the innocent from inroads upon their property. Although in trials he sometimes showed a lack of fact, asking at inappropriate times what religion each of the parties professed. Nevertheless, one cannot point to any of his judgements which flew in the face of the evidence, nor could he ever be accused of having deviated from the path of strict equity because of a man's religion, or for any other reason...

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 22.9
Julian was careful to steer a straight course as a sailor anxious to avoid running on a rock. He owed his success in this to the fact that he was conscious of the excitability of his disposition and allowed his senior advisors freedom to curb his impetuosity by timely advice when it led him astray. [Apparently the Arabs have favored Hitler types as front men for a long time.] On many occasions he made it clear that he regretted his mistakes and that he was glad to be put right. [The angry Hitler-type figurehead let his Arab assistants correct his mistakes when they wanted.] When advocates for the defense praised him to the skies for his perfect uprightness... he...replied...I would certainly be proud if I knew that this praise came from people who were also in a position to blame me for anything that I had said or done amiss.' " [Nobody else but the emperor's/dictator's Arab assistants dared to suggest anything of the Emperor for fear of being thrown into a death camp.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 22.11
"Now, however, they [the people of Alexandria] turned their rage upon their [Catholic] bishop George, a human snake who had often made them suffer from his venomous teeth. They say George was born, in a fuller's [eff•ul = spread/shout•downward] shop in the Cilician town of Epiphania [epiphany = above what is fain or plainly obvious], and rose in the world to be an instrument of many people's ruin. Finally, against his own interest as well as the state's, he was consecrated bishop of Alexandria, a city given to frequent spontaneous and unmotivated outbreaks of violence [Doublespeak Arab propaganda. Then as today, pretty much everything is centrally planned/controlled in the Mideast, especially the demonstrations.]

George himself acted as a powerful irritant to the savage temper of the people. He denounce a number of people to Constantius, who was always ready to listen, on the grounds that they had disobeyed his commands. [Here it seems that confession information lead to the deaths of many people. What a perfect thing Catholic confession is for the Arabs.] In doing this, he forgot the faith he professed, which preaches only justice and mercy, and descended to the abominable trade of an informer. Among other pieces of malicious information which he fed to Constantius, he was said to have told him that all the buildings on the soil of that city [Alexandria] which had been erected by its founder Alexander at great public expense ought in consequence to be a source of profit to the [Roman] treasury. [Dear Brothers hence, always look for an opportunity to put property under the ownership of the empire/Federal Government. Do this because Arabs Inc. gets the most money out of the biggest organizations/governments. That is why they became so big.]

All these mischievous deeds were crowned by another, which in a short time brought him to utter destruction. [The previous things were normal and no problem. It is the following that must never be done.] On his way back from the emperor's court, attended as usual by a large crowd, he looked in passing at the fine temple of the city's protecting deity [Ishstar] and remarked: 'How long shall this temple [to Ishstar] stand?' many of his audience were thunderstruck by these words, and, fearing that he would attempt to destroy the temple, devoted all their energies to plotting his downfall... The whole population went wild... They fell screaming upon George, beating and kicking him about. Finally they spread him out and pulled him limb from limb." [You can steal all you want from the worthless Rumi, just don't implicate
us and most of all don't ever turn on Ishtar.]

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 22.14**

"Without any adequate reason and simply to gain popularity, he engaged in the regulation of the price of commodities, a course whose injudicious adoption sometimes results in hunger and even famine." [In the years before Rome was scheduled to be cut down, the Arabs pushed for a Soviet-style 'command economy'. They probably made sure the system appeared to work better than a market for a while. Then they used the command economy to drive most Roman farmers out of business. Then once the Roman farmers were all out of business, they had the power to cause a famine. This power they probably used when they wanted to stage a granddaddy of a famine, a famine that drove most of the Roman provinces into attacking Italy.

This started in the barbarian periphery and it left Rome unharmed. We can see this From Ammianus' talk of starving barbarians. But the Romans welcomed them, so the Romans must have thought that they had plenty of food. But then then the barbarians were being sold dog meat in exchange for a young person's freedom, so there must have been a famine conditions inside Rome. At least there was one in the north once so many starving Barbarians were allowed to cross the Danube.

The Arabs were probably trying for the total annihilation of Italy. And they didn't care about the Barbarians one bit either. So they might have driven 1/4 or 1/2 of Barbaria down upon Rome. Later this term was minimized into the curiously over-sized German state of Bavaria.

These Barbarians were so many that they completely overpowered all the smaller towns and killed most of the Romans they so hated. And the Arabs managing the whole attack made sure to introduce grain pests wherever they went, so that the Barbarians all stayed hungry. This was so there was this immense famine and an immense seeking out of grain to keep the attack on. As soon as any grain was found, it was plagued by the Arabs.

When they got to the city of Rome, the starving Zombies that had no-place to go were a formidable attacking force. There was no home for them. There was famine everywhere in Europe. The only way for their millions to survive was to get at Rome's granaries. There were probably also Arabs starting lots of fires in Rome simultaneous to this. It is also easy to imagine a few different types of flee-bag being used in Rome in the weeks before the barbarians headed down the peninsula.

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 22.14**

"A very large quantity of grain had been stored in Constantinople, but most of it was already rotten."

**The famous granaries of Rome**

Everyone complained about Rome's taxation their farmers. Where did all the grain go? The Arabs must have started legends of great granaries, enough to feed the greatest of cities, where mostly it all goes to waste. They keep it until it spoils and then they just plow it under like animal shit. Legends like this would have easily driven starving zombie hoards into suicidal attacks on Rome.

**The government was lying**

The final step would have been to spread rumors that government was lying or in fear of the emperor's wrath when it said there was plenty of grain. Or perhaps the city of Rome confiscated all the grain for itself. But this came after the barbarians were admitted across the Danube.

This was so the barbarians hoard, could get across the Danube, but but a day or two later find out that Rome was not equipped to feed them. Then they would run riot through Italy. Perhaps a day or two after the order was given to admit the poor starving refugees, the Arabs ordered all their Italian food stores to close down and dash to a waiting boat in the port. Then there actually was a famine in Italy. News spread rapidly and there actually were no more major grain stores anywhere in Italy except in the city of Rome.

The Romans were in despair at their prospects with a quarter of Barbaria across the Danube and in Roman territory, starving to death. And before this act of foolish mercy on the part of the Romans, everyone else absolutely despised the Romans. And besides, the Barbarians lucked out and now were in Italy now in vast numbers and starving to death. They forgot about the Roman act of mercy in no time.
The Arabs probably made sure everyone knew that the city of Rome was well stocked with grain. The Arabs little doubt struggled to make the barbarians know that their grain was taken to fill the great stores of Rome, stocked 7 years into the future like in the Biblical story of Joseph, and mostly all going to waste.

Saint Jerome, (d.420AD) letter 127.12.
[St. Jerome previously lived as a hermit in the Mesopotamian or Arabian desert.]
"A dreadful rumor reaches us from the West. Rome is occupied: The lives of her citizens ransomed for gold. But no sooner are they stripped of their possessions than they are again besieged and, having already lost their goods, they must now lose their lives as well. My voice is choked with sobs as I dictate these words. The city that has conquered the universe is not herself conquered... She dies of hunger before dying by the sword -- scarcely do any men survive to be led off into captivity. The fury of the starving now focuses on unspeakable sources of food; they tear each other to pieces, the mother not sparing even the infant at her own breast." [This sort of starving to death is exactly what the Arabs want for their yellow cousins. They see it as a sort of justice for the starvation the ancestors of the victims caused the ancestors of the Arab perpetrators.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 22.15
[This chapter about Egypt is omitted from the penguin version. In fact over a dozen parts of Ammianus have been omitted from the penguin version. Lets prioritize the full translation of Ammianus. In fact, lets have an encyclopedia of Penguin out-edits for all the 'classical' works they have ever published.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 22.16
"The people of Egypt are for the most part rather swart/swarthy and dark, and have a gloomy facial expression. They are lean and have a dried up look, are easily roused to excited gestures, and are quarrelsome and most persistent in pursuing a debt. It puts a man to the blush if he cannot exhibit a number of seals incurred by refusing to pay tribute. And nobody has yet been able to devise a torture harsh enough to compel a hardened robber from that country to reveal his name [talk] against his will." [Even if you are being tortured, don't talk about Ishtar or 'La Cosa Nostra'. If you do, we WILL find you, put you in a padded cell and cannibible you to death over many years until you have no arms or legs.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 23.2
"he crossed the Euphrates on a bridge of boats and arrived with his army." [We read about a bridge of boats in Herodotus. This was not a real bridge. They didn't link the boats together as a floating bridge. The idea is stupid. This is a confusing expression for a convoy. And operation bridge pilot was really operation convoy pilot.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 23.3
"he was standing before the altar and no third party was present. He handed his purple cloak [symbol of authority] in conditions of complete secrecy to his kinsman Procopius, with orders that he should bodily seize the throne if he learned the Julian had fallen in the Parthian war." [In other words Procopius looks like a continuation of Ammianus Marcellinus for good reason. Together, these two books form the original and true historical version of the decline and fall of the Roman empire. The impassible and impossible to read Edward Gibbon book is a blid to hide the real book(s) about the decline and fall of Rome.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 23.4
"Julian pretended to set out himself by the Tigris route...Next day he kept on with his escorts along the high bank of the river whose waters were swollen by runoff from all directions, and reached an outpost, where he set up camp. Here some sheikhs of the Saracen tribes offered on their knees a crown of gold and paid him homage as lord of the world and its peoples. He gave them a gracious reception because of their usefulness in guerrilla warfare."
[1) The Arabs frequently presented their desert land as a normal land with water and fodder for pack animals. This was so invaders would be more unprepared when they arrived. The perfection of this idea
is they way they sometimes call their land a jungle.
2) It is guer•al•A = wars•towards-the-A, the sort of warfare that the Sarah's kin are so expert at.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 23.5
"After incorporating with his army the auxiliaries so willingly offered by the Saracens [chosen Arab brothers, spies actually], the emperor made a rapid march to Cercusim... Cercusi•um [around-us] is a strong and cunningly constructed [ideological] fortress. Its walls are washed by the rivers Khabur [ak•bar] and Euphrates [Eu•phrates = good•fraternity = good•al•boy], which form what is practically an island."

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 23.5
[The 'archaic' meaning of bane is poison, as in hen•bæne = female poison, probably an abortive drug.] "It remains for you to check the greed for loot which has often been the bane of Roman troops. Kept in strict formation as you advance, and when the moment come to fight, stick to your own unit. You may be sure that any man who lags behind will be left hamstrung" [To hamstring someone is to nick his achilles tendon]....

These words made a very acceptable speech. The warriors glorying in the reputation of their commander in chief, and fired up by the hope of success" [a rape, abduct women, loot and plunder sort of success].

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 23.6
"Of the Persians "their eyebrows are arched in a semicircle and meet in the middle." [In other words they were like so many Romans super•cillious. They had hairs above their nose.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 23.6
"All without distinction carry swords in their girdles [belts] even at banquets and on public feast days. This is a custom which the unquestioned authority of Thucydides says that the Athenians were the first Greeks of antiquity to lay aside." [1] The Arabs want to be the only ones that are armed. There are many people in many semi-free nations that should take note here. You should all note how your people must be generally disarmed. However, the Arab guests you have welcomed as desperate refugees have no problem getting small machine guns into big cities like Paris.
2) The Arabs will take every single slight advantage you give them. Don't be stupid. Don't give their organized immigrant Mafia a monopoly on the use of force.
3) Don't let an Arab front government ever have a monopoly on the use of force ever again. The right to bear arms is the right of free people to protect themselves against an Arab infection in their government.
4) However many thousands die each year as a result of crazy gunmen, it is still tiny in comparison to the millions that die in wars.
5) All first generation immigrants and all subsequent generations of immigrants that do not completely blend into the culture of your nation should be banned from carrying arms.
6) No matter what your policy regarding the right to bear arms, your Centi-Nome armories should be well stocked for national defense purposes.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 23.6
"Most Persians are inordinately addicted to the pleasures of sex, and find even a large number of concubines hardly enough to satisfy them. The do not have sex with boys [like the Romans and for this reason their best men reproduce instead of dying out]. A man may have many or few wives according to his means, and his affections, being divided between a number of objects, are lukewarm.

The luxury of an elegant table and especially indulgence in drink they shun like the plague. Only the king as a set hour for dining. Apart from him, every man takes his meals by his stomach. When this gives the signal, he eats whatever is available, and once he has satisfied his hunger, no one loads his digestion with superfluous food....

In fact, they are most active warriors, crafty rather than courageous, and particularly formidable at long range... They are cunning, proud, and cruel, and claim the power of life and death over slaves and
humble plebeians. They flay men alive, either completely or bit by bit [over the years] ...

They are greatly in awe of their laws. Those dealing with ingrates and traitors are especially grim. [This is Arabs inc threatening hell for the people who go against them.] and they have other detestable statues which provide that a whole family should be put to death for the guilt of a single member. They appoint as judges [leaders] men of experience and integrity who have no need of others to advise them. In consequence they laugh at our custom of giving unlearned judges eloquent assessors who are thoroughly versed in public law. But the story that a judge was made to take his seat on the skin of another judge who had been convicted of corruption is an ancient fiction, or, if such a custom ever existed, it has gone out of use." [This is Arabs inc threatening hell for the people who go against them.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 24.4
"There followed a division of the spoils in accordance with each man's service and deserts. Julian, who was easily satisfied, took for himself only a deaf boy who was adept at conveying with graceful gestures all that he knew in sign language, together with three gold pieces. This he considered pleasant and acceptable reward for the victory he had won. He would not touch or even look at any of the lovely young girls who were captured, though Persian women are renowned for their beauty.

[1) Emperor Julian, like so many celibate types prefers sex with young boys to sex with even the most desirable females.
2) In today's media, we see much of this struggle to make Arab women seem attractive. Also, we also can plainly see how Mideast people are over-represented in our media. This should not be. It is one of many reasons why our democracies should control the amount of media that any person can appear in.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 24.4
"The smoke... killed some by suffocation. Others were scorched by the flames and forced out to meet a swift death [from Roman swords]. When all had perished by fire or sword, our men went right back to rejoin their units. Thus a great and populous city was destroyed by the strength of Roman arms and reduced to dust and ruins." [The Roman-era death-star in metaphorical action, with Deearth-Vader = scarcity-evader = pro•copious acting as the emperor's right-hand man.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 25.1
[Of the Roman invasion army in Iraq] "After this there was an armistice for 3 days, during which time everyone attended to his own, or his neighbor's wounds. But we were now completely without food and tormented by intolerable pangs of hunger. Crops and fodder had been burnt and men and beasts were at their last gasp." [The more the Arabs present the Mideast as a rich land, the more the foregoing will be true.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 25.4
[The following is about Roman emperor Julian, the one who, like so many celibate types, preferred sex with young boys to sex with even the most desirable females.] "he was so spectacularly and incorruptibly chaste that after the loss of his wife, he never tasted the pleasures of sex. Instead he kept in his mind what we read in Plato about Sophocles. When Sophocles was very old, they asked him if he still had sex with women. He said, 'No', and added that he was glad to have escaped from such a cruel a tyrant.

To strengthen his resolve, Julian was often repeated a saying of the lyric poet Bacchylides [Peh•aki•ideas]... That chastity adds luster to a life of high ideals, just as a good painter enhances the beauty of a face. In his mature manhood, he avoided this weakness so rigidly that even his closest slaves never even suspected their master, as such people often do, of the slightest indulgence in lust." [This really reminds one of William Shirer's account of Hitler's inner circle. Apparently the Arabs hand pick certain types of people to serve as their frontmen. This process is not at all obvious if we look at Adolph Hitler alone. But if we look at all of the NAZI leaders together a pattern of under-my-thumb figureheads clearly emerges.]

From the Rise and Fall of the Third Reich. Ch. 5.
"He, [Hitler] who was so monumentally intolerant by his very nature, was strangely tolerant of one human condition - a man's morals. No other party in Germany came near to attracting so many shady characters. As we have seen, a conglomerate of pimps, murderers, homosexuals, alcoholics and blackmailers flocked to the party as if to a natural haven. Hitler did not care so long as they were useful to him."

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 25.4
[Of Roman emperor Julian] "His success was so remarkable that for a long time he seemed to ride on the shoulders of Fortune, by whose favor and guidance he overcame enormous difficulties in his victorious career. And after he had left the West, all of its peoples remained in perfect peace as long as he was on earth, as if Mercury's magic want had lulled the world to sleep. [The Arabs probably had to back-off for a couple years.]

Of his generosity, there are countless well-authenticated instances. He imposed very light tribute, remitted the accession money, cancelled long-standing accumulations of debt, made a fair settlement of disputes between the treasury and individuals, and restored their revenues and lands to certain cities, with the exception of property lawfully sold by previous officials [which was most of it]. Finally, there is the fact that he was never anxious to increase his own wealth, because he thought that it was better to keep it with its present owners."

Hesiod, Works and Days, c.700BC, 1.25
"Muses from Pieria [Bri•A, The Brothers, Mt. Olympus], who give glory through song, come to me, tell of Zeus your father... Through him, mortal men are famed or defamed, sung or unsung alike, as Zeus wills. For he easily makes [men] strong, and he easily brings strong men down. Easily he humbles the proud and raises the obscure, and easily he straightens the crooked and cuts off the proud that stick out. Zeus who thunders aloft, and who lives in the highest position..."

Great
Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 25.4
[Here we see how the Arabs wasted Rome's strength trucking it over to Persia to fight a war across the ocean, and stimulate the Arab economy. Then once Rome was weakened enough, it brought the whole world crashing down on top of it all at once to end Rome. Here Ammianus talks about the 'Persian war' and how everything came at once for Rome.]

"It was this that caused the scandalous loss of our armies, the capture [and costly ransom] of some of our units, the destruction of [our] cities, the seizure or destruction of [our] forts and the exhaustion of our provinces by the burdens imposed on them [by the Arab-run Roman tax farming corporations]

The Persians [finally] put their threats into effect, and tried to extend their dominion as far as Bithynia and the shores of the Propontis. In Gaul [at the same time] the insolence of the Barbarians had grown apace. The Germans having overrun our territory, were on the point of forcing the Alps and devastating Italy, and the [Roman] inhabitants, after suffering beyond words, were reduced to tearful panic, the past was full of bitter memories, and they could look forward only to an ever gloomier future."

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 25.8
"Many of our men, who were at their last gasp from starvation and had therefore gone ahead unnoticed, were either drown in the depths of the river... or else, if they succeeded in reaching the opposite bank, were seized by the Saracens or Persians... and were either slaughtered like cattle [butchered for meat] or transported to a distance to be sold as slaves."

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 25.8
[They] "brought us food from the stores which the army left with Procopius and Sebastian...From this place a notary also called Procopius and the military tribune Memor•idus [Memory•idea] were sent to..."

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 25.8
"the army, having exhausted the scanty supplies whose arrival I have mentioned, would have been
reduced to the necessity of eating human flesh had not the meat of the slaughtered animals lasted a little longer."

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 25.8
"Sebastian and Procopius"

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 25.9
"At the same time, Procopius was dispatched with Julian's remains to be buried in accordance with his own directions in the suburb of Tarsus. Procopius set out on his errand, and as soon as the funeral was over disappeared. Every effort was made to find him, but in vain, until long afterwards he suddenly appeared in Constantinople, dressed in purple." [This indicated that he was in some way affiliated with the government as the 'other' Procopius is.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 25.8
"the notary Procopius and the tribune Memor•idus met him on their return. "

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 26.4
"During this period, practically the whole Roman world heard the war-trumpet, as [numerous] savage races stirred themselves up and raided the frontiers nearest them. The Alamanni were ravaging Gaul and Raetia simultaneously. The Sarmatians and Qadi were devastating Pannonia. The Picts, Saxons, Scots, and Attaocotti were bringing continual misery to Britain. The Asturian and other Moorish races were attacking Africa with more than usual violence. Predatory bands of Goths were plundering Thrace and Moesia. And the Persian king was attacking Armenia..."

[1) Note how everyone attacked Rome all at once. This was because the Arabs set it all up to happen at once so it would work and they could kill everyone and repopulate the world.]
[2) That part about the various savage stirring themselves up, that does not seem worth mentioning. We also note how this all happened at once. So the stirring themselves up, that is propaganda. All were stirred up by someone else.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 26.5
"About the same time, or soon after, Procopius set a revolution in motion in the East... how best to suppress Procopius' coup before it gathered strength, especially since he did not know whether Valens was still alive or whether Procopius' attempt was the result of Valens' death... Procopius was merely..."
[Remember the name Procopius if you ever see it.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 26.5
"Sad storms [unsuccessful battles] broke out all at once on multiple fronts [for the Roman Empire]. Therefore I shall arrange the details of each separately in due order... Most of the events in East and West occurred during the same months, and to dart suddenly from one place to another would be totally confusing."

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 26.6
"Procopius came from a noble family and was born and bred in Cilicia. Since he was related to Julian... When Julian invaded Persia he left Procopius in Mesopotamia with Sebastian... Procopius carried out his orders with loyalty and prudence.... Julian had expressed a wish that Procopius should take the helm... Procopius determined to avoid incurring and even heavier load of ill-will... He had fallen from a lofty position and was tired of living like a wild animal... in a tough country where he was hungry and cut off from human society."

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 26.6
"After exquisite tortures, he exacted penalties four-fold from innocent and guilty alike, hunting out debts as far back as the time of the emperor Aurelian [who died in 275, some 85 years before. Everyone hated the Roman tax collectors] and quite upset if he let anyone escape unharmed."
Another hateful aspect of his awful character was that, while battening on the woes of others [exactly what the Arabs do as a parasite race], he was deaf to all prayers and ferociously cruel. [Again, what the Arabs do as a parasite race.] His heart was of stone and he was incapable of either speaking or listening to reason. He was more hated than Cleander, Commodus' [r. 180-192AD] prefect. This man we are told ruined the fortunes of many by his insane arrogance [arrogances]. He was more oppressive than Plautian, who held the same office under Severus [193-211AD], and whose arrogance would have brought all to ruin if he had not died by the avenging sword. The disastrous events inspired by Petroneous, which caused the closure of many houses both rich and poor under Valens [r. 364-78AD], together with the fear of worse to come, made a deep impression on both provincials and soldiers, who had equal cause to complain. Thought nobody expressed it openly, the hope that providence would bring about a change was universal."

[In other words, pretty much everyone outside Rome, the slaves inside Rome, and some Romans probably thought that it would be better to end the Roman Empire. Little did they know that there was an anarchy-loving parasite lurking out there waiting to take advantage of any lapse in opposing government.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.360AD, 26.6
"they lowered their standards and eagle and gladly went over to Procopius. Instead of raising the fearful war-cry which barbarians call 'barri•tus' [brothers•you], they acclaimed him emperor."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 26.10
[The following comes immediately after a 'generalized account of atrocities committed under Valens' which was omitted from the Penguin version. This may be a metaphorical tsunami, not a real one.]
"on 21 July... a frightful disaster, surpassing anything described either in legend or authentic history, overwhelmed the whole world. It was just after dawn when, after a thunderstorm of exceptional violence. The solid frame of the earth shuddered and trembled, and the sea was moved from its bed and went rolling back. The abyss of the deep was laid open. Various sea creature could be seen stuck in the slime. Huge mountains and valleys, which one supposes had been hidden since the creation in the depths of the ocean, saw the light of the sun for the first time. Many ships were stranded on what became dry land. Many people ran around in the shallows that were left trying to pick up fish and similar objects. Then however, the roaring sea, as if indignant at its repulse, turned back, and rushed over the seething shoals to burst in a fury upon islands and wide tracts of the mainland. Innumerable buildings in towns or wherever they were standing were leveled to the ground. The whole face of the earth was changed by this mad conflict of the elements, and revealed amazing sights. The sudden return of the vast sea when it was least expected drowned many thousands. When the waters returned, many ships were destroyed by the force of the tsunami, and the dead bodies of their shipwrecked crews were left lying on their backs or faces. Other great vessels, hurled along by the raging currents, landed on the roofs of buildings, as happened at Alexandria. Some were carried nearly two miles inland, like the Spartan [Roman] ship which I saw myself during a journey near Mothone [mouth•one, one•mouth], gaping at the seams from long decay. [Rome was decayed, and perhaps this was a metaphorical and manmade tsunami, not a real one.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.368AD, 27.7
"Valentinian [r. 364-78] was generally known to be a cruel man, but at the beginning of his reign he strove to modify his reputation for harshness by taking some pains to control his savage impulses. But this insidious vice grew on him though its appearance was deferred, and gradually broke out without restraint to the destruction of many people. It gained strength from his liability to passionate outbursts of anger...
[Sounds like Hitler]
Another frightful thing which was very much discussed was that when Valentinian [as Arab front-man] heard that a debtor was in such straits that he could pay nothing, he pronounced a sentence of death upon him. [So as to set an example for all the other infidels that would not pay their Arab taxes.]
[Now for the excuse about why this is so.] The reason why some emperors are so arrogant as to commit these and similar acts is that they give their friends no opportunity of setting them right when the go wrong in thought or deed, and their enormous power frightens their enemies into silence. There is in
fact no way of correcting wrongdoing in those who think that the hight of virtue consists in the execution of their will." [Of course this is nonsense. The real reason is that they are Arab puppets and Arabs Inc. is insatiably hungry.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.368AD, 27.7
"Theodosius was selected for the task" [of leading Roman forces in Britain. Pay attention to this name in relation to the secret history of Procopius.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, c.368AD, 27.9
"Valentinian was the first emperor to encourage military arrogance, much to the detriment of the state. He did this by advancing them in social standing and wealth. He also pursued a policy, which was greatly disapproved of on both public and private grounds. He punished the offenses of common soldiers with inflexible severity, while he treated their superiors leniently. The latter in consequence assumed that they had a license to sin [anachronism alert], and were encouraged to commit frightful crimes. Since that time, they have had the audacity to think that all men's fortunes depend on their will and pleasure." [So around this time, a military junta was running Rome.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 27.12
"For a short time after the death of the emperor Julian and the conclusion of that shameful treaty, the great Sapor, now an old man, who had been addicted to the delights of rapine from the very beginning of his reign seemed with his people to be on friendly terms with us."
[1) When you appease the Arabs, they will back off for a time, so as to make further appeasements look like it will bring peace.
2) The Romans had to enter into a shameful treaty with the Persians because they were incapable of defending their overseas possessions in the Mideast.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 28.1
"Too great a mass of mischief was boiling over, those low and high were confounded by a new wave of unbridled madness. It was quite clear that men's chief fear at that time was not a trial but the complete suspension of legal proceedings.

The senator Cethegus was accused of adultery and beheaded. Aly•pius [= ali•pious] a young man of good birth, who had been banished for a venial offense, and others of low rank were put to death. Every man saw in his wretched fate a picture of what he might expect for himself, and torture, imprisonment, and a dark lodging haunted his dreams" [People were constantly getting purged.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 28.1
"Even women were not exempt... Many of high birth were found guilty of adultery or fornication and put to death... The senators Paphius [Pathos=suffering] and Cornelius, who both confessed that they had disgraced themselves by the practice of poisoning, were sentenced by the same Maximin and executed. The head of the mint also suffered the same fate... The soothsayer Campensis, however, was consigned to the flames." [More likely these women were taken to the harems, like the better Jewish women in WW2.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 28.1
"By these and other equally deplorable acts, which were a blot on the fair face of the Eternal City, this man, [this figurehead, this escape-goat] whose very name provokes groans [just like the name Hitler], pursued his violent path amid the wreckage of many fortunes, overstepping the limits set by the law. He is said to have kept a cord hanging from a remote window in his official residence, to the end of which anonymous charges could be attached, unsupported by evidence but designed to injure many innocent people..." [much omitted text by penguin publishing.

Isn't it funny how they only started calling Rome the Eternal City on the eve of its planned destruction. Or perhaps all the history was written much later after the dust settled.]
Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.1

"he kept a bridle on his tongue and never spoke without reflection."
[This is Arab advice to brothers hence.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.1

"The public prisons were full and overflowing, and even when private houses were requisitioned, the numbers under arrest could not be properly held. They were confined in crowded and stifling conditions, most of them in chains and all in fear for their own fate and that of their relatives." [The Arabs got their host government to arrest so many people that the prisons were all overcrowded and they had to start requisition private buildings. Does this remind you of the United States today? Aren't our prisons overcrowded from defending drug prohibitions that the Arabs profit from?]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.1

"it is as misleading to knowingly conceal facts as it is to invent fictitious incidents." [Here the unstated 2nd part is that you can't get in trouble for the former but you can get in trouble for the latter. This is advice to brothers hence.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.1

"Valens therefore had every reason to take precautions to save his life, which traitors were eager to take from him. What was inexcusable was that... he maliciously pursued and persecuted innocent and guilty alike under one and the same law, without making any distinction for justice. While the charge was still unproven, the emperor had already decided upon the sentence, and some learned that they had been condemned before they knew that they were suspected. His own greed and that of his courtiers [an Arab excuse] acted as a spur to this rigid policy. They were always opening their mouths for fresh gains, and on the rare occasions when mercy was suggested, they called it slackness. The flattery of these bloodsuckers fatally corrupted the character of a man who had death at the tip of his tongue [an Arab excuse], and the untimely storm which they raised with their hatred destroyed the richest houses [an Arab excuse] and blew everything down. Valens had two fatal defects which put him at the mercy of intriguers [an Arab excuse]. He was liable to intolerable fits of rage just at the moments when he should have been ashamed to be angry, and his princely price did not allow him to sift out the truth of what he allowed people to whisper to him in the freedom of private conversations [an Arab excuse]. He took everything as true and certain [an Arab excuse]. As a result many innocent people were torn from their homes [and valuables by the Arab fronting Roman government] by what purported to be an act of mercy, and driven headlong into exile. Their property was collected by the treasury and used by the emperor["s Arab-fronting administration] for his/its own purposes. Meanwhile, the condemned were ground down by fear and poverty and reduced to begging for bread... Even if one allows that these decisions were just, the severity with which they were executed was hateful. It has been truly observed that no [harsh] sentence is more cruel [well tolerated] than one which veils its harshness under an appearance of mercy.

When the great men entrusted with conducting these trials had assembled... the [body-stretching] racks were set up, and leaden weights, cords, and scourges [whips] put in readiness. The air was filled with appalling and savage screams. These were mixed with the clanking of chains and torturers...shouting, 'Hold, bind, tighten, a little more yet’. The victims that I have seen hauled away after agonizing torments are so numerous that everything is jumbled in my memory...

Patricius and Hilarius were brought in... Their first statements differed a little, but, after a savage whipping... they were reduced to such straits that they revealed the truth of the whole business from the start....

[Finally] the accused were mangled by the torturer's hooks and taken away unconscious...

In the days following the execution of Simonides, a crowd of people of all ranks, who had been caught in the snare of slander... gave the arms of the executioners no rest. After their strength had first been exhausted by rack, lead, and scourge, some were put to death without any delay, while the question of their guilt was still being debated. The whole scene resembled a slaughterhouse.

Then countless books and whole heaps of documents, which had been rooted up from various houses, were piled up and burned under the eyes of the judges. They were treated as forbidden texts to
allay the indignation caused by the executions, though most of them were writings on various liberating arts and legal matters."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.1
"It was placed in the middle of a room and thoroughly fumigated [smoked] with spices from Arabia." [they were burning Arab hashish incense.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.2
"First he obtained the power of naming whoever he liked, whatever their station in life, as dabblers in forbidden arts. Then he entangled many people in his fatal snares like an expert hunter following the obscure tracks of his prey. Some he charged with having disgraced themselves by the practice of black magic, some with being accessory to the reasonable ambitions of others.

Even wives were left no time to bewail the misfortunes of their husbands. [The better ones were frequently rounded up and shipped off to the harems.] Men were sent immediately to seal up their houses. Then in the process of searching the home of the condemned paterfamilias, they would plant old wives’ spells and absurd love-charms designed to incriminate innocent people.

When these [charges] were read in court, no law or scruple or sense of justice prevailed to distinguish truth from falsehood. Thus young and old were indiscriminately deprived of their property without any opportunity of defense, although they were quite guiltless, and after suffering wholesale torture were taken off in litters to execution. The result was that throughout the eastern provinces whole libraries were burnt by their owners for fear of a similar fate. Such was the terror that seized all hearts... and kept them in a state of continual terror."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.2
"At this time, Bassian, a man of distinguished family and a notary of the highest class, was charged with attempting to obtain foreknowledge of matters beyond his sphere. He claimed that his inquiries were merely about the sex of a child that his wife was expecting. The influence exerted by his relations saved him from death, but he was stripped of his inherited wealth." [The wealth is the focus of the economic parasite, at least at first.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.2
"Absolute power leaves no room for the idea that a good man should not do evil, even to harm on his enemies."
[1) Perhaps this is what they said to their frontmen scapegoats.
2) Perhaps this is what they said to the people harmed by the Arab administration.
3) This is reminiscent of the TV and film meme, ‘absolute power corrupts absolutely.’]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.2
"Nothing is uglier than supreme authority combined with a cruel nature." [Here again the Arabs blame their figurehead emperor, the scapegoat. Blame the escape goat, curse the scapegoat. This is just like what they have been doing with Germany since their Hitler puppet ruled. This is what they have been doing with the Jews since everyone left and all the lines became Jews in the 1490s.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 29.2
"sovereign power is nothing if it doesn’t care for society’s welfare. It is the job of a good ruler to keep his power in check, to resist the passions of unbridled desire and implacable rage. He must realize that, as the dictator Caesar used to say, the recollection of past cruelty is a wretched provision for old age. If a ruler is going to pass judgement on the life and existence of a man... he ought to reflect long and seriously, and not be carried away by passion to commit an act that cannot be undone."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.2
"Such were the iniquitous deeds committed, and the shameful marks of torture branded on the bodies of free men, the ones that managed to survive. But the sleepless eye of Justice [a Roman deity], the eternal
witness and judge of all things, was always watching. The curses uttered by the victims with their dying breath were so plainly justified, that they roused the eternal deity and kindled the flames of war [for the entire empire to strike against Italy] thus confirming the truth of the oracle which had foretold that no crime would go unpunished." [In other words, the Arabs got the Roman empire to behave so badly that all the colonies attacked the center as punishment.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.6
[brigandage = land piracy in inter-city areas. Rapine = seizing property along with women and children, who were frequently raped]
"the Quadi together with the Sarmatians, both peoples addicted to brigandage and rapine, extended their plundering raids [Arab-style raiding], carrying off people and livestock, and gloating over the ashes of burnt farms and the sufferings of the murdered inhabitants, whom they took by surprise and slaughtered without mercy. Fear of a similar fate spread over the neighboring districts." [This entire section sounds like the Arab way of doing things. So on the left hand was the puppet leadership of the barbarians and on the right hand was the puppet of the Roman government. These were directed into a perpetual war that was highly enriching to the Arab parasite race.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.2
"Maximin [As Arab escape-goat front-man] was set on the destruction of all respectable people"

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.2
"A simple-minded old woman, who was in the habit of using a harmless spell as a remedy for intermittent fevers, was put to death as a criminal"

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.2
"A respectable citizen was examined, and among his papers they [the inquisitors] found the horoscope of a certain Valens. They asked this man why he had cast the emperor's horoscope. He replied that the Valens mentioned was his brother, who was long dead. And even though he offered to prove this fact through irrefutable evidence, his judges would not wait to find out the truth. He was scourged [whipped] to death."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.3
"Maximin, now prefect, was at the center of the cruel scene. His authority was extensive, and he exercised a sinister influence on the emperor, in whom unbounded caprice was united with supreme power. The reader who reflects on what I say must also bear in mind what I pass over in silence. He must be understanding enough to pardon me if I do not include all the [many] instance in which deliberate wickedness exaggerated the gravity of alleged offenses. [They would bring people in on the most trifling excuse and then kill them.] Valentinian had a naturally savage temper, and passion, which is the enemy of sound reason. This grew stronger in him after the arrival of Maximin. There was no one to give him better advice or to act as a restraining influence. Thus he allowed himself to drift on a stormy sea, as it were, from one act of cruelty to another."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.3
"A young man... was posted with a leashed dog to watch for game. He let the dog slip before the proper
moment. The animal, in a struggle to get free, had jumped up on him and bit him. For this he was cudged [clubbed] to death. [It was just like the total liquidation the Arabs pulled off in Cambodia under Pol Pot. ]

The manager of a workshop brought the emperor a breastplate of most cunning workmanship for which he expected to be paid. Valentinian, if an outburst of rage, ordered him to be killed because the finished product weight slightly less than had been specified.

[1) The Arabs manipulated their corrupt 'president's' administration into attacking all government suppliers not working with them. This made it impossible for the Roman government to find contractors that were not part of the Arab Mafia.  
2) We read that the Roman Senate was totally reliant on corporations to do everything, and that it did almost nothing itself. So it is easy to conceive that all Roman government functions were provided by Arab-run corporations that existed primarily to help the Arabs extract money from the economy of Europe.  
3) Giant Arab-run 'multi-nationals' that are tax domiciled in the Rome of today, the United States are providing many things for government.  
3) The Arabs finally decided to pull the plug and sink Rome's ship of state. When they did this, they simply shut their companies down and went home.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.3
[of emperor Valentinian] "He had two savage man-eating she-bears [sadistic man-eating harem bros] called Gold-dust [giant nuggets] and Innocence [guilt], to which he was so devoted that he had his cages [bedrooms] placed near his bedroom, and appointed reliable keepers to see that nothing was allowed to impair the destructive fury of the brutes [They had the full cooperation of the emperor's administration]. In the end, after seeing many people buried whom Innocence had torn to pieces, he rewarded her services by returning her safe to the wild [Arabian harems], in the hope that she would produce cubs like herself!" [Whatever we exalt as right and good, the de•ex•pull's agenda exalts its exact opposite. The de•ex•pull doesn't want to kill Hitler monsters, but fake their deaths and breed more of them.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.6
"Valentinian from the very beginning of his reign was burning with a glorious resolve to protect his frontiers. But he went too far when he ordered the erection of a fortress on the other side of the Danube and in the actual territory of the Quadi, which he treated as subject to the authority of Rome. This infringement of their rights was [intensely] resented by the inhabitants, but for the moment, they did nothing beyond sending a delegation and grumbling."

[1) The Arabs did everything they could to piss everyone off about their 'Roman' escape-goat administration.  
2) Then as today the Arabs ran the bureaucracy/bar•ocracy. At the top was the Emperor and the make-believe senate spray painted on the surface like today's presidents and senates.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.2
[A newly appointed Roman general did something provocative and when the Quadi king came to protest, the Roman general had him killed] "The new of this outrage got abroad [around] immediately. It roused the Quadi and the neighboring tribes to a fury. Mourning the death of their king, they got together and sent out parties to devastate our [Roman] territory. They crossed the Danube and fell upon the country people, who were busy with their harvest and had not thought of an enemy. Most of them they killed, and the rest they carried off home together with a large quantity of livestock." [Everyone was probably talking about a huge harvest in Italy, as the Barbarians starved. Then due to mismanagement on the part of the Roman military, the barbarians rebelled and went on the rampage, spreading out through Italy. Many fields were probably burned just before the harvest this was he excuse for a great famine in Rome too.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.2
"the Quadi together with the Sarmatians, both peoples addicted to rapine and brigandage, extended their plunder, kidnapping people, seizing livestock, and gloating over the ashes of burnt farms and the
sufferings of the murdered inhabitants, who they took by surprise and slaughtered without mercy. Fear of a similar fate spread over the neighboring districts." [The Arabs were running the Barbarian government just like they were running the Roman government. It was all a matrix illusion.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 30.2
"another danger now threatened the Roman State. The entire Gothic people were running over Thrace as they pleased, a catastrophe of which I will give a brief account in its proper place." [Thrace was the part of Europe just west of the Hellen's pontus, the Greek bridge at Istanbul. This was the main route out of the Mideast and into Europe. These were the Goths.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 30.4
"their insatiable appetite for plunder still leaves them poor. They use their talents like daggers."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 30.4
"I don't understand why a man who bribes a judge with money is thought a criminal, while one who corrupts him with speech is considered praiseworthy. In my opinion, the man who corrupts a judge's mind with speech does more harm that the man who does so with money. After all, nobody can influence a man of sense with a bribe, but may do so with words." [A picture of Rome at this time]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 30.4
"If you say that you have intentionally murdered you mother, they promise that there are many obscure precedents that will secure you immunity — provided that they are assured you are a man of [financial] substance." [A picture of Rome in the 360s AD.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 30.4
[The following is an Arab tactic for both law courts and the court of public opinion. Knotty = complicated, convoluted, ]
"When the court is already perplexed they add complications which cannot be disentangled, and make it their business to prevent any peaceful outcome by raising knotty questions in order to impede a judgement." [Then you pull in your direction and turn injustice into justice.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 30.4
"When courts are properly conducted they are temples of justice, but when they are corrupt, they are blind and treacherous pitfalls. Anyone who falls into them will not escape till many years have elapsed and he as been sucked dry." [A picture of Rome in the 360s AD.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 30.4
"Men who have paid large sums for their government posts are like oppressive creditors. They try to recover their investment by prying into everyone's assets so they can extract the plunder they are due."
[Original Penguin version: Men who have paid good money for their government posts are like troublesome creditors. They try to recover their outlay by prying into everyone's resources and wresting from others the spoils they have won.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 30.5
"The imposition of ruinous taxes fatally sapped the resources of rich and poor alike. Long practice in oppression suggests a series of pretexts, each more powerful than the last. Finally, the burden of taxation and repeated increases in taxation caused such alarm that some members of the upper classes changed their place of residence. Others, squeezed by the harsh demands of the officials to point where they could pay no more, were imprisoned for life; and some of these grew tired of the light of day and found a welcome relief by hanging themselves. The corruption and ruthlessness of these proceedings were a matter of common and persistent report, but Valentinian's ears might have been stopped with wax, so little notice did he take. He was greedy for the most trivial gain, no matter from what source, and gave his attention only to what lay immediately before his eyes. Yet he might perhaps have spared Pannonia if
he had heard earlier of the deplorable methods of raising money which came to his notice only when it was much too late." [In the decades before the empire all turned on Rome at once, the Arabs had gotten the Roman government to act so badly that everyone hated Rome.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 30.6
"the envoys of the Quadi appeared, humbly begging for peace and an amnesty for their past offenses, and trying to clear every obstacle from their path by promising to provide recruits and other services to the Roman state. [The Romans did not just demand money and corn, it demanded boys to use in its military machine.] Since the lack of supplies and the unfavorable time of the year made it impossible to harass them further, it was decided to receive them and to send them away with the armistice they were seeking. [Otherwise the Romans would have started killing people.]
On the advice of Equitius they were admitted to an audience, and stood in a submissive attitude paralyzed with fear. When asked their errand [objective] they produced excuses of the usual sort, which they swore were genuine. They declared that the wrongs we had suffered had not been the result of any common resolve on the part of their leaders, and that it was bands of foreign brigands living near the river who were to blame for any hostile behavior." [These were the Arabs that were baiting the Romans into attacking their neighbors and thus causing the erection of a great wall of trade.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 30.8
[About Emperor Valentinian] "He was never content with mild punishments, and his orders caused a great expansion in bloody trials where many people were brought to death's door by grim tortures. His was so excessively bent on inflicting injury that he never pardoned anyone condemned to death — though even the crue lest rulers have occasionally done so...
Greed for gain, regardless of right and wrong, and eagerness to find new ways of enriching himself by the ruin of others welled up in this emperor and burned even fiercer. [That is at least the way the Arabs described their wicked horrible inhuman escape goat.] ... After the disasters of the Parthian [Persian] campaign, he had to find immense sums to both pay his [existing] troops and recruit new troops. This explained [away] the mixture of greed and cruelty he used to amass great resources. Thus he pretended not to know that there are some things which one ought not to do even though one has the power."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 30.8
"Men with ultimate power, believing that they are above the law, are inclined to suspect those who oppose them. They get rid of anyone better than themselves. Thus Valentinian hated the educated, the rich, the well-dressed, and the highly born. He even disparaged and belittled the brave, wishing to monopolize all good qualities himself, a fault which we are told was glaringly obvious in the emperor Hadrian." [Using the Hadrian administration as a front, the Arabs did to the Roman world exactly what they did to Cambodia. They killed the educated, the rich, the better off, and the highly born. They even went so far as to kill all the people who served in the military.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 30.8
"He never deliberately appointed brutal officials. [His brotherly administration did.] But if he heard that some of his appointees were behaving with cruelty, he would boast that he had found men to rival Lycurgus and Cassius, those spotless pillars of justice, and would constantly urge them in writing to visit even trivial offenses with severity. Those who fell on hard times found no refuge in the kindness of the emperor, though in the past this had always offered a welcome haven to life's shipwrecked mariners. For, as philosophy tells us, the goal of a just reign should be the safety and welfare of one's subjects...
He was admirably strict in enforcing military discipline. His only defect was that, while he punished even trivial offenses in the rank and file, he allowed grave faults in their superiors to grow unchecked, and often turned a deaf ear to the complaints brought against them."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 31.3
"A rumor was now spreading widely among the other Gothic tribes that a hitherto unknown race of men
had appeared from some remote corner of the earth, uprooting and destroying everything in its path like a whirlwind descending from high mountains. Weakened by lack of the necessities of life, most people abandoned Athanaric, and tried to find a home far from all knowledge of the barbarians. After much debate where to settle, they fixed on Thrace as the most eligible refuge for two reasons, first, because of its fertility, and second, because it is separated by the broad stream of the Danube from the regions exposed to the thunderbolts of the alien Mars. This decision met with unanimous support.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 31.4

"Terrible rumors were going around about a new and unusually violent war among the people of the north. Men heard that over the whole area extending from the Marc•manii and Qadi to the Black Sea, a savage horde of remote tribes, driven from their homes by unexpected pressure, were roaming with their families in the Danube region. Our people paid little attention to this at first, because news of wars in those parts generally reaches distant ears only when they are already over or at least calm. Gradually, however, the story gained credence, and it was confirmed by the arrival of the foreign envoys/ambassadors begging and praying that a great volume of refugees might be allowed to cross to our side of the river. Even so, the affair seemed a matter for rejoicing than dread, and the practiced flatters in the emperor's entourage extolled in exaggerated terms the good fortune which unexpectedly presented him with a large body of recruits drawn from the ends of the earth. Combined with his troops, they would give him an invincible army, and there was the further advantage that a vast amount of gold would accrue to the treasury by the way of the levy paid each year by the provinces in lieu of troops. With these high hopes, various officials were sent to transport this wild hoard, and the greatest care was taken to ensure that, even if he were suffering from mortal illness, none of those destined to overthrow the Roman empire should be left behind. [Thus we imagine a great number of plagues, everything the Arabs had been carrying in fleecy bags and small packs, and dried infected feces for the wells of Europe. The 4-horse-man of the epochal•lyse raced before the wave of Arab immigrants, changing horses all day long. He could roar up to a well, poison it, dump his dime bags, his fleecy bags full of infectious agents and nobody could manage to follow him because he was on a fresh, and warmed up horse and had three more for purposes of changing. He also might have had a few loaded muskets just in case.

Once the emperor's permission to cross the Danube and settle in parts of Thrace had been granted, the work of transportation went on night and day. [The Europeans were paying to transport the refugees that would ultimately turn on them just as today in 2017.]

The Goths embarked by troops on boats and rafts and canoes made from hollowed tree-trunks. The crowd was such that, though the river is the most dangerous in the world and was swollen by frequent rains, a large number tried to swim and were drowned in their struggle against the force of the stream. [The Danube is anything but treacherous in many parts.]

The loud eagerness of those who urged these events on lead to the destruction of the Roman world. One thing at least is clear and certain; the unlucky officials responsible for the operation tried several times to calculate the numbers of barbarians but had to give up the attempt as hopeless. In the words of our greatest poet. To try to find their number is as vain as numbering the wind-swept sands of north-Africa... countless swarms of peoples poured over the provinces, spreading everywhere, in every region and mountain range [dividing the regions]. The first to be received were Friti•g•ern [Frati•G•our'n], and Al•A•vivus [Al•A•lives], who by the emperor's orders were given food for their immediate needs, and land to cultivate.

The critical situation resulting from the opening of our frontier and the eruption of armed men from the barbarian lands was like lava from Etna and called for generals of the highest distinction. However, by some stroke of bad luck, men of flawed character were chosen as commanders. At their head were Lupicinus and Maximus...Their sinister greed was the source of all our troubles. To say nothing of other crimes committed for the worst motives by these men or others with their permission against the hitherto innocent newcomers. One action must be recorded so revolting and incredible that even judges prejudiced in their own favor could not pardon it. The barbarians crossing the river were distressed by lack of food, and these loathsome generals devised an abominable form of barter. They collected all the dogs they could find and exchanged each [as meat] for a man's freedom."
Ammianus Marcellinus, 31.5
"Some time after the Thervingi had been allowed to cross the river, they were still roaming in the neighborhood. Two difficulties beset them. In the fist place, they were not supplied with the means of subsistence owing to their scandalous neglect by the [Roman] generals, and in the second place, they were deliberately kept there to maintain the shameful trade that I mentioned [Trading the freedom of young people for dog meat.] When they realized [what was going on] they grumbled that the only way out of their pressing troubles was to break their agreement, and Lupicinus, fearing a revolt, brought up troops to compel them to move on rapidly...

When common report, the spiteful nurse of rumor, was heard everywhere explaining what had happened, the whole people of the Thervingi became burning to fight... bands of looters started rushing here and there, robbing, burning homesteads and spreading devastation wherever they could find and opportunity.

Lupicinus mustered his forces to meet them in tumultuous haste, and advanced with more audacity than discretion 9-miles from the city, where he halted ready to give battle. When they saw him, the barbarians hurled themselves recklessly on our lines, dashing their shields upon the bodies of their opponents and running them through with spears and swords. the greater part of our men perished.

After this enemy armed themselves with [high-quality] Roman weapons and roamed at large without opposition...

Those who are ignorant of ancient times say that this was the darkest disaster which ever fell upon the state [Rome], but they are led astray by the horror they feel at this latest catastrophe. A review of earlier or even quite recent history will show that such melancholy events have often happened.

The Teutones [Teutonic people] and Cimbri came from the furthest shores of the ocean and flooded all over Italy. But after inflicting enormous losses on the Roman state, they were finally overcome and exterminated by our great generals. These learned from a fight to the death what can be achieved by a combination of military might and good judgement...

A number of incongruous people combined in a mad fury, and a remarkably large civil insurrection. These inflicted great suffering on the cities they succeeded in capturing and sacking. And they seemed likely to leave but a small part of our territory intact.

But after these calamitous losses the situation was restored. Our old sober morality had not yet been undermined by the temptation of a laker and more effeminate way of life. There was no craving for ostentatious banquets and ill-gotten gains. High and low alike were of one mind, and eager to meet a glorious death for their country as if it were a peaceful and quiet haven.

Again, hordes of Scythian tribes burst the barrier of the Bosporus and the Sea of Marmara in 2,000 ships, inflicting bitter defeats on us by land and sea. But they lost the greater part of their number and had to retreat.

The two emperors Decius, father and son, fell fighting against the barbarians. The cities of Pam•phylia [Peh•an•phile] were besieged, many islands laid waste, and the whole of Macedonia burned. For a long time, the army remained camped around Thessalo•nica [victory•at•sea] and Cyzicus. Anchialus was taken, and also Nicopolis [victory•city], which had been founded by the emperor Trajan as a memorial of his victory over the Dacians. After many cruel calamities on both sides Phill•pso•polis [probably a Jewish city] was destroyed, and, if the records are to be trusted, 100,000 people were slaughtered within its walls. Foreign foes ranged at will over Epirus, Thessaly, and the whole of Greece. But when the celebrated general Claudius became emperor... the enemy were driven back and kept quiet for very many years, except that occasionally bands of robbers raided the parts nearest them and brought destruction upon themselves." [The Arabs basically moved all the people, again, or at least the ones that wanted to go and there was a great peace for over one and a half generations.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 31.6
[Another account of how the barbarians got high quality Roman arms. Apparently this needed explanation.]
"They killed a large number who had been misled by their own rashness into launching into an assault, and compelled the rest to retire wounded in all sorts of ways. Then equipping themselves with Roman arms stripped from the dead, they put themselves under the order of Fritigern." [The Arabs probably
finally started selling the good weapons to the Barbarians as well as the Romans.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 31.6
"others who had surrendered voluntarily [to the barbarians], showed them rich districts, particularly those with a food surplus. Their natural confidence was much increased by the fact that every day their numbers were increased by a host of their own people who had been sold into slavery at an earlier date, together with many who, at the first crossing of the river had been exchanged for a little thin wine or moldy bread by men half dead from starvation.

[I bet the Arabs sold the barbarians grain at cost for decades. I bet they waited for just the right harvest season and boom, all the crop pests at once, and a total cut off on imported grain. The barbarians were all starving and weak and that is why the Romans let them in. The Romans thought they had plenty of grain but their government lied to them. Then there was a famine in Italy and an extra 2-million barbarians to boot.]

They were joined too in no small number by expert prospectors for gold [outlaws], who were unable to bear the heavy burden of taxation. These were warmly welcomed, and proved to be of great service as they traversed this strange country [but not strange to these Romans turned outlaw] by directing them to concealed stores of grain and hidden corners where people had taken refuge.

[Remember this is a guidebook for the next time the Arabs must do this. Note how the Arabs are always looking for locals who have turned outlaw.]

Under their guidance only the most inaccessible and out-of-the-way places were left untouched. Everything was consumed in an orgy of killing and burning that paid to regard to age or sex. Infants were snatched from the very breast and put to death, mothers ravished, and married women widowed by seeing their husbands killed before their eyes. Boys of tender years or just past adolescence [the onset of puberty] were drafted away [as child soldiers] over the corpses of their parents. Many older men, who had lost their possessions and their lovely wives, were marched into exile with their arms tied behind them, crying out that they have lived too long and weeping over the ashes of the homes of their fathers."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 31.7
"A number of those that had fallen were hit by sling-shot, or had been transfixed by shafts tipped with metal [tips that came off in the body like bullets. This was about 1,000 years before firearms are said to have been invented.]

Some of the dead who were men of note received such burial as time and place allowed. the bodies of the rest were eaten by scavenging birds, which became accustomed to eat [human] corpses at that period of time." [The Arabs hoards went around killing absolutely anyone they could get their hands on. There was mostly nobody left to bury the dead.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 31.8
"the Barbarians having consumed everything edible in the regions of Scythia and Moesia, were compelled by hunger, as much as their native ferocity to make frantic efforts to break out. After several attempts had been frustrated by the energy of our troops, who put up a stout resistance on the rugged terrain, the enemy were driven by sheer necessity to seek the alliance of some of the Huns and Alans by dangling before them the prospect of immense booty...

There was a danger that the barbarian forces might suddenly burst though like a river in spate, and sweep away without difficulty all who were keeping a close watch on the points of danger. [This in fact is what happened]

Once our men withdrew and left the passes open, the enemy broke camp and rushed in [to Roman territory], each man causing havoc [in his ravenous quest for food]. They spread devastation over the whole breadth of Thrace from the banks of the Danube to the range of Rhodope and the straight which separates the two great seas. Everyone was involved in a foul orgy of rape and slaughter, bloodshed and fire, and frightful atrocities were inflicted on the bodies of free men.

Sights as fearful to relate as to behold met men's sorrowing eyes. Pregnant women were driven along under the whip distraught with fear... Small children too, clinging to their mothers. One could hear the cries of boys and girls of high birth whose hands were tied by their cruel captors. One could see
grown maidens and chaste wives lead along with drooping heads, bewailing their fate, longing to escape violation by any death, however agonizing. [Really?]

Here a man of good birth, who not long before had been rich and free, was being dragged like a wild beast. He was railing at the cruelty and blindness of Fortune. In a moment she had stripped him of his wealth and family, and driven him from his home which he saw reduced to dust and ashes. In a moment she placed him at the mercy of a brutal conquerer, either to be torn limb from limb, or to endure the blows and tortures of slavery.

The barbarians poured over the wide extent of Thrace like wild animals escaping from their cage."

\textit{Ammianus Marcellinus, 31.13}

"No battle in our history except Cannae [216BC, 80,000 dead Romans] was such a massacre, though more than once the Romans have been the playthings of fortune and suffered temporary reverses."

\textit{Ammianus Marcellinus, 31.16}

"At dawn they figured out their next step, and after much argument decided to seize Perin•thus \textit{[= perimeter+sacrifice]} and then other rich cities in the vicinity. They had full information on these from deserters, who were acquainted with the contents of individual houses, as well as whole cities. In pursuit of this policy, which seemed to best available to them they advanced slowly, robbing and burning as they went without meeting any resistance."

[The Arab know who is rich and who is poor and who naughty and who is nice. They have made their list and checked it twice for when anti•kal•laws is coming to town to kill all the enemies of Arabs Inc.]

\textbf{Section-21: Procopius, The Secret History}

\textit{Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 10.3}

"When a man cares nothing for the infamy of his actions \textit{[because he is using an escape-goat]} and thus does not hesitate for fear of being known as a revolting character, no path of lawlessness is closed to him, but armed with the shamelessness visible at every moment in his face, he does the most despicable things and then proceeds cheerfully and without worry to the most loathsome deeds." [This is the Arab way. They attack in secrecy and blame others and are thus free to use the most reprehensible tactics. No longer will this happen.]

\textit{Pope Gregory the Great, r.590-604}

"Towns are depopulated, fortified places destroyed, churches burnt, monasteries and nunneries destroyed; fields are deserted and the earth, forsaken by the plough, gapes desolate. No farmer dwells here now; wild beasts have taken the place of human crowds. What goes on in other parts of the wold, I do not know: but here, in the land in which we live, the world no longer announces its coming end, but shows it forth." [This is what happened to Europe when Rome collapsed and it took several centuries for the European population to recover.]

\textbf{A city with 3 names}

The name of the city at the Black Sea sphinx was called: Byzantium until 330AD
Constantinople 330AD-1492
Istanbul 1293 to present

About 35 years after Procopius, in around 595, Byzantine Rome basically lost the struggle with its Mideast parasite and went into what is often described as an era of historical darkness. But like two sides of the same coin, 595 was the same year the 25 year old Mohammed married his first wife, the 40 year old widow Khadijah bin Khuwaylid who inherited (or symbolized) a prosperous trading business.

The chronicle of the darkest age
For the period between 602 and 769, see the oddly name Nice-phorus = victory-bearer.

See also Genesius (813-86), the Continuators of Theophanes (813-961), Leo the Deacon (959-76 AD), and Michael Psellus (976-1078AD).

Two sides of the same coin
595 is a dividing date. Before 595, we see everyone fighting it out. Rome is fighting Persia and both are fighting various Barbarian tribes exhausting themselves fighting one another. They are even attacking Arabia. However, after 595, we really only see one empire, a new Arabian empire surging into the power vacuum left by the now exhausted world powers. Then Mecca and the land of no resources goes on to become the mecca of world trade. From 595 until around 1096 (the year of the first Crusade), there was only one empire on earth, that of Arabia, the land with no resources.

For over 500 years, the people with no resources, humanity's parasite race had their greatest age, while we in the outside world were ideologically and materially impoverished — hugely impoverished. Basically human progress was stalled under the Mideast imperialist, colonialist system called Feudalism. And notably, it was not until the early 20th century that most of Asia started shaking off its Mideast feudal domination systems. Strange how a land of no resources could become the world's only imperial power for over 500 years, dominating the entire world, even Europe. Their perfect caliphate=caliphate=evergreen=fraternity must have known some pretty good tricks to do that.

Now Procopius is hugely important to us today, because here we have a summary of those tricks; The techniques that enslaved the World the last time around, leading to the Dark Ages. Here in Procopius we see:
1) The early versions of many techniques being used to enslave the world today.
2) An explanation for why evil fools always seem to come to power all around the world.
3) An explanation for the roots of bureaucracy.
4) The idea that what is wrong with government may come from a single, age old source.
5) How Mideast interests climbed inside the Roman Empire and the Catholic Church and them like puppets.
6) Finally in Procopius we realize that world history is not Euro centric. World history has alway been about the Mideast and how it interacted with all its de facto colonies over almost 6,000 years.

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 1.4
[Here is some excape-goating for the parasite's aggressive predation just before the collapse of Rome.]
"Most men in positions of power invariably, through sheer ignorance, slip readily into imitation of their predecessor's vices, and it is to the misdeeds of earlier rulers... It will surely be evident to future monarchs that the penalty of their misdeeds is almost certain to overtake them, just as it fell upon the persons described in this book. [Justinian ruled as figurehead frontman for 32 years. So his misdeeds took 32 years to come back and haunt him.]

Then again, their own conduct and character will in turn be recorded for all time [by the Arabs]; and that will perhaps make them less ready to transgress. [What a weak argument] For how could the licentious life of Semiramis [daughter of the Assyrian goddess who married the Assyrian king and founded of Babylon. See Sammuramat c. 800BC] or the dementia of Sardanapalus [the last king of Assyria died c.600BC] and Nero [Roman emperor died 68AD] have been known to anyone in later days, if
contemporary historians had not left these things on record?...
[1) Nero was demented and it was the Arabs in Rome that massacred the Arabs left in the Mideast.
2) Nobody knows that Nero was demented because nobody wrote about it. If this was written about, the Haremi couldn't blame Rome, and would get the blame for what they themselves did to their own people.
3) Semiramis is the trade whore of Babylon, the Mideast periphery that will trade with anyone for money unlike the Arabs on the Red Sea.]

Hopefully those who in the future who are similarly abused by their rulers will not find this information altogether useless; for it is always comforting for those in distress to know that they are not the only ones on whom these blows have fallen." [This section may claim to be a warning and a statement of purpose. However, it reads better as a bulletin board for Arab wise guys to educate their future generations about what techniques worked when his people ended Roman civilization.]

Belisarius = Arabs Inc.
General Belisarius is credited with returning the sacred Seven-branched Golden Lamp-stand. This is depicted as a conventional 7-point menorah in Roman art about the destruction of Herod's Temple in Jerusalem. Here we see a vertical candle holder with three concentric U-shapes. These U-shapes represent the three concentric sphinxes/gorges/gorgons: Stheno, Medusa and Euryale. These were the entrances to the Mediterranean sea, and owning these three gorges gave their owners (if they co-operated) a hugely profitable monopoly on all sea trade in and out of the Mediterranean sea.

So when Belisarius returned the lamp-stand, that symbolizes how he returned a highly profitable monopoly on trade in the Mediterranean. Was Belisarius one man? Could one man have possibly done this? No. Of course not. So Belisarius means Arabs Inc. And the name breaks down as Baali-sauri = Baal's•serpents = Baal's•sir-phin'ts. So just remember that Belisarius= Arabs Inc.

Antonina = the Rumi
The Antonine Roman emperors ruled 137-180 AD, and include Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius.

Tacitus 5.11
"Antonia was the new fortress built by King Herod to protect the Temple of Jerusalem." [According to Tacitus, Herod named part of the temple of Jerusalem Antonia.]

Thracians
Thrace is the land on the European side of the Helles•pontus = the Greek bridge at Istanbul. This was the bridge to "Greece" that all Arabs had to cross. When someone is called a Thracian in an Arab gazette, they have been allowed to cross the 'Greek bridge' into Europe. This can be a person, or as follows a person representing an idea.

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 1.14
"The household of Belisarius included a young Thracian of the name Theo-dosius [god's•gift, a young Mideast idea called Christianity], who had been brought up in the belief called Eu•nomi•anism, [good•name/word, the good name/word of christ] On the eve of his voyage to Libya [Europe], Belisarius [Arabs Inc.] baptized this youngster [the new Catholic Church/Christianity] in the sacred bath [he was anointed as orthodoxy], and lifted him out in his arms, thereby making him the adopted son [religion] of his wife Antonina [Rome/Europe], and himself [Belisarius/Arabs Inc.] in accordance with the rules for adoption observed by Christians. From that moment Antonina [Rome], as was to be expected loved Theodosius [the Christian religion], since the sacred word had made him her son"

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 1.26
"Antonina's [Rome's] extravagance and wastefulness steadily increased until it reached an unimaginable pitch and everybody saw what was going on."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 1.40
"When Antonina [Rome] learned of Theodosius' [god's gift, or Christianity's] refusal, she made persistent
attempts to trap [gain control of] the boy [the Church], and pursued him with murderous plots until she succeeded in forcing him to leave Italy and proceed to Constantinople, as he could no longer risk falling into her traps" [Christianity moved to Constantinople because the Romans, the Roman people, would not tolerate it. The Europeans hated that the Arabs were re-writing the world's dirtiest secret and turning it into the bible.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 3.1

"He [Arabs Inc.] never relented, and always overcame; it seems to me, by ardent and burning zeal." [the zealots zeal. Ardor= our•de•our and this is something that is supposed to be exclusively and Arab thing.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 5.1

"he [Belisarius/ Arabs Inc.] would instantly resort to arms and plunge into some gallant and heroic enterprise in order to score off his wife and those who had humiliated him... he went where his wife directed him; for he was hopelessly in love with her, though she was already a woman of 60."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 3.31

"he [Photius = eff•o•ti = say•not•you] broke out of his prison [We bribed his way out] and made his way to Jerusalem without being caught. Thousands were on the look-out for him, but not a single person recognized him even after meeting him face to face [All our people hid 'Osama' from the Rumi]. In Jerusalem he disguised himself as a monk and thus managing to escape Theodora's vengeance."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 3.31

"The epidemic... [the plague of Justinian, the bubonic plague of 542AD] was taking heavy toll of the people in Byzantine Rome. Among those attacked was the Emperor Justinian, who became very ill indeed. It was even stated that he was dead [he died]. This story was spread about by rumor and carried right to the Roman [army's] camp. [His death was even reported by the military.] But the unexpected happened, and before long the Emperor recovered." [we found someone that looked like Justinian and then this guy became Justinian. That is how Justinian ruled for 32 years.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 5.1

"When Chosroes [the Persian ruler] crossed the River Eu•phrates [Good•fraternity], capturing the teeming city of Calli•nicus [Fresh•victory] without meeting any resistance, and enslaving tens of thousands of Romans, Belisarius did not bother even to pursue the enemy, leaving people to think that one of two things must be true: he had hung back either through willful neglect of his duty or through sheer cowardice." [Here 'Procopius' says that only possible reasons for not attacking an enemy when it is weak are neglect or cowardice. Here the debate about strategic military conduct is placed inside a carefully constructed range of thought — a range of thought that encourages belligerent = belli•gen = war•causing actions.

Incidentally, a similar technique is being used to America's energy policy as either offshore drilling or no offshore drilling. So today, America's oil drilling is easy to manage through terrorism, as we saw in the BP oil spill in the summer of 2010. In truth, the answer to America's dependance on foreign oil is to allow oil drilling on a small portion of our nation's land territory that was made into parkland since the 1973 oil embargo.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 3.31

"But when he [Belisarius and his invasion force] arrived in Italy, there was not a single day when things went right for him, because the hand of God [our Mafia] was unmistakably against him. At first...the plans... he devised for dealing with [the Barbarian rulers] Theudatus and Vittigis though apparently unsuited to his purpose, for the most part brought about the desired result [We needed time to organize]; but in the later stages, despite the reputation which he gained for having planned his campaign on sound lines as a result of the experience gained in dealing with the problems of war, his ill success in the sequel was for the most part put down to apparent errors of judgment. [our agents found out about his plans and fed him disinformation about our plans.]"
It is so true that our own choices don't control our lives, but the power of god does. We don't understand what makes things turn out the way they do, so we call it chance. When there seems to be no reason for a thing it is almost inevitably put down to chance. But this is a question on which opinions may reasonably differ. [This expedition should have won. It was only because the Arabs poisoned/plagued them that they lost.]

So it was that after coming to Italy a second time Belisarius returned home utterly discredited. For, as I explained in an earlier volume, in spite of five years effort, he never once succeeded in disembarking on any part of the coast, unless there was a fortress handy; the whole of that time he sailed about, trying one landing-place after another. " [The underlined part is just junk to ignore.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 5.38

"When Solomon arrived in Constantinople, the Emperor acquitted him of the murder on the ground that he had executed a traitor to the Roman Empire. He furthermore gave him a letter ensuring his immunity from any proceedings in this matter. Having thus escaped punishment Solomon went off in great glee to the East [East of Constantinople], to visit his birthplace and his family at home. But punishment at the hand of God [The parasitic god of Ishtar] overtook him on the way and removed him from human sight."

[1] If someone helps the host and harms the parasite, it doesn't matter what distinction the host society gives him, he is still going to get whacked or worse.

2) He wasn't killed, he disappeared and this is far worse that dying. This suggests that he got cannibled to death over many years — like Bob, the guy with no arms and no legs in the Arab pool of money."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 6.17

"In reading Arab gazettes, you will frequently see three kooky names in a row. These are the three who cannot be named. They are analogous to the god whose name cannot be said because it is pure evil. In Herodotus the three that cannot be named are Dipodes, Zegeries, Echines, and also Megabyzus, Seleucis, Peucestas. In Edgar Allen Poe's Tale of Jerusalem they are Simeon, Abel-Phittim, and Buzu-Ben-Levi."

"What sort of people where Justinian and Theodora? And how did it come about that they destroyed the greatness of Rome?... [If you have excape-goats use them, blame them, make the pre-daters, the people who went before you, look at your escape-goats."

When Leon [the Lion of the dessert, the Emir/Admiral of the Ummah, the god father] occupied the imperial throne in Constantinople, three young farmers of Illyrian origin, Zimarchus, Dityvistus, and Justin who came from Ved'eriana [vid/see/our/rebirth], had been waging an endless war/struggle at home with all that poverty meant. [things remained quite desperate in the Mideast until Rome collapsed.] So they [everyone was] determined to get away from it all and went off to join the army [Everyone helped with the struggle/jihad]. They covered the whole distance to Constantinople on foot, carrying on their shoulders cloaks in which on their arrival they had nothing by dry biscuits dropped in before they left home. [Everyone walked the entire way from Arabia to Constantinople on foot as soon as they were old enough to walk that far. They had nothing but biscuits to eat. These became dry and they carried them on their shoulders and hidden in a cloak.]

Their names [The new brothers that came] were entered in the army lists, and the Emperor picked them out to serve, as they were all men of exceptional physique."
to do to keep his job. The dreams are just an excuse for him to release Justin."

This occurrence enabled Justin to survive his immediate danger; and as time went on he acquired great power. The Emperor Anastasius [r. 491-518AD, 27-years] gave him command of the Palace Guards. And when he himself passed from the scene, Justin on the strength of this command succeeded to the throne, though he was by now a doddering old man, totally illiterate - in popular parlance, he didn't know his ABC - an unheard of thing in a Roman." [Apparently Justin was a fool, a straw man, like the many obviously incompetent leaders that find themselves in positions absolute power: Think of men like Benito Mussolini, Adolph Hitler, Hugo Chavez, Georg Bush, and more. Is it so far fetched that there is an eternal force, a house of war that is helping these men come to power so it can use them as front men?]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 6.17
"It was a long establish custom that the Roman Emperor should sign all his decree documents. Emperor Justin, however, was incapable of either drafting his own laws, or taking an intelligent interest in the measures contemplated. The official whose luck it was to be his chief advisor - a man called Proclus [pro•kal = pro•green], who held the rank of 'Quaestor' [The Quaestors were tax collectors.] - used to decide all measures as he himself thought fit. Here would secure approval for these in the Emperor's own handwriting. The men responsible for this business went about it as follows: On a short strip of polished wood they cut a stencil in the shape of four letters [LEGI] spelling the Latin for I have read. Then they used to dip a pen in the special ink reserved for emperors and place it in the hands of Emperor Justin. Next they took the strip of wood described above and laid it on the document grasped by the Emperor's [illiterate] hand, and while he held the pen guided it along the pattern of the four letters, taking it around all the bends cut in the wooden stencil. Then away they went, carrying the Emperor's directives, such as they were."

This was the kind of emperor that Romans had in Justin. He was married to a woman called Lupicina [wolf•kin. In Rome, they called prostitutes as wolves.], a foreign [Arab] slave who had previously been owned by another man and used his concubine [she was kept in a cell all her life and didn't know anything]. But in the evening of her days [She was an old woman] she became joint ruler with Justin of the Roman Empire. Justin was not capable of doing any harm to his subjects or any good either. He was uncouth in the extreme, utterly inarticulate and incredibly boorish." [The heavily supported kids activity LEGO means in Latin "I read". Obviously, these kids are not reading — hence the matrix name LEGO.]

Saint Jerome, (d.420AD) letter 127.12.
[St. Jerome previously lived as a hermit in the Mesopotamian or Arabian desert.]
"A dreadful rumor reaches us from the West. Rome is occupied: The lives of her citizens ransomed for gold. But no sooner are they stripped of their possessions than they are again besieged and, having already lost their goods, they must now lose their lives as well. My voice is choked with sobs as I dictate these words. The city that has conquered the universe is not herself conquered... She dies of hunger before dying by the sword -- scarcely do any men survive to be led off into captivity. The fury of the starving now focuses on unspeakable sources of food; they tear each other to pieces, the mother not sparing even the infant at her own breast." [This sort of starving to death is exactly what the Arabs want for their yellow cousins. They see it as a sort of justice for the starvation the ancestors of the victims caused the ancestors of the Arab perpetrators.]

458 The Arab order to start destroying the buildings of Rome
[The Arabs didn't want any letters floating around saying, 'Hey everyone, lets dismantle the buildings of Rome. So what they did was steel the statues 'the marble' from a few building. Then they issued this edict, ostensibly to stop the pillage, but really to command it as an ongoing objective of Arabs Inc. This is Emperors Leo and Majorian demands that Emilian, Mayor of the City of Rome preserve the city's buildings from being used as a source of building materials.]
"We wish to change the long condemned fact, that people are able to spoil the appearance of our great city. And it is obvious that the public buildings which constitute Rome's entire adornment are being destroyed in response to the unlawful suggestions of city government officials. [Who were doing what
Arabs Inc. wanted. Great ancient buildings are stripped on the false pretext that there is an urgent shortage of building materials for some new public building. Thus for the construction of insignificant buildings, important ones are destroyed. And thanks to the grace of the city officials, anyone putting up a private building has the opportunity to remove the necessary materials from [great and ancient] public buildings and to transport them elsewhere. In fact, these form part of the city's splendor and should therefore be preserved out of civic conscience, even when the buildings need repair.

This is why we decree that nobody shall destroy or damage any of the buildings, temples and monuments built by our forefathers for the public's use or enjoyment. Any city officials caught doing such a thing shall pay a fine of 50 gold coins. As for administrators and workers obeying his orders, and not daring to resist him on their own initiative, they risk punishment by beating, and they shall also have their hands amputated — those hands with which they profaned the monuments of our ancestors, when they should be preserved. [Which culture is singularly famous for amputating the hands of thieves? Which culture was behind the dismantling of Rome and Western civilization? Which culture had its greatest age and zenith right when the West was at the nadir of the European Dark Ages?]

As for the public buildings that people [fresh Arabs] have [moved into and] claimed for themselves, we forbid that anything be removed from them, since they continue be public property. We want them to be repaired, and the parts removed to be restored. And the right to have a claim to them is henceforth suspended. This is a bit of mischief that must be stopped. [or rather, remembered by future generations of harem Bros]

If urgent and overwhelming reasons make it necessary to dismantle any section, either because of the building of another public work, or in order that vital repair work be undertaken, we determine that the issue be submitted, with all applicable information, to the revered Senate. If after due deliberation it considers that certain action needs to be taken, the case is to be referred to our own benevolence [The Emperor's Arab administration] in order that whatever we find to be beyond repair, we may order that it, at least, be transferred and made to adorn another public building."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 6.17

"Justitian, though still quite young, [Remember, young and old figureheads are easier to control] used to manage all the affairs of state [for his predecessor Justin], and he brought on the Romans disasters which surely surpassed both in gravity and in number all that had ever been heard of at any period of history [what was left of Rome actually collapsed all because of Justinian]. For without the slightest hesitation, he used to embark on the inexcusable murdering of his fellow-men and the plundering of other people's property; and it did not matter to him how many thousands lost their lives, although they had given him no provocation whatever. The maintenance of established institutions meant nothing to him: ... In a word, he was a unique destroyer of valuable institutions. [Justitian was just like Hitler. Both killed great numbers of European infidels. Justinian's megalomaniacal greed sounds like so many modern tyrants who squirrel away billions. Where does all the money go? It feeds the Middle East.

Read those words again, "A unique destroyer of valuable institutions." What ruler would even think of systematically destroying their own country's institutions? This comment does not make sense for a genuine ruler. Rulers might be greedy, or paranoid, or inept, but they don't set out to destroy the valuable institutions of their own nation. On the other hand, the comment makes perfect sense for an outside nation that had infiltrated the Roman government and was working to utterly destroy Roman civilization.

From our literate modern perspective, we can see right through the lies once we have an accurate picture of the political context. From there, the lies become an inadvertent admissions of guilt. The context is that just as Rome collapses, this infiltrating, solvent force introduced its own empires and its own new religions.

In 595AD, the West then began centuries of darkness, while Arabia began its greatest age, its perfect caliphate on the other side of the very same coin; just like host and parasite.

Here in Procopius the Brothers chronicle what they did for two reasons:

1) They needed to frame events for any outsiders, both contemporary and in the future (like us today)
who might come along and ask what finally happened to the mighty Roman Empire. As they were not able to erase the existence and demise of Rome, they needed to cast the blame somewhere else. Here Justinian was the scapegoat. It is all Justinian's fault. Justinian was responsible for the fall of Rome, just like he was responsible for the Plague of Justinian in 542.

2) They wanted a chronicle for future generation of insiders: In case they ever had to take apart another Roman style democracy.

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 6.17**
"The plague, as I mentioned in an earlier chapter, fell upon the whole world. Yet just as many people escaped as had the misfortune to succumb [only half died form the Plague of Justinian], either because they escaped the infection altogether, or because they got over it if they happened to be infected. But this man [Justinian, or rather Arabia's figurehead administration] not a single person in the whole Roman Empire could escape. Like any other visitation from heaven falling on the entire human race he left no one completely untouched. Some he killed without any justification; others he reduced to abject poverty. ... But it gave him no satisfaction merely to ruin the Roman Empire. He insisted on making himself master of Libya and Italy [everywhere else] for the sole purpose of destroying their inhabitants along with those already subject to him."

**Herodotus 5, 92**
"He kept cutting off all the tallest/best stalks of corn which he could see, and throwing them away, until the finest and best-grown [aristo] part of the crop [generation] was ruined."

**Tacitus Histories 4.1**
"Whenever a man of tall and military appearance came in sight, they cut him down regardless of whether he was a soldier or civilian."

**Bishop Gregory (‘Saint Gregory’, 540 - 594)**
"Woe to our day, since literacy has perished from among us and no one can be found among the people who can set forth the deeds of the present on the written page."
[By the 700s, less than 15 percent of the people in Italy signing documents were doing so with with letters, the remaining 85% of the land-owning, or mercantile classes were unable to write their own name. This is what the Arabs did to Europe so they could have their great age and hide the world’s dirtiest secret in the Christian holy book.]

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 7.1**
"He [Justinian] had not been ten days in office before he executed Amantius, [an amanuensis is a literary or artistic assistant, in particular, one who takes dictation or copies manuscripts, like a scribe.] controller of the Palace eunuchs [palace administration], with several others, for no reason at all, charging him with nothing more than an injudicious remark about John, the head priest of the city."

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 7.1**
"The people have long been divided into two factions, as I explained in an earlier volume. Justinian attached himself to one of them, the Blues, to whom he had already given enthusiastic support, and so contrived to produce universal chaos." [In Constantinople at this time, there were two factions that were in perpetual and often violent conflict with each other, the Green faction and the Blue faction. The blues were the party of the blue bloods, the aristas. The greens were be the party of the Arabs. Indeed, Greens is the color of the harem spawn, and Mohammed’s descendants. The two groups were called demes. And incidentally, the blues were the ones loyal to them but not part of them. While the yellows were the ones that were disloyal but part of them.]

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 7.3**
"To begin with, the partisans changed the style of their hair to a quite novel fashion, having it cut very differently from the other Romans. They did not touch mustache or beard at all, but were always anxious
to let them grow as long as possible, like the Persians [And the Taliban, Beards makes the terrorists hard to identify]. But the hair on the front of the head they cut right back to the temples, allowing the growth behind to hang down to its full length in a disorderly mass, like the Massagetae. That is why they sometimes called this the Hunnish [Persian] style. Then as regards dress, they all thought it necessary to be luxuriously turned out, donning attire too ostentatious for their particular station. For they were in a position to obtain such garments at other people's expense." [Another Gazette contributor. This one is quite style conscious.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 7.20
"At first the great majority carried weapons at night quite openly, while in the day time they concealed short double edged swords along their thighs under their cloaks. They [the Arabs] used to collect in gangs at nightfall and rob members of the upper class in the forum or in narrow lanes, robbing any they met of cloak, belts, gold, and anything else they had with them. Some they thought it better to murder as well as rob, since dead men tell no tales... As this shocking state of affairs continued and no notice was taken of the offenders by the [Arab] authorities in charge of the city, the audacity of these men increased by leaps and bounds. For when nothing is done to discourage wrongdoing there is of course no limit to its growth."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 7.21
"With the Blues... [many] young men poured into this organization. They had never before shown any interest in such things, but ambition for power and unrestrained license attracted them to it. For there is not one revolting crime known to men which was not committed at that time and [most were] left unpunished. They began by destroying the partisans of the opposite faction. Then they went on to murder those who had given them no excuse whatever... labeling them Greens though they knew nothing at all about them. [Just another excuse for the Arabs/Istarians to kill infidels in the sneaky and underhanded way of their people.]

All this no longer went on in darkness or out of sight but at any moment of the day and in every part of the city. And the most eminent citizens as often as not were eyewitnesses to what was happening. There was no need to keep the crimes concealed, since the criminals were not troubled by any fear of punishment. in fact they were actually moved by an spirit of rivalry. So that they organized displays of brawn and toughness to show that with a single blow they could kill anyone they met who was unarmed... even in the most revered churches and at public festivals people were being senselessly murdered [By the Arabs and their stooges].

On top of this confidence in kith and kin became a thing of the past. For many perished through the machinations [Mecca•nations] of their nearest relatives who informed due to torture or threat of torture.

No inquiry, however, was held into the crimes committed. The blow invariably fell without warning, and the fallen had no one to avenge them. No law or contract retained any force on the secure basis of established order, but everything turned to growing violence and confusion, and the government was indistinguishable from a tyranny. And not a stable tyranny either, but one that changed every day and was forever starting afresh. [The Arabs and their stooges were just going around and killing people on the street and nobody did anything. The silence of the Lambs ruled.]

The decisions of the magistrates suggested the paralysis of fear [The Arabs were threatening the magistrates]

Their minds were dominated by dread of a single man. And juries, when settling questions in dispute, based their verdicts, not on their notions of what was just and lawful, but on the relations, hostile or friendly, which each of the disputants had with the partisans [Green and Blue]. For any juror who disregarded their injunctions would pay the penalty with his life.

Many debtors were under irresistible pressure to return the full amount written in agreements with their creditors. without recovering a penny of the debt, and many people to their chagrin had to free their slaves. A [large] number of women were forced by their enslavement to do many things most repugnant to them."

[If they didn't pay this back, they were subject to enslavement, like the Athenians up until they cancelled all their debts. And right after the Athenians cancelled their debts, they had their great age. That is until the Arabs turned them all into homosexual gourmets instead of the citizen militia and row-boat democracy
they started as.

And like two sides of the same coin, This great age of Athens resulted in two total massacres (Salamis and Plataea) for the Arabs. The arabs couldn't feed so many people, so it lead most of them into a slaughter. And the Arab women, they either kept for breeding or ate them.

And most likely, the written debt agreements had some hidden clause. And most likely the gold to pay back these debts became suddenly much more dear due to some Arab-engineered debt crisis. The only thing the land of no resources likes more than getting us in debt to them is the ability to take-over our homes, freedoms, and women due to this debt they have conned us out of.

And note the use of the word repugnant. That is something that people will intensely-fight not to do. Here the word describes how woman would fight not to have sex and children with Arabs and their pawns as a reward system for the people taking the world apart and bringing mankind down.

Also, note how many times the Procopius gazette mentions debt. The land of no resources loves the debt that it has conned us into thinking we owe it. The only thing it loves more than this debt are the sweet fair skinned honeys that it gets due to our poverty = power and debt = de-pay-ti.

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 7.37
"Such were the acts of violence of which at that period the partisans in Byzantine Rome were guilty. But these things caused less misery to the victims that the wrongs which the community suffered at Justinian's hands." [The Arabs are always the most powerful when they act through the biggest institution in the land.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 7.37
"When people are confident of the future, they find their present troubles more tolerable and easier to bear. [The Arabs are trying to say the opposite without saying it: When people are not confident of the future, they find their present troubles much harder to bear. In other words, alway keep the host hoping, so they will be more tolerant of the parasitism.] And when they are subjected to violence by government authorities they are naturally more distressed by the wrongs they have suffered, and fall into utter despair due to the hopelessness of expecting justice."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 8.10
"Such then was the state of affairs in Constantinople and everywhere else. For like any other disease the infection that began in the capital rapidly spread all over the Romans Empire. The Emperor took no notice at all of what was going on, since he was a man incapable of perception, although he was invariable an eyewitness of all that happened in the hippodromes. For he [Justinian] was extremely simple, with no more sense than a donkey, ready to follow anyone who pulls the rein, waving its ears all the time.

While Justinian behaved in this way he was making a mess of everything else. He had no sooner seized upon his uncle's authority [Emperor Justin] than he began to squander public money in the most reckless manner and with the greatest satisfaction... [The figurehead escapegoat did it, hate the escape goat.]

Again, he did not hesitate to throw vast sums into erecting buildings along the sea-front, in the hope of checking the constant surge of the waves. He pushed forward from the shore by heaping up stones, in his determination to defeat the onrush of the water, and in his efforts to rival, as it were, the strength of the sea by the power of wealth.

He gathered into his own hands the private property of all the Romans in every land, either accusing them of some crime they had never committed, or coaxing them into the belief that they had made him a free gift. Many who had been convicted of murders and other capital crimes made over to him their entire property, and so escaped without paying the penalty of their offenses." [Other Roman emperors like Nero were also said to convict men of treason in order to confiscate their property. (Suetonius, Nero 32)]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 8.11
"he [Justinian] was both prone to evil-doing and easily led astray. " [If Procopius was simply bashing
Justinian, then "easily led astray" does not fit. Who was leading Justinian astray?

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 8.22
"this emperor was dissembling, crafty, hypocritical, secretive by temperament, two-faced; a clever fellow with a marvelous ability to conceal his real opinion, and able to shed tears, not from any joy or sorrow, but employing them artfully when required in accordance with the immediate need, lying all the time; not carelessly, however, but confirming his undertakings both with his signature and with the most fearsome oaths, even when dealing with his own subjects. [In 8.10 Justinian was, "a man incapable of perception... extremely simple, with no more sense than a donkey, ready to follow anyone who pulls the rein." Here we see one bulletin board entry contradicting another. Also, this section should be invoked in all histories that mention Adolph Hitler's signature on the order to kill the Jews of Europe, the Arch enemies of the Arabs.] ... he was passionately devoted to murder and plunder; quarrelsome and extremely subversive. [A subversive emperor?] He was easily led astray into evil ways [just one page before he was also said to be "both prone to evil-doing and easily led astray"] But he refused every suggestion that he should follow the right path. He was quick to devise vile schemes and to carry them out. he also had an instinctive aversion to the mere mention of anything good.

How could anyone find words to describe Justinian's character? He clearly possessed all these vices an many others to an inhuman degree. It seemed as if nature had removed every tendency to evil from the rest of mankind and deposited it in the soul of this man. In addition to everything else he was far too ready to listen to false accusations, and quick to inflict punishment. For he never ferreted out the facts before passing judgement, but on hearing the accusations immediately had his verdict announced. Without hesitation he issued orders for the seizure of towns, the burning of cities, and the enslavement of entire nations, for no reason at all.

...As for other people's money, he seized it by stealth without the slightest hesitation. Indeed he [the Caesar] didn't even think it necessary to put forward any excuse or justification before the [Caesar's] seizure of things which he had no claim. Yet when he had secured some money he was quite prepared to show his contempt for it by reckless prodigality, or to throw it to potential enemies without the slightest need. In short, he kept no money himself and allowed no one else in the world to keep any ... Thus he cheerfully banished wealth from Roman soil and became the creator of nation-wide poverty." [Sending all of Rome's wealth to the parasitic land of no resources, just like the emperors of China always did.]

See trading House Symbolism in Herodotus search: THSHGS

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 9.1
[The following is about Justinian's wife Theodora who symbolized the group of disloyal Jews who left en masse between 27BC and 69AD. Given a choice, the green-leaf Arabs will use their disloyal cousins the yellow-leaf Jews as an escape goat.] "after becoming his [the Roman emperor's] consort she destroyed the Roman State root and branch.

In Constantinople there was a man called Acacius [Ak•aki•us, the acme of the acme of the floating pyramid], a keeper of the circus animals [the Roman people], belonging to the Green faction [Arabians] and entitled the Bear-ward [he took care of all the young bloods that arrived]. This man died of sickness while [Emperor] Anastasius [r. 491-518AD] occupied the imperial throne, leaving three daughters, Comito, Theodora, and Anastasia, [the three that cannot be named.] of whom the eldest was not yet seven [hundred] years old. The widow [A widow is a business/industry/racket/trade/economy that lost its owner/man. Mohammed's wife Khadi•ja was such a business, the business of the sphinx on East/West trade.] married again, hoping that her new husband would share the management of her [trading] house and the care of the animals [the subjects of the Arabs]. But the Greens' Dancing-master [The head brother overseas, the prima ballerina, the first guy in the Baal-arena, a wise guy, a dancer at the baal or market where all the boys and girls meet and get to know each other], a man called Asteri•us [stars•ours], was offered a bribe to remove these two from their office. Then he installed his Paymaster [his administration] without any difficulty, because the [local] Dancing-masters were allowed to arrange such matters just as they chose. But when the wife saw the whole populace congregated in the circus [political arena, mass protests?], she put wreaths on the heads of the little girls and in both their hands,
and made them sit down as supplicants. [The little girls were fresh young-blood ex-migrants from the harems. These were not quietly brought and integrated as is the Arab preference. Instead they had to wear supplicant's wreathes and beg to enter Byzantium and get across the Greek bridge. This meant that the Arab running Byzantium behind the scenes seized control of the exit promise racket and this was a big problem for the Arabs of the West coast of Arabia.] The Greens absolutely refused to permit this supplication, however the Blues [true-blues, loyalists that were not green haremi] gave them a similar office [obligation], as their Bear-ward too had died.

Although the children not were old enough, [The rackets were not ready.] they were at once put on the [economic] stage there by their mother, as their appearance was very attractive. Not at all at the same time, however, but as each one seemed to her to be mature enough for this profession. The eldest one, Comito, was already one of the most popular harlots [un-monopolized rackets] of the day. Next was Theodora, clad in a short tunic with long sleeves, the usual dress of a slave girl. [Tunics are shirts that come down to mid thigh.] She used to assist in various ways, following her about. Invariably on her shoulders was bench [the judge's bench, the khadi bench, the ruling bench] on which her sister habitually sat [officiated] at public meetings. [This next sexually shocking part was probably added in later centuries to discredit the problematic Procopius gazette.] At that time, Theodora was still too underdeveloped to be capable of sharing a man's bed or having intercourse like a woman. Instead she acted like a male prostitute to satisfy customers of the lowest type, as well as slaves. These would accompany their owners to the theatre, and take the opportunity to divert themselves in this revolting manner. For some considerable time she remained in a brothel, working in this unnatural bodily commerce

[It is quite suspicious the way Norwich's three-volume 'comprehensive' history of Byzantine Rome (for example) goes out of its way to call Procopius unreliable at least 5 times. The actual words used are, "scurrilous and unbelievable", and "Procopius' inveterate tendency towards exaggeration," and "if Procopius is to be believed." Inveterate?]

We should also note the abrupt change in subject matter and tone with the underlined text, which was supposedly omitted from earlier versions due to the moral sensibilities of the transcribers/translators. Without the underlined sections, the trading house symbolism is much more obvious.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 9.15
"as soon as she [Theodora] was developed and old enough, she joined the women on the [economic] stage and became a courtesan [whore of Babylon, someone who did not think of Arab trade dams], of the type our ancestors called 'the dregs of the army'. She didn't play the flute or harp, and she was not even qualified to join the corps of dancers/ ballerinas. [Gr. emballein = to throw in or insert, so dancers or 'ballerinas', or Baal•arenas', or those in Baal's arena. These are the Arab 'wise guys' who insert ideas into their host culture. Also, we often read of two rival schools of Ballet. These are the green harem Brothers and their traitorous disloyal cousins the yellow Jews who had left the dark side, and had gone over to the side of more and better. See also Bathyllus, and Diaghilev] She merely sold her attractions to anyone who came along, putting her whole body at his disposal.

Later she joined the actors [Gr. agonistes = actors, competitors or strugglers] in all the business of the [economic] theatre and played a regular part in their stage performances, making herself the butt of their ribald buffoonery. She was extremely clever and had a biting wit, and quickly became popular as a result. But there was not a shred of modesty in the little hussy, and nobody ever saw her taken aback. She complied with the most outrageous requests without the slightest hesitation. She was the sort of girl who if somebody walloped her, or boxed her ears, she would make a joke of it and roar with laughter. She would also take off her clothes, and exhibit her nakedness to everyone. She would even show those regions, both in front and behind, which the rules of decency require to be kept veiled and hidden from men's eyes. [This underlined text was probably added to discredit Procopius]

She used to tease her lovers by keeping them waiting. She was constantly experimenting with new methods of intercourse. She could always bring the lust-filled to her feet. and she never waited to be invited by anyone she encountered. She cracked dirty jokes and wiggled her hips suggestively to invite all who came her way, especially if they were still teenagers. Never was anyone so completely given up to unlimited self-indulgence. She would often go to parties with 10 or more young men, all at the peak of their physical powers, and with fornication as their chief object in life. Then she would have sex with all
her fellow-diners in turn the whole night long. When she had reduced them all to a state of exhaustion she would move on to their slaves. On some occasions she would have sex with as many as 30, but not even this could satisfy her lust. [Again, these nymphomaniac passages are to discredit Procopius, which otherwise is a damning piece of evidence against the Brotherhood]

One night, she went to the house of a distinguished citizen. During the drinking, and before the eyes of all the guests, she stood up at the end of a couch near their feet. There she pulled up her dress in the most tasteless way, shamelessly displaying her lust.

And though she brought three openings into service, she often found fault with Nature. She would grumble because Nature had not made the openings in her nipples bigger than is normal, so that she could devise another variety of intercourse in that region. Naturally she was frequently pregnant, but by using pretty well all the tricks of the trade she was able to induce immediate abortion. [Clearly the ancients had abortion pills. And clearly the Arabs knew that the pill and Roe Vs. Wade would be highly distracting. They also knew that they would result in a sharp decline in infidel births.]

Often in the theatre, too, in full view of all the people she would throw off her clothes and stand naked in their midst, having only a girdle about her private parts and her groins. And this was not because she was ashamed to expose these to everyone, but because no one is allowed to appear there absolutely naked. A girdle round [around] the groins is compulsory. With this minimum covering she would lie face-up on the floor and spread herself. Slaves would sprinkle barley grains over her private parts, and geese trained for the purpose would pick them off one by one with their bills and swallow them. Theodora, so far from blushing when she stood up again, actually seemed to be proud of this performance. For she was not only shameless herself, but did more than anyone else to encourage shamelessness."

[Again, these nymphomaniac passages are to discredit Procopius, which otherwise is a damning piece of evidence against the Brotherhood]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 9.27

"Many times she threw off her clothes and stood in the middle of the actors on the stage. Then she leaned forward and pushed her behind out to invite both those who had already enjoyed her, and those who had not yet been intimate, parading her own special brand of gymnastics. She misused her own body with such lewdness that her private parts were not in the natural place for women, but on her face! Thus those who were intimate with her showed that they were not having natural intercourse.

Every person of any decency who happened to meet her in the forum would turn around and run away, for fear he might come in contact with any of the hussy's garments, and so be tainted with her pollution. For those who saw her, especially in the early hours of the day, she was a bird of ill omen. As for her fellow actresses, she habitually and constantly stormed at them like a fury; for she was malicious in the extreme. [blame the escape goat's wife/girlfriend too.]

Later she accompanied Hecebolus, [Hecate was the Greek goddess of dark places, associated with ghosts and sorcery. Hecate appears to be a version of Artemis, Astarte, Ishtar, Inana, Diana, Rhea (mother of Zeus), and mother nature. Gr. Bolus = bulla. So Hece•bolus = Hecate's•bulla, meaning Ishtar's instructions.] a Tyrian [Phoenician/Lebanese] who had taken over the government of Pentapolis [a town in Libya] in order to serve him in the most revolting capacity, but she fell out of favor with him and was thrown out. As a result she found herself without even the necessities of life. From then on she normally provided these for herself by making her body the tool of her immoral business. First she went to Alexandria. Then after making a tour around the whole Mideast she returned to Constantinople. [Now the text gets metaphorical again and prostitution is free-market trade instead of the economic marriages that the Sphinx mafia encourages]

In every city following an occupation which a man had better not name [prostitution symbolizing free trade], if he hopes eve to enjoy the favor of [our Sphinx] God [the god of the Mideast parasite economy]. It was as if the unseen powers could not allow any spot on earth to be unaware of Theodora's [economic] depravity [She ruined every part of the universal monopoly of the Mideast parasite].

Such, then, was the birth and upbringing of this woman, the subject of common talk among women [Arab traders] of the streets and among people of every kind. But when she arrived back in Constantinople Justinian conceived an overpowering passion for her. [He wanted free trade.]
At first he consorted with her only as a mistress, though he did promote her to Patrician rank. He gave the free-trade federation a business license. This allowed them to come and sell in Rome. This at once enabled Theodora to possess herself of immense influence and of very considerable wealth. For as so often happens to men consumed with passion, it seemed in Justinian's eyes, that the most delightful thing in the world was to lavish all his favors and all his wealth upon the object of his passion. And the whole State became fuel for this passion. With Theodora to help him, he impoverished the entire Mideast people far more than before, not only in the capital Arabia but in every part of the Mideast's parasitic Empire. As both had long been supporters of the Blue Faction [the blue-bloods, the old families], they gave the members of this faction immense powers over State affairs...

Justinian suffered from a prolonged illness, which brought him into such extreme danger that he was even reported to be dead. He died, but they found a lookalike. All the time the factions were misbehaving in the ways already described.

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 9.42
"Contrary to expectation, the Emperor suddenly recovered, and actually took steps to get rid of Theodotus as a poisoner and magician. But as he could invent no possible pretext to justify his destroying him, he subjected some of the man's friends to the most horrible torments, and drove them to make accusations against him that were without foundation."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 9.42
"From then on, the [blue] factionists became the most prudent people in the world. They no longer misbehaved in such shocking ways, although they could have followed lawlessness with even greater impunity."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 9.42
"the old lady [Empress] abhorred anything improper, although she was completely without culture and was of barbarian origin, as stated earlier. She was quite incapable of making any mark [writing a letter], and remained utterly ignorant of State affairs. In fact she dropped her real name, which she felt to be ridiculous, before entering the Palace, and assumed the name Euphemia [Eu=good + fem = good woman]. But some time later it happened that the Empress died. Justin was quite senile [old] and dottering [de•ot•our•ing = of•ear•our•ing], so he became the laughing-stock of his subjects, treated by everyone with complete contempt because of his ignorance of what was happening... Justinian on the other hand was greatly feared and assiduously courted, for he stirred up trouble all the time, producing universal turmoil and confusion. This was the moment he [Justinian] chose for arranging his engagement to Theodora [the yellow/blue jews]. But as it was impossible for a man who had reached the rank of senator to make a courtesan his wife, such a thing being prohibited from the beginning by the most venerable laws, he forced the Emperor to abrogate the laws by establishing a new one. [The Corpus Iuris Civilis, The encyclopedia-length code of Justinian, a total re-write of Italian/Roman law.] From that moment he lived with Theodora as his legal spouse, thereby enabling everyone else to get engaged to a courtesan [Free trade ruled].

Then by one bold stroke he seized the imperial office [like a good Caesar/seizer], fabricating an excuse to disguise the high-handedness of his action [We staged a Coup]. He was proclaimed Emperor of the Romans, in conjunction with his uncle [The one that ruled Arabia at the time], by all the [blue] aristocracy, whom overpowering fear compelled to vote in this way. Imperial authority was assumed by Justinian and Theodora three days before the Easter feast, a time when one is not allowed to greet any of one's friends or to wish him good day [or object to the coup]. A few days later Justin [coincidently] died from natural causes, after reigning nine years, and Justinian and Theodora took the monarchy.

So it came about that Theodora born, brought up and educated as described above, despite all obstacles mounted the imperial throne. It never even occurred to her husband that his conduct was shocking, though he was in a position to take his pick of the Roman Empire and select for his bride the most nobly born woman in the world, who had enjoyed the most exclusive upbringing, and was
Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 10.3
"when a man cares nothing for the infamy of his actions, and does not hesitate to be known to all as a revolting character, no path of lawlessness is closed to him, but armed with the shamelessness visible at every moment in his face, he advances cheerfully and without any misgivings to the most loathsome deeds." [Here someone intends to criticize Justinian, but actually he is broaching a subject that is not quite applicable to the emperor. In this comment he seems to reveal his training, asserting the freedom that acting in secrecy offers] GREAT

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 10.4
"Nor did one soldier resent being called on to face danger on the battlefield for Theodora's benefit. Nor did any other living person oppose her. All of them, I imagine, were subdued by the thought that this was the fate assigned to them. [The Arabs very much want their sheep to accept their fate and go like good little lambs to slaughter.] Accordingly nobody so much as lifted a finger to prevent this revolting state of affairs [A state of affairs that people would have revolted over if they knew]. It was as if Fortune had given a demonstration of her power. For although she controls all human affairs, she is completely indifferent about being justifiable, or reasonable. But we must leave it to God [the Arab history writers, like Procopius] to decide how these things shall be and how they shall be spoken of in the future." [Some people seem quite aware that they were writing history.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 10.15
"For a long time it was universally believed that they [Justinian and Theodora] were exact opposites in their ideas and interests. But later it was recognized that this false impression had been deliberately fostered to make sure that their subjects did not put their own differences aside and rebel against them." [Here we see the Arabs controlling both sides of a debate, both parties: Justinian and Theodora, Left and Right, Republican and Democrat. Recall how the party on the left is supposed to be a construct of the party on the right. That idea is wrong. In truth they are both constructs of the Arabs.]

GREAT
Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 10.15
"They began by creating a division between the Christians. And by pretending to take opposite sides in religious disputes they split the body [of Christians] in two, as will shortly be made clear. Then they kept the factions in disagreement and conflict. The Empress [representing the yellow Jews and the blue bloods] made it clear that she was fully behind the Blues/ She gave them full authority to attack the opposite faction. Indeed she made it possible for them to disregard all restrictions and perform outrageous deeds of criminal violence.

Her husband replied by behaving as if he were boiling over with bottled-up resentment, but was unable to stand up to his wife overtly. Thus they cancelled-out the power of their authority by going in opposite directions. He, [Justinian] was for instance, determined to punish the Blues as criminal offenders, while she in an artificial rage would complain bitterly that she had 'yielded to her husband under protest'. And yet the Blue partisans, as I said before, seemed to be the most orderly, for they were satisfied that it was quite unjustifiable to go to the limit in doing violence to one's neighbors. [the greens didn't hold anything back]

Finally, many were included in this emperor's list of intimate friends and raised to positions which enabled them to violate the laws and commit as many offenses against the State as they wanted to. But as soon as it was evident that they had made their pile, they promptly came into collision with Theodora and found themselves in her bad books [for a shakedown, the big fish eating the small fish when they get thoroughly acquainted with the clams of modesty, and had lived in an atmosphere of chastity, and in addition was superbly beautiful and was still a virgin - or as they say, firm-breasted. [this is a pun on Gr. mastos= breast. The monopoly was firm masted; with strong wind in its sails, a tailwind.] No. He had to make the poison of all mankind his very own, oblivious of all the facts recorded in these pages. He had to consort with a woman twice-dirtied by every kind of horrible pollution, and guilty over and over again of infanticide."
big enough]. At first Justinian was perfectly prepared to declare himself their enthusiastic supporter, but later on his sympathy for the poor fellows would dry up, and his zeal on their behalf would become very uncertain. [Thus all the money found its way to Arabs Inc.] That would be the signal for his partner [Theodora] to damage them beyond recovery. This while he closed his eyes to what was going on, opened his arms to receive all entire possessions, thus shamelessly acquired. [The Sphinx Mafia often attacks its own, particularly the most successful. There is a sham matrix death, and then the Arab mole spends his life in the harems, or is re-assigned to a new life within the matrix.] In practicing these tricks they invariably collaborated, though in public they acted as if they were at daggers drawn. Thus they succeeded in dividing their subjects, and in so strengthening their hold enough that it could never be shaken off." [Who would write such a thing but the Arab parasite race?]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 11.1
"When Justinian ascended the throne... Long established offices were abolished, and new ones set up to run the nation's business. The laws of the land and the organization of the army were treated in the same way. This was not because justice required it, or the general interest urged him to do so, but merely that everything might have new look and might be associated with his name. [The Arabs changed the entire Roman government and its laws so that it would favor their people and Their agenda. The Arabs changed their system so it would be easy to take apart. And as a legacy, they introduced the Code of Justinian. Today the Roman legal system is so complicated, that the people in these nations need Arab-certified experts called 'liars' to argue right and wrong, good and evil]

Of the forcible seizure of property and the murder of his subjects he could never get enough. When he had looted innumerable houses of wealthy people, he was constantly on the look out for others, immediately squandering [the money] on some foreign tribe or another, or on crazy building scheme [where 90% of the money was stolen]...

At the time, the Romans were at peace with all other nations. [in section 18.30 Procopius says that "he [meaning Justinian] would not abandon the war". Justinian was actually at war with the Persians and the Barbarians/Barrabians/Arabians] so not knowing how to satisfy his lust for blood, Justinian just kept flinging all the foreign nations at each other's throats [Now who wants ALL the foreign nations at each other's throats? Only the people with no resources want that, only they want world wars.] And sending for the kings of the Huns, though he had no reason at all, with senseless prodigality he flung vast sums into their laps, calling this a pledge of friendship.

... Then having received this windfall, They used to send some of their brethren chieftains at the head of their own men, urging them to make sudden raids into Roman territory. This way, they too might be in a position to exact a price for peace, from the man who for no reason at all was prepared to pay for it. These chiefs at once began the enslavement of the Roman Empire, and all the time they were in the Emperor's pay [Here we see the mindset of getting governments to pay for their own destruction].

Their example was immediately followed by others who joined in the pillaging of unfortunate Romans. On top of the pillage received as a reward for their inroads, they also got the extravagant largess of the Emperor [when he paid them to stop] ... These native races have many groups or chieftains, and the war was passed from one group to another in rotation as a result of Justinian's inexcusable wastefulness. Indeed it never came to an end, but went on circling around itself, month after month, year after year". [Here we see how the emperor's administration was subsidizing the raids that finally ended Byzantine Rome.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 11.12
"Throughout the Roman Empire there are many unorthodox beliefs generally known as heresies [Gr. hairesis = choice] - Montanism [a sect from Phrygia in central Turkey that was shaped by what supposed prophets said. However it could be cutting down of metaphorical mountains of abundance like the Mohammed and the Mountain saying.], Sabbatarianism [this is supposedly people who strictly observe the sabbath. However it could very well be the religion of Saba or Sheba], and numerous others which continually lead men into doctrinal error. All the adherents of these were ordered to renounce their former belief under threat of many penalties for disobedience. These included the cancellation of inheritance and bequeathal rights. The churches of these heretics, as they are called, especially those who professed the
doctrine of [the Alexandrian, or Egyptian priest] Arius [who denied the divinity of Christ. Nevertheless, the Arian church was] possessed unheard-of riches [it was an Arabian feeding conduit]. Neither the Senate nor any other large body in the Roman State could compete in wealth with these churches. They possessed treasures of gold and silver, and... houses and villages in great numbers, and many acres of land in all quarters of the world, and every other kind of wealth that exists [just like the Catholic Church today]. ... since none of the long line of emperors had ever interfered with them. ... So by first of all confiscating the property of these churches, the Emperor Justinian suddenly robbed them of all they possessed." [It is widely believed that persecution of different Christian sects helped the advance of Islam. This was especially so in north Africa, Egypt and Syria.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 11.26

"An army of officials was sent out in all directions to force everyone they met to renounce his ancestral beliefs. In the eyes of country people, such a suggestion was blasphemous. So they resolved one and all to stand their ground against the men who made this demand. Many in consequence perished at the hands of the soldiers. Many even put an end to their own lives, being foolish enough to think this the godliest course. And the great majority abandoned the land of their birth and went into banishment. But the Montanists, who were established in Phrygia [Turkey], shut themselves up in their own churches and at once set these buildings on fire, perishing with them for no reason at all. The result was that the whole Roman Empire was one great scene of slaughter and refugees." [Here we see yet another Arab excuse for an immense population decline. In the first century AD, the city of Rome had a population of 5-million according to emperor Augustus' Res Gestae. While 500-years later, during the great age of Islam, no European city seems to have a population of over 25,000. How did this immense population decline happen? We must have a clear idea, so we don't make the same mistake again in coming centuries.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 11.26

"A similar law was next passed regarding the Samaritans. [Nablus, in the West Bank] Then tumultuous disorders descended on Palestine. All who lived in my own Caesarea [On the River Jordan, just south of Damascus and Beirut. A town dominated by the traders who used the river Jordan as a highway.] and the other cities [of the Levant]. thought it silly to endure any sort of distress for the sake of a nonsensical dogma. So they discarded their old name [jews] and called themselves Christians. By this pretense they managed to shake off the danger threatened by the law. Those among them who were at all prudent and reasonable were quite agreeable to remaining loyal to their new faith.

But the majority were apparently indignant about being compelled by law to abandon the beliefs they had inherited. These very soon defected to the Manichees [a dualistic religion of Persia with Christian, Gnostic and Pagan elements. The religion was based on an eternal war between the forces of light and darkness,] and back to 'Polytheism'. But the peasants at a mass meetings resolved unanimously to take up arms against the Emperor... It is said that a hundred thousand men lost their lives in this engagement, and the most fertile land in the world was left with no one to till it. [And so the Arabs killed even more infidels.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 11.26

"After that he passed a law forbidding offenses against boys, not inquiring closely into [focusing on] those committed after the law was passed, but seeking out men who had succumbed to this moral sickness some time in the past. The prosecution of these offenders was conducted in the most irregular fashion, since the penalty was imposed even where there was no accuser, and the word of a single man or boy, even if he happened to be a slave forced to give evidence most unwillingly against his owner, and was accepted as final proof. [slaves under investigation in Rome were brutally tortured.] Men convicted in this way were castrated and exposed to public ribaldry. At first, however, not everyone was treated in this shocking manner, but only those who were thought to be either Greens or very well off, or who happened to have come up against the rulers in some other way." [The Arabs certainly were not persecuting their own, the Greens. And the Greens were all behind the emperor. So they were Mostly accusing rich men of this on trumped-up charges. They would let these live if they gave all their possessions to the emperor's trumped-up charges, the emperor fronting for the Arabs.]
"As a result, great numbers of people were constantly slipping away [from Byzantine Rome], not only to foreign countries but also to distant regions in Roman occupation, and every district and city there were always masses of new faces to be seen."

"Here is how they also managed to rob the senators of all their property. There was in Byzantine Rome a man called Zeno [Founder of Stoic philosophy c.280BC, the main Roman belief system.] grandson of Anthe•mius [Gr. anthos = flower] who had earlier become Emperor of the West. To serve their own ends they appointed this man Governor of Egypt and sent him there. So Zeno packed all his most valuable possessions on board a ship and got ready to set sail. He had an immeasurable weight of silver and vessels of solid gold embellished with pearls and emeralds... Their majesties then bribed some of those whose loyalty he trusted completely, to remove the precious cargo with all speed and drop firebrands into the hold of the ship. Next thing, they informed Zeno that a blaze had broken out spontaneously, and that the entire cargo had been lost. A short time later, Zeno suddenly died, and the two of them promptly took over his estate as this lawful heirs. For they produced a will of sorts, which it was openly rumored was not of his making [the will was forged, clearly forged, but it didn’t matter]. By similar methods they made themselves heirs of Tatian, Demosthenes [demos = the people], and Hilara [hila or hilus are the scar on the seed that mark where the seed was attached to its husk or sheathe. In other words, semitic people.], who in rank and all other respects were leading members of the Romans Senate. The property of certain others they acquired by forging not wills but letters. That was how they became heirs of Dionysus, who lived in Lebanon, and of John, the son of Basilius."

"Having spent all the gold on buildings and public spectacles, along with increasing military salaries, he tried to reduce the size of the army, in order to lower the military budget. But perceiving that he would thereby expose himself to barbarian attacks, and still unrelieved of his burdens, he plunged into every manner of robbery and extortion [of the public] to raise money. The estates of the living and the dead were seized on any charge [at all], by whomsoever [his administration] preferred. It was sufficient, if any word or deed whatsoever were charged against a man, to make it high treason against the emperor. Inheritances no matter how far off, and no matter to whom they belonged, were confiscatied if anyone ever came forward and said, "that he [the deceased] made the [Arab front] emperor his heir". Besides these ex•actions, a strict poll tax was levied on all the Jews of the [capitol] city. This affected both those who lived openly as Jews, as well as those who concealed their origin to avoid paying the tax imposed upon their people. I remember, when I was young, to have been present when an old man, 90 years of age, was stripped naked by the procurator, in a very crowded court, that it might be determined whether he was circumcised or not. [See, the scapegoat ashkenazi or ex•kin•usi Jews were circumcised and marked for life, while the Brothers went un-snipped.]

"from then on they confiscated in a single stroke the possessions of nearly all the senators. They grabbed all the real estate and movable property they wanted. And they set aside properties liable to oppressive and crushing taxation. Then later, with sham generosity sold them to their previous owners! These in consequence were throttled by the tax-collectors and reduced to extreme poverty by the never-ending interest on their debts...[I, like most of my contemporaries [contemporaries?], never once felt that thee two were human being. They were a pair of blood-thirsty demons and what the poets call ‘plaguers of mortal men’. For they plotted together to find the easiest and swiftest means of destroying all races of men and all their works, assumed human shape, became man-demons, and this way convulsed the whole world. [1) Again, we see a certain mindset of destroying the whole outside world. 2) If you have an escape goat, use it, blame it. ] ... It is said that Justinian’s own mother told some of her close friends that he was not the son of her
husband Sabba•tius [someone from the kingdom of Sabba•yours, also known as Sheba] or of any man at all. For when she was about to conceive, she was visited by a demon, who was invisible but gave her a distinct impression that he was really there" [The people with no resources always need an escape goat for their evil doing. It is easiest to blame luck, fate, destiny, augurs, the will of the gods, demons, spirits, astrology, curses, devil's triangles, or something like this.

Today, we find a tsunami of paranormal garbage programming, posing as science on the science and discovery channels. The result is that a surprising number of people still believe in this garbage. All of these people then become back doors to controlling our democracy. All the Mideast interests have to do is get their chorus of astrologers, palmists, priests, imams whatever to say the god/ omens/ umma/ whatever say that their guy is destined to rule, and their guy gets a tailwind and the other guy a headwind.]

George Orwell's novel 1984
"In a way, the world-view of the Party imposed itself most successfully on people incapable of understanding it. They could be made to accept the most flagrant violations of reality."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 12.25
"It is said that a certain monk highly favored by God [A favorite son of the God-Father] was persuaded by those who lived with him in the [Arabian] desert to set out for Constantinople in order to speak on behalf of their nearest neighbors, who were suffering violence and injustice beyond bearing. On his arrival there, he was at once admitted to the Emperor's presence. But when he was on the point of entering the audience chamber and had put one foot inside the door, he suddenly drew it back and retreated. The eunuch who was escorting him and others who were present urged and encouraged him to go on. But he gave no answer, and as if he had suddenly gone crazy he dashed away back to the apartment where he was lodging. When those who accompanied him asked him to explain this strange behavior, he said that he had seen the King of he Demons in the Palace, sitting on the throne, and he was not prepared to meet him or to ask any favor of him." [Use the escape goat, blame the escape goat.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 12.25
"There was a dancing girl [a baal-arina, someone in the Baal arena, a wise guy] called Macedonia [In 1.26, she was a female slave. Here we can again view Procopius as a bulletin board.] who belonged to the Blues in Antioch and had acquired great influence. For by writing letters [sending names] to Justinian while Justin was still master of the Empire, she could easily destroy any prominent citizens in eastern regions she wished, causing their property to be confiscated for the Treasury." [He's making a list and checking it twice. Anti•kal•laws is coming to down. So Santa Claus is a blid. He doesn't come down through the chimney, he comes down hard on the Ak'em•nee/ Ak'em•i.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 13.3
"His ambition was to force everybody into one form of Christian belief. So he wantonly destroyed everyone who would not conform, while keeping up a pretense of piety. For he did not regard it as murder, so long as those who died did not happen to share his beliefs. Thus he had completely set his heart on the continual slaughter of his fellow-men, and together with his wife he was constantly engaged in fabricating charges in order to satisfy this ambition." [Here we see the Arabs broadcasting how subtle=sub•tell differences in orthodoxy can be used to get away with murder. Literally. It can also be used as an excuse for purging troublemakers, seizing assets, and further impoverishing/enslaving their colonies.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 13.3
"He [Justinian] seemed to be a true believer in Christ. However, this also meant ruin for his subjects. For he allowed the priests to use violence against their neighbors almost with impunity. [If something is named goodness, rest assured the Arabs are using it to commit evil.] And when they looted the estates next to their own he wished them joy, thinking that in doing so he was honoring the Almighty. And when he judged court cases, he thought it was pious to release everyone who claimed to have religious
purposes. For in his view justice consisted in the priests' getting the better of their antagonists."
[Apparently it is easiest to do ungodly things in the name of god.]

The following few paragraphs are from "The Great Theft - Wrestling Islam from the Extremists," written by UCLA professor Khaled Abou El Fadl, reputedly one of the world's most respected Islamic scholars.

Great Theft, p.47
"The Wahhabis rejected the long-established Islamic practice of considering a variety of schools of thought to be equally orthodox and attempted to narrow considerably the range of issues upon which Muslims could legitimately disagree."

Great Theft, p.58
"During their conquest of Arabia in the eighteenth century, every time the Wahhabis conquered a town or city they would demand that the Muslim inhabitants repeat the testament of faith, but this time, the inhabitants must proclaim the testament while vowing to adhere to Wahhabi beliefs and practices. Those who would not declare their commitment to Islam as it was understood and interpreted by the Wahhabis were presumed to be infidels [kuffar] and swiftly put to the sword. Historical sources describe horrendous massacres committed by Wahhabi forces in the eighteenth century all across Arabia."

Great Theft, p.64
"The list of Saudi-Wahhabi sins of intolerance and cruelty is long indeed. The various Wahhabi rebellions in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were very bloody. The Wahhabis indiscriminately slaughtered Muslims, especially those belonging to Sufi orders and the Shia sect. In 1802, for example, the Wahhabi forces massacred the Shia inhabitants of Karbala and in 1803-1806, the Wahhabis executed a large number of Sunnis in Mecca and Medina for heresy... In the course of the second conquest of the Arabian peninsula, for instance, acting under orders from Ibn Saud, the Wahhabis carried out 40,000 public executions and 350,000 amputations."

Great Theft, p.52
"Abd al-Wahhab [supposed founder of Wahhabism] himself was fond of creating long lists of beliefs and acts which he considered hypocritical and the adoption or commission of which would immediately render a Muslim and unbeliever. ... And as an infidel, such a Muslim could be killed. In his teachings, abd al-Wahhab constantly emphasized that there was no middle of the road for a Muslim: Either a Muslim was a true believer or not. And if a Muslim was not a true believer, Abd al-Wahhab had no qualms about declaring that Muslim an infidel and killing him... for Abd al-Wahhab, any indulgence in rationalism or frivolity -- such as music, art, or nonreligious poetry -- was... serious enough to take a Muslim out of the fold of Islam [deserving death as an infidel]. ... Abd al-Wahhab was rabidly hostile toward non-Muslims as well, insisting that a Muslim should adopt none of the customs of non-Muslims and should not befriend such people either. ... in the balance of things, according to Abd al-Wahhab, apostate Muslims were WORSE than Christians and Jews because their heretical beliefs or actions were more damaging to their faith. ... Abd al-Wahhab also insisted that it was a sign of spiritual weakness for Muslims to be interested in non-Muslim beliefs or practices. Pursuant to a doctrine known as al-wala' wa al-bar'a (loyalty and disassociation) Abd al-Wahhab argued that it was imperative for Muslims not to befriend, ally themselves with, or imitate non-Muslims or heretical Muslims. Furthermore this enmity and hostility of Muslims towards non-Muslims had to be visible and unequivocal."

Great Theft, p.240
"The Puritans respond that the "peace verses" in the Koran have been abrogated by a command to wage war against the unbelievers. Per this logic, a single verse, 3:85, commanding Muslims to wage war against unbelievers has canceled out and voided all the verses in the Koran that speak about making or seeking after peace. A single verse abrogated at least thirty verses that call for peace. Even more, puritans ignore that even the so-called war verses in the Koran always add the qualification not to
transgress and not to become unjust. In fact, there is not a single verse in the Koran that calls for an unmitigated, unqualified, or unreserved obligation to fight the unbelievers.

Great Theft, p.159
"By relying on the most tangential and tenuous types of evidence, puritans force upon Muslims a kind of austerity that is entirely suffocating. In fact, much of what they advocate is affirmatively designed to remove tenderness and kindness from the human heart. They eradicate art, beauty and anything else that excites the creative imagination and demand that Muslims become like mechanized robots."

Great Theft, p.60
"It is quite likely that Abd al-Wahhab's ideas would not have spread even in Arabia had it not been for the fact that in the late eighteenth century the Al Saud family united itself with the Wahhabi movement and rebelled against Ottoman rule in Arabia." [S•aud = don't•hear-about]

Back to Procopius

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 13.17
"In his judgement the Emperor was as unstable as a weathercock. He was at the mercy of those who at any moment wished to swing him in whatever direction they thought fit. So long as their plans did not point in the direction of generosity or unselfishness, he perpetually exposed himself to gusts of flattery. His fawning courtiers could with the utmost ease convince him that he was soaring aloft and 'walking on air'. [The character traits to look for in a puppet leader.]

One day, as he [Tribonian] sat beside him [Justinian] on the bench, Tribonian said...

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 13.17
"If ever by any chance he complimented some person on his virtues, a moment later he would be denouncing him as a scoundrel. On the other hand, when he had poured abuse on one of his subjects he would veer round and shower compliments on him—or so it appeared—changing his mind without the slightest provocation. For his thoughts ran counter to his own words and the impression he wished to give. [Is this what they told people who had such a pleasant chat with Justinian, before their administration sent them to the gallows?]

As an enemy he [His Arab administration] was determined and undeviating, to his friends most inconsistent. So that he actually brought ruin on number of people who had been high in his favor, but never showed friendship to any man he had once hated. [What a perfect description of Arabs Inc.] Those whom he seemed to know best and esteem most he soon betrayed, graciously presenting them to his spouse or whoever it might be, to be put to death, though he knew quite well that it was because of their devotion to him and of that alone that they would die. For he could not be trusted with anything except inhumanity and avarice... [again, what a perfect description of Arabs Inc. Here the bulletin board commentary descends into Justinian-bashing, perhaps from the deaths in Najran, Zafar and Jerusalem. Perhaps for the exodus from Himyar... perhaps for having the temerity to attack Mecca.] If there was anything to steal within sight, he was always ready to suspend laws and then re-establish them again. And his judicial decisions were made not in accordance with the laws he had himself enacted, but as he was led by the sight of a bigger and more splendid promise of monetary advantage."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 13.17
"While he [Justinian] ruled the Romans, neither faith nor doctrine about God continued on in a stable way. No law had any permanence, no business dealings could be trusted, no contract meant anything. [This is the sort of anarchy the Arabs in their host societies. Under this state of affairs they are the only organized force in our lands, and with this monopoly, they can have anything and anyone they want.] When he dispatched his friends on some mission, if they happened to kill a number of people they came up against, and collect some booty, his Majesty [our administration] promptly decided that they
were men of real distinction and deserved to be recognized as such, since they had carried out all their instructions to the letter. [So far from punishing brutal = br•oo•tel tax collectors, he actually rewarded them.]

But if they treated men with any clemency, when they reported back to his administration, he became ill-disposed to them, and indeed actively hostile. Then he wrote-off these men as hopelessly old-fashioned, and he called on them for no further service. [A tip for future generations.] The consequence was that many made strenuous efforts to convince him of their villainous character, although their behavior was as different as it could be." [The last clause is hard to believe.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 13.17
"After promising certain people again and again and confirming the promise with an oath, or letter, he [our administration of Rome] immediately contrived to forget it, holding that such behavior won him admiration [among the harem bros]. Justinian regularly behaved in this way, not only to his subjects but also to many of his enemies, as I stated earlier."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 13.32
"Yet had he spent the same amount of time on good works, the nation could have enjoyed a very high degree of prosperity. Instead he [his Arab administration] employed all his [its] powers for the ruin of the Romans, and succeeded in bring the whole political edifice crashing to the ground." [That last sentence is an admission of guilt and intent.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 13.32
"He was extraordinarily keen to invent and swift to execute unholy crimes." [who was, Justinian or the Arabians using him as a puppet?]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 13.32
"The officials known as secretis... [L. secretis = a confidential clerk, a word that roughly marks the point where secretary diverged from secret and scribe.]... The officials known as secretis were not allowed the privilege of writing the Emperor's secret dispatches—the task for which they had originally been appointed—but he wrote almost everything himself. [In section 8.10 Justinian had "no more sense than a donkey, ready to follow anyone who pulls the reins, waving its ears all the time." The emperor's Arabs administration wrote everything. Also, here we get a glimpse at how few people are involved in the Arab parasitism of a national government. For instance, whenever it was necessary to appoint...judges/justices, he [or his administration] would lay out the course they must follow in giving judgement. For he would not permit anybody in the Roman Empire to decide any dispute in accordance with [his own] independent judgement, but demanded that everyone go his way. [Thus the Arab administration of the emperor could decide to set anyone free. Thus the Arabs acquired the power to plunder at will and stand above punishment. This is incidentally why the Arabs covet judicial power so much, because it gives them the ability to get away with murder, as well as attack our businesses when they compete with their businesses.] With insane arrogance, he himself judged what verdicts were to be given. He would accept hearsay evidence from only one of the litigants. And without proper investigation he would promptly cancel decisions already given. He was not swayed by any law or principal of justice, but succumbed to undisguised greed. For the Emperor accepted bribes without a blush, since his insatiate greed had robbed him of all sense of shame." [Clearly Justinian's Arab administration was fiddling with the legal system to the detriment of Byzantine Rome. It would appear that the troubles affecting America's legal system have the same source, and the same outcome is being attempted.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 14.10
"The Senate sat merely as a picturesque survival, without any power either to register a decision or to do any good, assembling for the sake of appearance and in fulfillment of an old law, since no member of that assembly was ever permitted to utter one word."

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Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 14.10
"The Emperor and his consort for the most part made a show of taking sides in the questions at issue, but victory went to the side upon which they had already agreed. If a man had broken the law and felt that victory was not securely his, he had only to fling more gold to this Emperor in order to obtain the passage of a law going clean contrary to all existing statues. Then if somebody else should call for the first law, which had now been repealed, His Majesty was perfectly prepared to re-enact it and substitute it for the new one. There was nothing that remained permanently in force, but the scales of justice wandered at random all over the place, whichever way the greatest mass of gold weighing them down succeeded in pulling them. The home of justice was the free-market, though it had once been the Palace, and there sales-rooms flaunted themselves in which not only the administration of justice but the making of laws too was sold to the highest bidder." [America's congress suffers from a well-disguised and less progressed version of the same disease. The outcome, unless treated will eventually be fatal.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 14.11
"The soldiers on guard at the Palace used to place themselves alongside the arbitrators in the Royal Portico and by brute force secure the verdicts they wanted. ... I must make clear who was the first man to persuade the Emperor to accept a bribe while sitting in the judge's seat. There was one Leon, a native of Cilicia [home of the pirates that plagued Rome], madly devoted to money-making [getting something for nothing from the outside world in any way possible]. This Leon was the prince of flatterers, with an incredible ability for imposing his will on the minds of the ignorant, and he possessed powers of persuasion [The last part brings to mind images of the Jehudi knight obey-one-cane-noble, and his ability to change the thoughts of weak minds. He and the boy Al-Loo (Luke) fought the imperial general Dearth Evader, and his city unanswerable, annihilating weapons (the Death Star). They fought with light sabers (pens). Fighting a war of propaganda, imposing their will on many minds at once with their Jehudi or jihadi tricks. The personage Leon above seems to be working for the dark side, the side that hides the truth instead of telling it. Leon also works for an evil emperor who secretly gains control of legislative bodies by inventing phantom menaces.] which assisted him to turn the Emperor's crass stupidity into the destruction of his fellow-men [This Jehudi–Yehudi was obviously of the dark side.] This man was the first to persuade Justinian to sell his judicial verdicts for money. When His Majesty once made up his mind to steal in the manner described he never looked back... and anyone who wanted to bring a groundless suit against some honest citizen only had to go to Leon. By agreeing to share the disputed property with the emperor and Leon, he had practically won his case, even before leaving the Palace. And this was so even in complete defiance of all justice. This business enabled Leon to pile up riches on an immense scale, and he got a great deal of land into his hands, and did more than anyone to bring the Romans State to its knees." [All the riches that Leon amassed, all the money and property that the Catholic church amasses, where does it go? The money that Ferdinand Marcos stole from his nation and squirreled away in Swiss bank accounts, where did it go? What about all the money abandoned in Swiss bank accounts after WWII and countless other wars? The Swiss are rich, but they are not rich enough given all the money that has been abandoned to them over the centuries.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 14.23
"There was no security for those who had signed contracts, no law, no oath, no written guarantees, no legal penalty, no other safeguard whatever except to toss money into the laps of Leon [the lion of the desert] and the Emperor. But not even this could ensure that Leon would continue in the same mind. He was quite prepared to sell his services to the other side as well. ... In his eyes, so long as profit came his way, there was no discredit in double dealing."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 15.16
[of Theodora] "She was eager to bathe, and very unwilling to get out again. When she had furnished her bathing she would go down for breakfast, and after a light breakfast she would take a nap. But at lunch and supper she indulged her taste for every kind of food and drink. Again and again she would sleep for hours on end, in the day until nightfall and at night until morning. And though she had strayed thus into every path of self-indulgence, for so great a part of the day, she thought fit to run the whole of the Roman
Empire!" [Who was really running Byzantine Rome? In his biography of Alexander the Great (ch. 23), Plutarch says: "When the drinking was over it was his custom to take a bath and sleep, often until midday, and sometimes for the whole of the following day." Yet another technique for back door control of a government, sleeping rulers that leave the administration to their bureaucracies. These of course have no names or faces, but use the ruler's name and face. Just consider U.S. President Harding's secretary of the Interior during the Teapot Dome oil field scandal.]

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 15.16**
"If the Emperor entrusted any business to a man without first seeking her approval [the approval of his Arab administration], such a change of fortune would come upon that man's affairs that very soon after he would be removed from his position with the utmost ignominy, and die a most shameful death.

Justinian found it easy to cope with everything, not only because of his tranquil temperament, but because, as remarked before, he had little need of sleep as a rule, and was approachable in the extreme. For there was almost complete freedom for people, even if they were obscure or completely unknown, not only to come into the presence of this autocratic monarch, but to converse with him quite freely and be closeted with him in private [closeted in private?]. But to the Empress's presence even for one of the magistrates there was no admission except at the cost of much time and effort; on every occasion they all had to await her pleasure, waiting like slaves in a small, stuffy anteroom all the time. For it was impossibly risky for any of the magistrates to be missing. Hour after hour they stood on tiptoes, each straining to hold his head higher than those near him in order to catch the eye of any eunuchs emerging from within. At long last and after days of waiting a few of them were called. They went into her presence trembling, with fear and hurried out again as quickly as they could, having merely prostrated themselves and touched the instep of each imperial foot with the edge of their lips. To make any comment or request unbidden by her was completely ruled out." [So anyone petitioning the Arab front government had to wait standing for days, until they could maybe get in and gently kiss the bottom of the Arab front-man's feet. This reminds one of the Dead Zeppelin lyric from the song Battle of Evermore, 'The pain of war cannot exceed the woe that I demand' There is no limit to woes of Arab enslavement.]

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 15.17**
"The nation had become a community of slaves with Theodora as slave driver. To such an extent was the Roman State being brought to nothing, what with the monarch's temperament, which seemed too easy-going, and Theodora's, which was harsh and implacable. For an easy-going temperament meant instability, and implacable one made action impossible. [The Arabs find both temperaments useful for their escape goat leaders.]

If in their attitude of mind and in their way of life they clearly had nothing in common, they were as one in their rapaciousness, their lust for blood, and their utter contempt for the truth. Both of them were most practiced liars, and if anyone who had aroused Theodora's ire was alleged to be committing any offense however trivial and insignificant, she promptly fabricated charges which had nothing to do with the accused... Thus she saw to it that the property of anyone who had offended her should be immediately pocketed by the Treasury, and after having him most cruelly whipped. And she did not hesitate to punish him with either banishment or death, even though he was perhaps descended from a long line of noblemen."

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 15.32**
[The Byzantine grammarian Priscian, or Priscianus Caesariensis was the author of the main Latin instruction book of the Middle Ages. L. priscus meant ancient.]
"In Justinian's employment was a scribe named Priscus, utterly villainous and as blustering as any Paphlagonian. He was just the man to fit in with the character of his master, and only too anxious to please him in the expectation of receiving similar treatment in return. Consequently he very soon accumulated a vast fortune by very shady means. However, on the ground that he treated her with scorn and put obstacles in her way, Theodora denounced him to her husband." [They used Priscian for a while and then whacked him to get his property.]
"an army of spies kept her [Theodora] informed of all that was said or done in the forum, and in private houses. In cases where she did not wish the punishment of the offender to be generally known ... the Empress [her Arab administration actually] would furtively hand him over to someone well qualified for this task. She [her Arab administrators] would impress on him that he must keep the prisoner absolutely safe, and forbidding him to say a word to anyone until the Empress felt sorry for the unfortunate creature, or after dying by inches and wasting away for many years as a result of the hardships which he suffered." [dying by inches is a synonym for being cannibled to death.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 17.32
"The Empress felt herself [Our guys in the empresses name felt] entitled to assume control of every branch of public affairs according to her [our] own personal ideas. It was she [our guys in her name] who filled the offices of Church and State [where else have you heard church and state?], investigating one point alone and invariably insisting that no honorable or good man should be a candidate for high office." [The Arabs had total control of Rome at this time, just before it imploded.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 17.32
[Remember these are all different people making entries on a bulletin board at different times. Many do not use quite the same symbolism] "Again she [Empress Theodora] arranged all marriages [the sale of state monopolies or rackets] as if by divine right. In her time no contracts of marriage were voluntarily entered into... The women [local rackets] thus pushed into marriage found themselves... forced to live [transact business] with men [traders] when they had not the slightest inclination that way. Often the Empress would even fetch the bride out of the bridal chamber [the trading or recording house] at a mere whim, leaving the bridegroom still unmarried... Among the large number of men whom she treated in this way way Leontus [the god-father], who occupied the position of Referendarius [the one who sends things back, information mostly... like a head scribe], and Saturninus [Saturn was the alchemical name for lead], son of Hermogenes the Magister [master scholar], both of them just [recently] married."

Dio, LXI, 3
"At first Agrippina [Nero's mother] managed all the business of the Empire for him" [the 17 year old Nero],

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 18.15
[This is about Justinian's administration operating in Libya/ Carthage] "He immediately sent out assessors, if you please, to value the land, and imposed crushing taxation unknown before, and assumed the ownership of all the most valuable estates. Then he turned his attention to the Arians [Harem bros, Greens], whom he prohibited from celebrating their customary sacraments. Finally he kept his armed forces waiting for their pay, and in other ways made life a burden for his soldiers. The result of all this was an outbreak of revolts that led to widespread destruction. ... he [Justinian, the scapegoat] had an innate passion for throwing everything into confusion and chaos."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 18.15
"... the whole region was turned into a second Scythian desert."

1) The Scythian desert was apparently a famous place.
2) Scythia, or the area north and west of the Black Sea, has generally been, the bread basket of Europe since Athenian times at least. Funny how the ancient media called it a desert.
3) Strange how in the early 1800s the breadbasket of the US was also persistently called a desert by both the US government and the supposedly free press.
4) Most of the Arab grain in ancient times was supposedly from Egypt and Tunisia. However the grain the Athenians were dependent on ‘Aegospotami’ grain that came from the Black sea. We know this because we know that the Spartans attacked the Athenian grain right at the Black Sea sphinx, roughly at Istanbul.
5) The old name of the nation of Moldova was Bessarabia and before that Beth•Arabia = House•of•Arabia. This is similar to the House•of•Saud today. Funny how Europe's grain breadbasket place was called the House•of•Arabia.
"Such were the consequences of the wars in Africa and in Europe. All this time the Saracens/Moors were continuously overrunning Roman territory in the East from Egypt to the frontiers of Persia, doing their deadly work so thoroughly that the whole of that region was left almost uninhabited."

[Of Justinian] "In time of peace or truce he was always treacherously contriving pretexts for aggression against his neighbors. In time of war he slackened off in the most foolish way, showing a woeful lack of energy in preparing for the projected operations, simply because he hated to part with his money. Instead of giving his mind to the task in hand he went in for stargazing and for foolish attempts to determine the nature of God. He would never abandon the war because he was bloodthirsty and murderous by nature, nor could he overcome his enemies because sheer meanness prevented him from tackling the essential problems. ... the whole earth reeked of human blood, shed in an unending stream both by the Romans and by nearly all the peoples outside their borders." [blame the scapegoat, use the escape goat.]

"There was a continuous series of catastrophes... The River Scirtus inundated Edessa, ... the Nile rose in the usual way but failed to sink again at the proper time... Thirdly the Cydnus [river] poured almost all round Tarsus ... Earthquakes [military attacks] destroyed Antioch, the first city of the east, Seleucia, which is its nearest neighbor, and Anazarbus, the most famous city in Cilicia. The number of lives lost in these three cities it is impossible to estimate; and we must not forget Ibora and Armasia, the first city in Pontus, or Polybotus in Phrygia, and the town which the Pisidians call Philomede [loves the Mideast], or Lychnides in Epirus, and Corinth, all of which had had huge populations for centuries past. Every one of these cities has been overthrown by an earthquake [military attacks] during this short period, and the inhabitants almost without exception have perished with them. On top of the earthquakes came the epidemic which I mentioned before; this carried off about half the survivors."

"As soon as he ['Roman' emperor Justinian] had denuded the country of all its public wealth, he turned he eyes towards his individual subjects, and lost no time in stripping most of them of their estates... He hauled up those who were thought to be well off in Constantinople and in every [other] town [in the empire] as well. Some he accused them of polytheism, some of professing unorthodox beliefs about Christ, some of offenses against boys, others of love-affairs with nuns or other improper forms of intercourse, others of provoking faction-fights, or of attachment to the green party, or of disloyalty to himself, or of anything else in the catalogue of crimes." [Justinian died in 565AD. By 595AD the 2nd half of 'Rome' in Constantinople/ Istanbul had joined the Italian half of the empire in total collapse. 595 is the year the lights went out in the West, the year when the Dark Ages began, the year when we start having practically no historical information. In other words, less than 30 years after these words were written, Europe, and indeed all humanity entered the Dark Ages. Mohammed was 25 in 595AD. In 626 AD, the barbarian Avars (supposedly nomads from Northwest Russia led by a Khan) lay siege unsuccessfully to Constantinople. The Avars plunder and burn the surrounding agricultural lands. The Avars also cut the aqueducts leading to Constantinople, which stayed out of use for 140 years. Here we see that the lowest days for Europe were between 626 to 766. The Islamic conquest began in 637. about 11 years after the aqueduct was cut. Then they ran out of steam in Poitiers France in 732. This was 30 years before the aqueduct was repaired. Thus we see how the Arab parasite's agenda and its religion named Islam=submission expand only in a vacuum. Wake up people. We are still having the same bad dream — repeating it over and over again — aren't we? History will repeat itself if we don't all wake up now from the dream/matrix we are living. The same force is sabotaging our institutions in the same way today — turning them from institutions that serve society into institutions that dis-serve society. Here is why so many Americans have run afoul if our criminal justice system. Here is why our legal system is bankrupting perfectly good
companies and entrepreneurs for little good reason. Here is a big reason why we can't compete with the Mideast's interests in China. Today we suffer from Byzantine Bureaucracy 2.0, and it is mostly our Arab parasite's doing.

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 20.5**
"First, he made it his practice to give authority over the people in Constantinople to a prefect who was to take half of the annual profits of the shopkeepers in return for giving them permission to sell their wares at whatever price they liked. Consequently the customers who did their household shopping there had to pay three times the proper price, and there was nobody to complain to. This scandal was productive of a great deal of harm. For as the Treasury collected a share of these profits, the official responsible for these matters was only too pleased to enrich himself from this source. In the next place [phase] the subordinates [were] not only collecting, as had been said, monstrously inflated prices, but practicing unspeakable frauds in the quality of the commodities sold." [Here the brothers are using their collective group influence in Justinian's administration to sell monopolies, one of the oldest Arab rackets.]

**Ayn Rand**
"We are fast approaching the stage of the ultimate inversion: The stage where the government is free to do anything it pleases, while the citizens may act only by permission; which is the stage of the darkest periods of human history, the stage of rule by brute force."

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 20.5**
"His second step was to establish a number of monopolies as they are called, selling the welfare of his subjects to those who were prepared to operate this monstrous system. He himself went off with the payment which he had exacted as his share of the bargain. Those who had come to this arrangement with him were allowed to run their business just as they pleased." [In Arabia's empire a major source of revenue is the sale and operation of these monopolies, or loos. The person who bought or rented the loo was called the Loo-tenant.]

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 20.16**
"Later this bloodthirsty devil instructed officials and the magistrate responsible for public order to deal indiscriminately with all accusations, telling them to compete with each other to find out which of them could destroy the biggest number in the shortest time." [Devil = de•ex•pull. And they do cannible people to death. So bloodthirsty devil is quite accurate.]

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 20.16**
"He improperly meddled with the quaestor's office [tax collection and government spending]. This is an office which had been treated with the greatest respect by previous emperors almost without exception. They saw to it that the highest standard of general experience, and above all of skill in legal matters, should be required in holders of this office. These men must also be completely incapable of accepting a bribe; for the consequences would be calamitous for the State if holders of this office were either in need, or greedy... Junilus [Junior], a Libyan by race, was chosen to fill the vacancy, though he had not even a nodding acquaintance with the law. In fact, he was not even one of the recognized pleaders. He had a good knowledge of Latin, but as regards Greek he had never even been to school. So he could not really get his tongue [a]round the language. In fact, often while he did his best to pronounce a Greek word, he moved his subordinates to mockery and laughter. He had an overwhelming passion for making money in dirty ways. And he actually put documents signed by the Emperor up to public auction without turning a hair." [We did this in the emperor's name]

**Aeschines, Against Timarchus 119**
"every year the [Athenian] Council sells off the prostitution tax, and that those who buy the right to exact the tax do not guess, but have precise knowledge of the people who engage in this trade."

**Life of Vespasian 16**
[The Vespasian administration r. 69-79AD] "openly sold government positions to people. He also sold acquittals to men facing prosecution, regardless of their guilt. Some believed he even deliberately promoted the most insatiable officials to higher positions. This way they were even richer when he later imprisoned them [thus confiscating the proceeds of their corruption]. Such men were commonly called his 'sponges', as he let them soak up money, which he later squeezed out of them." [This is how the real Arab wise guys work. Here succinctly stated is their role in corruption and organized crime.]

**Ammianus Marcellinus, 30.4**
"Men who have paid large sums for their government posts are like oppressive creditors. They try to recover their investment by prying into everyone's assets so they can extract the plunder they are due."

[Original Penguin version: Men who have paid good money for their government posts are like troublesome creditors. They try to recover their outlay by prying into everyone's resources and wresting from others the spoils they have won.]

**William Shirer, Rise and Fall of the Third Reich. Ch. 5**
"He, [Hitler] who was so monumentally intolerant by his very nature, was strangely tolerant of one human condition - a man's morals. No other party in Germany came near to attracting so many shady characters. As we have seen, a conglomerate of pimps, murderers, homosexuals, alcoholics and blackmailers flocked to the party as if to a natural haven. Hitler did not care as long as they were useful to him." [The figurehead nature of the Third Reich is not really obvious when we look at Hitler alone. It is much more obvious when we consider the men in Hitler's cabinet which were of the sort described above. Here it is easy to imagine a bunch of completely a-moral poser-figureheads that left everything to their Arab-run administrations.]

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 21.6**
"Everywhere in the Roman Empire Justinian followed this method. He picked out the most degraded specimens of humanity he could lay his hands on, and sold them the offices they were to corrupt for a very high price. For no one with any decency or any vestige of good sense would ever think of pouring out his own money for the pleasure of robbing inoffensive citizens."

After collecting the cash from those with whom he was negotiating, he gave them permission to do anything they like to those under them. This enabled them to ruin all the districts allotted to them, inhabitants and all, and make enough money to keep them in luxury for the rest of their lives. To find money to pay for their cities, they obtained a loan from the bank [fronting for the Arabs] at a very high rate of interest, handing over the money to the seller [of this license to steal. This Arab management technique is known as BARRA•TRY and it is still used widely around the world today; especially in countries regarded as "klepto•cratic". Basically, the corrupt officials have to rob from the public to pay for the interest on the loan they took out from the Brothers to buy their office from the Brothers. Here they generally find themselves subject to a loan that necessitates their becoming not only corrupt, but aggressively corrupt.

Whenever we see absurd and bottomless greed in government people, it is usually a figurehead fronting for "deep throat," or "the bottomless pit," or "the money pit" or just the endless hunger of the world's parasite empire.

It might also be worth noting the way the blame is once again placed in a matrix. Note how our parasite always has a matrix scapegoat for every bad thing it does. There is always a matrix scapegoat, usually our powerful, but dimwitted, leaders. Continuing…] then when they arrived in the cities, from then on they brought every variety of misery upon their subjects, having no other object in life than to make sure that they could satisfy their creditors [Again, their creditors were Arabs Inc. We can easily see the same process at work in the corruption endemic in many parts of the world today. The Brotherly governors sell government jobs which amount to a license to steal. We the free people of the world really need to stick together here. And we all need to insist that nobody be allowed to do this anywhere in the world. Continuing…

…and they became some of the richest in the land. And this business did not cause any risk or criticism. On the contrary, it brought them a good deal of admiration [We made corruption normal and even
Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 21.21
"Later still he contrived yet another scheme that was quite breathtaking. Those offices which he considered the most important in Constantinople and the other cities he decided that he would not continue to sell as before. Instead he sought out hirelings to fill the vacancies, arranging with them that in return for a salary of some kind they should hand over to him all the loot. They, on receiving their salary, blithely set to work collecting and carrying off everything from the whole countryside...

The Emperor selected them with great care. For important affairs, he only selected the most dishonest men around. And he always managed to track down this loathsome quarry.

When he installed the first batch of scoundrels in office, the license which their powers gave them brought their evil dispositions to light. We were then utterly astounded that human nature could find room for immense wickedness.

But over time, their positions were taken by others. These were able to exceed them greatly. So people began to ask how it was that those who a little while before seemed the most utter scoundrels, were so amazingly outdone by their successors. And how they now appeared to have behaved like perfect gentlemen in all their proceedings. The third batch in their turn outranged the second in every kind of iniquity, only to be followed by the others...

As things went from bad to worse all men came to know by experience that man's innate wickedness knows no limit. When it is consuming the knowledge of past events, and when the license which impunity bestows encourages it to victimize all whom it encounters, it seems to swell inevitably to such proportions that it is not even possible for the minds of the sufferers to grasp its immensity."

The last underlined part needs some special attention

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 21.21
"When a genocide is destroying the knowledge of past events, this state of affairs is encouraged by legal impunity."

[When a genocide is killing everyone, it destroys the knowledge of past events. Thus even the people involved cannot really grasp what is going on. This state of affairs is encouraged by legal impunity.]

"When it is destroying the knowledge of past events, and when the license which impunity gives encourages the victimization of everyone encountered, it inevitably swells to such proportions that it is not even possible for the minds of the sufferers to grasp its totality. [In other words, the Arab purges get so all-encompassing, that everyone they touch dies. Then there is nobody left to know what is going on.

So here are the Arabs telling future generations about how if they kill enough people, there will be nobody left to remember what exactly they did.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 21.21
[note the different style of writing, particularly the use of 'them' and 'they.' Here we see again that procopius is a bulletin board.] "Over and over again when an army of enemy Huns had plundered the Roman Empire and enslaved the inhabitants, the Thracian and Illyrian commanders planned to attach them as they retreated; but they reversed their decision when they were shown a letter from the Emperor Justinian forbidding them to launch their attack on the invaders, since they were needed as allies of the Romains against the Goths, perhaps or against some other of their enemies. The result was that these wild tribes began to act as open enemies and to plunder and enslave any Romans within reach; ... Over and over again some of the farmers from those parts, impelled by love for their wives and children who had been carried off as slaves, made a united assault on the retreating enemy and succeeded in killing numbers of them and capturing their horses together with all the booty - only to find..."
that the consequences of their action were very painful indeed. For a body of men dispatched from Byzantine Rome took it upon them without the slightest hesitation to assault them and knock them about in addition to imposing fines, until they handed over all the horses which they had taken from the raiders." [The Arabs discourage us from taking judicial matters into our own hands because: they want a slow-moving, corrupt, lawyer-based justice system. They don't want our justice system to work without their expensive lawyers and their appointed judges.]

Sidonius Apollinaris, A portrait of Theodoric the Visigoth, 454AD [History officially records the Goths as Germanic. However Emperor Claudius II reports fighting them in Roman Macedonia (today Northern Greece, Western Turkey, southeast Bulgaria and southern Albania). They seem more like Go•eths, the waves of penniless unchosen Middle Eastern people going forward, walking out of the land of no resources.]

"You have often asked for a description of Theodoric the Gothic king… He is taller than average, but not a giant. His head is round, with curly hair retreating somewhat from the brow towards the top of his head. His nervous neck is free from disfiguring knots. His eyebrows are bushy and arched. When his eyelids close, his lashes reach almost halfway down his cheeks. … His nose is aquiline, his lips are thin and not enlarged by undue distention of the mouth. Each day the [abundant] hair springing from his nostrils is cut back, and that on his face springs thick from the hollow of the temples, but the razor has not yet come upon his cheek, and his barber meticulously plucks the rich growth [of hair] on the lower part of his face." [So the Goth leader was quite hairy and every day his barber did what he could to hide this.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 22.3
"they found a money-changer of Syrian origin called Peter and surnamed Barsymes [Bro+sym]. For years he stood behind the counter [he worked his way up] changing bronze coins. He made an inexcusably high profit out of the transaction, having a very clever knack of filching the halfpennies and deceiving one customer after another by the quickness of this fingers. He showed remarkable dexterity in pocketing the property of any who came his way. And if he was ever caught, he instantly swore his innocence, and covered up the misdemeanor of his hands with the effrontery of his tongue.

He enlisted in the Imperial Guard, and charged into such horrifying courses that it delighted Theodora...

So Theodotus... was immediately relieved of his office, and replaced by Peter, who did exactly what he was told. He robbed the soldiers on active service of their pay and allowances without ever giving a hint of shame or fear. He even put up the local magistracies to auction more brazenly than ever before. And lowering their prestige, he sold them to those who did not shrink from engaging in this evil business, expressly authorizing purchasers of the offices to treat the lives and property of their subjects in any way they chose." [the roots of feudalism]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 22.3
"Through the chief law courts and [a]round the forum piazza strode a licensed bandit, who defined his duties as the collection of the sums handed over in payment for public office. There was of course no hope that notice would be taken of his minor crimes."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 22.14
"Of all the people working for the government... he invariably attracted to himself the very worst. Such misconduct, alas, was not practiced by him alone, but by all the earlier and later occupants of this office. The same sort of thing went on in the department of the Magister, as he is called, and among the Officers of the Household, whose duties are to attend to all business in connection with state finances, with the Privata, [the emperor's private funds] as they are called, and the patrimonium."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 22.14
"A very large quantity of grain had been stored in Constantinople, but most of it was already rotten. So without consulting anyone the Emperor foisted it on all the eastern cities in proportion to their population, though it was unfit for human consumption. And foisted it on them, not at the normal rate for top quality
grain, but at a much higher price. After pouring out vast sums to meet these inflated charges, there was nothing that the purchasers could do except to dump the grain in the sea or in a sewer. There was still a large store of sound grain that had not yet gone rotten; this too he decided to sell at top price to those cities that were at all short of grain. By this means he made a hundred percent profit on the money which the Treasury had originally paid to the tributary states for this grain.” [Here is how the Mideast's commodity monopoly worked when it was based on grain instead of oil. Here a shortage is based on Justinian's bad policies. Today, the song remains the same, and America's administration catches the blame, because people fail to recognize the presence of the Arabs — who do what they can to stay invisible.]

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 22.15**

"The next year, however, the harvest of the fields was not nearly so abundant, and the grain fleet arrived at Constantinople with quite inadequate supplies [an undeclared grain embargo]. So Peter, not knowing how to deal with the situation, thought it best to buy a great quantity of grain from places in Bithynia, Phrygia, and Thrace [western Turkey]. The inhabitants of these regions had no option but to undertake the heavy task of carrying the cargoes down to the coast and to face the dangers [make it dangerous] involved in transporting them to Constantinople, where they received from him a derisory sum in so-called settlement. Their loss amounted to such a huge total that they would have been glad in they had been allowed to deposit the gain in a government warehouse gratis, and to pay an additional sum for the privilege. This burden commonly referred to as 'requisition'. But even so there was still insufficient grain in Constantinople to meet the demand, and many people protested vigorously." [Instead of giving 1/4 of your grain to the government, farmers had to bring it to the capital which cost more money than the grain was worth. Thus they paid more than twice as much.]

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 22.30**

"he was forever changing his mind about what he proposed to do. Thus, being as we have said an easy target for the sorcerers, he very quickly submitted to Theodora as well. Nothing did more than this to increase the affection of the Empress for Peter, as a devotee of these arts ... and not long afterwards Theodora insisted on his appointing him First Lord of the Treasury, taking this office away from John, who had been installed in it only a few months before.

John was a Palestinian by birth, a man of very gentle and kindly disposition, who never dreamed of finding means to enrich himself, and had never done an injury to any man alive. Not surprisingly he was regarded with extraordinary affection by the whole people. That was enough to make him thoroughly distasteful to Justinian."

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 23.9**

"this emperor from the very start showed himself a worse enemy than all the foreign invaders combined. For what with requisitions, and the so-called imposts and special levies, the enemy had no sooner withdrawn than the landowners were brought to ruin. [Here is another entry about abusive taxation at the end of Rome. Apparently requisitioning cut into profits and drove many farmers out of business. Surely this soured many Byzantines on their government.]

The meaning and implication of these names I will now explain. Those who own farms are compelled to feed the Roman army on the basis of the tax which each man is required to pay, the contributions being handed in not to meet the pressure of the immediate crisis but to suit the predilection and convenience of the officials, who do not bother to find out whether the farmers are lucky enough to have the provisions for the soldiers and fodder for the horses, buying them all at shockingly inflated prices, and that from a district which may possibly be a long way off, and then to cart them back to the place where the army happens to be. On arrival they must measure them out to the army quartermasters, not in the universally accepted manner, but as it suits these men. This is the procedure known as requisitioning, the effect of which has been to bankrupt all who own farms. For it compels them to pay and annual taxation not less than ten times the proper sum, since as already remarked, besides contributing supplies for the army they have often had to face the additional task of transporting grain to Constantinople."
"that was not the end of their troubles. When pestilence swept through the whole known world and notably the Roman Empire, wiping out most of the farming community and of necessity leaving a trail of desolation in its wake, Justinian showed no mercy towards the ruined property owners. Even then he did not refrain from demanding the annual payment of tax. And this was not only the amount for each individual, but also the amount for which his deceased neighbors were liable." [Here we see more policy aimed at driving Roman farmers off the land, and into cities as tax paying buyers of Mideast Grain.]

"I must not omit to mention this fact, that owners of houses in Constantinople had to provide accommodation for some twenty thousand semi-civilized aliens, and not only could get no satisfaction from their own property but had to put up with a great deal of other unpleasantness into the bargain."

"Later some of the Palace Guards were sent into all parts of the Empire, allegedly to scrutinize the lists for the names of any men unfit for military service. From some of these they were brutal enough to remove their belts as a sign that these men were useless or worn out. [Removing a Roman soldier's belt was apparently like a dishonorable discharge.] For the rest of their days these outcasts had to stand in the open forum, begging charitable folk to give them something to eat, to the great distress of all who met them. The rest they compelled to pay heavily for the privilege of not suffering the same fate themselves. [So the Arabs were got the Byzantine government to shake down its own soldiers, or suffer total disgrace.] Thus it was that the soldiers, robbed right and left, became the most poverty-stricken people in the world and lost all their appetite for active service."

"While we are on the subject of the soldiers I will add one thing more to what I have said. The Roman emperors before Justinian's time stationed a huge number of soldiers in all the remote areas of their dominions to guard the frontiers of the Roman Empire, particularly in the eastern region as a means of stopping the incursions of Persians and Saracens/Moors. These troops were called Limitanei or Limitari. The Emperor Justinian treated them with such indifference and stinginess from the start that their paymasters were four or five years in arrears with their pay."

The so-called Nika Revolt of 532 is curiously named. It seems to have once been the NIKE Revolt, Gr. Nike = victory. Apparently, there were 30,000 people in an amphitheater, and one Hypatius, the nephew of a former emperor had been declared emperor by the crowd, elected by the deme as it were. But this was very dangerous for the Arab parasite race. So the Brothers called everyone, and hauled out all their gold and got the army to massacre all 30,000 unarmed people in the amphitheater. And as with all changed history, the crime was obviously committed, it is just the reason, the excuse, the cause, and the circumstances that have been changed.

Question: Why would Justinian find it necessary to massacre 30,000 civilians in an amphitheater? Answer: It wasn't the Roman Emperor, he was a figurehead and his Arab administration did it.

Mussolini and the bulldozing of the Roman forum
The reason why Muslim-i bulldozed the Roman forum was that this was probably the site of repeated massacres. Evidence needed to be hidden, and gold, jewels, and artifacts kept off the market.
In every city [of the eastern empire] the population has been divided for a long time past into the Blue [blue bloods] and the Green [green Arabian?] factions [Humans and Gremlins]. But in recent times it came about that, for the sake of these names and the [legislative] seats which the rival factions occupy in watching the [governmental] games, they spend their money and abandon their bodies to the cruelest tortures. Nor do they think it unworthy to die in this most shameful way. And they fight one another not knowing what end they will come to. But knowing well that, even if they win a battle, the matter will [frequently] end with them being carried straight to the dungeon, and finally, after suffering extreme torture, death.

So there grows up in them a hostility against their fellow men which has no [apparent] cause, and at no time does it cease or disappear, for it displaces the ties of family, marriage and friendship. … [text missing]

At the time, the officers of the city administration [the Homeland security officers.] were leading some rioters away for execution. But the members of the two factions, conspiring together and declaring a truce, seized the prisoners and then the prison, releasing all those who were in confinement there. … [text missing, probably something about torture.] Fire was applied to the city [little doubt by the Brothers] as if it had fallen under the hand of an enemy. … [text missing]…

…All hopes of the emperor were centered upon his general Belisarius, who had recently returned from the Persian war bringing with him a following which was both powerful and imposing, and in particular he had a great number of battle-hardened soldiers.

[New subject] When Hypatius [the new emperor the people of the supposed democracy chose] reached the hippodrome [horse-run, horse-track], he immediately went up to the emperor's seat, on the royal throne from where the emperor always viewed the entertainment. … [text missing]

Belisarius [and his battle hardened soldiers], with difficulty and not without danger and great exertion, made his way over ground [in Byzantium] covered by ruins and half burned buildings … [text missing] … he drew his sword from its sheath, and commanding his soldiers to do the same with a battle cry he advanced at a run. The disorganized crowd [in the hippodrome] was milling about when it saw the armored soldiers charging with their weapons drawn, soldiers who were well known for their bravery and experience in war. When they saw these use their weapons unsparingly, they beat a hasty retreat. … [text missing]

Mundus charged right into the the stadium/ sports arena though the entrance which they [now] called the Gate of Death. … [text missing] There perished among the populace on that day more than 30,000 … [text missing]… The soldiers killed both Hypatius and Pompeius the next day and threw their bodies into the sea [actually the lack of bodies probably means that the brothers ate them alive. … text missing] This was the end of the insurrection in Byzantium." [I wonder if this is how history will record the Tiananmen Square massacre, where the Mideast's Chinese puppet government used machine guns to massacre some 10,000 peaceful democracy demonstrators. After all, it already goe

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 24.33

[at a Byzantine port] "there had never been an official customs house, but an officer sent out by the Emperor was stationed at Abbydus, keeping an eye open for any ship carrying arms to Constantinople without the Emperor's permission. He also checked for anyone setting sail from Constantinople without signed papers from the appropriate officials [which only Arabs can get promptly]. Nobody can sail from Constantinople till he as been cleared by the men employed in the office of the Magister. This officer was also free to charge ship owners whatever fee he felt was right for his troubles. [The Arabs paid nothing, everyone else paid a great deal.]

By contrast, the man stationed at the other end of the straits had always received his salary from the Emperor, and kept both eyes wide open for the things mentioned above, and for anything that was being taken to the tribes settled along the coast of the Euxine [Black sea] in contravention of the rules governing exports from Roman territory to that of enemies."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 25.11
"In Constantinople he thought out the following scheme. He [We] created a special post for one of his closest friends [an Arab], a Syrian named Ad•daeus [to•god, i.e. a Syrian guy who sends things to god.]: he was to secure a little profit from the ships that put in there, and pass it on to his master. From then on Addaeus never allowed any vessel that put in to the harbor of Constantinople to weigh anchor again, but either mulcted the shipmasters of the value of their own ships or forced them to return to Libya or Italy. Many of them declined either to accept a return cargo or to go seafaring any more. They preferred to burn their boats and wash their hands of the whole business. There were however some [guys with the Sphinx Mafia], who were unable to earn their living in any other way. Their answer was to treble their charges to the importers and take on cargoes as before. The only course left to the importers was to recoup their own losses at the expense of those who purchased the cargoes. Thus everything possible was being done to kill off the Romans by starvation. So much for that aspect of public affairs."

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 25.12**

[Note the connection between commodities and monopolies, just like today. There seems to be a sort of age-old process going on.]

"This pair of monarchs had put almost all commodities in the hands of the 'monopolies'. These relentlessly choked the life out of would-be customers, and only the clothiers' shops were free from their clutches, they contrived a scheme for disposing of these as well. The manufacture of silken garments had for many generations been a staple industry of Beirut and Tyre, two cities of Phoenicia. [The Chinese slave plantations would produce the commodity silk by the yard, and the Arabs would haul the silk to the other side of the world and sew it into luxury garments and reap nearly all the profit.] The merchants who handled these and the skilled and semi-skilled workmen who produced them had lived there from time immemorial, and their wares were carried from there into every land. When Justinian was on the throne, they engaged in this business in Constantinople and the other cities. They began to charge a higher price for dress materials of this kind, justifying themselves on the ground that they were now having to pay the Persians more for it than in the past, and that it was no longer possible to avoid paying the ten per cent duty on imports."

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 25.23**

"almost the whole population suddenly found themselves beggars. Mechanics and handicraftsmen were inevitably compelled to struggle against starvation, and mainly in consequence abandoned the community to which they belonged and fled for refuge to the land of Persia."

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 26.11**

"the legal profession was left without employment. For people possessed nothing of the least value to go to court about. ...No lamps were lit in the streets of the cities. And there was nothing else to make life pleasant for the citizens. theaters, hippodromes, and circuses were almost all shut — the very places where his wife had been born and brought up, and had received her early training. Latter on he gave orders that all these places of entertainment should be closed down in Constantinople, to save the Treasury from having to finance the payments hitherto made to the people - so numerous that I cannot estimate their numbers — who depended on them for a living." [Thus the lights went out in the 2nd half of Rome.]

**Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 26.23**

"they brought upon the poor an artificial [food] shortage that seemed impossible at a time of such abundance. For the importing of corn from elsewhere was strictly forbidden, but everyone was compelled [due to a food shortage] to buy and eat these loaves. [Judging from the requisitioning propaganda above, and the prohibition on imported corn, along with the Byzantine invasion of Arabia, it would appear that the Byzantine Blue bloods found out about that their dependence on Arab grain was a hoax.]

The city's aqueduct had broken and was carrying only a fraction of the usual quantity of water into the city. Their Majesties took no notice and would not spend a penny on it, even though there was always a great crowd of people [a]round the fountains with their tongues hanging out, and all the public baths were closed. Yes he lavished money inexcusably on buildings along the shore and other senseless
construction... Thus it was not the desire to save money but the set purpose of destroying his fellow-men [in the land of no resources] that led him to neglect the rebuilding of the aqueduct. For nobody who has ever lived at any period of human history has been more ready than Justinian to pile up wealth by immoral means and instantly squander it in still more shocking ways." [Blame the escape goat.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 26.35
"there was one Hephaestus [the god of fire and craftsman of the metal weapons for the gods, sort of the ancient god of arms merchants]. He started by bringing all the shops in the city under a 'monopoly', forbidding any other merchant to carry on this business, and making himself the one an only retailer. [Soviet-style con-fiscatory communism is not a new thing.] Then he began selling commodities of every kind, fixing their prices. [oil grain, spice, iron, just like the Arabs are trying to do today.] His office took Alexandria, which until now, even the very poorest could afford, and reduced it to the brink of famine. They felt the pinch most of all through his manipulation of the bread supply. For he kept all the purchasing of grain from Egypt entirely in his own hands. He allowed nobody else to buy so much as a single bushel. In this way he controlled the supply of bread and the price of a loaf to suit his own convenience. So he soon amassed unheard-of wealth himself" [for the harem Arabs]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 26.35
"This man Hephaestus, seeking ways of ingratiating himself still further with the Emperor, devised this additional scheme. When Diocletian had become Roman Emperor [Diocletian ruled 250 to 270 years earlier] he had arranged for a large quantity of corn to be provided yearly by the Treasury as a gift to the needy in Alexandria [Alexandria was in Egypt. Was he buying Egyptian grain and then giving it back to Egypt? It sort of makes you wonder if the Romans might have been at least partially buying their own Italian grain through a foreign monopoly]. From the start the citizen body shared this out among themselves, and they passed on the tradition to their descendants, right down to our own time. But from the day he took office Hephaestus robbed those who lacked the barest necessities of as much as three million bushels a year. He put it in government warehouses. Then he informed the Emperor by letter that up to then, these people had been receiving the corn without any justification, and without regard for the interests of the State. As a result the Emperor endorsed his action and gave him still more enthusiastic support. Meanwhile, the people of Alexandria, who had no other hope for food, suffered most terribly for the effects of this inhumanity." [Remember, at this time, the Egyptians and Eritreans were not only cheating on the Arab Sphinx's monopolies, they were also aiding Byzantine Rome in its efforts to occupy all of Arabia. Here a famine in Alexandria was blamed on Justinian, just like the Plague of Justinian. Here the Arabs are casting blame on Justinian for the famine and the plague they caused.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 27.29
"There was one Priscus in the city of Emesa [100km NE of Beirut] who was remarkably skilled at imitating other people's handwriting, and was a most accomplished artist at this mischievous occupation. It happened that many years earlier the Church of Emesa had been made the heir of one of the eminent citizens. This man was of patrician rank; and his name was Mammi-anus [breast-new], and he was a man of very distinguished birth and immense wealth. During Justinian's reign, Priscus investigated all the families of the city we have named, and if he found any persons who were very well off and able survive the loss of large sums. He would then trace their progenitors with great care. If he could put his hand on any old letters of theirs, he would forged documents purporting to have been written by them. In these they promised to pay Mammianus large sums which they were supposed to have received from him in
return for a mortgage...

At the time when Mammianus was still alive there was a man with a great reputation for honesty and other virtues, who used to sit in the forum executing all the citizens' documents and countersigning each one himself in his own handwriting. The Romans call such a man a tabellio. Priscus made a devilishly clever imitation of this man's writing, and handed the documents to those who managed the affairs of the Church in Emesa, in return for a promise that a share of the money they expected to collect from that source should be reserved for him.

But the law barred the way. For it laid down a 30-year limitation for all ordinary claims, the period being extended to 40 years in a few cases, particularly those arising from mortgages. So they contrived the following scheme. They went to Constantinople and paid a great deal of money to the emperor, begging him to cooperate with them in engineering the ruin of their completely innocent fellow citizens. He [Justinian's administration] gathered up the money, and in the twinkling of an eye, he had promulgated a law to the effect that churches should be allowed to prosecute their claims not only during the statutory period but for a whole century. This regulation was to hold good not only in Emesa but throughout the entire Roman Empire. To supervise the new system in Emesa he nominated Longinus [Longinus was a 1st century Greek scholar who wrote about literature], a man of action, and of splendid appearance [he looked good, like his brothers], who later became chief magistrate of Constantinople." [Procopius was magistrate of Constantinople. Perhaps they are the same person, and Procopius is saying how great he is.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 28.11
"They soon obtained judgement against [some] unfortunate man, who was quite incapable of putting up a defense because so much time had elapsed, and he knew nothing about what had happened at the period in question. Being equally at the mercy of the informers, all his fellow-citizens were distressed beyond measure, especially the leading members of the community."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 28.11
"This constant and daily interference with the laws of the Romans was not all that the Emperor did: he also did his best to abolish the laws reverenced by the Hebrews. Whenever the returning months happened to bring the Passover Feast before that kept by the Christians, he would not permit the Jews to celebrate this at the proper time, nor to offer anything to God at this feast, nor to perform any of their customary ceremonies." [This bulletin board entry seems to have been made by an observant Jew and probably not a brother. It suggests that the gazettes were circulating out in the open. The brothers couldn't be sure who was lurking, and they couldn't be sure who was making entries. Here we see the reason so many gazette entries are full of high signs — indications of higher meaning really. It was to authenticate membership in the brotherhood.

Incidentally, rubbing the lamp is about this process. It is actually Arabing the al•an•peh. It is about contributing to these gazettes. Eventually a genie would pour forth. This comes Gr. genea = generation or race, and it is the smartest one of a generation that would pour forth from he lamp.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 29.9
"But John had an uncle in Constantinople called Eu•daemon [good•spirit], who had attained the rank of consul and had made a great deal of money, becoming for a time controller of the Emperor's private property." [This was named in 22.14 as Privata. Did Procopius forget or is there more than one person writing as Procopius?]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 29.9
"Eu•daemon [good•spirit, the good side of the force, Pro•men•theus] died soon after, leaving a host of relations but making no will and giving no instructions whatever. About the same time a man called Eu•phrates [good•fraternity], who had been in charge of the palace eunuchs [eunuchs are not able to conduct any financial or sexual intercourse of their own, and are in charge of the ruler's harem and other possessions] departed this life, leaving a nephew but making no arrangements for the disposal of his estate, which was of exceptional size. Both these estates the Emperor seized for himself, making himself
the heir by a stroke of the pen and sparing not one penny piece for any of the lawful heirs. Such was the respect which this emperor showed for the laws of the land, and for the kinsfolk of his closest friends! In just the same way he had seized the property of Irenaeus [Gr. eirene = peace], who had died at a much earlier date, though he had no claim to it whatever."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 30.2

[Here we see the excuse for why the mail was not getting thought. Once a few copies of the Procopius gazette circulated, with all the various wise guy chapters saying the same thing, this section became 'the truth.'] "Whether Justinian cared anything for the welfare of the State is made plain enough by the way he treated the Postal Service and the Secret Service. The Roman emperors of earlier days took precautions to ensure that everything should be reported to them instantly, and should be subject to no delay. Such things as damage inflicted by the enemy on this country or, trouble in the cities caused by factional fighting, or by some other unexpected disaster, or the actions of the Emperor's officers and everyone else in every part of the Roman Empire.

Secondly, they were anxious that those who conveyed the yearly revenues to the capital should arrive there safely without delay or danger. With these two objects in mind, they organized a speedy postal service in all directions. The method was this. Within the distance that a man lightly equipped might be expected to cover in a day they established stations. On some roads there were eight, on others fewer, but very rarely less than five. As many as forty horses stood ready at each station, and grooms corresponding to the number of horses were installed at every station. Always as they rode, the professional couriers changed their horses. These were most carefully chosen, [and changed at] at frequent intervals. Thus they covered, if occasion required, a ten days journey in a single day, by doing what I just described. Moreover, freeholders in every region, especially if the farms happened to be a long way from the coast [the ones who can't sell their crops now], derived great benefit from this system; for every year the surplus of their crops was bought by the government to provide food for both horses and grooms, and the farmers made a handsome profit."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 30.13

[The following paragraph is one of the last entries in the "Secret History" of Procopius. Here we see a wise guy scribe adding a comment to a bulletin board. Only this wise guy wasn't very smart, as he foolishly summarized Arabia's tactics.]

"The case of the Secret Service is as follows. From the first, numbers of agents were maintained by the State. They used to go into enemy countries and contrive an entry into the Palace of the Persians [or whoever] either by disguising themselves as traders or some other trick. Then after making careful note of everything they came back to Roman territory [Arabia] and were in a position to acquaint the [Arabian] Emperor's ministers with all the secrets of the enemy. The ministers, warned in advance, kept a sharp look-out and were never taken unawares. This system had also been in long use among the Medes [Arab]. Chosroes in fact, if our information is correct, raised the pay of all his spies and benefitted by his foresight [Can we all get a raise?]. For nothing [the original text has a gap here] name of spies from the dominions of Rome."

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 30.13

"His present Majesty [Justinian] began by dismantling the postal service from Chalcedon [across the straights from Constantinople] as far as Daciviza, forcing the couriers to go all the way from Constantinople to Helenupolis by sea, much as they objected. So they sail in tiny boats of the kind normally used for crossing the strait, and if a storm happens to fall on them they run into serious danger. For since it is their duty to make the utmost haste, any watching for the right moment or waiting for a hoped-for calm is ruled out [Spread this rumor about why all the mail was disappearing. it is Justinian's fault. Blame the escape goat.] Secondly, on the road leading to Persia he did allow the postal service to continue according to the established plan. But on all other eastward routes, as far as Egypt, he laid down that there should be only one station for each day's journey, and that is furnished not with horses but with a small number of asses. The result has been that events happening in any region are reported with difficulty, too late to be of any use and long after they happened, so that naturally no useful action can be
taken, and the owners of the lands see their crops rotting and going to waste, and their profits gone for good.” [This is reminiscent of the way Arabia blinded America's CIA recently. Now we rely on loyal Mideast newsmen the the people with no resources allow to live. And once again, the Arabs hate their host's postal services. Actually they don't hate the postal service, they just want to monopolize its use.]

Procopius, Secret History, c.565 AD, 30.14 "But that was not the limit of his folly. For a very long time the State had regularly maintained a great number of camels, which followed the Roman army as it advanced towards an enemy and carried everything the army required. ... But Justinian did away with nearly all these camels. Consequently when the Roman army of today advances against the enemy its movements are severely restricted." [Another late entry. Some scribe's family is obviously in the business of breeding camels.]

Section-22: Timeline

Here is a timeline for the Mideast's involvement with the outside world. Here are 5 themes to keep in mind:

1) When the West rises, the Mideast declines, and vice versa. It is like two sides of the same coin. Rome had a great party in the first century AD, Arabia had its worst. When Europe (and Asia) were in their Dark Ages, this was the great age of Islam. Columbus and Da Gama marked a beginning of a period of great hardship for the Mideast.

2) Note how over and again, the Mideast's power is infiltrative, solvent, destructive, and insidious = of the inside.

3) This timeline begins 2300 years ago, but Mideast civilization is almost three times as old. During the Uruk period for example, Mesopotamia (Iraq) had a population of over 50,000 people. That was 6300 year ago. Indeed, we have cuneiform writing that is 5,400 years old, and the Hebrew calendar starts 5800 years ago. For all that time, the world's oldest civilization has been struggling for one thing, and one thing only; to get control of the flow of trade as it passed by their lifeless desert in the middle. This is the basis of their entire civilization, its sole focus, and by now, they are expert at this parasitic process that runs the world.

4) The Mideast's feeding is to history as air bubbles are to geology, atmosphere and climate on earth. It has always been the main driving force throughout human history and human civilization. There is very little important recorded history that is not either from the feeding or in response to it. Ending this parasitic or stealing process is the real and true ending of history that will now occur as we bring about the apo-kleptes, the end of the kleptocracy.

5) From the time of the 1st Punic War in 264 BC, until 595 AD, when Europe entered the Dark Ages, a period of 859 years, Rome and indeed all of Europe was constantly being barbed into wars and erecting trade barriers. During the Dark Ages, the level of colonial (kal-on-i-al) control was such that there was no need for the Mideast to barb its European colonies into action.

Montesquieu, Persian Letters, c.1721, #131

"One of the things which has aroused my curiosity since my arrival in Europe [From the Mideast] is the origin and history of republics. As you know, most Asians have no idea that this type of government even exists. Their imaginations have not stretched far enough to make them realize that there can be any other sort [of government] on earth except despotism."
The first governments of which we have any knowledge were monarchies. It was only by chance, and through the passage of hundreds of years, that republics came into being. After [the Mycenaean] Greece [empire] was devastated by [tsunami] floods, new inhabitants came to repopulate it. Almost all its settlements came from the neighboring Asian [Arab] countries and Egypt, since these countries were ruled by kings, the people who came from them were ruled in the same way. [So the new Greeks were no longer free, but Arab slaves.]

But the tyranny of these princes became too oppressive, their authority was thrown off, and upon the ruins of all these kingdoms arose the republics which made Greece, the one successful civilized country among barbarians.

Love of freedom and hatred of kings preserved Greek independence for a long time, and extended republican government to distant parts. The Greek cities found allies in Asia Minor [Turkey], and established settlements there which were as free as themselves. They used them as defenses against anything the Persian kings might attempt. Not only this, but Greece populated Italy, Spain, and perhaps Gaul as well. It is known that Hesperia, [Hesperia = western civilization. In Greek, Hesper was the setting sun, and Hesperia was the 'land of the west', the Atlantic civilization of Atlantis] the ideal country that was so famous among the ancients, was originally Greek, which its neighbors regarded as a house of bliss. … All of these countries [Italy, Spain, Portugal] once bore the name of Hesperia [The wild west] among the ancients. These Greek settlements brought with them a spirit of freedom which they had acquired in their own delightful country. Thus in those remote times, there are hardly any monarchies to be found in Italy, Spain or Gaul. You will see shortly that the races of Germany and the North were no less free. If any traces of royalty have been found among them, it is because chiefs of armies or republics have been taken for kings.

All this was in Europe. As for Asia and Africa, they have always been crushed under despotism. That is if you except the few towns of Asia Minor which we have mentioned, and the city of Carthage in Africa.

The world was divided between two powerful republics, Rome and Carthage. Nothing is better known that the beginnings of the Roman republic and nothing less known than the origin of Carthage. We are totally ignorant of the succession of the African monarchy after Dido, and of the way in which they lost their power. The enormous extension of the Roman republic would have been very beneficial for everyone, if there had not been an unjust distinction between Roman citizens and their subject peoples.[The subject colonies of Rome were taxed into poverty by Rome.] If the provisional governors had been given less authority; if the august laws against their tyranny had been observed; and if in order to stifle these laws, the governors had not used the very treasure that they had amassed by their injustice.

Caesar oppressed the Roman republic, and subjected it to arbitrary power. Roman moderation morphed into oppression and cruelty, and then Europe languished for a long time under a violent and militaristic government. Meanwhile, an infinite number of unknown tribes came out of the north [actually, and in truth, from over the Hellen's pontus, the Greek bridge at Istanbul] and spread like torrents through the Roman provinces. Finding it easy to live by brigandage, they conquered and dismembered the Empire and founded kingdoms. These tribes were free and they limited the authority of their king so strictly that in reality he was only a chief or a general [Emir=admiral]. Consequently, these kingdoms, although established by force, never felt the conqueror's yoke.

Bible, Leviticus 18:25
"The land itself vomits out her inhabitants"

Aeneas = an·A·us = new·peak·us
According to legend, Aeneas was the former king of Troy (near today's Istanbul). For some reason in the 700s BC, at the same time Homer's Iliad was supposed to have taken place, he and his people abandoned the strategic location of Troy at the Black Sea sphinx and move to Rome in Italy. Now why would the king of Troy lead his people from Troy and settle in Rome halfway across the "Middle-Earth" sea?

The way I see it, the Trojans controlled the Hellespont = Hellen's pontus = Greek bridge = the
bridge out of the Mideast. This was a big problem for the haremi of the land of no resources. Thus the Trojans were public (peh•oo•pull•ak) enemy #1 for the Arabs. So what the ever infiltrative and ever solvent Arabs did was struggle to help Greece and struggle to harm Troy. Then after a while, the Arabs staged one of their many highly profitable economic crises. Only this time they pulled really hard and provocatively on the Greek economy — just like it did in pre-Nazi Germany. And then just like in Nazi Germany, the Arabs set up their main enemy as the escape goat. Then the Greeks empowered by a spirit of righteousness=right•dios•ness attacked the Trojans and massacred many of them. Then the survivors fled far from the Mideast, and settled in Rome. Then about 1,100 years later, the Romans ironically came back to Troy/Constantinople — but that is another story. Incidentally, the original Trojan horse was incidentally a Trojan administration that was run by brothers.

Greece and Rome

Greeks = Hellens = El•an's = El•new
El was the sun god of the Ex•bar•oo people.

Until the 600BC, Athens was still exporting grain
Coming out of the Bronze age collapse, in the late 700s BC, the Greeks founded colonies in Syracuse Sicily and colonies on Dnieper river and Black Sea). Both colonies were in fertile lands that provided abundant food for Greece, leading to a substantial growth Greece's population. By the 600's B.C. Greece became dependent on grain imports (from Sicily and the Black sea), much like Rome in later centuries. Greece traded high value non-essential goods like wine, textiles, silver, and black pottery.

In 561 Pisistratus becoming a tyrant of Athens. He and his son Hippias ruled on and off until 510BC when Hippias was driven out of power. This is when Athenian democracy began.

Tarquin the Proud (torquing the proud, torture the ones that stand up) was the last king of Rome before the somewhat democratic Roman Republic was instituted in around 509 BC. This man is remembered for his cruelty. He fled from Rome, and then the people founded the republic. He is probably best viewed as an Arab front-man that was killing the people who stood up and said "enough".

Rome didn't come from Etruscan civilization
The most notable thing about the etruscan culture in Italy that pre-dated Rome is that it is not centered in Rome. This means that the Romans were settlers like the Americans. They settled in a land ruled by kings fronting for Mideast inc., then they overthrew those kings, just like we did in America and just like the Greeks did.

So, long before democracy swept the world after 1776, it did the same thing in 509-510BC. This lasted about 205 years for Athens. By the early 300s BC, the Athenians were being poisoned in great sym•poision parties. They fled to Thebes, and then by 371, The long arm of the law of Arabs Inc. killed or scattered these people.

Rome was further away and thus harder for the Mideast parasite to bring down (And here once again Rome resembles America). It took about 465 years for the parasite to re-institute a lasting monarchy in Rome under the figurehead fuhrer Julius Caesar. This dynasty lasted another 540 years before the Western capital of Constantinople was overrun and abandoned. After that we see the Arabs invading Europe in great numbers.

494BC office of tribunus plebis, tribune of the plebs established in Rome.

490 Invasion of Greece by Persia, and battle of Marathon where the Persians are thoroughly defeated.

480 2nd invasion of Greece by the Persians under Xerxes. This was recorded in the Aeschylus play 'The Persians' annotated herein. The battle took place at Salamis an island maybe 10km from Athens' port. The Persians rowed from Turkey and the Athenians arrived all warmed up. We read how the Athenians
killed 100% of the Persians, and suffered not much loss. The Persians could not run away, and could not sail off either, so they were slaughtered to the man. And this was probably part of the Haremi plan to get rid of all the unchosen ones.

**Aeschylus Persians 543**
"we hear the accusing groan that now rises from every Asian land laid bare of men. Who led them, but [Emperor] Xerxes [pronounced Kirk] Who sealed their death, but Xerxes [the figurehead escape-goat]? Whose error sent our all to sail in ships, and lost our all, but Xerxes?"

In 480 the Greeks not only defeated the Persians at Salamis, but also the Carthaginians at Himera on the north coast of Sicily. The parasitic land of no resources could go on no longer in the face democracy. So it sent a generation of young men to near certain death fighting the Athenians. Here the excess population of the land of no resources was reduced. (See Aeschylus Suppliants, herein for an great account of this event).

**Bible, Leviticus 18:25**
"The land itself vomits out her inhabitants"
[But mostly its men, who it frequently slaughters.]

**Aeschylus Persians 537**
"Now countless [Middleast] women share one grief. They tear their veils [vellums/ membranes] in two with their soft fair hands. They wet their folded bosoms [cleavage] with tears like flowing rivers. And fresh young brides are turned out from their silken beds of youth and pleasure and soft luxury. With tender sighs they cry for their young husbands taken from them. This while grief and hunger eat at their hearts. With them, we join in mourning the fate of those departed. And we hear the accusing groan that now rises from every Asian land laid bare of men. Who led them, but [Emperor] Xerxes [pronounced Kirk] Who sealed their death, but Xerxes [the figurehead escape-goat]? Whose error sent our all to sail in ships, and lost our all, but Xerxes?" [See, emperor/ commander Kirk gets all the blame and the wise guy harem breeders fortified with the wisdom of the ages get all the women and hundreds of kids. If they produce dumb kids, they are pushed out to become ordinary Middle Eastern people, Persians 'Br•zoins'. If they are smart, they get indoctrinated to various degrees in the ways of the Brotherhood. If they are particularly useful to the cause de•ex•pull, the devil's cause, then they get to have lots of harem brats of their own with the best of the new widows. This is Arabs Inc.]

**478-447BC**
The time of the Athenian Empire, known more commonly as the Delian League. This kept its treasury on the sacred island of Delos.

477 Athens builds massive fortifications, the so called big walls.

472 Pericles pays for Aeschylus' play the Persians.

468 Defeat of the Persian Navy at Eury•medon.

462 Pericles rises to democratic power in Athens.

460 Athenian breach with Sparta.

459 First Peloponesian War.

454 Treasury of Delos transferred to Athens.

450 Publication of 12 tablet of laws in Rome.
447 Athens loses its land empire to Spartans who are stronger on land. In Mycenaean times, there was a town just 10km east of Athens called Spata, not Sparta.

438 Marble-covered Parthenon finished. The marble was probably an overpriced Arab concession product sold to government, like so many airport components and specially approved services.

431 Second Peloponnesian war starts.

430 Peloponnesians (Spartans) devastate Attica, or the Athenian peninsula.

429 Pericles dies, Sophocles writes Oedipus Rex to blur-away the old legend of the odious rex.

424 Athens loses Boiotia/ Boeotia and become cut off by land.

431-415 The wealthier, much more populous and better equipped Athenians were winning over Sparta.

415 BC The Athenians massacre the men of Milos and sell its women and children into slavery. The island was the home of the Venus de Milo.

415 The Athenian general Alcibiades flees to Sparta on charges of Sacrilege.

415-413 Athenian attack and lay siege to Syracuse, Sicily and are eventually totally massacred. This marks a turning point in the war with Sparta.

412 Treaty of Miletus between Sparta and Persia. Revolt of Athenian allies.

411 Oligarchic coup d'etat in Athens, democracy restored within the year. Aristophanes writes his famous play Lysi•strata where the women (Arabs) withhold metaphorical sex (commerce) from their husbands (the Greeks).

406 and 405, Athen naval defeats at Arginusae (east of Lesbos) and Aegospotami (near Istanbul). This is the Gallipoli peninsula at the Hellespont or Hellen's•pontus the Greek•bridge. Here we note how much Aegospotami looks like Aegypt's•bridge. Also of note is how the in the Loeb version of Strabo, geography book 3, there is a map page that calls the Sea of Marmmara the Pro•pontus.

Xenophon, Story of My Life 2.1.28
Here we see the Spartan navy attacking the Athenian ships while they are ashore.

405-4 Athens under siege.

404 Athens surrenders and her fortification walls torn down. The Thirty, a group of 30 Arab appointee frontmen come to power, and purge Athens of her brightest minds.

404 BC Little realized today is that great age of Athenian democracy lasted only 77 years, with the entire age of Greek democracy lasting less than two centuries. (see Xerxes and Solon).

431-404 Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta. Athens was a city of free trade, maritime trade, a great 'trade whore' of the world, a city that had a strong merchant shipping fleet, and a strong navy, but a weak army. Sparta, previously the ally of Athens had been transformed into a fully militarized state, the latest belligerent outsider front nation for Mideast Inc., replacing Carthage and Persia.

Athens had a strong navy but a somewhat weak army, Sparta (like Rome) had a strong army but no navy (the mark of a Mideast front nation). Athens was almost invulnerable to attack by land due to
here size and defenses, as well as the fact that she was supplied from the sea, by imported food. As Athens could not be attacked effectively by land, nor starved in siege, nor attacked at sea, she was for a long time 'invulnerable'.

However, the Athenians still had to crowd into their fortifications while the city was under attack, and at the start of the war. Then we see how in 430 Athens was struck by a plague that supposedly came from Ethiopia via Egypt on a ship. The plague was supposedly devastating because it caused a complete breakdown of order with Thucydides writing: "There was no fear of the gods or the law of men to restrain them. As for the former, they decided it was just the same whether they worshiped them or not, as they saw everyone perishing. And as for the latter, nobody expected to live to be brought to trial for his offenses."

Once the plague subsided, Pericles sent a fleet to capture Spartan-held Potidaea, near Thessaloniki. However, just after the ships rowed/sailed away, this plague, or another plague broke out on the ships with such force that the invasion fleet was forced to return to Athens. Then we read how in 429 Pericles himself decided to lead his fleet in attacking Epidauros in the Peloponnese. However, the plague broke out again on the Athenian ships. "The plague killing not only Pericles' men, but everyone they contacted, including Pericles himself. Thucydides describes a rapid onset, raging fever, extreme thirst, a bloody tongue and throat, and skin pustules and ulcers."

"The plague of Athens undoubtedly contributed to the downfall of the Athenian empire. By killing so large a number, by demoralizing the capital and, above all, by destroying the fighting power of the navy, the plague prevented Athens from striking a decisive blow at Sparta. The war dragged on for 27 year and ended with the defeat of Athens in 404BC. She was deprived of her navy and of her foreign possessions and her landward fortifications were razed to the ground. Fortunately for posterity, the city and its [corrosive, and degenerating] culture were left intact."

Here we start our timeline with Athens dependent on imported grain.

405 Aristophanes, Frogs play performed.

In 405, the Athenians foolishly attacked Sicily leaving the Athenian grain ships undefended. The Spartan admiral LYS•ANDER (LYS=loosening + ANDER= man) went for the food ships (he went Al•cibia•des or AL=towards + CIBI=food), and Athens was forced to surrender without a fight, thus demonstrating just how much Athens was dependent on imported grain in the 400s BC. Thus the democracy of Athens was defeated not at sea, not on land, but by cutting off the foreign food it became dependent on. It was analogous to how America cut off Japan's foreign oil. Lysander attacked inside the Hellespont near Sestos, at the mouth of the Black sea.

There is also the curiously named play LYSI•STRATA = dissolving•strategy. This was about how the metaphorical women (traders) withheld metaphorical sex (trade/food) and this forced the Athenian men to stop fighting (surrender). Here we find a female public figure, a priestess named LYSI•MACHES = dissolve•maker. This impersonated figure is recorded in line 554 of the play. There are some other curiously named characters in this play, like the leader of the chorus of old women, STRATA•TYLLIS= strategy•tele = strategy•completion. There is CALO•NIKE or Kelly•victory= green/new•victory. There is also Lysistrata's slave SCYTH•ANA = scythian•reborn.

The Ancient Greeks knew of Islam
In Arabic, Islam means submission and the word is obviously related to Gr. hilasmos=submission, appeasement or propitiation. In Ancient Greek the H is silent, and the -os ending is also silent, so the word was pronounced as ilasm, and anagram of Islam.

404 Fall of Athens, and Thirty Tyrants.

404-403 was the so-called "Year of Anarchy" in Athens.

403 Sparta tolerates the restoration of democracy in Athens.
401 Oedipus at Kolonos (by Sophocles d. 405).

399 Death of the Socrates impersonation recorded.

397 Greek Conon commands the Persian fleet.

395 Athens rebuilds her walls.

395 Agesilaus of Sparta at war in Persia.

395 Spartan general Lysander dies.

394 Greek battles of Coronea and Cnidus.

390 Barbarians (Gauls) are driven by Arab infiltrators into attacking Italy and sacking Rome.

387 The Gauls (who lived in present day Italy) under the leadership of Brenn•us invade, pillage, rape, and burn the city of Rome to the ground. It is much like how the indi•genous people of America were driven into attacking the invading European settlers. The main difference being that the stone age indi•genous people were fighting Mideast immigrants in Rome who were barely out of the Bronze age.

387-6 The Greeks accept the "Kings Peace", or rather the surrender of the Greeks to the Persian King.

384 Aristotle born.

377 Cautious and ineffective Spartan offensive.

377-5 Athens makes peace with Sparta.

371 Battle of Leuctra.

PLATO·NIC LOVE
Officially this is the love of friends. But maybe it is PLUTO·NIC LOVE = money+wins sex. And maybe PLATO as a cover for the wise philosophy of PLUTO= wealth, economics, the hands-off free-enterprise economy of the free Athenians.

ALCIBIADES is another one of those "impersonized" ancient names that seem to reflect a group thought or group action. In this case, we have a tactic. Alcibiades foolishly attacked Sicily in 405 BC. This left the Athenian grain shipments undefended. The Spartan admiral LYS•ANDER (Gr. lys=loosen, dissolve + Gr.ander=man) then went for the food ships. LYSANDER went Gr. AL=towards + Gr. KIBORION=seed and L. CIBUS=seed, grain, or towards the grain, and then the proud democracy of Athens was forced to surrender without a fight. Here, free, open and democratic Athens (like countless other threats to the land of no resources) was defeated not at sea, not on land, but through infiltration and treachery.

Here, it is notable that Athens was dependent on imported grain until at least the 400s BC. As well, the Athenian grain was supposedly Aegospotami grain, which sounds a great deal like the Aegyptani grain that Rome was dependent on. However, the grain shipment was attacked at the mouth of the Black sea at the Hellespont. So here we begin to think that the Egyptian grain feeding Rome actually came from the Black sea, and was actually Scythian grain (Scythia being Ukraine, the eternal breadbasket of Europe).

This certainly makes it seem as if the same thing was done with Rome and Rome was actually dependent on Scythian grain relabeled Egyptian grain. This fits nicely with how the Danube was made into a great wall by Rome. It was to keep the Scythian grain out of Rome, so that land of no resources
could sell its over priced "OPEC" grain to the Romans.

**PLATO**

In some languages he is PLATON. And the adjective in English is PLATONIC. The name seems like PULL•A•TON.

359 Philip of Macedon comes to power.

358 First victories of Philip of Macedonia over the Illyrians and others.

356 "Phocians" seize Delphi and its valuable treasury.

346 Philip destroys Phocis.

See Arch•arnians by Aristo•phanes to see Athens in the late 400s BC.

**Bible, Leviticus 18:25**

"The land itself vomits out her inhabitants"

**What Greece started as**

The locations of Sparta and Athens are notable. Sparta is deep within the Peloponnesian peninsula and Athens is just outside this strategic area. Thus Athens seems to have begun as the settlement just outside the metaphorical town walls. So Athen was peopled by the riffraff and traders that settled outside the wall, or on the Wall street, or just outside of the Peloponnesian territory.

335 Aristotle returns to Athens and establishes his school the Lyceum = dissolve'em.

331 Someone was fatally poisoning the powerful and upper classes of Roman society. Eventually Quintus Fabius Maximus discovered that two women, Cornelia and Sergia were poisoning the Romans. The women drank their own poison before anything else could be discovered.

In 321BC, Rome suffered a much more severe poisoning episode. This second episode was during a war with the Samnites of southern Italy, a mostly "Greek" region. It is notable how the poisonings bracket the 331-323 BC conquest of Alexander the Great.

**Herodotus, 5.92**

"Thrasybulus invited the [messenger] to walk with him from the city to a field where corn was growing. As he passed through the cornfield, continually asking questions about why the messenger had come to him from Corinth, he kept cutting off all the tallest/ best stalks of corn which he could see, and throwing them away, until the finest and best-grown [aristo] part of the crop [generation] was ruined."

331-323 Macedonian Empire of Alexander the Great. The Macedonians were Hellenic and spoke Greek, but oddly were a monarchy unlike the rest of Greece. The story goes that after Alexander died, his empire rapidly broke up into three waring Satraps that all spoke Greek. Here is why the Romans regarded the entire eastern Mediterranean and much of the Mideast as Greek. Today we also see this translated as Oriental, Asiatic, Syrian, Arab and many other aliases.

The myths of Orpheus and Dionysus were more popular in Macedonia than in Greece. Orpheus was the poet who could entrance the wild beasts (symbolic of brutish men) with the beauty of his propaganda singing and lyre playing (lies). Dionysus was of course the god of drinking, lyre playing and partying, or in modern terms, sex and drugs and rock and roll.

**The name Alexander**

A•lex•ander = no•law•man, or no•word•man. Either he was lawless or unable to read or perhaps speak.
If he was the latter, he was the obedient figurehead that unified the region of no resources between Europe, Asia and Africa.

323 Alexander the Great dies. He was planning to head down the Red Sea towards India when he suddenly died of poison-like symptoms.

Here we see how the unification of Europe OR Asia is a good thing for the Arabs. But the moment Europe starts looking like it will trade freely with Asia, the land of no resources rapidly shifts from anonymous best-friend to anonymous worst-enemy.

Diodorus Siculus 17.117
"He drank much undiluted wine in commemoration of the death of Hercules, and finally, filling a huge drinking bowl, downed it all in a gulp. Instantly he shrieked loudly as if smitten by a violent blow... [he was put to bed], but the pain increased and the physicians summoned. No one was able to do anything helpful and Alexander continued in great discomfort and acute suffering.

Whatever the cause of Alexander's death, his great empire was effectively leaderless. Imperial rule passed to Alexander's brother Arrhi•daeus [ouri•deus] who was simple minded due to a childhood illness. Then some months later, Alexander's wife Roxana [Rex•ana] from Bactria [Afghanistan] bore Alexander IV. This framed framing the choice of a leader between a simpleton and a foreign woman."

Alexander supposedly destroyed the Phoenicians of Tyre. The Phoenicians are all extinct now, like the fabled Murex shells they made their fabulously expensive purple cloth from. They faked their death more likely, just like the jews of Ya-trib did before they set out to conquer the world.

320 - 311 Wars of the Successors (to Alexander's empire), between the satraps of Egypt/Carthage and Syria/ Arabia.

320-30 In Ptolemaic times, the Egyptians had this god called Tutu, which was the son of a goddess named Neith. Tutu was represented in many different ways, as sphinx, griffon, with one head, and with many heads. Tutu commanded an army of divine scouts or spies who were sent out to defend against the hostile manifestations of other deities. Tutu was a secret god of covert operations, because Tutu was called "he who keeps enemies at a distance."

312 Rome's begins the Via Appia, the Apian way or bee-line, along with the related aqueduct, the Aqua Appia. Rome's great sewer and drainage system was built in the 500sBC and can be searched under its name: The Cloaca Maxima.

311- 65 Seleucid Kingdom, Syria and places to the east. The capital was Antioch.

305 Siege of Rhodes 305.

From around 295, Rome pushes back on the Gauls. By 280 Rome had control of the middle of Italy. Then Rome campaigned to the south, and by 265 BC, the city of Rome had conquered the entire Italian peninsula.

Then, in 264, the very next year, we see the First Punic War starting over Sicily in the strategic middle of the Mediterranean and much closer to Italy, than to Carthage. In fact, Sicily is only a few miles from the Italian peninsula.

It is notable that in most books on the Punic war, there is a complete lack of explanation of the strategic importance of Sicily in controlling trade through the sphinx at the center of the Mediterranean.

Pliny the younger, 77AD, Natural History 6.36
"The Romans call it Tartessos; the Carthaginians [A]Gadir [Atlantic coast of Morocco], that word in the Punic language meaning a boundary. It was called Erythia because the Tyrians, the original ancestors of the Carthaginians, were said to have come from the Erythraean, or [Blood] Red Sea."
290 Alexandria library founded in A•LEX•ANDER•IA, the city of men without words, or perhaps the wise guys who don't talk.

280BC Greek prince Pyrrhus invades Italy, campaigning and damaging agricultural output until Denatus defeated him in 275BC. This invasion seems to have given rise to the term Pyrrhic victory.

280 Colossus of Rhodes completed as war memorial. This existed to cover up the legend of the giant roads of the CNIDUS & CUMALI = at the tip of a long Turkish peninsula near Rhodos. Cnidus is where the Spartan army was eliminated by the eternal secret 3rd party in any war — the party secretly keeping the war alive for profit.

274-271, First Syrian war. Egypt was still the most populous land in world at the time. Here Egypt leveraged its population and invaded Syria/Arabia. Egypt conquers the eastern sea board of the Mediterranean thus creating its own east-west trade sphincter as it had numerous times before.

Notably, it was this trade that paid for the Great Pyramids built in 2550 BC; along with the Sphinx monument that is much older. These monuments sit exactly where the camel route between the Nile and Red sea is shortest and easiest.

271, Ptolemy establishes the apomoria, a tax on agricultural production. This was certainly to finance his wars, occupations of foreign lands, trade barriers and the like.

270-69 Ptolemy II reestablishes the Pithom canal (Python = a large snake) that linked the Nile to the blood Red Sea. This large snake canal was obviously disastrous for Sphinx agenda that fed the Middle East. Here it is notable that despite the canal, Ptolemy also established a number of Red Sea ports along the Egyptian coastline (Port names: Arsinoe, Philoteras, Leukos Limen and Berenike Trogodytike). It would appear that the canal could not receive shipping due to piracy and Egypt needed to get trade through in other ways.

270 BC Epicurus dies in Athens.

267-61 Chremonidean War where Greece fought the Anti-gonos of Macedonia with Egypt lending support.

264 BC, First gladiatorial games in Rome. Looking at the timing we imagine that the human sacrifice as entertainment probably consisted of captured combatants from the Carthaginian side, about 95% mercenary.

263 Zeno, founder of stoic school of philosophy dies.

264-41 First Punic war between Rome and Carthage.

261-253 Second Syrian war.

260 Irrigation of the Fayum valley of Egypt started. Apparently the harvest from the Nile valley was not enough for all the demand due to the first Punic War and the Second Syrian war.

Rome's first corn imports notably came during the first punic war.

Polybius, 3.32
"We observe that the War of Antiochus arose out of the War of Philip, the War of Philip out of the War of Hannibal, the War of Hannibal out of the Sicilian War, while the intervening events, numerous and complicated... were all oriented towards the same theme."
264 - 241 First Punic War
Given the timing of this war, we must ask if Rome's very ascendency was brought about by the Syrian/Arabian block, as a "barbarians from the north," 2nd front for the Egyptian/Carthaginian block that was dominating east-west trade and threatening the existence of Arabia. Here we note two coincidences: 1) The situation in Sicily (where the Punic wars began, at the strategic center of the Mediterranean) started deteriorating just after the Pithom (Python) canal was opened. Indeed, the First Punic War proper started six years after the canal was opened. And 2) Both the first Punic War (Rome vs. Carthage/Egypt) and the 3rd Syrian War (Carthage/Egypt vs. Syria/Arabia) ended in 241 BC. This strongly suggests that Carthage and Egypt were under the same leadership.

Here it is also notable that Rome (positioned right in the middle of the Mediterranean) had somehow forgotten the technology for making large boats and competing with the Mideast's shipping monopoly in the Mediterranean. Rome also apparently had not one large boat to copy. As the story goes, the Romans, found a Carthaginian/Phoenician vessel and reproduced it. Supposedly (and improbably) an abandoned ship had simply washed up on the shore of Sicily. Anyway, here we wonder if the Syrian Arabians provided this key technology to the Romans, the enemies of their enemies (the Egyptian/Carthaginian/Phoenician axis). Once the Romans captured a Punic ship, they supposedly built 100 copies in two months.

Punic Wars = Punish Wars
If Atlantis was the civilization of the Atlantic Ocean, then perhaps the Punic wars were the Punish wars.
L. punire=to punish
L. poena=punishment
L. Poeni= Punic or Phoenician

Wars of punishment wars against terrorists
Rome fought three wars of Punishment against the Carthaginians/Egyptians/Arabs because of their provocative terrorist atrocities.

Quintus Ennius
"Fortune is granted to men of fortitude. The bristling spears of were crowded thick upon the plain. The line of lancers scattered its lances. And then came a rain-storm of iron [single-use javelin darts]. These Poeni [Phonies, Phoenicians, Carthaginians] wicked, arrogant, hamstrung foes" [Mideast Inc frequently cut, or partly cut, or nicked=look away, the ham-strings or man-string, the Achilles-tendons of its slaves. This was the Achilles-heel =ak•illi's heel of their soldiers — this and their lack of loyalty. Hamstrung men could not run, so they would be more likely to stay and fight. These slaves were the Punic forces that the Romans fought when they battled with Carthage.

Incidentally if your Achilles tendon was nicked, it wasn't taken away, or removed, or stolen — but it wasn't really there any more either. This is how NICKED became synonymous with harmless theft. They didn't steal it, they just nicked it.]

Procopius, c.565 AD, Secret History, 10.3
"When a man cares nothing for the infamy of his actions [because he is using an escape goat] and does not hesitate for fear of being known as a revolting character, no path of lawlessness is closed to him, but armed with the shamelessness visible at every moment in his face, he advances cheerfully and without any misgivings to the most loathsome deeds."

Rome's first corn imports
This notably came during the first punic war

264 - 241 First Punic War ends
In addition to losing most of its colonies, Carthage had to make huge reparations to Rome that undermined Carthage's ability to pay its mercenary forces. This resulted in 4 year war between Carthage
and the mercenary forces that fought for her against Rome. The mercenary war ended with Carthage losing Sardinia and Corsica to Rome. Curiously, the Romans let Carthage keep Spain, (and notably their Tio Tinto mines).

Those that could leave Carthage around this time, probably left. Many went to Carthage's only remaining official colony, Spain. Although many, no doubt, went to Rome.

260 the first temple of Janus was built. Janus was the god of transitions. He was usually represented with two faces, once for each side of the transition. Janus was also the protector of Rome in times of war, when it marched out into the world. In fact, the Roman legions would march off to war through the the door of the temple of Janus in the forum. This of course was done with a massive public sacrifice to the gods. As time goes on for the Roman empire, we see Janus becoming increasingly important, especially with respect to public sacrifice of costly Arabian incense. Ultimately Janus joins Jupiter = Jove = the big guy and his wife Juno (at least in later times), along with Mars (god of war) as the four main sacrificing priesthoods.

The Sphinx tends to use mercenary forces
The Carthaginian fighting forces were over 95% mercenary (L. mercatus = mercenary, market).

Now a slave army is quite a different thing from a popular army defending its land of freedom. And remember this is the warfare of shields swords and pikes and throwing javelins, really lawn darts with break-away blades. So fighting was not anything so simple as pulling a trigger.

And a slave doesn't look forward to returning home. And a slave knows that he was purchased to fight or die in war. This is in contrast to a real army where a sense of duty or justice or a similar thing gets people to risk their lives for a token payment. These people look forward to their life after the war and these are fighting for something they believe in.

Carthage and her colonies
The Romans seem to have regarded the Carthaginian political system as belonging to the Eastern and Southern Mediterranean. And Carthage had these colonies in Spain, France, Sardinia, and Sicily. And Rome's free economy took these away from it. We also don't read about much conflict between the Carthaginian colonies and their new Roman allies. And we know that Carthaginian commerce was based on absentee colonial masters in Carthage and the Mideast.

Thus the Romans seem to have viewed the centuries old Carthaginian colonies in Spain, France, Sardinia, and Sicily as independent free states much like themselves. Here we ponder historic resonance with Carthage in the role of Britain, and Spain, France, Sardinia, Sicily, and Italy in the role of the rebellious colonies. Rome won its independence first, and later liberated the rest.

It is also worth pointing out that colonialism was invented out of necessity by a people without any resources of their own. And it is frequently a big source of income for the land of no resources.

Here we come to see that any Mideast criticism of Western colonialism or imperialism is pure lying hypocrisy. It is the ancient pot calling the upstart kettle black. The Mideast has always lived off of colonial exploitation. They are just more subtle about it: Even going so far as to invent religions to hide their colonial activities and colonial rule.

The great army killer
When the Romans captured and reproduced that Carthaginian boat, they added a absurdly ill-conceived idea. It was a boarding gangplank with a spike on the end. This "corvus" was dropped on the deck of the enemy ship. The spike prevented the gangplank from being lifted up. The only problem was that the heavy Corvus (which was held vertically) made the Roman ships quite top heavy and prone to capsizing. Thus during the Punic Wars, the Romans seem to have lost more ships due to bad weather, than in battle due to the corvus. Apparently someone gave the Romans a good boat design, but then someone else seems to have given the Romans another idea that made whole fleets prone to loss in bad weather.

Here it is worth comparing the corvus to the Japanese legend of the Kamikaze, where the Mongols had the Chinese to build them a fleet for the invasion of Japan in 1281. Here the Chinese emperor's men had amazingly lost the knowledge of how to build sea ships (just like the Romans).
Instead they built river ships with flat bottoms that capsized on the first high waves.

Now who might have desperately sought to kill the Mongols only 21 years after the Mongols put the population of Baghdad and much of the Mideast to the sword in 1258-1260? Maybe it is the same people who lead Alexander's great army into the desert once it was no longer needed. Maybe is is the same people who lead Napoleon's Free French army of liberation into a plague of total annihilation once they were no longer needed.

Anyway the idea of the Mongol river boats even making it to Japan is absurd. The Mongol fleet must have gone down right after it hit the open seas. The divine wind, the kamikaze (kin-of-Ghassi) seems to have been a bunch of hot air covering up what really happened to the Mongols.

You can see the parasite in its opposites

Civilization started in the Mideast and then spread out east and west. At the end of the earth in the west are some islands called Britain and Ireland. At the end of the earth in the east is an island called Japan. Until recent centuries, these are the nations least influenced by the Arabs. Here we note how Arabs are famous for lying and Japanese are famous for telling the truth. Here we see why Britain got her freedom first.

Their physical characteristics are quickly averaged out in a sea of dissimilar phaino-types (phenotypes) while their minds memento-type offered a significant survival advantage — up to a point and then it normally was killed fairly quickly.

Platus, 254-184BC, Poen-ulus, 5.112
"This [Phoenician] guy knows every language, but cunningly pretends not to."

Cicero, De Lege agr., 2.35.95
"The Carthaginians are led to fraud and lying, not by their nature, but because of the circumstances of their country. Because of their ports they have relations with many merchants and foreigners of diverse origins, the thirst for profit pushes them towards deceit."

Silius Italicus, Pun., 2.231
"the youth of Carthage, of Tyre, marches] with agile limbs, through bereft of the beauty of tall stature, but skilled in deceiving and ever ready to prepare schemes in the dark."

Cicero, Republic, 2.4.9
"Among the Barbarian peoples, none of them previously had any naval traditions except the Etruscans and the Phoenicians, the first as merchants, the second as pirates."

Plutarch, praec, ger. rei publ., 3.6
"They are a coarse, gloomy people, submissive to those who govern them, but despotic towards those who are governed by them. They grovel in moments of fear but are ferocious in anger, inflexible in their decisions and rigid to the point of caring nothing for the joys and pleasures of life." [Plutarch was writing over 250 years after Carthage was obliterated. Therefore, in many of the following quotations, talk of the "Carthaginians" is really about the Arabs.]

Appian, Lib. 8.62
"The Carthaginians are a cruel and arrogant towards everyone when their fortunes are prospering, but when things go against them they are very servile."

Diodorus 5.20.1
"Since ancient times the Phoenicians have made continual journeys for reasons of trade, have established numerous colonies in Libya and no less numerous ones in the western regions of Europe. Since their undertaking worked out perfectly according to their intentions, they acquired enormous riches, and began to navigate beyond the Pillars [pillagers] of Hercules, in the sea which men call the Ocean."

Diodorus 5.38.3
"The Phoenicians ... from ancient times were skilled in making discoveries for their own profit."

Appian, Lib. 8.63
[The Carthaginians/Middle easterners] "have neither respect for their agreements nor regard for their oaths."

Homer's Odyssey, 14.287
"Then came a Phoenician man, well practiced in deceits, A thief who among mankind had brought off many an evil deed. He tricked me with his cunning, and took me with him until we arrived there in Phoenicia, where he had his goods and houses."

Homer's Odyssey, 15.415
"One day there came some Phoenicians, men famed for their trading ships, greedy knaves, bringing countless knick-knacks in their black ships."

In the 400s BC, The Athenian poet Hermippus mentions Carthage and: "its many colored carpets".

Pliny, Natural History 9.63.137
"Phoenician purple fabric was impossible to buy for less than 1000 denarii per pound."

Strabo, 16.2.23
"The mollusks [to make the purple dye] are gathered near the shore and everything needed for the manufacture is easily obtainable. Although the vast number of factories making the purple dye renders the city unpleasant to live in, on the other hand it has made it extremely prosperous, thanks to the supreme skill of its inhabitants."

Selling sacraments of status
Phoenician, or Mideast purple fabric was a primary sacrament of status and power in Rome. In fact, there were even sumptuary laws that restricted Phoenician purple clothing to Senators, knights and the like, laws that lasted through Roman times and through the European Dark Ages.

Plutarch’s Alexander?
"After Alexander had made himself master of Susa, he found 40,000 talents of coined money [The weight of an improbable 35 million silver dollars weighing one ounce each.] in the palace, besides furniture and other treasures of incalculable value. Among these it was said were 5,000 talents weight [270,000 lbs.] of cloth dyed with purple from Hermi•one [a herm is a marker] which still kept a fresh and vivid color even after it had been stored their for 190 years. The reason for this, we are told, is that honey was used in the purple dyes [190 tons of honey?] and white olive oil in the white dyes, and each of these substances, it is said, will preserve the luster and brilliance of the color and prevent any fading."

Pliny
"Between Acco and Tyre there is a beach of dunes which produces the sand employed for making glass." [Do not believe the propaganda about calcium silicates being particularly abundant in the sands of Lebanese beaches. What happened is that the glass makers in other places had problems with the Mafia, the front men for the land of no resources. You know, long before Europeans were trading glass beads with American savages, the Arabs were trading the same glass beads with European savages. Only, 2,500 years ago, it was the Europeans in the role of ignorant savage, Anyway, during the age where the dumb Europeans were all building cathedrals to celebrate that Arabian prophet Jesus (he was born, he lived and died in Arabia after all) they still had not figured out how to make glass again. All the glass in all our precious cathedrals was bought from the Mideast Sphinx Mafia for a kings ransom.]
Aristotle, Politics, 2.11.1
"The Carthaginians are also considered to have an excellent form of government, which differs from that of any other state in several respects, though it is in some respects very like the Spartan. Indeed all three states, the Spartan, the Cretan, and the Carthaginian --- nearly resemble one another and are very different from any other [states]."

Diodorus Siculus
"[Spain] has the most numerous and excellent silver mines... The natives do not know how to use the metal. But the Phoenicians, experts in trade and commerce, would buy this silver in exchange for some other cheap goods. Consequently, taking the silver to Greece, Asia and all the other peoples, the Phoenicians made great earnings. Thus, practicing this trade for a long time, they became rich, and founded many colonies, some in Sicily and on the neighboring islands, others in Libya [Carthage], Sardinia and Spain."

259 Ashoka of India converts to Buddhism.

246-241 Third Syrian War. Egypt launches a new offensive against Syria/Arabia, apparently one of murder and retribution. The literature says that Seleukos II (the Syrian/Arabian ruler) murdered Ptolemy's (symbolic) sister Berenike. This 'sister' has the same name as Berenike Trogodytike, Egypt's southernmost port on the Red Sea (east of Elephantine). Aparently Syria/Arabia made the Red Sea and/or the Bab el Mandeb, the "gate of tears" too dangerous for shipping and cut Egypt off from the Asian and East African trade that its empire was based on. The Third Syrian War was Egypt counterattacking against an infiltrative and inside-ous enemy and tactics that every nation thus far has been almost powerless to stop.

Basically, the Arabians, Mesopotamians and Persians, the three trade sphincters that can never be named (or the secret of the Sphinx will be obvious) cut Egypt/Carthage off from east-west trade. They also helped Egypt/Carthage into a war with Rome.

Lets note again that the First Punic War (Rome vs. Carthage/Egypt) ended in 241, the same year the Third Syrian War (Carthage/Egypt vs. Syria/Arabia/Mesopotamia/Persia). This says alliance at least. It is also notable that despite constant warfare between the three satraps, we read nothing of any warfare at all between Egypt and Carthage, thus we imagine them on the same side, and the Punic war was not fought between Rome and Carthage, but Rome and Egypt/Carthage. And as soon as Rome fought this war, started importing grain due to all the men who were fighting. Then after the war, grain prices collapsed.

It is also notable that archaeological evidence shows as sharp drop off in coins discovered in Egyptian strata after the 240 BC. As well, history records that Egypt suffered a rapid decline along with Carthage in the decades after 240BC.

23-years of peace
It was 23 years between the wars. And at the end of the war the Arabs were flush with money and slaves were cheapest, so they kept a great number of women as sex slaves. These would have had sons that were perhaps 22 at the time the second Punic war started.

Hannibal Barca = Animal boat
Barca=boat in Italian. Isn't it strange how the Carthaginian general who didn't put his elephants on boats was named Animal Boat. Maybe the animals were men.

The Sea People, the sym•meri'ns
In the 1100s BC there were these Sea People attacks that precipitated the bronze-age collapse and the Greek Dark Ages. Just keep in mind that these were amphibious attacks and the Egyptians even an illustration of their attacks.

We have found 40 ton Roman era shipwrecks
The largest ancient shipwreck archeologists have found is the Madrague de Giens, a freighter that sank in the first century BC. It is about 130 feet long with a capacity of nearly 40 tons. Some Romans era ships supposedly had a capacity of 300 tons. An Africa Elephant weighs 2.5 tons.

Ptolemy IV built a number of tessara•konteres (four counters) galleys that were 128 meters long and could hold 3,000 marines (150,000 kg). They had oars as long as 50 feet pulled by as many as 7 rowers per oar rowers. Here we see the scale of the ships that could have carried Hannibal's 37 show elephants to Italy.

**Hannibal: What supposedly happened**
This Carthaginian general crossed over from Africa, across the straights of Gibraltar, with his elephants, and walked along coastal Spain and France. Then he drove his elephants over the Alps and down into Italy where they wreaked havoc for.

**Hannibal: What I think happened**
This Carthaginian general crossed over from Africa without elephants and the animals were cannibals. These were the north Africans and Arabs attacking their disloyal colonists in Spain, France, and Italy. They would kill the men, take away the women and children as slaves, and take all the valuables too.

**Animal Boat**
**Cannibal Boat**
The Mideast doesn't' change. It just keeps pushing for what worked before until it doesn't work. I see a huge influx of Africans as starving suppliants today called refugees. These came in as needy and then there were probably more and more and the Romans didn't take action. Then, once the Romans would not feed them, they rampaged. Then the Arabs sent over more and more and more animal cannibals that all got a free•lace, a fat broomstick with a short dagger tang pinned in a grove on the tip. They were all on their own, working for themselves ravaging the countryside, killing people and eating them, or rather eating them alive as a form of terror for the others.

This is what the 2nd Punic war was about. Lake Trasi•mene was a trash•meme. It didn't happen. It existed to reify the elephant story to cover up animals. Hannibal the cannibal's forces were human animals, a savage cannibal army of the sort the Arabs would give to their ancient enemies when they could. This is what the Sea People were who brought about the Bronze age collapse.

**Hannibal ravages the Italian countryside**
It is notable that Hannibal ravaged various places in Italy, and then in 216 sets up camp in Cannae, east of Naples. From here Hannibal did not seek to attack the city of Rome with a population of over a million. His forces were not strong enough for that. Instead, Hannibal marched unopposed, all around the countryside arabing Rome's farmers for 13 years; disrupting Rome's food supplies, killing farmers and driving them out of business. Here we note how Rome started importing food by sea in 216 BC.

Anyway, Hannibal reached Cannae in 216 and there he stayed for 13 years "vandalizing" Rome's agricultural sector; and increasing demand for overpriced imported goods. But Hannibal's war was not only profitable in the short term. Hannibal killed off to two things that took Rome decades to recover from: Olive trees and farmers. When Hannibal finally left Italy, It took Italy over a century to grow mature olive trees that were approaching full output. And with respect to a new crop of farmers, that obviously took at least a generation.

So when we do cost-benefit analysis for war and the devil's economic agenda, let's not leave out the milder long term effects of cutting down our trees and farmers. We should also not fail to grasp how a series of wars will tend to hollow out economy of a place. In Rome's case, Hannibal's invasion, combined with the Social wars of 91-89 BC, and the Spartacus rebellion of 73-71 BC, combined with the civil wars of later decades left regional Rome greatly dependent on foreign grain.

Today, Mideast Inc. is up to its age old tricks; struggling to drive our industry out of business. The short term goal being that we will buy more from overseas, from "resource poor" Asia. Asia will then have to buy more outside raw materials which are often controlled by Mideast Inc. On top of this, oil will be
used to ship raw materials to Asia, then more oil will be used to ship the finished goods to America and Europe. And on top of all this, Mideast Inc. makes money on the shipping. Anyway, this is the ongoing process of the present. Right now those goods remain cheap in order to increase oil purchases and our dependence on imported goods.

But once we are dependent on imported goods, there will be a crisis, and we in America and Europe will be impoverished like how Latin America was impoverished by the same process.

Of thick Italian front doors
Italy of all places should take note of its own history. For the same bunch of Arabs are pushung the same ruse on you yet again — and with the same objective in mind.

Don't wait until after midnight
The movie presentation was designed to make the metaphor look silly. But there is great truth to it. Please believe me, the gremlins wandering in Italy will turn very mean if you let them get the upper hand.

Islam's greatest asset in Italy
It is the Vatican. It is the thing in Italy that helps Islam the most. Therefore it should by the logical reckoning be Italy's greatest enemy. Behold how the Arabs have twisted something of pure parasitic evil into something generally regarded as sacred and holy.

Rome is inland
Rome is a good distance inland, and this is remarkable. Why locate your city inland unless there is a reason? Here we see Rome attacked by sea as well as by land. In fact, the land attacks probably came as a result of the ineffectiveness of the Mideast sea attacks.

As well, the military nature of Rome also tells us about a civilization under constant attack. As well, it it shows us that Rome and the Pro-man race was at war with someone since her beginning. Who was that?

Orphan quote
Hannibal's speech to his soldiers
[Here is some propaganda reinforcing the far-fetched idea that Hannibal did not make an amphibious landing in Rome, but marched across north Africa, Spain, and then France before driving down the Italian peninsula to occupy the farmland that fed Rome for many years.]
"My soldiers: In judging you luck, [you must] preserve the same feeling which you experienced a little while before with others we have already conquered, for this was not mere show. It was an actual demonstration of your strength... On the right and left, two seas surround you, and you have not even a single ship for escape...

Long enough have we chased cattle in the desert mountains of Lusitania [Portugal] and Celtiberia [Spain], you have seen no wealth/plunder from these toils and dangers. ...

You have made your way to this place from the pillars of Hercules [Straights of Gibralter], from the ocean and the remotest limits of the world, advancing victorious through so many of the fiercest nations of Spain. You fought with a raw army, which this summer was beaten, conquered, and surrounded by the Gauls, as yet unknown to its general, and ignorant of him. ...

Myself, subjugator of Spain and France, the conqueror too of Alpine nations, but what is much more, of the Alps themselves...

All of you who have laid siege to Sagentum/ Valencia Spain." [This is not an account, this reads more like propaganda to hide the idea of amphibious attacks. See also Polybius on Hannibal.]

238 Sardinia and Corsica become Roman provinces.

218 Law passed limiting the size of cargo ships that Roman senators could own.

219-217 4th Syrian war.
217 Peace of Naupaktos (Shore northwest of the Peloponnese).

215 Hannibal allied with Philip of Macedon (who came from a place not far from Naupaktos).

The elephants are a blid
The elephants existed to make the amphibious attack seem impossible. It was after all, the idea of an amphibious counterattack that ultimately won the war for Rome in short order once the idea was implemented. Here we see the Carthaginian (Phoenician) merchant marine that was the engine of Carthage's prosperity being used for military purposes.

Anyway, here we understand an amphibious military as the air power of the day. We also understand who was ferrying the Sea People around as they caused the Bronze age collapse and the Greek Dark Ages. We also understand how the Vandals jumped all over the Mediterranean in the Mid 400s AD.

It is also notable that once Rome realized that it was capable of amphibious troop movements, it quickly conquered the entire Mediterranean. Anyway, here we see yet another demonstration of the awesome power of the tree of knowledge. It was only the idea of Amphibious attacks that let the Roman genie out of the bottle.

Polybius, History 1.1
1. "How can people be so apathetic that they ignore the means and form of government the Romans utilized to conquer almost the entire inhabited world in less than 53 years?" [219 - 167BC. Although if we count from the end of the 2nd Punic war it was only 34 years.].

In 218BC, the same year the 2nd Punic war started, Gaius Flaminius introduced a measure to prevent Roman senators from owning more than two small cargo ships and competing with Mideast Inc. Later there were laws forbidding senators from engaging in all trade. The argument was that senators should not be influenced by their own trading interests.

This measure not only kept Rome's senators from competing with Mideast forces in the second Punic war, it also kept them somewhat in the dark about the great profits to be had in international trade during wartime.

Flaminius was a so called novi homi, a man from a new Mideast family, as opposed to an old patrician Roman family. Flaminius later led the Roman army to an ambush at Lake Trasimene (trash•meme 217 BC). Here, the great Carthaginian General Hannibal "Lightning" Barca supposedly killed some 20,000 of the force of 25,000 Romans troops (an impossible outcome in the day). Flaminius supposedly died and probably went to heaven, harem heaven.

For more on Roman trading interests, see: Barbii of Aquileia, Secundinii, and Opramoas of Rhodiapolis.

215 Lex Oppia restricts luxury (opulent) products for women.

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, 5.1226
"Picture a storm at sea, the wind blasting and scouring the water with hurricane force, and the commander of the fleet with all his mighty legions and battle elephants. How he begs the peace of the gods offering vows. How fervently he prays in his terror that the winds, too, may be at peace and favoring breezes blow. But for all his prayers, the storm does not relax its grip, and all too often he is dashed upon the reefs of death. So irresistibly is human power ground to dust by some unseen force, which seems to mock the majestic rods and ruthless axes of authority and tramples on them as a joke." [This seems a reference to Hannibal and the legend of the 37 elephants that his army supposedly drove over the Alps. The rods and axes were the fasces, the Roman symbol of government power. A fascist is someone who wants to reinstate the Roman police state, an city/empire of a few billionaire front-man oligarchs and 99.9% pleb.]
80,000 Roman soldiers die at Cannae (east of Naples) battle. This was estimated to be over a quarter of Rome's fighting age men. (This incidentally points to a Roman population of around 1.3 million.)

Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, or Fabius "the delay" was the only surviving general from the battle of Cannae. After Canne, Fabius strongly resists the idea of taking the war to Carthage. It was not until Fabius died in 203, that Scipio Africanus counter attacks the weak Carthaginian flank in Africa. This was also after Carthaginian Spain surrendered, indicating that the important Carthaginians had moved away from Carthage and the city was ready for destruction. Scipio's counter-attack on Carthage immediately forced Hannibal to run back and defend his own nation, where he lost.

**Rome vs. Carthage**

Clearly, with Rome and Carthage, we have two empires vying for control over the central Mediterranean and its trade. One empire is based on ostensibly free trade ostensibly fair taxation, ostensible democracy, openness, and a popular militia. The other empire is based on monopoly power, corruption, treachery, secrecy and a mercenary army. It is the classic conflict between people power in a host society and the mafia tyranny of the infiltrative solvent parasite civilization.

**Roman food propaganda**

In the HBO TV series "Rome," (40s BC) there was quite a bit about cattle drovers. This gives us the mistaken impression that Rome's food came from Italy when in fact it came by sea from the Mideast's Sphinx Mafia.

Here we see how those famous Arab 'traders' have actually never really been traders at all, but market manipulators at best, and at worst, an imperial mafia that secretly uses any means available to keep people from competing with their rackets, be they spice, petroleum, bronze, iron, silver, gold, slaves, grain, sacramental incense, hashish incense, shipping, therapeutic drugs, purple cloth, rare earth metals or whatever. Basically, any product they can throttle the flow of.

**INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ANCIENT GREECE**

Gr. Anthrakis=coal. Gr. SIDEROS=iron. Why didn't industrialization happen in Greek or Roman times?

*Livy 23.5.12*

"This horde of mercenaries, already ferocious and cruel by nature and custom, had been made still more cruel by their leader: By building bridges and dams with stacks of human corpses and, disgusting to relate, habituating them to feeding off human flesh, What man born in Italy would not hate to see, and to have as masters, those men nourished by such evil meals."

At this time, we see the sacrifice of human victims (From Carthage) to the gods, but by 196, the Roman Senate outlaws human sacrifice as barbaric. It is hard to say whether this was about the kill-them-for-the-gods aspect, or the eat the meat aspect of the sacrifices. Looking at what happened in Aztec civilization, it is easy to see how the Arabs will implement a cannibalistic matrix if they can, and they were probably angling here but failed.

**214 Scandal over price gouging by Roman military suppliers in Spain.** Rome used privately owned military supply companies called publicani (societates publicanorum) to handle its logistics. In 214 BC, there was a big scandal over these multi-nationals overcharging to supply the Roman forces in Spain. Here we arrive at a vision of a war-like Rome as a some degree of puppet of the outsiders running Rome's rip-off military contractors, and rip-off military provisioners. These suppliers also tended to hold sway over the Roman Senate and Rome's military leadership. Funny how little has change.

These were the same Roman corporations that for centuries bid for exclusive multi-year "tax farming" rights in Italy and the provinces. This was probably a fee so large that it priced everyone except Arab interests out of the market. Anyway, these for-profit companies were notoriously rapacious in their desire to wring money from the Roman citizenry. And they were so eager because they were really the
enterprises of Mideast Inc. which got to keep the profit. Here we also imagine a rigged bidding process where the Sphinx Mafia's right hand only had to bid against its left hand — thus assuring immense profits for Mideast Inc.

They would collect taxes on farmland, pasturage, customs duties, salt taxes, etc., mostly subcontracted to local 'pactiones.' On the full faith and credit and authority and military force of the Roman Empire. And whoever was behind these companies had the right to use intimidation and an increasing level of violence (over the centuries) to squeeze the provinces for whatever they could get out of them. And squeeze these publicani did, along with loan shark 'negotiatores.' Basically, the financial bleeding started as soon as the province became part of Rome; first taking the form of pillage. (see Cornelius Dolabella, Verres governor of Sicily and Marcus Antonius, governor of Macedonia, uncle of Cleopatra's Mark Antony.)

Anyway, this process would ultimately bleed the province dry of spare capital, thus impoverishing it so that the Arabs could have all the money and power and could shape the local economy. Basically the more the host is impoverished and our economies lack key industries, the more the Sphinx's shipping mafia makes on the stuff that we desperately need. Hence they are always struggling to quietly dissolve key industries in the land of their host.

Anyway, the Publicani were not just supplying the military and tax farming. They also built most of the grand imperial construction projects we see today as Roman ruins. They built roads, aqueducts, amphitheaters, ports, public baths, markets, etc. They also operated many a latifundia (corporate slave farm), in fact, publicani were just Roman version of the modern corporation.

So you see, when the land of no resources 'possess' a corporation today, they have over 2,200 years experience as the ghost in the corporate machine. And of course with respect to government, war and assassination, they have over 5,000 years experience as the ghost in the machine.

By 212, most of southern Italian towns had reverted to their Greek roots becoming Carthaginian allies.

212 The Roman Senate passed a law requiring the registration and authorization of all religions. The unapproved religions were called "religiones illicita," and these religions could only be practiced by assemblies of a few people at a time. But most importantly, NO TEMPLE FUNDS WERE ALLOWED TO EXIST unless the the religion was one of the registered religions, the religiones lictae. This law also banned public sacrifice using any strange, extraneous, or foreign religious rites. Here it seems that someone had infiltrated Rome's religions and was introducing new religious practices that the Romans found problematic. This was 6 years into a 17 year war with Carthage.

And curiously, a large part of Rome's borrowing of foreign religions did happen right when Rome overtook Carthage as the dominant power in the Western Mediterranean.

Livy, Hannibal's war 30.6
"Huge quantities of arms were captured. The commander dedicated them to Vulcan and burned them all" [thus increasing demand for Mideast weapons].

Vulnerabilities of Roman battle squares
The Roman army fought in battle squares or phalanxes. These battle squares have at least 4 vulnerabilities:
1) The Romans had to form up into squares before their extensive training became valuable. At Lake Trasimene, the Carthaginians ambushed the Romans and prevented them from getting into formation.
2) In an urban environment (like L. Heirosolyma (Jerusalem), a large mob of people throwing rocks or using slings could defeat Roman battle squares.
3) Hit and run archers on horses or camels can defeat a battle square without cavalry support.
4) The sides of each square constitutes a flank. The squares must remain close together and parallel, or the enemy will slip along the sides of the battle squares, and flank the Roman formation. Hannibal exploited this weakness at Cannae by giving ground and drawing the Roman forces into a bulge that exposed their flanks.
Fight to the end you dumb infidels
Romans were said to fight to the very end. It was said that even after you kill them, you still have to push them over. This is typical of the Mideast's macho Rambo, Rocky, Black Hawk Down, fight to the end, die in battle propaganda.

206 Death of Shih-Huang-Ti, China's first emperor.

Around the time of the Second Punic War, THE NOVI HOMINES, or new men in Rome start becoming a force in Roman politics.

204 Cult of Cybele/ Magna mater/ Big Mama introduced to Rome from the Mideast.

202 Hannibal is finally defeated in the battle of Zama and Carthage surrenders. After the war, Hannibal flees to Antiochus of Syria.

202 - 170's BC Carthage was all but finished, and anyone who was anyone left and went somewhere else to live.

201 The 2nd Punic war ends with particularly harsh terms for Carthage. They gave up all their empire to the Romans, and agreed to live under Roman rule. However, over the next half century the Carthaginians stage a come-back economically, with Rome in charge of their empire.

Campaigning for office in Rome
In Rome the election system was openly corrupt, with aspiring politicians actually buying Roman votes. It was said (no doubt by the Sphinx Mafia) that outlawing vote buying would change little.

Whether or not this is true, the Romans could have stopped this destructive practice by outlawing it, and making votes anonymous. This incidentally is why voting is anonymous today: It is not to protect your safety, but to make your vote harder to buy, by making its purchase impossible to verify.

Anyway, some time after Rome outlawed vote buying, we see an escalation in the cost of running for office. Eventually it became too expensive to enter the senate without loans or campaign contributions from Publicani (Roman era multinational corporations). Plutarch's Caesar (annotated and included herein) documents how this spending made Julius Caesar into such a successful politician.

The Romans razed or razored Carthage
Supposedly no stone was left standing on any other. So obviously there was immense bitterness on the Roman side. Did these two nations come to despise each other so thoroughly due to the nature of men, or was a third party, the enemy of both helping both Rome and Carthage to despise each other?

A great influx of Slaves in the 170s BC
We must note the timing of a great influx of "Sardinian" slaves that came to Rome in the 170's. Sardinia had supposedly become "unruly" and Tiberius Semperonius Gracchus pacified this largely Punic island just north of Carthage with remarkable speed. It is remarkable that no other Roman conquests resulted in such a glut of slaves being taken back to Rome (to be swallowed by the whale). The market for slaves was so completely flooded that slaves were almost free for the taking. Also odd is that this glut of slaves was not sent to to other parts of the Mediterranean. Also remarkable is how Sardinian is the closest modern language to ancient Latin. Here we speculate that the writing was on the wall about the coming total defeat of Carthage that would come 20 years later, and that much of Carthage, the common people, were odd as it seems, being evacuated to Rome. We can only speculate how many slaves were purchased by their compatriots and quickly freed after a plausible amount of time had passed.

Semperonius also fought against corruption in the publicani. However, much like America's Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, this only helped the corrupting hand of Mideast Inc by restricting the corrupting influence of Ishtar's competitors.

Later in life, we see Semperonius going to Asia Minor, and meeting with a number of wealthy
monarchs. And after Semperonius, one of the Ptolomeys of Egypt marries the widow of Sermperonius, named Cornelia or "Corn•aglia".

**The Sardonic grin**
The legend of the sardonic grin dates to this time. This is probably the grin from invading and taking over Rome.

**Many different profit angles**
The Mideast has been perfecting its techniques for making money on the host part of the world for thousands of years. Sometimes this is through provisioning a war. Sometimes through selling the captives as slaves. Sometimes it is through being conquered and swallowed by the whale, swallowed by the conquering civilization. The Mideast was swallowed by the British in 1883, when they undertook a short term peace keeping role in 1883 that lasted until 1922. Now less than a century later, the UK is full of Arabs.

195 Lex oppia repealed.

186 The Roman Senate issues a decree (Senatus Consultum Ultimum) putting constraints on the practice of the orgiastic rites of the god Dionysus/Bacchus. Here we realize:
1) That Rome was not always so liberal as it was made to be in the first century AD, or in the late 1960s and early 1970s.
2) That the excessive new sexual freedoms (along with the preceding excessive prudence) seem to have been intentionally introduced from outside to undermine Rome's society.
3) That Dionysus, partying, and indeed sex, drugs and rock and roll are fostered by the land of less and worse, in order to intercept great generations in great societies.

173 Greek philosophers expelled from Rome. They were also expelled in 161BC.

170 Coinciding with the arrival of a huge wave of slave "immigrants" from or via Sardinia between the 2nd and 3rd Punic wars, Rome stops its policy of inclusiveness, whereby subject peoples became as Roman as the Romans after a few generations.  
Later in 91-89BC this policy would lead to Rome's Social Wars, a series of wars with Rome's (mostly Greek speaking) Italian neighbors, who were not full citizens. Here we should note that the people of Northern and Southern Italy really are from different parts of the world. The northerners are descended from mostly native Europeans, while the southerners are descended from predominantly Middle Eastern "Greek" immigrants. 
In Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, finished in 1788AD, Edward Gibbon (Griffin) did his best to make sure America was inclusive about immigrants in government, particularly Mideast immigrants. He wrote: "The grandsons of the Gauls, who had besieged Julius Caesar in Alesia, commanded legions, governed provinces, and were admitted into the senate of Rome." Today America has seen a Middle Eastern president (middle name Hussein) who whether or not born an American, had a father that was not even an immigrant.

156 Embassy of three Greek philosophers favorably received in Rome.

155 Carneades, a philosopher and head of the Academy in Athens came to Rome and was promptly expelled for his teachings. Stoicism and Platonism (from Athens) and Epicureanism, (founded by Epicurus of Samos) came in anyway.

To me, Epicureanism is the most notable of Rome's religions, for it mirrors the pleasure-seeking use of freedom that struck the Western world just a couple years before the Arab oil embargo of 1973. Epicureanism was very much like the me generation; seek pleasure, always pleasures. Epicureanism was wine women and song. Epicureans thought that divine beings existed, they held that they took no part in our lives.
The Epicureans held that one should maximize pleasure and minimize pain and was held to be abhorrent to many Romans who believed in duty and doing what was right. Epicurus also advised that people avoid public life and seek in friendship and hanging out and socializing as the ultimate human pleasures.

149 First Roman court convened to hear cases against provincial administrators. This would be a centuries-long problem for Rome's foreign colonies.

Cato the Censor, 149 BC
"Del enda est Carthago."
"Carthage must be ended/destroyed."

149-146 BC, The Third Punic War is basically Rome declaring war on the now feeble Carthage — a place where anyone with any wealth or connections, or value had left. After 95 years of off and on war, Carthage falls (after a three year siege). The Romans kill or enslave the entire population; over 200,000 people (Carthage was smaller than Rome). Then the Romans completely raise Carthage to the ground, "so that no stone is standing on any other stone."

The Romans, however, did nothing to the nearby city of Utica (slightly inland), which turned against coastal Carthage late in the war. Apparently the Romans actually believed that the people of Utica were different from the people of Carthage (about 20km away).

Utica teaches us a vital lesson about Mideast Inc. The real bad guy is usually posing as a good guy, with some really obnoxious bad guys right in front of him as a distraction. There is usually a nice Utica posing as our friend, hiding behind a flashy evil Carthage. There is usually a good Saudi Arabia hiding behind a belligerent Iraq or Libya. There is an allied Arabian empire hiding behind our enemy the Ottoman Turks. There is a Medina hiding behind a flashy Mecca. There is an Israel hiding behind the Islamic Mideast. They are all however desperate Arabians from a land of no resources or almost no resources.

Here we imagine that the important people of Carthage (the ones that had not already fled to Europe or elsewhere) fled to the 2nd city of Utica and survived the total destruction of Carthage. Here we note that the people of Utica even aided the Romans when they laid siege to Carthage.

148 Macedonia added as a Roman province.

146 BC When the Romans finally defeated Carthage, they simply abandoned their control of the high seas, leaving things to anarchy. This was a mistake, because no sooner was Carthage defeated than "stateless" pirates popped up to pillage trade that was not authorized by the Middle East Sphinx Mafia to trade on the high seas.

We can see the situation clearly with the Rhodians, just one in a series of scapegoat peoples who failed to keep piracy under control and had to be conquered by the Romans. Over the following centuries, one scapegoat after another starting with fails to keep order and has to be conquered or just pacified by Rome. And of course, Mideast inc. was making money on every war and police action.

This is a comparable to the situation with modern terrorists. The threat of massive force drives the terrorists (pirates) underground into organizations that are ostensibly stateless.

146 BC The same year the Romans destroyed Carthage, they also pillaged the Greek city of Corinth. The Romans wanted to show how they had become impatient with "Greek intrigues." Again, the neighboring city of Uttica not only survived, but prospered by betraying their "brothers" in Carthage.

Amphorae
The earliest Roman amphorae date from the 200s BC. These are Gr. ana•phora or (ana=return +phora=to carry). So amphorae are "carry backs" or "returns" with pointed bottoms so they fit in ships better. Anyway, after the destruction of Carthage, Italian Wine exports surged. Production peaked around 50BC and then collapsed; with the replacement goods coming from Mideast slave vineyards.
Notably, many Roman era shipwrecks contain no cargo other than Amphoras.

Livy
"The Romans conquered the world in self defense."

Polybius, d. 118BC, History, 1.1
"How can people be so apathetic that they ignore the means and form of government the [then democratic] Romans utilized to conquer [liberate] almost the entire inhabited world in less than 53 years?" [219 - 167BC].

Orphan quote
"Roman history is essentially the virtually unique story of a nation trying to catch up with the situations produced by the incredible success of its army."

The real old west
In Roman times, the frontier was in northern Europe.

Vergil, d.19BC, Aeneid, 6.847
"Other races will forge metal [weapons for you] with great artistry. Other races will sculpt living people from marble [for you]. Others races will plead court cases [for you] with more skill. Other races will trace the wandering stars [so you can get lost.] And predict the movements of the [astrological] constellations. You Romans shall govern all races as a super power. Your role is peace-keeping, so law and order can thrive. You will be merciful to those who submit [to your corrupt administration] And to crush those who are proud and arrogant." [Who dare resist paying their taxes to Arabia's empire.]

Roman empire: Crush the proud and arrogant
Arabian empire: Submit to the will of Islam
How similar the two things are. Here we see what the Arabs were grabbing at with Nazi Germany. Had they succeeded, then the world might have lost its top third, like in Cambodia under Pol Pot. Then if the entire world was this way, we would have gone down the tubes again.

Submit to Islam
Help the world go down the tubes again for a few centuries, so a few eff-uck-heads can rape the finest harem slaves and have another great 96-year great age of Islam.

The empire strikes back
Rome was the intergalactic empire of ancient world, just like in Star Wars mythology. They sought to enslave most of the world's population, leaving only a microscopic upper class for show, an upper class that was regularly re-stuffed with the offspring of the giant Mideast clan.

Theodosian Codex, 320AD, 11.7.3
"In connection with tax matters, no person shall fear that he will suffer at the hands of perverse and enraged judges, imprisonment, lashes of leaded whips, weights, or other tortures devised by the arrogance of judges." [The tax collectors fronting for Arabs inc. used to torture people who would not, or could not pay the taxes that their front governments imposed.]

c.135 BC, Polybius describes a sea voyage of 125 nautical miles that took 24 hours, averaging over 6 mph.

135-132 Slave revolt in Sicily.
133 BC Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus promotes farm land reform and tried to move people out of the overcrowded city of Rome and back on to the land as farmers.

129 BC Rome forms province of Asia in present day western Turkey.

123 Gaius Sempronius Gracchus promotes a low fixed price for grain in Rome. So we know that Grain was getting expensive at this time.

112-106 Jugurthine war between Rome and Numidia (Algeria).

109 BC Much of Rome burns in a fire.

**The Roman army is made more pillage-oriented**

Around 104 BC, Gaius Marius got the Roman Senate to repeal the property qualification for military service and solved Rome's recruitment problem by opening up military service to all citizens. Prior to this time, the Senate regarded land ownership as ensuring a soldier's loyalty. And all these men had farms to go back to, so there was not much economic desperation on their part.

Marius' policy change created what has been called the 'vicious nexus' between Roman armies and their commanders. Under Marius' new law, we start to see the personal wealth of the Roman soldier starting to depend on how much their commanding officers enriched them. This generally occurred with either campaign pillage or land grants at the end of their military service. The result was that the Roman army became:

1) More pillage oriented.
2) More devoted to their commanders, particularly commanders that were either pillage oriented, or politically connected enough to get land grants.
3) The more pillage oriented leaders attracted more pillage oriented (and less humane) soldiers.
4) The soldiers would expect lucrative government positions if they helped stage a coup.

This is how Julius Caesar came to have so much loyalty from his army, that it marched on Rome to install him as COMMANDER IN CHIEF of Rome. But Caesar was not alone, he was simply the one that first succeeded in establishing a permanent Mideast puppet dictatorship in Rome. In the first centuries BC, other army commanders also threatened civil war in Rome. And these were all surely empowered by Marius' law. Cornelius Sulla did this in 88BC and 82BC. Pompey and Crassus did it in In 71. Crassus and Caesar did it in 60BC. Then Caesar did it in 48, After 56-years and 5 attempts, the Roman democracy finally gave in to a permanent dictatorship.

Now if Rome had military pay and pensions, this dangerous source of military corruption and obligation to commanding officers would have had a much harder time getting started. Instead, it become normal for armies to follow their commanding officers anywhere to do anything. People, please realize that letting people get rich in the military (under any circumstances) is a leading factor in wars and military coups and subsequent military dictatorships and must never be allowed.

If there is one place we do not want money lovers, it is in our military. A money loving doctor will harm people one at a time with unnecessary surgery. A money loving lawyer will only waste our time and money. A money loving politician will make corrupt and costly political decisions, but a money loving military man will provocatively test fire missiles, or even perhaps cause a war.

104 BC, Gaius Marius defeats Jugurtha, king of Numidia and ends the Jugurthine War which began in 112.

102 BC Gaius Marius defeats the Cimbri and Teutoni tribes as they were about to invade Italy. Marius is later expelled by Sulla but then returns to take Rome by force in 87BC at an incredible age 70±.

Plutarch, Sulla 5
[of Sulla] "He spent some times by the Euphrates and while he was there, he received a visit from
Oro•bazus, a Parthian, who came as an ambassador from King Arsaces. Up to this time there had been no relations of any kind between Rome and Parthia [bar•ethi•A]. The fact that Sulla was the first Roman ever to be approached by the Parthians with offers of alliance and friendship seems to be another example of this extraordinary good luck."

**Eastern religions rise in Rome**

Astrology began first in Mesopotamia and Egypt and then, around the 100s BC, became popular in Rome as is seen from the quantity of astrological objects found in Roman archeological digs. Around this time the Native Italian gods start losing ground to a number of Middle Eastern mystery cults such as Magna Mater (Big Mama) of Asia Minor, Egyptian Isis, Mithras, the Persian sun god, and Atargatis of Syria.

_Tacitus, Histories, 1.22_

[of astrologers] "Such men mislead the powerful and deceive the ambitious, practicing a profession which in our country will always be outlawed and always be maintained."

**91-88 BC Roman "Social Wars**

These were wars with the Greek speakers living in Italy. The wars with multiple towns end with Rome grudgingly granting citizenship to the Greeks of Southern Italy. This however led to an influx of "Greeks" really anyone who spoke Greek — Thus these communities served as a back door for immigrating to Rome. Now this was certainly the Greek speakers of Southern Italy, but it also must have included the "Greeks" of Macedonia, "Greeks" from present day Turkey, "Greeks" from Syria, "Greeks" from Persia, "Greeks" from Mesopotamia, "Greeks" from Egypt and of course the "Greeks" from the Arabian Peninsula.

So around this time, Rome begins to see a big influx of well educated Greeks serving as teachers, performers, architects, historians, and philosophers, and religious people. The arrival of these people began a profoundly corrosive shift in Roman society that rapidly undermined Rome's ability to function as a democracy. It was after all, only 47 years later that Rome's democracy was dissolved and a puppet dictatorship established by Mideast Inc. for ruling the world as a police state.

C. 90 BC, the number of number of shipwrecks in the Mediterranean peaks.

88BC The Italians living near Rome were given full Roman citizenship, the right to vote and the right to marry into Roman families.

In 88BC Mithridates VI Eu•pater (good father) or Mithridates the Great of Pontus invaded the Roman province of Asia, and parts of Greece, killing some 90,000 Romans. During his rule (89-63BC) there were three wars with Rome. Although Mithridates VI was from present day Turkey, he was regarded as Greek. He was a champion of the pan Islamic cause of the day — then called the pan Hellenic cause. He was constantly calling for revolt in Rome's many "Greek" colonies all over the Mediterranean. For 25 years, Mithridates VI was Rome's bad guy number one, an ancient version of Mu'ammer Gaddafi or Saddam Hussein.

87-81 Civil wars in Rome.

**83-79BC Lucius Cornelius Sulla rules Rome as dictator.** The Senate selected Sulla to lead the force against Mithridates VI, which he did with great and rapid results, causing Mithridates to ask for a peace treaty, which Sulla gave without any input from the Roman Senate. The funny thing is that the peace treaty was widely said to have been too easy during the day. Here it seems that Sulla was a mole just like many powerful people in America's government today.

Anyway, Sulla is also known for marching on Rome and in the process killing nearly 10,000 of his political opponents. This included 40 senators and almost 2,000 knights and little doubt many of Rome's leading minds. Here it seems that the Mideast simulated defeat to use its conquering general to purge its conquering host state of its political leadership (the older Brothers). Here we see why the treachery of the
81-79 Sulla becomes dictator of Rome and initiates purges.

**73-71 Spartacus slave revolt**
This was put down by Crassus (Gr. krasis = mixture as in mixed race). Crassus crucified some 6,000 slaves along the Appian way. This was only a small portion of the rebels. Given Spartacus' name, he was probably a fictional leader.

**The film Spartacus**
This had quite a bit of historical propaganda:

1) The film dwelled far too long on the portrayal of pirates as "disloyal" outlaw ferrymen, with a leader no less. The Pirates were actually the Mideast navy.

2) In the film, Spartacus was sold into slavery rather than captured in a war as happened with nearly all new slaves. See, Mideast Inc. not only made fat war profits supplying our wars, it also made fat profits selling the captives into slavery once its well armed war colossus had successfully defeated those who dared to make things without paying the Sphinx Mafia its cut. At war's end, there would invariably be a huge glut of slaves and only the Sphinx Mafia could spread these new slaves around to maximize their value.

3) The film glosses over the gladiatorial games as a means of political intimidation. Because the government was always looking for men to die in the games, speaking out was dangerous. In the Muslim world today, public executions exist for the same reason, to intimidate.

4) The film has a line that aptly describes Rome as well as all the Mideast's other world dominating puppet empires throughout history: "the terror that bestrides the known world like a colossus." The missing idea here (as with much Mideast cover propaganda) is that there is another layer of reality; an empire that does all it can to stay invisible and run things from behind the stage scenes.

69BC, A Roman force of 12,000 defeats a Mideast force of 135,000 at Tigranocerta commanded by Tigranes the Great of Armenia.

68 BC, Metellus suppresses the pirates of Crete and makes Crete a Roman provence.

In 67 BC, Mideast pirates destroy the Roman fleet while at anchor in Ostia (Rome's own harbor). They also marauded inland in Italy itself, a certain provocation. Anyway, here we see Pompey Magnus given extra-ordinary powers over Rome's provincial governors.

Pompey led a force of 120,000 men on 500 ships to eliminate virtually all piracy on the Mediterranean. Pompey 'singlehandedly' and unbelievably cleared the entire Mediterranean of pirates in 60 days and chased the pirates back to their base in Cilicia (Turkey, northeast of Cyprus) where an alternate trade sphincter connects to the Eu-Phrates river. Pompey strangely did not punish the pirates and instead settles them in "depopulated cities." (How did they get depopulated?) He also strangely ordered that the attack on the pirate base in Crete be halted.

After this success Pompey is sent to deal with Mithridates, but the king had supposedly killed himself. Then, without consulting the Senate, Pompey annexes Pontus (part of Turkey), Syria and then Judaea to the Roman Empire. He allows the reigning monarchs to remain on the thrown as rulers of Roman client states. Pompey does all this without consulting the Senate. Pompey then returns to Rome in 62BC as a conquering general. The Mideast has always enjoyed being conquered (swallowed by the whale), it allows their people to emigrate to the conquering states and take them apart.

The pirate base is incidentally the same place that Paul of Tarsus, St. Paul, came from. Paul died 98 years later in 66 AD.

Despite Pompey's success, pirates quickly returned and dominate the eastern seas until as late as 25 BC when Emperor Augustus moved to secure the Red Sea and trade with India. Augustus also built literally dozens of settlements all over the Mediterranean world to settle "retired Roman soldiers." Notably these were mostly outside Italy where they would produce little food for Rome. (See also, Red
"It was the Romans who suffered most of the insolence of the pirates, who would even march inland up the Roman roads from the sea, plundering the country and sacking the country houses on their way… The power of the pirates extended over the entire Mediterranean sea. The result was that all shipping as all commerce was at a standstill. It was this aspect of the situation that caused the Romans, who were already short of provisions [Because they were dependent on imports] and expected a real breakdown in supplies, to send out Pompey with a commission to drive the pirates off the seas. G·albinus, one of Pompey's friends, drew up a law by which Pompey was to be given not only the supreme naval command but what amounted in fact to an absolute authority and uncontrolled power over everyone. The law provided that his command should extend of the sea as far as the pillars of Hercules and over all the mainland to the distance of 50 miles from the sea. There were not many places in the Roman world which were not included within these limits. … He divided the Mediterranean into 13 zones, each with a fixed number of ships… he entirely cleared [most of the Mediterranean] in 40 days… And in less than 3 months, piracy had been completely driven from the seas. Among the many ships surrendered to Pompey were 90 warships with [then outmoded] brass beaks, and more than 20,000 prisoners" [Siri'an refugees].

"triumph was on such a scale that two separate days were devoted to it… In front of the procession were carried placards with the names of the countries he triumphed. There were: Pontus, Armenia, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, Media, Colchis, Iberia, Albania, Syria, Cilicia, Mesopotamia, Phoenicia, Palestine, Judaea and Arabia. There was also the power of the pirates which was overthrown in both the land and the sea. … he captured no less than 1,000 fortified places, nearly 900 cities, and 800 pirate ships. He founded 39 cities."

"Caesar has given us a great peace, no longer are there wars and battles or brigandage or piracy. At all seasons we may travel by land or sea from the East to the West."

66 BC, Pompey defeats Mithridates and accepts the surrender of Armenia and Pontus (east of Istanbul). Pompey's final defeat of Mithridates was in 63.

64 BC, Pompey conquers Syria.

Lucius Catilina, 63BC

[Lucius Catilina stood against Marcus Cicero for the consulship in 64 BC. He ran on a platform of radical land redistribution and debt cancellation. Catilina appears to have been a death spasm of Roman democracy in the face of the creeping Mideast take-over.] "Day by day, my burning passion for action grows more excited when I consider what our future living conditions will be if we don't assert our right to freedom. Ever since the government has fallen under the power and jurisdiction of a few men [fronting for Mideast Inc.], a steady flow of nations have become their tax paying tributaries. But all the rest of us, no matter how brave or worthy, whether noble or plebeian, have been regarded as a mere mob. We have no authority or financial interest, and are now subject to men to whom, if the state were in a sound condition, we should rightly be afraid of. Hence all influence, power, honor, and wealth are in their hands, or where they dispose them. To us they have only left insults, dangers, persecutions, and poverty. To such indignities, O bravest of men, how long will you submit? Is it not better to die in a glorious attempt, than, after having been the sport of other men's insolence, to resign to a wretched and degraded
existence.

63 BC, Rome annexes Judaea, ostensibly thanks to a civil war between Jewish sects.

Note the way Rome kept battling Arabs Inc. in the form of many frontmen. The Arabs still call us Rumi. And the West is doing the same thing today with Nasser, Gaddafi, Arafat, Saddam, Osama, Obama, Akmadinejad, Hammas, the PLO, etc.

62 BC, Pompey returns from the Mideast as a conquering general. The Mideast has always enjoyed being conquered and occupied. This swallowed by the whale strategy allows their people to infiltrate the conquering state.

Appian, 61BC, Pompey enters Rome in triumph
[Pompey was a commander in the Social Wars, and the Spartacus slave rebellion. He fought the Mediterranean Pirates, Mithridates of Pontus, Tigranes of Armenia, Antiochus of Syria and met with huge successes until he fought Julius Caesar.] "As he [Pompey] approached the city, he was met by successive processions, first of youths farthest from the city, then bands of men of different ages came as far as they could walk. Last of all came the Senate, which was lost in wonder at his exploits, for no one had ever before vanquished so powerful an enemy and at the same time brought so many great nations under subjugation and extended the Roman rule to the Euphrates river.

...[There was a parade of the immense pillage, and afterward] the multitude of captives and pirates, none of which was bound [the official command of Mideast Inc. was surrender] but all arrayed in their native costumes.... among them were five sons of Mithridates, and two daughters, also Astro•bulus, king of the Jews, the tyrants of the Cilicians, and other potentates. ... Pompey himself was borne in a chariot studded with gems, wearing, it is said, the cloak of Alexander the Great [his antecedent] ... When he reached Rome, he did not put any prisoners to death, as had been customary at other triumphs, but sent them all home at the public expense, except the kings. Of these, Aristobulus [the guy playing the king of the Mideast] alone was quickly put to death, and Tigranes some time later."

58-51 BC, According to Plutarch, Julius Caesar killed a million Gauls (French) and enslaves another million. Many Romans apparently thought that Caesar's actions were excessive. It appears that Caesar was doing the bidding of the land of no resources in keeping Gaulish grain from reaching Rome and competing with the Mideast's "OPEC" cartel of the day.

58 Clodius promotes free distribution of Grain to citizens.

Américas dependance on imported energy
is Rome's dependance on imported food
In 57 BC, Pompey Magnus took charge of Rome's Annonae, becoming Rome's version of an American Energy Tsar — but for grain. Also see Aurelius Victor, and The Medjerda valley of Carthage.

53 BC, Marcus Licinius Crassus Dives took 7 Legions of 6,000 men across the Euphrates trying to attack Seleucia (near Baghdad), the capital of the Seleucid Empire. The group had an Arab guide who was thought to have led the expedition astray, away from water. Near the town of Carrhae, in northern Mesopotamia, the Parthians attacked killing some 20,000 men. Crassus is incidentally the same man who put down the slave rebellion commanded by Spartacus. Crassus, along with Pompey, Metellus Pius and many other Roman leaders retire or flee to the Mideast.

CROSSING THE RUBICON
In the times of the Roman Republic (pre 46 BC), it was considered a coup attempt (and treason) if a Roman provincial general led his army back to Rome. Just before Julius Caesar did this in 46BC he led his army back to Rome from Gaul (southern France) he famously crossed the Rubicon river (10 January, 49BC) and in 65 days, he was master of all of Italy.
But the funny thing is that France is west of Italy and Rome is near the Italian West coast. But the Rubicon river is oddly on the east coast of Italy, on the other side of Italy. Why march an infantry 150 miles out of the way to cross over the Apennine hills twice? It doesn't make any sense.

Apparently the name Rubicon and crossing the Rubicon is a blid. And apparently it was some other "line in the sand" that Julius Caesar crossed, a Rubicon, something to constantly rub and polish, like Plato/Platon=pull-a-ton.

Basically the problem with Julius Caesar is that he invaded "democratic" Rome, seized power (get it? Caesar was a seizer.) and instituted a dynastic front dictatorship that lasted some 650 years — until Rome utterly collapsed. Also noteworthy is the way that crossing the Rubicon is repeated so often by the brotherly media. In fact, it is even a model of Jeep with giant letters.

**Plutarch, Caesar, 5**

[Julius Caesar] "spent money recklessly, and many people thought that he was purchasing a moment's brief fame at an enormous price, whereas in reality he was buying the greatest place in the world for a pittance. We are told, for instance, that before entering public office he was 1300 talents in debt. [31,850 kilos of silver or 1.12 million silver dollars. Who was Caesar indebted to?] Then, on being appointed curator of the Appian Way, in addition to the official allowance he spent vast sums of his own money of it. And when he was aedile, he provided a show of 320 pairs of gladiators fighting in single combat, and what with this and all his other lavish expenditure on theatrical performances, processions and public banquets he threw into the shade all attempts at winning distinction in this way that had been made by previous holders of the office. The result was to make the people so favorably disposed towards him that every man among them was trying to find new offices and new honors to bestow upon him in return for what he had done." [Rome had never seen a celebrity politician like Julius Caesar before; with mass-produced images of the man shipped around the empire.]

**Superman Marcus Tullius Caesaro**

We frequently read whole paragraphs praising Cicero's 800 odd speeches/letters (mostly from 55-43BC) and how they are particularly valuable to us because they were not intended for wide publication.

**Alive and well living in Arabia**

48 BC, Pompey flees to the Egyptians where he was supposedly beheaded as he arrived. But how could the Egyptians have known he was coming? Why kill this man who seems to have helped so much with their efforts? Here we wonder if this is secret code for Pompey alive and well as the friend of the Sphinx. Here we wonder if other friends of Mideast Inc. have faked their deaths and are being kept alive and well. Their use would be invaluable to other potential helper dictators.

Pompey being killed before he landed is simply not believable. It is a high sign. The Egyptians would at least have asked for valuable information about the outcome of the events in Rome. The opposite must be true.

47 BC, Julius Caesar defeats Pharnaces of Pontus.

**Suetonius, d.160AD, personal traits of Julius Caesar**

"His stature is said to have been tall, his complexion light and clear, with eyes that were quick, lively and black, set in a face somewhat full. His limbs were round and strong, and he was also very healthy, except towards his later days when he was given to sudden fainting and disturbances of sleep. And twice in the conduct of military affairs, he was seized with the falling sickness [epilepsy]. In the care of his person, his scrupulousness almost approached the fantastical. For he not only kept the hair of his head closely cut and had his face smoothly shaved, but even had the hair on other parts of his body plucked out by the roots, a whim for which he was often teased."

48-44BC Julius Caesar is dictator. Rome's democracy was dissolved, only 98 years after the end of the Punic wars.
44 BC  Julius Caesar was assassinated (March 15, 44BC) only a couple days before he scheduled to depart for Persia with 16 legions of about 6,000 men each. Caesar was going to teach the Persians a lesson just like he taught the Gauls a lesson.

There were also repeated rumors from this time onward of proposals to build a new Roman Capitol in the East. Around 40 AD, Emperor Caligula (Gaius) or his administration was alleged (in ancient times) to have proposed moving Rome's capital to Alexandria. He was assassinated before anything happened.

The faction that assassinated Caesar apparently had no plans for the restoration of democracy, other than the belief that the Republic would sort of automatically restore itself. This did not happen, and instead, Caesar's second in command, Marc Antony simply took over Caesar's role. (see Cicero's Philippics). This is the same Marc Antony that would have a love affair with Cleopatra and attempt to unify Rome with the east, with Egypt as the Capital. Thus we see how Antony was really working for the Arabs.

Julius Caesar's will from September of 45 named Octavian as his son and heir. This made Gaius Octavius, into Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus.

The correct pronunciation of Caesar
In Egyptian hieroglyph, Caesar is written as "key•sir" or "Kaiser". And Caesar is the root of the German word Kaiser, as well as the Russian word czar.

Routledge book on Augustus, page 4
"The government was made up of three elements. The Republic's chief officers (or magistrates) were the consuls; two were elected each year and they possessed executive authority (imperium). They formulated policy after taking the advice of their aristocratic peers who constituted the senate. Although not bound by this advice, the consuls commonly accepted it and took it to the people (populus) in their assemblies (comitia) where it was voted into law. ...consuls senate and people were not independent of each other. ... the consuls, once elected, because of their impermanence and because of their own membership in the senate, tended to carry less weight than the collective view of their peers. ... In this way, in the absence of secret ballots, which were not introduced until the second century BC, the votes of ordinary citizens could effectively be bought."

Routledge book on Augustus
"The government of the new provinces fell to senators who, as consuls or praetors, had their terms of office effectively extended to enable them after their tenures in Rome to undertake a year as provincial governor... in these extended roles they were termed proconsuls or propraetors and could taste a larger and less constrained power than could be exercised in Rome under the watchful eyes of their peers. Inevitably, the sense of ambition to which such power gave rise spilled over into the republic's domestic politics and for the first time, individual senators and factions into which they formed themselves began to see themselves as more important than the senate's corporate [group or shared] authority. The new territorial acquisitions gave rise to commercial opportunities which could not be fully exploited by senators [so they used Mideast fronting companies to help them out]; laws restrained a land-owning aristocracy from becoming involved in trade on the ground[s] that it was an activity beneath them. Thus, the chance to exploit the new commercial opportunities fell to others. Some of these were foreign — mainly Greeks and Jews, who had long been the leaders of commerce in the Mediterranean world. ... Amongst Romans, however, it was the members of the equestrian order, a group of wealthy citizens outside the senate, who realized that there were fortunes to be made by financing [financing or providing?] a range of commercial and industrial activities. The equestrian order had previously been a rather disparate body, by now it organized itself into companies of businessmen ready to become involved in commercial ventures [on behalf of the Roman government] Moreover, because Rome lacked a civil service, these equestrian entrepreneurs were encouraged to spread their interests into activities which normally be carried out by civil servants - activities such a s tax collection and the operation of the state's industries. Such involvement brought new wealth and coherence to the equestrian order. Although equestrians generally lacked the desire to become directly involved in politics [because they were
generally too ‘Greek’ = Middle-Easter looking] they were frequently now the sources of the cash used by senators to patronize and to bribe their way to electoral success. Orthodox wisdom maintained that there was no harm in borrowing heavily to finance election campaigns, [leaving them obligated to their Mideast financiers] since the term of provincial government which followed office in Rome could be used to pillage provincials and thus satisfy creditors in Rome. In this situation, the provinces during the later Republic could hardly expect a government distinguished for its fair-mindedness and integrity."

Routledge’s book on Augustus:
"The wealth that flowed into Italy as a result of imperial expansion came in two forms - actual cash and a large pool of prisoners of war who were then sold in the slave markets. Both were considered by traditionalists to be damaging and corrupting in their different ways."

Routledge’s book on Augustus:
"Augustus... through the agency of his friend, the dilettante Gaius Maecenas, organized a group of writers who between them symbolized in their words the aspirations of the Augustan age — Livy, Virgil and Horace. Whilst not the only patron of literature during this period, Augustus may be regarded (by results) as the most successful." [So all this writing was just Brotherly propaganda.]

Cicero, A book about Constitutions, 3.3.7
"There will be a praetor, an arbitrator of legal disputes, who will himself judge or will arrange to have judged [all] civil lawsuits. He will be the administrator of the civil law. And there will be as many praetors, all the same power, as the Senate shall decree or the ‘people’ order."

Praetors and pro-praetors
The PRO-PRAETOR was the man in place of the praetor. This gave rise to the the blurds OPERATOR and PROPRIETOR words perhaps related to PREDATOR.

Vestal virgins, acted as document recorders in Rome
These kept the wills and testaments of people safe, including emperors like Julius Caesar when he named his heir. They also kept sacred and valuable objects. They could free prisoners and slaves. If a condemned person on the way to execution saw a vestal virgin on the way to execution, he was considered freed.

Gladiator film set in c. 180AD
"Senator Gaius, Senator Falco. Beware of Gaius. He'll pour honey potion in your ear and you'll wake up one day and all you will say is: Republic, republic, republic. Well, why not? Rome was founded as a republic. Yes and in a republic, the senate has the power.... Where do you stand general, emperor or senator?
   I guess a soldier has the advantage of being able to look his enemy in the eye, senator.
   Well, with an army behind you, you could be extremely political... I'm going to need good men like you.
   How may I be of service highness?
   You're a man who knows what it is to command. You give your orders, the orders are obeyed and the battle is won. But these senators scheme and squabble and flatter and deceive. Maximus, we must save Rome from the politicians. Can I count on you, when the time comes?"

Gladiator film set in c. 180AD
Marcus Aurelius: "Tell me again Maximus, why are we here?"
General Maximus: "For the glory of the empire, sire."
[The actual reason was the the Arabs had infiltrated the Barbarian tribes and were endlessly driving them against Rome so that Rome would erect a great wall of trade. This left the Romans dependent on Arab imports.]

"In the century from the death of Marcus Aurelius to the accession of Diocletian, the regime established by Augustus completed its evolution from Principate to undistinguished absolutism, complete with Oriental [Arab] royal trappings and court ceremonial. It is true that premature and abortive attempts had been made in the first two centuries of the Empire by such rulers as Caligula, Domitian, and Commodus to introduce the concept of the emperor as a god on earth. But with the Punic-Syrian Severin dynasty the practices of the Oriental autocracy came more commonly into use. Obeisance in the presence of the emperor came into vogue, and the appellation dominus noster (our lord and master) replaced the concept of Primus inter pares [first among equals] attached to the earlier emperors. In conformity with these absolutist tendencies the great jurist Ulpian in the early third century formulated the principle that "the emperor is above the laws" (Justinian Digest 1.3.31) With the reign of Diocletian all the developments, including the rite of adoration of the emperor, were standardized and made official."

"Gallienus always spread his tables with golden table cloths. He had jeweled vessels made, and likewise golden ones. He sprinkled gold dust on his hair. He often came into public with the radiate crown. In Rome, where the emperors always used to appear in the toga, he appeared in a [super-expensive] purple cloak with jeweled and golden clasps. He wore a man's sleeved tunic of purple and gold. He invited women to meet with him [in private], and those who kissed his hand got four gold pieces"

"Many reckon it [Alexandria] to be the first city of the civilized world, and it is certainly far ahead of all the rest in elegance and extent and riches and luxury. The number of its inhabitants surpasses that of those in other cities. ...those who kept the census... said that its free residents were more than 300,000."

43 After Julius Caesar's death, there was 13 years of deadly chaos in Rome. Eusebius incidentally said that Augustus’ rule started on Julius Caesar’s death in 44BC, not 31BC as is recorded.

In 43, Octavian and Mark Antony form an alliance to systematically find and kill all their political opponents.

In 43 Cicero was killed by Mark Antony with the nod of Augustus.

In 40 Octavian and Antony partition Rome Octavian gets the western half.

37-36 BC, Mark Antony and his general Decidus Saxa attack the Persians with 16 legions, or about 100,000 men as Julius Caesar intended before he was assassinated. The Romans suffered heavy losses and were forced to retreat. Here Rome learns eternal military lesson number one: It is far different fighting a war with the Brothers helping you than hindering you. With the Barbarians to Rome's north, the Brothers wanted to prolong Rome's police involvement, and great trade wall of Europe as long as possible — so they helped Rome. However once the any outsiders intend to invade the land in the middle (be they Alexander Antony, Napoleon, or Hitler) they must be eliminated as expeditiously as possible.

Julius Caesar was Octavius’ great-uncle and adopted father. Octavian was 18-years old when Julius was killed.
Cleopatra (70-31BC) named her son by Julius Caesar as Caesarean=little Caesar. After Caesar's death, Cleopatra made an unsuccessful grab for Roman rule by declaring the 3 year old Caesarian the heir to a joint empire. She then proclaimed herself the regent of the joint empire — ruler of the entire Western world basically. Cleopatra's claim is normally presented as personal ambition, but it actually was a backdoor for the Mideast to rule Rome from Alexandria.

Cleopatra was of Macedonian descent and Plutarch said she spoke 8 languages, including Hebrew. She was in Rome when Julius Caesar was assassinated, then she fled back to Egypt worrying about 3 year old little Caesar. On her return she found her 15 year old husband and brother Ptolemy XIV dead. She then crowned her 3 year old son as king of Egypt, crowned as Ptolemy XV and herself as ruling regent until he was old enough to rule on his own.

In 34BC, Cleopatra wastes no time in attempting to renew the Mideast's claim to the rule of Rome. She and the 17 year old Caesarian, who is now a 'man,' if barely, join forces with Mark Antony and his 'rebel' fleet at the battle of Actium, 31BC.

31 BC History records a Battle of Actium where Octavian (Augustus Caesar) defeated the Joint forces of Mark Antony and Cleopatra (then age 42), who were fighting to make their 21 year old son Caesarean, or 'Little Caesar' into the ruler of a joint empire of both Rome and the Mideast based upon Julius Caesar supposedly acknowledging Caesarean as his son.

In this battle history records (although it rings hollow) that the Romans went straight for the Mideast command and payment ship, which was forced to retreat. The mostly mercenary forces of Antony and Cleopatra stayed close to the gold, and the battle was a non-starter.

Regardless, of the actual battle, the prize that the Augustus faction won at Actium, was control of the known world. And to be clear, this was the faction of Middle Easterners that was already established in Rome and the outside world defeating the faction still living inside the land of no resources. And this is a messy continuous process that is always "half born."

Here it is notable that the word CAESAREAN was changed into "birth by knife," and then into the meaningless term "C-section." In ancient times this type of birth was a profane idea because the birth of the child would always result in the death of the mother. Here we wonder why Caesarean's name needed to be buried under the profane.

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After Actium, Rome made a province out of Egypt and discovered/ secured the Red Sea. This allowed trade to flow freely, and Rome was flooded with inexpensive goods from Asia and East Africa. The flip side of this situation was that much of the Mideast was economically devastated and would eventually, when the gold ran out, descend into a grinding cannibalistic famine as had happened many times before.

Rome's peak military

Just after Actium, Rome reached its military peak with 57 legions, or about 325,000 fighting men in its military. At times Rome had over half its 17-25 year old men in military service. This was often the best of Rome, so Rome's immense army must have been detrimental to the gene pool over time. Also, this was the sort of 'enlistment ratio' we saw in Sparta, and in mercenary Prussia under Fredrick the Great. It is over twelve times America's current enlistment ratio. Here we might ask if the Roman empire, (along with totalitarian Sparta) were just military fronts for the land of no resources in its efforts to quash economic activity, democracy and freedom among the new civilizations of the world.

After Actium

After Actium, Augustus spent 160 million sesterce buying land for war veterans in the provinces. Supposedly Augustus settled some 300,000 during his rule, founding many colonies outside Italy, like Nimes, Avignon, and Turin. We can only speculate if a number of these war veterans were actually resettled Middle Easterners. This is probably the reason for history remembering the money amount spent. Also notable is how most were settled outside Italy where they would produce little food for Rome.
**Sphinx tactic:** Sow war in times of freedom, so when you finally install a dictatorship you may give them peace. Prior to Augustus coming to power, Rome was plagued by 13 years of terribly destructive civil war. Many contemporary writers (though probably mostly propagandists) regarded Augustus' peace with relief, even though Augustus was dictator for life.

30BC Egypt becomes a Roman province. Antony and Cleopatra suicides. The names of their twin children, Helios (sun) and Cleopatra Selene (moon) are worth noting.

**Julius Caesar's will**
It only came out after his assassination.

**Son of god**
Octavian/Augustus ruled from 31BC to 14 AD. And because the his administration deified Julius Caesar, and because Augustus was the adopted son of Julius, Augustus was technically the "Son of a god," or in Latin the "Diui Filius." Needless to say, the Augustus administration must have made much of this through an extensive propaganda campaign. Anyway, 31 years into Octavian's reign Jesus was born. Many people today call Jesus as the "Son of God", just like they said about his immediate predecessor Augustus.

**The Arabs love having omnipotent god-kings as frontmen**
Here it is worth pointing out that the deification of Roman rulers exactly coincides with Rome's first emperor. In the Mideast, the autocratic rulers have commonly been regarded as gods for thousands of years. But in Rome it was a completely new thing, a practice that clearly shows exactly when and how Rome started to come under the control of Mideast influences. Also, fish don't actually rot from the head, it is only a metaphor.

**Seneca, Octavia, 507-544**

"How many lives did your divine Augustus destroy
Whose virtues won his way to heaven
How many noble Romans young and old
Weren't hunted down in every corner of the world
When fear of slaughter by triumvirate swords
[The triumvirate or "3-man" was Caesar, Pompey and Crassus] Had driven them from their homeland,
And had their names put on the death lists
How many severed heads sat upon the rostrum
For the eyes of suffering senators to weep at
Rather, weeping had been banned
And no man might mourn his departed sons
The forum stank with corruption
And its floor was fouled with putrid gore
That dripped from the rotting faces.
Nor did the tale of bloodshed end there
Philippi's fatal fields remained long after
A place for birds [vultures] and animals [rodents] to feed"
[on the dead. Philippi=where Pompey and Octavian fought.]

**Super-expensive marble buildings**
Augustus famously boasted that the found Rome a city of brick and left it a city of marble. This marble was the finest, whitest and most expensive Arab-obtained marble available. Nothing was too expensive for the gods. After all, the Roman government was paying huge sums of gold in exchange for overpriced Arabian tree sap incense to burn in temples for the gods of the Rome.

A little over a century after Augustus died, Emperor Hadrian would do work on the Olympieion
and Hadrian’s Library, both in Athens, both economic stimulus projects for ‘jump-starting’ the Mideast economy. Both used expensive sounding “purple veined marble” imported from Phrygia. (southwest Turkey near Tarsus and Cilicia). Also notable is the massive statue of Zeus covered with chryselephantine (Gr. khrusos = gold + elephante = ivory).

Here we see that the finest marble and other sorts of expensive stone, including gemstones, have always been the Sphinx’s Mafia’s economic “turf.” This definition should be interpreted as widely as possible and include any scarce mineral. It should include ivory, diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, petroleum, coal, natural gas, iron, copper, tin, etc. And from here, it looks like De Beers = de brs, is simply the OPEC of diamonds.

The world’s pearl industry incidentally used to be based in the Persian Gulf. See Ras al-Khaimah and Pinctada radiata. This industry was shut down by the Japanese after 1930, when they started culturing pearls. Notably, this is right when Japan started edging towards WWII. By 1932, we see oil being discovered in Bahrain and by 1938, prospectors from America’s Standard Oil had their first successful Saudi well. And incidentally, Mideast oil was still insignificant well into the 1960s.

**Roman era inscription**

“If the road is not laid with stones [paving tiles?], anyone may drive his beasts where he likes.”

**European cobblestone roads today**

Today, cobblestone roads in Europe consist of split rocks about 10-20cm thick over a sand base of as little as 10cm. Over these pass giant trucks without much issue.

**How Roman roads were non-roads**

Firstly, the road base was absurdly thick, over 1.5m thick, and this served no purpose except to justify the high cost and slow rollout of Roman roads, the maglev trains of their day. The Roman road bases were so thick that most are still in place 2000 year later. In fact, the road base is about 15x as thick as it need to be. And because of this the roads were more than 15x as expensive as they needed to be.

The Roman road base consisted of large softball to melon sized rocks and dirt and was far too uneven to move either hard wheeled vehicles or livestock over. This part of a roman road is all that remains today. On top of this went a thin bed of sand and then a covering of thin brick “paver tiles” that were super smooth, but constantly developed pot-holes and needed repair. So not only were the Roman roads very expensive to build, they were also very expensive to maintain. And if they weren’t maintained, in not too many years, the giant rocks in the base would become exposed and then the roads would become entirely useless. And all this was an intentional aspect of their design. In fact, the design of Roman roads really existed to squander the Roman highway building and maintaining resources.

(search: nucleus layer, cursus rapidi, and cursus publicus = public mail.)

**Interstate highway system 1.0**

Now supposedly, ancient Rome’s 85,000 km of “Roman roads” (viae militares) were constructed for military and administrative purposes, and not for trade and carting goods. But why not? Rome suffered repeated grain shortages for centuries and it was totally dependent on grain imported from the Mideast (Egypt and Tunisia). Why not help French grain to get to Rome? Why use the roads instead to attack the people who would have been happy to sell Rome food and end its dependance on Mideast grain?

We read how expensive it was for the Romans to move things by road. For example, it was said that moving a cartload of grain 300 miles doubled its cost. Apparently, even though Rome had a hugely expensive interstate highway system already built out, and in place, it was still cheaper to ship goods by boat from Egypt than to truck them from 30 miles away by ox cart. So the Roman Roads were not only over-engineered and hugely expensive, they did not work for commercial purposes.

Now obviously, this was our parasite’s doing, so that the use of competing Roman (high) roads was kept to a minimum. These were roads that competed with the Mideast’s shipping monopoly (the low or loo road). And here, once again, we see a western democracy (Rome) doing something stupid, and once again, the desperate land of no resources is the beneficiary.
Now if you want a modern analog for the costliness of Roman roads, just look at the economic folly and boondoggle of magnetic levitation trains. The simple truth is that trains can go just as fast with steel wheels on steel tracks. There is no need for magnetic levitation that costs hundreds of times more money per mile to build. Maglev is a ruse to reduce construction of much lower cost steel-on-steel rail lines that will cut into our oil use for both oil guzzling automobiles and oil guzzling aircraft.

The Romans would have prospered nicely if they had 15 times more ordinary roads that were about 15 times thinner and cheaper than the wastefully over-designed roads they built. And they also would have done better if they used cobblestone surfaces as they do in Europe today. The same holds true with modern trains. America would similarly prosper if it had a new 30,000km system of 320 kph (French TGV speed) steel-on-steel trains than 2,000km of 400 kph maglev train line. For the same cost we might get 10 or 50 times as much rail line. And this is not even counting the energy required to keep the heavy maglev train airborne.

**Six times faster**
During Roman times, it supposedly took as little as 5 days to travel between Italy and Spain by boat. However, it took more than a month by land.

**a Roman road trip**
The Romans started their elaborate system of stone roads starting around 310BC with the Appius Claudius. At this time, the Romans obviously thought it was worth building the 132 mile Via Appia (the Appian Way or bee-line road) from Rome to Capua (near Naples). This was as an alternative to sailing down the coast an equal distance. Why did they bother building the road if ox cart transportation was so difficult and expensive? Why didn't the Romans just use boats? The road must have been better or cheaper when it was built.

After the defeat of the mercenary forces of Phyrus, of Epirus in 280 BC, the Via Appia was extended 234 miles to Rome's main shipping port in Brundisium (Brindisi) on the 'heel' of Italy, making a road that is 366 miles long. As late as 200 BC. Brundisium was Rome's main port for shipping to the Eastern Mediterranean. The implication is clearly that it was preferable to ship to Brundisium and then go 366 miles over land to Rome than to sail an extra 450-odd miles through the 3-mile wide straits of Messina (with Sicily). Not only that, but we have to ask why the Romans even bothered to build the Via Appia at all, if shipping was so much cheaper. My bet is that that shipping only became cheaper around 200BC, when teamstering (ox-carting) became more expensive for a variety of reasons: highway terrorism, ox-cartel, or teamster/taxi Mafia.

Anyway, here we come to a partial understanding of the peculiar desire that modern Mid East immigrants have to enter the taxi industry. The land of no resources is apparently using the same playbook; still struggling to monopolize the transport industry, wherever and however. And with respect to the teamsters, now you understand that it was the Sphinx Mafia that corrupted their organization. (Also see the Geniza papers about land transportation costs being considerably higher in Egypt.)

**Pompeii's streets were not as deep as they look**
It is easy to imagine 4cm thick baked paving tiles/bricks on 15cm of slurry sand.

**27BC Octavian takes the name Augustus**

28- 24 BC Augustus campaigns in Spain, delegating the administration of the empire, as well as the above restoration work to his administration.

**Tacitus**
"Augustus gradually concentrated in his own hands the functions of the Senate, the magistrates and the laws"
Liberty comes from L. LIBERTI = freedmen. So liberty is most accurately defined as freedom from enslavement.
Knowledge destruction under Mideast slaves/ freedmen

The freedman C. Julius Hyginus served under Augustus as Librarian of the Palatine Library. The freedman Tiberius Julius Pappus was in charge of all Rome's libraries under Tiberius. Also see Julius Modestus, another freedman. Here we see no doubt the names of the higher-ups at the Roman ministry of truth. We also read that Roman slaves were bribed to remove written material. (Petronius 43, Plutarch de cap ex in. Util 87C, 91D, Pliny Ep 6, 22)

Freedmen doctors were notorious for their high rates. Suetonius identifies many freedmen rhetoricians/academic types.

28 BC Augustus purged the Senate and installed new members of his own choosing. Once Augustus 'restructured' the Roman senate, he published a new senate roll, with himself at the top of the list as princeps senatus or 'leader of the senate'. Here it is worth noting that Rome had an ill-defined constitution.

26 BC, With a forward base in Egypt, Rome 'discovers' and then 'secures' the Red Sea. THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENT IN WORLD HISTORY AS JUDGED BY ITS CONSEQUENCES TO ROME AND TO RELIGION. See Aelius Gallus, or Cornelius Gallus, the first Roman prefect of Egypt (30-26 BC) who had trouble with with 'barbarian' raids out of Ethiopia. These were the Musulamians, Garamantes, and Gaetuli (more names for the three that can never be named).

The results of securing the Red Sea were two fold, like two sides of the same coin. On one side, the price of imported goods collapsed and Rome's economy was no longer drained to feed the land of no resources. On the other side of the coin, the land of no resources descended into total economic desolation. (See also: Philostratus Life of Apollonius 3, 24; Strabo 495; and Pliny Natural Hist 6, 101)

Epictetus, c.120AD, 3.13
"Caesar has given us all a great peace, no longer are there wars and battles or brigandage or piracy. At all seasons we may travel by land or sea from the East to the West."

R. H. Barron, Slavery in the Roman Empire
"in the more remote seas it was still unsafe for trade vessels; and the pirates often found the selling of their prisoners as slaves the most profitable part of a raid. Even in Pliny's day the trade routes in the Bosporus and through the Red Sea to India were not free from danger, and armed guards escorted vessels. Yet it is clear that piracy on any scale was becoming a memory, suitable only for romance and the imaginary disputations of the rhetorical schools."

26BC, the Sphinx retreats
In the years after 26BC, when Rome had secured the Red Sea, the sphinx or sphincter or trade valve retreated to the east where it was very effective. Instead of interrupting cheaters in the blood Red Sea and inside the Bab-al-Mandeb, the gate-of-tears, they operated in the Indian Ocean and missed many shipments. This is incidentally the general area of recent "Somali" pirate attacks of today.

Malaka
The name of the Portuguese trading port of MAL•AKA is notable because it seems to mean MAL=evil + AKA=point, something that sounds quite a bit like the gate of tears. It also seems to describe entire MAL•AYA peninsula, and in particular, the most strategic place in Asia, the island of Singapore, still the world's largest port. We also note that the old name of MAL•ASIA was MAL•AYA or MAL•AKA.

China's view of traders
The traditional Confucian (551-479 BC) view of merchants is that they are parasites. This tended to cause the brightest and most ambitious Asian people to avoid going into commerce and competing with Mideast Inc. This was true under the emperors of China, and it was also true under Chairman Mao.
Why on earth would governments hate trade?
It is notable that people almost universally welcome trade, but so many of the world's governments have leaned strongly towards trade xenophobia. Perhaps the government xenophobia has the same cause as the government corruption; namely a bunch of foreign traders that are struggling desperately to divide us up so they can gain an unfair monopoly pricing advantage in selling us their goods.

Asshole middle-man gate-keepers
The Indian Ocean trade ships were made for the most part without metal technology. This suggests a great deal about the relationship of world's great gatekeeper with the people of the Indian ocean. In Roman times and until the Portuguese arrived, these ships were rickety things lashed together with coconut fiber. Their crews and their cargos were not even worth enough to use metal nails. The Indian Ocean side would come and trade with Arabia for a pittance. All the gate keeper had to do was keep them from getting through. Then the gatekeeper could extract whatever the market would bear on the other side.

Chinese silk in Rome
The Romans had a great quantity of Chinese silk but had no knowledge of where it came from. They thought that silk came from two different places, Seres (the stuff that came by overland via the spice route or silk road) and Sinae (the stuff that came by boat).

The name Silk Road says much
1) The route began in pre-Roman times.
2) What is the main thing transported on the Silk Road?

Fantastically rich Arab front emperors
Starting in the first century AD, we see the emperor amassing fantastic wealth. We see the emperor running vast factory farms based on slave-labor (Praedia Caesaris) along with mines and quarries, factories, and a considerable amount of raw land held out of use. Many of these emperor's assets were taken from senators and wealthy people condemned on the basis of paid informer (delitore) testimony. A good example is Sextus Marius who Tiberius executed, apparently to appropriate his silver/ copper mines in Rio Tinto Spain. A similar thing recently happened to the Russian oil magnate Michael Khodorkovsky who seems to have done something that OPEC didn't like.

Roman mines
In Rome, as under feudalism, the mines were all state owned. Also, as under feudalism, the ruler's administration would lease mine monopolies to private parties. These were, no surprise, actually a Mideast interests bent on establishing a house of eight gables, or a worldwide monopoly in every direction. This way, they would control the international supply of various essential commodities and drain the world's nations of their wealth. Then they would turn around and "buy" our food to sustain their harem spawn and their descendants living in the land of no resources. And they would also have money to operate their empire.

The world suffers from a small but determined faction acting to suppress output so as to maximize their price and their income. The result is that the world has never seen output pushed across the board. And we have seldom seen a world without bottlenecks.

To see a Roman mine lease, see the Lex metalli Vipascensis. This is clearly a document about controlling coper output, and all the talk of hair is metaphorical. Also in Livy 45.18, we read of mismanagement of mines and quarries. The situation was apparently so bad that it caused a public outcry and the emperor's administration had to step in and take over. See procurator metallorum.

We also read that in Italy, mining was discouraged because it would take workers away from agriculture and give more mouths to feed. This at least was the excuse for abandoning the Italian mines in favor of mines out west, near the west coast. Most of the Roman era gold mines were Lusitania (Portugal) and Asturia (Leon), the Iron in Cantabria (Santander), and copper at the Rio Tinto (Sevilla).
26 Most people leave Arabia
In the years after 26 BC, anyone who could afford to get out of greater Arabia, does so. Many people however are too poor to leave. And there are always new harem-bro desperado being born and coming of age.

Petra was the capital for a while
During the administration of Augustus we see the curiously named Cornelius Palma = Corn Palm conquering the Arabians and designated Petra the capital. Once conquered, the Romans divided Arabia into 3 regions, Arabia Petraea, Arabia Deserta, and Arabia Felix (Yemen/Oman).

After Augustus capped the number of legions at 28, only four legions were stationed in the Mideast, in Syria.

The song remains the same
The Romans thought that the Parthians were ruled by an unpopular tyrant who was only able to pull his people together in defense of their territory.

Agathias, 26 BC, Historiae, 2.17
[Superficially this is about an earthquake in the city of Tralles in 26BC. However, this was the same year that Rome annexed Egypt and opened the Red Sea to safe shipping and trade between Asia and Europe. So we imagine that the earthquake symbolizes a great upheaval and Tralles= terra=al = the lands towards = the land of no resources. Also, the river is the river of trade that feeds the parasitic land of no resources.]

"During the reign of Augustus, the city of Tralles, in Asia [the Mideast] near the river Mae•ander [M•ander = My•people], an ancient settlement of the Pelasgians [peh=al•us•G•ns], was struck by an earthquake and completely ruined so that nothing was salvageable. A certain peasant farmer named Chairemon took pity on the city and achieved something great and unbelievable. [The chairman is the man who sits in the chair and rules the government.] He did not fear the length of the journey, or its many dangers, or the importance of his mission, or separation from his family, or anything else that might weaken his resolve. He not only went to Rome, but to the Cantabrians [Ak•n•t•ab•ouri'ns=Harem•not•from=ours = yellow Jews, on the north coast of Spain] on the very shore of the [Atlantic] Ocean, [i.e. the Jews of the North Pole] for Augustus at that time happened to be at war with one of the tribes.

He told him what had happened and so touched the emperor that he immediately selected seven ex-consuls from among the noblest and wealthiest men of Rome and sent them with their escort to the settlement, and they, reaching the place as quickly as possible, contributed the very greatest amount of money and with great speed rebuilt the city"

[Translation: Many people, including "disloyal" Yellow Jews were helping to feed the land of no resources alive after 26BC when Rome secured the Red Sea. Unfortunately they did not move all the people and the land remained inhabited, but on life support. Then over the next century, the people of Rome forgot why they were paying money and simultaneously Arabia turned into a cannibal cesspool as it so often does.]

25 Roman trade with Asia quickly came under attack in the Mideast.

24 Augustus sent Marcus Aelius Gallus, prefect of Egypt, and a 10,000 man expedition into the Arabian Desert. According to Strabo 16.4 the expedition was using a treacherous Nabataean named Syllaues as a guide. Syllaues was furnished by the Nabataean king Aretas and seems to have intentionally led the Romans astray, getting the Romans lost in the desert, and causing a large portion of the men die. Gallus reaches Marib (Maryab, just about the driest place on earth) but has to abandon his siege for lack of water. Despite the military failure, the attack did intimidate the Arabians into a less overtly antagonistic stance with Rome. And again, the Strabo gazette said of Augustus, "He hoped either to enjoy the Arabians as his rich friends or to subjugate them as his rich enemies." (see Adhanah river).
23 Augustus' favorite nephew and presumed heir Marcellus Augustus (by his sister Octavia) died.

23 Augustus put Egypt under his personal supervision, and required all Roman politicians to have the permission of his administration before making a visit.

Berlin Papyrus No. 1,210 (ESAR 2.711)
[This document was from the time when Rome government Egypt and the Red Sea. Much of this document was missing/censored in my copy.]

"64. Cases of people departing by sea without a pass[port] are now under the jurisdiction of the the prefect. [Note how they cared about what left Egypt, not the people arriving.]
66. People permitted to depart by sea who sail without a pass[port] are fined 1/3 of their property. Slaves exported without pass[ports] shall be confiscated.
70. Public servants and their families shall not buy property or lend money in their nome. Dummies put up for them are equally accountable, and these purchases are sometimes confiscated.
104. It is forbidden to sell crops before they are harvested. Nobody may export crops that have not been registered.
106. It is not permitted to exchange money at more than the value [fixed by law].
109. Vicarii are forbidden to acquire ownership of property or to marry freedwomen.
111. [Roman] Soldiers on active duty shall not buy property in the province they were stationed."

Josephus, Jewish Antiquities, 16.6.2.162
"My council has decided that the Jews [should be allowed to] practice their own customs according to their ancestral law... that their sacred moneys be inviolable and sent to Jerusalem and delivered to the custodians of Jerusalem."

Augustus the principal citizen
Augustus ruled, as princeps or 'Principal Citizen' for 45 years, and died at the ripe old age of 77.

Augustus ruled for an impossibly long time
Officially he ruled from 31BC to 14AD or 45 years. However, Eusebius said that Augustus' rule started on Julius Caesar's death in 44BC, and that makes his rule for an incredible 58 years. This is a remarkably long time for a Roman in comparison to his successors:

Tiberius 23-years
Gaius (Caligula) 4-years
Claudius 13-years
Nero 14-years
Galba months
Otho months
Vitellius months
Vespasian 10-years
Titus 2-years
Domitian 13-years
Nerva 2-years
Trajan 20-years
Hadrian 21-years
Antoninus Pius 23-years
Marcus Aurelius 19-years
Commodus 12-years

Augustus was religious
The parasite love it when its host's leaders are religious and encourage money to be spent on Mideast religions. According to Suetonius, Augustus believed in auspices such as birds, lightning, and haruspices (fortune telling by inspection of animal livers). Augustus also seems to have worshipped the cult of Apollo.
This speaks of how Augustus was subject to manipulation by oracles or fortune tellers, giving the people running the fortune telling racket a back door to running Rome. Augustus also seems to have held the popular belief that Rome's recent misfortunes were from neglect of the gods. This sentiment is shown by Horace (Odes 3.6.1) "You will pay for the sins of your ancestors Romans, until you repair the ruined temples of the gods, and their images grimed with smoke." Today the same Mideast people are using the modern media to say something along the lines of: "You will pay for the sins of your ancestors Americans, until you repair the ruined temples of the environment, and their beauty grimed with smoke (emissions)."

Dio Cassius 55.10
"At this time, Augustus restricted the total number of people who were entitled to be provided with free corn to 200,000. No limit had been set before." [We suppose that the grain was needed in Arabia]

In 22BC and again in 8 BC, during corn shortages, Augustus took control and reorganized the corn supply. He negotiated directly with OPEC's predecessors to buy artificially scarce Mideast corn and subsidize it for Rome's urban poor.

Giovanni Dondi (d.1399) Letter to friar Guglielmo Centueri da Cremona:
"at the time of Augustus, the number of Roman citizens was tallied at 9,380,000 persons according to Martinus Polonus, which number the whole of Italy scarcely has today. And in the reign of Claudius, according to the census then repeated, there were found in Rome 6,944,000 persons, on the authority of Eusebius of Caesaria in his book on times."

22-19 Augustus campaigns in the East. After being back in Rome for two years, the emperor leaves for another four years, again, leaving the operation of the empire in the hands of his Freedman administration. These were freed "Greek" slaves from the Mideast.

20BC Indian envoys visited Rome and signed a treaty. The Romans bought spices, perfumes, gems, silk, and other things. It is unclear what the Indians bought from the west. Trade between Rome and India remained open (more or less) until around 230s AD.

18 BC Augustus institutes more changes to the Roman Senate.

18BC Lex Julia de Adulteriis Coercendis and Lex Julia de Maritandis Ordinibus. Here the Augustus administration tries to encourage Romans to marry and have children within that marriage. Later we see harsh penalties introduced for adultery that seem to have discouraged reproduction among Romans. At the time, the Romans were keenly aware of the fact that they were not having enough children and Augustus' family planning laws are the result.

17BC Lex Junia. Here the Augustus Administration tried to reduce the speed that non Italian slaves and their descendants became first freedmen and then full Roman citizens through slave manumissions (granting a slave his freedom). Here we see the adoption of the the halfway "Latin" status for Liberit=freedmen. The children of these freedmen would however be full Roman citizens. See also the Lex Fufia Caninia (2 BC) and a Lex Aelia-Sentia (4 AD).

16-13 BC Augustus campaigns in Gaul, further suppressing 'French' agricultural output. This was about 35 years after Julius Caesar did the same thing in the same place, killing one million people, and enslaving another million.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 17.1
"In the early hours of the night some 800 men left in small boats with orders to land some distance upstream and destroy whatever they could find with fire and sword. This was followed at dawn by a land advance by our men... The barbarians... immediately fled from our attack, and huge columns of smoke
were seen in the distance. This showed that our boat party had penetrated and was devastating the enemy's country. This stroke broke the German spirit and they abandoned the hidden position where they sat waiting to ambush our troops. Instead they fled across the river Moenus [Main], to bring help to their people. Then, as is apt to happen in moments of doubt or confusion, they were thrown into a panic on finding themselves caught between the approach of our cavalry and the onslaught of the boat party. Their knowledge of the terrain enabled them to get away quickly, and our troops, advancing without opposition ransacked farms rich in livestock and produce [which was alleviating Rome's centuries-long dependance on Mideast food]. None was spared. Prisoners were taken from the houses [and made into slaves because the Romans spared their lives], which were carefully built in Roman fashion, and all were then set on fire and burnt to the ground."

12 BC  Suetionus said that "Augustus had been content to prohibit any Roman citizen in Gaul from taking part in the savage and terrible Druidic cult; and Claudius abolished these altogether." [In 12 BC Augustus opened a number of schools for the instruction of "young Gallic nobles". It appears that the Mideast did not like their sacred knowledge being used by their now outsider relatives who refused to send any money back home. When the Romans conquered a territory, the Druids would disappear. Both Claudius and Tiberius tried to eliminate the Druid religion.]

12 BC  Death of Agrippa, (age 50) Augustus' highly capable named successor.

11 BC  Augustus makes more changes to Rome's senate. Augustus also founds the cursus publicus or the Roman government "pony-express" mail, using tabellarii (couriers)
This was only for official government letters. The Arabs don't like it when their hosts have an efficient mail system, unless their guys are the only ones able to use it.

9  BC  Death of Nero Drusus, another potential heir to Augustus.

8  BC  Death of Maecenas yet another potential heir to Augustus.

Here in the potential heirs of Augustus we see a vivid illustration of how monarchy automatically hands the Arabs a veto by over our leadership. For all they have to do is assassinate them.

2AD  Licius, son of Agrippa and yet another potential heir of Augustus dies of illness in Massilia.

4AD  Gaius, son of Agrippa and potential heir dies of war wounds in Lycia. The number of Augustus' heirs that died young is nothing short of astonishing and a clear indictment that someone was eliminating the possibility that Augustus' heir would be smart. TACTIC: In the house of war, always make sure your adversaries, and especially your main adversary has weak leaders.

See Roman-massacre of Judaean Arabia
This large section should be viewed at this time

Jacques Le Goff, Medieval Civilization 400-1500, P.1
"The Eternal City [Rome] gathered a territory around itself which it widened by conquests until an optimal perimeter for defense was reached. In the first century, it tried to close off its territory behind the limes [limits, boarders], the western world's equivalent of the Great Wall of China. Within this boundary Rome [the Roman front empire] exploited its empire, without creating anything. No technical innovation had occurred since the Hellenistic age. Rome's economy was fed by pillage; successful wars provided slave manpower and precious metals drawn from the hoarded treasures of the east. Rome excelled in conservative skills such as warfare, which was always claimed to be defensive in spite of appearing to be a series of conquests; law, which was founded on a framework of precedents and fended off innovation; a sense of the state which assured the stability of institutions; and architecture, an outstanding example of an art meant to endure.

This masterpiece of ultra-conservatism, Roman civilization, was attacked in the second half of the
The great crisis of the 200s undermined the unity of the Roman world. The heart of the empire, Rome and Italy, seized up, no longer pumping blood to the limbs which were trying to lead their own existence. The provinces freed themselves, and then turned into conquerors. Spaniards, Gauls, and Orientals [Arabs] invaded the Senate. The emperors Trajan and Hadrian were Spanish by origin, Antoninus Pius Gaulish. In the Severan dynasty, the emperors were African [or Arab as with Philip the Arab], the empresses Syrian. [the Syrian emperor] Caracalla's edict of 212 granted the right of Roman citizenship to all the inhabitants of the empire.

Vellius Paterculus, 9AD
"Quintilius Varus [the new governor of Germany] was born of a noble rather than an illustrious family. He was of a mild disposition, and of a sedate manner. He was rather lazy and indolent both in mind and body, and was more inclined to relax in a camp than take action in the field. He was also far from hating wealth. Syria—where he had been governor—gave the proof. Because when he went there, the province was rich and he was poor. But when he departed, the province was poor and he was rich. On appointment to the command in Germany, he imagined that the inhabitants were not human except for their voices and limbs, and that creatures who could be tamed by the sword might be civilized by the intricacies of law."

9AD Under the leadership of P. Quinctilius Varus, three legions were ambushed and slaughtered by German tribesmen in the Teutoburg Disaster (L. Teutoburgiensis Saltus). The Germans were led by Arminius (Herman), chief of the Cherusci (Jerusi) tribe. After the shocking death of about 20,000 soldiers here, the Romans decided to pull their borders (L. limes=limits) back to the Danube where it would be more suitable as a great wall of Europe, a great trade wall of Europe. This wall was 1) a barrier to trade coming from northern Europe into Rome and 2) it also gave Rome's suppliers a monopoly on plying the two most important trade 'highways' in Europe at the time, the Danube and Rhine.

Here it seems that a number of Judaean Arabians had move to the barbarian regions of Europe, where they mixed with the other moles already in place. These had 1) an advanced education and training. 2) the synergy of having multiple well placed brothers with a common "clan" objective. 3) a multi-generational time horizon. 4) A hatred for Romans. 5) A need for the valuables of the Roman infantry.

Strabo of Amasya, d. 23AD, Geography 2.5.12
"As many as 120 vessels were sailing from Myus Hormus [on the Red Sea] to India, whereas formerly, under the Ptolomies, only a very few ventured to undertake the voyage and carry on traffic in Indian merchandise." [Amasya was in northern Turkey]

Strabo of Amasya
[Augustus] "hoped either to enjoy the Arabians as his rich friends or to subjugate them as his rich enemies"

Augustus, Res Gestae, 31
Augustus, Res Gestae Divi Augustus
"Royal embassies from India, never before seen by a Roman general, were often sent to me."
[These were not embassies, but rich trade delegations from the Arab royals that were still running India. If the Arabs could control some good on the Asian side, then that is what they did, and these goods were what was sold to Rome in these rich embassies. Thus is important that everyone everywhere do what they can to stop all Arab feeding.]

14AD Augustus dies, 45 years since officially taking power after Actium and an amazing 58 years since his predecessor Julius Caesar died. Eusebius said that the rule of territories started on Julius Caesar's death in 44BC, not 27BC as often recorded.

Augustus must have been the perfect front man if he survived for 58 years in power. Here we
must note that Augustus suffered a very high fever as a boy and was even put in an ice bath to save his mind. Antonius Musa was the doctor who administered the ice bath. Here we must speculate that Augustus suffered mild brain damage from the fever — but perhaps only enough to impair Augustus' reasoning ability. Thus, here we come to a vision of Augustus as more articulate than the wordless Alexander the Great, but still incapable of making intelligent leadership decisions. Someone also apparently wrote that Augustus was short: In Brotherly code this meant that he was stupid. It would appear that Augustus Caesar, the first emperor of Rome was really an Odious Rex, a ruler that answered the riddle of the Sphinx plaguing the land. He basically understood about the three ages of man, or the third age of man more precisely, when the Sphinx brothers gained entry to the royal palace to run the government. Once this happened, the Sphinx that was plaguing the land was left to die, for the Sphinx's true objective was at hand, running the Odious Rex's nation in order to parasitize its economic efforts.

And again, the sphinx was known for killing those who could not solve its riddle and allow it to take over. This is why Augustus ruled for 58 years as a figurehead.

It is said societies, like fish rot from the head down. Basically once the Sphinx gets into power, it uses that power to destroy or "reduce" the wealthy in our societies. Of course a few super rich are kept around for show, and much is made of their immense world-trumping wealth and excesses.

**Augustus, Res Gestae Divi Augustus**

In 14 AD just before his death, Augustus ordered a "list of accomplishments" to be put on bronze tablets; with copies placed in prominent places in the Roman Empire. The only surviving copy comes from what is now a mosque in Akara or Akoura, Turkey, so it is perhaps propaganda all the way through. It said:

5. "During the great famine, I did not decline to take charge of the [mostly imported] corn supply. Within a few days I delivered the whole city from worry and danger at my own cost [by buying overpriced grain]"

25. "I made the seas peaceful and freed them of pirates."

26. "My fleet sailed through the ocean eastward from the mouth of the Rhine to the territory of the Cimbri, a country which no Roman had visited before either by land or sea, and the Cimbri, Charydes, Semnones and other German peoples of that region sent ambassadors and sought my friendship and that of the Roman people. At my command and under my auspices two armies were led almost at the same time into Ethiopia/Sudan and Arabia Felix; vast enemy forces of both peoples were cut down in battle and many towns captured. Ethiopia was penetrated as far as the town of Nabata, which adjoins Meroe; in Arabia the army advanced into the territory of the Sabaeans to the town of Mariba. [east of Sana, about as far as Sana is from the ocean. Just about the driest place on earth in a V-shaped rain shadow with all of Arabia to the north.

27. I added Egypt to the empire of the Roman people. I might have made Greater Armenia a province after its king Artaxes had been killed. But I preferred, following the model set by our ancestors, to hand over the kingdom to Tigranes, son of King Artavasdes.

28. I founded colonies of soldiers in Africa, Sicily, Macedonia, both Spanish provinces, Greece, Western Turkey, Syria, Southern France and Southern Turkey. Italy too has 28 colonies founded by my authority, which were densely populated in my lifetime. [There were only around 220,000 extra soldiers after Actium and many no doubt went back where they came from. Why all the settlements, except to resettle the people of the land of no resources. Here we wonder if these people were left behind or chose to continue the struggle, even though it was not needed.]

31. Embassies from kings in India were frequently sent to me; never before had they been seen with any Roman commander. The Bastarnae, Scythians and kings of the Sarmatians on either side of the river Don... sent embassies to seek Rome's friendship.

32. The following kings sought refuge with me as suppliants: Tiridates, King of Parthia, and later Phraates son of King Phraates...Artavasdes, King of the medes, Tin-commius, King of the Britons."

**Look at the population decline**

In Actium in 31BC, there 310,000 in active service on Rome's side. However, when Belisarius's successfully and rapidly re-conquered Italy in the 530's AD, only 7,500 men were in the initial force. Later
about as many reinforcements came to their aid. However we slice it, this suggests a Roman population 20 to 40 times larger during Rome's heyday, than in 530, just 40 years before Mohammed's birth. Talk about a power vacuum.

**Augustus, Res Gestae Divi Augustus**

"In my 6th consulship, with my colleague, Marcus Agrippa, I made a census of the People. By it the number of Roman citizens was 4,063,000. Again, in the consulship of Gaius Censorinus and Gaius Asinus [8BC] I took the census, when the number of Roman citizens was 4,230,000. A third time, with Tiberius Caesar as colleague, I took the census when the number of Roman citizens was 4,937,000…

About 500,000 Roman citizens took the military oath of allegiance to me. Rather over 300,000 of these have I re-settled in colonies or sent back to their home towns when their term of service ran out; and to all of these have I given lands bought by me." [At its peak, the city of Rome seems to have had a population of over 5-million people. By around 400AD it would have only 80,000 people. By the 1400s it would have only 15,000 people.]

Funny how with great amounts of Catholic tithe money flowing to Rome, the city dwindled in population. We should expect the opposite to happen — unless the Catholic Church, the 2nd holiest site under Islam, was just an Arab front institution.

**Augustus' public slaves**

We can add to this that Augustus founded the Seviri Augustales. This was to encourage ambition among his public slaves and freedmen (freened slaves) working in his Imperial administration. Most of these were "Greeks" from the eastern Mediterranean.

**14AD Tiberius succeeded Augustus (r. 14 - 37)**. When Augustus died, his stepson Tiberius didn't really know how to proceed. He was after all Augustus' 6th choice as ruler of the Roman Empire. In Star Trek myth, the captain's name is James Tiberius Kirk.

14AD Mutiny of legions on Rhine and Danube.

14AD Tiberius ends elections in Rome.

Starting with Tiberius, we hear of a shortage of precious metal in Rome.

**Pliny the Elder, Natural History 8.70**

[during the reign of Emperor Tiberius, the successor to Augustus, r.14-37AD, a dog refused to leave the body of his master who was executed by the Tiberius front administration, anyway] "It stood by its master and kept us a most compassionate howling. Many Romans gathered to see this, and when one of them threw the dog a piece of meat, he carried it to the mouth of the corpse. When the dead body was thrown into the Tiber, the dog swim after it, trying to keep it afloat.

[1) At this time, the Tiber river was a sewer complete with floating corpses. 2) The two legged dogs in Rome, were still loyal to something. Given the context, It seems to be doing what was right, doing the right thing, being on the side of goodness. After this time, the bottom fell out and Rome became an un-opposed Haremi front dictatorship, one that nobody believed in. It was a place where people were generally killed if they wanted to do the right thing and where those who went along got to buy hundreds of other people to kill, to send into the mines, or to sell as gladiator victims if one wanted.]

Prior to 14 AD, magistrates had been elected by popular assemblies. But upon coming to power, the Tiberius administration shifted control to the Senate.

Here we see a main technique of Mideast Inc. in its great struggle. See, they always struggle for centralization of power. In fact they are the reason why power all around the world seems to have an eternal tendency towards consolidation of power. See the more centralized we are, the easier it is for them to influence or corrupt our group decisions with ideas that their civilization can profit from (like subprime and alternative energy subsidies). So here we see the centralization of magistrates is part of a
grand but subtle strategy for improved parasitism.

Tacitus Annals (1.15) remarks that "The public, except in unimportant talk made no objection to being deprived of this right". In other words, the Romans objected to this, but the Brothers were able to stifle their objections.

Pliny, 97
"The principate of Tiberius Caesar did away with their Druids and that class of seers and doctors."

17 AD The Tiberius administration stopped policing Germania, or rather the "great wall of European trade" on the Danube and Rhine rivers. For the Mideast, this was the second shoe to fall after the Red Sea. From this time onward, the Mideast suffered even lower remittances. This was 44 years after the Red Sea was secured and 52 years before Judaean Arabia would be razed.

This is an important event because it serves as a counter-proof of who was always behind the barbarian raids on Rome and China, the raids that caused these two great empires to build great walls.

19 AD The Tiberius administration shipped 4,000 Judaean Arabians from Rome to Sardinia. Apparently they didn't want these in Rome and were not ready to kill them either. Here we see who was running Rome.

20s AD From the time of Tiberius, we read about a money shortage in Rome (the actual word was 'coins'). This means money was growing dearer and stuff was cheaper — in other words deflation.

Basically, when the Sphinx/Phoenix died after Rome secured the Red Sea, then there was a wave of inflation as the Mideast spent all of its gold, silver and gemstone hoard. This caused inflation until the Mideast ran out of things to sell. The same thing happened in the decades after Vasco da Gama — the Mideast spent all its gold and this event was entirely blamed on New World gold — which was only a component.

As the Arabs ran out of coins to spend, the money supply became quite fixed. At some point, the inflation overshot and there was a correction and deflation. As well the Arabs seem to have staged at least one debt crisis around the time the Red Sea was secured.

The Tiberius administration was unpopular
This is due partly to how they used evidence from paid informers (deletores) to condemn men of high standing in Rome.

Tiberius' successors were vetoed
It appears that the Arabs killed Tiberius' Nephew Germanicus who died in 19, and his son Drusus who died in 23. Then the Tiberius administration later had Germanicus' two eldest sons disgraced and put to death. Was this a ruler paranoid of assassination at the hands of his heirs? Were they changelings that looked too Arab to be believable as grandchildren? Were these boys simply unfit to rule Rome as puppet figureheads due to their normal intelligence?

Tiberius retired to Capri
Tiberius supposedly retired to the Island of Capri while he was still the emperor. There he died. He left the operation of the Roman empire in the hands of a man named Sejanus, the prefect of the praetorian guard (Rome's 9,000-man, emperor's guard). Now apparently Sejanus was plotting against Tiberius, or Tiberius simply was afraid Sejanus was plotting against him, or more likely, the Sphinx mafia found Sejanus to be headstrong once he was in power. Regardless, Sejanus was executed in 31 AD, supposedly on the order of Tiberius.

The praetorian prefect Sejanus was greatly disliked. It was Sejanus who purged the senate using paid investigator/informants and trumped up charges of treason (see deletores maiestas).

Juvenal, Satire, 10
"Come on, then, quickly, down to the river
Kick Caesar's foe in the ribs while his corpse is still on show.'
'Yes, and make our slaves watch us. Eyewitnesses can't deny it.
Can't drag their wretched masters into court at a rope's end.
That's how they talked of Sejanus, such was the private gossip
[Sejanus was prefect of Emperor Tiberius's private Praetorian Guard. Apparently he was much hated and apparently the gossip was that he wasn't actually dead.]
After his death. Would you really choose to be courted as
He was? To own his wealth? To hand out official appointments,
Consulships, army commands? To be known as the 'protector'
Of an Imperial recluse squatting on Capri's narrow
Rocks with his fortune-tellers? You'd certainly enjoy
Having the Guard's Brigade and the Household Cavalry
At your beck and call, and a barracks with you as Commandant."

[Tiberius moved to Capri in 27 AD, leaving Sejanus to act largely as emperor in all but title. In 31, Sejanus attempted a coup, but failed due to Tiberius' 'long and wordy letter,' in other words, a letter that explained everything.

This Sejanus and his father were a powerful pair that basically ran Rome at the time. One ran Rome economically, the other politically. At first they were joint Prefects of the palace or 'Praetorian' Guard. But the father rapidly went on to become the Prefect of Egypt, basically controlling the 'OPEC' grain that Rome thought it was dependent on. The son, remained the sole commander of the thousands strong Praetorian Guard, a key position that gave his administration a sort of a veto, or vote of no confidence over the emperor. If they didn't like what the emperor was doing, they could simply allow a lone assailant or patsy in to veto him.

Sejanus also consolidated the Praetorian administration, and according to Tacitus in Annals 4.2: "their visible numbers and [troop] strength would increase their courage and intimidate the population."

No doubt the praetorians were acting as a secret police force stifling criticism of the Arab front junta ruling Rome.

It is also notable that in 14AD, right on taking office, Tiberius made a substantial change to Rome's judiciary. Magistrates and administrators had previously been elected, but Tiberius changed this to appointment by the Senate. And by this time, the senate had been purged more than once, so the Senate was rather like a rubber stamp for the emperor's administration

There were lots of secret policemen in Rome
At the time, Rome (with a population of 5 million) had 9,000 praetorian guards, in addition to the cohortes urbanae (municipal riot police under the preafectus urbi). The elite praetorians, all expert swordsmen killers from the Roman legions got three times the pay of the ordinary soldiers. They also got to live in Rome. Here we see a security force that did what it was told, for fear of losing the plum job and ending up a slave in some mine, or as coliseum entertainment.

Incidentally, 9,000 praetorian guards in a population of 5-million is the same ratio as the US president having 549,000 men in the secret service. And this is just the Emperor's guard, to protect him from the people of Rome. This does not even count the municipla riot police.

Deletores = Delete•ores
Deletores were paid informers and accusers who profited from the fall of wealthy people in ancient Rome. The delators would receive 1/4 of the property of the convicted. At the time, the Romans laws were so vaguely written that anyone could come under suspicion. It was also system ripe for extortion.

The two main laws that fostered this system were the Lex Iulia de maiestate (the law of treason) and the Lex Papia Poppaea (the law of conspiracy). Both were created by Augustus for the good of Rome, but the two laws were ultimately taken to absurd and destructive extremes by people seeking to intimidate or destroy the more successful lines in Rome. This situation is incidentally mirrored in America's legal system today with its lawyers that get 1/3 of the property of they obtain for their clients. (Search, Sejanus, Hispo, Drusus Libo, Scribonii, Fulcinius Trio). The deletores were disbanded by the
Tiberius administration in 31, only to come back around the time of Nero. The Titus administration banished the deletores again in 79. Titus instead used an oddly-named secret police force called speculatores (Frumentarii) and a different network of paid informers.

In contemplating this type of informer accusation, don't think about individual informers and individual accused. Try to imagine that most successful deletores were in with the Sphinx Mafia. A few outsiders were probably left to hide in among, but the choice of who was to be indicted for conspiracy or treason was probably the Sphinx mafia's choosing. They left their own loyal people alone and went for the Romans, particularly the ones that got in the way.

In true doublespeak fashion, our parasite normally portrays its horrible activities as the exact opposite of what they are. Here the laws of treason and conspiracy were being used to eliminate patriots and democratic organizers. In fact it is rather like the Patriot Act, the find all the patriots in the nation act. The lesson here is that any time someone says patriotism, or god or love, you must never accept just the heading and the first paragraph. You have to look inside before you give your support. If you fail to do look inside, the devil might just use a good name to further his agenda of less and worse.

As to the word DELETORE: in Eng. DELATE=to report a crime. To DELETE=to remove or obliterate, to blot out or efface. So apparently the DELETORES were DELETING people in Rome, and they got to keep 25% of their estate. Rome as the front empire for Arabs Inc. got the other 75%, which it often spent on overpriced Mideast concession stand products like Arabian frankincense tree-sap incense "to please the gods that grant Rome its good fortune."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.3
"Both of these were men of careless arrogance, equally capable of injustice and cruelty. Without any thorough investigation, without drawing any distinction between innocent and guilty, they sentenced some to exile after being beaten or tortured. They reduced others to commoners, and condemned the rest to death. Then having filled the cemeteries with corpses, they returned, as if from a successful campaign and reported their exploits to the emperor, who in these and similar cases never failed to show himself inflexible and severe.

From this time onward Constantius, as if utterly determined to reverse what fate ordained, opened his mind more eagerly then ever to the in•tri•g•uers [not•tree•G•ours] who surrounded him. So there suddenly sprang up a host of rumor-mongers [mn•G•ours]. These attacked like wild beasts the men at the summit of an honorable career. After this they attacked rich and poor indiscriminately. These were unlike the brothers from Cibyra [aki•br•A] employed by Verres, [Verres, governor of Sicily centuries earlier was legendary as the most rapacious Roman governor.] who fawned on the judgement-seat of a single governor [fronting for the Arabs]. These men spread mischief about everyone in the empire. Easily the most notorious among them were Paul and Mercury. The latter was Persian by origin, the former a native of Dacia [Romania]. Paul was a notary, Mercury had risen from attendance at the emperor's table to be a supervisor of his finances. Paul, as I said earlier, was known by the nickname of 'The Chain' because of his skill in linking slanderers together to form an unbreakable whole [a resistance plot]. He spent his efforts in an astonishing variety of tricks...

Mercury, on the other hand, was called the 'Count of Dreams'. [ambitions or plans perhaps] His specialty was to insinuate himself into dinner parties and similar gatherings. He was like a fierce dog which conceals its savage disposition by humbly wagging its tail [Like Loo•us Bloom at the start of that Nightcrawler film]. Then, if anyone mentioned to a friend that he had seen something in a dream, when nature roams unchecked, Mercury used his poisonous skill to paint it in the worst colors. Then he poured it into the receptive ear of the emperor, with the result that the person in question was treated as guilty of an unforgivable offense, and subjected to a serious criminal charge. Such incidents were magnified by common rumor. Ultimately, instead of expressing their dreams, people were reluctant to admit to strangers that they had even slept at all...

While judicial investigations and punishments were taking such dreadful forms, Illyricum [Montenegro] was the scene of another calamity. This began with empty words, and ended by bringing many people into danger. At a dinner given at Sirmium by Africanus, the governor of Lower Pannonia [Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary], some of the guests, believing that nobody there would betray them. So they spoke freely in their cups of their disgust at the existing regime. Others assured them that there
were signs that the change they longed for was at hand, and some with inconceivable folly announced that it was foretold in prophecies handed down in their families. Among the party was a secret agent called G•auden•tius [G•auditory•ti/you] whose stupidity was equalled by his impetuosity. He reported the incident as a serious matter to Rufinus, at that time the head of the praetorian prefect's staff [secret service or secret police]. Rufinus was a man always eager for extreme measures and notorious for his inveterate baldness of heart. Rufinus flew as if he was on wings to the [emperor's] court. There inflamed the emperor, who was always accessible to suspicions of this sort. The emperor, without any pause for consideration, gave orders to arrest Africanus and all his guests at the fatal [fateful] meal.

This success permitted the evil informer, to get a two year reappointment — this man, like far too many others, who craved forbidden fruit the most. Teutomeres, a staff-officer, was sent with a colleague to seize the offenders, and brought them all in chains in accordance with his orders. [one man killed himself along the way]... The rest were taken to Milan and tortured. They confessed that they had made rash remarks at dinner, and were sentenced to prison, though with some faint hope of eventual release."

Frumentarii
These were originally the tax collectors, or rather the collectors of grain taxes from the Roman provinces. Hadrian pressed them into service as Rome's secret police. By the early 200's AD, the frumentarii became universally hated and Diocletian ended them, raising his popularity. Diocletian then instituted the new secret police, the Agens in Rebus that probably had most of the key people from the frumentarii.

It. Carabinieri
I don't know if there still are, but their used to be about 6 different types of police in Italy. I find the name of the main ones, the carabinieri to mean ak•arabi•neri = point•arab•black. This seems to a name for the Arab secret police, or actually a sort of cleaner gunman that carries a carbine. In Spanish a sp. carabinero = a soldier with a carbine.

It. QUESTORE is from L. QUAESTOR
It. QUESTORE is now the police station, but was once the QUAESTOR's office. They would REQUEST that people come in for QUESTIONING or an INQUEST. And some people would go there to record a BEQUEST for after they die. They could also leave a QUOTE = a short statement for the official record. And sometimes a man would pick people from the streets, saying QUESTO to his officers. It. QUESTO = this one, the most obvious misinterpretation of someone who did not know the word's true meaning. The Spanish word CUESTO = COST gets at another aspect of the quaestor's office. And Sp. CONQUISTADOR = "CONQUEST•ER" — this is a group of men with a QUAESTOR.

Finally we look at the word QUEST = a long and arduous search for something. Western civilization forgot an important aspect of this word. This is because originally a QUEST occurred not in fiction, but in the government's offices when we REQUEST permission from government to do various things. Thus we realize that the great effort we waste on stupid bureaucracy in government and fictional citizens is the true meaning of the word QUEST.

37 AD, Cali•gula, or "green throat" becomes emperor, "taking the purple". The administration of Emperor Caligula (Gaius r. 37-41AD) or his administration was alleged (in ancient times) to have proposed moving Rome's capital to Alexandria, only a short distance from Judaea. Alexandria incidentally had the largest Hebrew community in the world during the time of Christ. Caligula's proposal was probably overruled by assassination from the more Roman side of the Bros.

In 39AD Caligula received an exiled British prince and considered invasion, along with a grand or grandiose scheme of total German conquest. Tiberius considered the conquest but gave the idea up because it would be too costly. (This sounds like what the Arabs say today about offshore oil and railroads.) The Romans repeatedly invaded perhaps 1/3 or 1/2 of Germania (Germany) for centuries, but never conquered the entire land like they did with France.

Suetonius, life of Caligula, 5
"He used to send his soldiers to enforce silence in the neighborhood, so that his favorite horse Incitatus [swift], would be able to rest peacefully. Beside a stall of marble, a manger of ivory, purple blankets and a collar of precious stones, he even gave his horse a house, with an entourage of slaves and fine furniture, all the more elegantly to entertain the guests invited in the horse's name. It is also said that he intended to make him consul." [The horse is the administration, fronted by a man behind the man. This fellow was so powerful he could silence his entire neighborhood, and so rich he had purple blankets and other great riches.]

**Synesius of Cyrene**

"the emperor and his close advisers... are just appellations that, like fires, have been stoked to the height of splendor and then snuffed out."

**Seneca, d. 65AD, Octavia, 36**

"If anyone is amazed or envious about the false glories and empty joys of a puppet monarchy, He can learn here about goddess Fortuna's practiced hand. [Fortuna was famous for sudden reversals of fortune.]

32AD Riots in Rome over grain shortages.

37-14AD, Caligual, or Gaius, Julius Caesar Germanicus was emperor. After four years in power, Caligula was murdered by "an army man he had repeatedly insulted," probably for not defending the north against barbarian incursions and enforcing the "Great Trade Wall of Europe."

41-54 AD, the feebleminded Claudius is emperor of Rome.

Caligula left no obvious successor. But here the Praetorian guard now came into its own as a means of backdoor control in Rome, ten years after the death of Sejanus.

They introduced the 51 year old Claudius (Caligula's uncle) and declared him emperor of Rome. Now there were some intellectual problems with Claudius age 47 that led to him being passed over for his nephew Caligula, who was 25 at the time; a less optimal age for emperor. Claudius was apparently slow and plodding of speech. And the Augustus administration even declared Claudius, unable to command respect and unfit to speak in public.

Anyway, when Claudius came to power, we find an emperor that is widely and justifiably called the slave of his administrative freedmen and wives. In fact, under the Claudius administration, we see the emperor's L. liberti = freedmen (or new Mideast immigrants working in government) becoming hugely influential, rich and bitterly resented by the Roman citizens. Also, Claudius' third wife (and niece) Agrippina supposedly had him wound around her finger. The story goes that Agrippina convinced Claudius to adopt her son Nero, the soon to be Emperor Nero, and favor the boy over Claudius' own son, Britannicus.

**The Romans tried to reinstate the democracy**

In the US today, the Arabs have done a pretty good job of purging the system of anyone with a mind of his own. Today there are few smart people on the political stage. The Arabs basically did the same thing in Rome, and after Caligula died, there was really nobody that stood out as leader of the free world. So after Caligula's death, they started talking about restoring the Republic, the Roman democracy.

The Harem-bros heard about this and had to do something right away and cut this idea off right away. So what they did was to get the Praetorian Guard, the emperor's own private army to proclaim the feebleminded Claudius as emperor. After this the Claudius administration went after all the trouble-makers.

**The Arabs always control the King's security**

By controlling the security apparatus that protects the all powerful monarch, they hold a veto over him. Whenever they want, they can let some crazy come through to whack the monarch if he starts making trouble.
**Special interests**
The talk of restoring the Republic quickly died in the face of the many entrenched special interests that were feeding on Rome's government. These special interests are, by the way, in Roman times as today, mostly the business interests of the land of no resources, a place with no alternative but to feed somehow on the outside world.

To the senators arguing for the restoration of democracy to Rome, the proposal was a matter of degree: To the land of no resources, it was a matter of life and death, continued existence for the people back home who had lost almost everything when the Augustus administration secured the Red Sea, 69 years before Claudius came to power.

**More baro·cracy**
Under the Caludius administration, we see the mushrooming of a national bureaucracy or even perhaps the beginning of civil service. Much more than the previous emperors of in the first century, this was a bureaucracy dominated by freedmen — more than the other emperors of in the first century. Here we see the regulation, regularization or bureaucratization of fresh areas of the Roman economy. We see the Brothers increasing their role in the Roman federal/imperial government.

All we have to do is hear the names of Claudius' administration to know what was going on. His chief private freedman was named 'Narcissus, his CFO was Pallas (a palace is a big house), his Attorney General was Calistus (Gr. Kallos = beauty/hansom), and the cultural minister was Polybius (poly + bias).

The administration of the "feebleminded" Claudius reformed and reorganized Rome's civil service, establishing four departments:
1. Ab Epistulis - Laws and Edicts
2. A Libellis - Judiciary
3. A Rationibus - Treasury
4. A Studiis - Public records
Each of these four department was headed by a "Greek" freedman or 'liberti', a former Mideast "slave" that was freed. Each of these four "Greek" freedmen "tetrarchs" made decisions that affected the entire Roman empire. Each became fantastically wealthy from their corruption (at least as a front man). And notably, their wealth and influence caused considerable bitter resentment among the freeborn Romans including the now less powerful Roman Senate.

**Juvenal, Satire, 3**
"Now lets turn to that race of men That gets along so well with our millionaires But which I find particularly repulsive I am eager to speak about this race And no artificial sense of decorum will silence me Fellow citizens, I can't bear that Rome has become Greek And yet, what portion this trash is actually from Greece? For years now the Syrian Orontes river has Poured its sewage into our native Tiber... [Today this is the Asi river in Western Syria.] On our Roman streets we see men from Sicyon, Amydon, Samos, Alaband [Turkey], or Tralles [Turkey], Samos [near Turkey] And a thousand other places thrive on laziness Each day these pour out their starving multitudes Coming here to batten on the friendly Roman soil [Batten = To thrive or prosper at the expense of someone else] Minions, then lords, of every princely dome A flattering, cringing, treacherous, artful race All make a bee-line for the city's top districts Burrowing into great houses
With a long-term plan for taking them over
Torrent tongue and unlimited nerve
These are their characteristics
What do you take that fellow’s profession to be?
He has a whole bundle of characters with him
A protean [changeable, versatile] tribe
one knows not what to call
That shifts to every form and shines in all
Teacher, orator, surveyor, artist, masseur, diviner
Tightrope-walker, magician and physician
Your versatile and hungry Greek-ling is all of them in turn.
Tell him to fly and he’s airborne"
[To a Roman, anyone from the the Eastern Mediterranean was a Greek. They had Greeks from Iraq, Syria, Turkey Lebanon, Arabia, Egypt and of course Greece.]

Plutarch, Alexander, 71
"These words stung Alexander and he angrily rebuked the Macedonians, dismissed his guards, handed over their security duties to Persians and recruited from these his royal escorts and personal attendants."
[Here around 100AD, he Plutarch gazette is telling the Romans how Alexander the Great handed over great administrative authority to Middle Easterners.]

Justin Martyr, c.160 AD, 1.26
"After Christ's ascension into heaven, the devils put forward certain men [in Rome] who said that they themselves were gods. And not only were they not persecuted by you, but [you] even deemed them worthy of honors. There was Simon of Samara [Judaea]... who in the reign of Claudius Caesar, in ... Rome, did mighty acts by magic, and by virtue of the art of the devil's operating in him. He was considered a god, and as a god was honored by you with a statue."

EDICTS: Under Roman law, there was much use of the edict. However, in Rome, the edict was enforceable only so long as official remained in office. Should the official retire or die, all his edicts became void. Eliminate the official and you eliminate his laws, let him live in office for a while and you continue on with his laws. How convenient this was for the people vetoing Rome's emperors.

50BC± At some point in the first century AD that we see the rise of trade associations and collegia of various Roman industries. These acted to restrict entry to certain professions and markets. They also limited the supply of participants in certain professions. This firstly made the professional membership something that could be sold by the Arabs running Rome's government. Later, the excessive requirements in key industries lead to significant increases in the overhead cost of Roman industry. Later still Rome lost national competitiveness and became increasingly dependent on imported goods supplied via Arab traders.

It is worth pointing out that this is the same force behind the smothery trade guilds of mid-evil Europe. It is also the same force behind the excessively lengthy licensing and certification requirements for all sorts of professions today.

Around 50 AD, we see the Mideast controlled provinces coming to rival Italy in food production. We also read how in the time of Nero, 6 men owned all the corn exporting land in the African provinces; that is secret code for a monopoly, the house of six gables, a man in each direction of a compass rose with 6 points (Hebrew star style) instead of a 4-point (Christian style) or 8 (Islamic style). This incidentally is why both Judaism and Islam have stars; they symbolize the sphinx's monopoly. The Hebrew or ex-bar-oo star is missing one axis altogether, the axis of ex-pull=evil.

It is notable that these African latifundias (company-owned farms) suffered from repeated barbarian raids (Berbers here) that regularly interrupted the food output and send food prices skyrocketing. Today, Mideast Inc. uses the same ancient techniques with oil wells in practically the same
The disappearance of the small guy
When the small farmer, the small oil driller, the small business owner disappears, it is a sign of an Arab parasite infection.

51AD Riots in Rome over grain shortages.

Seneca, Consolation, 6
"Moorish slaves leading elephants about; light haired Germans of the Imperial Guard; Egyptian with shaved heads; a Greek professor, his scrolls in charge of the Nubian [negro] at his heels; Arab princes with colored impassive suits; British savages, staring at everyone."

1) Of the 7 immigrant groups, 5 are considered Arab today.
2) The other 2 immigrant are either soldiers or awestruck savages.
3) The Arabs consider themselves as princes, tens of thousands of them.
4) Being an Arab prince is not that high a bar.
5) References to shaved heads in literature are often about being an Arab.
6) Something is hidden under the gibberish of colored impassive suits.

Martial, Immigrants in Rome c.90AD
"What race is so distant from us, and what race is so barbarous, O Caesar, that from it no spectator is present in your city? The cultivator of Rhodope [Thrace, Turkey] is here from Haemus [The Black sea was once the Blood sea], sacred to Orpheus, The Scythian [Ukrainian, Romanian] who drinks horse blood is here too. He too who drinks the waters of the Nile nearest their springs. And he also whose shore is washed by the most distant ocean. The Arabian has rushed here. The Sabaeans [From Saba or Sheba in Arabia] have rushed here; and here the Cinicians [from Turkey] have anointed themselves with their own native perfume. Here come the Cambrians with their hair all twisted into knots, and here the frizz-haired Ethiopians. Yet through their speech is all so different? They all speak together hailing you, O Emperor, as the true father of your country." [Frequently the Nile and its waters symbolize the flow of goods moving through the Mideast between Asia and Europe.]

Seneca, Phaedra, 620
[This is apparently about emperor Nero. Someone is trying to show how easy it is to be a figurehead ruler.] "You in the prime and flower of your youth should rule your people. Your birthright gives you power. Just remember to protect your slaves and take begging petitioners into your arms; and also have compassion for poor widows."

54 AD Nero (r. 54 - 68 AD) becomes emperor
Nero was the adopted son of Emperor Claudius' third wife. He came to power at age 16, but Rome was really run by his mother Agrippina and the praetorian prefect Tigellinus, and to a lesser degree Nero's tutor Seneca.

Seneca is recorded as saying that expensive imported goods were a drain on the Roman economy. These expensive imported goods were what was feeding the land of no resources and keeping it out of famine.

Also, Tacitus strongly implies that Nero was mentally deficient as emperor and unable to write his own speeches; relying, like a figure-head, on speeches prepared by others. We also read about Nero being gotten out of the way when he "took the purple" and came to power at age 16, as well as his limited interest in the affairs of state. All this is ideal for a figurehead leader.

At some point in time, either before or after the fire of Rome, (I don't know) the Nero administration banned the import and/or sale of expensive Tyrian (Phoenician) purple and Mideast pepper. This should probably be viewed as an indication that the Roman side was getting fed up with the behavior of their utterly desperate cousins back home.
Tacitus, Histories, 1.4
"The death of Nero [68AD] had been welcomed initially by a surge of relief. ... [However] A well-hidden secret of the principate had been revealed: It was possible, it seemed, for an emperor to be chosen outside Rome." Imagine if this was the case in America today. Imagine if all that was necessary was to have an Islamic middle name like Hussein as Barak Hussein Obama had. Then all of Islam's umma would know to lean the boat, to jihad=Struggle to support to the candidate with the Islamic middle name of Hussein. And at the same time they would all know to struggle against his opponent. All would give generously to the candidate with the Islamic middle name of Hussein. Here we see how dangerous it is to allow money to buy votes in any way and why we must change the nature of our democracy so that money will have as little influence as possible.]

Apicius' cookbook
To see the Mideast propaganda machine at work in ancient Rome, look at the one surviving cookbook from ancient Rome, written by Apicius. Here, Indian pepper (monopolized by Arabs Inc.) was called for in three quarters of the 468 recipes. Notably, the Romans didn't only pepper their meat, they also peppered sweets, wine and even medications.

The Mideast's cartel pepper was the overpriced caviar of Roman times, a way for a host to show off his wealth. It was also a way for people involved with Mideast Inc. to send some money back, by buying and publicly using some stupid overpriced Arab concession product like pepper.

Seneca, Octavia, 495-504
"Nero: I owe it to the gods of bounty to make Rome and her government my willing servants. Also, that the tongues of the resistance can be taught humble prayers and submissive speech by the fear they have of me. But to preserve the lives of citizens Whose highborn arrogance is an offense To state and throne, what madness that would be When by a word, I can command a death wherever I see danger" [People really had to watch what they said or the Emperor might make an example of them in the colosseum.]

60s AD, "The Gangs". Here we see a class of mercenary thugs emerge in Rome. Many of the gangs were made up of freedmen and slaves, such as Manilius. Starting in the 60s BC we also see new laws against political violence. (lex Iulia de vi publica)

66 AD. Nero suppressed the Boudicca revolt in Britain. Prior to the Boudican Rebellion, in 60AD Suetonius Paulinus invaded North Wales to destroy the Druidic sanctuary on Anglesey island.

66AD Saul of Tarsus, or St. Paul went to Rome to bring Christianity.

The section that was here
In the Religion & Ishtar section there is a file called 7 Roman-massacre-of-Judaean-Arabia. There you will find a long section that was in this place.

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 3
[Tactic: Encourage inequality and then use a tiny number of "privileged" people to enslave the rest of society.]
"The numerical inferiority of the haves to the horde of the have nots, sufficiently distressing in itself, becomes positively terrifying when we realize the inequality of fortune within the ranks of the minority; the majority of what we should nowadays call the middle classes vegetated in semi-starvation within sight of the almost incredible opulence of a few thousand multi-millionaires."
"In the 1st century BC, a severe type of malaria appeared in the agricultural districts around Rome and remained a problem for the next 500 years. The ultimate effects of this invasion were probably more catastrophic than the attacks of the Goths and Vandals. All the Campagna, the fertile lands of market gardens which supplied the city with fresh vegetables, went out of cultivation; the small farmers who tilled it added to the overcrowding of Rome and, of course, brought the infection with them. It is primarily due to malaria, though there may have been other reasons as well, that the live-birth rate of the Italo-Romans fell steeply at a time when the birth rate throughout the conquered lands of the empire was rising. Further, the chronic weakness and ill health caused by untreated malaria decreased life expectancy and enervated the nation. By the fourth century AD, the mighty fighting power of the legions was no longer Italian; not only men but officers were drawn from Germanic tribes. Possibly malaria, rather than decadent luxury imported from the East, accounted for the slackness of spirit which characterized the later years of Rome.

The second danger came from the remote East. Towards the end of the 1st century AD, a warlike, merciless race, riding on stout ponies, emerged from the region of Mongolia over the steppes into south-east Europe. This exodus was probably dictated by disease or famine.

The first of the great epidemics occurred around the year 79AD, shortly after the eruption of Vesuvius. This may have been fulminating malaria ['lightning, or flash bad air, possibly from a large firecracker mixed with arsenic.], possibly accompanied by an epidemic of anthrax which, being primarily a disease of animals, resulted in the large-scale destruction of livestock. The infection was confined to Italy, raging destructively in the cities, and causing some 10,000 deaths in the Campagna alone. For about a century, there was much sickness, thought to have been chiefly malaria; then came the plague of Orosius in 125AD. This is an example of the famine-plague sequence, for the sickness was preceded by an invasion [introduction] of locusts which destroyed large areas of crops. The pestilence that followed was particularly severe in Numidia, where 800,000 are reported to have died, and on the north coast of Africa where there was an estimated mortality of 200,000. The figures are probably not exaggerated, but [and] suggest a high death roll. The plague passed from Africa to Italy, where so many died that whole villages and even towns were abandoned and fell to ruin.

Forty years later there followed the plague of Antoninus, [an•ton•in•us = again•big•in•us] sometimes known as the plague of the physician Galen [G•al'an]. The story is better documented than that of previous outbreaks. Disease started among the troops of the co-emperor Lucius Veros on the eastern borders of the empire. It was confined to the east for the two years 164-6 and caused great mortality among the legions under the command of Avidius Claudius, who had been sent to repress a revolt in Syria. The plague accompanied this army homewards, spreading throughout the countryside and reaching Rome in 166AD. [Isn't this what they said about the Black Death? That it accompanies the sailors home?] It rapidly extended into all parts of the known world, causing so many deaths that loads of corpses were carried away from Rome and other cities in carts and wagons.

"The name of the physician Galen is attached to the plague of AD 164-169, not only because he fled from it, but because he left a description of the disease. Initial symptoms were high fever, inflammation of the mouth and throat, parching thirst and diarrhea. Galen described a skin eruption, appearing about the 9th day, sometimes dry and sometimes pustular. He implies that many patients died before the eruption appeared. There is here some resemblance to the Athenian plague, but the undoubted Eastern origin and mention of pustules have led many historians to assert that this was the first instance of a smallpox epidemic. ...

The plague took the form of a true pandemic, spreading from Egypt in the south to Scotland in the north. It advanced with appalling speed, not only by contact with infected persons, but by means of clothing or any other articles used by the sick. ... Mortality is said to have been higher than in any other
pestilence, the deaths of infected persons outnumbering those who survived attack. The plague of Cyprian lasted for no less than 16 years… Throughout the next 3 centuries, while Rome slowly collapsed under the pressure of Goth and Vandal, there were recurrent outbreaks of a similar plague. Gradually the evidence becomes less exact, degenerating into a generalized story of war, pestilence and famine, as the darkness descended over Rome and her mighty empire disintegrated."

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 3
"In Juvenal's day and after, it indeed seemed a happier fate to be a rich man's slave than a poor, freeborn citizen [an important strategy of the Sphinx Mafia as the host society goes down the tubes towards total enslavement.] Nothing more was needed to overturn the fair structure of imperial rule; and this pernicious disequilibrium was aggravated now and henceforward by the fact that in a society where rank was decided by wealth, this wealth, instead of circulating among hard-working families and yielding the fruits of toil and husbandry, tended more and more to become concentrated, through the favors of the emperor and by speculation, in the hands of a very few.

While in the provinces and even Italy there still survived a sturdy and numerous middle class who bore the burden of municipal government, the ranks of the middle class in the Urbs grew even thinner, and there was nothing between the satellite plutocracy of the court and the mass of plebs too poor to exist without the doles of an emperor and the charity of the rich, and too unoccupied to forgo the spectacles which, under Trajan, were provided every second day for its entertainment."

69 - 79 AD Vespasian is emperor of Rome, "a man of sound sense, rather than genius." He was from 'middle class' Roman stock and had a 'middle class' outlook. In other words, he was never tutored, or even really educated. Vespasian appointed a large number of Senators. Vespasian solidified his power by first solidifying his control of Egypt. Egypt was supposedly the lynchpin of the Roman Empire.

The song remains the same today in how the Arabian subcontinent has 1.5% of the world's population but is the subject of almost half of the world's serious international news.

Life of Vespasian 23
This suggests that Vespasian was a Haremi with many unacknowledged brothers.

Life of Vespasian 22
"He slept with a woman who said that she was dying of love for him. Afterwards he rewarded her efforts with 400,000 sesterces. When the bookkeeper asked how he wanted the item entered in his accounts, he replied: 'passion for Ves•pasian'. " [His shibboleth name was West•passion]

Life of Vespasian 16
"When the naval officers complained that regular marches from Ostia and Puteoli to Rome were wearing down their boots, they asked for an allowance for their replacement. [The] Vespasian [administration] ordered them to march barefoot in the future." [1) Why are naval officers marching? 2) This is in roughly 74AD when Rome was at its absolute pinnacle. How could the naval officers be without money for boots? This tract makes it look like the Romans used military contractors for their naval needs around the time that Judaean Arabia was massacred.]

Life of Vespasian 24
"When a violent attack of diarrhea almost made him pass out, Vespasian struggled to his feet, saying: 'An emperor should die standing up.' and died in the arms of those who tried to help him up." [Vespasian died quickly and was little-doubt poisoned.]

Edward Gibbon's Decline and fall of the Roman Empire may begin with Octavian, but less that 1% of the book is about a time before Vespasian. This was 127 years after Jew•alias Caesar Seized dictatorial power in Rome. The decline was already long underway at the start of this intentionally hard to read non-book.
c. 75AD, Construction on the Roman Colosseum or Flavian amphitheater was started. This was supposedly funded by golden religious items taken from the temple of Jerusalem after the destitute famine survivors/zombies of Judaean Arabia were massacred by the Romans in 69AD. It is however unlikely that there was any gold in the temple at the time. At least, it seems unlikely that there was enough gold in Judaea to make a dent in the funding of the Colosseum. So this idea is probably a cover-up lie from those still loyal to the cause of Mideast Inc. It existed to cover up how Arabia was horribly desperately poor at this time because it spent its gold hoard.

Pliny the Elder, the great buildings of Rome c. 75AD
"The ground that the Emperor bought to build his Forum, cost 100 million sesterces. … Clodius’ house cost 14.8 million." [Never mind this passage. What prices are mentioned by other writers in other decades? How bad was the inflation after 31BC?]

79 AD the "master-planned communities," of Pompeii and Herculaneum destroyed by a volcanic eruption. Pompeii seems to have been named after Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus or Pompey the Great, and Herculaneum seems to have been named after the Greek hero of superhuman strength and courage. Even Neo•polis=New city=Na•poli=Naples seems to be a Mideast development in a place nobody wanted to live in.

Like Bangladesh, Beijing, Bangkok, New York, Amsterdam, Hamburg and a whole lot of other place — nobody wanted to live there, so Mideast Inc. came in and acquired huge tracts of land for nothing, zero, zilch.

And that famous story about New York being bought for a box of beads — It is a blid, a blurring-idea. All of the locals were as afraid to live by the beach as the Sri Lankans. The locals all started out calling these geologically hazardous places as La Hoya = the graveyard. Then the Arabs sent a few dozen of their nicest with no more instruction than to ingratiate themselves. This was all they had to do. And also that their land belonged to Istar, who is never spoken of. Then after a time, our parasite sets to work changing and erasing cultural memories of the dangers of living in these places, even going so far as to build luxurious real estate developments, right in the jaws of death. This they pump up endlessly as the place to be for the smartest and most successful Romans to live.

The technique worked with the Mycenaean trade cheaters living on Santorini and Crete. And later it also seems to have worked with the ATLANTIC or ATLANTIS civilization. Here we understand why there are so many movies and TV shows saying "California the place you ought to be," along with Manhattan, Florida, Dubai, Copa Cabana Beach, Seattle and Tel Aviv. All of these places are the low lying areas that will one day be washed away, just like Banda Ache and Sendai.

Anyway, look at the Roman-era luxury of Pompeii. Look at the floor plans with the dozens of rooms for slaves. The Arabs struggle to lean the boat and lure (al•loo•our) the smartest people in the jaws of death. This is much easier than going after them and killing them using a front government.

George Santayana
"Those who cannot learn from history are doomed to repeat it." [Those who can be prevented from learning about history are doomed to fall for the same old Arab tricks.]

69AD Fire destroyed the temple of Jupiter Best and Greatest on the Capitoline Hill = Capitol Hill], the center of the religion of the Roman empire. This was rebuilt by Vespasian (r. 69-79) in the following year. Then in 80AD, about when Vespasian died, it was destroyed by fire again and rebuilt by Domitian (r. 81-96).

Arabs attack when the host is down
The Mideast immigrants in Rome must have been just so full of hate after the massacre of Judaean Arabia in 69. So when Vesuvius erupted in 79AD, and Rome was down, perhaps they went on the attack. And we know there was a great plague in 79AD.

Also we note that VES•PASSIAN died the year VESUVIAS= ves•oo•vias erupted in flames. And
this is the year that the old Pliny (Pliny the Elder) also died — he supposedly died observing the eruptions. This is also the year that the son of Pliny, (Pliny the Younger), describes the eruption himself.

**Vesuvius erupted in 79AD?**
Are we sure Vesuvius erupted in 79AD? Does carbon dating tell us this?

**Rome was nothing but awful**
What a terrible way humanity worked under the Roman matrix.
1) There were repeated purges and poisonings of the wealthiest and best people of Rome.  
2) Plague was rampant (our'n·pehn't) in Rome.  
3) When enough people came near the Rhine or Danube, they would fall victim to Mideast barb attacks against the Romans. Basically a brotherly half-breed, or quadroon would use the teachings of the wise, a little inside information, and wealth of the parasite to build a terrorist army that would attack Rome and provoke her to purge all territory near the Mideast's Rhine and Danube trade barriers. This was necessary to keep prices up in Rome.  
4) There were ongoing gladiatorial "games" where the people who got in the way of the parasite found themselves being hacked to death as a spectator sport in the town stadium.  
5) The Roman empire fronting for Mideast Inc. nailed people to crosses to have their face, head and shoulders ripped apart by the scavenging birds that would perch on top of the crucifix. And of course this victim was also nailed through the hands and feet to fix him to the cross.  

In the first and second century, the freed slaves (freedmen) became a majority in Rome. See Lex Iunia and Lex aelia Sentia, Lex Papia.

**79-81 Titus is emperor**
c. 80 AD Roman Emperor Titus enslaved 97,000 Jews. In the same year, Suetonius said that Titus ordered the professional informers (deletores) be whipped and sold into slavery (once Rome was all purged).

80 AD Flavian Amphitheater (Roman Colosseum) dedicated.

**Suetonius, The reign of Domitian, 12**  
"Having spent all the gold on buildings and public spectacles [with the Arab side skimming maybe 80%], along with higher military salaries, he tried to reduce the size of the army, in order to lower the military budget. But perceiving that he would thereby expose himself to the insults of the barbarians and still be unrelieved of his burdens, he plunged into every manner of robbery and extortion [of the public] to raise money. The estates of the living and the dead were seized on any charge [at all], by whomsoever [his administration] preferred. It was sufficient, if any word or deed whatsoever were charged against a man, to make it high treason against the emperor. Inheritances no matter how far off, and no matter to whom they belonged, were confiscated if anyone ever came forward and said, 'that he [the deceased] made the emperor his heir'. [Remember that the emperor was just a front for the Arabs.]  

Besides these ex-actions, a strict poll tax was levied on all the Jews of the [capitol] city. This affected both those who lived openly as Jews, as well as those who concealed their origin to avoid paying the tax imposed upon their people. I remember, when I was young, to have been present when an old man, 90 years of age, was stripped naked by the procurator, in a very crowded court, that it might be determined whether he was circumcised or not."  
[The Nazis did this. See, the scapegoat ashkenazi or ex·kin·usi Jews were circumcised and marked for life, while the Brothers went un-snipped.]

83 Emperor Domitian banned the castration of slaves (who are very often Bros). The penalty was to lose half your property. Domitian also revived the use of informers and the charge of high treason for the enemies of his administration. This was stopped only a couple years earlier by Titus. As a result, we see that Domitian at the time was hated much more than Caligula and Nero in their time.
Domitian also boosted defense spending, mostly because of trouble on the Danube (see Dobrudja). This was not caused by Germanic tribes, but from Dacians and Sarmatians, Arab Immigrants that crossed over the Hellespont, the Hellen's pontus, the Greek bridge.

Domitian is credited with saying that "assassination was an occupational hazard of being emperor." But if an emperor thought such a thing, would he have expressed such a normalizing remark? Would it go into the record? On the other hand, it is not hard to imagine that the Sphinx Mafia wants assassination to become normal, so it can more easily whack Roman emperors that prove to be problems. Anyway, here we see a flip remark that diminishes the fact that Roman emperors were commonly getting whacked or vetoed. In the 202 years after Domitian (96AD) we see 37 changes of emperor, 5.5± years/emperor. Almost none of which were from natural causes.

Between Pertinax in 193AD and the end of Diocletian's reign in 287AD, the emperors lasted less than 3 years each on average. Again this is hardly any dying of natural causes.

And while we are on the subject, can you think of a better way to keep the smartest men from getting involved in politics? I mean, if most emperors only last a couple years, leave it to someone else.

Here we note the famous line from Tacitus (d. 120 AD), quoted from Marcellus Epirus who said, 'I hope for good Emperors, but I take them as they come'.

90 AD The buildings of Jerusalem raised or razored to the ground. Judaism abolishes temple priests and the related sacrifices, replacing this with the current rabbinical structure. Judaism also excommunicates the Christians who become a separate religion.

90s AD • The Book of Revelation or the Apocalypse of John (of Patmos, Western Turkey) was supposedly written in the early 90s AD. It features many creatures but the one that features largest is a giant red dragon (dino-) with seven heads called "devil" and "Satan." There are two more beasts, one with 7-heads from the seas (the sea-faring Arabs); and under the sea beast is another subservient beast, the horned beast of the land (the beast of the excuse Jews), the pseudo-prophet. All the beasts, however, are under the command of the satanic hydra, a creature that regenerates limbs which are chopped off: All the limbs except the one limb that is mortal. The hydra is a characterization of the trade flows through the land of no resources. If you cut off one path, of the hydra-flow, or trade-flow, it always grows back.

97 Emperor Nerva exempts Christians from Jewish taxes
97 Last recorded Roman legislation by popular assemblies.

98 Trajan becomes emperor. (r. 98 - 117) The first emperor not from Rome, but from a province, Spain. His successors Hadrian and Marcus Aurelius were also from Spain. Antoninus Pius was from Gaul. under Trajan, 40% of the senate is provincial.

c. 100AD The dead sea scrolls show that the old testament was extremely fluid until it was canonized around 100 AD.

101 AD, Despite Augustus' advice that his successors not conquer any new territories, Emperor Trajan conquered/ annexed Dacia (Romania), Nabataea (Southern Israel) and North Arabia in 101-106, Armenia in 110 and Mesopotamia to the Persian Gulf around 113-115, thus controlling all 3 main trade gorges for a few years. Mesopotamia, however, was too distant and was never really subdued (much like in Iraq of today). Most Roman provinces of the common era were annexed client states, but Britain, Dacia, Arabia, Armenia and Mesopotamia were all all conquered.

100s AD Earliest Roman coins in Cambodia at the trading community of Angkor Borei (Funan/ Oc-eo), apparently the main trading community on the Mekong river. Trade seem to have involved ivory, rhinoceros horn, spices, jewels, lacquer, and hides. Roman coins have also been found in excavations in Vietnam and Malaysia.
107 The gold of the province of Dacia (western Romania) keeps Roman prosperity going, despite foundering Roman output. This permits Rome's economy to rot, much like America and Europe has in recent decades.

Pliny, c. 110AD, letters, 10.34
"Pliny to the Trajan administration: a huge fire broke out in Nicomedia [across from Istanbul Turkey] destroyed many... buildings... The fire spread as far as it did thanks to both high wind and because the... bystanders chose to do nothing but watch the fire burn. But apart from that, the town has no pumps or buckets, or any kind of fire fighting equipment at all. These I have ordered to be procured. But please consider, Sir, whether you think a corps of professionals should be formed, limited to 150 persons. I will undertake to make sure that none but actual firemen are allowed, and that they do not misuse the right of assembly granted them. As this body of men will be so small in number, it will be easy enough to keep them under proper control.

Trajan to Pliny: Your idea that a company of firemen could be formed at Nicomedia has many precedents in other cities. But we need to remember that these associations have [a record of] greatly disturbing the peace [which Islam loves] in these provinces and cities. Whatever name we give them, and for whatever purposes they may be founded, those who come together for a purpose will not fail to form themselves into political associations before long. Therefore it is safer to provide equipment which will be useful in fighting fires. However, tell the residents to use these themselves, and if circumstances require, they can call in help from the populace." [The parasite really does not want its subjects organizing.]

Pliny, 10.34
[Pliny asked for an architect and the Trajan administration says back] "It is not possible that you have no architects. There are men with experience and talent in every province. At least you shouldn't imagine that it saves time to have them sent from Rome, as we usually get them from Greece [the eastern Mediterranean] ourselves."

117-38 AD, Hadrian is emperor. One of his first acts was to abandon the Mesopotamia in 117, because it was were not defendable. Hadrian, echoing Augustus' advice, said that 'continuous expansion meant ever expanding boarders to defend'.

Hadrian was supposedly not able to understand sophisticated literature of the type that the brotherhood used to communicate. He was also said to have been gullible with respect to idealistic but impractical schemes for the future.

Hadrian's wall started in 122. Later Hadrian banned the selling of slaves to a gladiatorial trainer without good reason. The slave owners could still kill their slave at any time, but dying as a gladiator required a good reason. He also banned the selling of female slaves into prostitution, except for 'good reason.'

Orphan quote
"Hadrian refused to allow his freedmen to have any control over himself or over public affairs, condemning all his predecessors for their indulgence to their dependents. Yet when his freedmen were ill he visited them two or three times a day to cheer them up." [The freedmen were in charge although everyone said the opposite.]

Hadrian was outside Rome for more than half his time. And he was more interested in the Greek world than in Rome.

Hadrian's adopted son was Antoninus Pius. Hadrian supposedly had an affair with a boy named Antinous. Thus we imagine what Antoninus Pius was, how he became emperor, how he might have been distracted, and why he managed to rule for 23 years.

138-161 Antoninus Pius is emperor. He builds a new wall "the wall of antonius" in Scotland. This is yet another boondoggle a couple months travel away from Rome. Around this time, Rome also built barriers
to defend against barbarian raids in Numidia (Algeria) and Mauritania (Morocco). And strangely, we also read of a barrier in Syria to protect the camel caravans from Partian raids.

**Dio Cassius, Roman History, 77.9**

"[Emperor] Antoninus [Pius, r.138 - 161AD] was lavish with the army, which he kept in great numbers around him, alleging one excuse after another, and one war after another. [to finance the army] he took pains to plunder, strip, and grind down all the rest of mankind, and he didn't leave out the senators either.

In addition to the gold crowns he frequently demanded, on the constant pretext that he had conquered some enemy. And here I am not speaking about actual crowns, for what do they amount to? I speak of the large quantity of money demanded under that name by the cities for the 'crowning' of the emperor. There was also the provisions that were exacted from us in great quantities, and from every side. All of which he either gave to the soldiers or sold. And then there are the gifts he kept demanding from wealthy private people, and from communities. And there were the taxes, both the new ones he enacted, and the 10% tax that he instituted in place of the 5% tax on manumissions and bequests and legacies left to anyone. He abolished the right of succession and tax exemption which had been granted in such cases to those who were closely related to the deceased. He also declared all the people in his empire Roman citizens, nominally honoring them. However, his real purpose was to increase his tax revenues, because aliens didn't have to pay most of these taxes.

Aside from these burdens, we were also compelled to build at our own expense all sorts of buildings and lodgings for him whenever he set out from Rome. This was often for very short journeys. And frequently he never used or saw these. In addition we constructed amphitheaters and race courses wherever he spent the winter or expected to spend it. All this was without receiving any payment from him. And all were all promptly demolished, the sole reasons for their construction being, apparently, that we might be ruined...

Indeed, Caracalla often used to say, 'Nobody in the world should have money but me, so that I may give it to the Army'. And once when Julia [Domna, his mother] censured him for his great expenditures for them and said 'There is no longer any money, either just or unjust, left to us, he answered, brandishing his sword, 'Be happy mother, as long as we have this, we shall not run short on money'."

**Philo, Special Laws, 2.19.92**

"The rulers of cities [provincial governors] must stop breaking everyone's back with heavy taxes. This may fill their treasury with a hoard of money, but it also fills it with the sort of sin that defiles their entire life. [Something the Arabs care nothing about] They look for the most inhumane men to be tax collectors. This job gives one a basis for illegal gain. Then the natural brutality of these men is increased by the free hand granted them under the orders of their masters. And since they have set their mind on doing everything which pleases their masters, they indulge in the most wicked deeds, while justice and gentleness never appear to them even in their dreams. Consequently tax collection causes much turmoil. They not only seize property, but also the people, with outrages and violence, and the invention of new and unprecedented tortures...

Recently, a man was appointed tax collector among us. Some men who were alleged to owe taxes ran away. They did this because of poverty, and in fear of torture. So he used his powers and carried off their wives, children, parents, and the rest of their clan. He beat them, and insulted them, and brought all manner of outrages upon them. All this in an effort to force them either to inform on the fugitive, or to pay his taxes for him. But they simply didn't know where the fugitive was and they were no richer than the man who fled. Nonetheless, the tax-collector did not release them until he had tortured their bodies with the rack and wheel, and had killed them with newly invented devices of death... [The rack and wheel was a table used to tear people limb from limb. The Arabs want to maximize the terror for reasons that follow.]

[Others fearing the same fate ran off] took their own lives by sword, poison, or hanging, deeming it great food fortune, in view of their horrible plight, to be able to die without torture. Those who did not quickly kill themselves were seized before they could do so and led away in a row, according to their nearness of kin. [This proceeded] as in the case of actions of inheritance, the closest relatives first, then
those next to them in succession, in the 2nd and 3rd place, until they came to the last. When there were no relatives left, the cruelty was visited upon the friends and neighbors of the fugitives. At times, it was even carried to whole towns and cities. These soon became desolate, having been emptied of all their inhabitants. Everyone left their homes and scattered to places where they hoped to escape detection. [And the latest wave of Arab 'refugees' moved in and took over.]

161-180 Marcus Aurelius is emperor. Given that this man ruled for 19 years, he was probably an ideal puppet. Look at his well regarded but rather lame Meditations. These were probably to cover up allegations that he was a moron.

165 AD, Lucius Verus (Marcus Aurelius' co-emperor) captured and sacked the Parthian capital of Ctesiphon, near Baghdad. This coincides with the rebellion of Judas Maccabeus in 167 AD.

Then in 167 the Roman legions brought back a plague from the eastern provinces and this weakened the ability of the empire to defend itself. In 168 while the plague was raging throughout the empire, we see barbarian tribes invading Italy for the first time in over 200 years. These apparently had no fear of the plague. It took until the early 170s to get the barbarian invaders out of Italy. Rome in fact was struck by a series of plagues starting around this time that some sources say it never recovered from.

c. 165 Justin Martyr dies in Rome. He was a "Greek" from Palestine and is one of the earliest Christian writers we have today. Again, just about all of the early Christian writing well into the 300s was "Greek" and the writers were from places that are today Islamic lands. Tatian was also a Syrian "Greek" and a disciple of Justin Martyr in Rome.

166 AD, Marcus Aurelius sent a diplomatic mission to China. Here it is notable that then as today, the West had many things from China, but China had few Western things.

166 AD a great plague sweeps through the Roman empire.

Between 166 and 180, the Romans fought the suggestively named Macromannic Wars, when the Macro•manni = big man tribe, along with the Quadi and Sarmatian Laziges (3 tribes symbolic of the 3 that can't be named. During these wars, the above tribes repeatedly cross the Danube causing mayhem in Roman territory. This baited the Romans into defending the Danube frontier and closing the Danube to non-Mafia traders.

Ultimately in the 200s AD, many Roman SETTLERS moved away from the frontiers to avoid the endless barbing attacks that were no doubt shocking to all — because that was the idea. This in turn made the Roman garrisons even more reliant on the expensive provisions from the SULTANS SUTLERS to get a favorable RESULT in defending against barbarian ASSAULTS. Therefore more SALARY was needed to keep the SOLDIERS from growing DESULTORY and DESERTING. The official etymology of most of these words is inky -hinky.

180 Marcus Aurelius dies during a barbarian offensive on the Danube.

180-192 AD Commodus rules Rome. According to Dio Cassius, after the death of Marcus Aurelius in 180, "Rome devolved from a reign of gold to one of iron and rust." Around this time, Rome starts loosing control of the lands between its cities. At this time, there is a sharp rise in Piracy and Brigandage (land piracy on the high roads and high ways away from the seas) This begins to become widespread in many parts of the empire. It is only 110 years after Judaea is sacked and less 50 years after the second Jewish revolt of the 130's.

By the late 200s we see great hoards of barbarians organizing or being organized along Rome's Rhine and Danube frontiers. These hoards came together (or were brought together) with the intent of looting Roman territories. These hoards incidentally regarded themselves as democratic freedom fighters battling an evil and powerful empire.
"Under the harsh conditions prevailing in the 3rd century, robber bands appeared in many parts of the Empire. To these bands flocked ruined people, war refugees, army deserters, and many persons who had fled from the land and the cities to escape onerous fiscal demands and compulsory public services."

Dio Cassius, Roman History, 74.11.2

"Didius Julianus was at the same time insatiably greedy and a total spendthrift. He was always eager for revolution, and for this reason had been exiled by Commodus to his native city of Milan. Now when he heard of the death of [Emperor] Pertinax, he ran straight to the camp [of the Praetorian guard, the emperor's bodyguards] and, standing at the gate, made bids to the soldiers for the rule of Rome. Then ensued the most disgraceful business and one unworthy of Rome. For, just as if it had been in some market or auction room, both the city and its entire Empire were auctioned off. The sellers were the ones who had slain their emperor, and the would-be buyers were Sulpicianus and Julianus, who vied to outbid each other, one from the inside, the other from outside. They gradually raised their bids up to 20,000 sesterces per soldier. Some of the soldiers would carry word to Julianus, 'Sulpicianus offers so much, how much more do you bid?' And to Sulpicianus in turn, 'Julianus raised his bid no longer by a small amount but by 5,000 at one time, shouting it in a loud voice and also indicating the amount with his fingers. So the soldiers, captivated by this extravagant bid and at the same time fearing that Sulpicianus might avenge Pertinax (an idea Julianus put into their heads), received Julianus inside and declared him emperor." [This story looks like it has no basis in reality. It is just an excuse for how the Arabs running Rome installed a new frontman.]

c.190 Rome begins to experience a large financial crisis with the silver content of its coinage falling to around 75% by weight. Leading up to this time, Rome had a big balance of trade issue much like America has today. But Rome was not only unable to feed itself, it was not even really producing manufactured goods. For centuries really, the whole apparatus was propped up (unsustainably) by taxation or plunder of the provinces, but when that fell off, the situation became unsustainable. The debasing of the silver coinage was our parasite acting (from within Rome's treasury) to delay the economic crisis so it would be more severe. America today is going down the same road, only we are balancing our trade with unsustainable debt issuance provided directly or indirectly by our parasite to delay and aggravate the severity of the coming economic crisis.

193-211 Septimius Severus rules Rome. Born in Africa at Lepcis Magna, he was said to speak Latin with a Semitic accent. His wife was Julia Domna (Jew•ali•A Hous) a wealthy Syrian woman, daughter of the High Priest of the sun-god Elagabal = el cabal. She symbolizes Severus' known or unknown marriage to Mideast interests. It is after all, rather conspicuous how the Severen Emperors all had these very powerful Syrian queens as wives.

Severus had a court/ administration/ Praetorian guard that was said to have been full of men from the Greece, the Mideast and Africa. At this time, we see many Senators put to death and their estates confiscated. Severus waged war successfully in Arabia and Parthia. He also bans the prostitution of slaves, which are mostly Greek. During his administration, Rome suffers repeated epidemics.

195 - 199 Septimius Severus invaded Mesopotamia, Campaigning as far as Ctesiphon, Seleucia and Babylon (Baghdad area). According to Cassius Dio, Severus captured Ctesiphon, and he "slew a vast number of people besides taking as many as a hundred thousand captives." These no doubt to be sold as slaves in Rome. Severus was of Syrian/African descent and according to a biography of Septimius Severus, he never managed to get rid of his semitic accent.

Dio Cassius, Roman History 76.10.1

[In the beginning the Arab brigands=land pirates frequently start out robbing from the rich and giving to the poor, so they get the sympathy of the people. Later of course when they can, they rob from everyone who goes between town, frequently blinding them as a means of terrorism.]
"Around this time, a man named Bulla [Gr. Bulla = will, or message], an Italian had a band of brigands of about 600 men. For 2 years he plundered Italy and eluded both emperors and a great many soldiers. And although he was pursued by many men, and though [Emperor] Severus [r. 193-211AD] eagerly followed his trail, he was never really seen when seen, never found when found, never caught when caught, [this sounds like Osama bin Laden] thanks to his generous bribes and his cleverness. [Next we see how Arab brigandage really works.] He learned about everyone setting out from Rome or Brindisi, and knew both who and how many there were, and what and how much they had with them. In the case of most people, he would take part of what they had and let them go at once, but he detained artisans for a time and made use of their skill, then dismissed them with a present. [ergo he was regarded well like Robin Hood.]

[Next we hear a great story about how Arabs build loyalty.] Once when two of his robber bands had been captured and were about to be fed to wild beasts [in the arena], he paid a visit to the prison keeper, pretending that he was a magistrate of his native district and needed some men of this kind, and in this way he secured and saved his men.

And once, he approached the centurion who was trying to exterminate the band and accused himself, pretending to be someone else, and promised, if the centurion would accompany him to deliver the robber to him. So, on the pretext that he was leading him to Felix (this was another name by which he was called), he led him into a narrow place beset with thickets and easily seized him. Later he assumed the dress of a magistrate, ascended the tribunal, and having summoned the centurion caused part of his head to be shaved, and then said, 'Carry this message to your masters: Feed your slaves, so that they may not turn to brigandage.' [Many slaves ran off and went brigand at this time.]

Bulla had with him, in fact, a very large number of imperial freedmen, some of whom had been poorly paid, while others had received absolutely no pay at all.

200 AD, The Roman trading colony in Pondicherry (South East India) is abandoned. Archeologists have found numerous caches of Roman coins in India, mostly from Augustus and Tiberius (27BC to 37AD) Few Roman coins of any type are found after the death of Marcus Aurelius in 180 AD. Thus where the coins start getting scarce is when the Arabs got control of the Red Sea again.

200s large numbers of ‘barbarians’ infiltrate the Roman empire. We also see Rome giving this right to settle in exchange for military service. Then we see Rome becoming reliant on barbarian forces.

Bible, Leviticus 18:25
"The land itself vomits out her inhabitants"

Juvenal, Satire 4
"He might have had fresh news of trouble from across the Rhine,
Or from among the hairy Prussians; [Br•us'ns] panic-stricken dispatches might have been pouring in from all parts of the empire."

Historia Augusta, Life of Probus 14.7.18
"He made peace with the Persians and returned to Thrace [West Turkey, just over the Hellens•pontus, the Greek•bridge'], where he settled 100,000 Bastarnians [Bastard sons] on Roman soil, all of whom remained loyal [rubbish]. But when he likewise brought over many from other tribes—that is, Ge•pedians [Earth•walkers, the ones that walked out], G•reu•thing•ians [the G•rue•things], and Vandals—they all became disloyal, and when Probus was busy with wars against the pretenders, they roamed over almost the entire world on foot or in ships and greatly betrayed Rome." [Note what happens when people allow Arabs to settle in their lands. The Arabs then bite the hand that feeds them. Also in Dexippus, the Greuthingians are the Juthungians = Jew•thuggi'ns. Of course theis is the loyal green Arabs blaming the no longer loyal yellow Arabs, the Jews.]

Get your enemies to wear each other out
In reading the events of the next few centuries, pay close attention to how Europe and Persia fought over
and again until there was practically nobody left to fight. These were the two primary adversaries of the land of no resources. Strange how Arabia got so lucky here, in that both its adversaries wore themselves down until there was nobody left to fight. Strange how neither side really prevailed. Anyway, the resulting power vacuum allowed the Arabian religion of submission (Islam means submission) to rise and spread out of Arabia and gain the appearance of a great religion.

211 - 217 AD, the half Syrian Emperor Caracalla rules Rome. In 212 AD, Caracalla grants Roman citizenship to all free male inhabitants of the empire, thus including many people from the land of no resources. Immigration amnesty is a common tactic of our parasite in its efforts to deal with its eternal population problem. Caracalla also debased the coinage slightly.

In 213-216, Caracalla campaigns in the Mideast.

By 215, the silver content in Roman coins fell to 40%.

Winter of 215-216, Caracalla massacres the young men of Alexandria. Then in 216, he moves towards present day Tehran. He passes through Carrhae and then to areas East of Arbela, where nobody was expecting him. His forces raided the area. Caracalla is murdered by one of his bodyguards in Syria on April 8, 217, like Julius Caesar, on the eve of starting another campaign against the people in the middle.

Roman Civilization Sourcebook II, Ch. 116
Ed. Naphtali Lewis and Meyer Reinhold
"Under Caracalla [r. 211-217AD] the amount of money thus paid to the [Arab] barbarian peoples is said to have equalled the pay of the Roman armies, and in the East, Marcrinus paid the king of Parthia 200-million sesterces to terminate hostilities."

218 - 222 AD, the pure Syrian Emperor Elagabalus rules Rome. Elagabalus (al a•cabal•us) was only 14 when he became ruler of the Roman Empire. Elagabalus was supposedly the high priest of the god Emesa. Around this time, we read that the 'sacred blackstone' of Emesa was brought to Rome and placed in a grand temple on the Palatine.

Apparently lots of people left the Mideast for Rome once again, only to have their offspring murdered in the following centuries by the offspring of their cousins who stayed behind in the land of no resources.

Occupations become Hereditary
Roman Civilization Sourcebook II, Ch. 135
Ed. Naphtali Lewis and Meyer Reinhold
"The crisis of the 3rd century had led to steadily tighter imperial control over the numerous trade associations or 'guilds' (collegia, corpora, consortia) of the Empire, especially those engaged in activities essential to the provisioning of urban centers and the military or to the protection of life and property. With the increase in taxes collected in kind under the Dominate, regimentation of persons concerned with the shipment, storage, and processing of such revenues was deemed essential by the state. Like the decurions, persons bound to such services sought to escape their obligations by entry into the army or civil service, or by becoming tenant farmers. By the time of Constantine many occupations (including military service) had been transformed into compulsory hereditary obligations to the state."

222 - 235 AD, the pure Syrian Emperor Alexander Severus rules Rome.

Historia Augusta, Life of Severus Alexander 33.2 14.7.18
"He also formed guilds for all the wine dealers, the greengrocers, the boot-makers, and, in short, all of the trades, and he granted them advocates chosen from their own number and designated the judged to whose jurisdiction each should belong."
Early 200s AD, In the 100s, Italians hold a slight majority in Rome's puppet senate, but by the early 200s we see provincials holding more than 50% of the seats.

224 AD, With the Red Sea, Egypt, Judaea, Syria and Turkey in Roman hands, the people with no resources regroup. In 224, the Persians Sassanids overthrow the Parthian Kingdom (250BC - 224 AD). The Zoroastrian Persians, ruled by a shaw-an-shaw (king of kings) then come to control east west trade until 651 when exhausted from battling Rome and barbarian incursions, they were overrun in the Muslim conquests. Here it should be suggested that the S•assanids were really the Gh•assanids of Arabia — that they had simply moved to Persia.

Yale Classical Studies, 224-235AD, 7.1-222
[This is a scroll found in a small Roman town in on the Euphrates river in present day Iraq. Here we see the Roman government buying sacrificial animals for the people of the Mideast.]

"January 3. Vows fulfilled and offered for the preservation of our deified emeror Marcus -Aurelius-Severus-Alexander-Augustus, and for the preservation of the empire of the Roman people. To Jupiter Best and Greatest, an ox, to Juno, a cow, to Minerva a cow, to Jupiter Victor, an ox... to Father Mars, a bull, to Mars Victor, a bull, to Victory, a cow...

January 7.Honorable discharge and enjoyment of privileges granted and salary installments paid to soldiers. To Jupiter Best and Greatest, an ox, to Juno, a cow, to Minerva, a cow; to Safety, a cow; to Father Mars, a bull...

There are more dates, but one gets the idea that maybe 1 cow a day was being sacrificed by the famously well-trained Roman swordsmen policing this town. A 500kg cow would produce 2,000 portions that are 200g each, portions of meat, fat and bone.

Here we imagine Rome as a sort of carrot and stick frontman, like the United States has been in recent decades. Here the Romans are giving away maybe a cow or two a day in a place where people were just so poor, where people would otherwise live on vegetarian cous-cous. Now they have a little beef in the mix. And besides, the Roman soldiers were also bringing gold in. Again. The Arabs love to be occupied. They love it so much they will even attack themselves to keep the occupation going."

220s AD By the late 220s the Sassanids or Persian Ghassanids start attacking Rome's eastern provinces. Between 235 and 284, the Romans suffered repeated defeats in a two front war: The Persians from the east and Germanic invaders from the north. Rome also suffered from the secession of some provinces and a financial crisis that reduced the silver content of Roman coinage to almost nothing.

226-651AD Sasanian Empire rules Persia or present day Iran.

235 - 238 AD, How many emperors did Rome have for these years? I have conflicting data.

235-270 Rome has 13 emperors in 35 years, averaging 2.7 years each.

Herodian, Mob insurrection in Rome, 235AD
"Defeated in the hand-to-hand battle, they quickly climbed onto the roofs, from where they attacked the soldiers by throwing rocks, tiles and pots at them, causing great distress because the soldiers were not daring enough to climb up after them int heir ignorance of the buildings. Houses and shops were bolted, but he soldiers set fire to the doors and to any wooden balconies, of which there were many in Rome. The fire consumed the greater part of the city very easily because the houses were so close together and mostly made of wood. Many rich citizens were impoverished, losing wonderful costly possessions, valuable both from the incomes derived from them and and for the expensive finery contained in them. In addition a large number of men who could not escape because their exits were cut off by the fire perished in the flames. The rich had all their property looted when the lawless, worthless elements among the population joined the troops in ransacking the houses. In this way an area of the city was destroyed equal to the whole area of any other city in the world." [Here we see Rome as perhaps many times larger than any other city in the world, at least until around this point in time.]
Herodian, History, 7.3.1
[This was written about the period c.238AD]
"What was the use of killing barbarians when the killing in Rome and her provinces was on a larger scale? Why seize booty from the enemy, only to be stripped naked oneself and to see one's relatives deprived of their property? An invitation has been given to informers to do their dastardly work with complete license. This included attempts to scrape up matters concerning one's ancestors, matters which nobody knows anything about and therefore cannot refute. Any person merely summoned to court by and informer was immediately found guilty and left the proceedings stripped of everything he owned. Every day, one could see the wealthy reduced to beggary for the future—so great was the greed of the tyrannical government [of Maximinus]. The pretext was the constant need for supplies for the soldiers...

So long as these things happened to individuals... it didn't matter at all to the people of the cities or the provinces. These masses were not interested in the misfortunes of those believed to be well off or rich. Indeed, some of the vulgar type, in their envy of the rich and powerful were even delighted by these occurrences. But then Maximinus, after reducing most of the rich to poverty, and finding the income obtained insufficient for his needs, began to grab the public treasury.

He expropriated whatever public moneys there were, funds which had been collected for the grain supply or for distributions to the people, or earmarked for shows and festivals. [He expropriated] temple sacrifices, statues of the gods, honors to heroes, and whatever embellishment there was of a public nature, or adornment of a city, or a material out of which money could be made—and he melted it all down...

In the cities and countryside, the hearts of the masses were inflamed. Now that the exactions were being made upon themselves, they resented the soldiers, and relatives and friends reproached them with hate in their hearts, believing that Maximinus was doing these things on behalf of the army.

For these reasons, not at all unjustifiable ones, the masses were being inflamed towards hatred and revolt."

Herodian, History, 7.9.10?
[This was written about the period c.238AD, not how killing the best people is mentioned twice.]
"When Capellianus [Roman governor of Numidia] entered Carthage, he killed all the leading men who were still alive after the battle. Then he plundered the temples and seized the public funds and money of private people. Then he attacked all the other cities that had taken down their dedications to Maximinus, killing the best and exiling the common people. He also gave orders to the soldiers to put fields and villages to the torch and to loot. This he did on the pretext of exacting vengeance for the wrongs to Maximinus, but secretly he was courting the good will of the soldiers, hoping that if the affairs of Maximinus should fail, he himself, in possession of a well-disposed army, might lay claim to imperial power"

Herodotus 5.92
"he kept cutting off all the tallest/best ears of corn which he could see, and throwing them away, until the finest and best-grown/ tallest part of the crop was ruined."

What declining height says about a society
The people of Britain in Roman times were only slightly shorter than today. The British people became considerably shorter in the Dark Ages and then in recent centuries grew taller once again. Was this a matter of nutrition, or were the taller people being systematically eliminated? Analysis of the bones will tell us.

Perhaps the relative height of skeletal remains is a good indicator of how stunted a place has become thanks to the land of no resources cutting down all the tall stalks of corn. And given how easy the survey is, we really should do average height charts for the adult skeletal remains in all the big cities of the world. We will do it for both men and women. If the women stay roughly the same height for a couple decades while the men suddenly get short, then the evidence is pretty conclusive. If people of the Mexico City region for example suddenly started grew much taller in the 1330s when Mexico City was
founded, but suddenly grow much shorter around the time of the Herman Cortez (1519), it will speak fairly conclusively about what happened there. The average height charts for Tehran and Hangchow will also be very interesting.

Roman Civilization Sourcebook II, Ch. 136
Ed. Naphtali Lewis and Meyer Reinhold
"The crisis in Roman agriculture during the third and early fourth centuries was partly due to the decline in the rural population and to flight from the land because of the heavy fiscal burdens."

Judging from amphora shard data, Mediterranean imports to Rome declined precipitously between 230s and 370s, a fall of about 75%. Then between 360 and 520 imports increased by about 80%, only to fall to new lows in the early 600s. The same shards indicate that Spain was beginning to produce larger surpluses going into the 400s AD.

244 - 249 Emperor Philip (the Arab) ruled Rome. His real name was Gaius Julius Priscus, like Gaius Julius Caesar, except that Philip's family name was Priscus, meaning 'ancient' in Latin. So Philip's name was World Julius 'Ancient', a name that probably carried some respectability among the ignorant masses while simultaneously saying to the Harem-Bros World Jew•al•ius•us Ancient.

But how does anyone get 'Philip the Arab' from 'Gaius Julius Priscus'? My guess is that the Romans were calling their emperor 'Arab lover,' or 'Philo the Arab'.

Also Interestingly, is that Philip's half bother or perhaps Harem-bro was the prefect of Mesopotamia. Here we see a huge Arabian sultanate family of half sons with the will and ability to go to Rome and enter the Roman leadership. We also see a clear high sign as to which side Gaius Julius Priscus was on.

Herodian, Mob insurrection in Rome, 235AD
"Defeated in the hand-to-hand battle, they quickly climbed onto the roofs, from where they attacked the soldiers by throwing rocks, tiles and pots at them, causing great distress because the soldiers were not daring enough to climb up after them in their ignorance of the buildings. Houses and shops were bolted, but the soldiers set fire to the doors and to any wooden balconies, of which there were many in Rome. The fire consumed the greater part of the city very easily because the houses were so close together and mostly made of wood. Many rich citizens were impoverished, losing wonderful costly possessions, valuable both from the incomes derived from them and for the expensive finery contained in them. In addition a large number of men who could not escape because their exits were cut off by the fire perished in the flames. The rich had all their property looted when the lawless, worthless elements among the population joined the troops in ransacking the houses. In this way an area of the city was destroyed equal to the whole area of any other city in the world."

250 Rome's currency value collapses. Around this time, archeological evidence shows a sharp drop in import amphoras. These dropped by around 75% over the next 120 years.

China in the 200s to 400s
Until the 200s AD, we see a free market economy in China. This was replaced with a non-cash feudal system around the 400s AD, a little before a similar a system arose in Europe. Is this timing a coincidence, or did it happen as a result of the world's imperial masters in the Mideast?

During this time, statistics are hard to find, but China's population seems to have fallen by 50% and possibly by as much as 70%. This mirrors population declines in the Europe. Did the Mideast kill everyone (on both sides) along with their cultures so as to start the matrix over again — with the world's dirtiest secret covered up again?

Search: three kingdoms period, War of Eight Princes, Xiongnu, and the Wu Hu uprising.

Between 250 and 270 the silver content in Roman coins fell to almost nothing.
253, the Persians sack Antioch.

Between 251 and 271, Rome suffers no less than a dozen major invasions by barbarians from the north.

253-260 Valerian rules. He was famous for persecuting Christians on behalf of Arabs Inc. While campaigning against the Persians, he was taken prisoner at Edessa, or Naqsh-i Rustam, along with what remained of a 70,000 man Roman army. The Persians under Shapur I (r. 241-272) got an immense sum as ransom for him.

270 Emperor Aurelian builds the Aurelian Wall around Rome.

Dexippus, Fragment 6
"When Aurelian had inflicted a smashing defeat upon the Scythian Juthungians, and had slaughtered many of them as they retreated to their refuge across the Danube, the survivors sent an embassy to make a truce. But they gave the appearance of making their plea for peace without the extreme fear and panic of defeat, in an attempt to obtain also restoration of the regular payments previously paid them by the Romans."

280-285 Roman sculptures of its emperors abruptly lose their Greco-Roman realism. It is worth asking if this mirrors what had happened in the "news media" long before.

By 280, Rome's ability to project power diminishes greatly, especially in the East. The Roman realization of this fact is supposedly a big reason for moving the capitol to Constantinople. It was also said at the time (incorrectly) that moving the capitol would alleviate the corruption that plagued Rome's government. However, in reality, moving to Constantinople not only eliminated about two thirds of the insulating distance from the source of the corruption; but it placed the Roman capital on a exit route from the land of no resources. When this happened, all the destitute people walking out of the land of no resources flowed right through the Roman capital. These people were desperately poor and eager to earn money to pay the expensive ferrymen, the expensive border guards, and the government tax on each person arriving in their land. When we consider this payment, and how Mideast Inc would accept renewed vows to the group cause in lieu of payment, then we realize that Constantinople was the absolute best place for Arabs Inc. to have a capital — at least until the stream silts up.

284-305 Diocletian is Roman emperor. He divides the empire into eastern and western halves. He also conducts the last great persecution of the Christians.

Lact•antius, On the Deaths of the Persecutors, 7
[The author's name could be translated as 'anti-milking'. Note how one man (or a few men) are left as the escape goats for all the Arab feeding activity.]

"[The Arab-fronting] Diocletian [administration r.284-305] devised many wicked deeds and evils, and ruined everything. In fact, he could not keep his hands off of anything, even the gods. This man, through both greed and cowardice, capsized the whole world. He shared his rule with three other men and the world was divided into four parts. Thus armies were multiplied, each of the rulers trying to have more
soldiers than the rest had when the state was ruled by emperor monarchs. [Monarchy is the parasite's favorite form of government. People get suspicious when all the rulers die, even if there are only two.]

There were many more government employees than taxpayers. Then because of the high taxes, the resources of the tenant farmers were exhausted and fields were abandoned. Thus cultivated areas became wilderness again.

And to fill everyone with fear, the provinces were also cut to bits. There were many governors, procurators of revenue, administrators, and deputy prefects, as well as other minor offices lay like incubi [bad dreams] in each area and almost every town.

Very few civil cases came before any of these [officials], other than condemnations and confiscations. And there were not merely frequent but perpetual imposts [taxes for a specific purpose]. These were for countless things, and led to intolerable wrongs in the process of exaction.

Whatever was imposed with a view to maintaining the army had to be endured. But Diocletian's insatiable greed would never permit the treasury to be diminished. He was constantly accumulating extraordinary resources and funds so as to preserve what he had stored away untouched and inviolate.

[This is what the Arabs do] Likewise, when by various iniquities he brought about enormously high prices [hyper-inflation], he attempted to legislate the prices of commodities [price controls]. Then much blood was spilled... Nothing appeared on the market because of fear, and prices soared much higher. In the end, after much death, he had to repeal the law.

He also had an endless passion for building, and imposed no small taxes on the provinces for housing workers and supplying wagons and whatever else was needed to build the public works. [The Arabs were selling the Roman government a bill of goods for all sorts of things.] Here a palace, there the circus, here a mint, there a shop for making weapons, here a house for his wife, here one for his daughter. [Frivolous spending] Suddenly a great part of the city [of Constantinople] was demolished. All went elsewhere with their wives and kids, as from a city taken by enemies. And when those structures were completed, to the ruin of the provinces, he said, 'They were not made right, let them be done on another plan.' Then they had to be pulled down, and remodeled, to undergo perhaps another demolition. By such constant folly did he endeavor to make Nicomedia [80km from Constantinople] the equal of Rome.

And lets not leave out how many died on account of their possessions or wealth. This was a common thing and became almost lawful as people grew accustomed to these evils. Wherever he saw a well-cultivated field, or a nice house, he had a strange habit bringing a false accusation for a capital crime against the owner. For a long time it seemed as if he could not seize people's property without bloodshed."

Roman emperor Diocletian's Price Edict, 301AD
"Everyone knows that wherever national security requires our armies to be sent, the [Mideast] war suppliers quietly but rudely attack the public welfare, not only in town, but on every road. They charge extortionate prices for [military] merchandise, not just fourfold or eightfold, but on such a scale that human speech cannot find words to characterize their profit and their practices. Indeed some soldiers are stripped of their pay and signing bonus in a single transaction.

So all the money the [free Roman] world spends to support its [defensive] armies falls as profit into the hands of these plunderers [who work like organized criminals by scaring off, poisoning, or killing the competition] Thus our soldiers seem to bestow with their own hands the rewards of their military service and their veterans' bonuses upon these profiteers. The result is that each day, these pillagers of the [Roman] state seize more than they know how to hold."

[Rome and indeed Western civilization really started going down hill fast at this point in history. It was only 29 years later Constantine 'the Great' (r. 306-337) moved Rome's capital from Italy to Byzantium or present day Istanbul in Turkey. Constantine also made "the Jews" (another name for Mideast Inc.) the official monopolist provisioners of the Romans. (see codex Theodosianus 16.8.3)]

Diocletian's Price Edict (301 AD):
"the men who continually plan to gain from [our] divine sacrifices and to reduce the general level of prosperity, by means of famine caused by [intentional] harvest reductions and by means of their trading
agents, men who, already richer than whole nations, strive to capture even the smallest profits and charge oppressive and ruinous rates of interest."

Around 300 AD, there is a near total collapse in the incense trade. This led to Aksum (Ethiopia) gaining some control of Red Sea trade only to lose it to Himyar (Yemen). Later, in the 500s Christian Aksum seems to have seen the elimination of Himyar as a way to regain earlier prosperity.

Ex•theo•peh•A = former•religion•say•A
Christian Ethiopia is from pre Islam days. It is part of the old Christian empire of Arabia. Look how the shape of the nation fans out from the Bab Al Mandeb, the "Gate of Tears." Apparently this is a bidirectional gate of tears. Then the Arabs absolutely had to regain the shoreline, so the Red Sea trade would not leak through Ethiopia.
To me it looks like Ethiopia (pop 85-mil) was once a threat to the Arabs, so they changed it. They installed Somalia (pop 10-mil) Djibouti (pop 725,000) and Eritrea (pop 5.6-mil). This totally landlocked and blocked Ethiopia from the sea by 3 nations.

300s AD, the collapse in the incense trade is metaphorically described by the failure of the famous dam of Ma'rib (a pun on Arab). As the story goes, one year there was so much rain that a metaphorical earthen dam (a trade dam) was carried away and the people had to leave. There in fact was a mass migration from Arabia at this time.

307-337 AD, Constantine the Great rules for 30 years. He must have been an excellent puppet ruler if he lasted that long. He is famous for being the first Roman emperor to convert to Christianity. He also made Christianity the official religion of Rome in 324. And for reasons already explained, in 330 he moved Rome's capital from Rome to Constantinople, present day Istanbul.
After Constantine, all the emperors were Christian, except for Julian the Apostate (r. 360-63), who restored paganism as the state religion in place of Christianity.

313 Edict of Milan where Constantine allows all citizens to pray in their own way. He does this while presenting Christianity as the best way to make the empire prosper.

314 Council of Arles.

319 The killing of one's slaves is outlawed.

325 AD, The Council of Nicaea was convened to determine "Jesus's true message." the result was the "Nicaean Creed," the creed of the Roman Catholic Church to this day. This council, the single most important event in determining universal Catholic Christianity was attended by around 250 bishops from places that are today Islamic and only around 6 from places we would call Europe or Catholic today.

Eusebius, d.340AD, Life of Constantine, 3.6-10
[This is an account of the Council of Nicaea in 325AD. Note how except for Greece, no place mentioned by name is in the present day EU and nearly all are in places that are Muslim today.]
"Constantine summoned a general synod [sym•hodos = together•path], inviting the bishops from all parts... There in one place were gathered people widely different from one another, not only in spirit, but also in physical appearance...

From all the churches of Europe, Africa, and Asia [Turkey], those who held the top place among the servants of God were assembled in one place, in one sacred hall to extend the will of God. This included Cilicians [Turkey/Syria], Phoenicians [Lebanon], Arabs, Palestinians, Egyptians, Thebians [Egyptians], Libyans, and some from Mesopotamia [Iraq]. A bishop from Persia [Iran] also participated in the synod, nor was scythia [Ukraine] absent from this body. Pontus [Turkey Armenia], likewise Galatia [Turkey], Pamphylia [Turkey], and Cappadocia [Turkey], Asia, too, and Phrygia [Turkey] provided their most carefully chosen people. Thracians [Turkey/Bulgaria] also, Macedonians, Achaeans [Spartans,
Peloponnesians], and Epirotes [Greece/Albania, perhaps Emirates?], and those who are situated a very long distance beyond these were nonetheless present. ... Present among the body were more than 250 bishops..."

HERESY
Gr. haireis=sect. Prior to the council of Nicaea, in 325AD, Christian ideology was a matter of numerous competing sects (Gr. haireis) such as Arianism, Subordination-ism, Sabellian-ism, Nestorian-ism, Mono-physit-ism and Homo-ousian-ism. However, in 325 the Nicene Creed was declared the official belief system of the Catholic Church (Gr. katholikos=universal). At this point in time, Gr. haireis started meaning something other than an acceptable alternate Christian belief system. By 395 we see Emperor Theodosius II, (of the half of the Roman empire that is now mostly Islamic) saying "Those people who are found to deviate, even in a minor point of doctrine, from the orthodoxy of the Catholic Church shall be called heretics and shall be subject to the punishments which we have decreed against them."

Thus millions of Christian "heretics" were murdered by other Christians as a result of this type of thought. By 409 The Catholic Church (Gr. katholikos=universal) was rounding up books both in the west and the east saying. "Anyone... found in possession of any noxious [pre-Christian] books and writings, or having hidden away any [pre-Christian] books under any pretext, or having failed to deliver them [for burning] regardless of the circumstances, is hereby notified that he shall suffer capital punishment if found guilty of the crime of maleficium."

It is important to realize that the "Roman Catholic" ideology established at the Council of Nicaea had around 250-280 bishops attending, however, only 6 were from Europe west of Greece. The rest were from places that are Muslim today. So here we see 3 things:
1) Until about 325AD, Christianity was a Mideast religion, not a European religion
2) The Europeans had almost no representation when the Catholic religion was being established.
3) The Catholic religion was written by the Arabs and for the Arabs.

The Nicene Creed
1) There were a number of other sects at the time that were more popular than the Nicene Creed.
2) Most of the barbarians north of Rome followed other sects and when Rome chose this sect, it drove a wedge in their relations, instead of helping to unite Europe.
3) Immense numbers of people were tortured to death by the early Catholic church because they followed another Christian sect. Perhaps the Arabs needed to completely purge the sects that knew about the world's dirtiest secret

328 Constantinople, the the new Roman capitol in the east was consecrated. Over the following decades, Rome's defense imperative becomes split and confused between the two capitols, of which Constantinople was supposedly the main capitol. The city of Rome in Italy was first sacked only 66 years later on January 17, 395.

A city with 3 names
The name of the city at the Black Sea sphinx was called:
Byzantium until 330AD
Constantinople 330AD-1453
Istanbul 1453 to present

Important
Byzantium = Abyss•antium = heaven
Just look at the shape of Abyssinia, today Ethiopia. Look how it fans out from the Bab-al-Mandeb, the gate of tears. Look how it fans out for 800-km± in all directions.

Apparentely the gate of tears was sad in two directions. It was sad for those outsiders who sailed into the Blood Red Sea except under imperial escort. It is also sad for the rejected harem spawn that have been pushed down trough Yemen, to sink in the Abyss of Abyssinia.

The better ones, the middle grade actually, the ones that didn't get their wings and a sailing ship
ride out — these had to walk out of the Mideast through the Hellen's•pontus= Greek•bridge in present day Istanbul. This was called Bys•antium = the opposite of the abyss.

For as long as the civilization of the Mideast has been producing a surplus of people (5,800 years?), people have had to make this crossing. And on top of this, this place controlled the trade between the Grain-rich Black Sea and Mediterranean. Certainly this is one of oldest cities of the world. Also, certainly this city profited from famine in the Mediterranean.

There had to have been a city there
There was a double sphinx at Bys•antium. There was the sea sphinx between the Mediterranean and the Black sea. There was also the land sphinx where the Mideast sold exit tickets and places in the outside world for promises. This place must have been more-or-less continuously occupied for over 5,800 years. Hence the name constant•ano•polis=constantly-occupied•ancient•city.

A city with 3 names
3,800BC—328AD Bys•antium
328AD—1453 Constantino•polos(silent-os)
1452—Today Istanbul ("east end pull")

Think criminals and aliases. It didn't work however, and this city could not get rid of its old name.

Trojan = Troad = Terra•hodos, as opposed to taking a boat out.

The Trojan war was Greece against Bys•antium
In Homer's Iliad from the 700s we supposedly see the Greeks fighting with the Trojans of a city on the Scam•ander river which is right next to the dardanelles. Perhaps Troy was Istanbul. Perhaps it was Istanbul that was Paris of Persia that had stolen Hellen of Hellenic Greece. Perhaps it was Persia/Bys•antium that had stolen Hellas=Greece.

How old are the cities?
All we have to do is drill some cores in the right place to see when the they was settled. Once we find the oldest part, we can clear a few blocks and focus on the oldest parts of these places.

Constantine's famous walls
Many books talk about Constantine building massive walls for Byzantium. This mistakenly gives the impression that the city was founded in 328AD.

Also prior to this, Byzantium probably didn't have walls. The Arabs wanted to flush it periodically, by sending in threats at first to squeeze the leavers for juice. Later, they would send in invaders to kill those who didn't leave.

Rome's move to Constantinople makes no sense
It makes no sense for the Italians at least. It makes perfect sense for the Arabs that lobbied for this move.

Roman Civilization Sourcebook II, Ch. 141
Ed. Naphtali Lewis and Meyer Reinhold
[This is from an anonymous document sometimes called Curiosum Urbis Romae or Catalogue of the Fourteen Districts of the City. This document predates the founding of Constantinople and shows the size of the city before it became Rome's new capitol city.]

"District 2... 4,600 private houses, 127 storehouses, 27 baths, 85 fountains, 65 bakeries...
District 3...an amphitheater, with 87,000 locations...
3,480 private houses... 130 storehouses...120 bakeries
District 9...three theaters... with 11,510 locations...Pompey's [theatre] with 17,580 locations, Marcellus' with 20,000 locations, the Odeum, with 10,600 locations, the stadium with 30,088 locations... 2,777 private houses, 140 storehouses, 120 bakeries"

[Altogether Constantinople had at least 177,000 seats for performances before it became the capital of
Rome. With this many seats, this city seems to have rivaled Rome in size before it became the capital.]

**How the split really went**
There was Rome that was for centuries 3 to 12 times the size of Byzantium. First the Arabs got Rome to invade and occupy them just like the British. Then then they got to include everyone in one big giant Roman/British empire. Then in 328, they split the empire and moved the capital and administrative center to the Mideast. Then over the next 80 years, they get the Roman military to act in the most abusive way to everyone. This makes the entire western half hate the Romans. Then about 60 to 80 years later, the Arab invasions make it to Italy, where they killed or enslave everyone they could find. Then there was no Roman capital any longer, not really.

Jacques Le Goff, *Medieval Civilization 400-1500*, P.2
"Jewish and Syrian merchants monopolized long-distance trade. Western cities bled away while oriental cities prospered. Constantine's foundation (324-30) of the new Rome, Constantinople, was a physical manifestation of these eastward slide of the Roman world. ... Constantinople would enable Rome's continued existence and, while appearing to be prosperous and prestigious, would allow Rome's death agony to drag on within its walls."

Constantanople charged a 10% tax on all goods moving in and out of the city whether by land or sea. How much did it cost for people to used the government's ferry monopoly?

330 Constantine the Great moves Rome's capital from Italy to Constantinople or present day Istanbul in Turkey. Constantine also made "the Jews," (Mideast Inc.) the official provisioners of the Romans. (see codex Theodosianus 16.8.3)

351 Rome's legions suffer great losses during a civil war that surely must have had something to do with having two capitals and two agendas.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 18.5
[It was] "after a bitter battle by night in which our troops were cut to pieces with enormous losses. Hostilities were broken off as if a herald had interposed his sacred person. The Persians had not yet reached Edessa or the bridges over the Euphrates; whereas their military might and splendid success ought have given them the confidence to enlarge their realm over the whole of Asia, especially at a time when the best blood of Rome was being spilled on both sides in a prolonged civil war"
[1] Harold, Jeraldo, or Gerald the Herald was considered sacred.
2) Note how rome is fighting on Euphrates in Mesopotamia.
3) The idea was for the best non-Arab blood to be spilled in war.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.8
"With these words he clothed Julian in the purple of his ancestors, and declared him Caesar to the joy of the Army"

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 22.5
"To make his command more effective, he summoned the Christian bishops and their flocks to his palace. These were far from being of one mind and divided by schism. He warned them in polite terms to lay aside their differences and allow every man to practice his belief boldly and without hindrance. His motive in insisting on this was that he knew that toleration would intensify their divisions and that henceforth he would no longer have to fear their unanimous public opinion. Experience had taught him that no wild beasts are such dangerous enemies to man as Christians are to one another."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 22.5
[emperor] "Julian from his earliest boyhood had nursed an inclination towards the worship of the pagan gods [that were just so profitable to the Arabs due to to the expensive sacrifices called for]. This gradually
grew into an ardent passion as he grew older. However, fear of the consequences had kept him from practicing pagan religious rites except in the greatest possible secrecy. However, now he had nothing to fear, and he could do as he liked. So he did what was in his heart. He ordered that the temples be opened, and public sacrifices brought to their altars, and the highly profitable worship of the old gods restored."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 16.3
[said of Emperor Julian r. 360-363AD, nephew of Constantine who restored paganism as the state cult.]
"he knew Latin well enough to be able to discourse in it"
[The eastern emperors spoke Greek not Latin.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.11
"his enemies attempted to smother his good qualities under their shameless words. They attacked him as a slacker and timid and sedentary, and accused him of dressing up his reverses in fine language."

Ammianus Marcellinus 25.4
"Julian... imposed very light taxes, remitted the accession money, cancelled the long-standing accumulations of debt, made fair settlements of disputes between the treasury and individuals"
[This could not have been very popular with the parasite race as it broke their little nest egg and made them penniless. Thus we understand yet another reason why the Arabs started driving the barbarians into destroying Rome around this time. Debt cancellations are an essential part of dominating the Arabs.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.11
" 'Babbling mole', 'ape in purple', 'Greek dilettante' and other such names were applied to him."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.8
"a blind old woman asked who had arrived, and being told that it was the Caesar Julian, cried out: 'This is the man who will restore the highly profitable temples of the gods'." [Highly profitable for Rome's Arab masters.]

Ammianus Marcellinus 26.4
"During this time, practically the entire Roman world heard the war trumpet as savage races stirred and raided the frontiers nearest to them. The Alamanni [Germans, al-A-manni] were simultaneously ravaging Raetia [Germany] and Gaul [France]. The Picts, Saxons, Scots, and Attacotti were bringing continual misery upon Britain. The Aust•ori•ani [east•mouths•new] and other Moorish [Mideast] races were attacking Africa with more than the usual violence. Plunder-hungry bands of Goths [Arab soldiers] were plundering Thrace and Moesia [European Turkey, Bulagaria, Serbia, Montenegro]. The king of Persia was trying to make an unlawful grab for Armenia and sparing no effort to bring that country once again under his rule. His excuse was that since Jovian [r.363-364] was dead, the peace treaty he made was void. Therefore, nothing prevented him from recovering what he claimed had previously belonged to his ancestors."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.10
"Our men were so enraged that they burnt the fields, seized livestock, and rounded up the people [to be sold as slaves]. Anyone who offered any resistance was cut to pieces without mercy. The king was shattered by this disaster. The spectacle of desolation presented by the burnt villages of his land convinced him that he was on the verge of total ruin. So he too begged for mercy, and swearing an oath to obey Julian's orders... He was only allowed to return home after swearing off treachery on penalty of death. He could not be made to supply corn like Suomar, because his lands had been so totally devastated that nothing could be found for him to provide.

Thus we see kings, once swollen with pride and in the habit of enriching themselves by plundering our people. Thus we see these kings bow their necks to the Roman yoke and submit imperial commands without complaint. They submit as if they have been born and brought up among payers of
tribute" [to Arabs Inc. It was all a just a matrix and the kings were always just figureheads and escape-goats for the local Arabs crew to use as they saw fit.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 18.2
"When the campaigning season opened, Julian took to the field. He decided, however, that before engaging in battle, one thing above all else demanded his attention. This was to enter and recover towns long since destroyed and abandoned, and repair their defenses. Also to build granaries in place of those which had been burnt, to store the corn regularly brought from Britain. In both of these enterprises, his speed exceeded all expectation. The granaries were quickly built, and stocked with ample food supplies."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 18.2
"one vital task remained, the restoration of the walls of the reoccupied towns... This operation provided clear evidence that on this occasion, the barbarians were ready to serve the interests of the empire from fear, and the Romans from love of their commander. The [barbarian] kings, in accordance with their peace treaty of the year before, sent a quantity of building material in their own carts, while the troops, who always think such work is beneath them, were so eager to respond to Julian's request that they carried beams of 50-feet or more on their shoulders without complaint."

[1] At this time, Rome had become more than ever, a much feared oppressor empire.
2) It had become reliant on supplies from the colonies it oppressed.
3) For Romans, being a soldier was a prestigious job. These solders were generally above helping out even when everyone had to pitch in. Here it was only by the emperor's request that they did so.
4) Rome, as late-stage Arab front-empire added nothing to Europe and was wholly parasitic.]

363 Emperor Julian sets off with 90,000 men to campaign unsuccessfully against Persia, He accepts a humiliating peace treaty that surrendered border provinces.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.4
"The enemy's ranks were broken and they were scattered, finding attempts to escape hindered by their armor, they cast it away, and exposed themselves unprotected to be cut down by a rain of blows from swords and lances"

[1] The barbarians at this time were fighting in ranks like the Romans.
2) They also had armor, and lances, which are are long stabbing spears.]

Why the Arabs pulled the barbarians into invading Rome
The Roman amphora data of archeologists is hard to refute. Domestic Italian wine output from south Italy began increasing around 320AD. Meanwhile, imported wine consumption fell From about 27% of all amphoras to about 12% in the 50 years between 320AD and 370AD.

This loss of market share certainly represented a loss in income for the Arab parasite race. But more importantly Rome was starting to kick its import habit. And Rome was still the world's biggest city—and a city that was still at least ostensibly free and democratic. After all, Rome always referred to itself as SPQR = Senate and People Qui/Que Rome = Senate and People Who-are Rome. It was still on all the plumbing and public buildings. And Rome still had elections, and it still elected a senate. And Rome was still ostensibly a democracy even if all power had rested in the Seizer emperors fronting for the Arabs since the time of Julius Caesar some 400 years earlier. Talking about walking dead.

Due to Rome's economic cataclysm-down-washing of the 200s, there was apparently de-facto farmland re-distribution, and people from the city of Rome settled around the city in the sub-orbs and countryside. Thus there was a situation where, for the first time in centuries, Rome was starting to be provisioned by Romans. The Arabs had to stop this or Rome's could become both self-sufficient, and its population might perhaps triple in 25 years. Then Rome would rise from its own ashes and threaten Arab dominance once again.

Now the Arabs could not get Rome to attack its own sub-orbs. That would have been impossible. So what did the Arabs do? They set up this alternative Rome in Constantinople (330AD), right where the Arabs wanted it, right where exit visas were most valuable. Then they divided the Roman empire. At the
same time, the Arabs started pulling to get the entire world to despise Rome. And that is what we see presented over and again in Ammianus Marcellinus who wrote about the years 354-378AD. Then once they had their new capital going, they sent the barbarians to attack Rome again. And this time, instead of jihading to help Rome and sabotage the barbarians as they had for many centuries, they flipped everything around. Thousands of shape shifting Haremi infiltrators (men born of European mothers) sabotaged Rome while other Arabs helped the barbarian invaders to destroy Italy and Rome.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 16.8
"In the Mideast, the Persians, abandoned [traditional] infantry fighting and shifted to brigandage [guerrilla tactics, taking hostages, poisoning wells, and robbing people and blinding them]."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.13
"They did not pin their hopes on pitched battles to be won by force of arms, but on their usual surprise attacks, in which their cunning and versatility had made them formidable to our ancestors from the earliest infancy of their race."

Ammianus Marcellinus 26.6
"When Julian [r. 360-363] invaded Persia, he left Procopius in Mesopotamia with Sebastian, who was to share the command of a large force. There was a dark rumor, never confirmed by any reliable evidence, that he was told by Julian to be guided by the course of events and to take immediate steps to have himself proclaimed emperor if worst came to worst. Procopius carried out his orders with loyalty and prudence, but when he heard that Julian had been fatally wounded and Jovian raised to power [in 363]... he made excursions in the greatest possible secrecy to Constantinople" [Remember that Rome was still in the Mideast when it collapsed. And they were not fighting actual battles with the in•sir•gents paid to keep them in the war.]

Procopius and the end of Rome
Remember how in the first matrix film Neo saw that cat twice, and how heralded the S•myths. It is the strangest darn thing that a character named Procopius was involved in both of the seminal accounts of the fall of Rome. In Ammianus he was a general/usurper=eu•sir•br, and in Procopius' secret history he was the author.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 17.10
"The most glorious deeds are always the target of malice [from the Arabs]. Thus we read that in the old days, if malice could not detect actual faults or crimes in the greatest leaders, that it simply invented them"

Ammianus Marcellinus 26.7
"As usual in times of civil strife, desperation and blind ambition brought some of the dregs of society to the top, while others of noble birth crashed from the highest eminence to death or exile."

Heavily censored
A great many sections are omitted by the Penguin copy of Ammianus Marcellinus. It seems things are being hidden and censored.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 20.8
"The Gauls, who have been the victims of perennial trouble and the most serious disasters, cannot be either cajoled or coerced into sending recruits into distant foreign lands. ... Nor would it be wise to send reinforcements from here to oppose the Parthian peoples at a time. The barbarian attacks have not yet been halted and these provinces... need reinforcements from abroad to straighten-out the endless string of disasters inflicted on them"

Ammianus Marcellinus, 21.6
"The arrival of Constantinius [r. 337-361AD] from Mesopotamia...preparations for foreign and civil war were pushed forward. The number of soldiers was increased... Special levies [imposts] were ordered from all the provinces, and people of every rank and calling were harassed by requisitions of clothing, arms, and engines of war, not to mention gold and silver, stores of provisions of all sorts, and livestock."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 21.6
"Constantinius was puzzled at the [many] difficulties that plagued his side. He doubtful for a long time whether or not he should attack Julian, who was still far away, or repel the Parthians [Persians], who were threatening to cross the Euphrates. At last, after frequent consultations with his generals, he decided to finish"

Ammianus Marcellinus, 19.2
"Here we see countless peoples that had been gathered over a long period to set the Roman world ablaze, concentrated on our destruction and we abandoned all hope. From that moment, the one thing we all longed for was to find a way of ending our lives with glory." [to survive]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.12
"Overjoyed that their lives were spared, the promised to atone for their acts of hostility by accepting harsh surrender terms, and would gladly have put their own persons, together with their property, their wives and children, and the whole extent of their lands, at the disposal of the Romans. Justice however was tempered with mercy and they were told to keep their homes [and buried swords] and fear nothing. So they gave up their prisoners, brought the [royal] hostages that were demanded of them [by the Romans], and promised prompt obedience to all orders in the future."

Juvenal, Satire 8
"Take care not to victimize courageous desperate men
You may strip them of all their gold and silver
But they'll still have swords, shields, helmets, and spears. The plundered keep their weapons."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 22.10
[This is about Roman emperor Julian, r. 360-363AD.]
"among other things, he reformed certain laws by pruning them of ambiguities and making it perfectly clear what they required or forbade"
[1) This ambiguity probably played an important role in using the Roman emperor to get rid of the parasite's enemies.
2) This is probably why Julian only ruled for 3 years.
3) The parasite wants the laws of its hosts to be ambiguous because it is a good way to get rid of trouble makers.
4) If the parasite is maximizing the ambiguity of our laws, then we must use this as our alidad, our inverted Arab-style compass, and go in the opposite direction.
5) We must always be on the look-out for ambiguous laws.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 18.1, Julian's reforms in Gaul, 359AD
[Julian was the nephew of Constantine. He ruled from 360-363AD and was vetoed after only 3-years.]
"Julian, whose prestige was much enhanced by his career of unbroken success, spent the winter in Paris. There he put aside his military matters for a time. Instead he devoted his attention to the welfare of the provinces he was in charge of. He was particularly concerned with:
1) Preventing tax burdens from pressing too heavily.
2) Power being abused to acquire the property of other.
3) Government people getting rich by impoverishing the people.
4) Corrupt judges going unpunished. He was able to straighten-out the final abuse by acting as judge in important cases, and by never allowing his decisions to be corrupted. Many examples can be given of his admirable conduct in cases of this sort, but one is sufficient.

Numerius ['Numbers', a recent governor of Gaul [France] was accused of embezzlement. HIs trial was made open to the public [by Julian] and Julian showed unusual strictness in his examination. [1] Apparently trials were not public and people just disappeared into the system. 2) Apparently the examination of evidence was not thorough.

Numerius denied the charge, and his defense could not be shaken at any point. The lack of proof so infuriated Delphi•dius [Delphi•god = Apollo, sun god, god of truth], who was attacking him violently in a fiery speech for the prosecution, that he cried out: 'Will anyone ever be found guilty, your highness, if denial is enough to secure acquittal? Julian on the spur of the moment countered him with this sharp reply: 'Will anyone ever be acquitted if accusation is enough to secure conviction?"

[1) Tax burdens in the Barbarian Roman colonies were extreme, This was to cut the kelp to shot, to cut it below where the energy-rich red light penetrates. This slowed economic growth among people who might compete with the Arab trade monopolies supplying Rome. 2) Once the tribes surrendered to the Roman death star, the romans appointed Arabs that abused that power to seize all the local property. 3) These 'Roman' government people were getting rich but the idea was to impoverish the locals so they could not export grain. 4) The judiciary was run by innie Arabs and it was totally corrupt 5) The Europeans outside Rome did not hate the Arabs who they had no concept of — and didn't even exist because they were 'totally destroyed' anyway in 69AD anyway. The Europeans outside of Rome hated the escape goat, Rome, for these abuses. 6) It must have been easy for the Arabs to pull too hard all at once in the late 300s and drive all the barbarians against the western half of Rome. 7) Once the western half was destroyed, the Eastern half, sitting directly atop the gateway out of hell at the Hellen's•pontus = Greek•Bridge was easy to deal with and only took 200 years to dissolve. 8) Once Rome was completely dissolved and European populations reduced by 10 or 20 fold, Islam had its great and glorious age for a century or so.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 19.11

"Anatolius [from Anatolia/Turkey?] showed benevolence and skill in correcting abuses [of power]. With a fine show of confidence he relieved the provincials from the enormous expense of the imperial postal service, which had ruined countless homes, and from the hardships of taxation. In fact, the people of these parts might have lived happy and untroubled lives with all their grievances settled, were it not for the much hated refinements of taxation they were later exposed. These were magnified to a criminal extent by tax-farmers and tax-collectors alike. The former was confident that they would be safe when everyone's resources were exhausted [, because they would go to Arabia to live.] And the later hoping that the authorities would protect them in their activities. [These weren't in it.] This frequently drove the wretched victims to either kill themselves or go outlaw.

The emperor set out to relieve the pressure of the situation and entered Valeria. This was once part of Pannonia [East Croatia, East Bosnia and Hungary] but had been made into a province an so named in honor of the daughter of Diocletian."

[1) The parasite hates its host's postal service even today, and struggles to make it absurdly costly. Here is why surface international shipping is no longer available and why it costs $82 to send a 7-lb package internationally. Here is why residential mail is foolishly delivered 5 days a week. 2) Much hated refinements of taxation sounds con•fisq•atory and complicated. 3) Through tax farming, Roman corporations fronting for the Arabs bid, with each other on the right to squeeze the provincial peasants for whatever they could extract. It should also be pointed out that Roman numerals lack a number larger than M=1,000 and that it was hard to add and subtract using Roman numerals. So as a consequence, Romans were quite innumerate. In particular, their understanding of large numbers was limited. So people would have understood the price, even if they
knew about it.
4) The Arabs wanted the Rome to impoverish the people who might compete with them. Therefore the kelp was cut too far below the surface and would not grow well. Thus the Arabs produced a wasteland near the Rhine and Danube rivers that prevented the trade of their competitors from getting to Rome.
5) The tax farming resulted in much hatred of Rome and much rebellion. The Romans thus had to station a permanent army on the border. Thus the Arabs got the Romans to pay to enforce the trade barrier they benefitted from. As usual, the Romans paid for the army and the Arabs got the benefit. This process is alive and well in the US war on drugs, where the US pays to enforce the trade barriers that benefit the Arab drug Mafia.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 20.8
"the troops, who have worn themselves out without reward in much hard fighting...Their resentment at failing to get either a promotion or annual pay increase...transferred to the furthest parts of the East, separated from their wives and children, and marched off in a state of want and destitution."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 22.4
"Instead of their traditional chants, the troops practiced effeminate music-hall songs. The soldier's were no longer sleeping on the ground like in old days, but on soft down mattresses. Their cups were heavier than their swords, since they now thought it beneath them to drink from pottery, and they expected to be housed in marble...besides, the troops of this period were brutal and greedy in their behavior to their own people, and weak and cowardly when confronting the enemy. As a consequence, they lead an idle life in which they became rich by pulling strings, and adept at judging the quality of gold and gemstones, a trait foreign to the military character even in recent times."

Syriac GOTH = soldier
The Goths were the Mideast people who got a place/job in outside world as a soldier. There were two types of Goths, the Ostro•goths, the ostracized ones, the ones living and soldiering ostracized among a host society. And on the other hand there were the Visi•goths, the ones attacking in great hordes.

364 Valentinian became emperor, splitting the empire again, putting the stronger Eastern half under his brother Valens. In a gazette entry, Ammianus Marcellinus said of Valens that he was, "better at choosing between different options than devising them." In other words, all his wise guy administration had to do was to offer a course of action that was clearly worse than the course they wanted Valens to take, and Valens was not the type to think up other courses of action.

Here we get a sense for a key technique the amir-al-umar, the admiral of the umma uses to manage his individual ship captains, or heads of state as they are more often called. We also get a good indication about something wrong with government around the world today. It would seem that too many people in power are not the type to think up new third courses of action: Instead they listen to their 'staff' and decide between the options framed for them.

Anyway both Valentinian and Valens waged war on the so-called barbarians on their respective northern borders. Valens was weaker militarily. He won no definitive victory despite awarding himself the title Gothicus Maximus, the Great Goth. This was after signing a peace treaty in 369 leaving the Roman Empire unable to draft Goths (Mideast Soldiers) to fight for Rome.

The brother Valentinian on the other hand was the last Roman emperor to dominate militarily over the Empire's adversaries. He effectively put down revolts in North Africa and Britain, and also launched devastating attacks deep into Germanic territory.

Valentinian was succeeded by his two sons, Gratian age 16 and Valentinian II, who was 4 years old. Valentinian II was given titular responsibility for Italy, Africa and Illyricum (Yugoslavia/Albania), with actual rule administered by Valentinian I's general, Magnus Maximus = Greatest Great.

Like all monarchs, teenage Gratian' was little more than a figurehead, and many sources describe Gratian's court as corrupt and his rule easy to manipulate. Later when Gratian was assassinated on the battlefield at age 24, his 12 year old brother became sole emperor of the Western half of the Roman Empire.
And endless crisis of leadership

Again and again the late Roman empire suffered from a crisis of leadership. All the strong homegrown, varna, vernacular leaders die early and only weak leaders, or leaders who are moles stay in power for any length of time. This is how Mideast influences steered Rome off a cliff.

Despite what we are led to believe, Rome did not fall apart due to decadence, it was slowly and inexorably guided off a cliff like so many other nations that have served as the wife/bitch of Arabs Inc. once they have a new squeeze to juice.

Today in America, and much of the world, the song remains the same. The 6,000 year old of the land of no resources remains locked in a life or death struggle to infiltrate and dissolve host societies. This so that it may feed on us and move to our part of the world.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.4

"Nobody had the presence of mind or the readiness of tongue to suggest what should be done, until at last people [in the Arab chorus] began to speak under their breath the name of Ursicinus, a man of [ostensibly] outstanding military distinction." [One of the greatest Arab techniques for political domination is to silence/kill anyone in government or the public who stands up and offers logical leadership. After this, our society is leaderless and mute, and then the Arab chorus of infiltrator and blackmailed thumbs-men can guide the host nation in any plausible way that benefits the Arabs.]

Ammianus 21.6

[on Constantius, r. 305-306] "He showed a cruelty which easily surpassed that of Caligula, Domitian, and Commodus."

Ammianus Marcellinus 27.7

"Valentinian was generally known to be a cruel man. Nonetheless at the start of his reign, he tried to improve his reputation for harshness by making an effort to control his savage impulses. Nonetheless, this insidious vice gradually grew in him though its appearance was deferred. Eventually it broke out without restraint to the destruction of several people... One of the executions... that attracted the most attention at the time was the death of Dio•cles. He was the former treasurer of Illyricum [Yugoslavia], that the emperor ordered to be burnt at the stake for trivial offences... Another frightening thing that people talked about was how Valentinian would sentence bankrupt debtors to death.

Ammianus Marcellinus 26.6

"Men are always discontented with the existing state of affairs, and many accused Valens of an inordinate desire to enrich himself at the expense of others. The harshness of the emperor found a deadly stimulus in his father-in-law Petronius... He was as twisted morally as physically, and consumed with sadistic eagerness to strip one and all of their possessions. After exquisite [ex•quaerere = out•seek = seek-out, investigative] tortures he exacted penalties four-fold from innocent and guilty alike, hunting out debts as far back as the time of emperor Aurelian [who died in 275, 88 years earlier]. He was seriously upset if he let anyone escape unharmed.

Another hateful feature of his intolerable character was that, while batten on the woes of others, he was deaf to all prayers and ferociously cruel. [batten = to thrive or prosper at the expense of someone, like a parasite. This is why the Roman emperor was so ferociously cruel.] His heart was of stone and he was incapable of either speaking or listening to reason [Here the brothers advise each other on how they should approach their evil or ex-pull duties in the world of the host society]. He was more hated than Cleander, Commodus' prefect, who we are told ruined the fortunes of many by his insane arrogance, more oppressive than Plautian [Plautus•tian = money•yours]... The disastrous events...caused the closure of many houses, both rich and poor under Valens [r. 364-78]. This together with a fear of worse to come, made a deep impression on both provincials and soldiers, who had equal cause to complain. Though no one expressed it openly, the hope that providence would bring about a change was universal.

All this came to the ears of Procopius while he was in hiding. Thinking that a lucky turn of events
could easily bring him to the top, he lay low like a predator, ready to pounce as soon as he saw a possible opening. While he was eagerly ripening his plans, chance presented him with an exceptionally favorable opportunity. The winter was over and Valens [r. 364-78] had already crossed to border to Bithynia [Turkey] on his way to Syria when he heard from his generals that the Goths, who had been left undisturbed and were consequently very wild, were combining to violate the borders of Thrace [The European side of the Greek bridge, where Valens had just come from].

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.8
"Events in Rome were as I just said. But Constantius was disturbed by frequent messages about the desperate state of Gaul, which the barbarians were reducing to utter destruction unopposed. After long internal debate on how best to repel these troubles while he himself remained in Italy, which he wished to do because he thought it too dangerous to go far away..." [The emperor didn't oversee the campaigns.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 21.6
"Although Constantius suffered serious defeats in foreign wars, he prided himself on his success in domestic conflicts. Indeed, he bathed in the blood which poured in a fearful stream from the internal wounds of the state [killing the trouble-makers that the parasite identifies as a huge time-waster, and a great distraction for rulers.] He even went so far as to erect triumphal arches in Gaul and Pannonia [more distractions] thus perverting the normal and honorable grounds for such actions. This was done at great expense to commemorate the ruin of those provinces. Inscribed on them was the record of his deeds for men to read as long as the monuments should last. He was excessively influenced by his wives and his shrill eunuchs and certain court officials, who applauded his every word and were on the watch for opportunities to agree with whatever he asserted or denied. The sorrows of the age were increased by the insatiable greed of the tax-collectors, whose exactions earned Constantius more hatred than revenue. What made the situation seem even less tolerable in the eyes of many was that he never heard a tax case himself, or took any steps to alleviate the burden of the provinces, which were crushed by a multiplicity of dues and imposts. Moreover, he never found it difficult to take away what he had previously granted."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.4
"A man called Dynamius, superintendent of the imperial baggage train [head of the imperial mail caravan] ...Dynamius, in whom restless activity went along with cunning and long practice in intrigue, devised an act of wicked fraud. ... his accomplices in this plot were Lampadius, the praetorian prefect [the emperor's chief of staff] and Eusebius, former treasurer of the emperor, who was nicknamed 'Glutton', and Aedesius, former record keeper. These two attended the investiture [empowerment ceremony] of the consuls... their close friends. The lines of writing in the letters were obliterated by a sponge, leaving only the signature, over which a text quite different from the original was written." [The Arabs seem to have had the fix in on all the commanders overseeing the murderous campaigns in Europe. It was just like with Nazi Germany. Same old tricks.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 22.1
"While the wheel of fortune was bringing about events in another part of the world, Julian, among his many-fold activities in Illyricum [Yugoslavia], busied himself with the inspection of the entrails of sacrifices and with observation of the flight of birds. He was eager to discover how things would end, but the answers were ambiguous and obscure and left him in doubt about the future. At last the Gallic orator Apr•unculus [ab•our•uncles], a master of this branch of divination, who was later promoted to the government of Gaul Narbonenese, announced that he had discovered what was to come by the inspection of a liver, which he had found covered with a double layer of skin..." [Not only was the emperor afraid to go out and detached from the real goings on of the empire — but he was busied doing inconsequential things like acting as top bridge (Pontiff Maximus) with the gods — something that was little doubt quite time consuming. Thus the Arabs try to keep their kings/dictators/emperors/presidents double insulated from the place they rule over.]
Ammianus Marcellinus, 18.5

[Again, note how around 360AD, Rome is holding on to Mideast colonies. This was only 50 years before the western half of the empire was overrun by barbarians.]

Here we see a bilingual shape-shifter that was working in the office of the Roman governor of Mesopotamia. He shared everything with the Arabs and then went to live like a king in the harems.]

"There was a man called Antoninus who made a fortune in trade. He later became a financial official in the service of the [Roman] commander of Mesopotamia and then later a staff-officer. He was a man of learning and intelligence and was very well known in that part of the world. Unfortunately, the rapacity and greed of certain [powerful] people [Imperial officials] caused him to suffer great [financial] losses. He also realized that he was being treated with increasing unfairness by these powerful officials, and that those judging his case favored the rich side.

So he decided not persist in futile resistance and protest. Instead he acknowledged his debts, which had been transferred to the imperial treasury through collusion. Then, with a evil plan in mind, devoted himself to prying secretly into all the departments of government — for he had a command of both languages. This enabled him to examine the records and to note what forces were serving where, and in what strength, and what their objectives would be when they took to the field. [Here is one reason why the Roman legions lost to the barbarians in the following decades.] He was tireless in his inquiries into the stock of arms and provisions and other military supplies. In fact, he learned all the secrets of the entire Mideast. Things like where the army and the money to pay it was distributed, and where the emperor was called-away on serious business.

[Like all the defeated barbarian kings and tribes,] The scheduled day drew near when he would have to pay the [extortion] money that fear of violence had compelled him to promise to give [to the empire]. He saw how he was up to his neck in problems. And the tax office was threatening him with arrest and torture him to death if he didn't pay. So he took the prodigious [huge and ominous] step of defecting to the Persians with his family.

To evade the border guards he bought a property in Hiaspis, a district bordering the Tigris. This made him a landowner with a large staff, and no one dared to inquire why he visited the edge of the Roman empire. Through loyal friends who could swim, he conducted a secret correspondence with Tamsapor, who was in charge of the defense of the entire region on the opposite bank, and who he already knew. Finally, in the dead of night, the Persians came and helped him and his family to get across the river. It was like Zo•pyrus [animal•burner], who made himself famous by betraying Babylon, though with the opposite intention."

[This is the secret party pushing both sides to war telling this story.]

Ammianus Marcellinus 27.11

"During this time, Vulcatius Rufinus died in office, and Probus was recalled from Rome to succeed him as praetorian prefect. Probus was known all over the Roman world for his high birth, powerful influence, and vast riches. He owned estates in almost every part of the empire. But whether they were honestly obtained is not for a man like me to say.

In his case, Fortune, who, to use the language of poetry, carried him on her swift wings, took double form Sometimes she made him look like a benevolent man engaged in promoting the careers of his friends [and brothers]. At other times, he appeared as a pernicious schemer who worked off his deadly grudges by inflicting injury. Throughout his life, he exercised enormous influence owing to the gifts he bestowed and the constant succession of offices he filled.

Make kids study corruption and anti-corruption
Make them take on week of it in 10th grade and again in 11th grade. Make sure they all understand the rules of OPM and how to spot people defrauding the group.

375 For much of 375, Rome was without effective leadership. Then in 376, we see representatives of the Goths asking that their people be allowed to settle in Roman territory. The Goths were refugees fleeing the Huns, who were according to Ammianus, "a wild race, moving without encumbrances and consumed by a savage passion to pillage the property of others."
Valens tried to resettle the Goths, but it didn't work. Ammianus said that "All places were abaze with slaughter and great fires; babies were torn from the very breasts of their mothers and slain." In 377 and 378, we see Goths swelling.

Finally on August 9, 378, Valens leads an extremely ill-advised counter offensive from Adrianople. The key word is ill-advised. Valens for some reason led his men on an 8 hour march in the mid-summer sun to meet the barbarian forces. Some 20,000 on the Roman side died that day; it was a loss that Rome never recovered from.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.13
"Meanwhile the Persian generals near the rivers, whose king was detained at the other end of his realm, kept our frontier in a state of turmoil by their predatory raids. They boldly invaded Armenia and on several occasions Mesopotamia, while the the Roman commanders were engaged in plundering their own subjects." [Note, Rome had military operations in Mesopotamia when the western half of the empire collapsed. And which half was occupying/stimulating Mesopotamia? Was it Italy or Turkey? It surely was not the eastern half.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.13
"Prosper, Spectatus, and Eustathius, who had been sent to Persia, had an audience with the [Persian] king on his return form Ctesiphon. They delivered the emperors letter and gifts, and proposed that peace should be concluded on the basis of the existing position.... [and] that no steps would be taken to disturb the status of Armenia and Mesopotamia. After a long wait, they found the king [of the Persia] inflexibly resolved not to conclude a peace unless the sovereignty of these regions was transferred to him, and returned from their mission unsuccessful."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 20.8
"These were the events of that year between the Tigris and Euphrates. Frequent reports kept Constantius informed of them, and fear of a Parthian [Persian] invasion detained him for the winter at Constantinople, where he devoted himself to strengthening the eastern front by [buying piles of] supplies of every sort. He pulled together fresh new troops and arms and sent them to reinforce the legions. These had often distinguished themselves in pitched [uphill, as in pitched roof] battles on the eastern front."

Juvenal, Satire 4
"He might have had fresh news of trouble from across the Rhine, Or from among the hairy Prussians; [Br•us'ns] panic-stricken dispatches might have been pouring in from all parts of the empire." [Russia = Br•us•A = the Bro•us•acme, and these were hairy because they were Arabs.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 16.10
"His own appearance might have been intended as a show of strength to intimidate the Euphrates or the Rhine." [These were apparently the limits of the Roman Empire in the late 300s.]

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 17.5
[In most history books we get the distinct impression that Rome abandoned Mesopotamia in around 117AD, about 250 years earlier. This meant the western half of Rome collapse 250 years after abandoning the Mideast. However, in the following section, it looks like Rome collapsed while still in possession of Mesopotamia. It looks like Rome moved its new capital to the Hellenes•pontus, the Greek•bridge at Constantinople while it was still in possession of Mesopotamia. And it looks like this state of affairs continued on for some 80 years until the original part of Rome in Italy was invaded and massacred. This left the Eastern half of Rome with its capital in Turkey in charge of the world.]
"From Sapor, king of kings, partner of the stars, brother of the sun and moon, to my brother Constantius Caesar, greetings: ... The rule of my ancestors once extended to... Macedonia... So I owe it to myself to recover Armenia and Mesopotamia of which my ancestor was deprived by deliberate deceit. Never will I
accept the principle which your excessive pride leads you to declare, that all is fair in war that brings success, whether it is achieved by force or fraud. In a word, if you will be guided by good advice, let go of this small area, which has always been a source of trouble and bloodshed, and reign in peace over the rest of your realm. ... Thus I emphatically declare, that if my envoys return empty-handed, I shall at the end of winter mobilize my forces and advance as far as prudence permits...

To this letter, the emperor after a long deliberation sent... the following reply: From Constantius, victor on land and sea, perpetual Augustus, to his brother, king Sapor, greetings. I am glad to hear you are doing well and wish to be your friend. But I strongly disapprove of your endless greed, which is always spreading over a wider area. You lay claim to Mesopotamia, and Armenia as well, and you advise me to lop off some members of my sound body to ensure its health hereafter. I must totally reject such a suggestion, which I can never approve... it would be absurd and foolish to abandon possession which we long held intact, even when we were confined within the narrow limits of the East."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 16.10
"As soon as he [Constantius] entered Rome, the home of empire and of all perfection, he went to the Rostra and looked with amazement at the Forum, that magnificent monument of pristine [former] power. Wherever he turned, he was dazzled by the concentration of wonderful sights. After addressing the leadership in the senate-house [Note how there was still a senate in around 365AD. It may have been powerless, but it was still around.] and the people from the tribunal [rostrum], he entered the palace amid many demonstrations of good will, and tasted the happiness which he had promised himself. On several occasions, when he held races in the Circus, he was amused by the witty remarks of the people, who kept their traditional freedom of speech without any loss of respect. He himself took care to observe the proper forms. He did not, for example, as he did in other cities, allow the length of the [gladiatorial] combats to depend on his own will, but followed the local custom and left them to finish in their various ways as events dictated. [They purged great numbers of infidels in this way.]

When he surveyed the different regions of the city and its environs, lying along the slopes and on level ground within the circle of the seven hills, it seemed to him that whatever his eye first lit on took the palm. It might be the shrine of Tarpeian Jupiter, beside which all else is like earth compared to heaven, or the buildings of the baths as big as provinces, or the solid mass of stone from Tibur that forms the [Flavian] amphitheater, [the Coliseum, or co•lysi'em = together•liquidate'em] with its top almost beyond the reach of human sight [and impossible to jump out of]. Or maybe it was the Pantheon spread like a self-contained district under its high and lovely dome. Or maybe it was the lofty columns with spiral stairs to platforms which support the statues of former emperors. Or maybe it was the temple of Rome or the Forum of Peace, the theatre of Pompey, or the Odeum, or the Stadium, or any of the other sights of the Eternal City."

1) The Tarpeian Rock was a cliff the Romans flung traitors from. Clearly this is not about sightseeing, but the purging of 'traitors'.
2) The nice thing about the coliseum, as far as the parasite was concerned, was that nobody could say that the government was secretly killing dissidents, because it was happening in front of everyone.
3) Eternal City is doublespeak and Rome died for some centuries
4) It strikes one as too ironic to be real that the very first use of the term Eternal City should be made in the description of the beginning of its end, of its dead period.]

Attila the Persian
Our word HUN is from the L. HUNNI, from Persian HOUNNOI. This suggests that the Huns did not come FROM the steppes of southeastern Europe, but THROUGH these steppes on their way out of the land of no resources as people had done for thousands of years.

In fact, try to imagine this process at perhaps as old as civilization itself in Sumer=sym•mer. Imagine the highly organized Sumerians (or other Mideast peoples) leaving to settle new territories in the wild west of pre-Mycenean Greece. Imagine them settling on the Greek Peloponnese, on the easily defended choke point, and minor sea sphinx of Corinth. Imagine that they would periodically organized to resist further settlement by the Mideast, and also organize to compete with their imperial masters back home. Imagine that the folks back home would always struggle against these attempts.
Now sometimes the settlers would get quite riled up and organized against the folks back home in the land of no resources. This is what Greece and Rome's democracy were — reactions. Eventually however, the tides of Mideast immigrants, always swamped them out. See the Lawrence of Arabia gazette and "theproblemofpopulation."

Rome faced so many different Barbarian groups
This parallels how today the Arrabrians use all sorts of names like PLO, the PFLP, Hamas, Al Qaeda, the Taliban, Isis, Boko Haram. Don't be fooled. There is only one nation of Islam, with a single unified parasite's view of the world. Nearly all of the people attacking Rome were from the Mideast. And if they were not, they were duped by the Mideast into attacking Rome on behalf of the Mideast.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 15.4
"While things were in this disturbed state, the provinces suffered damage on a similar scale from a storm of fresh disasters. This would have caused universal and total ruin had not Fortuna, which governs the fates of men, put a rapid end to an exceptionally formidable uprising. [Here we imagine that the Arab intervened dumped something like say cholera in their water]

The provinces of Gaul had been long neglected [by the Romans], and this exposed them to the miseries of slaughter, pillage, and fire [at Roman hands]. The barbarians [arrabrians, Syrian refugees pretending to be Europeans] plundered at will and no help came, till at last the emperor sent infantry general Silvanus, who was thought capable of handling the situation."

Ammianus Marcellinus
"The... Huns [Mideast emigrants]... exceed every degree of savagery... They are subject to no noble restraint, but they are content with the disorderly government of their important men, and led by them, they force their ways through every obstacle...dividing suddenly into scattered bands and attack rushing about in disorder... dealing out great slaughter. ... In truces they are faithless and unreliable... sacrificing every [kind] feeling to the mad [violent] impulse of the moment. Like unreasoning beasts, they are utterly ignorant of the difference between right and wrong."

Ammianus Marcellinus
[On the Alans invading Rome in the late 300s.] "Just as quiet and peaceful men find pleasure in peace, so the Halani [Alans] delight in danger and warfare. There a men is judged happy when he as sacrificed his life in battle, while those who grow old and depart the world by a natural death are bitterly condemned as degenerate cowards. And there is nothing which they take more pride in than killing any man whatever. As glorious spoils of the slain they rip their heads off, then they strip their skins off and hang them on their warhorses as trappings. No temple or sacred place is to be seen in their country, not even a hut thatched with straw can be seen anywhere, but in the manner of the barbarians a naked sword is fixed in the ground and they reverently worship it as their god of war, the presiding deity of those lands over which they range."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 20.5
"Incalculable ruin was spreading over the few regions [of Rome's empire] that still remained to some extent uninjured."

Bishop Hydatius
"The barbarians unleashed themselves throughout all Spain, and the scourge of plague also raged equally. The tyrannical exactors [of goods] pillaged the wealth and resources hidden in the towns and then drained them away. Then there was a famine so awful that, under the empire of hunger, men devoured human flesh. Mothers killed their own infants, cooked them and fed on their bodies. Animals became accustomed to eating the bodies of those who had died of hunger... Then not content with feeding on the flesh of corpses, they attacked the humanity. Thus the four scourges [horsemen] were unleashed upon the world, war, famine, plague and conquest, and the predictions of the Lord through his prophets were realized." [scourge = whip thoroughly]
378 Valens dies at Battle of Adrianople (Hadrianopolis) fighting the Goths. (Adrianople is the first town West of Constantinople on the main road out of the land of no resources). This battle was described by Ammianus Marcellinus as "a disaster that Rome would not recover from."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 28.1

[Much of book 28.1 and all of book 28.2 was omitted from the Penguin version of this critical book on the fall of the Roman empire. The name Maxi•min seems to mean Great•minimizing, or Maximum•minimizer]

"Maxi•min thus won an opportunity to do harm and to gave free reins to the innate cruelty of his savage heart...

While...preliminary investigations were being made, cruel scourging [whipping] produced the names of a number of nobles from some witnesses. These were alleged to have hired professional criminals through the agency of... notorious informers. Then the devilish judge... reported to the emperor...that frightful crimes committed by a number of Romans could only be investigated and punished by using harsher methods. The emperor was more passionate than meticulous in his hostility to crime. So thus in a rage he issued a general decree to cover cases of this type. These he arbitrarily identified with the crime of treason. He also declared that everyone who was exempt from torture under the old laws of former emperors could now be put on the rack if circumstances required it. And to multiply misery by increasing the authority which could inflict it, Valentinian empowered Maximin to act as pro-prefect of Rome, and associated Leo with him in the prosecution of inquires set on foot to destroy a large number of people...

The alarm bell which heralds internal calamities was now ringing, although people were numb with horror at the frightfulness of the situation. Among the many other brutal and merciless acts, too various and numerous to relate, the death of the advocate Marinus stood out. After a brief survey of the evidence Maximin condemned him to death.

...some readers...may perhaps object that I have sometimes transposed the order of events, or overlooked things... To them, I can only say that not everything that happened among obscure people is worth relating, and that in any case, there would not be adequate material in the public archives to meet such a requirement. A vast amount of mis•chief thus started boiling [seething]. Low and high alike were confounded [overthrown] in a new wave of unbridled madness. It was quire clear that man's chief fear at the time was not a trial at law, but complete suspension of legal proceedings.

The senator Cethegus [Ceph•ex•G•us] was accused of adultery and beheaded. Alyphius [Al•fee•us], a young man of good birth, who had been banished for a venial offense, and others of low rank were put to death. Every man saw in his wretched fate a picture of what he might expect himself. Thus torture, imprisonment, and a dark lodging haunted their dreams...

Even women were not exempt from afflictions like these. Many of high birth were found guilty of adultery or fornication and put to death. The most conspicuous cases were those of Claritas [kal•ouri•te] and Flavi•ana [yellow•rebirth]. When the latter was on her way to death, her clothing was torn from her, and she was not even allowed to keep enough to cover her nakedness [If this was happening out in the open, what was happening in the jail?] ....For causing this monstrous outrage, the executioner was burnt alive.

The senators Paphius and Cornelius, who both confessed that they had disgraced themselves by the practice of poisoning [There were mass poisonings of the Senate], were sentenced by the same Maximin and executed. The head of the mint also suffered the same fate [little doubt provoked by the theft of bullion].

Ammianus Marcellinus 26.10

[The first part of this chapter was omitted by Penguin like much of this work.]

"On 21 July in the first council-ship of Valentinian and his brother [c.364AD] a fearsome disaster, surpassing anything told either in legend or authentic history, overwhelmed the entire world. At dawn after a thunderstorm [battle] of exceptional violence, the solid frame of the earth shuddered and trembled, and the sea was moved from its bed and went rolling back. The sea floor was exposed and various
marine creatures could be seen stuck in the slime. Huge mountains [of abundance] and valleys [of scarcity] which had been hidden under the waves since the creation saw the light of day for the first time. Many ships were stranded on what became dry land. Many people walked down into the shallows that were left to pick up fish and similar things.

Then the roaring sea, as if angered at its own retreat, turned around, and rushed back over the seething shallows. It burst in fury upon islands and wide tracts of the mainland. Innumerable buildings in towns or wherever they were standing were leveled to the ground. The whole face of the earth was changed by this mad conflict of the elements, and revealed wonderful sights. The sudden return of the vast sea when it was least expected drowned many thousands. When the watery element again subsided, many ships had been destroyed by the force of the tidal wave. The dead bodies of their shipwrecked crews were left lying on their backs or faces. Other large ships, hurled along by the raging flow, landed on the roofs of buildings as happened in Alexandria. Some were carried nearly two miles inland, like the Laconian [Al•ak•on'i=up•point•one'ian] ship which I saw myself during a journey near Mothone, gaping at the seams from long decay." [Given the timing of this tsunami both historically and in Ammianus, it surely must have had something to do with Rome's collapse. Either it is symbolic, or the wave caused the black birds to attack and massacre everyone. An undology survey will tell us if there really was a great tsunami at this time.]

380 Edict of Thessalonica. Here Emperor Theodosius I (r. 379-395) decreed that the Nicaean Creed of 325 is the mandatory religion of all the subjects of the Roman Empire. This is only two years after the battle of Adrianople.

So fresh Arabs took over the Eastern half of Rome at this time and what did they do? They wasted little time making their ideal religion for Europe, the Nicaean Creed the mandatory religion of Rome.

In 381, the administration of Emperor Theodosius (r. 379-395) called the Council of Constantinople, which was attended by not one bishop from the western half of the Roman Empire. The outcome was that the council adopted the Nicene or Nicaean creed as the official ideology of Christianity. Here the Roman emperor (a man with no theological background) presided over a council that declared the only acceptable form of Christianity to be based on a Trinity, where God the Father, Jesus the Son, and the holy Spirit were all equals, the so-called Nicaean Creed. Theodosius also denounced all other Christian and non-Christian beliefs as heresies, punishable by the state.

Within only a few short years, we see the "insane and demented heretics" were either to accept the Catholic trinity or die; which they did in great numbers. Here we see Roman Emperor Theodosius (a man with no theological background) and the bishops from the Mideast acting as arbiter of Christian ideology. Should we accept this authority? Didn't Theodosius come to power thanks to Mideast machinations? Didn't he live in office for 16 long years, like a good little puppet?

388 When Theodosius traveled from Constantinople to Rome in 388, the orator Pacatus welcomed him to the Senate with a panegyric comparing Theodosius to Augustus and Trajan and saying Theodosius possessed many nice characteristics including friendship, which was clothed in purple and wreathed in gold. The speech also tells us how Theodosius, Trajan and Hadrian all came from the same town in "Spain," (Arabia more like it).

In 388 the Theodosius administration issued an edict prohibiting all religious debate of any kind, even though the debate was officially unresolved. This is only 10 years after Constantinople gave up fighting.

Al Gore
"It is time to close the debate over climate change."

In 391, the Theodosius administration issues a series of laws that controlled all religious activity, Christian and Pagan that was not in accord with the Nicene creed. In 392, the Theodosius administration banned domestic shrines and allows officials to search homes. In 393, we see the 1000 year-old olympic games
halted and the eternal flame put out. In 395 we see Theodosius II saying:

"Those people who are discovered to deviate, even in a minor point of doctrine, from the tenets and path of the Catholic religion are included within the designation of heretics and must be subject to the sanctions which have been issued against them."

Around this time, we see Rome so completely under the influence of Christianity that chastity until death became a virtue higher than marriage. Anyway, it was a great way to purge Rome of anyone who might organize any resistance to the alien brothers efforts to make room for more brothers.

394  Rome's legions suffer great losses during the civil war of 394.

Alexandro Barbero, The Day of the Barbarians, 2007

This book has a 25 page list of sources on where to look up information about the barbarians attacking Rome. Among numerous sources, he mentions: Synesius Epistola, Zosimus, Libanius, Sozomen, Claudian, Eunapius of Sardis, Themistius, Eutropius, Jordanes, Themistius, Jerome, and Ammianus Marcellinus. Barbero's book also suggests modern Brotherly sources for reading about Rome's relationship with the Arabs and Persia, early Christianity, Mediterranean commerce, Rome's population and depopulation, barbarian linguistics, barbarian foederati, and more. And while I would love to go and look these things up, it appears that all the sources are monitored, so that will just have to wait.

Barbero's barbarian book seems to be a gazette about ancient resettlement tactics for the new Mideast colonists or co•al•one•ists moving to Europe today. Starting with Chapter IV, It seems to be a heuristic guidebook on how the next huge wave of Mideast immigrants will resettle or invade Europe and bring about the fall of the new Rome of today.

402 AD, the Western capital was moved to Ravenna, once again, splitting the Roman Empire's defense imperative. First the empire's defenses were split between Constantinople and the city of Rome: Then the city of Rome was split from the government of the Western half of the empire in Ravenna. Look how a determined parasite steered its host off a cliff.

402 AD, Alaric's people make their first Visigoth invasion attempt on Italy, only to be turned back by the Western barbarian leader Stiliicho. It is notable that in 382AD, the Visigoths under Alarac had been allowed by the Romans to settle in the area between Constantinople and the Danube in what is basically BULGARIA today (This area is just on the Western side of Constantinople inside European territory, inside the land of Resources). By 402, 20 years more had passed and the "Visigoths," the Mideast immigrant population on their European beachhead reservation, saw their population swell with new Mideast emigrants.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.1

"In the days following the execution of Simonides a great many people of all ranks were caught in the snare of slander. These gave the arms of the executioners little rest. It would be a hard task to list them all by name.

First their strength was exhausted by the rack, [molten] lead, and scourge [whipping]. Then some were put to death without a moment's delay, while the question of their guilt was still being debated. The whole scene resembled a slaughterhouse.

Then countless books and whole heaps of documents, which had been rooted out from various houses, were pile up and burnt under the eyes of the judges. They were treated as forbidden texts to soothe the indignation caused by the executions, though most of them were writings on various liberating arts and legal matters."

Ammianus Marcellinus, 29.2

"First he obtained the power of naming whoever he liked, whatever their station in life, as dabbler in forbidden arts. Then he entangled many people in his fatal snares like an expert hunter following the obscure tracks of his prey. Some he charged with having disgraced themselves by the practice of black magic, some with being accessory to the treasonable ambitions of others."
Even wives were left no time to bewail the misfortunes of their husbands. [The better ones were frequently rounded up and shipped off to the harems.] Men were sent immediately to seal up their houses. Then in the process of searching the home of the condemned paterfamilias, they would plant old wives’ spells and absurd love-charms designed to incriminate innocent people.

When these [charges] were read in court, no law or scruple or sense of justice prevailed to distinguish truth from falsehood. Thus young and old were indiscriminately deprived of their property without any opportunity of defense, although they were quite guiltless, and after suffering wholesale torture were taken off in litters to execution. The result was that throughout the eastern provinces whole libraries were burnt by their owners for fear of a similar fate. Such was the terror that seized all hearts... and kept them in a state of continual terror.”

Catholic edict 409 AD
In 409AD, Catholic Vatican ordered the rounding up all the books, from all of Christendom saying: "All are notified that any person... found in possession of any noxious [pre-Christian] books and writings, or having hidden away any [pre-Christian] books under any pretext, or having failed to deliver them [for burning] regardless of the circumstances, is hereby notified that he shall suffer capital punishment if found guilty of the crime of maleficium."

[By 409 The Catholic Church was rounding up books both all over the Roman empire, west and the east, precipitating the Dark Ages. It is notable that the Romans were stamping cloth with dyes — and that they had paper, and ink for quill pens, but the idea of printing books was either beyond them, or perhaps it was quashed by a quorum or the core'ums.]

The 2nd holiest place for Muslims
It bears repeating that the Vatican of the Roman Catholic Church is the 2nd holiest place for Muslims. To the Muslims, it is holier than even the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, the 3rd holiest place for Muslims.

410 AD, the Romans become unable to support their forces in Britain. This leads to raids by "Scandinavian barbarians." By the 440s, these "Scandinavian barbarians, Angles, Jutes, and Saxons start to occupy Britain

Saint Jerome, d.420AD, letter 127.12
[Jerome previously had lived as a hermit in the Mesopotamian or Arabian desert. Here the Arabs gloat over their victory over Rome and shed crocodile tears.]
"A dreadful rumor reaches us from the West. Rome is occupied: The lives of her citizens ransomed for gold. But no sooner are they stripped of their possessions than they are again besieged and, having already lost their goods, they must now lose their lives as well. My voice is choked with sobs as I dictate these words. The city that has conquered the universe is now herself conquered... She dies of hunger before dying by the sword — scarcely do any men survive to be led off into captivity. The fury of the starving now focuses on unspeakable sources of food; they tear each other to pieces, the mother not sparing even the infant at her own breast."

Saint Jerome, letter 1 to Pope Innocent
[Here is your Arab devil's/de•ex•pull's church for what it really began as. He was writing to a pope, supposedly a vicarious presence of Christ on earth — a vicar of christ named "Innocent". What a doublespeak name.]
"a poor woman and her lover were brought before [a church 'consular'] — and the charge of adultery had been fastened upon them by the husband — and were both consigned to the penal horrors of prison. Shortly after an attempt was made to draw out the truth by torture, and when the blood-stained hook smote the young man's pale flesh and tore furrows in his side, the poor wretch sought to avoid prolonged pain by a speedy death. Falsely blaming his own passions, he involved another in the charge; and it appeared that he was of all men the most miserable, and that his execution was just inasmuch as he had left to an innocent woman no means of self-defense. But the woman was stronger in virtue if weaker in sex, though her frame was stretched on the rack..."
The consular, who had been feasting his eyes upon the bloody spectacle, now, like a wild beast, which after tasting blood once always thirsts for it, ordered the torture to be doubled, and cruelly gnashed his teeth, threatened the executioner with like punishment if he failed to extort from the weaker sex a confession which a man's strength had not been able to keep back.

Send help, Lord Jesus. For this one creature of Thine every species of torture is devised. She is bound by the hair to a stake, her whole body is fixed more firmly than ever on the rack; fire is brought and applied to her feet; her sides quiver beneath the executioner's probe; even her breasts do not escape. Still the woman remains unshaken; and, triumphing in spirit over the pain of the body, enjoys the happiness of a good conscience, [a]round which the tortures rage in vain. The cruel judge rises, overcome with passion She still prays to God. Her limbs are wrenched from their sockets; she only turns her eyes to heaven. Another confesses what is though their common guilt. She for the confessor's sake, denies the confession, and, in peril of her own life, clears one who is in peril of his.

... Wearied out at last, the torturer sighed in response to her groans; nor could he find a spot on which to inflict a fresh wound. His cruelty overcome, he shuddered to see the body he had torn. Immediately the consular cried, in a fit of passion, 'Why does it surprise you, bystanders, that a woman prefers torture to death? It takes two people, most assuredly, to commit adultery; and I think it more credible that a guilty woman should deny a sin that an innocent young man should confess one.'

Like sentence, accordingly, was passed on both, and the condemned pair were dragged to execution. ... At the very first stroke of the sword the head of the hapless youth was cut off, and the headless trunk rolled over in its blood. Then came the woman's turn...

It is worth dwelling on the idea that the devilish account of torture here was written by SAINT Jerome and sent to Pope INNOCENT. Here we see who and what has always been operating in Roman Church International. (Gr. katholikos = universal, worldwide, international)

413 AD, Rome slashes taxes by 80%. Evidently there was a financial crisis and the people of Rome couldn't afford to pay the same amount of tax.

They killed everyone first
Until the Barbarian invasions and purges of the 400s, Christianity was not popular in Italy. It was only big in the Eastern part of Rome. Then after population had fallen by say 85% through plague, war, famine, invasion, slaughter and enslavement, then after that, the place came back as Christian.

In the 400s Persia suffered from barbarian invasions (Hephthalites and white Huns). There was also civil unrest and an overly powerful ruling class that overtaxed the peasantry out of production, just like in Rome. Out of this emerges Mazdak i Bamdad's religion and reform platform. The Mazdakites stage peasants revolts, kill a portion of the ruling class and redistribute their property. Khosrow I (r. 531-579, king of kings) kills Mazduk around 530, along with tens of thousands of Mazdakites. Then Khosrow I (who was probably a Brother) goes on to be Justinian's arch rival.

From around 400 to 1000 the Scythians (Ukrainians), the people of the scythe controlled the western steppe and its breadbasket. Their capitol was Neapolis (modern Simferopol) in Crimea. This was the swing grain that fed Europe when its farmers were unable to feed their people for any reason.

"Those who cannot learn from history are doomed to repeat it."
[Those who can be prevented from learning about history are doomed to fall for the same old Arab tricks.

Now look at the old saying, "knowledge is power," in the context of Santayana's remark.]

Psychoanalysis for nations
It is strange how we are as individuals supposed to confront our biggest demons, our most embarrassing moments in psychoanalysis. But when it comes to our nations, and wars where we all march off and vast numbers — lets just all sweep all that under the rug. Who's idea is this? Doesn't our parasite want to keep us from learning about history, so we keep making the same mistakes over and over? Anyway,
again, as the Mideast saying goes, “Those who can be prevented from learning about history are doomed
to repeat it.”

**VANDAL INVASIONS**

Our modern word vandalize comes from a barbarian tribe called the Vandals, (Arian Christians
supposedly) who, supposedly fled the Huns and swept through France into Spain in 409, where they
stayed until 428, probably harming other people’s property for no apparent reason, but actually to
increase demand for Arab imports.

Personally, I think that the Arabs were leading the people attacking Rome. And as soon as they
were done there these same leaders drove the Vandals out of Italy, into France, and Spain where they
harmed all the people competing with the Arab slave plantations. The primary focus of the Vandal is
apparent by the modern meaning of the word. All these people wanted to do was vandalize/girdle/kill our
trees and burn whatever could be burnt. They also probably abducted boys as soldiers and maidens for
other purposes. But their prime purpose was vandalism so the distant Mideast slave plantations could sell
more stuff for more money.

Then in 428, the whole vandal race, some 150,000 people, men, women and children, lead by
King Gaiseric (G•us•our•ak), supposedly crossed the straights of Gibraltar in their fleet, (Supposedly they
were the only barbarians with a navy) Then they walked or boated across the desert of North Africa, to
conquer Carthage in 439, making it their capital. Then in 455, they crossed the Mediterranean a second
time, and landed back in Southern Italy.

Here it is worth pointing out that the Vandals presence in Carthage is mentioned two, three and
even four times in some history textbooks. It is also worth pointing out how odd it is for the Vandals to
have had a navy. Did they bring the boats with them or somehow get lumber in the desert of Southern
Spain. Where did they get the know-how to build the boats? The mony? Where did they learn to sail? Why
did Rome simply surrender to their amphibious assault and allow herself to be plundered? And why
did the Vandals just stop at that point?

And isn’t it strange how the whole Vandals people go 1-2-3-4 from Northeast Europe to Spain,
where they stay for 19 years, right when Spanish agricultural production was starting to recover. Then
they went to Carthage right when agricultural production was recovering there. Then finally they go to
southern Italy right when the agricultural production was recovering there. Funny how the Vandals
always arrived in places, right when agricultural output was starting to compete with the Arab food-based
OPEC of the day. Isn’t it obvious that this is the Sphinx mafia doing what it always does, eliminating the
competition through any means possible. Here we see them eliminating the competition by ferrying the
Vandals from one pocket of prosperity in Spain to another in Carthage, to another in Italy.

And the Vandals were so effective that we all know perfectly well what they did from their name.
The wantonly vandalized and ruined everything. Again, if we want to know the grand overarching source
of scarcity in this world, people, here it is. It is Arabs Inc.

And if the the land of no resources was ferrying Vandals around the Mediterranean in 409, what
of Hannibal Barca’s impossible crossing of the Alps with those 37 elephants? What of the amphibious
Sea People attacks that precipitated the Bronze Age collapse that ended Mycenaean Greece? Doesn’t
HANNIBAL BARCA look like ANIMAL BARCA? In Italian Barca = boat? Apparently those 37 elephants
helped disguise the idea of amphibious attack, and helped make the idea of an amphibious attack seem
impossible.

Curiously, it was when the Romans started thinking amphibiously in 202 BC, when SCIPIO
AFRICANUS = SHIP AFRICAN counterattacked undefended Carthage, that Rome finally ended
Carthage’s 20 year occupation of Italy. Carthage was undefended because it was counting on its ability
to ply the tree of knowledge and keep the Romans from thinking amphibiously. It probably also had
something to do with quickly whacking anyone who breathed a word about Amphibious attack. And what
a funny word amphibious is, for it means either•bias. The very word is a signpost, a kal•oo to keep the
Arabs on the right track.

Once Rome started thinking amphibiously, all was lost for the land of no resources. It was 146BC
when the (Punic) war with Carthage ended, and it was 27BC when the amphibious Romans gained
dominate of the entire Mediterranean, Red Sea and Black Sea. All it took was 119 years. And it also
eventually lead to the world's dirtiest secret.

Now getting back to the Vandals, their path across Africa is often mentioned 3 or even 4 times in the overview history books, and books published by bird, or Br•id publishers like Penguin, Pelican, and Phoenix.

**Procopius 8.10**

[Justin] "was extremely simple, with no more sense than a donkey, ready to follow anyone who pulls the rein, waving its ears all the time."

**How Justin came to power**

The tale of how emperor Justin (r. 518-527) came to power. Here see how Roman succession actually worked. The brothers basically chose whoever they wanted and then invented a story as a cover. In this tale, the elderly emperor Anastasius figured that his days are numbered, so he moves to pick one of his three nephews to succeed him. He has a great deal of faith in chance, so he wrote the word "RULER" on a scrap of animal skin parchment. The emperor's court apparently didn't have paper. Then he put the parchment under the cushion of a seat. Anastasius then invited his three nephews in. Two of the nephews however sit together in one seat, leaving the "RULER" seat unoccupied. This leads the emperor to conclude that the next ruler must come from outside his bloodline. The emperor then prays for a sign to be revealed to him, and the sign he came up with is that the first person to come into his chamber will be his successor. That person happened to be Justin the head ex•cubitor = bedroom guard. Now in Procopius 6.17 (herein below), you will see that Justin couldn't even write his own name.

**Vandalism**

Our modern conception of vandalism turns out to be exactly what the 'barbarian' Vandals were doing to Europe in the 400s AD. And while it shouldn't be much of a surprise that the Vandals were vandalizing — what is surprise is what they were vandalizing. They were vandalizing harvests so that the land of no resources could sell its foodstuffs at famine prices through the creation of an artificial famine.

But if ancient vandalism existed to make the land of no resources richer, what about modern vandalism? It certainly is remarkable how much graffiti there is on our public transit and train systems. Does this not drive more people into their gas guzzling cars? It is also remarkable how graffiti is an inner city phenomenon. Does this not just push more people out into the suburbs where they burn more OPEC gasoline? Is it hard to believe that Mideast Inc. is helping to generate the culture that is driving our modern tribes to "tag" and spoil the parts of our world the Arabs want spoiled?

**Syriac GOTH = soldier**

The Goths were the Mideast people who got a place/job in outside world as a soldier. There were two types of Goths, the Ostro-goths, the ostracized ones, the ones living and soldiering ostracized among a host society. And on the other hand there were the Visi•goths, the ones attacking in great hordes.

**The end of Rome in Italy**

In 410, it was 80 years after Emperor Constantine moved the imperial capital from Rome to Constantinople, splitting the Roman Empire in two. It was 59 years after the civil war of 351. And it was 8 years after the Western capital was moved to Ravenna, thus splitting the defense imperative for defending the city of Rome a second time.

It was also 8 years since Stilcho repulsed the first of Alaric's invasions. But In 410, Alaric led the latest and greatest batch of Mideast emigrants (Visi•goths) to Italy, where this second time, they succeed in utterly sacked the city of Rome. And they probably had quite a bit of help from Ostro•goth moles in Rome.

Now it is widely thought that hoards of Germanic Barbarians swept down from the north (i.e. Germanic tribes) to invade Italy. What really happened is that Alaric's invasion of Mideast emigrants came from the Mideast, over the Bros•porus, through Western Turkey and Bulgaria, former Yugoslavia and sacked Italy. Then after the center of Rome was destroyed, the rest of the Western empire collapsed in short order.
Also, the name Bulgaria supposedly meant 'bruised grain.' This would be better translated as the damaged seeds, or bad eggs. We can also see the Bulgarians as the Bulk of the migration out of Arabia.

431 Council of Ephesus.

434 AD, Atila comes to power over the Huns (Persians/Iranians), this was the surging flow of people leaving the land of no resources as Rome utterly collapsed.

438 the Theodosian code states: "No man shall be allowed to go out to the public and argue about religion or discuss it or give any counsel. If any person hereafter, with flagrant and damnable audacity, should suppose that he may contravene any law of this kind or if he should dare to persist in his action of ruinous obstinacy, he shall be arrested as suffer due penalty and proper punishment." [See what happens when our parasite gets control of our civilization?]

In 447, we see Rome paying Attila the Hun 1,000 kilos of gold, for not attacking.

447 Pope Leo I states (Letter 15 to Turribius) that: "the apocryphal scriptures, which under the name of Apostles, form a breeding ground for many falsehoods, are not only to be forbidden, but also taken away altogether and burnt to ashes in a fire. For though there are certain things in them which seem to have a show of piety, they are never free from poison, and through the allurements of their stories, they have the secret effect of first beguiling men with miraculous narratives, and catching them in the noose of some error." [The parasite needed this so it could hide the world's dirtiest secret in the world's most sacred book — at least in the land where the secret got out.]

By 450, the Roman government was defaulting on its obligations. In the 21 years between 455 and 476, the western half of the Roman Empire saw 10 emperors. The last of these, Rome's last emperor was the boy Romulus Augustulus who was deposed on September 4, 476.

458 The Arab order to start destroying the buildings of Rome
[The Arabs didn't want any letters floating around saying, 'Hey everyone, lets dismantle the buildings of Rome. So what they did was steal the statues 'the marble' from a few building. Then they issued this edict, ostensibly to stop the pillage, but really to command it as an ongoing objective of Arabs Inc. This is Emperors Leo and Majorian demands that Emilian, Mayor of the City of Rome preserve the city's buildings from being used as a source of building materials.] 'We wish to change the long condemned fact, that people are able to spoil the appearance of our great city. And it is obvious that the public buildings which constitute Rome's entire adornment are being destroyed in response to the unlawful suggestions of city government officials. [Who were doing what Arabs Inc. wanted.] Great ancient buildings are stripped on the false pretext that there is an urgent shortage of building materials for some new public building. Why is a government in default and teetering on collapse building new buildings? Thus for the construction of insignificant buildings, important ones are destroyed. And thanks to the grace of the city officials, anyone putting up a private building has the opportunity to remove the necessary materials from [great and ancient] public buildings and to transport them elsewhere. In fact, these form part of the city's splendor and should therefore be preserved out of civic conscience, even when the buildings need repair.

This is why we decree that nobody shall destroy or damage any of the buildings, temples and monuments built by our forefathers for the public's use or enjoyment. Any city officials caught doing such a thing shall pay a fine of 50 gold coins. [Arabs Inc. was directing the government to destroy all the old buildings to build new ones.] As for administrators and workers obeying his orders, and not daring to resist him on their own initiative, they risk punishment by beating, and they shall also have their hands amputated — those hands with which they profaned the monuments of our ancestors, when they should be preserved. [Which culture is singularly famous for amputating the hands of thieves? Which culture had its greatest age and zenith right when the West was at the nadir of the European Dark Ages?]
As for the public buildings that people [fresh Arabs] have [moved into and] claimed for themselves, we forbid that anything be removed from them, since they continue be public property. We want them to be repaired, and the parts removed to be restored. And the right to have a claim to them is henceforth suspended. This is a bit of mischief that must be stopped. [or rather, remembered by future generations of harem bros]

If urgent and overwhelming reasons make it necessary to dismantle any section, either because of the building of another public work, or in order that vital repair work be undertaken, we determine that the issue be submitted, with all applicable information, to the revered Senate. If after due deliberation it considers that certain action needs to be taken, the case is to be referred to our own benevolence [The Emperor's Arab administration] in order that whatever we find to be beyond repair, we may order that it, at least, be transferred and made to adorn another public building.

Sidonius Apollinaris, A country house party in Nîmes c. 460AD

"The hills above the houses are under vines and olives, they might be Nysa [the smoke from sacrifice] and Ara•cyn•thus [our•dog/kin•sacrifice], famed in song [legend]. …

Sharp scouts were posted to look out for our return. Not only were the roads patrolled by men from each estate, but even the winding short-cuts and sheep-tracks were under observation, to make it quite impossible for us to elude the friendly ambush. Into this, of course, we fell, no unwilling prisoners, and our captors instantly made us swear to dismiss every idea of continuing our journey until a whole week had elapsed. And so every morning began with a flattering rivalry between the two hosts, as to which of their kitchens should first smoke for the refreshment of their guests. Nor though I am personally related to one, and connected through my relatives with another, could I manage by alternation to give them quite equal measure…

From the first moment we were hurried from one pleasure to another. Hardly had we entered either house when we saw… ball games…and in one place heard the rattle of dice boxes…and in yet another were books in hand. In fact you might have imagined yourself in the shelves of some grammarian, or on the tiers of the Athenaeum, or a booksellers towering cases. They were so arranged that the devotional works were near the ladies seats. Where the men sat [This was about Arab spies finding Jews with libraries] were those ennobled by the great style of Roman eloquence. But the arrangement had this defect, that it separated certain books by certain authors in a manner as near to each other in matter as they are far apart. Thus Augustine writes like Varro, and Horace like Prudentius. But you had to consult them on different sides of the room [they have a room full of books]. Turrianus Rufinus' interpretation of Adamantius-Origen was eagerly examined by the readers of theology, among us. According to our different points of view we had different reasons to give for the censure of this Father by certain of the clergy as too trenchant a controversialist and best avoided by the prudent. But the translation is so literal and yet renders the spirit of the work so well that neither Apuleius' version of Plato's Phaedo [about Atlantis], nor Cicero's of the Ctesiphon of Demosthenes is more admirably adapted to use and rule our Latin tongue. …

The dinner was short, but abundant, served in the fashion affected in senatorial houses where tradition calls for numerous courses of very few dishes [They eat plain local food and not our imports] Though, for variety, they alternate roasts with stew. Amusing and instructive anecdotes accompanies our drinking. With went with one sort, learning with the other. To be brief, we were entertained with decorum, refinement and good cheer.

The River Gardon runs between the two properties [of the hosts] and it looks red through its tawny [orange] gravel except in times of flood, when the flow is swollen and clouded by the melting snow. [normally] It flows still and pellucid over its pebbly bed, teeming nevertheless with the most delicate [delicious] fish [creatures, men in the Mideast's stream]. I could tell you of suppers fit for a king. It is not my sense of shame, but simply lack of space which sets a limit to my revelations. You would have a great story if I turned the page and continued on the other side. But I am always ashamed to disfigure the back of a letter with an inky pen. [perhaps something was written on the back] Besides, I am on the point of leaving here, and hope, by Christ's grace, that we shall meet very shortly. The story of my friend's banquets will be better told at my own table than yours — provided only that a good week's interval
elapses to restore me the healthy appetite I long for. There is nothing like thin living to give tone to a system disordered by excess. Farewell."

468-478 the Visigoths conquer Spain.

476, Western Rome's last emperor abdicates, the child Romulus Augustulus. Many people regard the city of Rome (the Leonine City or Lion City) and Rome's western empire as coming to an end in 476.

Diseases in History, Cartwright and Biddiss, P16:
"There followed 11 years of bitter warfare in which Rome underwent siege five times. At the end of the war she became a city of a few thousand impoverished inhabitants set in a desert of malarial wastes."

496 The Frankish king Clovis converts his people to Christianity. Like Constantine, Clovis seems to have thought that that Christianity would help on the battlefield.

c. 500 - 750, the Merovingi rule Gaul and Germania.

507 AD, the great pogrom of Antioch. Once the center gets rid of the outer periphery completely, it turns on its own inner periphery as peh•oo•pull•ak enemy #1.

Early 500s: All the Arabians move to Constantinople.

525 AD, The Ethiopians and Egyptians invade Arabia with the aid of the Byzantines. These are the elephant people in the Koran (search mukarrib).

c.529 AD Saint Benedict of Nursia (sounds like Nicea) founds the Benedictine order of monks in Italy.

529 Justinian closes the School of Athens. Most of the Pagan philosophers and scientists move to the Persia. Justinian was the last Latin speaking Roman emperor. All those after him spoke Greek.

Justinian, c. 530AD, Digest 1.1.3
"Whatever the emperor decides shall have the force of law. This seeing as how the people passed a law that transferred all their power and authority to him and made him their dictator. Therefore, whatever the emperor has laid down in writing and signed, or decreed in court, or pronounced extrajudicially, or ordained by edict, constitutes a law beyond any question. And clearly, some of these will only be applied to individuals, and are not intended to be used as a precedent. Whatever penalties or extraordinary aid he calls for, it applies only to that individual." [If your nation follows the Roman law, or the law of Justinian, it is following a legal system written by our parasite. It is high time that our nations create their own legal codes, codes simple enough that people don't need lawyers.]

531 Chosroes I, or Anushirvan (the immortal soul) comes to power in Persia and reforms every branch of government. He also unifies the Mideast from the Black sea to the tip of Yemen, to the Aral Sea. Chosroes of Persia and Justinian of Byzantium — the two superpower leaders of the day become locked in three decades of war.

When we read that Chosroes was fighting a war of plunder; this really means that Persia was substantially weaker than Byzantium and could only fight a war of provoked, terrorism and raiding. For more on Chosroes and these times, see Agathias of Myrrhina (d.582) History of His Own Times.

532 The curiously named NIKA Revolt. It seems to have once been the NIKE Revolt, Gr. Nike = victory. Basically, there were 30,000 people in an amphitheater, and one Hypatius, the nephew of a former emperor had been declared emperor by the crowd, He had been elected by the demos as it were.

This however was very dangerous for our parasite. So what did the Brothers do, they pulled out all the stops, they hauled out their gold and got their henchmen to massacre around 30,000 unarmed
people in the colosseum. And as with all changed history, the crime was obviously committed, it is just the reason, the ex•cuse, (ex=outside + cuse=cause), the circumstances (sir•cum•stances) that have been changed.

Perhaps we misunderstand what Amphi means in reference to amphi•theaters. Perhaps it means both sides, as in surrounded, as in nowhere to run. How hard was it for a relatively small number of men to slaughter all these people as they came out of a 4 story amphi•theater made from large blocks of stone? They couldn't even dig up cobblestones; they had no weapons at all.

German JEMEN = Yemen. They are the J•men.

500s AD. During the Persian wars of the 500s, Constantinople intensified its attempts to get through to Asia. And as usual, the routes all passed through 'desert' lands traditionally cleaved towards parasitism. As usual, they passed populations that had overgrown their environment thanks to the fat profits of parasitism. Thus they passed populations generally committed to parasitism.

As these populations become desperate, they naturally begin raiding. And the more they raid, the more money they make selling the goods on the other side.

In the 500s, Constantinople was trying to get through the Mideast to India. It encountered more resistance from Persia and Mesopotamia, thanks to their large populations, and these were able to hold their own. However Arabia relied heavily on its citadel location and had a much lower population. In particular, Arabia was vulnerable to attacks staged in nearby Ethiopia and Eritrea, Yemen and from the Christians of the Fertile Crescent.

So starting in the early 500s Constantinople started sending ships, money, land forces and weapons to the Christian kingdom of Aksum (also Axum), basically Eritrea today. The idea was to extend Christendom north from Yemen and kill the people of the Hejaz area of Wester Arabia.

500-504AD: Supposedly, a remarkable concentration of locust, drought, earthquakes and floods, led to a famine across the Mediterranean at this time.

In 522, a mostly Ethiopian force crossed the Red Sea aided by the Christians of Najran in Yemen. They invaded the Kingdom of Himyar (pronounced im iar, or emir) in today's Yemen, capturing the capital Zafar for a time.

The Himyarites (or Emirates) were led by a Hebrew king named Du Nuas, (also Dhu Nuwas and du-Nuwas). His name supposedly mean, "the man with hanging locks" — dreadlocks perhaps, in the Ethiopian Hebrew style, with snakes for hair, like a Gorgon.

Under Du Nuas, the Himyars counter-attacked, forcing the Ethiopians to retreat. The Himyaries then massacre the Christian and Jewish population of Najran. This results in an exodus of Christians and Jews from Himyar, with many Jews fleeing to the nearby towns to the north, Fadak, Tayma, Al-Qura, Ta'if, Jedda, and Medina. They also fled from the ancient pilgrimage site of Yatrib (Gr. iatros=healing). Later Yatrib was renamed as Mecca.

Now again, Himyar = emir, amir, and admir•al. And in the local language, the 'amir-al-umar' is the 'ruler of rulers, the 'king of kings' the 'admiral of the umma,' the man steering the ship of the umma.

It is worth repeating that Hindi/ Sanskrit YATRIB = pilgrimage, and Gr. IATROS = healer/healing, as in Eng. ped•iatric = child•healing. Anyway, Yatrib became Mecca and Medina never changed its name, despite what the Koran and its 622 AD Hegira myth states. Apparently someone needed to make a new beginning for their new religion and the powerful pre-existing associations with healing and pilgrimage were problematic.

Here it is worth pointing out that it is mostly criminals that have a long string of confusing aliases.

HEGIRA and HAJARA
The HEGIIRA is officially Muhammad's departure from Mecca to Medina in 622. The Muslim time keeping system begins from this date. Arabic HAJARA = to emigrate away from the Mideast. The similarity of these words gives us a sense for the immensely valuable exodus favors that the Brotherhood is always offering the desperate people living in the land of no resources. Here we see the an aspect of the
Brotherhood's power; and how they keep people so devoted.

In 525, the Ethiopians return and kill the Himyarite king Du Nuas, and Yusuf As'ar Yath'ar, the last Jewish king of Arabia, along with most of the population of the town of Zafar. And at this time, in 525, the kingdom of Himyar collapsed.

We have a very vague picture of what happened in Himyar because the region will not allow any real Archeological work. For example see how archeologist Frank Albright was run out of Marib by an 'armed mob.' Apparently someone was worried that we infidels might discover that the Marib dam was really a metaphorical trade dam, among other things.

After the invasion of 525, Ethiopia did occupy Southern Arabia for some decades, building a number of Christian churches. Curiously they built a great church in San'a Yemen, and tried to make the church into a pilgrimage center. It was an attempted alternative to pilgrimage/ healing city of Yatrib — the city with the big black-stone. This was the enormous mythical meteorite that was supposedly the source of the iron that Arabs Inc. was selling for fat profits. At the time, Iron was held to be 'space metal', or metal from the gods, or some-such because it fell from the skies (see siderites section).

Now with Christians on both ends of the Hejaz, the central west coast of the Arabian peninsula, the trading margins must have been quite thin. The future must have also looked pretty bleak all through the 530s for people at the navel of shipping. The gold must have lasted for some years, but by the 530s, the Arabians must have become quite desperate.

Funny thing, luck, or treachery was on the side of Arabia. Because Arabia was saved by an extremely "lucky" coincidence. The bubonic plague, or black death (Y. pestis) made it first recorded appearance in history in Egypt, at the port of Pelusium in 542 AD, roughly where the Suez canal meets the Mediterranean today. This was right where Justinian would have been massing troops to invade Arabia. This was an immense coincidence, because it happened right when and where the Arabians desperately needed a doomsday weapon and a 'time out.' Quite predictably this "plague of Justinian" served to shut down the trade that was flowing through the Aksum/Axum to Egypt. The Plague also decimated the the very Egyptian and Ethiopian Population that was the biggest threat to Arabia, stalling the Christian advance towards Mecca, Yatrib, Jedda, etc. for 28 years, until a new crop of young men grew up to fight.

Strange how Bubonic plague is widely regarded as coming from the land between Europe and Asia (like so many Barbarian tribes) Strange how it skipped all points in between and suddenly broke out on the Mediterranean side of the Egyptian trade sphincter, where the plague had to jump over both land and sea.

Now curiously, the bubonic plague of the 1340s also came exactly when and where the land of no resources needed a doomsday weapon. It struck first in the Black Sea/ Crimean port of Caffa. Then it struck Sicily, Venice and Genoa — the main trading adversaries of Arabs Inc. And curiously it skipped all points in between, most notably Islamic Constantinople—which was right on the way.

Now during the otherwise unsuccessful siege of Caffa in the 1340s, we have records of Muslim forces loading plague dead onto catapults and hurling them into the town. As the story goes, the besieged Italians head straight back home, bringing the plague with them, killing one-third to one-half of Europe.

During the plague years of the 540s, Justinian invaded Persian held Armenia with the biggest army he ever fielded. The army was wiped out by a much smaller Persian force. Here Justinian was trying to get around Persia and Mideast Inc. by pushing on the overland route via the Black Sea and Caspian sea.

Diseases in History, Cartwright and Biddiss, CH1: P17:
"The plague of Justinian may have been the most terrible that has ever harrowed the world. We know something of it from the account written by Procopius, the secretary or archivist of Justinian's reign. It started in 540AD at Pelusium in Lower Egypt, spreading throughout Egypt to Alexandria and to Palestine seems to have been the focus of spread to the rest of the known world. It reached the Constantinople in
the spring of 542. The mortality was not at first great, but rapidly rose until some 10,000 died each day. So many were the deaths that graves could not be dug sufficiently quickly. …

This sickness was undoubtedly bubonic plague. Victims were seized with sudden fever; on the first or second day buboes, swollen glands, appeared in the groin or armpit. Many patients became deeply comatose, others developed a violent delirium in which they saw phantoms or heard voices prophesying death; sometimes the buboes broke down into gangrenous sores and the sufferer died in terrible pain. Death usually occurred on the fifth day, but could be very quick or delayed for a week or two. Physicians were unable to tell which cases were light and which severe. As there was no known remedy, they were quite useless. Procopius makes two points. First he states that the plague always began on the coast and spread inland. Second, he says that it was not contagious for, contrary to expectation, doctors or attendants who nursed the sick and laid out the dead, did not fall victim more than others.

The plague returned again and again, lasting until about the year 590. It spared no town or village, but ravaged even the most remote settlements. If a region seemed to have escaped, the plague would surely appear in due time. As in the plague of Cyprian, there was a seasonal occurrence and an outbreak might fade for a few years only to recur in the same place with equal ferocity. All ages were at risk, but more men died than women. Many cities and villages were wiped out or abandoned, agriculture largely ceased, panic threw the whole empire into confusion. Gibbon states that entire countries never regained their previous density of population. …

Of supreme importance is the fact that failure of moral is more likely to occur among those who have lived softly than among men who have known hardship all their lives. Thus, although pestilence must have affected the fighting power of the savage tribes, its impact upon Roman life was immeasurably greater. When we consider the frightful sequence of pestilences that smote the empire during the time of its decadence, we need hardly search for a more potent cause of disaster.

Besides undermining the Roman state, the plague visitations of the first three centuries AD produced two far-reaching and long-lasting effects which are less widely recognized. First, Christianity would hardly have succeeded in establishing itself as a world force, and would certainly not have taken the form that it has, if the Roman empire had not been ravaged by incurable disease during the years which followed the life of Christ. Second, the thousand-year history of medicine from the 4th to the 14th century would have been very different had not medicine fallen under the domination of the Christian church. To understand what happened, we have to go back to the beginnings of European civilization, when priest and doctor were one and the same.

In the early, misty days of Greek legend, the god Apollo was born of the goddess Leto [Letho, goddess of societal forgetting] on the island of Delos. Apollo was carried to Delphi, where he killed a great snake, a very ancient symbol of disease. By this act, Apollo became the god of health, but he was also bringer of pestilence, which he visited on mortals by means of the arrows which he loosed. He must therefore be not only worshipped but also placated."

Procopius, The Plague of 542 AD

"During these times, there was a plague which almost annihilated the entire human race. Now in the case of all other scourges sent from heaven, some explanation of cause might be given by daring men, such as the many theories propounded by those who are clever in these matters; for they love to conjure up causes which are absolutely incomprehensible to man, and fabricate outlandish theories of natural philosophy knowing well that they are saying nothing sound…. but for this calamity is quite impossible either to express in words or to conceive in thought any explanation, except indeed to refer it to God. Nor it did not come from any particular part of the world, nor upon certain men, nor did it confine itself to any season of the year, so that from such circumstances it might be possible to find subtle explanation of a cause, but it embraced the entire world, and blighted the lives of all men, who differed from one another in the most market degree…

It started in Pelusium [peh•al•usi•um]. Then it divided and moved in on direction towards Alexandria and the rest of Egypt, and in the other direction it moved towards Palestine on the borders of
Egypt, and from there it spread over the whole world, always moving forward and traveling at times favorable to it. For it seemed to move by fixed arrangement, and to tarry [linger, delay] for a specified time in each country, casting its blight and slighting none, but spreading out in either direction right out to the ends of the world, as if fearing least some corner of the earth might escape it. For it left neither island nor cave nor mountain ridge which had human inhabitants. …

And this disease always took its start from the coast, and from there went up to the interior. …

A bubonic swelling developed, and this took place not only in the particular part of the body which is called boubon, that is, 'below the abdomen', but also inside the armpits, and in some cases also beside the ears, and at different points on the thigh.

Neither doctor nor other persons were found to contract this disease through contact with the sick or with the dead. And many who were constantly engaged either in burying or in attending those in no way connected with them held out in the performance of this service beyond all expectation, while with many others, the disease came on without warning and they died straight away….

With many also a vomiting of blood ensued without visible cause and brought rapid death… [the Arab enemies that were poisoned]

Such was the course of the pestilence in the Roman Empire. And it fell also upon the land of the Persians and visited all the other barbarians too." [Except the people of the Arabian Desert which imposed a total quarantine, or core•n't•in on trade from the north, only allowing trade with sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.]

Procopius, c.565 AD, Secret History, 10.3

"When a man cares nothing for the infamy of his actions [because he has an escape-goat] and thus does not hesitate for fear of being known as a revolting character, no path of lawlessness is closed to him, but armed with the shamelessness visible at every moment in his face, he does the most despicable things and then proceeds cheerfully and without worry." [This is the Arab way. They attack in secrecy and blame others and are thus free to use the most reprehensible tactics. No longer will this happen.]

An idea in the shape of a man
The funny thing about the name MOHAMMED is that it works out to MN•HAM•ID, MN=though, idea + HAM=him, man + ID = shape of, family of. If this is so, then MOHAMMED really means "an idea in the form of a man", just as ABRA•HAM= rain man, because sanskrit. ABRA= rain. So a Mohammed is an impersonization, a movement or a troublesome group idea turned into a single man. Now the funny thing about a historical figure with a matrix name is that he can't be real. He has to be made up.

The massacre of Mecca in 570
In the years leading up to 570 AD, we see Rome again offering Christian Aksum money and soldiers to extend its Christian occupation of Yemen northward and join up with the Christians in the Levant. The purpose of this was to crush the Hejaz Arabs. Then in 570, the very year Mohammed was supposedly born in Mecca, the Christians arrived at the weak walls of Mecca. These were led by an Ethiopian viceroy named Abraha or Abraham. This is the army of the "Elephant People" or the "possessors of the Elephant" mentioned in the Koran.

It seems unbelievable that people could attack Mecca using elephants. What did the elephants eat and drink in the Arabian desert? Why use elephants in Arabia? People there use camels or nothing. So perhaps they were a ruse Hannibal's 37 elephants. Or perhaps they mean al•eff•n't = towards•shouting•not. Perhaps the al•eff•n't people killed everyone and the story existed to hide the truth.

Koran, elephant people attack
"In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful,
Did you see how the Lord dealt with the possessors of the elephant? [al•eff•n't, the world's dirtiest secret]
Did He not cause their attacks to end in confusion?
[Nobody knows what happened]
And send against them flocks of birds [br•ids]?
Casting at them decreed stones —
So He rendered them like straw eaten up"

Michael B. A. Oldstone
"Supposedly the birds showered the attacking armies with rocks, producing sores and pustules that spread like a pestilence. The Abyssinian troops soon became decimated and Abraha, their leader, died from the disease." [Writers with two middle initials are often Bros.]

 Persian reinforcements
Apparently the military operation against Mecca was not much of a secret, because Khosrow I, the Persian shaw-an-shaw (king of kings) had time to send the Sassanid (Persian) shipping fleet with reinforcements. The fleet supposedly arrived before the Christian army. Then as the story goes, the fanatical Christians supposedly abandoned the easy to breach walls of Mecca and headed back home.

A deadly attack
According to Muslim tradition, Mohammed was from Mecca, and his father died before he was born. Given that Mohammed was born in 570, it appears that Mohammed's father died in the attack of the Elephant People. And given what we know about central Arabian breeding practices (one man, or a band of brothers tends to have all the children), Mohammed's father probably was either the leader or in the brotherly leadership. Here it seems that the attack of 570 was not repulsed if the guys with the harems died in the attack. 
Also, what are the odds that this great prophet Mohammed should be born in the very same year that his city, an imperial capital came under attack?

How Ashurbanipal conquered the Arabs
He occupied all the water sources and the Arabs simply surrendered. If we occupy their water/ money sources, they will surrender and we can destroy this devilish force once and for all, after some 6,000 years.

571-593 Persian wars resume
571 the Persians attacked Constantinople again. This is recorded as being over Christian attempts to convert the Armenians to Christianity. In truth this was not about conversion but about Constantinople trying to push through Armenia to India and Asia.

Constantinople sues for peace
Constantinople sued for peace in 579 after the death of the mentally unstable Justinian II. It also sued for peace again in 591 under Maurice (r. 582-602).
Also, note how the plague of Justinian (542) was blamed on Justinian, just like the Nike Revolt (532) was blamed on Justinian, and the collapse of Rome is blamed on Justinian in Procopius. Notably, all three events occurred just when Rome had become a threat to the continued existence of the land of no resources. Also, apparently there was a group of people that wanted to blacken Justinian's name — as with Roman emperor Nero=black. My bet is that the tale of the Elephant people is a lie (the part about just turning around and going home seems improbable. I bet the opposite is true and there was total slaughter in central Arabia because of what the Arabians had done in Nike Revolt, the Plague of Justinian and their mecca•nations within the Roman government. (For more about this time and place see John of Ephesus.)

An Arab saying from CNN
"Me my brothers and cousins against the world,
Me and my brothers against my cousins."

Barbarian attacks on Persia
Now in the 500s the Persian empire also continually suffered from invading barbarian or bar attacks from the north, just like Rome. In the case of the Persians, it was the Hephthalites. The Persians also
coincidentally suffered from a variety of revolutions, famines and plagues, all of which weakened Persia for the spread of Islam. Then in 640, the Arabians invaded Persia killing countless numbers and making the entire nation pray to Arabia five times a day.

Apparently the same tricks we read about in Procopius — Arab tricks used on Rome, were being used against the Persians as well. Here we come to understand that famous Mideast saying, which goes something like "Me, my brothers and cousins against the world. Me and my brothers against my cousins."

**Procopius, c.565 AD, Secret History, 10.3**

"When a man cares nothing for the infamy of his actions [because he is using an escape goat] and does not hesitate for fear of being known as a revolting character, no path of lawlessness is closed to him, but armed with the shamelessness visible at every moment in his face, he advances cheerfully and without any misgivings to the most loathsome deeds."

**Arabians are famous for their treachery**

In the events making the very end of the Roman empire, we see how the Arabs using treachery against their enemies in Rome. But we also see them using treachery against their allies in Persia.

You of Arabia's empire. The moment the Arabs don't need you any more, they will simply dispose of you. It is all so sick really. It is all just a giant dead end with nobody benefitting except the offspring of a very small number of men.

568-572 The Lombards conquer most of Italy, with the exception of Rome, Ravenna, and the extreme southern part of the Italy. Lombards = al•umb•ards = towards•penis•men, the men of one penis.

590-604 The administration of Pope Gregory the Great is in power over the Catholic Church. This administration destroyed all the non-Christian writing it could lay its hands on, arguing that it would distract the faithful from their thinking about their version of "god's true words".

**Pope Gregory the Great, r.590-604**

"Towns are depopulated, fortified places destroyed, churches burnt, monasteries and nunneries destroyed; fields are deserted and the earth, forsaken by the plough, gapes desolate. No farmer dwells here now; wild beasts have taken the place of human crowds. What goes on in other parts of the world, I do not know: but here, in the land in which we live, the world no longer announces its coming end, but shows it forth." [This is what happened to Europe when Rome collapsed and it took several centuries for the European population to recover.]

595, Starting around 595 there is a complete breakdown of Roman civilization. In fact, we see almost no written material during these Dark Ages, between 605 and 900. The archeological evidence also shows almost no construction at all between 600 and 900.

590s The Roman economy in ruins, the administration stop being able to pay it military and things just fall apart.

**Salvian**

"When they [the townspeople] lost their houses and their lands to [brigades of] brigands [bari•gangs], or when they had been driven out by the tax collector, they take refuge in estates belonging to the great [the Brothers]. The they become the coloni [co•al•one] of the rich. Like that all-powerful and malevolent woman who had the reputation of changing men into beasts [Ishtar, Artemis, Diana], all the people who have settled on the estates of the rich undergo a metamorphosis. It is like they drank from the cup of Circe [the ring], for the rich begin to consider those whom they have welcomed as strangers, those who did not belong to them as their own property. Thus, genuinely free people are transformed into slaves."
Jacques Le Goff, Medieval Civilization 400-1500, ch. 1.5

"The barbarians destroyed human lives, great buildings, and equipment necessary for the economy. The population fell sharply; art treasures were lost; the roads, workshops, warehouses, irrigation systems, and cultivated areas fell into decay. The destruction was further prolonged in that the ancient monuments in ruin served as quarries from which people removed stones, columns and ornaments. The barbarian [Arrabian] world, incapable of creating or producing, 'redeployed'. In this impoverished, underfed, weakened world a natural calamity succeeded in completing what the barbarians had begun. From 543 bubonic plague from the east ravaged Italy, Spain, and a great part of Gaul for more than half a century. After this came the bottom of the abyss, the sad 600s, which could well be described by the old expression 'the Dark Ages'

...There was a decline in skills [and a degradation of the gene-stock] which was to leave the medieval West deprived for a long time. No one any longer knew how to quarry, transport or work stone, and stone working faded into the background to make way for a return to [flammable] wood as the essential material. The art of glassmaking in the Rhineland disappeared with the natron which was no longer imported from the Mediterranean after the 500s, or was reduced to coarse products made in huts in the forest in the area around Cologne."

Paul the Deacon

Once crowed towns were plunged overnight into the most profound silence because everyone fled. Children fled leaving the bodies of their parents unburied, parents abandoned the steaming entrails of their children. If by chance anyone remained to bury his neighbor, he condemned himself to remaining himself unburied... The world was brought back to the silence that existed prior to the creation of man. There were no voices in the fields, no whistling shepherds... Crops waited in vain for someone to harvest them and grapes were still hanging on the vine when winter came. The fields became cemeteries and the houses of men into dens for wild animals.

Why did the Dark Ages happen?
Why did human progress stall for 1,000 years?
Funny how nobody today has a clear reason for why the European Dark Ages started. Maybe given the fact that the Mideast was the primary beneficiary, we should ask if they might have caused the Dark Ages so as to enslave us.

The Dark Ages were a media blackout

From around 610 until around 813, Constantinople basically had no contemporary chroniclers. This is the time when Islam was surging and also when Constantinople had its aqueduct cut. Now we do have Theophanes and Nicephorus posing as contemporary chroniclers. However, they seem to be after the fact like Genesius, and the Continuers of Theophanes, who were ordered by Constantine VII porphyrogenitus (purple genes) who's rule started in 913.

It is also worth pointing out how the total number of historical pages/words we have from the period from about 450AD until about 900 AD is substantially less that the period either before or after. It would be interesting to take all the works of each century and do a word count. Lets omit the commercial documents and do a simple bar graph for the 500s, the 400s, the 300sBC and so fort until we reach the 1400s where the volume starts going vertical. This will clearly show that the time from about 600 to 800 suffered from Media blackout under the de•ex•pull's total domination.

Evil hate the light of day

During the Dark Ages, when the Arabs were in power, few people knew how to write and all books were simply being burned. This is why the Dark Ages are dark. It is the same reason for the looting of the Iraqi history museum. It is the same reason for the burning of libraries.

It is just a band of criminals we are talking about here.

Light in the darkness

Also see Eusebius (300s, Gr. eusebeia = piety) and Lactantius (300s); St. Jerome (d.420), St. Patrick,
Priscus, St. John Chrysostom, Panodorus and Annianus of Alexandria (400s); Gregory of Tours (Franks), Jordanes (500s on the Goths), John Malalas, Agathias, Theophylact Simocatta (500s). From 'Procopius' (500s) we also have two more books; the Histories and Buildings.

Paschal Chronicle, (600s); Bede (700s Britain), Adamnan, Nicephorus (700s). George the Monk, George Syncellus, Alcuin’s (700s), Capitulary de Villis (800s); Symeon Logothete, Leo the Deacon (900s);

Michael Psellus, Michael Attaleiates, Nicephorus Bryennius (1000s). Also start with the following archeological digs; Haithabu (Denmark), Gudme, Ralswiek (Germany), Grobin (Latvia), Ladoga (Russia), Birka (Sweden).

The decline in artifact workmanship
The quality of Roman pottery over time tells vividly what happened to Rome across the board. Around the time of Nero, most Roman pottery was domestic output, mass produced, and of high quality for the ancient world. However by the 600s AD, the pottery almost looked neolithic again.

An age of rust
Everything degraded. The art degraded to a sort comic-book style. The tools declined in quality, with great inventions being forgotten. As well the intelligence of the historical writing peaked perhaps around 100BC to 200AD. Then it reached its nadir during the great age of Islam and shortly after. Then by the 1300s it came back back.

When Rome collapsed
1) The bubonic plague made it first recorded appearance in history in Egypt, at the port of Pelusium in 542 AD, roughly where the Suez canal meets the Mediterranean today. We know that the Romans were preparing to invade Arabia at this time—it is just the details that are a bit vague. But Pelusium was right where the Romans would have been massing troops to invade Arabia.

Then about 50-years later, the lights went out in Europe and no city had a population of over 25,000 people. This was a tremendous fall because the city of Rome in its heyday had a population of over 5-million.

2) Rome suffered a long string of other plagues and poisonings starting in the 200s AD.

3) In 409AD, Catholic Vatican ordered the rounding up all the books, from all of Christendom saying: "All are notified that any person... found in possession of any noxious [pre-Christian] books and writings, or having hidden away any [pre-Christian] books under any pretext, or having failed to deliver them [for burning] regardless of the circumstances, is hereby notified that he shall suffer capital punishment if found guilty of the crime of maleficium." Thus the Arabs destroyed western culture and technology using their corrupt Catholic Church.

4) Rome and Persia had been at war for centuries. Thus Rome and Persia ____ each other out in ___. Same word you know, war and wore, at least for the Arabs.

Mohammed was 25 years old in 595 when that the Roman-Persian war fizzled out and neither party overran the other. Then Arabia had its greatest age after its enemies had killed each other. It overran both Europe and Persia. Are we going to let them do this again?

OK, how did the Dark Ages start then?
Look how the Mid East regained its trade monopoly with Asia after the collapse of Rome. Look how the Arabs were able to shut Europe out of trade with Asia for over a thousand years while Europe suffered a great a Dark Ages?

Isn't it strange that nobody today has a clear reason for why the European Dark Ages started? Maybe given the fact that the Mid East was the primary beneficiary, we should assume that they might have caused the Dark Ages on purpose to reset the matrix. Today, there are about 100 million people living in greater Arabia. These places are so barren as to make the Arizona desert look lush. How did there get to be 100 million people living in a land with absolutely no resources except oil and a location at the world’s greatest trade sphincter?
Ammanius Marcellinus, 354-378AD, 22.7
"races beyond the Tigris and the Armenians sued for peace. Indian races as far away as Ceylon and other islands...vied with each other in sending grandees with gifts. From the south the Moors [Arabs] offered their services to the Roman state."

[How to get to Asia is just so important and so basic that it cannot have simply died. The meme must have been murdered. And how did the Arabs murder such a huge and basic idea as how to get to the east? Well:

1) There appears to have been an 80% to 95% decline in population after Rome. The geneticists know the answer to this one. We should have a map of Europe with the estimated population in the choke point. And when was this choke point relative to the great age of Islam?
2) There was this period of increasing darkness after the 200s. By the 400s Rome was dark and 200 years late around 600, the lights go out. Then around maybe 1100, the lights start coming on again and then don't really recover until the 1300s when the Arabs stage this rebirth. So it is over 1,000 years that humanity was paused for.
3) The Arabs got the Catholic Church to demand that all the pagan books be rounded up and burned. In fact they made it the capital offense of maleficium. The only book the Arab-fronting Catholic Church supported was this Mideast bible, this non-book. The bible was/is frequently called the only book you really need, isn't it. It was supposed to be this good book that only had good legends, with none of the evil adulterous and incestuous Classical legends that past generations of Arabs gave the world. Funny how the Bible has little of practical use in it compared to this great ancient library it replaced. Funny how the bible makes no mention of how to get to Asia or even its existence.
4) The Arabs killed off 90% of the family lines and 99% of the media in a thousand-year Dark Ages to hide their little secret about how to get to Asia.
5) Our Dark Ages was the so-called great age of Islam.
6) Clearly the evil malignancy that is Arabs Inc. caused the European Dark Ages. And clearly the Arabs were responsible for shutting-down human progress for almost 1,000 years. What a terrible thing this Ishtar/Islam is.]

Two sides of the same coin
595 is the dividing date. Before 595, we see everyone fighting it out. Rome is fighting Persia and both are fighting various Barbarian tribes exhausting themselves fighting one another. They are even attacking Arabia. However, after 595, we really only see one empire, a new Arabian empire surging into the power vacuum left by the now exhausted world powers. Then Mecca and the land of no resources goes on to become the mecca of world trade. From 595 until around 1096 (the year of the first Crusade), there was only one empire on earth, that of Arabia, the land with no resources.

For over 500 years, the people with no resources, humanity's parasite race had their greatest age, while we in the outside world were ideologically and materially impoverished — hugely impoverished. Basically human progress was stalled under the Mideast imperialist, colonialist system called Feudalism. And notably, it was not until the early 20th century that most of Asia started shaking off its Mideast feudal domination systems. Strange how a land of no resources could become the world's only imperial power for over 500 years, dominating the entire world, even Europe. Their perfect caliphate must have known some pretty good tricks to do that.

Barbarians=Arrabbians

Islam expanded in a vacuum
Rome and Persia were exhausted after centuries of war. The decimation of the population allowed Islam to spread much more easily. During this time, we read of walled cities falling to Islam, because there was simply nobody left defend them.

If you are going to convert people at sword-point
You might as well ask for the moon
Everyone knows how hard it is to get people to change religious beliefs. It is supposed to be almost impossible. Just about the only way to achieve mass conversion is on threat of bodily harm, and then the threat of punishment must stay in place. However, once you have committed to forced conversion, you might just as well imposed the most authoritarian religion that you can dream up, because the new conversions are not making a decision based on the new religion’s content, they have converted to save their lives. Here we see what islam is. It is not god's perfect religion, it is the de•ex•pull's perfect religion. A religion perfect for of a clan of men who seek only to dominate and enslave the world. These call themselves Al•A = the•acme, the floating part of the Mideast pyramid.]

The Arabs reset the matrix
The legal codes show the Arabs resetting the matrix for after the big sleep, when the renaissance came. Listed below are 13 new legal codes dating from the 229 year period between the first sacking of Rome in 407 and the beginning of the Islamic conquest in 636:

1) The Theodosian Codex begun in 429 - came into effect in 438 for both halves of Rome.

2) The Lex Romana Burgundiorum from the early 400s.

3) The code of Euric (customs of the Visigoths) first codified by Euric around 471, and then updated by Liuvigild a century later, although these may be palimpsests of false antiquity.

4) The Edict of Theodoric or the Ostrogoth king Theodoric the Great (r. 471-526) ruler of Italy, Germany and Yugoslavia.


6) The Pactus Legis Salicae or Salic Law implemented under Clovis, king of the Franks from c.510. He extended Merovingian rule to Gaul and Germany making Paris his capital. This code is heavily altered.

7) The Lex Gundobada under Gundobad king of the Burgundians c. 516 (bar•gon•di's).

8) The earliest Anglo Saxon laws dates from c 600.

9) The ‘German code' the Pactus Alamannorum is from c.500 and a Lex Alamannorum from the 700s.

10) The Edict of Rothari (the Brotheri?), was begun by the Lombards (Al•umb•ards?) around 643.

11) The Lex Baiuvariorum of the Bavarians dating from the mid 700s.

12) Around this time, in Persia, the Hebrew Mishna and Gemara (other codes) were incorporated into the apodictic Babylonian Talmud. Apo•dic•te•ak = away-from-say-you-point.

13) The most encyclopedic, and most influential of all the new laws in this period was the Corpus Juris Civilis, the so called Code of Justinian dating to around 529. This was produced in just two short years after Justinian came to power in 527, The Justinian administration brought out the Codex Constructionum, and the 50 volume Digest or Pandects. The legal systems of many country are today based on this law of Justinian, a system little doubt written by Mideast Inc.

The new code of Justinian (according to the Justinian administration) reduced 3 million lines of Roman law to just 150,000. That is an unbelievable 130,000 pages reduced to 6,500 pages, if we assume 13 words per line and 300 words per page. Here our parasite is obviously struggling to distort and lengthen our perception of how long a LEGIS should be. Clearly we need to go in the opposite direction. Also, most of what we know about Roman law comes from a few treatises written at the very end of the empire.
Mohammed's women are symbolic
595 AD. The 25 year old Mohammed marries the 40 year old Khadi•ja bin Khuwaylid. Arabic
Kadi=Judge + Ja=Jew + bin= daugher + Khuway=ak•oo•A When ancient writers spoke of a man's
judgement, it normally meant he was a ruler.

Later, the 51 year old prophet's clan married the 13 year old Aisha symbolizing the Asian trade
racket. There is also Mariya (Mary) Mohammed's coptic or Egyptian Christian concubine.

Now according to Trading House Symbolism, a widow is a business or a monopoly, one that lost
its metaphorical man in charge of 'the house'. And this is exactly what happened to East-West trade
around 595, when both Rome and Persia collapsed from fighting each other. 595 is also the year
Mohammed married Khadijah, symbol of the East-West trade monopoly that Arabs Inc. regained right
around 595.

If we use the Hebrew year-keeping system, Khadijah was not 40 years old in 595AD, but 44
centuries old. And if we say that the trade did not begin until 400 years later, or we say that 40-years old
means 40-something, then we have a ringer.

The Arab gazettes do commonly drop zeros. They also use vague numbers and use incorrect
units to mask what is being discussed. And the Sumerians did begin keeping written records 40 centuries
before 595 AD, in around 3400 BC. We have tens of thousands of cuneiform tablets that date back as far
as 3400 BC and then they stop. Then for 300 years until 3700 BC, we only find cylinder seals and round
clay bullas with crude symbols of goods traded.

Clearly, by any measure, written history was somewhere around 40 centuries old when
Mohammed married Khadijah. So Khadijah apparently means the Arab culture and the Arab way. And
the monopoly trade with Asia/Aisha: Did that start in 700BC, making it 13 centuries/years old at the time?
Is the age of Mariya (Maria/ Mary) a match with Christian history too?

An idea in the shape of a man
The funny thing about the name MOHAMMED is that it works out to MN•HAM•ID, MN=thought, idea +
HAM=him, man + ID = shape of, family of. If this is so, then MOHAMMED really means "an idea in the
form of a man", just as ABRA•HAM= rain man, because sanskrit. ABRA= rain. So a Mohammed is an
impersonization, a movement or a troublesome group idea turned into a single man. Now the funny thing
about a historical figure with a matrix name is that he can't be real. He has to be made up.

Mohammed the Ha•shem•ite/Ghassan•ite
Mohammed was of the Hashimite, Ha•shemi or Ghassan•ite clan. The Ghassanids were called "the
Guardians of the trade routes" they were famously generous kings (generous with bribes) whom Rome at
times made leaders of all of land between the Red Sea and the Euphrates. In testimony to how little
people change, Rome, like America and Europe was concerned about peace on its frontiers and the
Ghassanids supposedly helped maintain that peace. It was really, however, like Rome appointing a
single Mafia boss for Arabia, just what Mideast Inc. wanted.

Most Arab Christians from Ramallah are incidentally Ghassanids. Sirhan Sirhan, the man who
assassinated Robert F. Kennedy was an Arab Christian from this place.

Likewise, the Ghassanids from Ma'rib Yemen are the same as the Hassanien, or today the
Hashamites the ruling clan of Saudi Arabia. Also, Hassanien = Hussein, like Saddam Hussein and Barak
Hussein Obama. Perhaps, the true surname of America's president was not Obama, but Hussein-Obama.
Anyway, we can probably also translate the name as Ha-shem, like the Hebrew word for its ineffable god.

Jacques Le Goff, Medieval Civilization 400-1500, ch. 1.5
"In the 600s in Spain, the conciliatory [council] assemblies became veritable parliaments of the Visi•goth
kingdom. They imposed antisemitic legislation which increased the economic difficulties and the
discontent of the inhabitants, who later welcomed the Muslims, if not with open arms, at any rate without
hostility."

Sidonius Apollinaris, A portrait of Theodoric the Visigoth, 454AD [History officially records the Goths
as Germanic. However Emperor Claudius II reports fighting them in Roman Macedonia (today Northern Greece, Western Turkey, southeast Bulgaria and southern Albania). They seem more like Go•eths, the waves of penniless unchosen Middle Eastern people going forward, walking out of the land of no resources."

"You have often asked for a description of Theodoric the Gothic king… He is taller than average, but not a giant. His head is round, with curly hair retreating somewhat from the brow towards the top of his head. His nervous neck is free from disfiguring knots. His eyebrows are bushy and arched. When his eyelids close, his lashes reach almost halfway down his cheeks. … His nose is aquiline, his lips are thin and not enlarged by undue distention of the mouth. Each day the [abundant] hair springing from his nostrils is cut back, and that on his face springs thick from the hollow of the temples, but the razor has not yet come upon his cheek, and his barber meticulously plucks the rich growth [of hair] on the lower part of his face." [So the Goth leader was quite hairy and every day his barber did what he could to hide this.]

In 605, the Chinese overrun Muslim Champa at the mouth of the Mekong river — Just south of Saigon.

610 AD, The Arabian trader Mohammed supposedly received the first in a series of revelations.
Mohammed's new religion enshrined Mecca (Yatrib) and Medina as the holiest places on earth. He also compelled his followers to prostrate themselves on the ground facing Mecca five times a day.
Mohammed's Islam, means submission in Arabic, submission to a slave's religion that makes Mecca and Medina the holiest places on earth. How convenient and self-serving for Mohammed and his clan of traders, that God told the world visit Arabia and bringing things to trade. How convenient that their cities should be sacred and holy, and people should be afraid of attacking them.

Was Islam a word in Ancient Greek?
In Arabic, Islam means submission and the word is obviously related to Gr. hilasmos=submission, appeasement or propitiation. In Ancient Greek the H is silent, and the -os ending is also silent too, so the word was pronounced as ilasm, and anagram of Islam.

The 2nd holiest site under Islam
Did you know this was the vatican in Rome?

610s First inscriptions in Cambodia. They are in both Sanskrit and Khmer. Over the course of the 600s the Cambodian rice-basket/breadbasket civilization experiences tremendous growth. (see Isanapura). Inscriptions suggest that slaves may have constituted more than half of Cambodia's population at times. Here we note that the Cambodians of Angkor had dozens of different classes of slave (knjom). This is like how Eskimos have many words for frozen water. They also had slaves owned by slaves as in ancient Rome (m. vicarius, f. vicaria, pl. vicarri).

615 Muhammad sent followers to Ethiopia to gain the cooperation of the Christian king of Ethiopia.

619 When the Persians conquer Egypt, the grain shipments to Constantinople stopped altogether.

622 AD, Mohammed flees Mecca (Yatrib) for Medina. Remarkably, this is called the HEJIRA. Here it is notable that Arabic HAJARA = to emigrate and to rent. This is the main thing that all people in the land of no resources want: namely to leave and get a stall/life/business to rent in the outside world. Also the HEJAZ is the part of Arabia where all this was happening. Here we wonder if the HEJIRA is really a cover story about immigrating abroad. Anyway, the Hejaz was dominated by the Quraysh clan. This is said Core•esh or Koresh, like D'avid Koresh.

Before the 600sAD, the Umayyad and Ghassani/Hashimi/Hashemi (families of the Quraysh (core race) clan vied for control of the East-West trade through Arabia.

Mohammed's family (Hejazi) was actively engaged in the overland incense trade. Mohammed was of the
Hashimi clan as is the house of Saud today, the current rulers of Saudi Arabia. The Banu Hashim (meaning house of Hashim/Ghassan) were part of the Quraysh (core race) clan.

600s There is widespread conversion to Christianity in England.

622 Ad Ahrun, of Alexandria describes small pox. So clearly Egypt suffered from smallpox. This was only 14 years before the Islamic conquest began and perhaps 18 years before Egypt fell to Islam. What a coincidence that Egypt and the entire world really should suffer small pox just before the Islamic conquest began.

You know, long before Edward Jenner, people knew that cow pox immunized most people against small pox. Clearly the Arabs gave their force cow pox and everyone else got the small packs of infected skin scrapings from a corpse.

626 Constantinople's aqueducts cut.

Rome was overrun by Arrabbians not Barbarians
626 AD, the barbarian Avars lay siege unsuccessfully to Constantinople. These were nomads supposedly from Northwest Russia led by a Khan = ak•an = point•new. So this was just another name for Barbarians=Arrabbians Inc. And their reported source would have been real easy to lie about at the time, or to add after the fact. Using this line of thinking, nearly all of the tribes Attacking Rome look like harem spawn. And using this line of thinking, Rome was not over-run by Germans, but by Arabs.

632 Mohammed dies after uttering these words, "I was ordered to fight all men until they say 'There is no god but Allah.'"

634 Abu Bakr dies.

636 Islamic conquests begins.

The Dry and Dark Ages
During the Avar siege of Constantinople, they as usual plundered and burned the surrounding agricultural lands. The Avars also cut the aqueduct leading to Constantinople, which stayed out of use for 140 years. Here we see the lowest days for European power were between 626 to 766.

Now the timing of the Dry and Dark Ages are is a terribly incriminating thing for the Arabs. This is because Islam's main thrust came 10 years after the aqueduct was cut, in 636. And then the Islamic conquest ended in Poitiers France in 732. This was 30 years before the aqueduct was repaired. So the aqueduct was cut 626-766, and the Islamic conquest was 636-732. Thus the Dry and Dark Ages precisely bracket the great age of Islam.

We let them win
Now think of the two ways of life competing with each other. On one hand we have the productive way of Europe simply trying to make a living. And on the other hand we have this highly ordered and regulated parasite group. For all of recorded history, one would prosper and then the other, going along like a sine wave. That will change now. We will not let them whack our brightest, and we will not allow them to come to our land and work as our captains.

YATRIB
In Hindi, YATRIB=pilgrimage, and in ancient Greek, IATR(OS)=healer or doctor (pronounced YATR). So clearly a place called YATR or IATR was regarded as a pilgrimage/ healing site. And pre-Mohammed, we also read about a famous Arabian pilgrimage site, one single pilgrimage site, with a large black stone that had healing properties. Clearly this pilgrimage site was called Yatrib in ancient times, and clearly Yatrib
had the famous black stone. The official Islamic history is wrong. The hejira is just to confuse people, to baffle them with bullshit. Isn’t it obvious what is going on here? Mohammed is a hero because he helped the pilgrimage city in the heart of the land of no resources to reinvent itself. It was an ancient pilgrimage site that nobody believed in any longer, and that was a big problem at the time. So what he/they did was invent this confusing name change myth, just a complex and confusing lie actually, where Yatrib supposedly became Medina, when in fact it was simply renamed as Mecca. And on top of this they dumped more lies about Mecca being the place where "God's new prophet" (according to the Arabs) supposedly ascended to heaven.

Valladolid
A lot of stuff happened in 1492. This was the year that Spain kicked out the Moors and forced the Jews to convert or leave. Also at this time, the Spanish capitol was moved to a town in central Spain called Valladolid. Then in 1561, 17 years before the Spanish armada was defeated, the naval powerhouse of Spain (in its heyday) was moved again to Madrid.

What could have 'possessed' the naval powerhouse of Spain to move its capitol to a new city that is the farthest possible distance from any ocean? In fact, the Spanish precisely measured this on the grounds that the government would be better able to govern.

But back to Valladolid. Not only did it lose its status as capital city of Spain, but it was renamed Morelia (Moor•alia= Moorish•pain). Meanwhile to make matters more confusing, the name Valladolid was used for a town in New Spain (Mexico). Then to make matters even more confusing, the two cities reversed their name swap in 1828, and Valladolid became a city in Spain again, while Morelia became a city in Mexico again.

It is also notable that in Spanish Vallado=fence/border and lid=dispute.

Everyone knows how criminals commonly use aliases to hide their wrongdoing. What about cities? Can anyone think of a better reason for renaming a city than to hide something about its past? Now who could have been doing that — and why?

Does any of this look like what happened with Yatrib, Mecca and Medina? Can you recognize a certain muddling tactic, or criminal modus operandi for problematically named cities?

The star of Islam
Gr. SIDER•OS=iron and L. SIDER•EUS=star This is not just a coincidence, because some meteorites (also called SIDER•ITES) are mostly composed of iron. Notably, a number of encyclopedia/dictionary sources go out of their way to confuse this fact, even saying SIDERITES are mostly nickel and iron, rather than the other way around. This intersection implies that the first iron being sold/traded in Europe at the dawn of the Iron Age was said to come from meteorites. They probably called it the metal of the gods, or space metal, or some such thing. Now Iron did come also from meteorites too, but we have clear archeological evidence that nearly all early iron was terrestrial.

At some point, someone discovered how to refine iron from ore. Then the Arabs as usual probably abducted the guy and forced him to live as an abducted scientist. Then they quashed the discovery among the locals, killing anyone who knew about it. Then they started making iron tools, mostly human-killing knives and swords, so their people would have the advantage they so desperately needed. But the Arabs, little doubt also sold their iron too, for a king's ransom — at least at first.

Then after a while prices fell, and at the same time, the buyers started asking how it was that the Arabs should have so many meteorites. Then the Arabs said that they didn't have so many meteorites, but one giant meteorite. And then many people did not believe this. So the Arabs said that the place where this meteor came down was a great pilgrimage site, the greatest healing and pilgrimage site in the East — ask anyone. In fact, the Greek word latros even came from the place, which was called Yatrib before it was called Mecca.

Now in brolingo, Yatribe = i•A•tribe = the(plural)•A•tribe. So any Brother hearing about Yatribe would agree, and many of these would start using the story. Thus it spread widely as a myth, a meme•eth that innies repeat.
The meteorite in the Kaaba
It is sometimes said that the Kaaba, the original black box contains the giant mythical (non-existent) meteorite from before the days of Islam.

Pilgrimage site
Before Islam, Yatrib was this mythical pilgrimage site. But after Islam, Yatrib became a real pilgrimage site.

The Hajj
Lots of cities pour out money to advertise themselves as tourist destinations. But thanks to their religion, the Arabians don't need to spend anything to advertise so people in their empire visit Mecca once in their life. All they have to do is support orthodoxy in Islam, and then the orthodoxy will do the rest.

And what a complete tourist trap. In fact, it has no real attractions, it is hugely expensive, and you sleep in group accommodations, unless you are an uber rich Muslim. The Arabs make a fortune on this place, a tourist trap without equal. Although in comparison to the oil scam, it is a pittance, so they Arabs don't really care too much about the Hajj these days.

Imams
The Arabic word IMAM comes from the Hebrew word IMAHEM, the name of the people who keep the sacred scrolls or Torah. It is also related to Gr. MEME and MEMETIC, and all these words seem to be about having thoughts or keeping thoughts alive.

If you are going to convert people by the sword
How many people have you ever met that have switched religions? Look, few people do this and Islam seems to be a response. See once the brothers made a commitment to spreading a religion by the sword, they could impose the most stifling religions any of them could possibly imagine. Hence Islam, the slave's religion.

Executive summery
With the 5 pillars of Islam, you could understand and convert in less than 5 minutes at the end of a sword. You took the oath, because it was an offer you couldn't refuse, and live. Later if you did not go to pray 5 times a day to the capital of your conquerors, you might be whipped. Not killed, just whipped.

Then after a couple generations, nobody could remember the reason everyone converted to Islam. Then everyone became loyal to Islam. Then everyone went to fight for Islam, and fight for their cousins living in Yathrib or Mecca or wherever.

Religious tolerance in Mecca's empire
Mecca incidentally is tolerant of large non-muslim minorities in its colonies because they pay higher taxes and require lower expenditures in return. They also serve as useful escape-goats when needed.

God wants you to pay taxes to Arabia
The prophet Mohammed helped countless people realize that it is god's will that they pay Islamic taxes. These are (called zakaaat) if they convert to Islam, and if they don't convert, they pay at the dhimma schedule. Can you not see how self-serving Islam is for Arabia?

Submit you dogs — kiss the ground
Besides imperial taxes, the religion requires that all Muslims slaves get down on the ground to pray to Mecca 5 times a day, preferably on an expensive Mideast rug.

Salam Alecum
The religion commanded that Muslims engage in perpetual jihad to enlarge Mecca's empire. Salam alecum actually means peace on you brother/cousin and by implication war on all others. It is like how Islam forbids stealing and violence between believers, but not from infidels.
War is peace
The house of peace, the Dar-al-Islam, and the house of war Dar-al-Harb are the two sides of the same coin. Peace to those that help Arabia's empire and perpetual jihad=struggle on all others.

Bible, Ezekiel 5:5
"I have set her in the midst of the nations"

Suffocating restrictions
Ever wonder why the Muslim slaves have so many restrictions? The main reason is that the slave lands must be as horrible as possible so everyone is desperate to get out. This makes them into valuable slaves/ tools for the land of no resources. The secondary reason is that because there is no alcohol, it sells for a great deal on Mideast inc's "black market". The same goes for sex and drugs and music and DVDs.

The Arabian trading empire preceded the religion
Funny how the Arab trading empire preceded the religion. This prevents people from saying that the religion caused the trading empire. The opposite happened, a dying trading empire gave birth to a new designer religion — a religion with all sorts of self-serving features for Mecca as the most defensible part of the land of no resources.

640  Alexandria falls to Islam.
649  Cyprus falls to Islam.
By 651  By this time, nearly all of the Mideast had fallen to Islam.

The Islamic conquest used smallpox
Cow pox was known to provide partial immunity to small pox long before Edward Jenner came up with his vaccine in 1796. With that in mind, it is terribly incriminating for Islam that the Arab conquest spreads with smallpox through North Africa and later into Spain and France.

We also note that Lady Mary Montagu, wife of the British ambassador to Turkey observed Muslims immunizing themselves with "smallpox" in 1718. Here we speculate that a germ warfare attack normally preceded the Muslim advance, and that the Muslims were immunized to the deadly plague of smallpox. The Arabs/Saracens/Moors probably attacked right at the height of the plague, killing all the men and replaced them with new brothers that flowed in to fill the gap.

655  Battle of Dhat al-Sawari (the Battle of the Masts) severed the sea trade routes between Europe and Asia. These routes remained severed for almost 850 years, until Vasco da Gama returned from his second trip in 1503.

661  Ali ibn Abi Talib dies.
661-65  Arab "civil war".
674-8  The Arabs lay siege to Constantinople unsuccessfully.
680s  Constantinople's territory invaded by Visigoths, renamed Turkic Bulgars.
By 681  All of North Africa had fallen to Islam.
By 711  Most of Spain had fallen to Islam.

Over a century later
We have nothing about Mohammed's life or words that was written down less than 100-years after his death in 632. It is just like how we have nothing about Jesus's life or words that was written down less than 100-years after his death.

Bede, c. 732AD, 3.5-6
[Superficially this is Saint Bede talking about lessons to be learned from Bishop Aiden, and how he
spread Christianity in England. However, if we follow the inferences made here, then we see a Brotherly heuristic guide to spreading Christianity. Once we do that, we realize that small gifts were used to get Christian generosity going as an ideology. We also must ask where money for these gifts came from. And we are left supposing that it either came alms discussed above in 1.27, or from outside, from the people writing and passing around this heuristic discover-what-you-can lesson. Also, in reading the following,

[About Bishop Aidan] "Among other evidence of a holy life, he gave his clergy and inspiring example of self-discipline and self-restraint. And the highest recommendation of his teaching to everyone was how his followers lived and taught. He never sought or cared for worldly possessions, and loved to give away to the poor who chanced to meet him, whatever [valuables] he received from wealthy people or royalty. Whether in town or country, he always travelled on foot unless compelled by necessity to ride; and whatever people he met on his walks, whether high or low, he stopped and spoke to them. [Make every attempt to look like you are always walking, and always friendly.] If he met [any British] heathen [infidels], he urged them to get baptized; and if they were Christians, he strengthened their faith, and inspired them by word and deed to live a good life and to be generous to others. [Always give something, 'from what little you have'.] His life was a marked contrast to the apathy of our own times [Make an effort to look like you care]. This because, all who walked with him, whether monks or lay-people, were required to meditate over the scriptures or Psalms. This was their daily occupation wherever they went, and if on rare occasions, he was invited to dine with the king, he went with one or two clerics, and when they had eaten sparingly [Don't make a pig of yourself], he left as soon as possible to read or pray with them. Many devout men and women of that day were inspired to follow his example, and adopted the practice of fasting until 3:00pm ['none time'] on Wednesdays and Fridays all year, except during the 50 days after Easter. [In another section above, it was vitally important that Easter be celebrated at the same time everywhere in Europe, right when the winder food stocks are thinnest in early Spring. And here the brothers are struggling to use the Catholic Church to increase food demand at the same time. This makes its 'FAR•INA', from L. F•AR=grain, or grain from far more valuable.] If rich people committed wrongs, he never stayed silent out of respect or fear, but corrected them outspokenly [He defended the weak from the powerful]. Nor would he offer money to influential people [He would not pay bribes], although he offered them food whenever he entertained them as host [Although he did offer those in power good spirits and fair trade as a bribe]. And if the wealthy ever gave him gifts of money, he either distributed it for the needs of the poor [He re-gifted any bribes to less fortunate Brothers], as I have mentioned, or else he used it to ransom those who had unjustly been sold as slaves [They staged a sham kidnapping and ransom as a cover, if there were no believable Brothers to re-gift to.] Many of those whom he had ransomed in this way later became his [brotherly] disciples; and when they had been instructed and trained, he [Saint Bede] ordained them into the [Roman Catholic] priesthood.

It is said that when King Oswald originally asked the Irish to send a bishop to teach the Faith of Christ to him and his people, they sent him another man of a more austere disposition [Gr. austeros=severe]. This man was unsuccessful in his preaching to the English people, who refused to listen to him [You have to go easy with them]. After some time, he returned home and reported to his superiors that he had been unable to teach the nation anything. This because they were an ungovernable people of an obstinate and barbarous temperament. This caused the Irish [Brotherly] leadership to hold a great conference to decide on the wisest course of action. For while they regretted that the preacher whom they had sent had not been acceptable to the English, they still wished to save their souls.

Then Bishop Aidan, who was at the conference, said to the priest whose efforts had been unsuccessful: ‘Brother, it seems to me that you were too severe on your ignorant audience. You should have followed the practice of the Apostles, and begun by giving them the milk of simpler teaching [the gifts discussed above], and gradually nourished them with the word of God until they were capable of greater perfection and able to follow the loftier precepts of Christ. At this, the eyes and faces of everyone at the conference were turned toward him, paying close attention to all he said [pay attention, you need to do this]. And they realized that here was a person fit to be made bishop and sent to instruct the ignorant and unbelieving, since he was particularly endowed with the grace of discretion, the mother of virtues. So therefore they consecrated him [this Brother as] bishop, and sent him to preach. Time was to show that
Aidan was remarkable not only for discretion, but for the other virtues as well. Such then was the bishop who brought knowledge of the Faith to King Oswald and the English people under his rule. Thus instructed, Oswald not only learned to hope for the kingdom of heaven [in the 100% unprovable after-life], which had been unknown to his ancestors, but was also granted by Almighty God, Creator of heaven and earth, an earthly kingdom greater than they enjoyed. For at length he brought under his scepter all the peoples and provinces of Britain speaking the four languages, British, Pictish [Celtic], Irish, and English.

Although he reached such a height of power, Oswald was always wonderfully humble, kindly, and generous to the poor and to strangers [with his small charitable gifts]. The story is told how on the Feast of Easter one year, Oswald sat down to dine with Bishop Aidan. A silver plate of rich food was set before him, and they were on the point of raising their hands to bless the food, when the servant who was appointed to relieve the needs of the poor [dedicate one man to this purpose] came in suddenly and informed the king that a great crowd of needy people were sitting in the road outside begging alms of the king. [The beggars on the road will testify as to your generosity] Oswald immediately ordered his own food to be taken out to the poor, and the silver dish to be broken up and distributed among them. [Don't just give them food, but a little silver too.] The bishop, who was sitting beside him, was deeply moved to see such generosity, and taking hold of the king's right hand, declared: 'May this hand never wither with age.' Later events proved that his prayer was heard; for when Oswald was killed in battle, his hand and arm were severed from his body, and they remain uncorrupted to this day. They are preserved as sacred relics in a silver casket at the church of Saint Peter in the royal city…"

Bede, 3.8
"In the year of our Lord 640, King Eadbald of Kent departed this life, and his son Ear•con•bert succeeded to the government of the realm, which he ruled most nobly for over 24 years. He was the first of the English kings to order the complete abandonment and destruction of idols [pre-Christian books and harems] throughout his realm, and for the observance of the Lent fasting period, enforcing his decrees by suitable penalties for disobedience. His daughter Ear•con•gota [glotta], who shared here father's zeal, was a nun of outstanding virtue… Ethel•ber•ga, aunt of Ear•con•gota, also preserved with strict self-discipline the glory of the perpetual virginity beloved by God, and the extent of her holiness became even more apparent after her death… [for after 7 years of burial she was exhumed to be buried in a better place] When they opened her tomb, they found the body untouched by decay as if it had been immune from the corruption of sinful desires. So having washed it, and clothed it in fresh garments, they moved it to the church of Saint Stephen the Martyr." [This is the Arab religion of Europe, as follows we have some quotes from the Arab religion for the Arabs.]

The following are HADITH, or attributed to Mohammed:
1) "The gates of paradise are under the shadows of swords."
2) "It is better to fight in battle for a morning or an evening than to pray for 60 years."
3) "Stick to Jihad and you will be in good health and get sufficient means of livelihood."
4) "The survival of my umma rests on the points of its weapons... once the army settles into farming, they will become as other men."

Again, Barbarian = Arrabbian, the words are anagrams.

Raid and steal
Raid and steal, that is what powered the Islamic conquest and the great age of Islam. This Arab named Umar came up with the diwan system that permitted soldiers keep most of their plunder. He also forbid
his army from settling in the conquered lands, so they would conquer more territory for their Arabian empire.

Needless to say, desire for booty (money/ass) was a major force behind the Islamic conquests, like pretty much all other Barbarian/Arrabbian conquests of the day. This is perhaps why Arab conquerers seem to have always been more interested in plunder and tribute than in converting their newly conquered peoples. Here we also see why the sacred and profitable as so often linked under Islam.

**Bede, 3.25**
"On May 3, 664, an eclipse of the sun occurred at about 10:00 in the morning. There was also a sudden plague, which first decimated the southern parts of Britain and later spread into the province of the Northumbrian people... the plague was equally destructive in Ireland."

**Bede, 4.1**
"On July 14, 664, when an eclipse was quickly followed by a plague... On his arrival in Rome, where Vitalian was ruling the apostolic see, Wighard explained to the Pope the reason for his journey; but shortly afterwards he and nearly all his companions fell victim to a plague that broke out at the time."

**Bede, 4.3**
[in 672]... "heaven sent a plague which, bringing bodily death, bore away the living stones of the Church from their earthly station to the temple of heaven. And when death had freed many member of the reverend bishop's church from the burden of the flesh..."

**Bede, 3.8**
"King Oswy was subjected to savage and intolerable attacks by Penda, the above-mentioned King of the Mercians who had killed his brother. [Attacks is plural, and in one of these many terrorist attacks, they killed the president's brother. So we know which side Penda was on.]
For a long time, dire need forced him to offer Penda an huge amount of gold as the price of peace. So he would go home and cease his ruinous devastation of the unwalled [countryside] parts of his kingdom. [Thus driving increased demand for imported grain.] But the treacherous king [Penda] refused to consider his offer and declared his intention of wiping out the entire nation from the highest to the humblest in the land. [Something that frequently happened in the preceding centuries.]

So Oswy turned for help to the mercy of God, who alone could save his people from this barbarous and godless enemy. He bound himself with an oath, saying: 'If the heathen refuses to accept our gifts, let us offer them instead to the Lord our God'. So he vowed that, if he were victorious, he would offer his daughter to God as a consecrated virgin and give 12 estates to build monasteries. [fictional citizens, feudal lordships, consisting of a lord's demesne, or rather a region of lands rented to serf tenants] This done, he gave battle to the pagan armies that were 30 times larger than his. ...The pagans were defeated, and almost all the 30 commanders on Penda's side were killed...

In fulfillment of his vow to the Lord, King Oswy [Osw = our mouth] gave thanks to God for his victory. Then he dedicated his daughter Aelflæd, who was scarcely a year old, to his service in perpetual virginity. He also gave 12 grants of land for monasteries. There, heavenly wars/struggles would replace temporal/earthly ones. [This was to] provide for the needs of monks who constantly intercede for the perpetual peace of his nation."

717-18 The Arabs unsuccessfully lay siege to Constantinople a second time.

732 The Islamic conquest runs out of steam near Poitiers France (about 100km southwest of Tours).

**Bede, 1.27**
"The first question to [St.] Augustine, Bishop of the Church of Canterbury: What is be the relation between the bishop and his clergy? And how are the offerings made by the faithful at the altar to be apportioned? And what are the functions of a bishop in his church?"
Gregory, Pope of Rome, replied: Holy Scripture, with which you are surely well acquainted, offers us guidance in this matter, and in particular the letters of blessed Paul to Timothy, in which he carefully instructs him on a bishop's duties in the house of God. Now it is the custom of the Apostolic See to instruct all newly consecrated bishops that all money received is to be allocated under four headings:
One is for the bishop's house, for hospitality and other commitments; another is for the clergy; a third is for the poor; and the fourth is for the upkeep of the churches.

In your case, my brother, having been trained under monastic rule, you should not live apart from your clergy in the church of the English, which by God's help has lately been brought to the Faith. You are therefore to follow the way of life practiced by our forefathers of the primitive Church, among whom, none said that anything which he possessed was his own, but they held all things in common. If there are any clerics [priests] who have not received Sacred Orders and who cannot accept a life of continence [sexual restraint], let them marry and receive their stipends outside the common fund [so only celibate priests get their share of this alms money]; for it is written of the fathers whom we have mentioned, that 'distribution was made unto every man according as he had need.' So give consideration to the provision of their stipends, and see that they observe the Church's discipline and live orderly, attend to the singing of the psalter, and by God's help preserve themselves in thought, word, and deed from everything unlawful. [so only celibate priests that comply with all stifling elements of orthodoxy get their share of this alms money] But to those who live as a Community, there should be no need for us to mention allocating portions, exercising hospitality, and showing mercy. Everything that can be spared is to be devoted to holy and religious purposes, as the Lord and Master of all bids: 'Give alms of such things as ye have; and behold, all things are clean unto you.'

Bede, 1.30
Pope Gregory's letter to Mellitus 601AD
"Since they have a custom of sacrificing many oxen to demons, let some other solemnity be substituted in its place, such as a day of Dedications or the Festivals of the holy martyrs whose relics are enshrined there. On such occasions they might well construct shelters of boughs for themselves around the churches that were once temples, and celebrate the solemnity with devout feasting. They are no longer to sacrifice animals to the Devil, but they may kill them for food to the praise of God, and give things to the Giver of all gifts for the plenty they enjoy. If the people are allowed some worldly pleasures in this way [eating the grilled meat together], they will more readily come to desire the joys of the spirit [Jesus/ god]. For it is certainly impossible to eradicate all errors from obstinate minds at one stroke, and whoever wishes to climb to a mountain top climbs gradually step by step, and not in one leap. [mountains in small steps is a Mideast metaphor] It was in this way that the Lord revealed Himself to the Israelite people in Egypt, permitting the sacrifices formerly offered to the Devil to be offered thenceforward to Him instead. So he bade them sacrifice beasts to Him, so that, once they became enlightened, they might abandon one element of sacrifice and retain another [that of Arabian incense]. For, while they were to offer the same beasts as before, they were to offer them to God instead of to idols, so that they would no longer be offering the same sacrifices.

Bede c. 731AD, History of the English people 1.1
"The Christian churches in Britain continued to enjoy this peace until the time of the Arian heresy. This poisonous error after fully corrupting the whole world crossed the sea and infected even this remote island; and, once the doorway had been opened, every sort of pestilent heresy immediately poured into this island, whose people are ready to listen to anything new, and never hold firmly to anything. …

In his time, the Arian heresy sprang up, and although it was exposed and condemned at the Council of Nicaea, the deadly poison of its false teaching nevertheless infected, as we have said, not only the continental churches, but even those of these islands."

Jacques Le Goff, Medieval Civilization 400-1500
"then they [the Arabs] overwhelmed Spain, which they conquered with ease from the Visigoths between 711 and 719, apart from the north-east where the Christians remained independent. They briefly dominated Aquitaine, and especially Provence, until Charles Martel halted them in 732 at Poitiers. The Franks drove them back south of the Pyrenees, the Arabs making a complete withdrawal after the fall of Narbonne in 759."

740s The first written accounts of Mohammed's life and teachings appear. This is around 110 years after his death. The first written accounts of Jesus' life and teachings also appeared more than a century after his death.

Rumilla Tharpir, History of India Vol. I, ch. 3
"Buddhist cannon was collected some 500 years after the Buddha's death, which makes it extremely difficult to define the chronological sequence of the cannon or to" [even figure out who said what about him].

740s Muslim armies repeatedly attack central Asia.

751 Muslim armies defeat the Tang Chinese at Talas (Kazakhstan) and get control of the caravan routes. There were no longer 3 great trade routes but instead an single global trade federation.

764 London suffers a great fire.

766 The Constantinople/Byzantium aqueduct was opened again.

768-814 Charlemagne and the Carolingian Renaissance. Did Charlemagne really attack fellow Christians in Spain that were fighting to drive Islam out of Europe? If this is true, then the entire Carolingian Renaissance or 'rebirth' was a sham to continue the Islamic advance covertly and to restart the host society in a way that would make continued economic parasitism easier and more productive. This is 36 years after The Islamic conquest was halted at Poitiers.

787 the second council of Nicea claims to settle the question of images for Roman Church International, the Roman Catholic Church.

798 London suffers a second great fire.

Charlemagne's battles with Islam
There are three French heroic songs (Chanson de Roland, Chanson de Guillaume, and the tale of Gormont et Isembart) that deal with Charlemagne's battles with Islamic forces. These songs could have been written down up to 300 years after the fact. For more on Charlemagne's life, see the Hague Fragment, the monks of Pothieres, the story of Gerard de Roussillon, the Floovant, the Voyage de Charlemagne, Raoul de Cambrai, Roman de Rou of Wace, and the cycle of the Lorrains. Bear in mind that the amount of history we have is generally a function of the amount of real events that need to be distorted by our parasite.

Jacques Le Goff, Medieval Civilization 400-1500, p.43-44
"the grandiose Carolingian structure split up rapidly in the course of the 800s under blows rained jointly by external enemies and by internal agents of disintegration. [This sounds like Ostragoths and Visigoths.] The invaders came from every direction, the most dangerous by sea from the north and the south. From the north came the Scandinavians who were called simply the men of the north or the Norsemen, or else the Vikings. Then came chiefly to plunder. They raided the coastlines, moved up the rivers, attacked the rich [monastic] abbeys and sometimes laid siege to the towns. Nor should one forget that the Scandinavian expansion took place eastwards as well as westwards. The Swedes or Varangians [like Stieg Larsson's Vangers?] colonized Russia, certainly economically, by dominating the trade which
went across the country [east west trade], and possibly politically, by inspiring the earliest forms of states there. To the west the Norwegians above all attacked Ireland and the Danes the regions bordering on the North Sea and the Channel. As early as 809 the Channel crossing had ceased to be safe. After 834 the Norse raids, ...became annual occurrences...

To pick out some of the main events (among others): in 841 Rouen was plundered; in 842 Quentovic was destroyed; in 843 Nantes was sacked; in 844 the Vikings' targets included Hamburg and Paris which were sacked by fleets of 120 ships commanded by Ragnar, the Ragnar Lodbrok (Leather breeches) of the sagas. In 859 they penetrated as far as Italy, up to Pisa; this was to be their furthest-flung raid geographically. One of the victims of their innumerable raids was Aachen where, in 881, they burnt the tomb of Charlemagne. However, like other invaders in other periods, they now thought about settling, becoming fixed, and replacing raids with trade.

In 878 through the peace of Wedmore they had their occupation of part of England recognized by Alfred the Great, and they made themselves masters of England in the early 1000s under Sven and his son Cnut (r. 1019-35). Other Scandinavians settled in the north of Gaul, in a region to which they gave their name (Normandy), which was granted by Charles the Simple to their leader Rollo y the treaty of St-Clair-sur-Epte of 911. The Normans were to swarm throughout western Europe, leaving lasting traces. In 1066, they conquered England; from 1029 onwards they settled in southern Italy and in Sicily, where they founded one the most innovated states of medieval Europe. They turned up in the Byzantine empire an in the Holy Land at the time of the Crusades."

800 Europe's largest city only had a population of around 20,000. This was the power vacuum that the Vikings expanded into. The low populations are also an indication that there was plenty of good land to go around; so there must have been another reason for the Viking invasions.

Population of Rome
Augustus, the deeds of Augustus (Res Gestae Divi Augustus)
"In my 6th consulship, with my colleague, Marcus Agrippa, I made a census of the People. By it the number of Roman citizens was 4,063,000. Again, in the consulship of Gaius Censorinus and Gaius Asinus [8BC] I took the census, when the number of Roman citizens was 4,230,000. A third time, with Tiberius Caesar as colleague, I took the census when the number of Roman citizens was 4,937,000."

Cassius Dio, Reign of Augustus, 52.16
"So long as our numbers were not large and we did not differ in any important respect from our neighbors, our system of government worked well, and we brought almost the whole of Italy under our rule. But ever since we ventured beyond our native soil, crossed the water, set foot on many islands and many continents, and filled the whole sea and whole earth with our name an power, we have experienced nothing but ill-fortune.
[When they spoke of Rome, it was not her overseas possessions or even Italy. However, it probably included the suburbs, the sub orbs, the county, or the places in the country-side where the city's counte-ees lived. In other words, Rome count-ee.]"

Cassius Dio, Reign of Augustus, 52.22
"I advise you to arrange these appointments as follows. The whole of Italy, that is the whole area beyond a radius of 100-miles from Rome, and likewise all those territories which acknowledge our rule — the various islands and continents — should be divided into districts, according to their separate races and nations. Those cities which are sufficiently strong and independent should be administered by one man with full powers and should also be treated as separate entities. You should then station a military force in each district or independent city, and send out as governor one of the former consuls, who will exercise overall authority, and two of the former praetors."
[It would appear that when Augustus says that Rome had a population 5-million in Res Gestae, he means the city of Rome, an area 200-Roman miles across.]"
"you should not be surprised at my proposal to divide Italy as well as the other territories into these administrative regions. The country is so large and its population so numerous that it cannot be administered efficiently by magistrates residing in Rome."

[Again we see that Rome with a population of 5-million was not regarded as Italy, but only one of many cities/counties within Italy.]

Giovanni Dondi, d.1399, Letter to friar Guglielmo Centueri da Cremona
"at the time of Augustus, the number of Roman citizens [in the entire empire perhaps] was tallied at 9,380,000 persons according to Martinus Polonus, which number the whole of Italy scarcely has today. And in the reign of Claudius, according to the census then repeated, there were found in [the city of] Rome 6,944,000 persons, on the authority of Eusebius of Caesaria in his book on times [history, a book which may no longer exist]."

Look what the Arabs did to Europe
The biggest city in Europe had a population of 5 million during Roman times, and only 20,000 after the Great Age of Islam, a fall of 99.6%.

Diseases in History, Cartwright and Biddiss, P9
"At the beginning of the Christian era, there were 6 [aqueducts], 100 years later, no less than 10 aqueducts supplied 250 million gallons of water daily. About half of this enormous supply was required for the public baths, but there remained 50 gallons per head for the 2 million inhabitants, the same amount that is used today by a citizen of New York or London. Some of these aqueducts have been repaired and are in use; in 1954 four aqueducts sufficed for the needs of modern Rome." [Perhaps it was 20 gallons a day for 5 million inhabitants.]

For more on Roman aqueducts see: the books of Sextus Julius Frontinus, The Water Supply of Rome

c.800 The Khazars and the Radhanite merchants centered around Atil convert to Judaism, suggesting an overland trade route cheating of the Mideast. Their civilization peaks around 950AD and is mentioned only for another 150 years — apparently being ended by the Mongols. They were using the 'widest' and most northerly trade route via the Caspian sea, the Volga and Don rivers to the Black sea then up the Dnieper to Kiev.

The slavery continuum
If everyone is enslaved, the system is very brittle. All it takes is an idea to end it because there is nobody left to enforce the dogma or dog•umma. Societies are also not well enslaved when everyone is completely free and prosperous either. The parasite prefers when they are a little enslaved and a little free.

800s Stirrups begin to be depicted in European art. Stirrups allow one to stand in the mount and slash one's sword with greater speed, accuracy and force. The invention comes from either the Mideast or the steppe out of the Mideast. Stirrups probably arrived in the 700s with the Islamic conquests.

801 London suffers a third great fire.

801 Charlemagne grabs Barcelona, taking advantage of the internal quarrels of the Muslim invaders of Spain.

802 Jayavarman II of Cambodia becomes a "universal king."

802 - 1431 period of greatness for Angkor or Kambuja-desa.

827 Crete falls to Islamic forces, the Muslims of Ifriqiya (Africa).

831 Palermo falls to Islam.

835 Vikings make permanent camps in Ireland.

840 Emperor Wuzong blamed foreign ideologies for China's problems.

842 Islamic forces go up the Rhone as far as Arles.

843 Messina falls to Islam.
845 Hamburg, the leading port of northern Europe and Paris sacked by Northmen (as opposed to the south-men from down under) also known as Vikings (We kings?). Over the following four decades, Vikings sack London, York, Cologne, Rouen, Nantes, Orleans and Bordeaux and much of northern Europe. The "Vikings also attacked eastern Europe, pillaging as far as Constantinople. In the east, the Vikings attack the Semitic Kazar trading civilization centered on the north shore of the Black Sea and the "rivers of Russia." This kingdom, they replace with their own Varangian (Bar•ang•ian) kingdom on the "rivers of Russia."

The baffling Viking "colonization" of Iceland (spelled Island in Icelandic) at this time, looks suspiciously similar. Here we imagine that the Vikings were being used to chase down the latest and most distant rebel base of the Island kings or Isle-real-ites. Otherwise why go to Iceland at a time when Europe is so depopulated? Here we recall how the figurehead general Julius Caesar leaped over the northern half of France and invaded England or Ang•land in 55BC.

Here we speculate that the true motive of the Viking visits to North A•mer•rica was not settlement but to kill its earliest European settlers. Later these people become Al•gon•qian = to•gos•ak•we'n. They also become the MOHICAN/ MOHEGAN// MAHICAN, all similar to MEXICAN or ME•HI•CAN in Spanish. Take out the silent H and you have MECCAN.

The Vikings not only become more war-like in the late 700s and early 800s, but they also experienced a sudden leap in boat designs right after the Islamic Conquest is halted in 732. This is right when Europe feebly re-organized under Charlemagne (r.768-814, or 46-years, like a good figurehead.). Perhaps it takes two generations for the Brothers to immigrate and produce enough sons to build a fraternity strong enough to run a civilization: Strong enough to and change the Northmen's culture to a violent one useful for Arabs Inc. Thus we imagine these Mideast brothers behind the otherwise inexplicable leap in boat building technology that took the Vikings down the rivers of Europe where they could raid all the riverine trading centers of Europe. Here we imagine the Brothers fostering in the Vikings, the very idea of raiding down Europe's rivers from the north, shutting down the trade that was competing with the Mideast trade from the south.

And if the Vikings were the barbarians from the north that began assaulting Europe in the century after the Muslim conquest ran out of steam, then the Hungarians or Magyars were the barbarians from the east and the Muslims still in Spain were the barbarians from the west. And the Arab/ Greek attacks on southern France and Italy were the barbarians from the south. Basically, as the Muslim conquest failed, the land of no resources shifted its focus and began attacking Europe from all sides; using disposable human "dogs" to do the dirty work.

And two more thing about the Vikings, 1) Their chiefs were polygamous and in fact had large groups of wives that could only be called harems. and 2) It is not Iceland and Greenland but in Iclandic ISLAND and GREEN•LAND = fresh•land, because the they spell their nation as island, not Iceland. So the story about wanting to throw people off with respect to settlement was twisted all around. It was not the Vikings and their descendants doing this, but our parasite. It got caught and had to invent a secondary myth about the Vikings seeking to hide their discovery of the great continent of Greenland.

Mid 800s Akhbar al•sin wa'l-Hind writes "An Account of China and India," where he describes a trading monopoly, and how traders would be compelled to ply only one small segment of ocean year after year. This kept most of them in the dark about the true nature of the Arab trading empire, as well as reducing cheating.

846 Muslim forces sack St. Peters in Rome. North Italy and southern France come under attack by the raiding bands of Arabs called "djichs." It is remarkable how Europe was under attack from so many sides all at once, and only 110 years after the islamic conquest runs out of steam.

848 "Greek" pirates plunder Marseilles.
861 Paris attacked again and its merchants carried off. This echoes what Pol Pot did with the smart people of his nation.
862 Hungarians or Magyars reach Germany. They raid into Italy by 899.
870 Malta falls to Islam.
870s Norsemen reach Iceland.
878 Huang Chao sacked Guang Zhou (Canton) slaughtering 120,000 Muslims, Christians and Jews (Zaitun). These had to have been Middle Eastern because by this point in time, there was no other way for Europeans to reach China (Zaitun). Also, the Chinese closed their ports to foreigners in this year.

Great
Jacques Le Goff, Medieval Civilization 400-1500, 7.9
"On the other hand, the peasant masses were dispossessed of their surpluses and sometimes of what they needed by the exaction of feudal dues. Not only did they owe the lord a sizable portion of the fruits of their toil in the form of payments in kind or cash, but their productive capacity was reduced by labor services demanded by the lord or by payments for the right to be exempt from these; in addition the lord generally reserved the best lands and most of the manure for himself and even secured the tiny part of the peasant budget which was consecrated to relaxation, that is to say, to frequenting the village inn, which, like the press, the mill, or the oven, belonged to the manor. Sir Miecheel Postan estimated that in England in the second half of the 1200s, the feudal income took away 50% or slightly more of the peasant income, and for the unfree classes left each villein with barely enough to support himself and his family." [This sounds like the way the Arabs run their empire.]

Jacques Le Goff, Medieval Civilization 400-1500, 7.10
"Transportation and roads were insufficient, and there were thousands of 'customs barriers': taxes and tolls were charged by every minor lord at every bridge or obligatory point of passage, without counting brigands or pirates. How many obstacles there were to what was to be called France up to 1789 'the free circulation of corn'? Of course the great lay lords and above all the great ecclesiastical lords - the rich monasteries - the rulers, and from the twelfth century, the towns built up stocks and in times of shortage or starvation made emergency distributions from these reserves [at starving-man prices] or even tried to import foodstuffs."

Marc Bloch, Feudal Society, 5.12.5
"The liberality of the chief toward his war-companions seemed so essential a part of the bond between them that frequently, in the Carolingian, the bestowal of a few gifts - a horse, arms, jewels - was an almost invariable complement to the gesture of personal submission. One of the capitularies [ordinances] forbids the breaking of the tie by the vassal if he has already received from his lord the value of a golden solidus." [see enfeoff]

Marc Bloch, Feudal Society, 4.12.5
"In the countries where feudalism was an importation it was much more systematically organized than in those where its development had been purely spontaneous. ...Every vassal, in consequence, was bound to the sovereign not only as his subject, but also by a tie which ascended from man to man. Thus the old Carolingian principle of 'coercion' by the lord was applied, in these lands which had never known the Carolingian Empire, with almost ideal precision."

[In this Brotherly gazette, we learn that feudalism was not spontaneous or as a result of a sudden inner impulse. It was not an inclination that occurred without premeditation or external stimulus. Isn't this the same thing as saying that feudalism was imposed from the outside by someone? And this man is talking about a system of coercion on lands that had no tradition of feudalism. Apparently it can be done with "almost ideal precision."

Bloch goes on to say:] "In England, ruled by a powerful monarchy which had introduced the strong administrative practices of the Norman duchy, these imported institutions not only formed a more strictly regulated system than in any other country; but a sort of contagion, which spread from top to bottom, they penetrated virtually the whole of society." Here it seems like the Arabs think they can do it again. At least they are explaining how they did it the last time.]

Great
"The setting of civilization did not change violently with the Great [Barbarian] Invasions [of Rome]. In spite of the pillaging and the destruction, the traditional cultural centers rarely ceased to exist or to sparkle overnight. Even that great victim of the new age, the town, survived for a fairly long time with some success. The towns which preserved some vitality owed it in some cases to the maintenance of a certain economic role, ancient or new, linked especially to the importation of [Brotherly] luxury products and the presence of eastern merchants who were called Syrians but who were chiefly fronted by Jews. Sometimes towns owed their survival to visits by groups of pilgrims. In this way Rome, Marseilles, Arles, Narbonne, and Orleans remained ports for the east.

...From the reign of Recared (586-601) to the Muslim conquest (711), and of Paris and Soissons under the Merovingians... the falling-off of skills, economic resources, and taste is discernible everywhere. Everything was shrinking. Buildings were most often built of wood. Those which were built of stone, which was often borrowed from ruined ancient monuments, were of small dimensions. The main thrust of aesthetic effort concentrated on decoration, which masked the lack of building skills. The art of cutting stone, freestanding sculpture, and the representation of the human figure died out almost entirely. ... It was a civilization of isolated points, of oases of culture in the middle of 'deserts', of forests and of fields returned to waste, or of countryside barely brushed by monastic culture. The disorganization of the networks of communication and relations of the ancient world had returned most of the west to the primitive world of traditional rural civilizations anchored in the prehistory, barely touched by the Christian gloss. The old customs and old skills of the Iberians, Celts and Ligurians resurfaced. Where the monks thought they had conquered Greco-Roman paganism, they encouraged the reappearance of a much older subsoil of craftier demons; submissive merely in outward appearance to Christian law. The west had been returned to savagery."

"The middle ages, like antiquity, for a long time knew loans for consumption as the main, if not the only form of loan: Loans for production remaining almost non-existent. [Furthermore] Interest made on loans for consumption was forbidden between Christians [they had to use the parasite as an intermediary] and constituted usury pure and simple, which was condemned by the Church. ... The whole of Christ's attitude to Matthew, the tax-gatherer or banker, a money-man in any case, confirmed that Christianity could be indulgent to finance. It was almost totally ignored or passed over in silence by the middle ages. On the contrary, medieval Christianity condemned loans for consumption between Christians ... and abandoned the role of usurers to the Jews [who fronted for Arabs Inc.], although this did not prevent the great abbeys of the early middle ages from acting to a certain extent as 'hire-purchase companies'. It was also for a long time opposed to loans for production. More generally, all forms of credit were condemned as usury — and credit, was a stimulus to, if not a precondition of, economic growth. The scholastics, such as Thomas Aquinas, who, contrary to what has sometimes been argued, was not very understanding towards merchant circles and who was imbued with the economic ideas of the lesser landowning aristocracy from which he sprang."

"In the western Mediterranean, on the other hand, long-distance navigation was now practically unknown. The principal lines of communication with the East were elsewhere. One of them, a sea-route, passed through the Adriatic, at the head of which lay Venice, to all appearances a fragment of Byzantium, set in a world apart. On land the Danube route, for along time served by the Hungarians, was almost deserted. But farther north, on the trails which joined Bavaria to the great market of Prague and thence, by the terraces on the northern flank of the Carpathian mountains, continued to the Dnieper, caravans passed back and forth, laden on the return journey with products of Constantinople or of Asia. At Kiev they met the great transversal which, running across the plains and from river to river, linked the riparian [river] countries of the Baltic with the Black Sea, the Caspian or the oases of Turkestan. For the West had missed its chance of being the intermediary between the north or north-east of the continent and the eastern Mediterranean, and had nothing to offer on its own soil to compare with the mighty comings and
goings of merchandise which made the prosperity of Kievian Russia.

Not only was this trade restricted to very few routes; it was also extremely small in volume. What is worse, the balance of trade seems to have been distinctly unfavorable [for Europe] — at any rate with the East. From the eastern countries, the West received almost nothing except a few luxury articles whose value — very high in relation to their weight — was such as to take no account of their expense and risks of transport. In exchange it had scarcely anything to offer except [European sex] slaves. Moreover, it seems that most of the human cattle rounded up on the Slav and Lettish territories beyond the Elbe, or acquired from the slave-traders of Britain took the road to Islamic Spain; the eastern Mediterranean was too abundantly provided with this commodity from its own sources to have any need to import it on a large scale. The profits of the [white] slave-trade, in general fairly small, were not sufficient to pay for the purchase of precious goods and spices in the markets of the Byzantine world, of Egypt or of nearer Asia [the Mideast]. The result was a slow drain of silver and above all gold. If a few merchants unquestionably owed their prosperity to these remote transactions, society as a whole owed scarcely anything to them except one more reason for being short of specie.

However, money was never wholly absent from business transactions in feudal Europe, even among the peasant classes, and it never ceased to be employed as a standard of exchange. Payments were often made in foodstuffs; but the food was normally valued item by item in such a way that the total of these reckonings corresponded with a stipulated price in pound, shillings and pence. Let us therefore avoid the expression 'natural economy,' which is too summary and too vague. It is better to speak simply of a shortage of currency. [Another Arab tactic] ...apart from certain insignificant little pieces, the only coins now produced were denarii, which were rather debased silver pieces. Gold circulated only in the shape of Arab and Byzantine coins or imitations of them. ...Not only was money generally scarce, and inconvenient on account of its unreliability, but it circulated too slowly and too irregularly for people ever to feel certain of being able to procure it in case of need. ...

...And poor indeed was the man who never bought a few ounces of salt or a bit of iron. [The Arabs monopolized both] As to the 'autarchy' [economic self sufficiency] of the great manors, this would have meant that their masters had gone without arms or jewels, had never drunk wine (unless their estates produced it), and for clothes had been content with crude materials woven by the wives of tenants. Moreover, even the inadequacies of agricultural technique, the disturbed state of society, and finally the inclemency of the weather contributed to maintain a certain amount of internal commerce: for when the harvest failed, although many people literally died of starvation, the whole population was not reduced to this extremity, and we know that there was a traffic in corn from the more favored districts to those afflicted by dearth [scarcity like Dearth Vader = getting scarce], which leant itself readily to [profitable] speculation. Trade, therefore, was not nonexistent, but it was irregular in the extreme. The society of this age was certainly not unacquainted with either buying or selling. But it did not, like our own, live by buying and selling.

... A great number of products passed from hand to hand as dues paid to a chief in return for his protection or simply in recognition of his power. It was the same in the case of that other commodity, human labour: the corvee furnished more laborers than hire. In short, exchange, in the strict sense, certainly played a smaller part in economic life than payment in kind; and because exchange was thus a rare thing, while at the same time only the poorest could resign themselves to living wholly on their own produce, wealth and well-being seemed inseparable from authority.

Nevertheless, in an economy so constituted, the means of acquisition at the disposal even of the powerful were, on the whole, singularly restricted. When we speak of money we mean the possibility of laying by reserves, the ability to wait, the 'anticipation of future values' — everything that, conversely, the shortage of money particularly impedes. ... The great as well as the humble [of Europe] lived from hand to mouth, obliged to be content with the resources of the moment and mostly compelled to spend them at once. ' [All of the foregoing made Arab loans of their stolen money even more valuable.]

**Why they loved spices so much**

Today many people are puzzled about why Europe prized "spices" so much during the Middle Ages.

1) Think of how much Cocaine and Hero-in cost today and realize that the definition of spice could be stretched to include these plant extracts.
2) Today, people pay four times more for an expensive luxury sedan to show off their status. In the Middle Ages, people doubled or quadrupled the cost of a meal by buying black pepper and other spices as the sacrament of status.

3) Today people buy wildly overpriced Luxurious Vinyl and Hermes fashion accessories as concession products to show that they paid their tax money back into the Mideast. The same went for spices and special goods.

4) Purple coats (called robes), damascus steel weapons, armor, hashish incense, opium, pharmaceuticals, jewels, gold and anything rare or strange capable of buying someone's fancy (as with cocaine in recent decades) was considered a spice or specie good.

The pastoral Rule of Gregory the Great records c.885
"the time, before everything was ravaged and burned [by the Viking raids], when the churches of England overflowed with treasures and with books."

c. 1050 Regino of Prum records these words about the Carolinian Empire of 888: "Lacking a legitimate heir after his death, the kingdoms which had obeyed his command dissolved their union and broke into parts. Without waiting any longer for their natural lord, each of them decided to elect a king for itself from within the kingdom. This caused great wars, not because the Franks were lacking princes who were noble, strong, and wise enough to rule the kingdoms, but because they were so equally matched in their generosity, dignity, and power that the discord increased, because no one excelled so much above the others that they would have deigned to submit to his lordship. Frankland [France] could have produced many princes well suited to handle the helm of the kingdom if fortune had not armed them to destroy each other in their striving for excellence." [It is notable that these violent "East Frankish" kings (such as Berengar son of Everhard) were not indigenous to the areas they ruled. Also Emperor Lambert (d. 924) was much criticized for both his failure to control Saracen and Hungarian raids on Europe, and his willingness to negotiate with the brigands.]

889 Regino of Prum describes extensive Hugarian/ Hunnish raids from the Mideast on Europe. Apparently in the years prior to 889 there was a Mideast population boom (described as the river Don overflowing). These desperate poor people spilled out into the outside world.

Regino of Prum
"He invaded the kingdom of the Czechs with an army and everything he found outside the towns was leveled to the ground. In the end, when the last fruit-trees were being chopped down, Zwentibold asked for peace and somewhat belatedly, having given his son in surety, obtained it."

Regino of Prum
"They besieged a certain castle...called St -Lo. Since they cut off all access to water, the inhabitants dried up with thirst and an agreement of surrender was arranged, stipulating that that Northmen might take everything away, but would leave the people alive. When the inhabitants emerged from their fortified place, this treacherous tribe violated their trust and the promises that had been given and slaughtered them all without thinking twice."

Regino of Prum
"When the heathen found the Bretons so deeply split and divided, not so much geographically as in spirit, they confidently attacked them. Since the Bretons each fought individually, rather than as an single unified army, and because they refused to assist each other, as if the victory of one of them would not have contributed to the advantage of all of them, they were badly harmed by the enemy. They fled everywhere and all their possessions were plundered up to the river Blavet. Then they understood for the first time how much damage they were doing to themselves by their internal dissent, and how much it increased the strength of their enemies." [The Arabs always try to sow dissent, ill-will and conflict in their enemies.]
896  Laws of Alfred the great who saved England from Viking occupation.
944-968 Rajendravarman rules Cambodia. He campaigns against the Muslims of Champa as well as into Thailand and Laos. During his rule, Cambodia also becomes more bureaucratic. Also Cambodia became more involved with international trade, instead of being dependent on outsiders like the Muslim Chams at the mouth of the Mekong river.

In 910 Al-Razi differentiates between smallpox and measles. This was not to help people but to have better germ weapons.

960 Danes convert to Christianity. Other Baltic/Scandinavian people convert even later. (see Anskar, King Inge and Magnus the Good).

965 Adaldagus, archbishop of Hamburg is granted the right to establish a market in Hamburg.

965 Sicily falls to Islam. What the Rumi (Arabic Rumi = Romans) once called Mare Nostrum, or "our sea," thus became a Muslim lake.

966 Poland converts to Christianity under Mieszko.

971 The title of knight makes its first known post-Roman appearance. The title begins as a class formed by achievement but around a century later, typical of our parasite's ways, it starts to become a hereditary caste, or a nobility.

986 Hungary converts to Christianity under Vaik (St Stephen). In the late 900s Sweden, Norway, and Ukraine also convert to Christianity.

900s An alternate overland trade route begins via Regensburg, Vienna, Cracow, Kiev-Atil where the Kazara (Kazars/Cathars/Ghass•tars?) were based. This route is one of people cheating on the monopoly the Mideast lived off of. It is easy to conceive of these people as the Sphinx's Sphinx, the Anti-Sphinx. These violent Jewish rebels of Central Asia were under constant attack and they were pushed ever northward until some became a completely weaponized race called the Mongols (mong = brave ones, braves). These Mongols would less than 300 years later, at the dawn of the 1200s, overrun China and surge into the Mideast where they massacred their former masters. These after 600 years of ruling the world had probably in many ways grown as fat and indolent as Roman patrician of the first century AD.

Feudalism was the Mideast's feeding process perfected
The extremely hard-to-read Adam Smith Gazette (Wealth of Nations) coined the term "feudal system" in 1776. This was just in time for the American Revolutionary War. We call the system feudalism, but it was really colonial rule over Europe by the empire of the land of no resources. It was a system where all the land in between our walled cities was made into a dangerous and useless 'desert' by brigands and highwaymen (i.e. the lords of Mereville). It is the same tactic that Mideast pirates employed with the high seas between our islands of safety. It is also the same tactic that the Sphinx Mafia used when it terrorized the highways of Europe in the play Odious Rex (Oedipus Rex) by Sophocles.

The terrorist danger forced people to crowd into and around walled towns where land was scarce and people would have to compete for tiny bits of land, or the exclusive right to perform some business activity. This was in turn controlled by a feudal lord beholdling to the Arabs for his position/stall.

The Sphinx mob would benefit in at least 3 ways from this situation: 1) The Sphinx Mafia filtered all trade between towns, giving them a monopoly on intercity trade. Thus the Sphinx charged whatever the market would bear for intercity commerce. 2) The Sphinx leveraged its intercity power, so that it would attack and oust individual feudal lords that did not manage their little fiefdom well enough for Mideast Inc. Also, the lord would have to pay money to Mideast Inc., one way or other, to stay on power. and 3) Because the European people were beholding to their lord for either scarce land to farm near the...
town walls, or a scarce business stall inside the town, and the lord was beholding to the Sphinx Mafia, the people were beholding to the Sphinx Mafia, which basically ran Europe.

Given the impassibility of the lands in between, the little towns and estates operated as islands or isles. And these isles were run by their isle-kings or Isle•reals (real/rey = king); normally Mideast Brothers or their descendants who were always obligated to the system keeping them in power.

These Isle•reals would remit their oo•fees, hence the name feudalism (L.feudum = fee). This was the fee the ruler paid to the Brotherhood for the right to rule his little European kingdom. Then the feudal lord would turn around and extract fees from his subjects for the right to have a safe economic existence in their own land.

Basically it was a system where only the Europeans who paid the overpriced fee could use the scarce land or building area within the town's safety zone. Under this type of economy, most of the surplus money was soaked up, either by the fee sale (rent), or used to buy overpriced "imported" company-store goods. This was how Europe and Asia were enslaved under the system of Mideast feudalism.

This sneaky system of collecting fees, and luxury product sales was the major source of income for the land of no resources during its greatest age, the perfect caliphate. The Arabs thus managed to deceive us into supporting them for centuries this way. And they still consider this the perfect form of civilization for the world. In fact, today the brothers are all "struggling" to recreate this perfect Caliphate as if it was their duty to both god and their people.

Now rachat was a curious thing: It was the fee paid to assume your father's benefice (position) with the feudal lord. Once the rachat fee was paid, the heir was "invested with his fee," (fee = feo) and put into possession of his L. feudum or fife, or benefice (bene=good +office). However that was not the end of the obligation/ fealty/ fidelity to the lord (and his secret masters in the Mideast). Here the fee payer also reaffirmed his solemn oath to the lord and the system upon paying his fee. He also affirmed his obligation to fight wars as directed by the lord, who in turn was directed by the Brotherhood about who and when to wage war. This in turn allowed the Mideast to get rid of any non-performing lords.

It should be pointed out that this is probably close to the way Ishtar and Islam work today. Now under this system, everyone was terribly afraid of violating their oath of fealty (fee•all•ti). This was because violating the oath could result in the loss of the entire fief/ fee/ benefice (good office). Thus we see how the fief/ fee/ benefice sold by the Arabs to the people to Europeans wasn't even really really owned by the holder. It belonged to the lord. In this way, the "benefice•iary" was compelled to go off to battle when commanded by his lord — otherwise he might lose his fief/ fee/ estate/ property. In fact, he might lose everything. What awesome war mongering power our parasite had under feudalism. And incidentally, filthy lucre comes from feo•fee loo•core.

Today people sometimes describe feudal pockets within our society as "fiefdoms." Here we ponder that a "fief" is an old word for a feudal estate. So I say this: Every single fiefdom (no matter how small or inconsequential) that is not owned and operated by the people, and for the people, must be ended where possible. If that is impossible, it must be taxed at a rate that will ruin all feudal power. There should be no long term super-expensive tax medallions, liquor license, gas station permits, building permits, oil drilling permits, mine permits and any other form of government permit. If this is the case, then our government is broken. All these things should instead be taxed sufficiently so that these permissions are unmarketable and unfeasible for large intermediary players to develop or accumulate.

Other Feudal words
Burgage = the right to trade in a town.
Warren = rights to use a forest.
Sewerp = the right to jetsam washed onto the beach.
Homage = sameness of position.
Vagabond = a bound serf that wanders at night with goods to trade.
Hansa = protection money or toll for safe traveling, payable to trolls at various points on the road.
Traversum and passagium = tolls to use bridges, ferries and pass roads unmolested.
Tallage and scot = feudal taxes on whole communities.
Brotban = bread tax. Apparently a ban was a tax that discourages.
Bryban = beer tax.
There was also Retro•banium, sub•vassal, parage, geneat, villein, and allods.

Arabic RAFIQ = companion, partner
All travelers in the medieval Muslim world required a rafiq, usually another trader. The trader and the rafiq entrusted their personal security to each other. Few catastrophes en route were worse that the death of one's rafiq, since the authorities would assume that the traveler had killed his rafiq to hide his cheating. This was almost a guarantee of arrest, asset seizure, and torture.

Leviticus, 17:6
"This shall forever be a law on them throughout their [subsequent] generations." [That the descendants of the ex•hodos (= out•way) people, the ex•migrants of the Mideast, these shall stay loyal to the cause of Mideast Inc. or they shall be killed.]

Exodus 13:10-12
"You shall obey this decree throughout all time... You shall set aside for the Lord all that opens [and comes first from] the matrix [mother], and every firstling that comes from a beast which you have. The males shall belong to the Lord."

Bible, Genesis, 17:7
"And I will establish my covenant between me and you, and your seed after you in their generations for an everlasting covenant, to be a god to you, and to your seed after you. And I will give to you, and you seed after you, the land wherein you are a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession. And I will be their god. And god said to Abraham, you shall keep my covenant therefore, thou, and thy seed after you in their generations. This is my covenant which you shall keep between me and you and your seed after you. Every male child among you shall be circumcised. And you shall circumcise the flesh of your foreskin. And it shall be a token of the covenant between me and you. And he that is 8-days old shall be circumcised among you, every male child in your generations, he that is born in the house."

Why the Arabs hate their cousins the Jews so much
Under feudalism, people would not only give up their own freedom, but the freedom of all their descendants for all time in exchange for the protection of a lord and his walled castle. The MERCHET (L. maritagium) fine/penalty illustrates this situation well. It was a fee paid to a lord when his subject's daughter married outside the lord's estate. It was compensation for all the lost descendants of the daughter. Here we understand the Mideast attitude about "its subjects." The Brothers leaving the Mideast have sworn a similar oath binding on all their descendants for all time. A Jew is quite simply a person who no longer obeys the oath of his ancestors to Arabs Inc. Thus according to the ways of the Arab harems this disloyal person must die.

The word FEUDING tells us a great deal about what feudalism was all about. Think for a moment about the biggest, baddest, oldest feud of them all. Isn't it between the Arabian Muslims and their not so distant cousins the formerly Arabian jews? Here we understand how FEUDALISM, in the form of FEUDING became a synonym for unending conflict and struggle.

Jewish law requires that no document containing the name of god be destroyed. Since this rule applied to most medieval written material, great quantities of records have always been stored by the jews. The Nazis systematically destroyed most of these records in Europe.

Was Nazi concentration camp suffering on purpose?
Given the way the Mideast views oaths as binding on descendants, perhaps the way the Nazis administration starved 6 million Ashkenazi (ex-kin•usi) Jews before gassing them was on purpose. See, according to the twisted Arab mindset, the Jews betrayed their family back home, repeatedly causing Soylent Green type conditions in the Middle East. To the Arabs, these Jews are their own traitorous sons
and daughters, and they had to pay for the crimes of their ancestors from a century or three ago. (Jews from before that time were mostly no longer Jewish and had blended away among the gentle gentel people). So Mideast Inc. may have used its Nazi puppet regime to starve a good portion of the 6 million Excuse Jews before killing them. This was as repayment for the suffering that the ancestors of these 'traitors' caused in the Land of no resources.

**The first coal mines?**

Late 900s The first coal mines appear in Germany. However coal was mined in ancient Greece and China more than 2,500 years ago. Curiously the use of coal started and then stopped, over and over again throughout history. Why on earth did people just stop burning this abundant form of fuel?

The answer appears to lie in the Greek word for coal, or anthracite. Gr. ANTHRAX = coal. This word is very similar to the respiratory disease transmitted by from sheep and cattle called ANTHRAX. Here it seems that black lung disease was once called anthrax. And here we realize that all one had to do to discourage coal use was to take over the vendors and supply the coal in such a way that there was lots of coal dust in the mix. This way the people who used the coal would tend to suffer from anthrax and die off. Then the ancient word-of-mouth media could be used to hammer on this point — that the people using coal suffered from anthrax. And of course they would omit the fact that it was the coal dust was the cause of the disease. Anyway, here we see yet again how our parasite has always struggled against the industrialization and advancement of its host.

**1000**

c. 1000 Leif Ericsson visits America and establishes a colony called Vinland somewhere on the Canadian coast. As with the Dragon Explorers of China, every effort is made to suppress this "discovery" by the land of no resources. So Columbus was not the first to discover America, he was the first to make it back and get the word out. And it only stuck because everyone thought he figured out a way to go around the Mideast and get at all the things that Europe thought it needed. Leif Ericsson had no such discovery. He only found some more land that was far away.

c. 1000 the Turks begin raiding northern India.

**Jacques Le Goff, Medieval Civilization 400-1500,**

"Feudalism existed in an embryonic form in the Carolingian period, but it blossomed around the year 1000, appearing in different varieties according to the region. The length of time taken over the phases in its evolution varied from country to country. It was more advanced in France and Germany, and was never completely achieved in Italy, where its development was checked by the persistence of traditions from the ancient world, and by the unusually early involvement of the landowners in city life. It was even further from being complete in Spain, where the special conditions of the Reconquista gave the kings, who were its leaders, powers which limited those of the magnates; moreover franchises preserving liberties where granted to those who fought... In England, in the Norman kingdom of Sicily, and in the Holy Land, the feudal system was 'imported'. It was more rigorous and sometimes closer to certain theoretical models than elsewhere, but it was also more fragile."

**Marc Bloch, Feudal Society, 1.6.1**

[Most of these forged documents should change something that helps the parasite. They also probably are a pretty good indication of the mental degradation caused by the Dark Ages.]

"... the so-called Donation of Constantine dated from the end of the eighth century, and the fabrications of the remarkable workshop whose principal productions were the Forged Decretals published under the name of Isidore of Seville and the False Capitularies of the deacon Benedict were among the fruits of the Carolingian renaissance in its heyday...

Undoubtedly if the trades of forgery and myth-making, which are practiced in all ages, where exceptionally flourishing during these few centuries, the responsibility rests in large part both on the conditions of legal practice, based as it was on precedent, and on the disorders of the times. More than
one of these forged documents was fabricated purely for the purpose of making good the destruction of an authentic text. Nevertheless, that so many spurious productions should have been executed in those times and that so many pious and indisputably high-minded persons should have had a hand in such dealings, although they were expressly condemned by the law and morality of the age — the psychological implications of of these things are well worth pondering. By a curious paradox, through the very fact of their respect for the past, people came to reconstruct it as they considered it ought to have been. [rubbish]

Numerous as they were, moreover, historical writings were accessible only to a small and select number, for except among the Anglo-Saxons, they were in the Latin tongue. According to wether or not a leader of men belonged to the small circle of literati, the past — authentic or deformed — exercised a more or less pervasive influence upon him. ...Even the less cultivated among the leaders enjoyed their share of this hoard of memories, helped, no doubt, by their [brotherly] household clergy [that read to them]. Otto I, much less susceptible certainly that his grandson to the spell of Rome, was the first of his line to claim the crown of the Caesars. Who can say from what teachers, translating or summarizing for him who knows what works, this almost illiterate king had imbibed the imperial tradition, before restoring it in his own person?"

Marc Bloch, Feudal Society, 1.6.2

"The epic gestes [L. gesta = action, exploits, heroic deeds] were not, in theory, intended to be read. They were made to be declaimed [read with passion] or rather chanted, and they went the rounds from castle to castle or from public square to public square with professional reciters, called Jongleurs [jugglers]. The humblest of these minstrels... combined the profession of strolling story-teller with that of jester. Others, fortunate enough to have obtained the protection of some great nobleman, who attached them to his court, were thereby assured of a less precarious livelihood. These performers were sometimes also the authors of poems. Thus some jongleurs performed the compositions of someone else; others recited poems of which they were themselves the original 'inventors' (trouveres). But between these extremes there were infinite shades of difference. Rarely did the 'inventor' devise the whole of his material; rarely did the interpreter refrain from some reshaping of it. The public for this literature was a very mixed one, for the most part illiterate, incapable as a rule of judging the authenticity of the facts, and much less interested in veracity than in being entertained and in hearing familiar sentiments exalted."

Striving for strife

Obviously our parasite is striving or jihading to cause more strife in our society. Obviously it was behind all the insanely complex and strict codes of honor that were mostly ignored. It was behind dueling, vendettas, family feuds, wars, Napoleon, Hitler. These were always a great way to purge the flock of its smart ones.

Spotting the chosen king of the Arabs

His side is always supported by the Arabs. All the other kings, they opposed and sabotaged and Jihaded = G•added against.

Again our opposite

We want to minimize loss of life in war, the parasite struggles to maximize it. What a repulsive thing you are Ishtar.

Marc Bloch, Feudal Society, 1.9.2

The royal lieutenants=al•oo•tenants would have to keep paying money into the Arab al•oo. The ones that didn't pay enough would get attacked by the invincible shake-down king, the chosen king of the Arabs. All the sir•vivors (The ones the sirs let live on) were all the ones that spent all their money on overpriced Arab concession products like silk and spice and hashish, which frequently contained opium or obey'em and cost a king's ransom. And they bought arms and other things.

"The Middle Ages, from beginning to end, and particularly the feudal era, lived under the sign of private
vengeance. The onus, of course, lay above all on the wronged individual; vengeance was imposed on him as the most sacred of duties — to be pursued even beyond the grave. ... *the vengeance of the kinsmen which we call faida*, as a German canonist expressed it. No moral obligation seemed more sacred than this. ... Among the Frisians, the very corpse cried out of vengeance: it hung withering in the house till the day when, the vengeance accomplished, the kinsmen had at last the right to bury it. [How on earth did that awful custom get started? ...] Blood thus called for blood, and interminable [feudal] quarrels arising from often futile [feudal] causes set the hostile houses at each other's throats. In the eleventh century a dispute between two noble houses of Burgundy... went on for 30 years, and in the course of it one of the families had lost more than eleven men.

Among these feuds, the chronicles have recorded especially the conflicts of the great noble families... But at every level of society the same customs prevailed.

The 'moral hatreds' — the phrase had assumed an almost technical meaning — which the ties of kinship engendered ranked undoubtedly among the principal causes of the general disorder [of the age]. But since they were an integral part of the moral code to which in their heart of hearts the most ardent champions of peace undoubtedly remained faithful, only a few utopians could believe it feasible to abolish them altogether.

While fixing penalties, or naming places where violence of any sort was prohibited, many of the peace pacts still recognized the legality of the blood-feud. The authorities for the most part adopted a similar policy. They sought to protect innocent people against the most flagrant abuses of family solidarity, and they fixed the period of grace. They also strove to draw a distinction between lawful reprisals and plain brigandage carried out under the pretext of justifiable vengeance." [so before this time, the wise-guy Arab brigands would lie and say it was a lawful reprisal.]

Marc Bloch, Feudal Society, 1.6.3
[Here is an Arab/Ishtarian version of the news media.]
"As for knowledge of distant events, everyone whatever his rank, was obliged to rely on chance encounters. The picture of the contemporary world that the best-informed men carried in their minds presented many lacunae [unrecognized gaps]. We can form an idea of them [their mentality] from the inevitable omissions."

1050 An adulteration of the gold under constantine IX leads to a fall in the value of the Byzantine currency by over 50%. This shut down the Byzantine proto-renaissance that was about to form in the 1070s.

1059 Papal Election Decree
[Here the college of cardinals in the Catholic church says:] "When the pontiff of this Universal/Catholic Roman church dies, the cardinal bishops shall first confer together most diligently concerning the election. Next they shall summon the other cardinal clergy; and then the rest of the clergy and the people shall approach to give their assent to the new election. The greatest care being taken lest the evil of venality/bribery creep in by any way whatsoever. [Clearly bribery and vote buying were a problem with the Catholic pope.] The most eminent churchmen shall be the leaders electing the pope, not followers. Certainly this order of election will be found right and lawful if anyone examines the rules and acts of the various patriarchs."

c. 1050 gunpowder re-invented by the Chinese and the Arabs fail to control its spread to ubiquity.

Propertius (50-16BC) IV.3 Haec Arethusa suo mittit mandata Lycotae
"When the leaden shots of twisted slings are scattered. And crafty bows twang from cavalry turned away when the scions of Parthia's [Iran's] lands are tamed May headless javelins follow your triumphing horses"
[1) The Romans knew to use lead 'aggies' in their catapults. 2) A javelin was a lawn dart that was sleeker than the SST.]
Before people knew of firearms
Prior to the public knowing about firearms, one could have probably killed people on a crowded city street, right out in the open and everyone would have just said, it was god's fire, or lightning that they heard. What else could it be? And recall the prime directive of Star Trek.

The "prime directive" of Star Trek
Recall the "prime directive" of Star Trek, not to share technology with host civilizations. This is because the desperate land of no resources needs every advantage it can get.

How long was technology behind Zeus's thunderbolts kept a secret. It must have been so easy to shoot people before the AD·VENT (towards the vent) of firearms.

How firearms spread
Any idiot could understand the mechanics of a fuse-hole-age, a mini hand cannon mounted with a handle or two. The part that was hard to figure out was how to make the gun-powder.

Now when the Chinese re-discovered gunpowder, that problem was solved. So it would not have been much after 1050 that a bunch of disloyal Arabs turned outlaw highwaymen. Here we imagine say 6 brothers with 12 muskets and swords were a fearsome foe for a public that knew nothing of them. And these men would not have cared about trade so much. They would not have bothered with farmers bringing barrels of wine here to there like the Arabs did. They would have been after gold and silver, and they would have found plenty when they encountered the highwaymen of the day.

But they didn't even have to look for the highwaymen at first. They could just camp out by the roadside let the highwaymen come to them and ambush them. And then bang, bang, the biggest and best armored were dead and you had all their loot and armor. So I think that firearms were the real reason why the highways of Europe became safe in the 1000s. I also think that there was almost no time lag between the discovery of gunpowder in Asia and spread of firearms in Europe. They are one and the same invention.

Carribiner = ak·arabi·nero
carbine = a rifle
Fr. carabine = a mounted musketeer
carabineer = a cavalry soldier with a carbine
sp. carabinero = a soldier with a carbine

3 Musketeers
Funny how there are these swordsmen called musketeers in children's media and candy bars.

They had never seen a firearm before
The brigands would have seen little threat in a man talking a leaf cigar and lighting his hand-cannon's fuse-hole. They would have no idea of the danger of a man pointing a gun at them.

See the Ancient-firearms section
There are 50 quotes that support the idea that firearms existed in even the classical age. In fact, I think that all that mention of Zeus' thunderbolts may be about the Brothers shooting people as much as 2500 years ago.

The Arabs HATE HATE HATE our firearms
It is worth pointing out how much the Sphinx Mafia's economic agenda of isolation, chaos, less and worse was set back by the popularization of firearms in Europe. During the Dark Ages, people were forced to live in isolated, walled towns where the land area was scarce and all owned by a Arab-fronting lord. At the time, well-armed and well-trained men from the land of no resources roamed the land in between the towns and made intercity trade impossible for the Europeans. This caused the Europeans to be reliant upon their feudal lord for safety, who would not last if they did not squander their money on Mideast concession goods.
The result was an intercity economy that had one buyer and one seller, our parasite. It was the perfect claiphrate, the perfect house of 8 gables. Under this state of affairs, the people of Europe were pretty much enslaved economically. But starting in the late 1000s AD, this system started breaking down, and the highways suddenly became safe. What was the reason?

Now if you read the history books, you will read about how the first known drawing of a firearm dates to 1313, and how in 1324 cannons first breach a town's walls. However, we do have the fact that the Catholic church "presciently" banned the use of fiery compositions for military purposes in 1137, so my take is that starting in say 1080 AD, or before, a number of clever young Brothers made some pistols and started out in business for themselves; with "god's thunder" in their waistband. Whenever they encountered some sword wielding brigands, the brigands usually died, and this made the highways safe for trade. This in turn led to a tripling Europe's food output in the 1100s and 1200s.

Now the lesson you need to take away from this is that our parasite hates the fact that we are armed. It hates the US 2nd amendment, and this is why it tries to undermine this right in any way it can. One of the most effective is the production of child oriented shootout media like the film Dear Wendy.

1066 Battle of Hastings where William the Conqueror invaded England with an army of Norman mercenaries. His administration introduces many institutions and customs to England including many systems of feudal enslavement, along with much Arab technology. See the Domesday Book, originally spelled doomsday book, a comprehensive record of all land values, debts and owners.

Later, in the 1100s we see the administration of Norman king Roger II, ruler of Sicily, acting as a sort of melting pot for Arab, Greek, Norman and English officials like Master Thomas Browne. Curiously, the Norman Conquest brought no influx of peasants to Britain, it was purely at the administrative level. It is also worth noting that prior to the Norman conquest, we see many Nordic or Norse names among the aristocracy; while afterward they disappear completely.

Around this time, the Mongols used grenades with fuses.

1070s first paper produced in Spain. Many kings ban paper documents because paper is not a durable as animal skins. Mills do not become widespread until the 1200s. Early mills include Jativa Spain, Fabriano Italy and Troyes France.

1074 The administration of Pope Gregory VII states "The Roman church has never erred; and according to the testimony of Scripture it never will err."

1075-1123 Investiture Conflict over the rights of the Papacy. The name may come from vestiture=clothing. In vestiture=no=clothing. If this is so, then the investiture conflict is related to the legend of the "emperor with no cloths and the empire has not Gr.clothos=web, weave, matrix. Also, note how long it took to resolve this in the Catholic Church. We have to wonder if it is going to take them 48 years to rid the Catholic church of the pedo priests the Arabs select as loyal thumbs-men.

In 1075 the papacy issues a Dictus Papae or papal decree as follows. Here we see the Arabs angling to consolidate power for their monarch Popes running the Vatican, the 2nd holiest place in the world for Islam.

"1. The Roman Catholic church was founded by the Lord alone.
2. Only the Roman pontiff is by right called 'Universal/ Catholic'.
3. He alone can depose or reinstate bishops.
4. His legate/ ambassador, even if of a lower rank, is superior to all bishops in his council and can depose any of them.
5. The Pope can depose absentee.
9. Only the pope's feet are to be kissed by all princes.
[Arabic custom.]
12. It is legal for him to depose emperors.
[What a power grab this was for the Arabs. Maybe they thought they could reinstate Rome in one move.]
13. It is legal for him to transfer bishops, as needed, from see to see.
14. He has the power to ordain a cleric from any church to wherever he wishes.
16. No synod can be called "Catholic" without his authority.
17. No chapter or book can be held to be canonical without his authority.
19. He [the Pope] shall be judged by no one.
22. The Roman church has never erred, nor, by Scripture's testimony, will it ever err.
25. He can, without a synodal assembly, depose and reinstate bishops.
26. No one is considered Catholic who is not in harmony with the Roman Church.
27. He can absolve subjects of wicked men from fealty.

Is this one man grabbing power, or is it our parasite struggling to increase the centralization of power that helps it feed on its host?

Item 4 above refers to the really awesome power of a Papal legate (L. legatus = deputy, delegate). At the time, movement was slow and dangerous; and it was impractical for central administrations to use two-way communication. The pope's emperor's de•legate, empowered to act as the pope's deputy sheriff was the solution to this problem.

1076 Henry IV's letter to Pope Gregory VII
[Henry became Holy Roman Emperor in 1056 at age 6 and ruled for another 50-years until 1106. The Arabs love children as figurehead rulers because they can get away with naughti•ness and neutralization where the host's efforts come to naught.]
"Henry, King not by usurpation, but by the pious ordination of God, to Hildebrand, now not Pope, but false monk:

You deserve a salutation like this because of the confusion you have caused; because you have left untouched no order of the Church which you could make join you in confusion instead of honor, of malediction instead of benediction.

To discuss a few outstanding points among many: Not only have you dared to touch the clergy of the holy church — the archbishops, the bishops, and the priests, anointed by the Lord as they are — but you have walked upon them like slaves who know not what their lord may do. In crushing them you have gained for yourself acclaim from the mouth of the masses. You have judged that all these man know nothing, while you alone know everything. In any case, you have constantly used this knowledge not for edification, but for destruction, so greatly that we may believe Saint Gregory, whose name you have arrogantly taken for yourself...

We bore these abuses, since we wanted to preserve the honor of the papacy. But you construed our humility as fear, and were emboldened to challenge even royal power itself, granted to us by God. You dared threaten to take the kingship away from us, as though we had received our kingship from you, as though kingship and empire were in your hand and not in the hand of God.

Our Lord, Jesus Christ, has called us to the kingship, but has not called you to the priesthood.

For you have risen by these steps: namely, by cunning, which the monastic profession abhors, to money; by money to favor; by favor to sword. By sword you have come to the throne of peace, and from the throne of peace, you have destroyed the peace. You have armed subjects against their bishops; you who have not been called by God have taught that our bishops who have been called by God are to be spurned; you have usurped for laymen the bishop's ministry over priests, with the result that these laymen depose and condemn the very men whom the laymen themselves received as teachers from the hand of God...

I, Henry, King by the grace of God, together with all our bishops, say to you step down! step down!"

The Life of the Emperor Henry IV, c.1080, bk. 1
"Whenever the barrenness of a year inflicted a famine, he paid to feed many thousands" [This sounds just like what the Roman emperors did when Rome was dependent on imported Mideast food.]

1082 The Byzantine empire gives Venice a charter of liberties, the 'Golden Bull' that allowed for tax free trade with Europe.
If men have loaded an ass with different kinds of merchandise, they shall owe the toll for the ass, unless it is foreign or costly [i.e. Sphinx Mafia] merchandise. For other things, the toll shall be paid according to value." [Note, there are many customals from many towns.]

"He loved the tall stags as if he were their father."

This was said of William I of England, d.1087 AD. This at least was the excuse when his administration imposed draconian 'forest laws' that put something like one third of England off limits to agriculture as forested royal game reserves. The nature reserves of our time are the same process at work.

**Intercity safety and agricultural output**

In the 1000s through the 1200s The land between fortified towns is discovered to be safe from brigands, highwaymen and other forms of terrorists. In response there are immense forest clearings in Europe with the area of land under cultivation growing tremendously. This tripled Europe's food output in the 1100s and 1200s. This gave rise to competition for people to work the land and freedom was given to people who would come and farm the 'new world', a safe new world that suddenly sprung up between the fortified towns of Europe. This is the opposite of what our parasite strives for in our lands. It wants us poor and desperate so it can sell the limited land inside and near the walls of our towns. Without this the artificial scarcity, the entire feudal system begins to fall apart. (See 'fuero' towns of Spain after the reconquista).

Marc Bloch, Feudal Society, 1.6.5

"It would seem that while the security of the roads had increased, there was no very notable improvement in their condition; but at least the provision of bridges had been carried much farther. In the course of the twelfth century, how many [bridges] were thrown over all the rivers of Europe! [alas!] Finally, a fortunate advance [actually a re-discovery] in harnessing methods [a collar that did not strangle the draught animal] had the effect, about the same time, of increasing very substantially the efficiency of horse-transport.

The links with neighboring civilizations underwent a similar transformation. Ships in ever greater numbers plowed the [Western Mediterranean], and its ports, from the rock of Amalfi [Naples] to Catalonia [Barcelona] rose to the rank of great commercial centers; the sphere of Venetian trade continually expanded; the heavy wagons of the merchant caravans now followed the route of the Danubian plains. There, advances were important enough, but relations with the East had not only become easier and more intimate, the most important fact is that they had changed their character. Formerly almost exclusively and importer, the West had become a great supplier [exporter] of manufactured goods. ...

Such a [better]-balanced external trade could not fail to bring a flow of coin and precious metals into Europe and so add substantially to its [capital] resources. This relative easing of the currency situation was reinforced — and its effects multiplied — by the accelerated rhythm [velocity] of [money] circulation." [The real reason why things got better is that Europe got rid of a parasite that always sought to cut the kelp too short — to cut the kelp below where the sunlight penetrates — so it grows slower.]

**Increased food output after the Dark Ages**

1) The Romans used collars for their draught animals that did not choke. However during the Dark Ages, Europe somehow started using a foolish collar design that choked the animals somewhat and reduced their pulling ability substantially. Even before the end of the Dark Ages, farmers started making their own collars that did not choke. But here we note that the drawings of these rediscovered collars date from the 800s but bizarrely or 'bazzar•ly' this hugely important re-discovery only became widespread in the 1000s and 1100s. This speaks of the power of the Arab jihad in suppressing obviously good innovation.

2) Instead of using an inefficient scratch plow, new plows were developed that used knife-like blades that were mounted diagonally to turn over the soil (i.e. moldboard plow).

3) Farmers started using guide wheels that made it easier to keep the furrow at a constant depth.

4) Cheap Iron became available from outside Sphinx control. This led to more and bigger plows.

5) Greater prosperity led to more draught animals, the tractors of the day.

6) Field rotation also started around this time, although rotation seems to have actually reduced output,
given how many schemes called for 25%, 33% or even 50% of the land to be left uncultivated, or used for growing a low output crop.

7) Thanks to greater safety in the lands in between walled towns, people begin to clear forests and farm more land.

8) Those that chose to farm (or ranch) on land outside of a feudal lord's control got to keep 100% of their output. This led to greater surpluses and more money to reinvest in plows, oxen and offspring.

**The greatest crime ever?**

During the Dark Ages, The Arabs reduced the population of Europe by over 90%. On top of this, all the useful information that could be obliterated was obliterated from Europe. And it was a crime of incalculable proportions, the way the Arabs halted human progress for just about 1,000 years.

**The armor race**

c. 1080, we read in the anonymous work called The Life of the Emperor Henry IV: "Since his body was protected by bronze [armor], they inflicted a bruise, not a wound." Basically around this time, we read that the weight, sophistication and cost of Armor began rising as a consequence of an arms race. Notably, this armor was often made of Damascus steel.

Anyway, the high cost of armor caused most knights who were not under the patronage of a wealthy lord (L. errare= strain) to either die as a result of their inferior arms, or give up and become peasants. This left the military might of the day in the hands of the wealthier feudal lords who was under the thumb of Mideast Inc.

**1090 or 1094 Assassins sect founded**
The Marco Polo legend of the obey'lem addicted G'un•aki dagger-men is certainly true. (search Alaodin below) But this story leaves out an important part about the assassination process. It leaves out the local agents that the daggerman worked for. These were entirely omitted from the viviv Marco Polo explanation. And the vividness and certain accuracy of the Marco Polo explanation exists for a reason. It is so people can say, "yes, this must be exactly what happens, this is a great explanation". But note how this explanation leaves out the management level saying who to kill.

Look when the Assassins came. It was right before Europe attacked the Middle East in 1096. Was widespread Assassination a major factor in causing the crusades? Is Marco polo a cover-story to cover the existence of Her Majesty's (Ishtar's) Secret Service?

And look how the crusades started out as attacks on Jews. Certainly there was hostility at Arab feeding that was re-directed at the escape-goat race, the no-longer useful Arab immigrants of past generations. When did the assassinations happen? When did the religious holy-war talk start?

1094, the Count of Bivar, "El Cid," or "the killer," leads the Spanish to re-conquer Valencia from the Islamic Moors/ Saracens. See the Poema del Cid.

**The Arabs deserved the Crusades**
The Arabs love to play victim, so don't let anyone tell you otherwise. You see, many of the Europeans who attacked the Arabs starting in 1096 knew what happened to their people during the Dark Ages and the Arab conquests that ended in 732. they knew about driving the Arab invaders from Europe in the following centuries. It took the Europeans some centuries to recover in population, and gain resolve to drain the swamp. But by the late 1000s they were ready for a well-deserved counter-attack. Unfortunately they were also totally mislead by their mole leadership about what their true objectives were. So they didn't even come close to knocking over the rain-barrel, once and for all.

**The Arabs wanted the Crusades**
The Mideast wants to be attacked. It wants to sell arms and iron and passage on its ships.

**1095 Pope Urban II's speech at the Council of Clermont. Fulcher of Chartres version**
[It doesn't matter what religion they are, if they come from the Middle East, they are Ishtarians sworn to
You must hasten to bring aid to your Christian brethren living in the East, who need your help, which they often have asked for. For the Turks, a Persian people, have attacked them, as many of you already know, and have advanced as far into the Roman territory as that part of the Mediterranean called the Arm of St. George; and by seizing more and more Christian lands, they have... killed and captured many, have destroyed their churches, and have devastated the kingdom of God. If you allow them to continue much longer, they will subjugate God's faithful even more... [This is completely true. Just look at Spain]...

I urge with earnest prayer... men of all ranks, knights as well as foot-soldiers, rich as well as poor, to hasten to exterminate this vile race from the lands of your brethren, and to aid the Christians in time. I speak to those present; I proclaim it to the absent; moreover, Christ commands it. And if those who set out should lose their lives on the way by land, or in crossing the sea, or in fighting the pagans, their sins shall be remitted. This I grant to all who go, through the power vested in me by God.

Oh, what a disgrace, if a race so despised, base, and the instrument of demons, should so overcome a people endowed with faith in the all-powerful God...

[Next he tells the Brothers not to struggle against the crusades and instead support them.] Let those who normally make private war against the faithful carry on a victorious war against infidels which ought to have begun long before. Let those who for a long time have been robbers now become soldiers of Christ. Let those who once fought against brothers and cousins now fight against barbarians, as they should. Let those who have been hirelings at low wages now labor for an eternal reward...

1096 First Crusade, Jerusalem captured and sacked 3 years later. On the way to the Holy Land, the forces of Christendom make a small detour for Europe's first modern pogrom against the Mideast's main enemy in Europe its own Jewish cousins who's ancestors had left mostly 2-to-8 generations before.

One of the fundamental limiting factors for the land of no resources has always been the "population problem," as it is called in chapter two of Lawrence of Arabia's Seven Pillars of Wisdom. In order to produce enough good "chosen" brothers to rule the world, the Sultanate has to make many times more people that will not be chosen. So a fundamental limiting factor in the output of new, high quality "chosen people," or Brothers is the rate at which their "useless" cousins can be pushed out of the Mideast, or otherwise gotten rid of. Here we see the crusades doing many things to make more room for new Arab brothers in both the Mideast and in the outside world.

Were firearms being secretly used in Europe?
The first known drawing of a firearm we have is from 1313. Firearms had been used a long time before, it is just that this is the first drawing.

1100

How did the Pope know?
In 1137, the Catholic Church presciently banned the use of fiery compositions for military purposes.

1100s. Gold and silver coinage that is not Arab or "Greek" in origin begins circulating in Europe. The prevalence of whatever type of coinage speaks loudly about who was actually running Europe at whatever time.

1100s we see a number of documents that offer relocation rights to runaway serfs, thus indicating a labor shortage of sorts. For example, there is a document called The Customs of Lorris from 1155. Lorris was apparently an early free market rebel stronghold as seen by some clauses in this document. It is easy to see the Arab feeding from the rules they imposed.

"2. No inhabitant of the parish of Lorris shall be required to pay a toll or any other tax on his provisions; and he shall not be made to pay any measure-age fee on the grain which he has raised by his own labor. 6. No person while on his way to the market of Lorris, or returning, shall be arrested or disturbed, unless
he shall have committed an offense on the same day.
9. No one, neither we nor any other, shall exact from the citizens of Lorris any tallage, tax, or subsidy.
15. No inhabitant of Lorris is to render us the obligation of corvee [forced labor for road maintenance] except twice a year.
17. Any citizen who wishes to sell his property shall have the privilege of doing so; and, having received the price of the sale, he shall have the right to go from the town freely and without molestation, if he so desires, unless he as committed some offense in it."

1118 Saragossa Spain falls to the Christians in the Spanish reconquista.

1127 Customs of the Town (St Omer) by William I Clito
[Note the Byzantine nature of the many taxes, tolls, tariffs and regulations that were abolished all at once.]
"5. I completely release all of those who have their guild, are its member, and reside within the limits of their town from paying tariffs (teloneum) at the ports of Dixmuiden and Gravelines. I also release them from paying tax (sewerp) throughout flanders.
6. No one who has travelled to the Emperor's land on business shall be forced by me to pay the hansa. [Hansa is a form of protection money payable at various crossroads and markets.]
9. I exempt everyone living within the walls of Saint-Omer, and those who are going to move them in the future, from cavagium, that is, the poll tax, and from the jurisdiction of the advocate.
11. [The people] have, furthermore, asked the King of France and Raoul of Peronnes to be free from all tolls, crossing, and passing dues wherever in their land they may go. I, too, with them to be so free.
13. And just as I with the better and freer burghers of Flanders demand to be freed from all customs duties henceforth, so shall I demand no scot and tallage [taxes individual and communal] form them, and make no petition for their money.
16. Whoever travels to Nieuwerleeden, wherever he may have come from, shall have license to go to Saint-Omer with his goods in whichever ship he chooses.
17. Should I come to an agreement with Count Stephen of Boulogne, I shall include their liberty from toll and sewerp at Wissant and throughout his land in the settlement.
18. I allow them to use the pasture found near St. Omer in the forest…
20. If any foreigner attacks a burgher of Saint-Omer and inflicts insult or injury on him or violently robs him, avoids arrest, and gets away with his transgression, and afterwards he is summoned by the Castellan [castle guards]… and refuses or neglects to appear within three days to do satisfaction, the community of the citizens shall avenge their brother's injury. If, as a result of taking vengeance, a house is demolished or burned, or if anyone is wounded or killed, the avenger shall not be held liable in his body or his goods, nor shall he come to experience, or stand in fear of, my displeasure in this respect. But if the person who committed the injury is immediately arrested, he shall be promptly judged according to the laws and customs of the town and punished according to the magnitude of his deed, which is to say that he shall give an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a head for a head." [see Eustache of Steenvorde]

c1130 Cambodia's Suryavarman II hired Muslim Cham mercenaries from what is now South Vietnam at the mouth of the Mekong river.

1142, charter of Pisa was the first of many urban statutes in Italy that granted rights to the citizens, the people, over their invisible foreign oppressors. The charter of Pisa in fact gave rise to the Magna Carta of 1215 and hence the United States Constitution. Someone please assemble a definitive catalogue and analysis of all these early rights granting documents.

1146 The Sefer ha Mispar, shares the Arabic numbering system for the first time.

Over the 1100s, we see the entire corpus of Aristotle's works becoming available in Latin as people smuggle valuable books out of the Mideast, and as they abandon ship and follow the crusaders back to
Europe. These books were saved in the great library of our Greek speaking friends in the Mideast. Many other, (if not most of the works we have from antiquity) were also saved by these same Greek speaking friends in the Mideast. See, they saved all of our works before they tried to exterminate Western civilization.

It would be most useful if we created a searchable directory of every scrap of written material that supposedly existed before say 1300. This will be invaluable for getting the gazette references straight. Also, each work should be listed in Greek with parallel transition and mouse-overs markers for the hard to explain stuff I put in brackets. There should also be at least a few hundred index headings for things like shipwreck propaganda, supplicant propaganda, tsunami propaganda, etc.

Aristotle d. 322BC, 350.1
"From the Pyrenees mountains separating Spain from France these are mountains to the west in Celtic lands, there flows the Istrus Danube river and the Tartessus Tartar, Rhine, Rhin, Rhein river. The latter flows outside the pillars of Hercules and into the Atlantic, while the Istrus flows through all of Europe into the Euxine Black Sea. Most of the Remaining rivers flow northwards from the Hercynian Alps mountains, which are the greatest in height and extent in that region. In the far north, beyond furthest Scythia, are mountains called Rhipae The Arabs named France and Germany as Tartessus like Tartarus, the Greek word for hell."

1147 2nd Crusade.

1150 Sharif al-Idrisi writes a disinformation geography called 'Amusement for Him who Desires to Travel Around the World'. This was written for the Norman King Roger II of Sicily.

1177 Muslim Cham forces depart from their homeland at the strategic cape of Vietnam and boat up the Mekong River to sack the then prospering civilization of Angkor Wat. The city was rebuilt by Jayavarman VII a Mahayana Buddhist who seems to have lived in Champa for a time. Notably, the Cambodian kings left many intelligent heirs, as these kings would sleep with a different virgin (probably an ovulating virgin) every night. Thus it seems that he had the right of parage as was common in Europe around this time. Incidentally, the Thais/Siamese/Annamites were barbed and 'rabble roused' by the Arabs into attacking Ankor, due to its success.

Later, in the 1970s, in the killing fields era, the Brothers would gain complete control of Cambodia using the dimwitte Pol Pot, as a figurehead. Then they killed 1.5 million of Cambodia's 8 million people, including all of the country's tall stalks of corn. Apparently Cambodia was producing some very smart people due prior to this.

It was genocide, not suicide
You know, Rome, Athens, Angkor, the Maya, the Aztecs, and many other civilizations did not die out. They were picked to death by humanity's parasite.

Herodotus 5.92
"he kept cutting off all the tallest/best ears of corn which he could see, and throwing them away, until the finest and best-grown/ tallest part of the crop was ruined."

1187 We often read of thousands of camels arriving at Damascus or Egypt at once. One example is the massive caravan that Raynald of Chatillon seized or was allowed to seized in 1187. The seizure of this caravan was incidentally the LIGHTNING ROD that GALVANIZED the mideast against the crusaders and allowed Saladin to articulate the mood on the streets by calling a jihad.

1189 Saladin, who was a Mamluk said
"I shall cross this sea to their islands to pursue them until there remains no one on the face of the earth who does not acknowledge Allah [Allah]."

Note the use of Islands, think Isle•real•ites, or island kings (real= king), Think about the rebel
bases of Star Wars fleeing from the Evil empire. Here it seems as if the Isle•real•ites are the island kings, the rebel leaders — rulers of the small islands of people who do not acknowledge the authority of Mideast Inc. Also it seems that Mideast Inc. thinks that it controls the high seas and the high roads.

Here Star Wars is a useful construct: They are in a battle to eradicate the rebel bases on their scattered islands (planets) so that they make have god's perfect trade paradise worldwide for their land of no resources.

1199 Pope Innocent III rules: "The goods of heretics are to be confiscated, and their children are to be subjected to perpetual deprivation for the sins of their parents." (Vergentis in Senium)

1207 Pope Innocent III rules: "We decree as a perpetual law, that all heretics shall be delivered to the secular court to be punished according to the law. All of his goods are to be sold... and his house shall be destroyed, and not rebuilt."

1200

Through most of the 1200s the Mideast was in the midst of a horrible cannibalistic famine. See Abd al Latif al Baghdadi's report of cannibalistic famine "zombies" roaming the streets of Cairo in search of something or someone to eat.

Now while the Mideast is certainly the monkey on the world's back. But the monkey on the back of the Mideast is the famine it suffers whenever its host gets organized and manages to drain the swamp and separates from its parasite.

Here we see that the people of the Mideast are not actually the parasite's de•ex•pull, or the devil. It is only their desperation and reliance on a spirit of parasitism that is the devil. If they give up this spirit of parasitism, then we should help them to join us in a world of more and better for everyone.

Also, now that mankind has a new devil, Gaia. It is easy to wonder if there will be any room for the old devil, a mere conflict of ideology. Also, here we must note that the earth is not to be our god, but our new devil, something that must be guarded against by storing enough food for everyone to eat, not worshipped by keeping the planet clean. Cleanliness is folly in the face of the next filthy volcanic ice age.

1200 The administration of Pope Innocent III states, "The pope is the meeting point between God and man... the judge of all things and judged by no one."

1200s The Catholic Church starts providing new replacement clergy to all of Europe. This new clergy was 'Italian' — although probably Middle Eastern pretending to be Italian. These men both the voice of orthodoxy and the hand that collects the Catholic tithes.

1200s Reliable population figures are hard to come by for this time. However, by the 1330s Venice only has a population of 90,000, Florence 100,000, and Paris 80,000. This is substantially lower than Imperial Rome with a population recorded at 5 million. Still, in the 1200s, we read hints about how Venice (among other Italian cities) was dependent on imported "Mideast" grain.

Mongols

By 1210 Most of northern China had fallen to the Mongols and by the 1220s most of Central Asia had fallen to them. Genghis Khan's (1162-1227) first conquests were along the Silk Road (See Tanguts of Gansu province). After this, the Mongols turned West to conquer the Kara-Khitai of Turkistan, now China's Xinjiang province/ 'autonomous region'. By some estimates, China's population fell by over 50% during the Mongol conquest. After this the Mongols moved on to the Khwarizmian Empire, Persia, Khorassan, Transoxonia, Samarkand and much of Afghanistan. By the early 1240s, much of Turkey, Georgia, Russia and Hungary had fallen to them.

Marco Polo was Arab dis-information

The disinformation and propaganda book called Marco Polo's travels spell Genghis Khan as Chin•ghiz
Khan which looks like China•ghas(an).

The Silk Road was alway dangerous for not Arabs
The Silk Road outside of China was attacked or raided and dangerous for most of its existence. It also frequently suffered from political instability. In fact, it frequently closed down altogether, at least that was the excuse story for the high prices of the time.

After Samarkand and Kashgar, the road went eastward to Chia-Yu–Kwan where it passed through the western most (Jade gate or Yumen) gate of the Great wall of China.

Chinese roads
These were much like Roman roads. Supposedly they quickly fell into disrepair. The Chinese had a saying for this: "a road is good for seven years and then bad for 4,000".

Genghis Khan
It is frequently said that 1:200 people are descended from Genghis Khan, a harem breeder.

1212 Children's crusade of where tens of thousands of children never reached their destination but were captured and sold into sex slavery by the land of no resources. Who do you think proffered the idea of a children's crusade in the first place?

1215 Magna Carta signed by King John. His son Henry III later favors men of "foreign extraction" in his administration.

1215 Pope Innocent III declares the Magna Carta annulled with these words:
"John, illustrious king of England, grievously offended God and the Church; In consequence of which, we excommunicated him and put his kingdom under Church interdiction."

Think drug interdiction and UN trade sanctions that interdict all trade for a nation under sanctions. Basically, the Pope imposed UN style sanctions on England because King John signed the Magna Carta. The Magna Carta is the "seminal" document of freedom and liberty in modern times. Here Roman Arab Church was attempting to nullify this hugely important document. See: etsi karissimus in Christo.

1220 Cambodia's Jayavarman (Jaya•bar•man r. 1182-1220) VII dies. In the century following his death, Most Cambodians convert from Shaivistic Hinduism (with its imported Brahman or Bro•man administration) to Theravada Buddhism. This is administered by a Maha•sammata from Sanskrit maha=great + sammata=semitic. Until this time, the Cambodians, like most cultures in India and Southeast Asia had administrations that were run by Sanskrit speaking "Indian" brahmans (see pasuputa). These "holy men" were said to help transmit Siva's power through the overlords of India and Southeast Asia.

Siva/Shiva is variously known as the destroyer, the lord of the cosmic dance, and the lord of the beasts. Shiva's symbol is the lingam or penis shaped stone of the Semites. It is notable that as late as the 1870s people in Cambodia were being sacrificed (murdered) to appease Shiva (or Shiva's consort Uma/ Umma) at the beginning of an agricultural year. Shiva and Umma were regarded much like heaven and earth in Greek mythology.

It is also notable that under Hinduism of the old days, how one returned in the next life was not determined by how nice you were to others. It was more a matter of how much gold you donated to the religious establishment; and how much you spent on overpriced icons and gilded images, and how much you gave for overpriced temple construction and overpriced gold leaf. All of which were the rackets of the Sphinx Mafia. Also, in Angkor it is notable that there were all sorts of taxes.

1220 Most of Central Asia had fallen to the Mongols.

1226 The Catholic Church states
"We prohibit non-clergy from having the books of the Old and the New Testament. ...And we most strictly
forbid their having any translation of these books” [Why one earth did the Catholic Church want to keep people from studying and understanding the bible? We are long overdue for some fresh independent translations of the bible to see what is being hidden by the Arabs.]

1227 Genghis Khan dies, succeeded by Ogedei Khan.

1228 to 1265 The Reconquista of Spain except Granada. It is notable that Spain started the re-conquista the year after the Mongol coup (recorded as the death of Geh'n•ghas). Here in 1227-1228, both sides of the periphery, east and west betrayed the center.

By the 1220s, most of China and central Asia had fallen to the Mongols and people were beginning to go around Mideast Inc.

1232 Pope Gregory IX establishes the first inquisition in Italy and France mostly. The inquisitors used torture to obtain the desired confessions, so that an accusation was almost an assurance of a horrible death by the Brothers working as the Catholic Church's secret police. After all, throughout the inquisition it was the brotherly FRIARS who mostly acted as inquisitors. It is notable that the inquisitor's purges in Europe do nothing to halt the Mongol advance from the east. The assets seized by the inquisitors did however help feed the Mideast.

1230's The Iranians in the time of the original "assassins of Iran," and just before the mongol raids of the late 1250s approached Europe and proposed an alliance against the Tartars and Mongols and proto-Tartar Mongols.

 Marco Polo - Tartars = Mongols = Huns = Axis Arabs
"I will now tell you all about the Tartars and how they acquired their empire and spread across the world. The fact is that the Tartars used to live farther north, in the region of Chorcha [core•ak•A] This was a country of great grasslands, with no habitation in the form of cities or towns but with good pasturage, wide rivers, and no lack of water [The Mideast.] They were a lordless people, but were actually tributary to a great lord who was called in their language Ung Khan, which simply means Great Lord [Chinese Wang=great]. This was the same Prester John [Bri•s•terr J'n], of whose great empire all the world speaks. The Tartars paid him a tribute [tithe] of one beast in every ten. Now it happened that their population increased greatly." [after the 1st First Crusade of 1096 and the 2nd Crusade of 1147.]

1230s Pope Gregory IX taxes all Christendom to fund the Crusades and stimulate the economy of the land of no resources. Then as today, nothing stimulates a Mideast economy like military occupation.

1200s Until this point in time the Arab Sphinx Mafia had the world neatly compartmentalized.
1) The Chinese seldom went west of Singapore.
2) The Indians seldom went east of Singapore, or north of the Bab-al-Mandeb, the 'Gate of Tears' at the southern end of the Red Sea.
3) The Europeans seldom went south of Alexandria.

1241 Ogedei/ Ogotai Khan dies. Later that year, his successor Guyuk also dies. From 1241 -1251, the Mongols are beset by internal conflict that halted their progress until Mongke Khan comes to power in 1251. During this time, the Mongols grew and administrative system, one peopled with Nestorian (Syriac) Christians and Muslim Uighurs (Turks). Uighurs incidentally is pronounced something like Eagers and Igors, Dr. Frankenstein's helper. Note how this is hidden under confusing spelling.

The head Cossack
The Cossack leader is called by the title Ottoman. In the US, an ottoman is a box you use as a foot-rest.

1245 Pope Innocent IV sends two Franciscan missions to the Mongols to either make peace or to try to
convert them.

1246 Giovanni di Pian di Carpine meets Guyuk Khan and writes the "Historia mongolorum." His journey from Europe to the Khan's Orda at Karakorum took only six months each way. William of Rubruck made the trip in seven months.

However in the widely available and much promoted Marco Polo propaganda book, the trip took some three and a half years each way. In fact, the entire Polo trip supposedly took an amazing 24 years.

Howe about that? The famous Marco Polo guy, who got there first said in his widely published book that it took 3 and a half years to get to Asia, and then because it took him so long, he stayed for 18 years before beginning the 3 and a half year trip back. Clearly the Marco Polo book is Arab propaganda to keep Europe from joining with Asia without any involvement on the part of the Arabs.

And coincidentally, Herodotus' tale about the circumnavigation of Africa talks of a third year when the trip should only have taken only around 6 months.

There are other accounts by Solinus and Isidore, Andre de Longjumeau, Brother Julian, Baldwin of Hainault, all before the Polos.

1250s longest papal inter-regnum. Apparently given the disarray in the Mideast due to the Mongol raids of the 1250s, the Catholic Church was unable to appoint a Pope. Here we see, yet again, who has always run the universal Catholic Church of Europe.

1250s The Mongols marched on the Mideast.

c. 1252 The Florintine florin introduced. The Venetian ducat dates to around 1284. See Roberto Lopez and his description of the 1200s as 'the century of the return to gold.' and a return to monetized economies.

1253 Louis IX of France sends an embassy to the Mongols.

1257 In Mideast disinformation propaganda, the fictional character Marco Polo makes his fictional visit with Kublai Khan.

**Plundering the tombs of China**

Kublai Khan, is said to have opened the tombs of the Chinese emperors to plunder their treasure. This is nonsense because all tombs suspected of containing treasure are always eventually robbed. More likely, the Mongols interfered with the parasite's feeding and forced the Arabs to spend their gold hoard. This is what actually caused the sudden abundance of gold and the inflation it brought.

1258 Mongke and Kublai stay in China. The younger brother Hulegu went to Persia and then first wiped out the Ismmaili Assassin sect. It would seem that he knew who was assassinating the smart Mongol leaders like Ogedei Kahn, and Guyuk Khan in the years 1241 -1251.

1258-60 Baghdad and much of the Mideast falls to Mongols under the leadership of Hulegu Khan. Hundreds of thousands were massacred, including, supposedly the Abbassid Caliphate. But we really do not know.

Also, it is worth suggesting that the massacres were the result of Arabia, once again using the barbarians from the north tactic. But this time, on its own people. I means, certainly it is odd how when the Mongols massacred most of the Mideast, they never quite made it to the Hijaz, the area around Mecca.

It must have been pretty obvious to the Mongols where the center of the Arab empire was, given the direction everyone prays in. This was obviously where the orders came from, and the place was obviously rich given the Muslim tax payments and Hajj pilgrims. Why didn't the Mongols attack Mecca? Maybe it is because the Mongols were actually working for Mecca when the slaughtered the people of the Mideast.
It seems that the Mogul slaughter was really the inner core killing its outer core, just like what happened with Xerxes. This after all, was at the exact point in time that the inner core found the outer core a liability. It was right when the overland spice trade was not functioning and sharp cutbacks had to be made. Thus the center of this awful beast turned on its own periphery once again.

Anyway, once the periphery and outer core of Arabia's empire had been slaughtered, but before the Hejaz (the Mecca region) was could be attacked, the Mongol advance was halted. The story is that, Mongke Khan died in 1259 and his brother Hulagu Khan was forced to return home to try unsuccessfully to claim the throne. Hulagu lost to a third brother named Kublai Khan, who conquered Song dynasty China instead of the Muslim world. Kublai's Khan's focus was definitely on the east because in 1281, he tried to invade Japan, and failed totally because the Mongols foolishly used flat bottomed river boats for the invasion fleet. These boats had no keel for stability in the ocean. According to Japanese legend, the ships arrived at nightfall and decided to put off the invasion until the morning. Then according to Japanese legend, a strong wind came up that night and sunk every last one of the ships. Japanese legend recorded the wind the Kami-kaze or divine wind. Now the Japanese were not the only people saved by the divine wind, because after Japan, the Mongols would have surely turned West and attacked Arabia once again. Curiously, Gr. kamakazein is said "kama•kaze".

For the sake of knowing, why doesn't the Chinese government take an old style river boat and load it up with enough weight to simulate an invasion force. Then we can take this boat and sail it on the ocean and see how far you get. My hunch is that the boat will capsize shortly after hitting the open ocean. This will show that the Kami-kaze (divine wind/ hot air) legend was a fabrication to hide how absurdly inadequate the Mongol river boats were for their mission. Another thing you might do is use metal detectors to look for the lost fleet near the mouth of the river they sailed from. Given the number of vessels and the amount of metal, the site might be possible to locate.

1258-60 Mongke Khan attacks and massacre much of Syria; Aleppo and Damascus, Antioch and Tripoli.

1260 The death of Mongke Khan forces Hulegu to abandon his conquest and saves the Mideast. He withdraws most of his army to Azerbaijan. The Mongols then experience a four years of 'civil war' between Khubilai and his brother Ariqboke. Hulegu's forces that stayed behind in Arabia were massacred at the 1260 battle of Ayn Jalut (Galilee).

1261-2 War brakes out between Berke Khan of the golden hoard and Hulegu, ilKhan of Persia.

Marco Polo, Aladdin's tale, Divisament Dou Monde Ch.1
"The Sheikh was called in their language Alaodin ['allowed in', Aladdin]. He had ordered made, in a valley between two mountains [THE proverbial valley between two mountains] the biggest and most beautiful garden [a walled and protected garden, a paradise or bar•adi•se] that was ever seen, planted with all the finest fruits in the world and containing the most impressive houses and palaces that were ever seen, ornamented with gold and with likenesses of all that is beautiful on earth, and also four conduits [canes, feeding tubes from all four cardinal directions]. One flowing with wine, one with milk, on with honey and one with water. There were fair ladies and damsels, the most beautiful in the world, unrivaled at playing every sort of instrument and at singing and dancing. And he told his men to understand that this garden was Paradise [with a capital P]. That is why he had made it after this pattern, because Mohammed assured the Saracens [Sarah's kin] that those who go to Paradise will have beautiful women to their hearts' content to do their bidding. [Translation: if you help the cause of Mideast Inc. you will be given all the sex and babies you can make. This is what the devil's bargain is. And this is the paradise of the land of no resources.] and will find there rivers of wine, milk, honey and water. So he had this garden made like the Paradise that Mohammed promised to the Saracens, and the Saracens of this country believed that it really was Paradise. No one ever entered the garden [because it was harem or forbidden to enter] except those whom he wished to make Assassins. At the entrance stood a castle [citadel] so strong [impregnable] that it need fear no man in the world, and there was no other way in[to the paradise] except through this castle. The Sheikh kept with him at his court all the youths of the country from 12 to 20, all, that is who were well suited as fighting men. [Recall the start of the Disney film Prince of Persia where a
Now the Sheikh held his court with great splendor and magnificence and conducted himself most nobly and convinced the simple mountain folk of the area that he was a prophet. And they believed it to be the truth. And when he wanted emissaries to send on some mission of murder, he would administer the drug to as many of these 'simple' young men/ potential suicide bombers as he pleased. And when they fell asleep, he had them carried out to his [outer] palace. When these young men woke up, and found themselves in the [outer] palace, they were shocked, and not at all happy, because the Paradise they just came from was not a place that they would ever willingly have left.

So they immediately went to the Sheikh and humbled themselves before him, as men who believed that he was a great prophet. When he asked them were they came from, they would answer that they came from Paradise, and that this was in truth the Paradise of which Mohammed had told their ancestors. And they would tell those listening all that they had discovered there. And the others who heard this and had not been there were filled with a great longing to go to this Paradise of harems and hero-in. They longed for death, so that they might go there, and looked forward eagerly to the day of their going.

When the Sheikh desired the death of some great lord, he would first try an experiment to find out which of his Assassins were the best. He would send some off on a nearby mission, at no great distance with orders to kill a certain man. They went without objection and carried out the orders of their commander. Then when they had killed the man, they returned to the Sheikh's court — those of them that escaped, because some were caught and put to death. When they had returned to their lord and told him that they had faithfully performed their task, the Sheikh would make a great feast in their honor. And he knew very well which of them had displayed the greatest zeal, because after each, he had sent others of his men as spies, to report which was the most daring and the best hand at murdering. Then, in order to bring about the death of the lord or other man which he desired, he would take some of these Assassins of his and send them wherever he might wish, telling them that he was thinking of sending them to Paradise: [but] they were to go for that reason and kill such and such a man. If they died on their mission, they would go there all the sooner. Those who received such a command went and did all that they were commanded. They obeyed their command and cooperated fully. More readily than anything else they might have been called to do.

Thus it happened that no one ever escaped when the Sheikh of the Mountain desired his death. And I can assure you that many kings and many lords paid tribute to him and cultivated his friendship for fear that he might bring about their death. This happened because at that time the nations of the Mideast were not united in their allegiance, but turned by conflicting loyalties and purposes.

I have told you about the Sheikh of the Mountain [citadel] and his Assassins. Now let me tell you how he was overthrown and by whom. But first I will tell you something else about him that I had omitted. You must know that this Sheikh had chosen two other Sheikhs as aids. These adopted all his practices and customs. One of these he sent in the direction of Damascus [and Europe] and the other to the area direction of Kurdistan [and China. These also seem to have practiced assassination as a military tactic].

Let us now turn to the subject of his overthrow. It happened about the year of our lord ’s Nativity 1262 that Hulagu, lord of the Tartars of the Levant, knowing of all the evil deeds this sheikh had been
For fully 3 years they besieged this citadel without being able to take it. Indeed they never would have taken it so long as the besieged had anything to eat, but at the end of the three years they had no food left. So they were taken, and the Sheikh, Aladdin was put to death with all his men. And from that time to this there have been no more of these Sheikhs and no more Assassins or at least that is what Mideast Inc. would like you to think, so it can leave us wondering 'who killed the Kennedys', as the lyrics go.

But with him Aladdin there came an end to all the power that had been wielded of old by the Sheikhs of the Mountain and all the evil they had done.

**Marco Polo, Divisament Dou Monde, Ch.3**

"It is an established practice...[under the Khan] as will be explained below, that 12 men are appointed with full powers of disposal over territories and public offices at their own discretion. Among these was a Saracen called Ahmad. This is secret code for Kublai Khan, or rather his man-behind-the-man elsewhere in Polo's Travels. Ahmad, a man of great energy and ability, who surpassed all the rest in his authority and influence over the Great Kahn. The Emperor was so fond of him that he gave him a completely free hand. It seems, as was learned after his death, that this Ahmad used to enchant the Emperor with his black arts to such purpose and that he won a ready hearing and acceptance of everything he said. And so he was free to do whatever he chose. He used to make all appointment to office and punish all crimes. He decided the nation's rewards and punishments. Whenever he wanted to kill one of his enemies, whether justly or unjustly, he would go to the Emperor and say to him: 'so-and-so deserves to die, because he had offended your Majesty in such-and-such a way.' Then the Emperor would say: 'Do as you think best.' And Ahmad would thereupon put him to death. Thereafter, men did not venture to oppose him in anything, knowing the complete liberty he enjoyed and the absolute faith reposed in him by the Emperor. There was no one so great or of such authority as not to fear him. If anyone was accused by him to the Emperor of a capital offense and wished to plead his cause, he had no chance to rebut the charge or state his own case, because he could count on no support. In this way he caused the death of many innocent people, and everyone was terribly afraid of going against Ahmad.

Furthermore, there was not a pretty woman who took his fancy but he would have his way with her, taking her as a wife if she was not already married or otherwise enforcing her submission. Whenever he learned that someone had an attractive daughter, he would send his ruffians to the girl's father, and they would say: 'What is your ambition? Well then, how about this daughter of yours? Give her to the Bailo (for Ahmad was called by the title of Bailo) and we will see that he gives you such-and-such a post or office for 3 years. So the man would give him his daughter. Then Ahmad would say to the Khan: 'Such-and-such a post is vacant, or will fall vacant on such-and-such a date. So-and-so is the right man for the job'. To which the Khan would answer: 'Do as you think best.' And Ahmad would promptly install him. By this means, playing partly on men's ambition for office, partly on their fears, Ahmad got possession of all the best-looking women as his wives and concubines. He also had sons, some 25 of them, whom he installed in the highest offices. Some of them, under cover of their father's name, used to practice adultery in their fathers fashion and commit many other crimes and abominations. Ahmad had also accumulated an immense fortune, because everyone who aspired to any post or office used to send him a handsome present.

Ahmad exercised this authority as governor for 22 years. The people of the country, that is the Cathay'ans, seeing that there was no end to the iniquities and abominations that he perpetrated beyond all measure at the expense of their womenfolk, as well as their own persons, reach the point where they could endure it no longer. They made up their minds to kill him and revolt against the government. Among their number was a Chinese man named Ch'ien-hu, a commander of 1,000 whose mother, daughter, and wife had all been ravished by Ahmad. Ch'ien-hu, moved by fierce indignation, plotted the destruction of the governor with another Cathay'an named Wan-hu, a commander of 10,000. …

At the sight of a signal fire, all the conspirators were to immediately kill any hairy men, and pass the signal on to other cities. [A great way to recognize Arabs in China and Russia. This must have gotten out and next comes the blurring cover story.] The reason for killing hairy bearded men was that the
Chinese are naturally beardless, whereas the Tartars, Christians, and especially the Saracens had beards. You must understand that all the Chinese hated the government of the Great Khan, because he set over them Tarar rulers, mostly Saracens [Arabs], and they could not endure it, since it made them feel that they were no more than slaves [in their own country]. Besides, the Great Khan had no legal title to rule China, having seized it by force. So, putting no trust in the people, he committed the government of the country to Tartars, Christians and [mostly to] Saracens [Sarah kins], as well as Christians who were all attached to his household and personally loyal to him and not the natives of China.

When the Great Khan returned... He learned the truth about the outrages committed as already explained, by the detestable Ahmad and his sons. ... He then caused all of the treasure that Ahmad had amassed in the Old City to be brought to the New City, and put it with his own treasure. ... He ordered Ahmad's body to be taken from the grave and flung in the street to be torn to pieces by dogs. And those of his [many] sons who had followed the example of his evil deeds, these he had whipped to death.

The Mideast massacres of the late 1250s in perspective
Starting around the time of the first crusade, there was a huge centuries-long famine in the Mideast. By the mid 1200s, we read about widespread cannibalism. Anyone with any sense left prior to the arrival of the Mongols. These people mostly went to Europe, to Angkor and to Aztec Mexico, and this is the reason for the Boom in three civilizations at this time. Then in the late 1250s, the "Mongols" came in and killed most of the awful survivors left behind, everyone except the people of the Hejaz.

When you try to kill Ishtar the wrong way
The Mongol massacres did not completely de-populate Arabia. Some people went to Egypt and some to Yemen, and some went into the desert. Many survived the Mongol attacks and returned. In 40 years, the adult population could have recovered. In 75 years, it probably recovered. Thus by the 1340s, only 82 years after the Mongol massacres, the population strain on the Mideast had was probably as strong as ever. And these people had all been through hell. And these people hated the lines that left their lines behind.

So in 1347, these Arabs spread every plague they had in a great pandemic/multiplague for Europe that killed between 1/3 and 1/2 of the population by most estimates. I take that to mean 1/3 of the rural population and over 3/4 of the urban population.

It is very important that the next time the Mideast is depopulated, that nobody stay behind to re-start Ishtar. Whatever happens, nobody should be allowed live in this land any more.

Rock and roll gondolas and the demise of Venice
Perhaps the greatest example of idiotic boat design is the purposely unstable gondolas of Venice. Starting around 1082, when Venice received the 'Golden Bull' allowing tax free trade with Europe, our Mideast parasite found competition from this city to be very costly. Venice was simply too efficient as a commercial hub, thanks to its water based urban design. It was just too easy for goods to come in, be exchanged (using boat taxis) and leave. But here the boat taxi was the weak link in the chain, because few Venetian buildings had/ have any place to keep their own boat.

Basically, the economy of the entire city was throttled by a subsidized take-over of the boat taxi industry. Then the Arabs imposed a boat taxi guild/ Mafia/ monopoly. It was just like a standard taxi monopoly like we see in so many cities today. And here, like with all the other taxi monopolies the goal was not only to extract rip-off profits from passengers. It was to know who is doing what through a
network of human tele-screens acting as drivers. Here the goal was also to impede trade, and this was accomplished primarily through an intentionally idiotic (and mandatory) boat design for the gondolas of Venice.

Now gondolas supposedly get their name from how they "romantically" rock and roll on the water. This is due to:

a) An excessively arced keel.
b) Heavy ornamental high-points at each end
c) The standing gondoliers.

As long as the gondolas are loaded with passengers on a single bench, they and the gondolier will form a single center of gravity, and the gondola will be relatively functional. However, if the load is spread out (aft or rear, as when a boat is used for freight), one load will always be high up, thanks to the arced keel-line of the gondola. This high load, like the Roman corvus, and like the heavy crow's nest on some later boats tended to make the gondola unstable and prone to capsizing.

Now the way things typically work, a well funded Mideast group entered the gondola taxi market and started offering boat taxi service from big bus-like boats that was priced at cost. This made life impossible for the small taxi boat operators who cried foul. So many of the local gondoliers rose to the PRO•BLM, and pushed for a gondolier's guild with standards that would help spread the business out. Ergo a gondola design that could only carry 2 or so passengers at a time, (the EM•BLM). The only hitch (and the Mideast's true objective) was that the long term economic prosperity of Venice as a whole suffered under an inefficient transportation system that rapidly harmed the ability of Venice's international trading houses to function in competition with Mideast Inc.

ROCK AND ROLL ships like these are an ancient strategy for the Harem Bros. During the first Punic War, when the Romans were fighting the Carthaginians (today Tunisia), the Romans (despite being smack in the center of the Mediterranean) had almost no ship building skills. But luckily for the Romans they captured a Carthaginian vessel.

Unfortunately, the Romans added a "secret weapon," an absurdly ill conceived "secret weapon," the CORVUS, or a boarding plank with a large metal spike at the end. The big and heavy corvus was kept upright until the Roman vessel pulled alongside an enemy vessel. Then the Romans would drop the plank into the deck of the enemy ship and board it. (why not put it on a turret, hoist it and drop it sideways?)

The only problem was that the tall corvus made the Roman vessels top heavy and prone to capsizing in rough seas (but only in rough seas). But sometimes with hundreds of ships lost at a time. And this was such a big problem that until the Romans abandoned the use of their corvus, they lost far more vessels to bad seas and ROCK AND ROLL ship design than to the enemy.

Now a comparison between the CORVUS and SUBPRIME DEBT should be made here. Both only cause ships to ROCK AND ROLL in the roughest of seas. Both were unnecessary, and both were probably fostered by a chorus of Mideast agents. And both were kept around until an immense loss produced a reaction strong enough that the people could manage to override the powerful faction of our parasite. And mind you, that this is only really practical in a democratic system designed to maximize the power of the parasite.

Another time we see ROCK AND ROLL boats is with the Mongols in 1281, when they were on their way to invade Japan. This was about 22 years after the Mongols had completely sacked Baghdad, Damascus and much of the Mideast, killing hundreds of thousands. For some reason, Kublai Khan's entire invasion fleet was composed of ROCK AND ROLL river boats completely unsuitable for the open ocean. Japanese legend has it that this fleet arrived but was destroyed by a kamikaze or divine wind destroyed the Mongol fleet and saved Japan from invasion. Anyway, thanks to the rock and roll river boats, a Mongol return to the Mideast was forestalled for at least a generation. (Kamikaze is same word as the suicide bombers/pilots from WWII.)

It is also notable that so many paintings of the 1200s to 1400s show ocean going deep-sea ships with arced-keels and top-heavy designs. In fact, the very design of the 3-deck and 4-deck Spanish galleons was distinctly top-heavy. So perhaps the total loss or "defeat" of the Spanish Armada (in rough seas) in 1588 by the British was the same ROCK AND ROLL ship strategy at work. Maybe all it took was fully loaded ships and rough seas.
And what about ROCK AND ROLL music? What about SEX and DRUGS and ROCK AND ROLL? This was previously known as wine, women and song, and in Roman times (See Juvenal) this tactic completely undermined Rome's ship of state. Recently it has been doing exactly the same thing the ship of state of the land of the free. The music is the key, the music/media extols the sex and the drugs and the forever young, play all the time, child-free lifestyles. After a few generation or land of the free is degraded and sunk.

Starting in 1260, Muslim forces (Mamelukes) re-conquer all of the Arabian Peninsula, including the formerly Christian areas of the Levant. In Egypt, the Mamluks were known to crucify criminals (cheaters) and political enemies on the backs of camels. Then they would parade the man through the streets of Cairo, each step agony. They would also saw people in half and parade the victims on the back of a camel. See the Zuweyla gate, the normal place in Cairo for amputations and executions. Also the Khizanat al-Bunud was both the jail and the center for the sale of both alcohol and pork, as well as the tax house for state sanctioned singers and prostitutes. Women would go to the prostitution house and register as tax paying prostitutes or singers. Keywords zu'ar, shatir, shuttar, fidawiyya, futuwwa, sons of Husayniyya, larrikins.

At this time, Mamluk Egypt considered itself the guardian of the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. This is secret code for operating the empire. The Mameluke caste was eventually massacred by the Ottoman viceroy and pasha of Egypt Muhammad Ali in 1811. Notably, the official title of the House of Saud until WWI was al-MAMLAKA al-Arabia as-Suuddiyah; officially meaning 'The kingdom of the Arabs of the House of Saud.'

**Italy once again dependent on the Arabs**

Early 1260s Italy experienced a famine with Venice in particular suffering. Venice was dependent on imported Corn that was obtained through the Mideast. This would appear to be a result of Mongke Khan's Mideast massacres.

1261 Genoa and Nice seize Constantinople.

1261 The fictional Marco Polo supposedly reaches China. This book contains practically no valuable information for would-be explorers — while it contains much disinformation for those who seek to go around the the land of no resources. (i.e. Japanese houses with solid gold floors and roofs.) Also Polo describes 20 to 30 pirate ships acting in concert to sweep the seas. Clearly this is Mideast disinformation about the dangers of sea trade.

The fact that Marco Polo's book was widely disseminated, only speaks to its similarity with many other high budget works of Mideast propaganda: Works such as the films Lawrence of Arabia, Titanic, and The Sting, along with countless bloated and difficult to understand books, 'tomes' actually. (Gr. tome = a cutting or a graft; so Eng. tome does not mean a large book, but a graft onto the tree of knowledge.)

1263 Only 3 years after the Mongols sack the Mideast, European merchants were already visiting Tabriz the commercial center of Persia.

By the 1270s A number of European trading cantons (quarters) existed in China.

1280 Emergence of a caste of horseback riding Muslim warriors west of Mongol influences. Under the leadership of Osman I, these early Ottomans swept through Turkey and the Balkans and harass (like sea pirates) all the 'non-OPEC' spice traders they encountered on the overland spice route. It is really just the same process as the sea trade piracy that has always occurred in the blood red sea and Indian ocean.

1280s Mongols take southern China.

1281 Kublai's Khan attempts to invade Japan fails because the Mongols foolishly used flat bottomed river
boats, as explained above.

1290 England expelled its Jews. The Jews however stay on as converts and often call themselves as French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Turkish, etc. The Jews were expelled from England until c. 1660. France expelled its Jews in 1306.

. 1291 Last crusade.

1291 The Papacy bans all direct trade with Muslims. That is those who might betray their people and not trade through the appropriate channels.

1294 War between France and England.

1294 The illiterate hermit Peter Murrone becomes Pope Celestine V, a Mideast puppet.

Great
Marc Bloch, Feudal Society, 1.5.3
"the sovereigns who reigned over France had at their head churchmen exclusively. It was the same everywhere in other places, on the whole. It is important to realize that the decisions of the powerful of this world were sometimes suggested, and always expressed by men who, whatever their national or class allegiances, none the less belonged by their whole training to a society by nature universalist and founded on spiritual things. Beyond question, they helped to maintain, above the confusion of petty local strife, a concern for certain wider issues. When required, however, to give written form to acts of policy, they felt impelled to justify them officially by reasons drawn from their own moral code.

Thus there came to be diffused over the documents of almost the entire feudal era that veneer of disingenuousness the evidence of which is to be seen in particular in the preambles of so many enfranchisements masquerading as pure gifts, though they were in fact purchased for money, or in so many royal grants of privileges, invariably made to appear as inspired by simple piety. Since for a long period the writing of history itself, with accompanying value-judgements was also in the hands of the [Brotherly] clergy, the conventions of thought as much as the conventions of literature combined to hid the cynical reality of human motives behind a sort of veil which was only to be finally torn asunder, on the threshold of modern times, by the harsh hands of Comynes [communists?] and Machiavelli. [It. Macchia = make + Arabic haveli=house?]

... the majority of lords and many great barons were administrators incapable of studying personally a report or an account [they were illiterate], judges whose decisions were recorded (if at all) in a language unknown to the court [Latin]. It is surprising that these leaders, who were ordinarily obliged to reconstitute their past decisions from memory [because they were illiterate, and], should often have totally lacked the sense of continuity [of historical events] which, quite erroneously, some historians of today are at great pains to ascribe to them?

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Almost strangers to writing, they tended to be indifferent to it. After Otto the Great had received the imperial crown in 962, he allowed a privilege to be issued in his name which was inspired by the ‘pacts’ of the Carolingian [Charlemagne] emperors and perhaps by certain historical writings; granting to the popes, 'till the end of time,' the possession of an immense territory. By thus denuding himself of territory, the king-emperor would have abandoned to the Patrimony of St. Peter the greater part of Italy and even the control of some of the most important Alpine routes. Certainly Otto never dreamed for one moment that these dispositions, though very precise, would in fact be carried out. [either that or a big criteria for being an Otto, Benito, Adolph, etc. is that your 'write hand man' signs all the 'paperwork.'] It would be less surprising if it were a question of one of those dishonest agreements which at all times, under pressure of circumstances, have been signed without the least intention of executing them. But absolutely nothing, save perhaps an imperfectly understood historical tradition, obliged the Saxon prince to make such a presence. On the other hand, there is the parchment with ink on it; on the other [hand] quite unconnected with it — what was actually done; such was one particularly flagrant example of a typical dichotomy. A great many people in a position to direct human affairs did not understand the only
language deemed worthy to record [Latin] not only the knowledge most useful to man and his salvation, but even the results of all social activity."

1296 Papal bull of Clericis Laicos forbidding clergy to contribute to secular taxes such as those imposed by the England. What a great idea for an alidad, an inverted Arab compass. Let's not give any tax breaks to religions. And if anything, we should tax religions higher than any other type of citizen.

1298 Mongol leader Gahazan, the ruler of the Ikhanate (Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Armenia, Georgia) converts to Islam.

1298 Marco Polo's book of propaganda ill Millione is published. This book mentions the 'pharaoh's rats' that carry bubonic plague. This is 49 years before the bubonic plague came to Europe and killed almost half of the people.

1300s The empire of the land of no resources is in disarray after the famines of the 1200s and after Mongol conquests and massacres of the 1200s.

1300s Historical sources mention a dam and artificial irrigation system that collapsed in Sri Lanka. This dam was much like the famous Marib (Arab) Dam near Mecca in Saudi Arabia. Here we speculate that the Sri Lankan trade dam broke just as the bottom fell out of the cinnamon market in the wake of the Mongol invasions and loss of central control in Arabia's empire.

1301 Osman Bey (1291-1326) or Ottoman as he is more commonly known, started to become famous, "when he routed a large Byzantine force south of Constantinople" Great numbers of men, impoverished volunteers from all over the Mideast flocked to his camp eager to play a role, and to get some war spoils. Osman and his son Orhan drove the remnants of the Byzantines out of modern day Turkey.

1302 France rises up against the Pope. Really France was bridling at the Mideast's desperate and over-aggressive taxation of its colonies in the wake of the 1200s.

1302 Pope Boniface VIII states: "We declare, affirm, and define as a truth necessary for salvation that every human being is subject to the Roman pontiff." (Unam Sanctam)

1303 The henchmen of King Philip IV of France capture Pope Boniface VIII, beat him severely, and leave him for dead. Taunting, beating and killing the Arab frontman monarchs is actually a very sensible way to stop most Arab fronting organizations. And if we include oligarchs, such as cardinals, bishops, and CEOs, we will be even more sensible. In fact we should probably include all of them down to the lowliest priest.

The Arabs don't play by the same rules
You must go after them and their thumbs-men.

Procopius, c.565 AD, Secret History, 10.3
"When a man cares nothing for the infamy of his actions [because he is using an escape goat] and does not hesitate for fear of being known as a revolting character, no path of lawlessness is closed to him, but armed with the shamelessness visible at every moment in his face, he advances cheerfully and without any misgivings to the most loathsome deeds."

1305-1378 "Babylonian Captivity" of the papacy, followed by the Great Schism of 1378-1415, and Conciliar Movement of 1415-39.
1305-1420 Avignon papacy with second alternate Pope. Between 1409 and 1415, there were three rival popes, Rome, Avignon, and Pisa.

1307 One of the Popes accuses the Knights Templar of every foul crime in the book. The Templars were then rounded up and executed (1312) by the French crown under the order of a papal bull. What temple were these men the knights of? Was it Mideast Inc.'s temple? Now we read about the immense wealth of the Templars and how they had the largest hoard of gold in Northern Europe. We read that they guarded the secret of the grail, the overflowing cup, that fountain of cash-stream that fed the land of no resources.

Thus we realize that all the myth about the Templars and the Grail didn't start as fairy tale nonsense. It was made that way by the sands of time eroding some truths about the world's dirtiest secret. We note that the original 1118 name of the organization was the "Poor Knights of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon." This sounds quite a bit like temple slaves, devoted harem brothers. Also, note the timing of the Templar massacre. It was 47 years after Mongol massacres of 1258-60, and now 47 years later, all the remaining bros are old men or dead. And their heirs all grew up in the land of the host, devitalized by a life of prosperity and privilege.

1313 First known drawing of a firearm.

1314-1322 A great famine occurs in northern Europe during the reign of England's Edward II. This is normally blamed on extreme rains, but it may have been metaphorical rain, or Wahhabi rainmaking profits flowing from various events. During this time we see:
1) a number of animal epidemics, including a nasty epidemic of 'murrain' among the livestock.  
2) There were the usual widespread claims of grain hoarding by merchants amid the famine.  
3) The Scottish Wars, where Scottish forces burned much of the countryside of northern England. The Scots demanded better royal supervision of the judiciary and some local control over the appointment of sheriffs/shariffs who were collecting taxes that would feed the land of no resources. There is also the Scottish claim that the king's administration was spending recklessly and needed parliamentary oversight, a most interesting claim, if simply taken it at face value. Also interesting is Edward's right hand man (i.e. the guy who signs for him) one Gascon Piers Gaveston, (a pun on Ghasson Bars Gives tons) the brother of Edward's 'French' wife. In 1308 Gaveston starts accumulating a long list of titles that would eventually include, "Keeper of the Realm".

Notably, England's food crisis subsides in the early 1320s the nation was allowed to import 'OPEC' grain by sea. And this is exactly what happened during the Arab Oil Embargo of 1973-1977?, except with oil instead of grain. You see, the keep doing the same things over and over again.

See the Ordinances of 1311, John Trokelowe, Bernard the Fool, the Leicestershire Despensers, and the Brotherhood's would-be new king John Powder-ham.

1320s Ozbeg Khan, ruler of the Kipchak Khanate (Georgia, Kazakhstan, and parts of Ukraine and Russia) converts to Islam and begin persecuting traders that do not submit to Islam, the Arabian religion of submission.

1320s The over land spice route starts to become dangerous. The dangerousness built up until the Muslim/ Tartar (same thing) siege of Caffa in the 1340s. The same process led to the Ottoman conquest of Sofia in 1385 and finally its conquest of Constantinople in 1453. When Constantinople fell, it was all but cut off from the overland spice trade. (See Outremer, Tana, Matrida, Sudak, Astrakhan).

Much in the same way we see our oil supplies periodically interrupted by Mideast terrorism, the Europeans of this time saw similar disruptions in the supply of SPECIAL or SPICE goods — and with a similar effect on prices. This for example happened when the Crimean port of Tana fell in 1343. The result was a sharp rise in spice prices. Interestingly, the Europeans of the day saw through what was happening and frequently cursed the Mideast's stranglehold on trade.

Here we see the Arabian empire reasserting its traditional zone of influence over an axis; an axis
of piracy, terror, corruption and tyranny; an axis that ran north from the Mideast through Kurdistan, Armenia, Georgia, through Odessa, Kiev, Minsk, Moscow, and St. Petersburg. From MECCA to MOSQUE-O. It was an axis that divided East and West, so that trade had to pass the land of no resources or its axis of evil. It was an axis always working to keep East and West apart, so the people with no resources can make money as the only intermediary. Here we see who has always been behind the corruption and Mafia that bedevils so much of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union today. Here we see the force that purged so many people in WW2.

1320 Francois de la Marche asks "if there is in the sacraments some supernatural virtue that might be inherent to them".

1321 Dante Alighieri completes his Divina Commedia, begun in 1307.

1321 The Jewish-leper conspiracy is said to poison wells presages the accusation of Jews being to blame for the Black Death. Basically, in 1321, The Arabs were already framing their cousins the Jews and the lepers for the doomsday weapon they would first unleash 26 years later. The lepers incidentally are the people who talked and had their fingers mashed, or nibbled off by the Arabs. This was said to be highly contagious so people would not talk with them. This was highly effective as keeping brothers from talking.

1324 Cannons first breach town walls, thus eliminating much of the advantage of a walled city. Thus firearms also start to make the lands between feudal cities walls safer. This ended the system feudalism, which was based on the protection of the lord (as isle-real) of a walled island of safety amid a great desert of desolation and danger. Firearms thus reversed the virtual desertification process that enabled the Mideast to extract fee-udal fees from Europe for almost a thousand years.

1325 the Aztecs found Mexico (Mecca-co) City (on an island) after an eagle with a snake in its beak was seen perched on a cactus. This clearly fits with the bird and snake symbolism of the Mideast. It also fits with the Arab penchant for settling on defensible islands. 1325 is also just after what must have been a great Mideast diaspora of the late 1200s.

Also, the supposed original story about the Eagle having a prickly pear (sabbar) in its beak is a preposterous cover story that admits the truth because eagles are carnivorous.

Do human skeletal remains in the the Mexico City region suddenly become thicker-boned starting in the early 1300s? If so, it suggests a wave of immigration from the old world. And why to the Aztecs have big noses? Why to the MOHICANS have big noses? Maybe they are all actually MECCANS from MAKKAH.

1330-1350 The overland spice route becomes increasingly dangerous.

1335-1341 First Portuguese exploration to the Canary Islands.

1337 to 1453 Europeans Hundred year war (116 years actually) Where King Edward III of England was trying to pursue his reasonable claim to the French crown as grandson of of French King Philip IV. Until the plague arrived, the English were plundering the French countryside, forcing the walled towns and castles of France to surrender. This tactic was a great success and until the plague arrived, it looked like the English would take over France, then the largest nation in Europe. The problem is that this would have weakened the hand of the Mideast's imperial puppet administration in the "Roman" Catholic Church. The plague changed that. How convenient for the Arabs.

1337 England's Edward III seizes the alien priories (friaries, fraternities, or monasteries) on the Isle of Wight.

1338 Pogrom against Christians in the Chaghadai Khanate (Central Asia, west China, North Pakistan). All the Christians were killed.
1343 Janibeg, the Kipchak Khan massacres European merchants on the Black Sea, laying siege to Tana and Caffa. In the sanitized version of history, Janibeg's mongol forces are usually labeled Tartar, a name that does not raise the hard to answer question, "Why did the Mongols suddenly start working to stop the flow of trade once they converted to Islam?"

One really curious thing about the siege of Caffa is that a number of chroniclers blame the the siege for causing the black death to Europe.

1343 Edward III of England issues his Ordinance of Provisions which rules that no papal letter which harms the King's interests can enter England. Yet another reason for the Arabs to hit the reset button.

1347-51 The bubonic plague wipes out between one third and one half of Europe's population. Modern sources generally suggest a number towards the low end. However, the contemporary sources, many contemporary sources seem to put it at half to three two thirds or more. The internal gazette by Matteo Villani says of Florence that, "three out of five persons or more died, of both sexes and all ages, among the lowly, the middling, and the great alike, because some were more sorely stricken, or because it began sooner, or because they were unaided and suffered more discomfort and distress. Throughout the entire world, the human race lost similar numbers and in similar fashion, according to the information we had from many foreign lands and many parts of the world. There were in fact provinces of the Levant where even more died." [the excess population the Arab deadwood that the Hejazi wanted to get rid of.]

There were many more plagues
The Bubonic Plague, the Black Death, is the first of many plagues to afflict Europe until around 1492, and all the powerful of the Mideast abandoned ship for our side.

Also, it is such a huge coincidence that the bubonic plague should break once again right in the places most threatening the land of no resources, right when its very existence was threatened.

There are numerous other strange features of the way the black death spread through Europe 1) The disease did not spread via the trade routes as we would expect. 2) There was no attenuation of virulence until the plague reached Portugal and Ireland and then it attenuated greatly. 3) The Black Death as with the Plague of Justinian jumped all the way to hit the main people threatening the continued existence of the land of no resources. 4) The plague skipped Constantinople and broke out in Europe. 5) The plague broke out simultaneously in Venice, Sicily and Genova, the main trading adversaries of the Arabs. (see plague and poisoning section for more.)

Diseases in History, Cartwright and Biddiss, CH1: P37: "The chronicler Gabriel De Mussis stated that no case of plague occurred on the voyage [from Caffa] but that it appeared at Genoa in the deadly form a day or two after the ship docked." [when the people in Genoa opened their letters/ flea-bags.]

STAR TREK - Requiem for Methuselah 1969.02.14
"McCoy: Have you ever seen a victim of Regilian Fever? They die in one day. The effects are like bubonic plague.
Methuselah: Constantinople summer 1334. It marched through the street's sewers. It left the city by oxcart, by sea to kill half of Europe. The rats, rustling, squealing in the night as they too died. The rats.
Spok: Are you a student of history sir?
Methuselah: I am. The Enterprise plague ship"

[1) The plague skipped Constantinople. 2) The plague is spread by squirrel fleas, not rat fleas. 3) That is "rats, squealing, rats", so it is more memorable! 4) It wasn't a matter of plague ships but flea bags, or flee bags. 5) The same people were producing Star Trek. 6) Sometimes a lie says a great deal about the truth. 7) The character Methuselah (mouth•us•al•A) was born in Mesopotamia in 3834BC making him 5849 years old today like the Arab date keeping system. 8) Nowadays, when we hear about plague outbreaks it is where we would expect to find squirrels, not rats.
1347 William of Occam the dies n England just as the Black Death struck Europe. Occam's exact words in Latin were, "Pluralitas non est ponenda sine necessitate," normally and erroneously translated as, "The simplest answer is normally the right one." Occam's remark is, however, more accurately translated as, "Plurality is not placed without necessity." In other words, "don't give the Europeans any plurality of blame for the plague that is not necessary." Here notably there were widespread (and ridiculous) accusations of Ashkenazi or ex-kin-usi Jews poisoning wells and causing the plague. The implied subtext is that: The Europeans know that the plague is spread by men, so don't even frame the reality between two points: Everyone should simply blame the scapegoat race.

**OGHAM** = an ancient British and Irish alphabet consisting of twenty characters. Clearly there is something hidden under the name Occam's razor.

**Contact film propaganda — Occam's razor #1**

"**Arrow-way**: I got one for you.
**Priest**: What do you got?
**Arrow-way**: Occam's Razor. You ever heard of it?
**Priest**: Ogum's Razor sounds like some slasher movie.
**Arrow-way**: No Occam's Razor. Its a basic scientific principle. and it says. **All things being equal, the simplest explanation tends to be the right one.**
**Priest**: Makes sense to me.
**Arrow-way**: So what is more likely, an all powerful mysterious god created the universe and then decided not to give any proof of his existence? or that hesimplydoesn'texistatall. [this was said very fast] And that we created him so that we wouldn't have to feel so small and alone.
**Priest**: I don't know, I couldn't imagine living in a world where god didn't exist. No, I wouldn't want to.
**Arrow-way**: How do you know you are not deluding yourself? I mean for me, I'd need proof.
**Priest**: Proof? Did you love your father?
**Arrow-way**: Yes, very much.
**Priest**: Prove it."

**Contact film propaganda — Occam's razor #2**

**Woods**: "Doctor, are you familiar with the scientific precept known as Occam's razor?
**Arrow-way**: Yes, it means that **all things being equal, the simplest explanation tends to be the right one.**"
[Some lies tell the truth with perfect clarity.]

**The Arab razor**

All things being equal, mistrust desperadoes driven by desperation to do awful things.

**Diseases in History, Cartwright and Biddiss, CH1: P37:**

"Although a disease of cattle and sheep is mentioned as occurring during the Black Death, there was far greater destruction of men than of livestock." [Or at least the death of 1/2 of the human population overshadowed the death of so many animals.]

**Arabian saying**

"Me my brothers and cousins against the world,
Me and my brothers against my cousins."

**William Bullein, 1573, A Dialogue against the Pestilence**

"If a plague happens, it is no great loss. It delivers the poor from their pain and misery into a better world.
... In such plagues our poor people benefit greatly. Their loss is our good fortune. When they become naked, we then are clothed against their will. With their alms and doles we are relieved. Their sickness is our health, their death our life."

1349 Jean de Venette
Here we see the green jews, the fresh young leavers of the Mideast, the fresh growth on the tree of life. Here they talk about how they blamed the Black Death on the yellow leavers, the yellow Jews, the disloyal people who grew up in the land of the host. These they escape-goated and set up to be blown-away by metaphorical wind.

"Since there was at this time no famine, but on the contrary a great abundance, people said it was an airborne or waterborne disease. Then as a result of this theory, the Jews were suddenly and forcefully blamed for infecting wells and corrupting the air. The whole world rose up against them cruelly on this account. In Germany, and other parts of the world where Jews lived, they were massacred and slaughtered by Christians, and many thousands were burned everywhere, indiscriminately.

The unwavering consistency of the men and their wives [who were spreading the rumors about the Jews] was remarkable. For mothers hurled their children first into the fire that they might not be baptized and then leaped in after them to burn with their husbands and children. [Palimpsest alert. Something was censored here, scraped off and replaced.]

It is said that many bad Christians were found who poisoned wells. But in truth, such poisonings, granted that they actually were perpetrated, could not have caused so great a plague, nor have infected so many people. There were other causes; for example, the will of God and the corrupt humors and evil inherent in air and earth. Perhaps the poisonings, if they actually took place in some places, reenforced these causes. [If the Arabs were already using airborne germs like plague, why not also poison some big wells too. Do it to provoke attacks on the yellow Jews.]

The plague lasted in France for the greater part of the years 1348-49 and then ceased. Many country villages and many houses in good towns remained empty and deserted. Many houses, including some splendid dwellings, very soon fell into ruins. Even in Paris, several houses were thus ruined, though fewer here than elsewhere. [Because Arabs moved into them.]

After the plague ceased, the survivors married. There was no infertility among the women. But one the contrary extraordinary fertility. Pregnant women were seen everywhere. Many twins were born and even three children at once [twins were celebrated and talked about because everyone wanted children.] But the most surprising fact is that the children born after the plague, when they became of an age for teeth, had only twenty or twenty-two teeth, though before that time men commonly had thirty-two in the upper and lower jaws together. [Translation: The Europeans were eating 1/3 less food] What this diminution in the number of teeth signified, I wonder greatly, unless it be a new era resulting from the destruction of one human generation by the plague and its replacement by another. But woe is me! the world was not changed for the better [by the plague], but for the worse by this renewal of population. For men were greedier than before, even though they had far greater possessions [There was less money for the Arabs]. They were more covetous and disturbed each other more frequently with law suits, brawls, disputes, and pleas. Nor by the mortality resulting from this terrible plague inflicted by God was peace between kings and lords established. On the contrary, the enemies of the king of France and of the Church [both fronting for the Arabs] were stronger and wickeder than before and [now] stir up wars on sea and on land. Greater evils than before multiplied everywhere in the world.

And this fact was very remarkable. Although there was an abundance of all goods, everything was twice as dear [in gold, the Arab money], whether it was food, tools or merchandise, hired helpers or peasants or serfs, except for some hereditary domains which remained abundantly stocked with everything. [An interesting description of Arabia]. Charity [religious tithe income to the Arabs] began to cool, and iniquity [not=equal, not doing your fair share for god] with ignorance [of Arab matrix beliefs] and sin [s=in=not sending money in] abounded; for few could be found in the good towns and castles who knew how, or were willing to instruct children in the rudiments of grammar" [and Arab religious propaganda].

1350 Small inexpensive firearms begin to make expensive damascus steel armor obsolete.

c. 1350 Pope Clement VI states: "The pope, as the Vicar of Christ on earth, possesses the same full power of jurisdiction that Christ himself possessed during his human life." (Unam Sanctam, Acta Clementis)
1350s The overland spice route, while not entirely shut down becomes notably dangerous. (see Guillaume du pre)

1350s As a direct consequence of the Black Death, there is much demand for labor. This along with new found abundance and highway safety (the original sort of highway safety) leads to a de facto freedom of the serfs. People started working for themselves and productivity soared, something very bad for the Sphinx agenda.

1352 The Black death finishes its four year course of death in Europe killing between 1/3 and 1/2 of the population. Notably, the plague reappears every decade on average until around 1492 when hardly any of the Brothers are choosing to go back for a life of leisure and sexual gluttony in their state sponsored harem.

c. 1356 Bartolus of Sassoferrato, the most celebrated Jurist of the 1300s and 1400s wrote De Tyranno (on the tyrant). Supposedly there are no modern editions of his complete works. It seems that someone has something to hide here. My hunch is that Bartolus is rather obviously a bulletin board and not a single man.

1367 Ibn Batuta author of Mideast disinformation dies. See also Cosmas Indicopleustes, Agatharchides - 'Christian Topography of Cosmas', and Zakariya al-Kazwini - 'The world's Marvelous Creatures and Curiosities,' and perhaps Marco Polo.

1368 In China, the Mongol Yuan dynasty falls and is replaced by the xenophobic (or absurdly "nationalistic") Ming dynasty. This xenophobia is one of the main reasons cited for the end of the overland spice trade. But what did China gain from this? Here we see yet another example of how the land of no resources and their quorum of brothers have thoroughly infiltrated outside governments and made them do many things against the interests of their own people. If fact the process is so complete that here we believe their propaganda and call their unbelievable machinations by their Greek term, "xenophobia," or fear of outsiders. Who is afraid of outsiders and trade but an Arab puppet state?

When did this influence stop, because it certainly looks like China is still ruled by the same parasitic force from the land of no resources.

1370 Nicholas of Oresme, the advisor of Charles V, king of France wrote an influential treatise called "On Money." Here Oresme advises that weakening a currency is bad for the nation. This is of course the parasite's propaganda. Weakening the currency is a terrible thing for a parasite with an economy based on "savings," or stores as underlined above in Jean de Venette: "except for some hereditary domains which remained abundantly stocked with everything."

The 'gold standard' is another one of our parasite's ideas. Anything that weakens the value of gold (or oil, copper, diamonds, iron, etc.) also weakens the parasite and its efforts to make these commodities dear.

The host economy is a labor efficiency mechanism. It optimizes our labor relative to the goods we produce. Our parasite on the other hand is struggling for almost the exact opposite thing, to make our labor less valuable relative to the commodities they use as savings. This way, they obtain a larger share of our efforts and energies.

Ultimately their goal is to obtain a house of eight gables a monopoly, or cartel in every direction for certain key commodities. This they use to push the value of the scarce commodity ever upward — be it gold, diamonds, oil, or whatever. This happens until they drain our capital and we are unable to invest in new and improved methods of increasing output. Thus they halt the progress of our labor efficiency mechanism, our economy. Thus they halt, or at least greatly slow human advancement. Thus they gain a great deal of control over our economy, our innovations, our media, our culture. These they shape for their parasitic benefit.

1371 Muslim Chams sack Hanoi.
1378 - 1417, the Great Papal Schism divides the Western Catholic church and leaves a leadership vacuum. see Clement VII and Urban VI.

1381 English peasant's revolt.

In 1384 John Wycliff died at age 54. Wycliff initiated the first translation of the Bible into English. Strangely the Catholic Church resisted Wycliff and his efforts to present the Bible in a language that the religion's followers could actually understand. It is notable that both the bible and the Koran are presented in hard to understand foreign languages. 

Wycliff was a big influence John Huss (d. 1415), and Huss was a major influence on Martin Luther.

1385 Sofia Bulgaria falls to Muslim forces.

1389 Kosovo falls to Muslim forces.

1390s By the end of the 1300s, cannons were being made all over Europe. Again, the advent of firearms harms the Mideast's agenda in two ways. 1) Cannons undermined the protection offered by town walls. 2) firearms made made it safe for city people to move outside of the town walls away from the feudal institutions that the Mideast set up to parasitize Europe.

The renaissance
The Arab managed rebirth of the West.

Bernard of Chartres
"We are dwarfs sitting on the shoulders of giants."

Giovanni Dondi, d. 1399, Letter to friar Guglielmo Centueri da Cremona
[After Rome, the Arabs could not eliminate literacy, so they gave Europe a non-book, a bible that was the only book we would ever need. After all, they killed anyone with any other books. This bible was a hard to understand book that contained almost no practical information. Search "non-book" herein for more on this subject.

When the Arabs restarted the European matrix after the Middle Ages, they used the same non-book technique. They thought it better to have their own chosen hard to understand, hard to use, and mostly worthless writings than having no writings at all. If there were no writings at all, the host society would invent new writings and some of these might be useful. As follows is an attempt to glorify the parasite's non-religious books as canon just like its religious books.]

"the Ancients... can, however, be recognized by great testimonials and reliable evidence, so that no one who looks [at them] carefully can doubt them. The best evidence consists of the writings, which outstanding minds have left to posterity; their authority and majesty is so great that no one can fail to trust them. If you ask my opinion, their credit is so great, believe me, that I seem somehow to have seen [with my own eyes] those things that I have read. To my way of thinking, then, it is out of the question that such genuine men could have written anything except the truth, and... I am sure, they sought the truth above all else, and avoided every falsehood (especially those who intended to write history, not poems, a sort of writing [where] perhaps it might be permitted to describe matters other than they are)... [skip two pages]

...Finally, let's turn the discussion from character to genius. It is crystal clear to everyone, unless you are completely stupid, that Modern powers of the mind are lower than those of Ancient men. And without doubt, so much so that they can hardly be equated in any way. And without doubt, in many ways they are are overshadowed to the greatest degree possible. And since a man's mind is known mostly by his works, the huge gap between them and us can be shown best by comparing the respective works. ... Of these works, there is no doubt that the liberal arts ... and sciences and all aspects of wisdom that are
humanly derived [i.e. not divinely revealed] were first discovered by the Ancients. And once discovered, were transmitted by them to posterity in books written with such clear and undeniable principles, with so much order and impregnable method, that they remain to the present day the wonder and veneration of nearly everybody, and are still studied by us today. For it is absurd to ask what sciences are now discovered from scratch; they are so meager or non-existent. It is adequate and sufficient for Moderns if they can even scratch the surface of what those Ancients treated in the greatest depth. So that if by chance some Modern should have the self confidence to try to invent something or presume to change what has been handed down... it is clear enough how much their results are worth, and how well their [results] have stood the test of time. For they have scarcely lasted past the age in which they were produced, and have perished along with their creators.

Indeed, to more clearly show the comparisons that can be made... between the Ancients and Moderns, we can cite the most noble and excellent mind of this [current] age, the most studious and prolific of all writers, proficient in every kind of speaking and writing. I mean Master Petrarch. ... I would put his mind first above all others in our time... And I think he would have had a place among the Ancients if he had lived in that age. ... The many published works of this man [The credibility of prolific creators is a favorite back door for the Brothers. This is probably the true root of polymath or a poly-mouth, the mouth of many harem brothers.] some of which you may have seen, will please you considerably if you read any part of them, I am sure. For how could they fail to please, filled as they are with such weighty opinions and composed in such a sweet-sounding style and methodical order? If you read them and re-read them again and again, they will please you still more which is a sure sign of a great work and author. [the author's propaganda objectives are quite transparent here] ...

... [Petrarch] clearly indicated by this response that his work was greatly surpassed by the Ancients. Thus when so singular and unique a mind among us yields, and admits that it yields, to the Ancients, if follows that we have no more right to challenge the Ancients than a spider does Minerva. And this is truly the case. Our [modern] minds are of inferior quality... and without doubt more careless than Livy or Sallust; or if Oratorical, much inferior to Cicero ... [he also cites Maro, Horace, Ovid, Varro and Seneca]... Nor are these the only Ancients that excel Moderns. There are almost innumerable others whom I do not mention. I only cite a few from all of them, because they were together in one age and Augustus saw them before him in Rome. Anyone at all learned in the divine canon and sacred scriptures, walks far below St. Augustine and St. Jerome and countless other Ancients. This is so obvious that it would be criminal to prolong our discourse on the subject.

Of the artistic products of ancient genius, few survive. But those that do remain anywhere are eagerly sought...and highly prized by those who feel strongly about such things. And if you compare them with those of today, it will soon become obvious that their creators were by nature more powerful in genius and more learned in the mastery of their art. I am speaking about ancient buildings, statues, sculptures and the like. When artists of the present day scrutinize the work of the Ancients, they are struck with amazement. I knew a certain well-known worker in marble who was famous for his ability in that art... especially in the creation of figures. I have heard this man tell many times about the statues and sculptures that he had seen in Rome, with such admiration and veneration that he seemed...to be transported beyond himself in wonderment. He used to tell a story; that once he was passing by some sculptures of this sort with his friends. He paused to look in astonishment at their artistry, and, forgetting his friends, had stayed behind for so long that his companions had walked ahead by over five hundred steps. And when he would talk about the great excellence of these art works, and praise their creators beyond measure, he used to add in the end, in his own words, 'If only these images did not lack life, they would be better than living ones,' as if to say that nature had been not only imitated by the genius of such artists but even surpassed. Now go, best master and consider our humble [modern] capabilities: And if you can, [try and] defend our modern times against the Ancients (would that you could!) ...But I suspect that you will fail, so clearly is the opposite view to everyone."

Machiavelli's discourses on Livy bk.1:
"When we consider, then, how much honor is attributed to antiquity, and how many times ... a fragment of an ancient statue has been bought at a great price [from the Arabs] so that the buyer may have it near him to decorate his house or have it imitated by those who take pleasure in that art. ... I am even more
amazed when I see that in civil dispute which arises among citizens, or in sicknesses that break out, men always have recourse to those judgements or remedies which were pronounced or prescribed by the ancients. For civil law is nothing other than the judgements given by ancient jurists which, organized into a system, instruct our jurists today. Nor is medicine anything other than the experiments carried out by ancient doctors on which the doctors of today base their diagnosis."

The renaissance man saw the entire matrix
Imagine that you are a renaissance man, that in the early days of the "Rebirth" of western civilization. And lets say that you were a voracious reader and you read everything the Arabs left available. That is a renaissance man.

MODERN = Mode•our'n = our way. These are the times after the rebirth, the renaissance, with Roman church international firmly in control.

ANCIENT = an•ci•n't = continuing-on•where•not

c. 1400 Nicholas of Clemanges, 'On the Ruin and Repair of the Church' [This is about the Pope's court, the "Roman Curia"]
"...So much deceit and defamation. So many treacherous attacks on the rights of innocents, performed by those who have been bribed to stir up cases. [like the Roman era deletores]. So many judgments can be had there for a price. So powerful is gold in upsetting justice. So rarely does a poor man prevail if he had a wealthy opponent."

When exactly did the Catholic Church stop being corrupt?

c. 1400 Nicholas of Clemanges
[This is about the rapacious tax collectors of the Catholic Church fronting for Arabs Inc.]
"In order to exact all of this duty and to have it transported to that which I might call the Treasury, or rather the Charybdis [the whirlpool in Homer, the drain of Arabs Inc.], they set up their collectors in all the provinces, men, that is to say, whom they knew to be the most effective in extorting money, either through whatever industry, or by diligence, or by the harshness of their character. These are men who would not spare anyone at all, exempt no one, and even coax gold out of stones [Brothers]. They also gave them the authority to smite [smear] anyone, even prelates [bishops and other high church officials] with anathema and banish them from the communion of the faithful, if they did not take care to satisfy the demands for money within a fixed number of days. It is, however, better to pass over how many evils these collectors did, and how much they oppressed poor churches and poor people, for fear of never finding an exit from that topic."
[So after the Mongols invasions of 1258-60, after Mideast uses the doomsday Black Death weapon starting in 1347, the devil's agenda is still desperately poor. Here the Catholic church was overused for that purpose.]

Desperately Poor
Ponder the meaning of these words and you ponder Arabs Inc.

1405-1433 Admiral Zheng He of China makes 7 journeys into the Indian Ocean reaching Africa and the Bab-al-Mandeb, the 'gate of tears' at the south end of the Red Sea.
The Chinese garrisoned forces in India and Sri Lanka. Zheng He was Muslim by birth and later converted to Buddhism. (see Cheng Ho, San Bao, the Grand three jeweled Eunuch, dragon explorers and the Trilingual Stone of Sri Lanka).

Between 1409 and 1415, there were three rival popes, Rome, Avignon and Pisa.

1418 The Chinese fleet reaches the African coast.
1419 The Portuguese rediscover the Madeira Islands.

1422-3 The Portuguese make two expeditions to explore the Western Sahara region.

1426 Egyptian Mamluk sultan Barsbay claims the spice trade as a monopoly.

1428 In On the Family, Leon Batista Alberti writes: "Letters are indeed so important that without them, one would be considered nothing but a rustic, no matter how noble his birth. I would much rather see a young nobleman with a book than with a falcon in his hand [a bird that eats messenger pigeons]. I've never had much use for the old saying that all you need to learn, is how to do is sign your name, and figure out your change."

1) The Europeans all know that they have to be literate now and they see knowledge as a matter of status. We are never going to change that.

2) Books are better than falconry, we need our inter-city messenger pigeons. This is incidentally why falconry has always been so popular in Arabia. It is also probably why our cities are so filled with these flying rats.

3) The underlined part is the Arabs framing our educational ambitions for us.

1428 Prince Pedro of Portugal returns from Venice where Marco Polo's book of pure travel propaganda was the talk of the town.

In 1428, Diogo of Silves re-discovers the Azores.

1433, the Chinese cease sea expansion "as a result of Reactionary movement of the Chinese Confucian bureaucracy and amidst a crisis of hyper inflation." China had recently shifted to using paper money and had a counterfeiting problem.

1433 The Hai jin edict ends all Chinese sea exploration, dismantled Zheng He's ships, and abandons the Chinese bases in India. Other edicts called for the destruction of the log books of these expensive voyages made by some 317 ships and 25,000 men. Still other edicts called for and end to all Chinese exploration of the outside world. Other edicts made building seaworthy boats a crime punishable by death. Why did the emperor's corrupt bureaucracy give 100% of China's trade to outsiders? Why did China throw away its knowledge and infrastructure? Was the imperial administration possessed by a foreign imperialist power? Perhaps it was the same imperialist power that caused China to build the Great Wall of China while people were starving. Perhaps it was the same imperial force that got China's communist administration to undertake the Great Leap Backwards.

1434 Portugal reaches Islamic Senegal and explores the Gambia river.

1440s Smallpox (Variola) begins to ravage Europe. Again, a horrible plague comes right when and where it is needed by the Arabs.

1445 Portugal battles the Moors in the island of Tider (Guinea).

1449 The UN's internationalism was preceded by the Council of Basil (dissolved in 1449) which was supposed to represent the entirety of Catholic Europe and was supposed to oversee the quarrels of sovereigns.

mid 1400s Cossacks were refugees and outlaws who came into existence in the mid 1400s. Under the Tzars they were allowed considerable autonomy in exchange for protecting the borders of Russia. The name is related to the Kazakhs who were Sunni Muslim nomads from Kazakhstan.
1453 Pope Nicholas V rules: "We grant you [the kings of Spain and Portugal] by these documents with our Apostolic Authority, full and free permission to invade, search out, capture and subjugate the Saracens and pagans and any other unbelievers and enemies of Christ wherever they may be... and to reduce their persons into perpetual slavery."

1453 Constantinople falls to Mehmed II who also conquered Greece, Serbia and the Balkan territories south of the Danube, along with the Crimean Peninsula, effectively making the Black sea an Ottoman or Muslim lake. This blocked all trade except that through Russia. Here the land of no resources regained its monopoly over the spice trade. And history records a sharp rise in spice prices at that time.

1453, After the fall of Constantinople, Russia, with her Caesar Tsars at the north end of the axis dividing east and west, became heir to the Holy Roman Empire. And this is a big thing for understanding present day Russia as the 'north pole' of the axis of ex-pull, the land that keep Europe from trading directly with Asia.

Now for the common people of Russia, and eastern Europe, simply living on this power axis has always been particularly dangerous and deadly because Mideast Inc. has always struggled violently to disrupt the flow of trade between Europe and Asia. On top of this, the Mideast has always used Eastern Europe as a place to send all the excess human spawn it produces, and room was always being made for fresh ex-holds/refugees.

Here we see the string-pulling force behind two world wars, the communist revolution, Stalin's deadly purges of Russia's intelligentsia, and the deportations to deadly Siberia. Here we also see the force that gave the world the designed-to-fail Tans-Siberian Railroad. It was the same Mideast force that twice created a war puppet out of Germany. The second time under the name of Adolph Hitler. This second German war puppet invaded the east and went out of its way to capture anyone who might have been a Mideast descendant. Then the German puppet state sent the captives to a system of top secret prison camps scattered throughout eastern Europe. Thus over 90% of the 6 million Mideast descendants thrown into this system were gassed to death, incinerated and gone without a trace.

Also notable is how our parasite needed to keep the Russian axis buffer zone functioning, and if Germany conquered Russia, then the buffer zone would be no more. So once the German puppet state rounded up (or killed) most of the people it was sent to kill, it was sent to suicidally open a second front with Britain and kill as many good people there as well. This was on top of the millions of German men who died obeying their puppet ruler Adolph Hitler.

Today, the same people want Russia at war with Chechnya, so they invest lots of money to keep the hate alive. They are the same people who ran your KGB, your Lubyanka (Loo bianca or 'white loo') and used Joseph Stalin as a puppet to ruthlessly kill off your brightest people. They are the same people who have always struggled to impoverish your people (both economically and mentally), so Russia would be easier to corrupt and manage.

I will not tell the Russian people that they have no right to take military action out of vengeance against those who have been secretly attacking them for centuries. You are free to destroy all of Arabia without reservation. You are even free to destroy the world's greatest and most ancient library, the library of father time himself — although I really hope this will not happen.

And you are required to muster up into a broad democracy before you take any action. You can't risk that the parasite can corrupt your response now. Now is you chance. Channel your hatred in a way that will solve this problem of all problems for your people once and for all. Use the hatred to muster up and institute a broad and incorruptible democracy, a democracy vastly less corrupt than America's democracy 2.0 design. And make sure you do this while your will is strongest and your parasite is maximally in disarray. Do it now.

1453 First sugar arrives from Madeira, harming and then eventually ending the Mideast monopoly on overpriced Arabic sukkar.

Books before the advent of print
The parasite had COMPLEXIFIED and made it so hard to copy information before the days before
Gutenberg. Every letter had to be perfectly painted. The Arabs got rid of all the paper makers, so many things were written on animal skins called parchment that was very easy to scrape off and re-write. The pages were oversized and rolled up for storage and transportation. This made their transportation difficult, it also helped make libraries both more expensive and more flammable.

**Gutenberg is absurd**

To me it seems absurd that nobody ever came up with mass-produced, movable type until Gutenberg. Surely this must have been invented dozens of times before. Surely Gutenberg or Good was only the first time that word got out.

1455  Johannes Gutenberg re-invents movable type and a system for the automated reproduction of printed information.

Here we must note that the Romans were stamping cloth with dyes, and they had paper, and ink for quill pens, but the idea of printing books was either beyond them, or perhaps it was quashed by the quorum that really ran Rome and needed her enslaved and living in a sort of mental matrix.

1455  The great Mideast front, the Roman Catholic church bans the Gutenberg bibles. This was just like how it banned the the use of fiery compositions for military purposes in 1137.

1400s second half: The native populations in the Canaries and Madeiras were decimated by disease. This disease was spread either inadvertently by the Portuguese, or intentionally by the Arabs. Regardless of the reason, the Arabs profited well from selling African slaves to replace the people harmed by plague.

It should be pointed out that Africa had a long established tradition of enslaving people captured in war. It was just like Europe experienced in Roman times — with the same Arab puppet master-race running the slave trade.

1456  Diogo Gomes explores the Geba River (Guinea Bissau).

1461  Pedro de Sintra reaches Cape Santana (Sierra Leone).

1471  Vietnam defeats Muslim Champa, killing 50,000.

1471  Pope Sixtus IV comes to power and soon popularized, or rather commercialized the sale of 'indulgences.' Basically the Catholic Church was corruptly taking money from the faithful for "god's" forgiveness of their sins. But this wasn't only forgiveness for adultery and homosexuality, illegitimate children, and trading with Muslims as is frequently portrayed. The Catholic Church was selling forgiveness for theft and rape, and if abortion had been feasible in those days, the indulgences would, little doubt, have included that; the killing of sacred life.

Now it must be stressed that the Catholic Church was selling complete forgiveness in the eyes of god, the church, and at law, so basically it was corrupting the entire criminal justice system. On top of this, they were often selling this forgiveness before the sins/ crimes were committed. So in countless cases, a number of serious crimes would not have been committee against Christians had the Catholic Church not been selling "get out of jail" cards to raise money for the deep throat of Arabs Inc.

How can the Catholic Church in all seriousness claim to be the agent of god if it was selling the right to commit horrible crimes on fellow Christians? How could its Pope, its "Vicar of Christ," its "vicarious presence of Jesus on earth," be anything but a fraud if he was selling the right to hurt fellow Christians for money? Well, the answer is that the desperate and devilish spirit of the Mideast will say absolutely anything to feed its desperate and starving people.

Is this god's church? Or is it a church taken over and corrupted by the desperate land of no resources? Here we see: 1) We must never judge any ideology by its title alone, and 2) It doesn't matter how old or how well established the ideology is, the desperation of the land of no resources is older. 3) We must always stand ready to change our opinion of any administration the moment it seems infected by outside influences. and 4) The title of god's universal Catholic Church was being exploited for anything
our parasite could get away with.

VENAL = corruptable, bribable
VENIAL = forgivable

Rulers and their billions
Pope Sixtus IV, along with his predecessors, had supposedly been living in lavish courts and needed to sell indulgences to fund this lavish lifestyle. Apparently the tithes and inheritances from the whole of Christendom weren't enough to fund the lavish lifestyle of a few hundred men. Supposedly another income stream was needed. More likely the money was flowing out the back door after the Church collected it, supporting the land of no resources.

It is worth repeating that all the grand palaces and royal wastefulness exists to disguise Mideast's parasitism. Pope Sixtus IV's lavish court, Versailles, and the forbidden city of Bern•ardo Ber•to•lu•cci's last emperor all cost much less than 1% of the money that was paid in taxes. The other 99% was sent to feed the endless hunger of the parasitic 1/5 of the world. Now here is a general rule: The greater the OST•ENT•ATION of the ruler, the more he is plundering his people for the OST•END or east end.

Sin offsetting credits The parallels between Catholic indulgences and carbon offsetting credits are striking.

Giovanni Dondi, d.1399, Letter to friar Guglielmo Centueri da Cremona
"at the time of Augustus, the number of Roman citizens was tallied at 9,380,000 persons according to Martinus Polonus, which number the whole of Italy scarcely has today. And in the reign of Claudius, according to the census then repeated, there were found in Rome 6,944,000 persons, on the authority of Eusebius of Caesaria in his book on times."

Rome's population data is conclusive proof
Rome's population was less than 20,000 in the 700's. But more critically, the population had only grown to around 35,000 in 1309 when the Papacy moved to Avignon. Is this what we should expect from a city that was collecting taxes or tithes from all of Europe and acting as the 'capital' of Europe? Shouldn't there have been some money leaking into the local Italian economy, drawing new people in for the jobs? Where are all the new people? And how come the capital of Europe only had 35,000 people?

Well apparently there was not much money leaking into the local economy despite human nature. Now perhaps the Papacy was an amazing administrator of a huge imperial scale purse — the likes of which has never been seen before or since. Either that, or Papacy was simply not in charge of the finances of the Catholic Church. Here we come to view Rome, the headquarters of the Catholic Church as a mere colonial administrative center. Here is why Rome's population remained constant; because Rome was basically just an ornament for the Mideast's empire, like the Forbidden 'harem' city in China.

Da Vinci code film
"We are not a cafeteria Catholics, we don't pick and choose which rules to follow, we follow doctrine rigorously."
L. vatic, the root of Vatican, meant utterances that predicted what was to happen in the future, just like what the Oracle of Delphi did. Apparently the plan for the Catholic church started out a little differently.

Benefices
In addition to selling indulgences, the Catholic Church was also selling benefices or positions in and around the church administration. In each of its provinces, the church would have a papal collector (bard) for all the sums collected by the church. To many people at the time, the system seemed to be designed for the benefit of foreigners.

There were many objections, particularly in northern Europe. In England, the objections gave rise to the "Statute of Provisors," which let the King intervene when the Pope was either collecting money, or supporting a political/economic position in English territory. This leads to discussion of English taxation
the Holy Roman empire's huge English income in the 1370s (see John Wycliff and William of Ockham)

**Procopius, 560 AD, Secret History, 21.6**

"[we] sold them the offices they were to corrupt, charging a very high price; for no one with any decency or any vestige of good sense would ever think of pouring out his own money for the pleasure of robbing inoffensive citizens."

**Procopius, 560 AD, Secret History, 22.3**

"He used to sell them [magistrate appointments] to those who did not shrink from engaging in this unholy traffic, expressly authorizing purchasers of the offices to treat the lives and property of their subjects in any way they chose."

1472 The Portuguese 'discover' Sao Tome and Principe.

**1478, The Spanish inquisition, 24 years before Columbus**

Here is why dates are so important to history. The Spanish inquisition was authorized in 1478, and in 1492, 24 years later Columbus discovers America. Here we see the inquisition as a way for the parasite to keep many Spanish from joining the Portuguese in exploring the Atlantic.

1478, Pope Sixtus IV authorized the Spanish inquisition, a sort of 'war on' the unfaithful. (think war on drugs/ crime/ poverty, etc). Here it is worth comparing the Spanish inquisition to the Roman Colosseum (Flavian Amphitheater). In both cases, much history talks about the horrible deaths of the victims, and little of the intimidation, the social control, and the purging of our best minds. Here it is worth repeating that throughout the inquisition it was the friars, who mostly acted as inquisitors.

Recall that quote from 5 paragraphs up: "the system seemed to be designed for the benefit of foreigners". These were the inquisitors, these Arab foreigners were thus the people torturing people for information.

During the inquisition, there was often no religious pretext for interrogation and execution by torture. In fact, a comparison should be made with Rome under the Deletores. Basically, the brotherly agents with the Church simply rounded up the best minds, and greatest adventurers of the day and eliminated them. But first they tortured them to find all their like-minded friends. This process is incidentally much easier today, thanks to social networking and search engines.

The inquisition is just one of countless places where dates are critical to understanding history. Here we have the Spanish inquisition starting in 1478, just as the Portuguese are making serious progress exploring the west coast of Africa. Of course the inquisition was an attempt by the desperate land of no resources to have its way over the Iberians who were just about to sail around the monopoly that was their lifeblood. The inquisition also was also an attempt to halt or at least slow the reconquista of Spain from the more total slaves that follow the Arabian religion of submission, or Islam as it is better known.

1481 First navigation materials published where Latitudes are indicated by the angle of the noon day sun. How many unsuspecting authors were whacked before someone managed to get this information published?

1481 King Joao II of Portugal develops a network of spies. (See also: Afonso de Paiva, Pero da Covilha, Prester John, and Lamego the shoemaker). Thus it looks like the Arabs were at work gathering any information they could on people proposing to sail Around Africa.

1483 Diogo Cao reaches the Zaire River.

1487 The Aztecs of Mexico stage perhaps their largest mass human sacrifice, killing around 80,000 people. This was only 5 years before Columbus arrived. Supposedly, when the Spanish arrived they found many cities abandoned for decades. Supposedly, a long sting of problems began afflicting the
"Native Americans" not too long after Mexico City was founded.

1470s Mohammed I launches a suicidal three front war on the West to purge the Mideast of extra mouths and aggressive men willing to go to war. This was only 11 years before Mideast Inc. gave up A•mer•rica to Christopher Columbus. And it was only 17 years later that Vasco da Gama showed the world how to go around the axis of all evil. The three fronts were with the Mamelukes, Rhodes, and Otranto in Italy.

1488 Bartolomeu Dias rounds the Cape of Good Hope, defying the phantom of the Cape, the mythical 'Adamastor.'

1492, October 11, Columbus’ expedition lands in the Antilles islands after only 35 days at sea. Columbus insisted that he had sailed to Asia until his death in 1506. It is worth asking if Columbus’ discovery (of a quick route to Asia) was a distraction to the exploration of a true route around the Mideast to Asia — exploration that was to succeed only 6 years later. The idea however presumes that the Mideast knew about the Americas and covered up the idea like they covered up knowledge of Asia, along with paper and glass making technology and how petroleum forms. This is suggested by the fact that all of Columbus’ 4 voyages focused on the Caribbean Sea, and the only time when one of his voyages landed on one of the continents (at Trinidad and Venezuela, in his 3rd voyage) he did not follow the coastline, but quickly returned to explore the same areas he had already been. If Columbus thought he was in Asia, why did he not sail north to find China? And why was Cristobal Co•al•one’s name changed. Also remarkable is how the new continents were named A•MER•RICA = no seas richer.

**It took Portugal 200 years: Portugal200**

Marco Polo's book of propaganda was published with much media fanfare in 1298. Many Portuguese however interpreted this book to mean that they should take advantage of their location and sail around Africa and the Arabs as legend said they could.

So, after much stalling and redirection, the Portuguese explored the Canary Islands in 1335-41. Then maybe 6 to 9 years later, we see the Black Death strike all of Europe. Portuguese exploration is yet another reason for the plague occurring when it did. This was perhaps combined with a wave of targeted killings so Portugal fell asleep again until just before 1419, when the Portuguese, once again started exploring the islands off the coast of Africa. This time they re-discovered the Madeira Islands.

After reaching the Madeira Islands, everyone in Portugal probably wanted to explore the coast of Africa even more. It was an idea that was so logical for sea-faring Portugal, and so obviously a good idea that, it was impossible to stop. So what the Arabs did was manage and stall the Portuguese "space race". They delayed, and they stalled, so that it took another 79 years to reach 2/3 of the way down the coast of Africa. This was 194 years since Marco Polo.

Apparently people were talking about how Columbus’ only took 35 days to sail to America — while Portugal had been at it for 194 years and had not yet even reached the end of Africa. So there was probably great resolve on the part of the Portuguese, and 5-years later we see Vasgo da Gama reaching India, and 10-years later, we see a large spice convoy finally reaching Portugal.

So from Marco Polo, it took 205 years for the Portuguese national effort to do something that their Arab masters didn't want.

It was Columbus taking advantage of a lapse in power that ended Arab resistance to Portuguese exploration.

Make a bar graph of Portuguese distance by date. The distance in the first 194 years is about 1/3 of the ultimate distance reached in year 200.

**A brilliant example**

The Portuguese took 200 years to reach 60% of the way to the end of Africa. The Spanish took 35 days to reach America.

What a brilliant example of what the Arabs will do to your nation's efforts if you let them. Just look at how they strung the Portuguese along for 200 years! It took the Portuguese 200 years to drain the swamp. It took them 200 years to build a 300kph steel-on-steel wide-gauge railroad system. It took them
200-years to stop driving 3-ton SUVs. It took them 200-years to shake off Arab influences.

Columbus and Da Gama
1) Columbus’ discovery put Da Gama’s later discovery in a shadow. This shadow, more than anything else helped hide how Europe had somehow forgotten about Asia. Too much attention here and people start seeing it as the reason for the end of Classical civilization, and the beginning of a great Dark Ages for mankind.

The Re-conquesta
This took place on two levels, one was on its land, the other was in the royal court. At some point, things changed at the court and they "resolved to drain the swamp". They kicked all the Moors and Jews out of Spain. And they authorized Columbus.

Once Columbus discovered America, Ishtar was finished. Everything had changed. The Portuguese would soon see how their hopes had been squandered for 65 years. Then the sea route to Asia would be discovered as the reaction. or someone else would do it. That had to come. That was about to come. The Arab ship was sinking, There was no point trying to keep it alive in Spain. Once Columbus got back, it was all over.

America is not that far
The trip from Cairo to India roughly equals the trip from Mauritania to South America.

1492: Six things happened in 1492.
1) Columbus discovers America.
2) The Arabs gave up trying to control the Mer Cadiz Sphinx.
3) Isabella kicked the Arabs and the Jews out of Spain.
4) All of Europe experienced a mass influx of Middle Eastern people. Only a small part of these came from Spain, judging from their geographical distribution.
5) The old plagues stopped killing people.
6) a few new plagues from the New World came in but produced little death in comparison to the old plagues.

1 caused 2 and 3
The discovery of America made the Arab hold on to southern Spain suddenly worth a lot less. No longer was this doing anything to stop Europe from exploring the Atlantic and all the seas connected to it.

3 caused 4
Many Arabs emigrated at this time, mostly over the hellen's•pontus, the Greek bridge to eastern Europe and Western Russia. #3 has served as the main excuse for this (in Eastern Europe no less!) for over 515 years.

1 caused 4 which caused 5
No longer were the old plagues introduced because now the Arabs were living in the west.

Unbelievable Spanish immigration numbers
There are some pretty unbelievable Spanish immigration numbers to Mexico. These are to explain why the Mexicans have so much Mideast genetic material in their genome.

If they hid Asia, they probably also hid America
Supposedly the world did not know about the Americas until Columbus proved that they were only 35 days away.

CONVERSOS = people who were still con•bros•os, (Gr. os=mouth)
1494 The treaty of Tordesillas splits the new world between Spain and Portugal. The Portuguese basically got Africa and Asia and Eastern Brazil, the Spanish basically got the rest of the Americas.

1498 Vasco da Gama reaches Calicut now Kozhikode in Kerala.

1500 Diogo Dias sails around Africa and reaches Aden Yemen.

1501 The Florintine Amerigo Vespucci visits the new world. Supposedly his description circulates before that of Columbus. Incredibly this is the excuse for the name America. Without this, the new continent might have been called Atlanta, or Atlantic, or Atlantis. That last name would have been a problem for the Arabs.

1502 Alberto Cantino, an Italian spy takes the Cantino map from Lisbon to Italy.

1503, Vasco da Gama returned from his 2nd voyage with 13 ships and 1700 tons of spice.

1503 The Baixa Lisboeta becomes the central market for the European pepper trade.

1503 The bottom bottom begins to drop out of the market for just about everything the Mideast trades in and lives off of.

1504 The last of Columbus' four voyages.

1507 Portugal capture Suqutra (Yemen) Muscat (Oman), Hormuz and nearby towns.

1508 Near Mumbai, a coalition of Muslim forces launched a surprise attack on the Portuguese. It was the combined forces of Ottoman Turks (Sultan Beyazid II), Egyptian Mamluks (Malik Ayaz) and Gujarat Indian rulers that dominated what the Portuguese referred to as the "Muslim lake".

1509 Battle of Diu, commanded by Francisco de Aleida marks the end of overt Arabian military power in Asia. Here the Portuguese fleet defeats the Muslim Armada.

Later, the Portuguese attack Aden (Yemen) perhaps taking the Marco Polo propaganda (Ch. 8) as true — namely that Aden or Sana were the capital of Arabia. The impressive "high-rise" buildings of these cities probably helps with the ruse.

Then again, the haremi have always wanted to clear the exits. And this also applied to the southern exist, where the bottom half of the haremi spawn was pushed, down into the abyss of Abyssinia.

The Portuguese were the first to put a few bronze cannons on boats. They would sail alongside a Muslim ship, maybe 20 feet away from the Muslim ships. They would point their cannons at the waterline, and one good point blank shot would breach the hull and sink the Muslim ship. Portuguese naval artillery ruled the seas until the Spanish came along with their heavily armed gunships called galleons.

bysantium = hell's opposite = heaven

It was only 80 years
Little recognized today is that the Spanish and Portuguese combined only ruled the seas for around 80 years (1501 or 1509 to 1588 when the English defeated the Spanish Armada).

1509 Portuguese trading colony established in Kenya.

1510 Goa, the hub of the pepper trade falls to the Portuguese.

1510 The number of Portuguese expeditions peaks only 7 years after Vasco da Gama returns with
Portugal’s first shipment of Asian spices. After this, it was fewer expeditions, more ships each.

1511 Pegu, (Burma) is ‘discovered’ by the Portuguese.

1511 Malacca - hub of commerce with China and the Moluccas falls to the Portuguese.

1512 The Spice Islands were ‘discovered’ by the Portuguese. Here we see what discovery really means: Something that was intentionally covered up and then after that, someone else dis•covered it.

1512 Luca Landucci, 'Florentine diary', Aug. 29
[In Brolingo, mari•ani = bari•ani = bros•new. To the Spanish however, it meant Muslims who had pretended to convert to Christianity.]

"When the cruel Marrani and infidels entered [Prato], they seized a great booty by killing everyone they met, sparing nobody. And when took captives, they seized them and held them —whether rich or poor— for and exorbitant ransom, and whoever could not raise payment was tortured in the most awful and terrifying ways. Furthermore, they sacked the monasteries and butchered women and children, inflicting every imaginable cruelty and shame. It is said that five thousand persons were killed. It must have been by divine will that our leaders acted so slowly: We had more troops than they, since we had 18,000 men. We had already prevented supplies from getting to them, so they couldn't have lasted more than three or four days."

1513 Alfonso de Albuquerque is driven by Muslim forces from Aden and his plans to attack Mecca and Egypt.

1513 Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovers the Panama Isthmus, the most strategic point in the new world. Notably, this is four years before the Spanish first reach Mexico.

Balboa also named the world’s biggest and most violent ocean as Pacific=peaceful. Perhaps it was called the Pacific Ocean because it was so far away from the Axis of Evil on the Blood Red Sea.

Most maps exaggerate sphinx size
Most pre-modern maps misrepresent the world's isthmuses as considerably thicker and harder to cross than they actually are. Some of the more outrageous examples, otherwise accurate maps, show Suez as more than ten times thicker than it actually is.

1515 - 35 the Muslim pirate Barba•rossa or red beard terrorizes Christian shipping in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. We read how his name is Khair ad-Din = ak•our•add•in. Now you perhaps the name S•al•add•in and the Arab identity makes sense.

1515 Muscat=Oman and Ormuz=Hormuz fall. At the time, the Muslims bemoaned the loss of Ormuz as the "stone ring of the world," the navel of shipping, where all East-West shipping converged.

1515 Tome Pires writes the ‘Suma Oriental'. He describes port taxes in Burma amounting to 3/8ths of the ship’s cargo. That appears to break down as 1/8 for the local strongman to keep, 1/8 for the local economy and 1/8 to Arabia for protection. also see the book of Francisco Rodrigues.

1516 Utopia (a blurd for eu•tropia) by Thomas More (Moor) was published. By page 5, this slim book of propaganda starts on a lengthy passage that repeatedly discouraging do-gooders from trying to enter their royal court so as to help king and country. Apparently the Brothers didn't want competition in our royal courts and royal administrations.

1517 Spanish explorers first reach Mexico.

1517 Martin Luther (Loo•thur = loo•sacrifice) a German Monk starts the Protestant Reformation with his "Ninety-Five Theses" nailed to the door of a church in Wittenberg Germany. Luther's central claim is the
immorality of church corruption in general and indulgences specifically.

However, if we look at what Luther actually said in response to the 12 articles of the peasants he was an innie. (both documents are included herein). Look at how Luther guided-down the sentiment against the Catholic Church. Basically there was a Catholic puppet on the left hand and a protestant puppet on the right hand, and our parasite was playing both sides of the debate. It is really the same thing they are doing today with the debate between our environmental religionists on one hand and our business religionists on the other hand.

The parasite is typically runs both the troublemaker and the solution to it, so they can create another problem out of the solution. Then out of problem #2 and costly solution #2 they create problem #3 and costly solution #3.

Basically our parasite was secretly running both the Catholic Church, and the anti-Catholic debate. And the same probably holds true for all the other major religions.

**Martin Luther King**

He had the perfect name for a civil rights martyr in mostly protestant America of the day.

1518 Portuguese found a trading post in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

1518 Smallpox breaks out on Hispaniola, then Cuba in 1519, then the Yucatan in 1520. In Mexico, the disease is supposed to have killed around 1/3 of the population. When Smallpox struck Oahu in 1853, it killed some 80% of the native population. The conquistadors all had mostly survived past epidemics and were generally immune.

They way immunity to smallpox enabled a tiny Spanish force to conquer Mexico is probably a pretty good paradigm for the equally bizarre success of the Islamic conquests 900 years earlier.

Later during the American Revolutionary War, in 1776, the infamous (and eponymous) Benedict Arnold led the American attack on Quebec where some 5,500 of 10,000 men died of smallpox. Here we read that the British forces were variolated (a dangerous early form of inoculation) while the American forces were not: That would occur in 1777 by order of George Washington.

**Bernal Diaz**

"When the Christians became exhausted from combat, God saw fit to send the Indians smallpox, and there was a great pestilence in the city of [Tenochtitlan or Mexico City]."

1519 Hernan Cortez leads an armed force of 600 men on an expedition into the Aztec empire. (See the Adelantado system where investors were recruited to finance large scale raids for plunder during the reconquista of Spain and during later conquests.) Here we see how it was corporations (or their backers) that were behind the conquistadors. Funny how these people went straight to the heart of the Aztec empire. Funny how they knew right where this civilization was.

1519 Ferdinand Magellan's begins the first circumnavigation of the planet.

**1520 Pope Leo X's letter to Frederick the Wise**

"we rejoice that you have never shown any favor to that son of iniquity, Martin Luther... We urge you to induce him to return to sanity and receive our clemency. If he persists in his madness, arrest him."

**Eyewitness guide to Christian history**

"Local parishes everywhere had long suffered from the symptoms of neglect, indifference, and uneducated and untrained clergy who, in an age of rising literacy, no longer met the expectation of many Christians. The need for the church to refill its coffers with ready money led to a prevalence of the immoral customs of selling church offices and attempting to buy divine favor in the afterlife by purchasing indulgences.

... The sale of Indulgences: Professional 'pardoners' sold documents known as indulgences to individuals who wished to be released—or to release on of the deceased—from a certain amount of time
in purgatory. A total indulgence, also called a plenary [full] indulgence, could release a person from purgatory at once [regardless of his sin]. Martin Luther would later call this practice 'the pious defrauding of the faithful'. " [The pious defrauding of the faithful, what does that mean?]

Eyewitness guide to Christian history
"Philip Melanchthon succeeded Martin Luther as the leader of the Reformation movement in Germany in 1521 and drafted the Augsburg Confession, the official statement of Lutheranism."

A flood of gold
Supposedly, between 1520 and 1660, the Spanish took around 200 tons of gold and many thousands of tons of silver from the New world. This caused a significant loss in the purchasing power of the precious metals that were the prime store of wealth for the land of no resources. Across Europe, we observe roughly 500% inflation over the 1500s. This had to have been matched by an 80% fall in the value of the stored wealth and corrupting power of the land of no resources. Basically this inflation, like all bouts of severe inflation was a catastrophic blow for our parasite.

A secondary consequence of Spain's American bullion was that the inflation was centered in Spain. As a consequence the Spanish found it cheaper to import goods instead of making them domestically. This caused a hollowing out of the Spanish economy, and as a result, the nation lost its industrial base.

Much the same thing happened to Athens as a result of the silver mines it was allowed to discover the 400s BC, in the century before Athens was totally destroyed. Much the same thing also happened to Rome as a result of war booty flowing in. And finally the same thing is happening to America, Europe and Japan as a result of the wave of Mideast credit that is keeping the Mideast's great bubble ruse alive today.

1521 Hernando Cortez completely destroys the Aztec island capital of Tenochtitlan and establishes Mexico (Mecca•co) City as the capital of New Spain.

1523 The empire strikes back against the erosion in value of its gold. Here we see "French" pirates intercepting more than half of the American gold and silver sent back to Spain. By the 1550's "French" pirates, just like in Roman days start pillaging inland and burning plantations and even entire cities. In response, the Spanish start using convoys of ship for safety in numbers. Spain also charged for military protection, needed or not, and this helps the English and Dutch rise as imperial aspirants.

1524 the Mideast backed nobility killed an estimated 100,000 peasants in response to the peasant's revolt mentioned above.

1526 Islamic Moghal empire founded in India. (see Tamerlane or Tamburlaine).

1527 Robert Thorne writes to Henry VIII recommending that he try a northern passage to Asia. The idea was of course an absolute waste of precious time for precious English naval resources.

1527 the Arrabbiati are a force in Italy. Here we wonder if Penne Arabiata is a blurd.

1533 Henry VIII breaks with the Catholic Church and forming the Church of England. At the time, the world outside Europe was divided by Papal bull between Portugal and Spain. Had England not broken with the Papacy, it would have been left out of its share of colonial riches.

1535 Due to oversupply of spices, the price of spice collapses. This was just two years after England decided to enter the Spice trade.

1530s Francisco Vasquez de Coronado explores the American Southwest looking for the cities of Cibola.
1537 Pope Paul III rules
"Although Indians were non-Christians, they had not been deprived of their freedom or of ownership of possessions; [and therefore] they should not be reduced to slavery." [Slavery generally reduced human populations, freedom increases it.]

1539 Hernando DeSoto (Hermes from down under) reaches Florida to proceed to kill off the Creek Seminole (Greek Seminal or Semite) Indians. He follows in the footsteps of Juan Ponce de Leon's 1521 failure. How insistent the Brothers were to get rid of their Seminole cousins that settled in Florida. A Seminole is also called a Maroon, like a marooned person, or a chestnut (colored person), someone who ran off to the wilds.

1543 Nicholas Copernicus dies
Copernicus proposed a model for the solar system where the planets orbit the sun. This was the opposite of what the Roman Catholic church repeatedly insisted: That the earth was at the center of god's universe.

Copernicus wasn't fighting the Kata•whole•ac Church, he was fighting its owner, the land of no resources. And here he was in sharp opposition to Mr. P's prime directive against the spreading of secrets in the house of the host. See, the parasite has to suppress the advancement of key technologies in the house of the host, or all will be lost for its agenda. Here the key technology was knowledge of astronomy, for navigational knowledge comes from this.

So the Copernican revolution was not just academic. It was most importantly the ability to sail by the stars, to sail straight through a sea. In modern sci-fi metaphor, this is the ability to go to warp speed and disappear into space (the seas) and reappear out of the void on the other side of the galaxy (planet). Just choose the right heading and engage. Once at warp (we•our•peh) speed the sailing ship becomes virtually unassailable.

Catholic = Kata•whole•ac = down•whole•point

Aztec astronomy
When we read of advanced Aztec astronomical knowledge, we are seeing a high sign about where the cannibalistic Aztec leadership came from in the 1300s.

1547 Hernan Cortez dies. He was the richest man in Spain at the time owing to his American properties.

1548 Pope Paul III rules (Motu Proprio)
"Each and every person... Roman or non-Roman, secular or clerical... may freely and lawfully buy and sell publicly any slaves whatsoever of either sex...and publicly hold them as slaves and make use of their work, and compel them to do the work assigned to them... Slaves who flee to the Capitol and appeal for their liberty shall not be freed from their bondage, but shall be returned to their owners and if deemed proper, punished as runaways." [Here we see how the Catholic Church has always been in favor of slavery. Also, look at that odd clause about returning runaway slaves. Funny how the US constitution had a similar clause. Apparently The slavers who ran the Papacy, and who helped write the 2nd US constitution of 1789 knew how important it was for a society to return runaway slaves to their rightful "owners].

1550 At this point in time, we start to see mention of sailors suffering from scurvy, sweating sickness, the 'bloody flux' (a particularly deadly form of dysentery) and other illnesses. Also Piracy starts taking off. Is there a way to induce Scurvy with salt peter or calcium carbonate or some other food or common chemical?

1553, The Turks re-capture Ormuz.

1571 Naval battle of Lepanto where the Habsburgs defeat the Turks, Pushing the Mideast's zone of
influence out of Europe.

1580  Francis Drake, funded by Walter Raleigh, begins his first devastating and hugely costly pirate/war actions against mostly unprepared Spanish holdings in the New World. Starting in the Caribbean he sails along the coastlines of Brazil, Peru and Mexico.

1585 Iberian ports closed to English ships.

1588 In response to English (and Dutch) protestants raiding his shipments from the Americas, King Philip II of Spain sent his "invincible" Spanish armada to invade England. Supposedly, the Spanish force was completely defeated in stormy seas by a smaller English navy. This was supposedly made up of faster, more maneuverable ships with longer range cannons. The defeat is normally framed as either due to bad seas or better designed and more modern English ships. Seldom asked is what the Spanish were doing off the Hebrides islands off the north west coast of Scotland.

Again, we see a catastrophe befalling the Mideast’s prime adversary. Here the British take over the role of world leader and threat #1 to the world's parasite civilization. Notably, 1588 is only 96 years after Columbus. So by the broadest definition, the great age of Portugal and Spain was only some 96 years combined. By contrast the period from 1588 until WWII was about 350 years. Clearly England was much more formidable an opponent. Why? 1) England's economy was not being constantly drained by Mideast taxation disguised as income for the Catholic Church. All church revenues gathered in England stayed in England. Here is why every single nation on earth must nationalize all religious collections. and 2) Without a foreign church their could be no inquisition as in Spain and Italy where the tallest stalks of corn (brightest people) were systematically cut down.

1588 The Spanish Galleon design was top heavy, and they had flat backs. This was all part of the Arab plan. It is the same thing going on as with the Roman corvus, and the river boats the Mongols used against Japan in 1281.

So think of how a hermit crab works. Thus right when the Arabs were shedding Spain as a host society — we see the entire Spanish fleet lost at sea. Then in the years after 1588, we see the Brothers descending upon England.

Christopher Marlowe, Doctor Faustus c. 1588, 3.2.102
"So shall our sleeping vengeance now arise
And smite with death you hated enterprise.
Lord cardinals of Italy and France
Go forthwith to our holy consistory
[a council of cardinals with or without the pope]
And read amongst the statutes decretal [church decrees]
How the holy council held at Trent
… assumed a papal government
Without election or a true consent."
[This was written 55 years after the Church of England was founded]

Christopher Marlowe, Jew of Malta c. 1590, 1.2.39-113
[Here we see how the fresh green Arabs in England were coercing "their people", people who wanted nothing to do with the Mideast.]
"FERNEZE: Hebrews, come near now.
The Great Selim Caly•math as arrived.
Son of his highness, the Emperor of Turkey.
[He is] To levy from us ten years' back tribute/ taxes:
Now, then, here know that this concerns us...
BARABAS: Alas, my lord, we are not soldiers!"
And what's our aid against so great a prince?
FIRST NIGHT: Tut, Jew, we know thou art no soldier:
Thou art a merchant and a moneyed man
And its you money, Barabas, we seek.
BARABAS: How, my lord! my money!
FERNEZE: Thine and the rest.
For, to be brief, among you[r people] it must be had.
FIRST JEW: Alas, my lord, most of us are poor!
FERNEZE: Then let the rich increase their portions.
BARABAS: Are strangers with your tribute to be taxed?
SECOND NIGHT: Have strangers leave with us to get their wealth?
Then let them with us contribute.
BARABAS: How? Equally?
FERNEZE: No, Jew, like infidels;
For through our sufferance of your hateful lives
[You] Who stand accursed in the sight of heaven
These taxes and afflictions are befallen
And therefore thus we are determined. ...
OFFICER: First, the tribute-money of the Turks shall
All be levied amongst the Jews, and each of them to
pay one half of his estate.
BARABAS: How! Half his estate?
(aside) I hope you mean not mine.
FERNEZE: Read on.
OFFICER: Secondly, he that denies to pay, shall straight [away] become a Christian.
BARABAS: How! a Christian!
(Aside) Hum, — what's here to do?
OFFICER: Lastly, he that denies this, shall absolutely lose all he has.
THREE JEWS: Oh my lord, we will give half!
BARABAS: O earth-melted villains, and no Hebrews born!
And will you basely thus submit yourselves
To leave you goods to their arbitrement?
BARABAS: Will you, then, steal my goods?
Is theft the ground [basis] of your religion?
FERNEZE: No, Jew; we take particularly thine
To save the ruin of a multitude.
And better one want for a common good
Than many perish for a private man.
[skip 8 lines]
FIRST KNIGHT: And make thee poor and scorn'd of all the world
'Tis not our fault, but thy inherent [original] sin."
[The original sin is the oath of fealty their ancestors took that was binding on all their descendants, just like under feudalism.]

Christopher Marlowe, Tamburlaine I, 3.1.22-39
"Bajazeth: Tell him thy lord, the Turkish emperor,
Dread lord of Africa, Europe and Asia,
Great king and conqueror of Greece,
The ocean, Terrene[,Medi•terran•ean] and the Coal-black sea,
The high and highest monarch of the world,
Wills and commands, (for i [dare] not say entreat)
[To entreat is to beg or ask anxiously]
Not once set foot in Africa
Or spread his [fighting] colors in Greece
Lest he incur the fury of my wrath.
Tell him I am content to take a truce,
Because I hear he bears a valiant mind:
But if, presuming his silly power,
He be so mad as to manage [direct] arms with [against] me,
Then stay thou with him; say, I bid thee so.
And if, before the sun have measured the heavens
With a triple circuit, thou regret us not,
[The fresh Arabs in England did not speak English very well. And if within three days if you don't get back to us
We mean to take his mornings next rise
For a messenger that will not be reclaimed [a plague.]
And means to fetch you in despite of him"

1588 Christopher Marlowe wrote the Tragic History of Dr. Faustus. In 1590, he is supposed to have written the Jew of Malta, although the exact chronology is disputed. In typical history changing fashion, The Jew of Malta was not published until 1633.

There is a Spanish department store chain with the curious name, "El Corte Ingles." What is the history of this term? Does it date back to before 1588? Were the Spanish getting their luxury products from "The English court"?

1591 Pope Gregory XIV emancipates all the indigenous slaves of the Philippines (See Cum Sicuti).

From 1578 to 1593 we find much writing that rails against the theatre in England. Here it seems that our parasite was pulling out the stops in an effort to use the media to undermine the stronger of the two nations that were being lined up for the war that would come in 1588. (See the Pelican book, Life in Shakespeare's England A143 by John Dover Wilson ch.7 for a number of examples).

1593 Christopher Marlowe completes Tamburlaine, named after the Muslim Moghuls of India. In May of 1593, he was arrested on charges of blasphemy, and on June 1, 1593, he was stabbed to death by Ingram Friser (in•core'um Free•sir) in a tavern. At least that is the story.

1593 Christopher Marlowe died at age 29 of the bubonic plague. This is after publishing the plays: Dr. Faustus (1590), The Jew of Malta (1592), and Tamburlaine (the Muslim Moghuls of India). Marlowe characterized Helen of Troy as "the face that launched a thousand ships," thus muddling the fact that Helen symbolized all of Hellenic Greece, and Paris all of Persia and the mideast.

Nom de plume? In this same year, William Shakespeare begins his career at age 29 writing the poem Venus and Adonis. Adonis was a beautiful boy loved by Aphrodite and Persephone. He was killed by a wild boar, but Zeus brought him back. He was to spend his winters in the underworld (Arabia) and his summers with Aphrodite in the Europe. His cult was centered in Phoenicia/Lebanon.

Despite 'artistic' dramatizations, the careers of Marlow and Shakespeare really do not overlap. In fact, due to plague, English theatre was all but completely shut down in 1593, shortly after the defeat of the Spanish armada. It then only restarted a decade later.

1593-1603 London is plagued by plague and there were few if any performance due to the health concerns. During this time, England's old media people had to find new work, though many, no doubt died of plague. After the plague subsided, 15 years after the defeat of the Spanish armada, we see the barely understandable, totally useless, but 'brilliant', William Shakespeare emerge.

Garbage programming
You know what I think? I think Shakespeare is garbage programming. I also think that tickets to live performances should pay luxury tax because the practice is such a waste of time and energies and an
Excuse for government to build frivolous community centers.

**Cartwright and Biddiss, Diseases in History, Ch.1**

"In the 1,100 years between 540 and 1666, there have been only three great pandemics [every-plagues, like how pantheon means every god. A pandemic is when the Brothers use every plague they have.], the plague of Justinian of 540-90, the Black Death of 1346-61, and that which raged in Europe during the years 1665-6 and produced the so-called Great Plague of London." [The so called Great Plague was actually a series of plagues that started in 1593 and ended in 1666. The plagues began 5 years after the British defeated the Spanish Armada and became the main adversary of the Mideast in East-West trade.]

**Tobacco**

**Paul Hentzner, Travels in England, 1598**

[This was written 10 years after the English defeated the Spanish armada and became the dominant world power. "Hentz•ner = hence•ner. It is like Lawrence = al•our•hence."

"…everywhere… the English are constantly smoking the Nicotian [nico•ti'un= victory•yours] weed which in America is called Tobaca - others call it Patum [Peh•a•ton=say•a•lot] - and generally, in this manner; they have pipes on purpose made of clay, into the farther end of which they put the herb, so dry that it may be rubbed into powder, and lighting it, they draw the smoke into their mouths, which they puff out again through their nostrils, like funnels, along with it plenty of phlegm and defluxion from the head."

**1603 The King of England declares** "James by the grace of God etc. To all justices, mayors, sheriffs, constables, head•boroughs and other our officers and loving subjects greeting. Know ye that We of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion… license and authorize these our servants: Lawrence Fletcher, William Shakespeare, Richard Burbage… and the rest of their associates freely to use and exercise the art and faculty of playing comedies, tragedies, histories, interludes, morals, pastorals, stage-plays, and such others like as they have already studied or hereafter shall use or study, as well for the recreation of our loving subjects as for our solace and pleasure when we shall think good to see them during our pleasure. And the said comedies, tragedies, histories, interludes, morals, pastorals, stage-plays and such like to shew [shrew?] and exercise publicly to their best commodity, when the infection of the plague shall decrease, as well within their now usual house, called the Globe … In witness whereof … the nineteenth day of May [1603]." [Note how "histories, interludes, morals" is sandwiched, hidden right in the middle of the harmless genres. Also note how the interludes are right in the middle of the middle of the sandwich.]

**c1600 We read how the Spanish/European population in and around Mexico was between 100,000 and 200,000. This seems improbable. It seems more likely that someone needs to explain away the immense amount of Mideast blood in the new world. Here we see that the Mestizos of the New World were not mixed with sailors from Andalusia (descended from Arabs) starting in 1520, but from Arabs, brothers actually, starting in the early 1300s when Mexico City was founded.**

**1600 East India Company founded.** The East India Company held the British tea monopoly when the Boston Tea Rebellion (Party) occurred. This company, despite holding a number of trade monopolies was perennially on the verge of bankruptcy because of all the money it bled to its true masters. The situation is mirrored today in how Exxon, Chevron, BP, etc. make only the tiniest slivers of profit selling Mideast oil, as compared to Arabs Inc.

Here it is worth repeating that the Boston Tea Party tea was not being sold by the British government per se, but by the world's great infiltrative parasite which had cheaply bought the monopoly from the corrupt British government, complete with military protection. Here we see clearly what the American revolution was in terms of the two great, eternal and "immortal" group spirits of mankind. On the other hand we have the an•archic rebel bases that keep popping up and just want to live as free men. On one hand we had this ancient empire from the land of no resources quietly, secretly infiltrating governments and cultivating empires (here Britain) to kill-off the rebels.
1607 Jamestown settled in Virginia.

**1605-1615 Don Quixote**

Wandering knights errant, or free lances (free-lancers) were potentially a big problem for our parasite. These men, acting on their own, and altruistically were probably counteracting much of the Mideast's efforts to plague the highways, as in Oedipus Rex. Besides, they could quickly turn into a powerful, grass roots militia and democracy, a dangerous, contagious idea. So here we see Don Quixote as a work of propaganda intended to ridicule these knights errant.

Don Quixote also froze the Spanish language (in 1615) and substantially complexified the Spanish language with all sorts of unnecessary grammar. This served to increase the isolation of Spain from the rest of Europe, leaving the intermediary role more in the hands of the experts, the Brothers from the land of no resources. The process is similar to how Dante froze Italian in 1315.

Incidentally Cervantes = servantes = Arab-service-first.

1616 Shakespeare dies with only 14 plays published. The remaining 22 plays were published/inserted in 1623 from manuscripts.

1619 First African slaves arrive in America.

1620 Pilgrims land at Plymouth Rock.

1630s Puritans settlement of New England.

1639 Pope Urban VII forbids the enslavement and trade in South American slaves (Commissum Nobis) This results in an African slave trade run by Muslim slave traders. The presence of a large mixed African American society also facilitates the widespread infiltration of Arabian Brothers starting in the 1900s.

Starting in 1642, with the Cambodian King Ibrahim, we see a long string of either Muslim rulers or indications of Muslims behind the scenes in the Cambodian leadership until the French ostensibly take over in 1863.

1647 Yellow Fever first strikes Cuba and Mexico. It reaches Brazil in 1686, and Spain in 1730.

1650s The British instituted a series of laws known as the Navigation Acts. The way these laws try to organize British shipping and trade are a brilliant ALIDAD = invert compass for what we should not do. Here we see the parasite up to its old tricks again. Here we see the British Empire used as a sort of imperial front man, much like how the Roman empire was used for the same purposes. Here we see the British (fronted) Empire attempt through taxes, subsidies, stiff penalties, and military might, to foster the same sort of isolated monopoly towns that Mideast Inc. used to feed on the ancient world. Here we see one place making only one or two things and all the others having to use some British front monopolist corporation like the East India Company as the only source of a bunch of other vital commodities they needed.

For example, the early Americans were strongly discouraged from refining metals, growing cotton, and even manufacturing and inventing. We were supposed to buy most things as overpriced imports, just like the East India Company's overpriced tea, thanks to the King's tax. And of course most of this money went down the drain to either feed the parasite, or its corrupt front men.

There arose in the early Americans a culture of cheating on these Mideast economic schemes. And of course, nobody realized that it was Arabs Inc. that was bleeding the English king.

Again, there arose in these early Americans a culture of cheating on the Mideast's economic schemes. And it was this smuggled trade that gave rise to America's sense of economic freedom, and resentment of government regulation. The British front empire tried, mostly in vain to tighten its grip with the Molasses Act, and the Sugar Act. But it was George Grenville's Stamp Act of 1765 that pushed too hard, for this act gave rise to the Stamp Act Congress of 1765, the first congress in the American
Colonies. (search also: Quartering Act, Townsend Act, and Intolerable Acts.) It should be clear who was behind the Tea Act of 1773. It was the same people who always tried to control the flow of goods between Asia and the West. It is the people who control this East-West trade today in 2017.

Anyway, here we see where we Americans came from. Here we see our own A•mer•rican freedoms arising directly from the monopolizing efforts of humanity's ancient parasite civilization. Here we understand why the parasitic land of no resources so despises A•mer•rica so much. It is because the flip side of our richness, our prosperity is their poverty. Simply put, if the host is so rich that it has absolutely everything, then we need the land of no resources for absolutely nothing. In the words of T.E. Lawrence (as quoted by Our•id•ali Scott), "There is nothing in the desert and no man needs nothing." The more we in the host part of the world have everything, the less our parasite can trick us into giving it something and perpetuating its awful parasitic feeding. Or at least that is the way our parasite has seen the outside world since the beginning of history some 5,800 years ago.

Here the timeline stops, to emphasize the spirit that gave the world America. Basically a bunch of rebels decided to go A•pollos and set out on their own. They dared to govern themselves as they chose, to make as much as they could, and defy the monopolies that the evil empire of the land of no resources uses to feed on the outside world.

Gustavus Meyers, History of the Great American Fortunes, 1.3

"In 1699, [British] Parliament enacted that no wool yard or woolen manufactures of the American colonies should be exported to any place whatever. This was a destructive bit of legislation, as nearly every colonial rural family kept sheep and raised flax [linen] and were getting expert at the making of coarse linen and woolen cloths. No sooner had the colonists begun to make paper than that industry was likewise choked. With hats it was the same. The colonists had scarcely begun to export hats to Spain, Portugal and the West Indies before the British Company of Hatters called upon the Government to put a stop to this colonial interference with their trade. An act was thereupon passed by Parliament forbidding the exportation of hats from any American colony, and the selling in one colony of hats made in another. Colonial iron mills began to blast. [But] they [too] were promptly declared a nuisance, and [the Arab-fronting British] Parliament ordered that no mill or engine for slitting or rolling iron be used, but graciously allowed pig and bar iron to be imported from England into the colonies. Distilleries were common; molasses was extensively used in the making of rum and also by the fishermen. [However, a] heavy duty was put upon molasses and sugar as also on tea, nails, glass, and paints. Smuggling became general [widespread in the American colonies]; a narrative of the adroit devices [tricks] restored to would make and interesting tale.

These restrictive acts brought about various momentous results. They not only arrayed the whole trading class against Great Britain, and in turn the great body of the colonists, but they operated to keep down in size and latitude the private fortunes by limiting the ways in which the wealth of individuals could be employed. [Then as in 1973-2017] Much money was withdrawn from active [productive] businesses and invested in land and mortgages." [that produced nothing. Again we see another Arabs strategy for getting its host to slow down, so it can be better dominated.]

French Revoution Appendix

Yet another example of why dates are so critical to the study of history is the curiously named "Greek Project" of the Russian Tsarina Catherine the Great. Here, between 1788 and 1791, the Russians, with the help of the Hapsbergs worked to defeat and reshape the Byzantine Empire. They conquered the Balkans and approached Istanbul.

However, as normally happens when the interests of the Mideast are truly threatened, something came up. Here that thing was the French Revolution of 1789; and the threat posed by France forced the Hapsburgs to make peace with the Ottomans in 1791, effectively ending the war.
Now here it is worth touching on the French Revolution, the French Reign of Terror and how the Corsican general, Napoleon Bonapart caused around 3 million combat dead, and countless civilians starved. Here are some historical peculiarities of the time:

1) Note the way Napoleon and his right hand man, Tallyrand (Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord) shook-down Europe's royals. For example, the King of Saxony gave them 6 million francs in protection money. Tallyrand was a high stakes gambler who quite regularly lost everything and was bailed out by Napoleon, even hocking his 48,000 acre estate of Valencay to Napoleon. Where did the money really go? Of course it went to Arabs Inc.

   Here it is worth noting that extreme positive reputations are very often a tip off that the Tree of Knowledge is being used to obtain fruit from the Tree of Life. Here we note that Talleyrand had nothing but the biggest, kindest words for Alexander Hamilton. Here we also wonder if the fashion for powdered white wigs and powdered skin was to conceal the dark black hair and dark skin of the Middle Easterner Brothers infiltrating Europe.

2) Why did the French Reign of Terror kill so many of France's intellectual luminaries; many of whom were definitely not royal, or even terribly rich? Why did the people need to kill 30,000 of France's elite? Here we might examine the connection between Napoleon Bonapart, the Jacobin club and Sultan Fakeh Ali Tipu, the islamic ruler of Mysore. What on earth was a rich Muslim sultan doing in the leadership of the Jacobins as they sent some 30,000 of France's best to the guillotine? Recall that these same Jacobins were also instrumental responsible for the rise of Napoleon.

   Napoleon, in case you don't know, came to conquered almost all of Europe by 1811... with a huge an little doubted understated death toll from all the Napoleonic wars.

3) Note Napoleon's ties with Louis Frer•on = big•brother. And more importantly Paul Francois de Bar•ras (head brother), the so called "Red Viscount." Both former aristocrats were going around killing fellow aristocrats and pocketing a share of their property, and it was absolutely astonishing amounts of money they were pocketing. Napoleon owed his rise to power to one man above all others, Barras the Jacobins.

4) The link between Barras, Louis-Hippolyte Quentin Charles, Josephine Bonapart and the Bodin Company deserves investigation. The Bodin (Bro•din) Company was a war contracting company, like Blackwater of today, that was awarded a number of extremely profitable contracts: both for supplying the French government and its army, and for selling off the properties of the royalty that Barras had looted when he murdered much of France's aristocracy.

5) Note the way Napoleon would not go away. Note how it was so easy for him to raise his second army after the first was lost at and after the battle of Boro•dino.

6) Note how Napoleon's first army was defeated by disease when it attacked the territory between East and West. Even the Mideast's anointed leaders become enemies when they attack the Mideast's buffer zone between Europe and Asia.

7) In 1806, the Napoleon administration tried to convene a "grand sanhedrin," a jewish high court where they ask some very interesting questions that seem to come straight from the Arabs:

   1) Who elects the Rabbais?
   2) What sort of police jurisdiction do the rabbis excercise over the Jews?
   3) Does Jewish law forbid jews to take usury from their bretheren? Does it forbid or allow usury with strangers?
   4) Can Jews have more than one wife?

8) The Napoleon administration tried to create a modern state of Israel. Here we see how Mideast Inc. has wanted Israel for a long time. Why? So it can be transformed into an insult against the entire Muslim world and used as a pretext for hatred, and a scapegoat for the maximization of cohesive desperation of
the entire Islamic world. It also makes a handy cover story for new brothers to emigrate under.

9) Let us consider Marie Antoinette’s famous remark about the starving French peasantry: "let them eat cake". This level of detachment from reality is hard to believe. The remark does however make perfect sense as an Arab rumor spread to incite the people. In fact it makes much more sense as an Arab rumor.

**Section-23: Ancient firearms**

**The 3 musketeers**

Why are swordsmen called musket-ers?

Why are swordsmen called gunmen?

Why is all the 3 musketeers media for kids?

Why is it all so loaded with sword-fights?

It is like someone is trying to hide the strangeness of swordsmen called musket-ers.

Clearly someone is struggling to manipulate our understanding of the world while we are children.

And clearly their messages are very subtle, or below the point where you can tell that anything is going on.

**Ambrose Bierce, Devil’s Dictionary:**
"**Gunpowder,** n. ... By most writers, the invention of gunpowder is ascribed to the Chinese. But not upon very convincing evidence."

**Plautus (d. 184BC) Poenulus or the Little Carthaginian, 918**
"... We’ll massacre the bastard!
The gun is cocked to blast the second bullet
Before the first shot cracks."
[Plautus died in 184BC]

**Plutarch (d. 120AD), Crassus 18**
"These people [the Mesopotamians] are impossible to shake off if they are in pursuit, and impossible to overtake if they are in flight. They employ a new kind of missile which travels faster than sight and pierces through whatever is in the way before one can see who is discharging these weapons. [Thanks to this weapon] their armored cavalry has equipment and power which will cut through everything and defensive equipment which will stand up to any blow."

**Plutarch (d. 120AD), Crassus 23**
"They ran into a shower of arrows and quickly gave up. So they ran back to the lines of the regular infantry for shelter. But here they caused disorder and terror, since the men could now see how strong and fast these Parthian [Arab] arrows were. These were arrows that could pierce armor and go through every kind of defensive covering, soft and hard alike."

**Plutarch (d. 120AD), Sulla 9 [d. 78BC]**
"It is also said that Sulla dreamed of the goddess whose cult came to Rome from Cappadocia [Turkey] and who may be called either the Moon, or Athena, or Bell·ona. It seemed to Sulla that this goddess stood beside him and put a thunderbolt in his hands. She then named his enemies one by one and told him to strike them. And after he had hurled the thunderbolt [many times], they all fell down and disappeared...."
Plutarch (d. 120AD), Pompey 1
"The Romans never hated any of their generals so much as so bitterly as they hated Pompey's father, Strabo. While he was alive, they stood in awe of his military power... but when he was killed by a thunderbolt, they insulted his dead body and dragged it from the funeral bier as it was being carried to the funeral."

Aeschylus (d. 456BC), Seven against Thebes. 444
"May the thunderbolt be the weapon that stops him"

Aeschylus Prometheus 915
"for now, let Zeus sit serenely and confidently on his throne, Flashing his trusty thunder and lighting, brandishing his fiery bolt in hand."

Aeschylus, Seven against Thebes. 628
"May Zeus strike them with his thunderbolts Strike them and kill them."

Euripides (d. 406BC), Alcestis 3-7
"Zeus was the cause. Zeus killed my son Asclepius, And drove the bolt of hot lightning through his chest, I, in my anger for this, killed the Cyclopes, Smiths of Zeus' fire"

Euripides Alcestis 126
"Down, until from Zeus' hand the flying bolt of thunder hit him."

Hesiod Works and Days 52
"Zeus who delights in thunder"

Homer, Odyssey 2.146
"Zeus the thunderer"

Aristotle 369.9
"Lets now explain lightning and thunder, whirlwind, fire-wind, and thunderbolts, for we must suppose they all have the same cause. As we have said there are two kinds of exhalation, moist and dry..."

Hesiod, Theogony 388
"they always dwell with Zeus the loud-thunderer"

Hesiod, Theogony 457
"Zeus, father of gods and men, by whose thunder the wide earth is shaken."

Laws of Manu 4.103
"Manu has said that when there is lighting, thunder, and rain, or meteor showers [i.e. when someone gets shot before there were firearms], on these days there should be no prayers. If these things occur right when the fires [the brush and crop fires the Arabs were constantly setting] come back to life, or when rain clouds appear in the wrong season, [i.e. the sound of lightning/gunfire] there should be no prayers. When there is a destructive storm, an earthquake, or an eclipse... But when there is the sound of lightning and thunder as the fires come back to life, there should be no prayer"

[Here is an ancient Bible-like document from ancient India. It goes out of its way to explain away the sound of firearms as lightning/thunder without rain. It also hints at arson — in the form of regular]
forest/brush/crop fires. Also, it appears that the priests were doing this, because they did not have to officiate any prayers on these days.]

Aristotle 395.16
[This starts out so reasonable and useful. Then it takes a turn to explain how lightning could be killing people and not burning anything.]

"The lightning reaches our perception faster than the thunder [tone•dar] though it actually occurs after it, since it is the nature of that which is heard to travel less quickly than that which is seen; for the latter is visible at a distance, while the former is only heard when it reaches the ear, especially since the one, the fiery element, travels faster than anything else, while the other, being of the nature of air, is less swift and only reaches the ear by actually striking upon it.

If the flashing body rushing violently to the earth is on fire, it is called a THUNDERBOLT. If it is only half of fire but also violent and massive, it is called a FIERY-BOLT. If it is entirely free from fire, it is called a SMOKING-BOLT. There are also SWOOPING-BOLTS that swoop down on the earth. There is also sometimes smoky lightning called SMOLDERING BOLTS. Sometimes it darts quickly along and is said to be VIVID-[BOLTS]. At other times, it travels in crooked lines and is called FORKED-BOLTS. When it swoops down upon the earth [and takes someone away] it is called SWOOPING BOLTS."

To sum up, some of the phenomena which occur in the air are merely appearances, while others have actual substance [like lightning bullets].

Hesiod, Theogony 286
"He [Chr•us•aor =core•us•our] dwells in the house of Zeus and brings to wise Zeus the thunder and lightning."

Tien Mu
This was the Chinese goddess of lightning. She was said to flash her mirror at the intended victim of the god Lei Kung’s thunderbolts to ensure his aim.

Sophocles (d. 406BC), Oedipus 32-40
"Your own eyes must tell you
Thebes is tossed on a murdering sea
And can not lift her head from the death surge.
A rust [plague] consumes the buds and fruits of the earth;
The herds are sick and children die unborn,
All labor in in vain.
The god of plague and the funeral pyre
Raids like detestable lightning through the city,
And all the house of Kadmos is laid waste,
All emptied, and all darkened: Death alone prospers upon the misery of Thebes."

Epictetus (d. 135AD), Hymn of Cleanthes
"O Giver of all good things
whose home is in the dark cloud
He who wields Heaven's thunderbolt
Saving men from their grave ignorance
Dissolving its darkness from their souls
And bestowing Wisdom upon them"

Seneca, Phaedra, 1136-1154
"Green valleys seldom feel the stroke of thunder
But the high Caucasus [Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan] and Phrygian [Turkish] forests of Astarte [Astarte = Ishtar, Isis, Aphrodite, Demeter, Cybele, Selene, etc.]"
Quake at the voice of Jupiter [God of Rome] and fear his might
For Jupiter is on guard and strikes whoever comes too near the heavens
[The heaves are mindspace of the Harem-bros]
The thunder rumbles around his throne
But no great harm can come to common folk who live in modest homes
The wings of time fly unpredictably
Fate hurries on and keeps no promises"
[Wings are about abstract reality and the big picture from above. But here they seem to describe an understanding of history]

Bede c. 731AD, History of the English people 4.3
"Have you not read, "The Lord thundered in the heavens, and the Highest gave His voice. He sent out His arrows and scattered them; He shot out lighting and made them discomforted. For God stirs the air and raises the winds; He makes the flash of lightning and thunders of heaven, to move the inhabitants of the earth to fear Him, and to remind them of judgement to come. He shatters their conceit and subdues their presumption by recalling to their minds that awful day when Heaven and earth will flame as He comes in the clouds with great power and majesty to judge the living and the dead. Therefore we should respond to His heavenly warnings with the fear and love we owe Him... And whenever He raises His hands in the trembling air as if to strike, yet spares us still, we should hasten to beg his mercy, examining our inmost hearts and purging the vileness of our sins, watchful over our lives lest we incur His just displeasure."

Sophocles, Antigone 127-136
"He fled, fled with the roar of the dragon behind him, fire and thunder of war in his ears. The Father of Heaven abhors the boasting of the proud; He marked the oncoming torrent, the flashing stream of their golden harnesses, the clash of the battle gear; He heard the invaders cry Nike [Victory] over our ramparts, And smote them with fire to the ground. Down to the ground from the crest of his storm onslaught. He swung with the fiery brands of his hate brought low: Each and all to their appointed doom of destruction by the god that fights for us."

Propertius (d. 16BC) IV.3 Haec Arethusa suo mittit mandata Lycotae
"When the leaden shot of twisted slings are scattered.
And crafty bows twang from cavalry turned away
when the scions of Parthia's [Iran's] lands are tamed
May headless javelins follow your triumphing horses"

Aeschylus, Seven against Thebes. 493
"The emblem shows Typhon, his mouth with fiery breath
belching black smoke which glitters, almost flames."

Aristotle 370.18
"Sometimes when there is a great quantity of wind squeezed out in the cloud itself, we get a thunderbolt. If it is exceedingly rare, this rareness prevents the thunderbolt from scorching, and the poets call it 'bright'. If the rareness is less it does scorched and then it is called 'smoky'. The former moves onward because of its rareness, and because of its rapidity passes through an object before setting fire to it or dwelling on it so as to blacken it. The slower one blackens an object, but passes through it before it can actually burn it."

Aristotle 341.9
"Sometimes it [the lightning] is like the flame from an oil lamp, and sometimes bodies are hurled by being squeezed out — like a fruit pit from one's fingers. These are seen to fall into the sea and on the dry land, both by night and by day, and [even] when the sky is clear. They are thrown downwards because the condensation which propels them inclines downwards. Thunderbolts fall downwards for the same
reason. Their origin is never combustion but ejection under pressure, since naturally all heat tends upwards. When the phenomenon is formed in the upper region, it is due to the combustion of the exhalation. When it takes place at a lower level, it is due to the ejection of the exhalation by the condensing and cooling of the moister exhalation. The latter contracts as it condenses and inclines downward, and thrusts out the hot element and causes it to be thrown downward. The motion is upwards or downwards in respect of breath and depth. In most cases the direction is sideways, because two motions are involved, a compulsory motion downwards and a natural motion upwards, and under these circumstances an object always moves obliquely. Hence the motion of shooting stars [and assassin's bullets] is generally oblique.

c. 1050AD – gunpowder supposedly invented by the Chinese
c. 1092 – Assassins sect founded.
1096 – First Crusade
1100s – Gold and silver coinage that is not Arab or "Greek" in origin begins circulating in Europe.
1137 – the Catholic church presciently banned the use of fiery compositions for military purposes.

The Pope's "forethought" in 1137
In 1137, the Roman Catholic Church banned the use of fiery compositions for military purposes, thus preventing, I guess you could call it, "national military research" into firearms.

1313
The first known drawing of a firearm we have is from this year. Firearms were being used before, it is just that this is the first drawing. When you read, "first known drawing of a firearm," you can be sure that everyone knew how they worked by then. Imagine progressively more secrecy going back for centuries.

If guns predate
If guns actually predate by some centuries, and we read about people being killed by Zeus's thunderbolts in ancient writings: Then perhaps firearms are quite ancient. Here we imagine that the troublemakers were regularly shot by god's fire, Zeus's thunderbolts.

Star Trek TV show myth
"When I left there 13 years ago, those villagers had barely learned to forge iron. Spok was shot with a flintlock. How many centuries between these two developments?"

Lu: On earth about 12 sir.
Scot: On the other hand, a flintlock would be the first firearm they would develop.
Checkov: And sir, the fact that earth took 12 centuries does not mean they have to."

[All the science and engineering people were watching star trek with their kids. All these people were told twice, that it took 1200 years from forging iron to making a flintlock, and that this was normal and perfectly believable. Unbelievably, It actually took twice that long, 2,500 years.

And look at how the miracle-worker chief engineer said that a flintlock would be the first firearm someone would make. Nonsense. The first firearms were fuse-hole-ages. This was a thing that is functionally like a cannon, only smaller, and held like a rifle on the shoulder. How long did it take to cast one of these?

And you know they mixed everything with everything. Here is someone cleverly using the media of the 1960s to lie to the world about the history of firearms.

The Star Trek prime directive
It was that we must never share our advanced technology with less advanced societies. Is this something that ever really applied to any Western nation? Where did this prime directive idea come from? It does make perfect sense if the land of no resources needed to preserve any advanced technology it had.
The advent of firearms
By definition, the ADVENT of firearms is when the world discovered firearms. But if you break the word down into its constituent parts, the advent of firearms is when they vented towards, or leaked out.

What an advantage they had in towns
Prior to widespread knowing of the existence of firearms, the Brothers had an huge advantage. They could just shoot people on the street, right out in the open, and everyone would just call it lightning, or god's fire. Then they would just call it god's will. And certainly the Brothers helped foster the idea that when they shot someone, it was god's fire and god's will. Here we see the power of controlling the interpretive matrix.

Right out in the open
I imagine they said something like: "I was pointing my cane at him, trying to warn him about smelling brimstone when god's fire came and killed him." Nobody had ever seen or heard of firearms. And everyone was afraid of god's fire.

El•eff•n't guns
These are guns that leave the sacrificial victim unable to say or "eff" a word out.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 17.10
"Perhaps he had a premonition of approaching death. We read in the books of Tages and Vegoe that people who are about to be struck by lightning fall into such apathy that they cannot hear the thunder or other loud noises."

What an advantage they had on the highways
The Brothers are opposed to all outside trade, and they want to kill and punish all the "cheaters" that dare go around their town-island trade monopolies. So imagine a few Brothers that go around pretending to be outlaws or highwaymen. These have "permission" to kill and rob the people entering their "territory".

  Picture a couple Brothers walking or riding horses down a dirt path. They pass a few men going in the opposite direction. Without saying a word, each fires with his blunderbuss or pull-under-pus. And each man might have had two or more fuse-hole-age shot-guns, so they could attack even lard convoys. And if they used long muskets, they might have been able to hide in the trees and pick people off. After all, people didn't know about firearms and most were programmed to interpret the sound as lighting.

They completely lost their advantage on the highways
Once firearms became popularized, everyone knew the sound of a shot fired, so a firearm ambush was immediately announced to all present. But more importantly, attacking possibly armed travelers went from being rarely fatal to being often fatal.

The perfect system for the parasite
1) The host spent piles of money on expensive Arab armor.
2) The armor was needed to fight other host 'nation-states'
3) The armor slowed down the host combatants so the Brothers could just run away. This gave them time to prepare their fuse-hole-age
4) The armor could always be defeated with a small and easy to hide fuse-hole-age firearm.
5) If the shot missed, they could run away a short distance, reload and come back for another shot.

Intersect PISTOL and Sp. FUSIL
These are both "fuse-tels", cannon tubes, or a fuse-hole-ages

There is no such thing as a fair fight when it comes to people from the land of no resources.

Fast-draw "western" media blocks the idea of fast draw swordsmen
Consider the mythical fast draw gun-fight from "Western" movies. Consider how nobody wanted to be first to "go for his gun", but each wants to be the first to shoot. What is this about?

I submit that nobody wanted to touch his gun, that once someone touched his gun he could be killed in "self defense" according to the law. I would further submit that US newspapers of the day have little mention of fast-draw gunfights. Why then was there so much media about fast draw duels in frontier towns?

The answer lies in those absurdly skinny 90cm (3-foot) dueling swords (epees and foils) that were so popular in Europe for centuries. These took a long time to draw. In fact they were so absurdly long and skinny in order to make them hard to draw. This way, the Brother who carried a 25cm (10") dagger in his sword holster could draw and rotate his weapon much faster, and gore his opponent before the other party could draw. This was essential for the Middle's secret police to go around and intimidate the flock, rising in status among the flock for courage. It also enabled them to eliminate the more lion-like lambs from the flock, and maintain domination over the flock.

Anyway, all the kooky fast-draw "westerns" exist to block us from understanding about fast-draw sword fights.

In the legend of Asclepius, we read about Apollo going to the volcano where the Cyclopes were forging thunderbolts and killing all the Cyclopes.

**Greek Eros = Roman Cupid**

This god had two sorts of magic arrows. The golden arrows made one fall totally in love with whoever Eros designated for you. The lead arrows made one totally dislike whoever Eros designated for you.

**Lighting and arson**

If they knew about firearms, they knew about explosives and how to make them pop and how to make them fizzle. It would have been real easy during a time of lightning to scurry up to someone's roof and put a pop incendiary device, a wad of gun powder and a long fuse. People heard the thunder and then your roof was on fire from the lightning. It probably happened a lot. Perhaps as often as people being pierced by those lead lightning balls.

**Dark ages enslavement by the Middle**

During the dark ages, well armed bands from the land of no resources "Romed" all over Europe in the places between the towns. They killed or captured anyone they could, taking all their possessions. This drove the Europeans into isolated, walled towns located at the tops of hills for defensive purposes. The land in side the walls was always scarce - which limited industry. And because these towns were at the tops of hills, the safe farm land around them was also always scarce — which limited agriculture. Intercity travel became very dangerous for the locals who always outnumbered their masters, so they tended to use Middlee traders because they were "desperate enough" to do this work.

Thus the parasite used "highway robbery" as a way to drive a much larger population of Europeans to pay it money by:

1) driving all the agriculture near a safe town where good land was scarce and money could be squeezed out of it
2) Pay their town rent because safe locations were scarce.
3) Not engage in intercity trade.
4) Be beholden to their lord so they could be used for tax enforcement duty against any rebellious frontman aristocrats.
5) If the frontman lord didn't buy enough concession products (and they knew just how much he made because they were his administrators and accountants) They would either whack him or send one of his neighbors against him

**The feudal matrix**

In this world, in this matrix, the Europeans were grateful and felt fealty (fe•al•te) and fidelity (fide•al•te=faith•towards•you) towards their lord for letting them work his land. His family you know has
owned this land for generations.

The Europeans worked hard for their lord who was actually a Mideast font-man. The result was a matrix that allowed the parasite to take all the excess from its flock — even though it made the flock terribly unproductive and miserable. That doesn't matter to the parasite. Remember See-more the insatiable man-eating plant from the play/film Little shop of horrors? See-more has always had to be fed and it never mattered how really.

Everyone's urban economy, as well as their intercity economy had one buyer and one seller — our Mideast parasite. Under this state of affairs, the people of Europe were pretty much enslaved economically to the parasite.

**Concession products and political stability**
The lord would have to pay a certain amount of money for overpriced arms and rip-off concession products like Chinese silk and purple robes (protection money basically). If he didn't, our parasite would organize/ bribe/ needle/ wheedle his neighbors into attacking him. Anyway, starting in the late 1000s AD, this system started breaking down, and the highways suddenly became safe. What was the reason?

Now if you read the history books, you will read about how the first known drawing of a firearm dates to 1313, and how in 1324 cannons first breach a town's walls. However, we do have the fact that the Catholic church "presciently" banned the use of fiery compositions for military purposes in 1137, so my take is that starting in say 1000 AD, or perhaps before, a number of clever young Brothers made some pistols and started out in business for themselves; with "god's thunder" in their waistband. Whenever they encountered their own, they spoke Brolingo, approached friendly-like and shot them. Thus the highways became much safer for trade, and people could live great distances from a walled town without much fear. This in turn led to a tripling Europe's food output in the 1100s and 1200s.

**Firearms and the end of the dark ages**
It appears to have been in the 1000s that the land between fortified towns is discovered to be safe from brigands, highwaymen and other forms of terrorists.

Perhaps the easiest way of life for clever brothers at the time was for you and a couple Bros to make a dozen pistols, just mini cannon fuse-hole-ages. You were not only safe from large groups of highwaymen, but you could let them come to you, and then bang, bang, bang, the biggest and best armored were dead and you had all their loot and armor. Thus predator hunters are probably what brought about an end to the brigandage that was 'plaguing the highways of Thebes'.

As well, firearms took away all the advantages of armor and swordsmanship training and gave everyone a more or less equal footing. Thus well-trained outlaws, instead of killing say 50 people before dying may have only killed 5. Thus outlaw bands really didn't become that popular again, once knowledge of firearms got out.

Thus it seems that firearms were the main reason why Europe became much safer starting in the 1000s.

**The Arabs HATE HATE HATE our guns**
It was our guns that caused Mideast Inc. to lose control of the overland spice trade. It was our guns that equalized things with the Arab bandits plaguing our countryside. It was our guns that destroyed the Arab armor and arms racket. It was our guns that made their safe and valuable walled fiefdom towns in our land unnecessary and worthless. It was our guns that destroyed their agenda of isolated slave islands and for-sale town franchises. Here is why the Arabs hate hate hate our guns.

Who is the #1 supporter of the "struggle" to repeal the US 2nd amendment?

Who is pouring out money to produce children's media like the film Dear Wendy? Who is pouring out money to produce all the first-person shooter games?

**Gun violence in perspective j8ik9**
Historically, it is not at all unusual for a Mideast front monarch to lead his people into a war or genocide
where they loose say 15% of their population. It is also not unusual for a Mideast front monarch to invade another country and kill more than 15% of the population. I mean look at Nazi Germany and how the Mideast front monarch Adolph Hitler killed XX% of Germany in WW2 and XX% of Poland. Regardless, for America 15% works out to around 46 million people.

Now it is unquestionably a tragedy that around 11,200 people died in 2014 as a result of firearm homicides in the United States. It is just that this is less than 1/4,000th of the people that would die in a 15% war. So if our right to bear arms prevents anything more than one 15% war every 4,000 years, it will be a good thing.

Now I personally think this amendment will prevent at least one war every few centuries at least. Therefore I say that the right to bear arms, regardless of the 11,200 deaths annually, still saves at least 10 times as many lives as it costs.

The mostly unarmed Warsaw uprising
Something like 250,000 people died in the Warsaw uprising against the soon to be defeated Nazis. The main reason so many people died was that there were practically no firearms.

Had Poland been armed
What if Poland had 5 million rifles in 1939? That might have ended Hitler's plans all by itself.

Why is Poland not armed?
Why is it that Poland, Ukraine, Romania, Croatia, and the other supposedly free nations of east Europe do not have the right to bear arms? Look at the many invasions and wars of the past couple centuries. Look at the genocides. Look how the Russian pole of the axis of evil constantly struggling for the inverted agenda of the parasite. Look how it recently invaded Eu-kraine. You people more than any other should be afraid of invasion as well as afraid of your own government.

Can you trust your own government to defend you from the "irresistible force" of the harem race? I see their corruption and control clearly in eastern Europe — same thing you know, corruption and Arab control. And not only do they control your governments, but they control your churches. They have chosen pedophile thumbs-men who will say and do anything to keep fucking your children and to stay out of jail. Arm yourselves, and arm yourselves well.

Your nations are all on the front line, blocking the exits for the Arabs. One day, in the not too distant future, if nothing is done, the Arabs will come once again in great waves just like they did in centuries past. Only this time they will all be carrying AK-47s, RPGs and flying remotely operated vape-pen nerve-gas drones. You more than any other people should arm yourselves against the next Arab invasion.

Fist fighting exists to disarm us
It is like how they got the Europeans to fight with those absurdly long and awkward slow draw swords. What a joke for the guy with the fish-knife. It is just like our prohibitions on using nuclear weapons and neutron bombs.

The US, the UK and Poland
The three nations that stood up against Hitler

No disarmament, no purge
Both are/were heavily populated by Jews disloyal to the parasitic agenda of Mideast Inc. In Poland the parasite staged this great purge where all the disloyal lines were exterminated. The parasite plans to do the same thing to America the very next time it thinks it can get away with it.

So the reason the parasite is pushing so hard to cause gun violence is that this is the excuse for gun control and disarmament. This will enable the parasite to better purge America when the time comes.

Disarming and false anarchy
I include a whole section on false anarchy. Here I just want to say that giving up your firearms is just as dumb as nuclear disarmament.

**It's a great new age!**
You know, maybe we will soon enter a great new age, and maybe we haven't. Please play it safe.

**Knowledge is power**
Hiding valuable knowledge is the 'prime directive' of the 2nd most powerful group spirit, the spirit of the land of no resources. Perhaps the best example of this is firearms, which were called Zeus' thunder and God's fire, and were used to whack countless good men for many centuries before they were officially discovered. For this reason, the parasite is the main force behind gun control internationally.

**Cannon mines — make armor difficult**
A good way to further the cause of freedom is to make it difficult for people to use armored vehicles with impunity. Perhaps remote operated cannon-mines are a weapon that should be proliferated in this world.

With these, a cannon-like tube of steel is loaded with explosives, and a thick steel plug is screwed into the open end. This may or may not have an explosive tip. Then, the thing is buried and hidden pointing upward. When a vehicle comes along, someone detonates the cannon remotely and the plug is blown upwards with tank penetrating force.

To avoid detection, these can be buried at great depths in sea of sleeves. Holes that are drilled in the ground the sleeve dropped in and the hole refilled. This will hopefully reduce the ability of people to invade nations using armored vehicles.

**The people fighting the Mongols:**
1. didn't have guns
2. didn't recognize guns, and
3. didn't take any precautions against them.

**Why the Mongols were so successful**
These had muskets (mouth•kits), fuselages (fuse•hole•ages), and blunderbusses (pull•under•bouchs) really just sawed-off shot guns (a blurd) The other side had no clue about the Mongol guns. So maybe 90% of the Mongols would have been conventional sword, arrow, and javelin based infantry. Only maybe 10% of the infantry was a gun-men. These would dash through their forces up to near the front line and they would shoot two or three people at once if possible. They would take out the other guns and do the same. Then they would run back and reload using pre-packed tampons. Think paper coin tubes. with ball bearing-sized shot at one end.

**Marco Polo, Ch. 9 p. 324**
"When the arrows were spent, they [went to work with] sword and club, cutting off hands, arms, and heads, drowning with their uproar the thunder of heaven."

**Marco Polo, Ch. 9 p. 341**
"Both armies advance till they were within cross-bow [or gunshot] range of each other. There they both halted. But they had not long to wait before the war drums began to beat. then they both charged and let fly their arrows in such numbers that many a horse and many a rider fell to earth dead or mortally wounded. When they had no more arrows to shoot, they set hand to sword and club and laid about them lustily. The shouting of men and the clash of swords [was so loud] it drowned out the thunder of heaven."

**Ghenghis Khan's amazing success**
Clearly the Mongols had firearms and clearly this is why they were so successful starting in 1205. The ridiculous arrow grenades are just a cover story for gunfire aimed at completely unaware and unprepared adversaries
Marco Polo, Ch. 3, 116
"When both parties were lined up in battle array, so that nothing remained but to come to blows, then might be heard a clamor of many instruments, the shrilling of fifes and sound of men singing at the top of their voices. For the Tartar [Mongol] style of battle is such that when they are facing the enemy and assembled for the battle, they do not begin fighting until the drums begin to beat — that is the commander's drums. And while they are waiting for the beat of the drums, all the Tartar host [Mongol army] sounds their instruments and join the song. That is why the noise of instruments and of singing was so loud on both sides alike.

When all the troops were in readiness on both sides, then the drums of the Great Khan began to beat. After that, there was no more delay. But the two armies fell upon each other with bow and sword and club, and a few with lances. The foot-soldiers had cross bows and other weapons also in plenty. What more shall I say? This was the start of a bitter and bloody battle. Now you might see arrows flying like pelting rain, for the whole air was full of them. Now you might see horsemen and horses tumbling dead upon the ground. So loud was the shouting and the clash of armies that you could not have heard the thunder of heaven."

Marco Polo, Ch. 4, 171
"This country produces canes [bamboo] of immense size and girth. Indeed I swear that they grow to about 3 palms in circumference and a good 15 paces in length. The distance from one knot to the next amounting to fully 3 palms. Merchants and other travelers who are passing through this country at night use these canes as fuel because, when they burn, they make such a popping and banging that lions and bears and other beasts of prey are scared away in terror and dare not on any account come near the fire. So fires of this sort are made by travelers to protect their own animals from the savage predators with which the country is infested. Let me tell you — for it is well worth telling — how it happens that the crackling of these canes is so loud and terrifying and what effect it produces.

You must understand that these canes are taken when quite green and thrown on a fire made of a substantial pile of logs. When they have lain for some time on a fire of this size, they begin to warp and to burst, and then they make such a bang that it can be heard at night fully 10 miles away. Anyone who is not accustomed to the noise is startled out of his wits by it. It is such a terrifying sound to hear. I swear that horses that have never heard it before are so scared when they hear it that they snap their halters and all the cords that tether them and take to their heels. Many travelers have experienced this. So, when they have horses that are known never to have heard the noise, they bandage their ears, and shackle all the feet with iron fetlocks. Then when they hear the crackling of the canes, however hard they try to bolt, they cannot do it. And by this means travelers keep safe at night, both they and their beasts, from the lions and ouncs [snow leopards] and other dangerous beasts that abound in these parts."

Marco Polo, Ch. 9 p. 315-6
"Soon both armies were draw into battle arrays and only waiting for the sound of the drums to start. For the Tartars do not dare to start a battle until their lord's drums begin to beat. And while they are waiting, it is their customs to sing and play musical instruments and make merry in expectation of battle. Accordingly, both armies, while they waited for the sound of the drums, sang and played so well that it was a marvel to hear. The at last the drums began to beat, and the soldiers made no more delay, but, but both sides alike charged against the enemy. ... Then you might have heard such clamor and noise that the thunder of heaven would have gone unheard. ... All in all, this was on of the bloodiest battles ever fought between Tartar armies. The clash of swords and the battering of clubs drowned out the thunder of heaven."

Marco Polo, Ch. 9 p. 317
"Now it happened that Kaidu assembled a powerful cavalry under the command of his brother, a brave and able soldier named Bar•ak. [Kaidu] told Barak that he wanted him to march against Arghun [Hulagu] and his men. Barak promised to do his bidding and all in his power against Arghun's [Hulagu's] side and set out [to attack Arghun/Hulagu]. ... The drums began to beat... volleys of arrows... filled the air like rain... many a man and many a horse were on the ground. Then they set hand to sword or club..."
cutting off hands and arms, killing horses, and dealing severe wounds. So loud was the clamor and uproar that the thunder of heaven would have gone unheard. ... the ground was strewn with dead and dying... What need of many words? Suffice it to say that Barak's army could not withstand the onslaught of Arghun [or Hulagu and his firearms as hinted at a few sentences before]. He side retreated across the river, and Arghun [Hulagu] pursued them with great slaughter."

**Aristotle, d. 322BC, Meteorologica, 371a.18**

"If a large quantity of wind of a fine texture is squeezed out of the cloud, the result is a thunderbolt. If the wind is very fine texture and as a consequence does not burn, the thunderbolt is of the kind called by the poets as gleaming. If the wind is less finely textured and so scorches, the bolt is of the kind they call smoky. For the one kind moves rapidly because of its fineness, and because of its rapidity passes through the object before it can burn it or remain long enough to blacken it. While the other kind, moving more slowly, blackens the object but still moves too fast to burn it. Thus objects which offer resistance suffer, those which offer none do not — for instance the bronze head of a spear had been know to melt while the wooden handle was unaffected. The reason being that the wind percolated though the wood without affecting it because of the rareness of its texture. Similarly, it [the bullet] has passed though garments without burning them, but leaving them threadbare [torn].

... Thus the flame [smoke trail] was seen moving through the air and striking the neighboring building."

**Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 6.83 - 218**

I must **sing** [talk] of storms and the vivid lightning flash, their effects and what causes them to happen. Otherwise you may... map out different quarters of the sky and speculate from which one the darting fire has come or into which other it has passed, and **how it has entered a closed building**, and how after taking possession of it has emerged victorious. They are not in any way able to see the causes of these doings and they believe them to be done by the power of the gods... [skip one page]

Finally, the concentrated energy of the wind splits the cloud and explodes it with a nerve-shattering crash. And no wonder, considering that a little bladder [bag] of air, when suddenly burst, often gives out this loud a sound. ... [skip two more pages about lightning. This subject gets more attention that any other in the 'Lucretius' document.]

**Lightning may also occur when the clouds in the sky are thinning out** [giving the Brother with the pistola or peh'est-al-a more time to find the trouble maker.] When the wind gently dissipates and dissolves them [the clouds] in their flight, **they must inevitably let drop the [lead] particles that generate the flashes.** But at such times the flash is a quieter one, unaccompanied by the usual echoing rumble. [Thus explaining away the fact that gunshots sound different from thunder.]

—— What then of the nature and composition of thunderbolts? We may learn from the stricken spots, branded with the mark of heat [fire] and breathing out the thick breath of sulfur [this is from the gunpowder]. **These are signs of fire, not wind or rain.** Besides, they often set fire to the building and work their will with darting flames in the heart of the house. You must know that this rarefied fire, more than all other fires, is composed by nature of minute and mobile particles which absolutely nothing can stop [like the terminators of film myth]. **So potent is a thunderbolt that it passes through shut rooms like sounds and voices.** [skip a page]

—— Sometimes again, a gust of wind that is fireless at the outset grows fiery in the course of a long flight before it arrives. It loses on the way certain large atoms [bullet-sized atoms] which cannot keep pace in piercing the air. At the same time, it rakes together out of the air itself and carries along other atoms of tiny size which commingle in flight so as to form fire. **It is in much the same way that a leaden sling-bolt often grows hot in its flight through dropping many putrefying particles and picking up fire from the air.** [Here someone is explaining why their bullets fired at point blank range were described as hot — this as well as why those struck by lightning would have putrid smelling infections. Here we wonder if they were driving nails into the lead balls, to make small deep holes — then filling the holes with putrid material so that the gunshot wound was more certain to be fatal.]

**As for the hight speed of thunderbolts, the weight of their impact** [Think of the elephant or al•eff•n't gun, the victim is just blown away and doesn't eff or utter a single word], and the rapidity with
which they complete their hurrying descent [and kill the victim], these are due in the first place to the [huge amount of] pent-up energy within the clouds [firearms] and the momentum thus acquired. Then when the cloud can no longer contain the mounting force, the energy is released and let fly with tremendous drive, like missiles discharged from powerful catapults. Add to this that the thunderbolt is composed of small smooth atoms [like musket balls, or like a pull-under-puss, blunderbuss, a thunder-puss, a shotgun.] Such a substance is not easily obstructed by anything. It slips and slides through the chinks in things [like armor] and hence does not lose much force on account of the stoppages caused by collisions [with armor]. That accounts for the quick and forceful onrush of its swooping flight.

Again, while all weights are always possessed of a natural downward urge [gravity], the addition of a push doubles their speed and enhances their movement. So the thunderbolt, with its velocity and momentum thus pushes aside whatever may block its advance and hurtles on its way [The bullets go right through the victim and are still dangerous].

And because it gathers momentum over a long course [through the muzzle] it must acquire even greater and greater velocity, which grows as it goes, reinforcing and intensifying the energy of the impact [clearly this is about firearms]. It sweeps up all its eddying atoms into one main current and directs them along a straight course to a single target. Possibly in its flight it may extract form the air itself certain particles whose impact inflames its own speed.

It passes through many substances without damaging or disturbing them [and here is why people deep inside a building can be struck by firearm lightning.] It is because its fluid fire slips through the gaps. It forces its way through many, the atoms of the thunderbolt glancing against the opposing atoms at their points of interconnection. It readily dissolves bronze and boils gold in an instant, because its component atoms, being tiny and smooth, easily worm their way in and, once in, are quick to untie every knot and loosen all cohesion... [skip a paragraph]

Here then is a plain and intelligible account of the fiery thunderbolt and how it does what it does. It is a fruitless task to unroll the Etruscan scrolls, looking for some revelation of the hidden purpose of the god's. That is no way to study from which quarter the darting fare [event] has come or where it has gone; how it has entered a closed building, and how after working its will it has slipped out again. That is no way to find out the damage that a thunderbolt from heaven can do. If it is really Jupiter and the other gods who rock the flashing frame of heaven with this terrifying sound, hurling their fire wherever they have a mind. Why do they not see to it that those who have perpetrated some abominable outrage are struck by lightning and exhale its flames from a breast transfixed, for a dire warning to mortals? Why, instead, is some man with a conscience clear of any sin covered undeservedly in a sheet of flame, trapped and tangled without warning in the fiery storm form heaven? Why do the throwers wast their strength on deserts? Are they getting their hand in and strengthening their arms? And why do they all the Father's weapon to be blunted on the ground? Why does Jupiter himself put up with this, instead of saving it for his enemies? Why, again, does he never hurl his bolt upon the earth and let loose his thunder out of a sky that is wholly blue? Does he wait till clouds have gathered so that he can slip down into them saving it for his enemies? [Centuries ago, when the Brothers had a total monopoly on firearms, thanks to their prime directive, they would frequently whack troublesome sheep during storms.]

Lucretius, On the Nature of the Universe c. 60 BC, Bk 2.1078

"Bear this well in mind and you will immediately perceive that nature is free and uncontrolled by proud masters and runs the universe by herself without the aid of gods. For who — by the sacred hearts of the gods who pass their unruffled lives, their placid eon [here an eon seems like a lifetime] in calm and peace! — who can rule the sum total of the measureless? Who can hold in coercive hands the strong reins of the unfathomable? Who can spin all the firmaments alike and foment with the fires of the ether all
the fruitful earths? Who can be in all places at all times, ready to darken the clear sky with clouds and rock it with thunderclaps — to launch bolts that may often wreck his own temples, or retire and spend his fury letting fly at deserts with that missile which often passes by the guilty and slays the innocent and blameless?"

**Euripides Bacchae 598**
"The flame of Zeus of Thunders, his lightnings still alive. Down maenads, throwing to the ground your trembling bodies."

**Sophocles, The Women of Trachis, 436**
"By, Zeus who flashes lightning over the highest peak of Oeta, do not cheat me of the truth."

**Aristophanes d.385BC, Clouds 618**
"Strepsaides: Have you seen that stone the druggists sell – the beautiful transparent one you can light fires with?  
Socrates: You mean the glass?  
Strepsaides: That's right. Well suppose when the clerk n was entering the case on his tablet, I stood like this with the glass between him and the sun and melted the wax where the entry for my case was?  
Socrates: Nice one, by the grace of the gods  
Strepsaides: When, I'm glad I managed to strike my 30,000 drachma lawsuit off the docket."

**Cicero, (d. 43BC): On the nature of the Gods 2.65**
"Our soothsayers ascribe thunder and lightning to Jupiter, saying 'Jupiter lightens' or 'Jupiter thunders.' "

**Herodotus 7.10 "the authorized version"**
"Artabanus to Xerxes: God blasts with his thunderbolts the animals that stand taller than their fellows, and how he cannot bear them to show off, while the little animals never irritate him; and you also observe how he invariably directs these shafts of his upon the highest houses and the tallest trees. God loves to cut short everything that overtops its kind. In this way, a great army is destroyed by a small army in certain circumstances—as, for instance, when God in his envy sends down panic upon them, or thunder. Then they perish and their last state is unworthy of their first."

**Brimstone**
The Apple dictionary says Br’m•stone smells like sulfur. More accurately it probably smells like gunpowder.

**Plutarch (d. 120AD), Crassus 22**
"Now, when they got near the Romans, their general gave the signal. The whole field filled with a loud and terrifying sound. For the Arabs, instead of having horns or trumpets to sound the attack, make use of hollow drums of stretched hide to which bronze bells are attached. They beat on these drums all at once in many different parts of the filed and the sound produced is the most eerie and terrifying, like the roaring of wild beasts, with something of the sharpness of a peel of thunder. They have, it seems correctly observed that the sense of hearing has the most disturbing effect on us of all our senses, most quickly arousing our emotions and more effectively overpowering our judgements."

**Suetonius, The reign of Domitian 15**
"His [Domitian's] last victim was Flavius Clemens, [eff•al•vias kali•mens] his cousin-german, who was thought by some to have been a convert to the Christian religion, a man [a bunch of men] most contemptible for his [their] sluggishness and negligence [with the other half of the beast still in the land of no resources], whose [harem] sons, then of a very tender age, he had openly avowed would be his successors; and discarding their former names, had ordered one to be called Vespasian [West•pathi'n], and the other Domitian [Domi=house+t'i'an=of yours. This meant that the rebellious son half was behind
both of these emperors.] Nevertheless, he suddenly killed him, upon a very slender suspicion (of Jewish manners), when he was scarcely out of his consulship.

By this deed, more than anything else, he hastened his own destruction. For in the space of 8 months, there was so much lightning in Rome, seen and reported to him, that at last he cried out, "Let him now strike whom he will", meaning Jupiter. [They shot so many people walking down the streets of Rome. The trigger-man inside a dark room, and the spotter on the street. When the spotter ran off, the mark was in sight. And everyone thought it was lightning and the blood was normal.] The Capitol was struck, as were also the temple of the Flavian family, and the Palatine house, and his own bedchamber [treasury]. Also, the inscription on his triumphal statue was carried away by the furious tempest. It fell on a neighboring monument. The tree [Mideast tree of life] which had been laid-flat just before Vespasian's time, rose again, but, suddenly fell a second time. The goddess of fortune Pre-net, whom it was his custom on New Year's Day to commend the empire for the following year. And who had always given him a favorable reply, now in this last year delivered a most woeful one. And not without mention of blood. He dreamt that Minerva [goddess of war], whom he worshipped even to a superstitious excess, was withdrawing from her sanctuary, saying that she could not protect him any longer, because she was disarmed by Jupiter.

I. Donnelley, Atlantis and the Antediluvian world, 1882, P. 299
"The Kyklopes [one-eyed cyclops] also were three in number — Brontes with his thunder, Steropos with his lighting, and Arges with his stream of light. They were represented as having only one eye, which was placed at the juncture between the nose and brow. It was, however, a large, flashing eye, as became beings who were personification of the storm cloud with its flashes of destructive lightening and peals of thunder.

We shall show hereafter that the invention of gunpowder dates back to the days of the Phoenicians, and may have been derived by them from Atlantis. It is not impossible that in this picture of the Kyklopes we see a tradition of sea-going ships, with a light burning at the prow, and armed with some explosive preparation, which, with a roar like thunder and a flash like lightning, destroyed those against whom it was employed.? It at least requires less strain upon our credulity to suppose these monsters were a barbarians memory of treat ships than to believe that human beings ever existed with a hundred arms, and with one eye in the middle of the forehead, and giving out thunder and lightning.

The natives of the West India Islands regarded the ships of Columbus as living creatures, and that their sails were wings." [Thus the source of the explain-away myth of the fire-breathing flying dragons.]

I. Donnelley, Atlantis and the Antediluvian world, 1882
"At the battle of Trasymene, between Hannibal and Flaminius, we have another curious piece of information which goes far to confirm the belief that Hannibal was familiar with the use of gunpowder. In the midst of the battle there was, say the Roman historians, an "earthquake;" the earth reeled under the feet of the soldiers, a tremendous crash was heard, a fog or smoke covered the scene, the earth broke open and the rocks fell upon the heads of the Romans. This reads very much as if the Carthaginians had decoyed the Romans into a pass where they had already planted a mine, and had exploded it at the proper moment to throw them into a panic. Earthquakes do not cast rocks up in the air to fall on men's heads!"

Firearms and the prime directive
In Star Trek mythology we find the idea of a prime directive. Apparently there is this mythical people that is technologically advanced and they are not supposed to share technology with burp-capable s•evil•izations. Perhaps that idea has its base in historical reality.

If guns actually 'predate' our history by at least some centuries, and we read about people being killed by Zeus's thunderbolts in ancient writings: Then perhaps firearms are quite ancient. Here we imagine that the troublemakers were regularly shot. peer&s•ed by god's fire, Zeus's thunderbolts. And what is a pistol but a peh•es•tel or a say•its•end, a say•goodbye. What is a musket but a fuse•hole•age.
For gunpowder see Berthold Schwarz and Roger Bacon. Also see 'Greek fire'. See when Gideon won over the Midianites with the roar and crash and flash of a multitude of lanterns. See whenever one side was victorious thanks to a crash, thunder, lightning, thunderbolts, flash, crash noise, trembling earth, earthquake, clangor (kl•anger) or desert storm. This is the secret history of the advanced technology of gunpowder under Mideast Inc.'s prime directive.

And Zeus, king of the East was known by the epithet: 'the thunderer', and he was armed with thunder-bolts by which he would strike men down with 'the god's fire', and 'hell fire'.

Ryu•jin = Japanese dragon god of storms, thunder and rain, 'ouri•oo•jin'. Rai•jin= Japanese gods of storms thunder and rain, 'ouri•jin'. Japanese jin=people and Gr. gen

Thor = Nordic god of war, but also a deity of the sky, storms, sea journeys and administration of justice. His hammer was Mjollnir that created lightning when struck against stone and became a thunderbolt when thrown. His chariot was drawn by two goats (Jews) Tanngrisnir (T'an•G•no'st) and Tanngrisnir (T'an•g•ouri's•nir). The chariot's wheels cause the sound of thunder. Thor is the impersonization of Thur=sacrifice.

Ukrainian Grim=thunder

Here we understand the precise meaning of the English word grim. Someone with a GRIM future was going to get the thunder. He was going to get shot.

And GRIME was the residue from the impure and poorly blended gunpowder. Grime is the burned stuff that the grim=thunder carried with it. And the GRIM REAPER was the lightning reaper, because so many people used to die from heaven's fire. You see, the devil ruled the world and it steadily killed off our best, generation after generation. Anyway, the Grim Ouri•per didn't carry a scythe, he carried a Mouth•kit (musket) in fact.

A GRIMACE is a grim•ak, the look on the gunshot victim's face from that 1-inch ball of hot lead.

In Spanish a funny face is a GRIMA

Perhaps we see the root of the word CRIME too? Is crime from grime, and the grim reaper?

What is CRIMEA? What is CRIMSON, but the blood

Russian GROM = thunder
Russian POGROM = after the thunder

Hesiod c.700BC, Theogony 807

There are the sources and ends of earth's dark underworld and the unfruitful sea and the starry heavens, that even the gods shudder at. And there are the shining [Sh•inning = not going in] gates, and an immoveable threshold of bronze having endless deep roots, something grown of itself. And beyond, far away from all the gods, the Titans live, beyond gloomy Chaos, on the opposite side of the dark Chasm [of understanding]. But the glorious/ famous allies of thundering Zeus have their home at the Ocean's foundations — even Kottos/Cottos and Gyges/Gyes, but Bri•A•reos being so goodly/worthy, the deep-roaring Earth-Shaker [Poseidon] made him his son-in-law, giving him his daughter CYMO•POLEA in marriage. [Gr. CYMO/KUMO=wave + POL=city. Here it is worth mentioning the Nereids or MAR•IDS= ocean•thoughts. There is CYM•OTHOE (Gr. ortho= regular) and CYMO•DOCE=waves•docile who stills with ease the waves in the misty sea and gusts of strong blowing winds. There is also CYMA•TOLEGE (waves•that take a toll?). There is also fair legged Amphitrite (Poseidon's wife and Triton's mother)]

Horace (d. 8BC), Sic te diva

May Venus, goddess of Cyprus [Turkey] and may the brothers Castor and Pollux [Jew and Haremo],
the shining stars, the calmers [if you sacrifice enough]
Guard this ship, and be her guiding light.
May the father of the winds restrain all winds
Except the gentle ones that favor sailing
Bring Virgil, your charge, the other half of my heart,
Safely to the place where he is going.
He who first put his fragile little boat on the surly sea,
not fearing Notus who rules the Adriatic
Contending with the north wind and the south wind
and the sudden storms that the Hyades threaten,
When death came, he was crying in terror
at the turbulent seas, the dreadful cliffs,
and the infamous Skerry of Acroceranía
[a sea monster. Acro•cer•anía = high•point•our•one]
The wise gods divided one land from another for good reason
And impious men thwart them when their boats
audaciously cross seas forbidden for them to cross
Seas that should remain unstained [or unpolluted by boat traffic]
Men boldly rush to violate the things that have been forbidden
[i.e. sailing the seas and competing with Arab monopolies]
Disobedient Prometheus cunningly stole fire for us.
And once that fire was brought from its heavenly-home,
Famine and a host of new ills fell upon the earth.
And inevitable death, once slow, now quickens its pace.
Daedalus tasted the empty air on wings not granted men.
[Daedalus was the father of Icarus, both escaped their prison on Crete
using wings of wax. Icarus flew too close to the sun an his wings melted.
Daedalus did not go to close to the symbol of light and truth and survived.]
Hercules went the underworld [afterlife], and broke in and entered
No hill is too steep for men to climb
They even foolishly try to enter Heaven itself
Is it any wonder then that Jupiter rages and hurls lightning,
shaking the sky with his punitive thunderbolts [gunfire].

Intersect the meanings of TOLLING
A) It is the ringing of a bell during a storm
B) It is the charge payable to get across to the other side
C) It is the number of dead people, the death toll
D) It is the damage toll
For centuries, young boys would be sent by the Catholic church up into the church's bell tower where they
would ring the church's bells. This tolling of the bell was supposed to keep the town's people safe.
Tolling bells was also supposed to help the dead go on their way, serving as society's or god's official
tears in times of sadness. And they were also society's official tears in times of joy and celebration. In
both cases society was tolling or telling them.

Jupiter = Head of the Roman pantheon, and Roman version of Zeus. His epithets include Jupiter
Tonans (Jupiter the thunderer) and Jupiter Fulgurator (Jupiter the sender of lightning flashes). But he is
above all, Jupiter giver of the bright light of day. It is notable that L. fulgur=lighnting and fulgurite is the
solid material fused by lightning. Also re•fulgen't looks like again•lightning•not.
Jupiter like Zeus, was believed to hurl thunderbolts from the sky and strike people down (just like
the Catholic god did with god's fire). Jupiter was represented in the sanctuary of Jupiter Fere•trius
(brotherly•tree) by a stone lamp.

Montesquieu, Persian Letters, 1717, #105
"Rhedi to Uzbek: You wrote... about the development of the arts, science and technology in the West."
You will think me a barbarian, but I do not know whether the utility that we derive from them compensates mankind for the abuse that is constantly made of them. [Whenever someone is saying that technology's burdens outweigh its benefits, it is probably the parasite or one its parrots.]

I have heard it said that the invention of explosives alone deprived every nation in Europe of its freedom. Kings, were no longer able to entrust the protection of fortified towns to the townspeople, since they would have surrendered at the first cannonball, had a pretext for maintaining large numbers of regular troops, which they used subsequently to oppress their subjects. [Not true. The cannons made the walls come tumbling down and people of Europe unwilling to pay protection money to their 'lords' as vassals of Mideast Inc. Instead, the parasite began pushing for larger armies to increase arms revenue. The large armies were a consequence of the parasite changing tactics to exploit its host where it could.]

You are aware than since the invention of gunpowder, no citadel is impregnable. This means, [my dear] Uzbek, that there is no asylum on earth against injustice and violence. [And the unjust Brothers can be gotten anywhere.] I am always afraid that they will eventually succeed in discovering some secret which will provide a quicker way of making men die, and exterminate whole countries and nations....

I have not been in Europe long, but I have [already] heard intelligent people speaking of the damage done by chemistry. It seems to have become a fourth scourge of mankind, which harms and destroys men piecemeal, but continually, while war, plague and famine destroy them in large numbers but at intervals.

In what way has the invention of the compass and the discovery of so many peoples, been useful, except in that they have conveyed to us not so much their wealth, but their diseases? [The land of no resources obviously hid Asia from Europe so it could be the exclusive middleman of the spice trade. It should be safe to assume that they did the same thing with America. And all the Atlantis propaganda attests to that. Then once America was rediscovered they said that it wasn't a good thing because the burdens outweighed the benefits. Divide and conquer is their motto, because they conquer through mere division, because division is the first brick in the wall that only they can sell through.]

Gold and silver had been accepted, by general agreement, as a means of paying for all goods and as a guarantee of their value. This is because these metals are rare and unfit for any other use. Why then was it necessary for them to become commoner [through the gold inflation of the 1500s], and, in order to indicate the value of merchandise, where there are now two or three signs [digits] instead of one? It is merely more cumbersome.

But this invention was absolutely pernicious in another respect to the countries which were discovered. Whole nations were destroyed, and men who escaped death were reduced to such abject slavery that we Muslims shudder to think of it.

Happy is the ignorance of the children of Mohammed! It is a quality which, by its attractive ingeniousness, so dear to our holy Prophet, always reminds me of the simplicity characteristic of olden times, and the serenity which reigned in the hearts of our first fathers!

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Aristotle, 401.11

[Here are some 38 pages of quotes that all seem to be propaganda to cover-up the idea of firearms in the ancient world. Now, if you believe that firearms existed prior to their official introduction in 1313, here is some god as hitman propaganda. Surely this is a religion run by the devil, or the de•ex•pull. What about your religion? Does it have a god that hurls thunderbolts? Does it, or did it burn Arab incense as its sacrament?]"God is one but has many names—after all the various conditions which he himself in•aug•ates. We call him Zen or Zeus, using the two names in the same sense, as though we should say him through whom we live. He is called the son of Kronos [Chronos = Time, father time], for he endures from eternal age to age. He is God of Lightning and Thunder, God of the Clear Sky and of the Ether, God of the Thunderbolt and Rain, so called after the rain and the thunderbolts and other physical phenomena. Moreover, after the fruits, he is called the Fruitful God, after the cities, the City-God. he is God of the Family, God of the Household, God of Kindred and God of our Forefathers from his participation in such things. He is god of Comradeship, Friendship and Hospitality. God of Armies and of Trophies, God of Purification, Vengeance, Supplication and Propitiation, as the poets have name him, and in all truth, the Savior and God of Freedom. And to complete the tale of his titles, God of Heaven, and the World Below,
deriving his names from all natural phenomena and conditions, inasmuch as he is himself the cause of all things. Thus it is well said in the Orphic Hymns:

Zeus of the flashing bolt was the first and last to be born.
Zeus is the head and the middle [beginning and end], and created all things.
Zeus steadies the earth and the star-spangled heaven.
Zeus is male and female sex, the immortal bride
Zeus is the breath of all, and the rush of unwearying fire
Zeus is the deepest part of the sea, and the sun and the moon in the heavens.
Zeus of the lightning bolt, the king and ruler of all men.
Killing them, and bringing them back at his will,
The glad light of heaven [Zeus] performs his terrible spectacles.

Ancient mention of lenses
Somewhere herein I have mention of lenses in ancient times. Perhaps this alone will not convince you that lens technology was known to the ancients. Perhaps you should also consider the ancient word Latin word for lentil is lens.

Section-24: Exile

Ajax, 1019
"I'll be cast into exile and denied my country"

Euripides, Iphigenia in Tauris, 776
"Save me from dying in this lonely land"

Euripides, Helen, 221
"Your eyes are kept from the sight of your own country"

Euripides, Electra, 201
"Mourn for the prince who lives
an exile and outcast in a foreign land"

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 182
"All the more cause for tears. You mean that he will never set food on native ground again."

Euripides, Hippolytus, 824
"I banished him from this country's borders. So fate shall strike him dead into the House of Hades: exiled from this land, a beggar wandering on foreign soil, his life shall suck the dregs of sorrow's cup."

Euripides, The Medea, 643-651
"O country and home, never may I be without you, living the hopeless life, hard to pass through and painful, most pitiable of all. Let death first lay me low and death free me from this daylight. There is no sorrow above the loss of one's native land."

Euripides, Helen, 272
"Again, the gods have torn me from my father's land
And made me live among barbarians. I have no kin"
And therefore live as a slave although my birth was free  
All Barbary is slave except a single man."

Seneca, Thyestes, 394-402
"The place that I have most desired to see  
My native soil, the greatest joy and hope of an exile  
House of my fathers, majesty of Greece;  
Gods of my fatherland, if there be any gods,  
These now I shall see with my own eyes."

Aeschylus, libation bearers, 1-10
"I have come back home to my own soil, an exile home at last.  
Hermes, lord of the dead who watches over the powers of my forefathers: I beg you to be my friend and stand by my request.  Here at this row of grave mounds, I invoke my forefathers/ sireage to hear and listen to my prayers.  
<He cuts two locks of hair and lays them on the grave>  
Here is one lock of hair for In•ach•os who nursed me to manhood, and one for death itself.  I was not here to mourn you when you died my father, and pay homage when you died" [because I was exiled].

Euripides, Hippolytus, 1046-1054
"A quick death is the easiest of ends for miserable men.  No, you'll go wandering far from your fatherland and beg your way.  This is the payment for the impious man.  … and if I had the power, your place of banishment would be beyond the limits of the world, the encircling sea and the Atlantic Pillars of Hercules."

Plutarch, exile, 607a
"Exile is a term of abuse, at least among fools who also use bald, short and pauper, along with foreigner and immigrant."

Perhaps some exiles were impersonizations for when they kicked the Arabs out.

Section-25: Carolinian renaissance

Do not get the idea that there is abundant written material between 600 and 800, there is practically nothing.

In 732, the Islamic conquest ran out of steam at Poitiers France.  Only 36 years later, we see Charlemagne and the so-called Carolingian Renaissance.  It is worth suggesting that the Carolingian renaissance was the Mideast's effort to restart its host; a host purged of all the dangerous ideas rounded up by the Catholic church in the years after 409 (see the crime of MALEFICIUM).  It is notable that Charlemagne attacked his fellow Christians in Spain who fighting to drive Islam out of Europe.

Einhard, The Life of Charlemagne, c. 832 AD
1. "The Merovingian dynasty, from where the Franks chose their kings, is thought to have lasted down to King Childeric III, who was deposed on the order of Pope Stephen II.  His hair was cut short and he was shut up in a monastery.  Though this dynasty may seem to have come to an end with Childeric III, it really had lost all power years before and it no longer possessed anything at all of importance beyond the empty title of King.  The wealth and the power of the kingdom were held tight in the hands of certain
leading officials of the court, [Brothers] who were called the Mayors of the Palace, and on them supreme authority devolved. All that was left to the King was that, content with his royal title, he should sit on the throne, with his hair long and his beard flowing, and act the part of a [figurehead] ruler, giving audience to the ambassadors who arrived from foreign parts and then, when their time of departure came, charging them with answers which seemed to be of his own devising but in which he had in reality been coached or even directed. Beyond this empty title King, and a insecure living allowance which the Mayor of the Palace allowed him at his own discretion, the King possessed nothing at all of his own, except a single estate with an extremely small revenue, in which he had his dwelling and from which came the servants, few enough in number, who ministered to his wants and did him honor. Whenever he needed to travel, he went in a cart which was drawn in country style by yoked oxen, with a cowherd to drive them. In this fashion he would go to the palace and to the general assembly of his people, which was held each year to settle the affairs of the kingdom, and in this fashion he would return home again. It was the Mayor of the Palace who took responsibility for the administration of the realm and all matters which had to be done or planned at home or abroad.

2. At the time of Childeric III's deposition, Pepin the Short, the father of Charlemagne, was already performing this duty as if by hereditary right. Charles Martel, the father of Pepin the Short, had performed the same office with great success, inheriting it in his turn from his own father, Pepin of Herstal. It was Charles Martel who had crushed the despots who were claiming dominion for themselves throughout the whole land of the Franks. It was he, too, who had conquered the Saracens [from Sarah's-kin, the first name for Muslims], when they were striving to occupy Gaul, in two battles, one in Aquitaine, near the city of Poitiers, [the famous Poitiers battle of 732] and other by the River Berre, near Narbonne. In this way he compelled them to withdraw into Spain. It was customary for this title of Mayor of the Palace to be granted by the people only to those who outshone all others by family distinction an the extent of their wealth."

Einhard, The Life of Charlemagne, 2, 13.  c. 832 AD
"Just how many battles were fought and how much blood was shed is shown by the fact that Panonia [Slovenia/ Croatia] is now completely uninhabited and that the site of the Khan's palace is now so deserted that no evidence remains that anyone ever lived there. [the Huns were lead by a kahn] All the Hun nobility died in this war, all their glory departed. All their wealth and their treasures assembled over so many years were dispersed. The memory of man cannot recall any war against the Franks by which they were so enriched and their material possessions so increased. These Franks, who until then had seemed almost paupers, now discovered so much gold and silver in the palace and captured so much precious booty in their battles, that it could not rightly be maintained that they had in all justice taken from the Huns what these last had unjustly stolen from other nations."

Einhard, The Life of Charlemagne, 2, 16.  c. 832 AD
"Harun [Harun-al-Rachid, King of Persia] sent some of his own men to accompany them and dispatched to Charlemagne costly gifts, which included robes, spices and other marvels of the lands of the Orient. A few years earlier Harun had sent Charlemagne the only elephant he possessed, simply because the Frankish King asked for it."

Even in the Dark Ages, Europe was buying the Mideast's rip-off goods from the company store: Its spices, purple, gold, silver, olive oil, silk, Arabian horses, and later knightly armaments. This was of course only the elites, who would then turn around and tax the hell out of the general population, the indentured serf peasants; all to support the land of no resources.

Now we can easily imagine that some feudal lords were too frugal, and held back on purchases of the Mideast's concession products. Here we can easily imagine that another, less frugal, lord would be sent to unseat him. And the serfs had to go along with the whole system, because without their feudal master, they were defenseless against the lawlessness that the Brothers fostered between the walled cities. (See the imported goods found at Tintagel, near Cornwall.)

Einhard, The Life of Charlemagne, 2, 16.  c. 832 AD
"the power of the Franks always seemed suspect to the Greeks and Romans. [These two don't sound like the halves of an empire.] Hence the Greek proverb which is still quoted today: If a Frank is your friend, then he is clearly not your neighbor."

Einhard, The Life of Charlemagne, 2, 17. c. 832 AD
"In view of the fact that these Northmen kept on attacking and pillaging the coast of Gaul and Germany, Charlemagne placed strong-points and coastguard stations at all the ports and at the mouths of all rivers considered large enough for the entry of ships, so that the enemy could be bottled up by this military task force. He did the same in the south, along the shore of southern Gaul and Septimania, and along the whole coast of Italy as far north as Rome, against the Moors who had recently begun pirate attacks. The result of this measure was that during his lifetime no serious damage was done to Italy by the Moors, or to Gaul and Germany by the Northmen."

Einhard, The Life of Charlemagne, 3, 26. c. 832 AD
[Charlemagne, (742 - 814) was illiterate and probably somebody's figurehead.] "He made careful reforms in the way in which the psalms were chanted and the lessons read. He was himself quite an expert at both of these exercises, but he never read the lesson in public and he would sing only with the rest of the congregation and then in a low voice."

[Charlemagne's re-education point man was the curiously named Alcuin. Starting in 768, Alcuin took charge of the large monastic library in York. Later he goes on to restart European education, an education based on the classics, the classics purged of all the material dangerous to the land of no resources.]

Einhard, The Life of Charlemagne, 3, 27. c. 832 AD
"He [Charlemagne] was most active in relieving the poor and in the art form of really disinterested charity which the Greeks call eleemosyna [alms]. He gave alms not only in his own country and in the kingdom over with he reigned, but also across the sea in Syria, Egypt, Africa, Jerusalem, Alexandria and Carthage. Wherever he heard that Christians were living in want, he took pity on their poverty and sent them some money regularly. It was indeed, precisely for this reason that he sought the friendship of kings beyond the sea, [By sending them money?] for he hoped that some relief and alleviation might result for the Christians living under their domination. Charlemagne cared more for the church of the holy Apostle Peter in Rome than for any other sacred and venerable place. He poured into its treasury a vast fortune in gold and silver coinage and in precious stones. He sent so many gifts to the Pope that it was impossible to keep count of them. [So nobody knows how much money was siphoned off by the land of no resources in the name of the Roman Catholic Church.] Throughout the whole period of his reign nothing was ever nearer to his heart than that, by his own efforts and exertion, the city of Rome should regain its former proud position.
[Charlemagne's imperial seal said "Renovatio Romani Imperii" Renovate the Roman Empire. By the 500s buildings in Rome were being dismantled for building materials. In fact, a good amount of limestone seems to have been removed and cooked to make cement.] His ambition was not merely that the church of Saint Peter should remain safe and protected thanks to him, but that by means of his wealth it should be more richly adorned and endowed than any other church. However much he thought of Rome, it still remains true that throughout his whole reign of forty-seven years he went there only four times to fulfill his vows and to offer up his prayers."

ROMES POPULATION
Few people realize how Rome's population declined from over a million at the time of Nero, to around 18,000 in the 700s AD, a decline of over 98%.
NOTE In the time of Nero, Rome's grain imports were tremendous; enough to provide a million people almost 1200 calories a day. On top of this we know that Rome was importing enough olive oil and wine to bring this figure up to around 1500 calories for a million people. This is not counting fish, meat, olives, dried fruit, etc., this in addition to whatever local food was produced nearby. So few experts claim that
the city of Rome had a population of less than a million people; and some experts put that number at close to two million. Afterward, the population only increased to 35,000 by 1309 when the Papacy moved to Avignon. So in the years between 700 and 1300, despite Rome being the religious and imperial capital of Western Europe, its population was not only small, but it did not increase by very much. This is not what we should expect from an imperial capital collecting huge sums in the form of religious taxes (tithes), along with bequeathings and other sources of income. There should have been some money leaking into the local Italian economy, drawing new people in for the jobs, vacant buildings, aqueducts and other infrastructure.

Now while a stable population is inconsistent with an imperial capital, it is not inconsistent with a colonial administrative center where the taxes are remitted to the colony's true imperial masters. So Rome's small and stable population stands as evidence that the Roman Catholic Church was and probably still is a mechanism for the land of no resources to extract money from their European colonies. And even if we forget about Rome's puzzling population statistics, there still is the eternal question: Where does all the money go that the Catholic Church collects? Huge sums of money have flowed into the Catholic Church for over 1500 years. This money certainly didn't build any sort of imperial capital until after the Renaissance got underway in the 1300s; And then, what sort of imperial capital did it build?

Here we should recall the Oracle of Delphi, and how that religion was used to feed the parasite race in the land of no resources. We should also consider that in Latin, VATIC (the root of VATICAN) meant utterances that predicted what was to happen in the future, just like what the Oracle of Delphi did.

And while a good portion of the Vatican's (Mecca's) 10% tithe (zakat) was used to build showy cathedrals (mosques), Much of the money was used to buy prohibitively expensive imported stained glass (prayer rugs). (funny how Europe forgot how to make glass) Later, once all the overpriced cathedrals (with their be-jeweled windows) were built (It sometimes took centuries for the community to afford all the rip-off stained glass), the tithe money bought prohibitively expensive Arabian imported incense, which the Catholic church still buys and burns.

Now, to stray a little off topic, there are many reasons commonly cited for the Protestant reformation, however, nearly all had to do with the Vatican oracle removing money from the local economy and giving little of value in return (except a bunch of nice cathedrals). The most famous (and the most 'patently' corrupt) of these money grabs was the sale of sin indulgences by the Catholic Church. These were basically little paper notes that acted just like the carbon offsetting credits of today; except that you were not sinning against nature by releasing carbon, you were instead supposedly sinning against god by releasing your pent up sexual desires (mostly).

Anyway, if the Mideast can't just get our figurehead leaders to simply sent money in (as Charlemagne apparently did here) it needs to use other techniques for making rain (downpours of funds from the skies). Just about their most successful is to restrict the supply of something our own people need or think they need, or desperately want; be it oil, gold, diamonds, incense, spice, silk, sex, drugs, sins, whatever. Then our parasite does whatever it takes to become the only seller of those things, selling them for a huge markup. This is how a land of no resources has grown to a population of over 100 million today.

**Einhard, The Life of Charlemagne, 3, 29. c. 832 AD**

"Now that he was Emperor, he discovered that there were many defects in the legal system... He gave much thought to how he could best fill the gaps, reconcile the discrepancies, correct the errors and rewrite the laws which were ill-expressed. None of this was ever finished; he added a few sections, but even these remained incomplete. What he did do was to have collected together an committed to writing the laws of all the nations under his jurisdiction which still remained unrecorded.

At the same time he directed that the age-old narrative poems, barbarous enough, it is true, in which were celebrated the warlike deeds of the kings of ancient times, should be written out and so preserved."
Notker the Stammerer, Charlemagne, book 1, c. 885 AD
"two scots from Ireland happened to visit the coast of Gaul in the company of some British traders. These men were unrivaled in their knowledge of sacred and profane letters, at a time when the pursuit of learning was almost forgotten throughout the length and breadth of Charlemagne's kingdom and the worship of the true God was at a very low ebb. They had nothing on display to sell, but every day they sued to shout to the crowds who had collected together to buy things: 'If anyone wants some wisdom, let him come to us and receive it: for it is wisdom which we have for sale.' "

[Charlemagne incidentally had a number of immense palaces as compared to the way people lived at the time; (Aachen, Ingelheim and Paderborn) These immense palaces, like China's forbidden city, were another way of camouflaging the money being siphoned off by humanity's parasite race. Supposedly, tens or hundreds of millions of people were poor because the emperor had a few great palaces. Yeah right.]

The Book of the Prefect
"The Book of the Prefect" tells of the market controls of Byzantium around 900. It gives interesting insights into the corrupt economy that the Arabians instituted in Byzantium once they were in economic control of Byzantium. In this document we see:
1) Strict controls on what trades people can engage in.
2) A hereditary shipping monopoly or guild called the 'navicularii.'
3) Prohibitions on international trade.
4) Recording of all large transactions, so the empire can get its cut, a practice reminiscent of Sumerian record keeping.
5) And pigs were required to be sold in a supervised market, so the empire got its cut.

Apparently the real reason that pigs are prohibited under Islam is that they can be kept as an alternate food source in an urban setting, thus reducing the effectiveness of the 'staff of life' (the cudgel of life, bread/grain) as a tool for social control. Incidentally, Gr. boulimia is supposedly ravenous hunger, however, it appears to be a synonym for the staff of life. Gr. Bolus = bulla, imperial command + limos= hunger. i.e. hunger by imperial command. (Also see: mitata, Italian fondaco, Turkish han).

Arculf's Narrative about the Holy Places (c.700) Bk. 2
"Here I think I must briefly mention the rock lying beyond the wall, upon which the water of the first bathing of the Lord's body after his birth, was poured from the top of the wall out of the vessel into which it had been put. This water of the sacred bath, poured from the wall, found a receptacle in a rock lying below, which had been hollowed out by nature like a trench: and this water has been constantly replenished from that day to our own time during the course of many ages, so that the cavity is shown full of the purest water without any loss or diminution, our savior miraculously bringing this about from the day of his nativity, of which the prophet sings: "Who brought water out of the rock;" (Isa. 48:21) and the Apostle Paul, "Now that Rock was Christ," (1 Cor 10:4) who, contrary to nature, brought water or a [cash] stream out of the hardest rock in the desert to console His thirsting people. Such is the power of God and the wisdom of God, who brought out water also from that rock of Bethlehem and keeps its cavity always full of water: This our Arculf inspected with his own eyes, and he washed his face in it."

Arculf's Narrative about the Holy Places by Adamnan
"As to the situation of Jerusalem... an immense abundance of rain falls from the clouds on to that city, which washes all the abominable filths from the streets, and cleanses it from the uncleanness. For the very situation of Jerusalem, beginning from the northern brow of Mount Zion, has been so disposed by its Founder, God, on a lofty declivity [a giant downward slope], sloping down to the lower ground of the northern and eastern walls, that that overabundance of rain cannot settle at all in the streets, like stagnant water, but rushes down, like rivers, from the higher to the lower ground: and further this inundation of the very waters of heaven, flowing through the eastern gates, and bearing with it all the filthy abominations, enters the Valley of Josaphat and swells the torrent of Cedron [Gr. Kedron = big cedar]: and after having thus baptized Jerusalem, this overabundance of rain always ceases. …
That great city, which was once the capital city of Egypt, was formerly called in Hebrew No [forbidden]. It is a very populous city, deriving its name of Alexandria, a name known and famous among all nations. from its founder Alexander, [the Great] the king of Macedonia, from whom it received both the magnitude of a city and its name. As to its geography, Arculf gave us an account, which differs in no way from what we have learned in the course of our previous reading.

Going down from Jerusalem and beginning his voyage at Joppa, he had a journey of forty days to Alexandria [about 300 km], of which Nahum the prophet speaks briefly, when he says: "Water round about it, whose riches are the sea, waters are its walls." ...The city lies like an enclosure between Egypt and the Great Sea, without a [safe] haven, difficult to approach from outside. Its port is more difficult than others, in form it is like the human body, wider at the head and roads, but narrower in the straights, in which it receives the movements [trade] of the sea and ships, by which some aids to respiration [note the link between respiration and piracy] are given to the port. When one has escaped the narrowing and mouth of the port, a stretch of sea is spread out before one, far and wide, like the form of the rest of the body. On the right side of the port there is a small island, on which is a very high tower, which the Greeks and the Romans have in common called, from its use, Pharus [far-ochs?], because it is seen by voyagers at a great distance. ...

Whatever is needed by the city must be imported. The needs of the countless people of those districts give rise to much commerce for the use by the whole city, and the district is very fruitful; abounding in all other gifts and trades of the earth, it supplies corn for the whole world, and other essential merchandise. The region is beyond doubt lacking in rain, but the irrigation of the Nile [the river of trade] supplies water [goods flow] as needed, so that the fields are balanced at once by the rain of heaven and by the fruitfulness of the earth; and the situation is thus convenient both for sailors and for farmers. These sail, those sow; these go around on their voyages, those till the land, sowing without need of ploughing, traveling without wagons. ...

So much, then, about Alexandria, which, as we have said above, was called "No" before it was so much enlarged by Alexander the Great, and which, as we further said above, adjoins what is called the Canopean mouth of the river Nile, separating Asia from Egypt [Europe] and also Libya [Africa].

Section-26: Aeschylus, Promentheus Bound

Prometheus Bound (c.440BC) is normally held to be a tale about sharing the god’s secret of fire with mankind. That it is, but it is more a cautionary tale (among the Brothers) about the futility of trying to completely eradicate immortal pro•men•thean ideas shared with mankind. (think the prime directive from Star Trek myth here) In this play, the Immortal idea is personified as the immortal demigod Prometheus and his unwillingness to share his SECRET with Zeus. Now supposedly Gr. prometheia = forethought, but I think the title should really be Pro•men•theus, or the religion/ideology that advances mankind. Or perhaps it was pro•meme•theus = advance••of mankind — roughly the same thing anyway.

MAIN CHARACTERS:
STRENGTH: Gr. robur = oak or strength. robur/oak/strength is often secret code for the brotherhood.

HEPHAESTUS: the god of fire and craftsmen, son of Zeus and Hera, married to Aphrodite. He was a divine metalworker who was lame from interfering in a quarrel between his parents Zeus and Hera. In Rome, he became known as Vulcan. In the modern world, Vulcan is the mythical planet of logic where the mythical Mr. Spok comes from. Incidentally, fiction based on so-called Greek mythology is most
always Mideast propaganda. To my reckoning, nearly all the high budget, well publicized, award winning Greek references seem to be propaganda.

ZEUS: The supreme god of ancient Greece, the Godfather of the Brothers

PROMETHEUS: A demigod worshipped by craftsmen. Prometheus used trickery to steal "fire" from the gods and give it to man. Fire here is a metaphor for any sort of knowledge that the gods (Brothers) kept from mankind. In punishment, Zeus chained Prometheus to a rock where an eagle would come and devour his liver each day.

PANDORA: not in the play was the first mortal woman according to the Greeks. Zeus sent her to earth with a box or amphora of evils as revenge for Prometheus' giving fire to mankind. Pandora let the evils out of the amphora and they infected the earth. Pandora breaks down as Gr. pan= all + dar = give, so pandora is the all giving one.

Seldom mentioned is the brother of Prometheus, a figure named Epimetheus. Here we see a telling pair of names: Prometheus and Epimetheus, those who help man and those who seek to remain above man. Their parents were Iapetos and Klymene (a Titan). Epimetheus had a liaison with the first mortal woman, Pandora, whom the gods had cautioned him to avoid. Her curiosity caused her to open the box belonging to Jupiter in which he had placed all the vices, diseases and sufferings of humanity but that also included the benevolent spirit of hope.

The third brother is Iapetos, or i•a•peh= the don't talkers, the snake legged giant.

The part about the eagle eating the liver of Prometheus, and every day it grow back. The liver is the Ali•bar, the new brothers that come in and kill off their own Prometheus brothers. No matter how many they kill, the liver will keep growing back. So Prometheus also describes the ever-growing Brotherly will to share knowledge with mankind, and the need to replace these Brothers with new ones. Also, Gr. hepa=liver and this may be a pun on e•pay/e•bay, or cry out.

--------------------------------------------------------------------

Aeschylus Prometheus (1-11):
"Here we have reached the remotest region of the earth,
Scythian country [See•theans?], a remote, trackless wilderness.
It is your job Hephaestus, to carry out the commands the [God]Father laid upon you.
Here is Prometheus, the rebel. Nail this malefactor to this towering summit,
Fasten the unbreakable shackles of adamantine chain
[Gr. adamas, adamant = invincible, or untamable. The root is a=no + daman = to tame; so adamantine chains are unbreakable chains. Captain Adama of modern sci-fi myth is really captain indomitable.]
For it was your flowery splendor, your treasure, the brilliance of all-fashioning fire that he stole,
[fire is symbolic of Brotherly knowledge]
That he gave to mankind, an offense intolerable to the gods [a violation of the brotherly prime directive],
for which he now must suffer, till he learns to accept the sovereignty of Zeus [the godfather]
And ceases his humanity-loving ways."

Aeschylus Prometheus (26-33):
"Every hour will bring a new pain to torture to your body;
And no man yet born shall come to set you free
See what your kindness to the human race has earned you,
For you, a god who would not bow to Zeus' anger
You crossed over and gave [shared our] advantages with mortal men."
For that you shall stand watch on this bitter rock,
Standing upright, unsleeping, never even bent in rest.
And many groans and cries of pain shall come from you,
But they won't help you. Zeus is hard to soften with prayer"

Aeschylus Prometheus (36-52)
"MIGHT: Why do you not hate the god that all the other gods hate most of all?
The enemy of the gods, the god that gave your privileges away to mankind
[This notion of the gods not wanting to share knowledge with mankind sounds a great deal like what the
Mideast has always done. It also sounds like the prime directive of the Mideast's eternal (s•tr) star
shipping enterprise.]
HEPHAESTUS: The ties of [semitic] kinsip are strangely strong
MIGHT: True, yet how is it possible to ignore/disobey the [god]father's word?
Is there anything you dread more?
HEPHAESTUS: You have always been pitiless, full of ruthlessness.
MIGHT: It does no good to break your heart for him. Come now,
You cannot help him. Don't waste time worrying.
HEPHAESTUS: O my work that I deeply hate!
MIGHT: Why do you hate it? Take the simple view:
Your occupation is not to blame for his present troubles.
HEPHAESTUS: True -- but I wish someone else did my job.
MIGHT: Everything has its burdens, except ruling over the gods. Nobody is free but Zeus [the Brotherly
Godfather]
HEPHAESTUS: I know. I can see that here and I have no answer. All this, Prometheus is proof
MIGHT: Hurry then; put him in chains, before the [god]father sees you being delaying."

Aeschylus Prometheus (229-243):
"PRO•MEN•THEUS: Now you asked on what particular charge Zeus now tortures me.
This I will tell you. As soon as he ascended to his father's throne.
At once he appointed various rights to various gods [Brothers],
Giving to each god [Brother] his set place and authority [in the house of the host].
But to the wretched breed of mankind he took no account,
Resolving to annihilate them and create another race [from his own kin]
He tried this because nobody dared opposed them but me. But I dared.
I saved the human race from being shattered and destroyed.
For that deed, I am subjected to these spite-filled tortures,
To endure agony that is heartbreaking to think about.
I pitied mortal men; but I myself am not thought to merit pity.
I am thus cruelly tortured. A sight that shames and dishonors Zeus."

Aeschylus Prometheus (414-431):
"The Amazons of the land of Colchis, [Caucasus] virgins fearless in battle,
The Scythian Hordes living on the shores of Lake Maeotis, at the world's end.
[Lake Maeotis = the sea of azov, Palus Mitis]
And Arabia's flower of warriors, terrifying [terrorist] fighters, crying for battle,
Waiving their sharp spears, keeping the citadel in the Caucasian mountains.
Only once before have I seen a Titan so bound and tortured, god though he was.
Mighty Atlas, of unsurpassed power, now vanquished and in unbreakable bonds
Atlas who now bends over and groans under the load of heaven and earth.
[Atlas = the Atlantis civilization at the Mer•Cadiz Sphinx. He supported Sumerian Ki= Heaven and
An/Ang/Ank =Earth. Next we see Atlas/Atlantis destroyed by a tsunami.]
The wave of the wide Ocean roared at once upon him
The ocean depths weep, the vast darkness of the underworld mutters,
and the holy fountains of flowing rivers weep in pity for his pain."

Aeschylus Prometheus (432-471):
"Don't think that I am silent out of pride or stubbornness
Seeing myself insulted, anger gnaws at my heart,
But who else [but my group-spirit among men] could have honored these new gods from beginning to end.
I'll say no more of this, you already know. What I did for mortals was guided by goodwill
I found them mindless but made them intelligent and masters of their minds.
And what I say here is not to criticize mankind,
buts to show you how all my gifts were guided by goodwill.
In those days men had eyes, but sight was meaningless;
They heard sounds, but could not listen.
Their entire life was as shapes in dreams, confused and without purpose.
They knew nothing of carpentry, masonry or the sun's warmth.
They lived beneath the earth, like ants, or deep in sunless caves.
They knew not how to mark off winter, flowery spring, or fruitful summer;
I taught them the difficult art of using the stars
I invented numbers for them, the pre-eminent skill among all other skills.
and how to put words in writing, the all-remembering skill, mother of many arts.
I harnessed the beasts as slaves of man, to take man's place,
under the heaviest burdens; with a yoke, reigns and saddle
I put the horse to the chariot, and made him an ornament of wealth and greatness.
No one before me discovered the sailor's vessel,
flax-winged [linen-sailed] craft that roamed the seas.
Such tools and skills I discovered for mortal men, much to my own misery,
But I lack the one trick needed to rid myself of my own affliction."

Aeschylus Prometheus (476-502):
"Now hear the rest of what I have to say and marvel
What trickery, what methods I devised.
Greatest of all was this: When one of mankind fell sick
There was no remedy for him, neither healing food,
nor drink, nor unguent; and for lack of cures they wasted away,
until I showed them how to mix mild [but expensive] herbs
And so drive away all kinds of sickness and malady.
Then I charted the various ways of prophecy.
I was first to tell from dreams what Fate ordained should come true;
Interpreting of sights and sounds, met by chance on the road.
I defined the various flights paths of crook-clawed birds
I analyzed which were favorable, and which sinister by nature
What habits each species has, their hates, loves and afflictions.
I also taught how to read the smoothness of entrails
And what color the bile should have to please the gods,
And the dappled shapeliness of liver-lobes.
It was me who wrapped sacrificial animals in fat and cooked them.
I lead men into the murky craft of divination,
Making signs from flames, once obscure, now plain to see.
So much for prophecy. Next the treasures of the earth
Hidden down deep, the bronze, iron, silver, and gold.
Who can claim to have discovered them before me?
No one, I am sure, unless he talks like a fool.
In one short sentence understand it all:
All human skill and science comes from Prometheus.

Aeschylus Prometheus (507-510):
"Do not then, after helping men to your own detriment, 
Neglect to save yourself from torment. I have hopes 
That you will yet be freed and rival Zeus in power."

Stopped

Aeschylus Prometheus (511-553):
"PROMETHEUS: Fate brings all things to pass, 
But Fate has not determined this yet. 
First I must be tormented by countless pains, 
before I can escape my chains. 
Cunning is feeble compared to necessity. 
CHORUS: Who then steers necessity? 
PROMETHEUS: The three-formed Fates; the remembering Furies, who forget nothing. 
CHORUS: And is Zeus, then, weaker than these? 
PROMETHEUS: Even he cannot escape what is fated. 
CHORUS: But what is fated for Zeus except eternal rule? 
PROMETHEUS: You can't know that yet, so don't ask. 
PROMETHEUS: You must be hiding some solemn secret. 
PROMETHEUS: Turn your thoughts elsewhere. 
Now is not the time to utter this one. 
It must remain wholly hidden and secret. 
For only by keeping it can I escape 
These disgraceful shackles and hideous pains. 
CHORUS A: May Zeus, who controls the whole universe 
ever use his power to crush my will; 
may I never grow lazy or slow to give 
my worship at the sacrificial feasts 
when the bulls are killed beside 
The quenchless stream of father Ocean; 
may these precepts still abide in my mind 
And this resolve remain unfaded in my heart. 
CHORUS B: It is a pleasant thing to spend one's entire life 
in confidence and hope, 
And to nourish the soul in light and cheerfulness. 
But I shudder when I see you, Prometheus, 
Racked by infinite tortures. 
For you have no fear of Zeus, 
But pursuing your own purpose 
You respect too highly the race of mortals [humanity]. 
CHORUS C: See how thankless were all your benefits. 
Tell me, what strength is there, and where, 
What help were you for men who live day to day? 
Did you not notice the vulnerable plasticity 
[of their minds] Feeble as a dream, 
That shackles the blind tribes of men, 
For human purposes shall never trespass 
Outside the harmony of Zeus's government. 
[Apparently someone considers the human mind, and human culture, to be plastic and extremely
They think that our cultural hold on reality is as feeble as a dream. So they shackle our blind tribes in ways that harmonize with Zeus' government.

This I have learned from your fortunes
These deadly pains of yours, Prometheus,"

Aeschylus Prometheus (561-588):
"IO: What land is this? What race of men lives here?
Who is this that I see here being tortured here in rocky bondage,
At the mercy of wind and storm?
For what crime do you suffer such a death?
Tell me, where has my miserable wandering brought me?
  (suddenly she shrieks in pain and terror)
The gadfly stings me again, Oh, oh! keep it away.

[Gr. oistros=gadfly or frenzy, the root of Eng. estrus, oestrus]
I see the frightening ghost of Argus, Gods! Keep him away!
The earth-born herdsman with his ten-thousand eyes
  [Argus = the Sphinx mafia = Big brother 1.0]
He was killed, but the earth can't hold him;
He still rises from his grave to hound me
His cunning eyes stalking me without mercy,
Driving me starving, along the sandy shores;
  The clear music of wax-bound pipes
Fills my ears with a sleep-inducing song.
Where, where ,where
Am I brought by my endless wanderings?
Son of Chronos, what have I done?
What sin did you find in me,
That you should harness me to this misery,
That you should torture me so to madness
Driven by fear of that gadfly?
Burn me with fire, let the earth swallow me up,
Throw me as food for the monsters of the deep
But dear god, do not resent granting me this prayer
I have wandered so far,
I have been punished enough with wandering;
I cannot tell how to escape from pain.
Do you hear my voice? It is Io, the girl with horns!
PROMETHEUS: I hear the voice of the gadfly-haunted Daughter of Inachus,
whose love aroused the Zeus' heart with love
And now suffers Hera's* hatred, [Here=Zeus's wife]
Driven violently in a long ordeal of cruel pursuit.
You spoke my father's name: how do you know it?
Tell me who you are -- you, as pitiable as I am.
IO: You know who I am, and the god that torments me
Which ravages me, driving me with stings,
so that I am always moving without rest
jumping in a frenzy of pain and hunger,
The victim of Hera's jealous resentment.
is there anyone so wretched in all the world
who endures what I endure?
And tell me clearly what I still have to suffer,
What resource, what cure can save me.
Speak, if you know; give help and guidance
To the exiled and tortured girl.

PROMETHEUS: I'll tell you everything you want to know, Not weaving any riddles, but in plain and simple words As one would open his mouth to a friend.
You see, I am Prometheus, who bestowed on man the gift of fire.

IO: You that has shown yourself to be a blessing to all mankind Unhappy Prometheus, why are you being punished like this?

PROMETHEUS: I have stopped telling my sad story.

IO: Will you grant me this one favor?

PROMETHEUS: What are you requesting, I can tell everything.

IO: Who chained you to this rocky peak?

PROMETHEUS: The will of Zeus decreed; Hephaestus' hand obeyed.

IO: For what sin do you suffer this punishment?

PROMETHEUS: It should be clear from what I have told you so far.

IO: Can you reveal when will my wanderings end?

PROMETHEUS: It is better that you don't know this than you know it.

IO: Do not hide from me what I am doomed to suffer.

PROMETHEUS: It is not that I grudge you this favor you ask of me.

IO: Why then do you hesitate to tell me the whole truth?

PROMETHEUS: It is not from ill will, but I hesitate to break your spirit.

IO: Don't have more thought for me that I would myself

PROMETHEUS: Since you're determined, I must tell you. Listen then.

CHORUS: Not yet. Let us share this pleasure.
Let us question her about her torment, And hear from her own lips about her ruined life. Then she can learn from you about her sufferings to come

PROMETHEUS: It is for you, Io, to gratify these spirits, Especially since they are your father's sisters. For Tears and sadness about one's ill fortune, will be rewarded with sympathetic tears from those who listen.

IO: I can't distrust you, you shall hear everything You want to know from me, in plain words

Yet, I'm ashamed to speak about that God-sent storm, That ruin of my beauty, and how it came upon me. Apparitions would constantly visit me at night In my bedroom they would repeat these words seductively: "O maiden greatly blessed, why are you still a virgin, you who might marry the greatest? Love waits for you. The great Zeus is on fire to make love with you. My child, do not reject Zeus' bed Go child to the deep grass of Lerna's meadow To where you father's sheep and cattle graze So that Zeus's eye may cease from longing for you." Every troubled night I was tormented by such dreams, Until I dared to tell my father, Then he sent Many messengers to Pytho and Dodona

[Pytho=oracles of Apollo. Dodona=oracle of Zeus] Trying to figure out what he should say or do to please the gods; But they all came back with reports of puzzling oracles. Obscurely worded, and beyond the power of [human] understanding. But at last, clear word came to my father, Inachus, It commanded him to cast me out from his house and city, to wander homeless and unprotected to the ends of the earth
If he refused, the fiery thunderbolt of Zeus
Would fall and exterminate his clan to the last man.
Such were the oracles of Loxias [Apollo] and my father obeyed them.
He drove me out, and locked his door behind me.
We were both in tears, but Zeus' cruel bridle-rein
compelled him to do this against his will.
Immediately my shape and mind were changed,
And all distorted as you can see with horns
Pricked on by the gadfly's stabbing goad
leaping In frenzied jumps,
I ran beside the crystal river of Cerchnea, [ak•our•ak•new]
and Lerna's [al•our'em's] good to drinking spring.
I was followed by earth-scale Argus,
a giant herdsman of ungoverned rage,
Who watched my every step with his ten-thousand eyes.
Then a sudden, unexpected stroke took him from life.
[removed the group Argus spirit from everyone's life.]
I, driven by the gadfly, that god-sent scourge,
Am still whipped onward from land to land,
That is my story.
Now tell me what still remains for me to know,
And out of pity, don't comfort me with kindly lies.
There is no plague more foul in my view.
CHORUS: (687) What a pitiful, terrible fate!
Never did I dream that so strange a story
Would ever come to my ears;
never did I think such **anguish and cruelty**
an offense to the eye, so shameful and frightening
Would ever chill my spirit with a double-edged point.
Ah ah, what a fate!
I shudder when I look at Io's fate.
PROMETHEUS: You shed your tears too early,
like a frightened woman.
Keep them until you hear what is to follow now.
CHORUS: Speak, tell us to the end.
For the sick it is good to know beforehand
clearly the pain that still remains
PROMETHEUS 700:
You first request to me was easily obtained;
You wished to hear Io's ordeal from her own lips.
Now hear the rest -- what sufferings are still in store
for this young woman [Io] at Hera's hands.
Do you listen, child of Inachus?
Hear and lay up my words with your heart
so you may know the limits of your journey.
[in•ak•us. He means me. I am supposed to take heart
of all the people walking out of the land of no resources.
That is why then hide mankind's knowledge.]  
[Skip one page inter•loo'd]
PROMETHEUS: 743: Again, you cry. What will you do
when you hear of the evils yet to come to you?
CHORUS: Must we tell her of more suffering to come
PROMETHEUS: A stormy sea of agony and ruin.
IO: Why should I go on living? Why not hurl myself
At once down from this rocky cliff, be dashed in pieces,
And find relief from all my pain? Better to die
Once, than to suffer torment all my living days.
PROMETHEUS: Then you will find it hard to bear my trials,
Since for me, death is not decreed/fated at all.
Death would indeed be release from pain
But for me, there is no limit of suffering set
Till Zeus shall fall from power.
IO: And is that possible? You mean
That Zeus' rule might one day end?
PROMETHEUS: You will be glad, to see that happen, I think
[The most beautiful (smart) in the land of the host
and those goaded out of the Mideast will be glad when Zeus falls]
IO: Of course, since its from Zeus that I suffer so.
PROMETHEUS: Then know that his is truly how things are.
IO: But who will take away his sovereign scepter?
PROMETHEUS: His own lightly considered decisions will undo him.
IO: How? Tell me, if there is no harm to telling.
PROMETHEUS: He will make a marriage that one day he will regret.
IO: With god or mortal? Tell me, if it may be told.
PROMETHEUS: Why ask which marriage? That may not be spoken.
IO: Is it his wife that will unseat him from his throne?
PROMETHEUS: Yes, she will bear a son mightier than his father.
IO: Is there for Zeus to escape this fate/ downfall?
PROMETHEUS: None, except me — I could save him,
If I was freed from my chains.
[If these generations were 40 years long, then the middle of the 13th generation
would be 500 years.]
IO: But who is there to free you, against Zeus' will?
PROMETHEUS: A child of yours is named as my deliverer.
IO: What do you say? shall a descendent of mine free you from these chains?
PROMETHEUS: Yes, in the 13th generation to come.
[Argos was a creature covered in eyes (an entire people who knew about the the Sphinx)
Argos was also the name of Odysseus' dog who died as soon as he saw his master after 10 years.
And the Argo was the ship of Jason and the Argonauts). Herodotus called ancient Greece as Argos right on page one of his Histories.
Hermes (patron god of the traders) killed Argos and freed Io. However, Hera determined to punish Io, sent a gadfly to chase Io from place to place (around the Mediterranean) until she went to Egypt and was turned back into a woman Io bore her daughter by Zeus, who was named Cyrene (Lybia)
(another business that was a town). Europe is named after Europa, who was born in Asia and is the]
granddaughter of Io.]

**PROMETHEUS 786:** Since you are so eager, I will not refuse to tell
Everything you have asked me. First, to Io, I will
Tell the tale of your sad wanderings, rich in groans
Inscribe the story on in the tablets of your mind.
When you cross the channel that divides Asia from Europe,
turn to the rising sun, and cross the sun scorched plains,
that waveless sea, until you arrive into the Gorgon land
And the flat stretches of Cisthene's country.
[Gr. kist and L. cista = basket, amphora, bread basket.
A cist•thean is a bread-basket worshipper]
There live Phorcys' aged virgin daughters,
In shape like swans, possessing one eye and one tooth
Between the three; beings on whom no ray of sun
Ever looks down, nor moon at night. And close to them
[Another three women, like the gorgons. These three share one eye, so they have a single shared point
of view. And they also eat with the same tooth. This is the single mindset and single agenda if the land of
no resources. The part about sunlight and moonlight seems to mean that they live in a cave.]
Their three winged sisters, loathed enemies of humankind,
The snake-haired Gorgons, whom no man can see and live.
This is only the beginning. There is yet another grim sight you will find:
[anti-exploration propaganda]
Zeus' silent dogs, the sharp-toothed/beaked griffins;
and beware the tribe of one-eyed Arimaspian [our'm s•peh'n] horsemen,
on the banks of the plutionian river whose waters wash down gold.
[Pluto = god of wealth and god of the underworld.]
Do not go near them. Then you will reach a remote region
Where near the sun's bright fountains live a dark-skinned race.
There is the Ethiopian river. Follow its course
Down, till you reach the cataract where from the bybline hills
The Nile pours forth his holy stream to quench men's thirst
And he will guide you to the delta of the Nile
Where, Io, you and your descendants shall at last
By fate's appointment found your far-off colony.
If any part of this is still obscure or hard to follow
Ask further, and make sure that you have understood.
[If this is not clear, ask around and show yourself]
I have more time to spare than I would wish to have.
[I will stop talking now]

**CHORUS 816:** If you don't have anything else to say
about Io's deadly travels, then grant us in turn
the favor we asked for earlier. Do you remember?

**PROMETHEUS:** Io has heard the whole course of her wandering.
And lest she think I may have given her idle words,
I'll speak of what she suffered before coming here,
To prove my words. I'll omit most of the details,
And come directly to your most recent wanderings.

On reaching the molossian plains [SE of Corfu],
Around the steep ridge of Don•dona [the lady of ladies],
where Thes•protian Zeus has his oracular seat
[Gr. theos = god + Gr. protian = able to change quickly]
Where grow the speaking oaks - A marvel past belief
[speaking oaks = a tree of knowledge with a ministry of truth]
by which you were addressed [in this play] clearly and in no riddling terms,
[The speaking oaks made the story you are now looking at right now.]
as the destined bride of Zeus -- does any of this touch you or awaken sweet memories?

Then, goaded by the gadfly, on you hastened,
along the shoreline of the Gulf of Rhea, the Adriatic.
But then, as if storm driven, you reversed you course
And in time to come this inlet of this sea that will bear you name
It shall be called Ionian, a reminder to all men of your travels
I tell you all this as proof of how my prophetic mind
Sees more than what is merely visible.
Now for what is left, I will say this to both of you
Taking up the track of my old tale.
There is a city, on the farthest edge of land,
Where the Nile's outflow lays its bank of silt,
[Where East-West trade makes the Mideast rich]
there stands on the last edge of the land the city of Canobus
[Canopic Egypt — sometimes Canopus/ Canobus/ or perhaps Cannabis...]
Kanopus is the second brightest star, It is only visible in the southern hemisphere
It is there that Zeus shall restore you mind.
Not with terror, [but] with a gentle touch [with his harem];
His hand laid on you shall put life into your womb
[your seed, your pleasure, his wombs]
And you shall bear a dark-skinned sons to Zeus [by those harem mares]
and name them from their begetting, 'Child of a touch,' Epaphos
[Gr. epi = above +phos = light, light from above. Touching means sex in gazettes]
These shall reap the harvest-wealth of all those lands
Watered by the broad-flowing Nile.
[He shall harvest the wealth of all the nations that are watered by our little Mideast flow of trade, basically all of them.]
Five generations from them, a family of fifty sisters shall return
Against their will to Greece, desperate to escape
From kindred marriage with their cousins
The [other] young [Arabian] men follow in passionate pursuit, close on their tracks,
As hawks barely outdistanced by fleeing doves;
Hunting a marriage that is not theirs to hunt
The God shall grudge the men these women's bodies,
And Pelasgian soil shall welcome them, in death,
[Whether Pelas•gian or Hellas•geo'n, the these were the people living in Greece prior to the Bronze age.]
for death shall claim them in a fight
where women strike in the dark, a murderous vigil.
Each wife shall rob her husband of his life.
For each [wife] shall plunge her double-edged sword
into his throat, killing her husband,
May such Cypris/Aphrodite/love come to my enemies!
But sweet desire shall charm one girl,
blunting the edge of her resolve,
and she shall spare here husband's life,
Choosing to be called coward, not murderess;
And she shall bear in Greece a family of kings.
And from her children's children shall be born in time
(To trace each step would take too long) a fearless hero
Famed as an archer, who shall free me from these bonds.
Such is the oracle’s prophecy which ancient Themis
my Titan mother revealed to me.
But how and by what means all this shall come true
would take me too long to tell, and if you heard,
the knowledge would gain you nothing.

[Themis = Goddess of order and justice, In Homer she was the personification of justice and order and convened the assembly of the gods. The name breaks down as theos=religion + mis= mouth. Also it is PONDEROUS (=weighty and worth pondering) that Pro-men-theus is the son of Themis]

Io 877: Eleleu, eleleu!
<lo cries out in pain>
The gadfly stings me again, the twitching spasm,
The mind-destroying madness, burning me up,
As the gadfly’s sting pricks like fire;
My heart in its fear knocks on my breast.
My eyeballs roll and turn as I run
Insanity falls on me like a raging storm,
driving me off course. I can’t govern my tongue.
I babble. Words rush out at random,
like waves beating one against deadly ruin.
He was a wise man indeed
Who first judged and weighed this word,
giving it utterance in speech; the best by far
it is to marry in one’s own rank and social station;
That a man who works with his hands should never
Marry either a woman pampered by wealth
Or one who prides herself on her ancestral glory or noble family.
O fates, who bring all things to fulfillment,
[896]
To Zeus’ bed, to share it as his partner[s],"

[Remember that Zeus = the brotherhood and their genetic advantage]

DUPLICATE IN EUGENIA

PROMETHEUS 907:
"I swear that Zeus will one day be humbled, this despite all his arrogance.
One day his match/marriage/union with a woman
[will produce a son that] will prove so disastrous,
that it will hurl him out of his tyrannical throne into total oblivion
Then at last, the curse of his father Chronos [Father Time] will finally be fulfilled;
The curse he uttered when he [Chronos] lost his ancient throne [to Zeus].
And no god but me knows how and when this will happen.
Therefore, only I can help him avoid this peril
So for now, let Zeus sit serenely and confidently on his throne,
Flashing his trusty thunder and lightning, brandishing his fiery bolt in hand.
None of this will save him from his destiny,
a humiliating and intolerable fall to ruin.
Even now, Zeus is preparing such an opponent to pit against himself.
A Monster that is impossible to fight, [Mon-ster = thoughts•big•notof•theearth]
One who will find himself a fire even mightier than the lightning bolt,
A sound even louder than Zeus’ thunderclaps.
He will shatter the weapon of Poseidon, shaker/quaker of both sea and land.
[ie ruin the power of tsunamis as a periodic doomsday weapon]
And in his fall Zeus shall know how far apart are rule and slavery.
CHORUS: Surely these threats against Zeus are only your own private wishes.
PROMETHEUS: They may be my wishes, but they will still come true.
CHORUS: Should we expect someone to conquer Zeus?
PROMETHEUS: Yes, Zeus will suffer more than I do now.
CHORUS: Have you no fear of saying such things?
PROMETHEUS: I have nothing to fear since I am an immortal group spirit shared by man.
CHORUS: But Zeus might give you torture still worse than this.
PROMETHEUS: Then let him do so, I expect it already.

[Basically there is this immortal PRO•MEN•THEAN, or PRO•MEME•THEAN a group-spirit or group-belief that advances mankind. It is the group spirit that is responsible for the sharing valuable knowledge with and among mankind. It is immortal and will never be killed, nor will it ever be dominated completely. In fact it actually grows stronger in its resolve in the face of adversity. So the Brothers can only chain it up temporarily. Also, although this spirit contains the seed of the Phoenix's destruction, even it never knows exactly when the Phoenix will ultimately burn out.]

CHORUS: Wise are those who bow to the inevitable.

PROMETHEUS 938:
"Worship, bow and flatter whoever rules today
But I care less than nothing for mighty Zeus.
Let him rule as he wishes for the time being
He will not rule the gods for long.
<Enter Hermes>
    Look, here comes Zeus' footman lackey,
His go-fetch and bring it back boy, no doubt with some message
HERMES: I speak to your subtle spirit, the master-mind,
with a heart more bitter/sour than bitterness/sourness itself;
giving honor to the creatures of the day,
you, thief of fire who sinned against the immortals:

[Here the ancients tell us of a master-mind, and his heart is more sour than sourness itself. Also, the Sphinx Mafia describe itself as creatures of the night and moon. We are of the day and sun. Also, they regard themselves as immortal and thus heavenly, and us as mortal. This because they breed harem-style, and keep the records.]
Zeus has commanded that you explain to him how a marriage/coupling/son will drive him from power.
Speak the whole truth, in detail, without clever riddles.
Zeus will not be satisfied with such replies.
And do not make me travel all this way again Prometheus.

PROMETHEUS 951:
This underling of the gods certainly is pompous sounding full of pride as befits the lackey of the gods.
You are young and so is your dynasty,
and you imagine that you hold
An unassailable citadel free from sorrow.
[ Aren't Arabs really into unassailable citadels]
But I have already seen two dynasties fall,
Fall from the same heights in the same citadel
And the third, Zeus', I shall also see fall.
Of the three, it shall fall most suddenly, most disgracefully.
Do you think that I will tremble and cower before these upstart gods? Not much, nor little, not one slightest thought!
Off with you. Go back where you came from.
You shall learn nothing from what you ask me.

HERMES: This is just the sort of stubbornness that is the cause of your present tortures.

PROMETHEUS: Understand this: When I measure my torture against your slavery, I would change nothing.

HERMES: I suppose it is better to be a tortured prisoner, a daily tortured prisoner, than to be [one of] Zeus' trusted messenger[s].

PROMETHEUS: [missing line of text??]

Thus, one should insult the insolent.

HERMES: You seem to revel in your present state.

PROMETHEUS: Revel? I wish my enemies reveled so. And you Hermes are one that I surely count among them.

HERMES: You would blame me for your sufferings?

PROMETHEUS: In a single thought, I hate all the gods that unjustly punished me for doing good [for mankind].

HERMES: clearly, you are quite insane.

PROMETHEUS: Yes, if it is insane to hate one's enemies.

HERMES: Nobody could bear you if you succeeded.

PROMETHEUS: 980: Alas!

HERMES: Alas? That word is one which Zeus knows.

PROMETHEUS: But time in its aging course teaches all things.

HERMES: Yet you have not yet learned discretion.

PROMETHEUS: True, or I would not be arguing with a lackey.

HERMES: It seems you won't tell Zeus what he wants to know.

PROMETHEUS: I should be happy, indeed, to pay back his kindness.

HERMES 986: You mock me, do you think I am a kid?

PROMETHEUS: It is childish to expect that I will tell you anything. Zeus has no torture that can make me to speak of these things, until these atrocious shackles have been undone.

So let him hurl his scorching lightning from heaven, and throw into all worldly things into turmoil,

Let the whole world be whitened with snow, Let earthquakes heave and convulse,

Nothing will force me to reveal who is fated

to drive Zeus from his tyranny.

[Here we see that spirit of shared knowledge among mankind. It is shackled by Zeus, the great spirit of the Mideast. For sharing something really basic and beneficial for mankind. Here we see our religions for what they really are, the parasitic Mideast acting to prevent the betterment and advancement of its host societies. And here we understand Why the European dark ages were so dark. The parasite came up and killed its troublesome heard. And they will do it again. In fact, they are trying to do that right now. Please, this is very important. You must all keep this from happening. It would be so tragic if the future of mankind became that of subsurface cannibals Barlocks and surface Eloi or alloy. And everyone really should read the short book by Vile Mercury. It is such an important question for our species, and it is posed by the very same people who brought you Everyone from Abraham to G•Zeus Chori•isti, to M•ham•mid to Moroni the Moronic Mormon prophet. See their own internal propaganda is survival and that they will turn you into docile little lambs for their ak•our'ni•vor Brothers to eat. That is their internal propaganda.]
It is quite a bit different from your gentile, love your neighbor propaganda designed to ENSHEEP, or ENSLEEP, or ENSLAVE under their interpretive matrix for reality.

HERMES: But right here and now, does this really seem in your own personal interest?

PROMETHEUS: I considered all this long ago and I am resolved.

HERMES: You are a proud and foolish spirit facing ruin. Weigh your true situation, while there is still time."

PROMETHEUS 1001
"You're wasting your breath; you might as well plead with the waves. Don't think for a moment that any fear of Zeus will turn me into a cowardly woman kneeling to my detested enemy, with womanish hands open and spread submissively pleading for release from my chains. That will never happen.

HERMES: My words lead only to more words, without effect. Beg as I may, nothing can soothe or soften you. Your purpose is not dented by my supplications. You are like an unbroken horse, with the bit clenched in its teeth fighting against the reins and bolting. You are far too bold and confident in your weak cleverness. For stubbornness standing alone is weakest of all things in one whose mind is not possessed by wisdom. [huh?] Consider now what punishments will now burst upon you like the mountainous waves of a storm, if you refuse to listen to me, there will be no escape for you.

First, Zeus will shatter this rough crag into tiny pieces with thunder and flaming lightning bolts. Then he will entomb you deep underground, still clamped on this embracing rock. A vast age will pass before you see the light of the sun again. And all the while, Zeus' dark-winged hound, the savage eagle, will rip and tear your flesh into tatters all day long, every day.

[This is how most people died when they were crucified]

It will come unrequested, to peck at your liver which will be bloodied to blackness. And you will have hope for no release from such a torment, until some god will come as your successor to take your tortures upon himself, agreeing to go down into lightless Hades and the black depths of Tartarus. So bear all this in mind and judge for yourself. And this is no made-up boast but surely the truth. For the mouth of Zeus does not know how to lie, [Isn't that all the Zeus spirit is?] but every word he brings to fulfillment.

Look you, and reflect and never think that stubbornness is better than wise counsel. 1033

CHORUS: Hermes' words seem sensible enough to us. He begs that you quit your obstinate resistance and take some good advice. Listen to him. What a shame that someone so wise can make such a huge mistake.

PROMETHEUS: I knew what Hermes had to say before he spoke.
There is no disgrace suffering at this enemy's hands, when the hate is mutual.
Let pronged lighting bolts be sent against me,
[The brothers used shot guns, maybe 6 to 30 small bullets]
Let turbulent winds uproot trees
Let violent storms and savage sea-waves
Confound navigation by the heavenly stars,
Let him lift me high on fierce torrents:
And then hurl me down into the blackness of Tartarus [hell]
I am one whom cannot be killed.

HERMES: Such words are a madman's plan.
Every note is out of tune in this lunatic's boastful song
This prayer of his shows all the features of madness;
And I see no sign of improvement.
But now you know at least.
[to the Chorus] You who sympathize with his sufferings,
Get away from this place, go elsewhere,
Lest the deafening roar of Zeus' thunder destroy your wits.

CHORUS 1062: If you want to persuade me,
[stop repeating yourself] and say something different,
give me other advice that might persuade me.
You speak to hastily, asking me do what I could never think of doing.
How can you tell us to act like cowards?
I will stay with Prometheus, come what must.
I was taught to hate those traitors who desert their friends;
And there is no misdeed I despise more than treachery.
HERMES: Then remember my warning before it happens.
When you are overtaken by ruin don't try to run.
And don't blame Zeus or Fortuna
for plunging you into unforeseen suffering
Blame yourselves. Blame your own lack of good sense
For now you understand what you are doing
Neither suddenly nor secretly will you have entangled
yourself in an inextricable net of ruin
<Exit Hermes>

PROMETHEUS: Now it is happening:
threat gives rise to action.
It is no longer a matter of words but truth and deed
The earth rocks; thunder, echoing from the depths,
Roars in answer; fiery lightnings twist and flash.
Dust dances in a whirling vortex;
Blasts from the four winds skirmish together,
Setting themselves in formation for battle;
Sky and sea rage indistinguishably.
The cataclysm advances visibly upon me,
Sent by Zeus to make me afraid.
O Earth, my holy mother,
O sky, where sun and moon
Give light to all in turn,
You see how I am wronged!

Hesiod, Theogony 507
"Now Iapetus [I•peh•tus=the•say•yours, father of Pro•men•theus] married the neat-ankled [depilated] virgin Clymene [Cyme=wave], daughter of Ocean. She bore him brave Atlas, and glorious Menoetius
[Meno•theus = monthly religion, where you have lots of sex with harem women on their peak monthly days.] and scatter-brained Pro•me•theus [Pro•me•theus=for•man•religion], and clever Epi•me•theus full of various schemes, ruses, ploys, and tricks [Epi•men•theus= above•man•religion], who from the from the beginning caused mischief to men who eat [their imported] grain. … But menoetius was outrageous, and far-seeing Zeus struck him with a bright thunderbolt and sent him down to Hades because of his mad presumption and excessive price [for shortfall grain/ petroleum/ incense/ hashish].

And Atlas through hard struggle holds up the wide heavens with unwearying head and arms, standing at the ends of the earth before the clarion Hesperides [Hesper•idies=Venus•ideas]. For this is the lot that wise Zeus assigned to him. And he bound ready-witted Promentheus with adamant chains, and a shaft driven through his middle, and set an eagle [the harem Bros] upon him, which eats his immortal liver. But by night the liver grew back completely, as the eagle devours it the whole day.

Hesiod, Works and Days  52

"Zeus who gathers the clouds said to him [Pro•men•theus] in anger: 'Son of lapetus, surpassing in all cunning, you are glad that you have outwitted me and stolen fire — This shall be a great plague upon you yourself, and for all mankind to come. As the price for fire, I shall give mankind an evil thing which they will all be glad of, while they embrace their own destruction.' So the father of all men and gods said and laughed loudly.

Then he told famous Hephaestus to mix earth and water, and put in it the voice and the strength of mankind, and make a sweet lovely maiden-shape. Then he put the face of the immortal goddess on it. He sent Athene to teach her the knitting and weaving of the various webs [matrixes]. And the golden Aphrodite to shed her grace on her head, and cruel longing and cares that weary the limbs. And he left Hermes the guide [and god of thieves, cheaters, gamblers, and liars] and slayer of the [hundred-eyed] Argus, to put in her a shameless mind and a deceitful nature.

So he ordered. And they obeyed lord Zeus, the son of Chronos. The famous Lame God [Hephaestus] molded clay in the likeness of a modest maid, as the son of Chronos proposed. And the goddess bright-eyed Athene clothed and engirdled, and the divine Graces and queenly Persuasion put necklaces of gold upon her, and the rich-haired Hours crowned her head with spring flowers. And Pallas Athene bedecked her form with all sorts of finery. And Pallas [Hermes] the Guide, the slayer of Argus, contrived within her lies and crafty words and a deceitful nature at the will of loud thundering Zeus. And the Herald of the gods [Hermes the god of trickery and deception] gave her the ability to speak. And he called this woman Pan•d'ora [all•of•mouth], because everyone who lived on Olympus gave her a gift, a plague to all men who eat bread [made with the fire Pro•men•theus stole].

When he finished the sheer, hopeless snare, the Father sent the glorious Argus-Slayer, the swift messenger of the gods, to take it to Epi•men•theus as a gift. And Epi•men•theus did not think on what Pro•men•theus had said to him, bidding him never take a gift of Olympian Zeus, but to send it back for fear it might prove to be something harmful to man. But he took the gift, and afterwards, when the evil thing was already his, he understood.

Before this, the tribes of men lived on Earth apart from one another, and free from the ills and toil and heavy sicknesses which brings the Fates upon man [like how an epi•demic is upon•the•people]. For in misery men grow old quickly. But the woman [Pandora] took the lid off the great jar and scattered her thousand and one sorrows and Mis•chiefs upon man. Only Hope remained there unbreakable and stuck under the rim of the great jar. It did not fly out before Pandora put the lid back on the jar… But the rest, countless plagues, wander among mankind — for the Earth and the seas are now full of evils. Diseases [epidemics] come upon mankind day and night, silently bringing mis•chief to mortals. For wise Zeus took away speech from them. So is there no way to escape the will of Zeus."
Section-17: Cicero, Oratory

Cicero: On the nature of the Gods 2.1
"It was rash of me to try arguing with someone who is both a philosopher and an orator. I would have no fear of a philosopher who had no gift of words or of an orator however eloquent who was not a good academic philosopher. I am not troubled by a stream of empty words, or by subtle propositions devoid of eloquence. But you, Cotta, are a champion on both counts."

Aeschylus Suppliants 623
"The king used every suitable and persuasive turn of the orators art and Zeus brought the issue to success."

Apuleius of Madaura, c. 190 AD
"At a banquet the first cup is for thirst, the second for joy, the third for sensual delight, the forth for folly. At the feasts of the Muses on the other hand, the more we are given to drink, the more our soul gains in wisdom and in reason. The first cup is poured for us by the litterator who begins to polish the roughness of our mind. Then comes the grammaticus who adorns us with varied knowledge. Finally it is the rhetorician turn who puts in our hands the weapon of eloquence."

Plutarch (d. 120AD), Cicero 13
"Cicero, more than anyone else made the Romans see how great is the charm which eloquence confers on what is good, and how invincible justice is if it is well expressed in words"

Plutarch (d. 120AD), Gaius Marius 6
"When he returned to politics he lacked both wealth and eloquence, the two chief means used by great men of the time for influencing the people."

Pausanias, Guide to Greece 6.18
"Anaximenes retaliated against a personal enemy in a way that was both very clever and very nasty. He had a talent for rhetoric and for imitating the style of rhetoricians. He had fallen out with Theopompus, the son of Damasistratus, so he wrote an abusive tract attacking the Athenians, the Spartans, and the Thebians in the style of Theopompus, whose name he inscribed on it as the author. He had copies sent to the various cities, and so Theopompus came to be hated throughout all Greece."

Aristophanes, Clouds 239-262
"Socrates: What have you come to learn?
Strepsaides: I want to be made an orator. Interest bills and heartless creditors are laying me waste with fire, sword and distress warrants.
Socrates: How did you manage to get so much in debt.
Strepsaides: I was laid low by a vicious attack of horse-fever. But anyway, I want you to teach me one of your two arguments. The one that always pays off and never pays up. It doesn't matter what fees you charge. I am prepared to swear by the gods that I'll pay them.
Socrates: What do you mean, swear by the gods? The first thing you will have to learn is that with us the gods are no longer current
Strepsaides: [confused] Then what is the currency you swear by? Iron coins like they use in the Mideast?
Socrates: Do you want to learn the real truth about religion?
Strepsaides: Yes if possible
Socrates: And to talk face to face with our divinities, the Clouds?
Strepsaides: Definitely.
Socrates: Then please sit on the sacred platform
Strepsaides: There you are
**Socrates:** Now put this [wreath] on you head

**Strepsaides:** What is this for? Socrates, please don't make a sacrifice of me, like that Athamas.

**Socrates:** No, this is just part of our normal initiation ceremony.

**Strepsaides:** But what good will it do me?

**Socrates:** You will become a really smooth, smarmy talker – The finest flower in the oratorical garden. Now don't move." [He sprinkles flour from a bag over Strepsaides.]

**Aristophanes, Clouds 1074**

The character named Wrong: "Lets say you've fallen in love with a married woman

Had a bit of an affair, and then got caught in the act

As you are now, without oratory skills, you're finished

But if you come and learn from me, then you can do what

You like and get away with it — Indulge your desires, [a desire is the feeling men get which leads to them becoming a sire.] that you laugh and play and have no shame. And then suppose you do get caught with someone's wife, you can say to him, straight out, I've done nothing wrong. Just look at Zeus, isn't he always a slave to erotic desire? Now do you expect a mere mortal like me to be stronger than a god?"

**Aristophanes, Clouds 429-464**

**Strepsaides:** "I only want the tiniest little thing, holy Clouds: To be the best orator in Greece, by at least 100 miles. … Not big political speeches, that's not what I'm after. I just want to be able to twist and turn my way through the thickets of the law and give my creditors the slip. … So I give myself entirely to the school. I'll let them beat me, starve me, freeze me, parch me, flay [skin] me I don't care how they ill-treat me. If they teach me how to dodge my debts and get the reputation of the cleverest slyest fox that ever baffled litigation. Let men call me a liar, glib, audacious, rash, bold and nimble. Lawcourt-vetran, walking law-book, a pest, a tinkling cymbal, soft and hated rogue, liar, sticky customer, braggart, villain, whipping-post and twister [of words], or a logic chopping nag. Let them call me any name they choose, and over and above it, let them chase me through each court and I assure you that I will love it. If the Thinkery can make me a real court-room winner, I don't mind if they take my guts out and serve them up for dinner.

**Chorus:** We can see you are not a coward and you have the disposition to become a great and famous orator if taught by us; one with an enviable lifestyle.

**Strepsaides:** Can I believe what you are saying?

**Chorus:** Yes, they will wait patiently outside your door. to consult you, and pick your brains and learn a shifty way to escape from paying damages of 40 or 50 grand. And when they hire out your intellect, you will gain a reputation that will reach right up to heaven and resound in every city-state."

**Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Jerome Carcopino, Ch. 4**

"It is obvious that the abuses of slavery had introduced [a] laxity of morals even into the houses where supplementary love affairs were taboo. The proximity of concubinage in even the best houses, and the atmosphere of licentiousness and irresponsibility created by so many slaves liaisons on every side, had done more than the prostitution of the "she-wolves' who stood around the circus and haunted the suburban roads at night, lurking behind the tombs, to degrade marriage, until husband and wife in their turn considered it [their marriage pair bond] only a fleeting anodyne [mood enhancer]. To resist this contagion, the Romans would have needed an ideal such as -- apart from a few powerful individual personalities, a few philosophic schools, and a few sects of genuine believers -- their intelligence, weakened by a culture too elementary, too superficial, and too purely verbal, was no longer capable of conceiving or their feeble faith capable of realizing."

**Euripides, Hecabe, c. 420 BC, 815**

"For pity's sake, why do you turn away from me? My words, my tears, will achieve nothing -- I despair! Why have I not learned to persuade people? What fools we are: We learn all other skills, taking pains to devote ourselves to study, but Persuasion [oratory], queen of human arts, which we should search for, and pay fees for, if we hope ever to sway men's minds, and get what we want from life. This supreme knowledge we neglect. How can we hope then for either achievement or success?"
Plato, Apology 17b-18a
"My accusers have said little that is true, but from me you'll hear the whole truth. Not in their fancy words and decorative phrases; no, all you will hear from me will be unrehearsed thoughts using the first words that come to mind. … so in the present case, I make only one request, that you disregard the manner of my speech - it does not matter how it compares - and focus your attention on one question, whither my claims are just or not."

Herodian the Syrian, History of the Roman Empire after the death of Marcus Aurelius 1.1
"In their narratives they had little regard for the truth and instead devoted their attention to phrasing and euphony, in the confident assurance that, even if they trespassed on the domain of legend, they will reap their personal reward from the charm of their style, while their statements of fact will not be subjected to careful scrutiny. Some have been induced by hatred of tyranny, or by regard… for kings or nations… to endow trivial and insignificant events with an exaggerated reputation by the brilliance of their literary art.

Cicero, About the Orator 1.16
"The study of oratory is more demanding, and involves a combination of more subjects than men realize. Just consider the large number of students, the great abundance of teachers, the outstanding talents of the men [involved], the infinite variety of cases, and the ample rewards for eloquence. What other reason is there, do you think, for the small number of good orators except the immensity and difficulty of the study of oratory? The student of oratory must learn a great many things — and without them, fluency of speech is empty and ridiculous.

The student must develop his style by careful attention not only to word choice but also to sentence construction. He must be thoroughly acquainted with all the emotions which nature has given men because he must use his oratory skills to calm or stir up his audience. [Here we see that Roman oratory was not about logic, but about using any means available to persuade one's audience, be they emotional appeals, or people retained as applause claques.] His style of speaking should also show charm, refined elegance, and learning worthy of a well-bred man — as well as the ability to quickly reply and rebut. [Think charms as ornaments, like on a charm bracelet. L.eligere=select, word selection, ex•legere.] Furthermore, He must memorize all of history and a wealth of legal precedents. [Thus Roman oratory was much about memory, like our schools today.]

Allow me to continue on about delivery itself. Delivery of speech must be reinforced by bodily movement, gesture, facial expression, and by modulation and variation of the voice. [Again, style over substance —something still seen in Italian speech patterns and culture today — Along with the Greek love of discussion.] The power of these skills in themselves, to move an audience, is proven by the frivolous art of stage acting. All actors work hard at controlling their facial expressions, voices, and gestures — but everyone knows how few actors there are that we can sit and watch patiently.

And what can I say about memory, the treasure chest of all experience? Unless memory is made the guardian of carefully worded and well formulated ideas, we know that all the skills of the orator, however excellent they be, will be of no avail.

Therefore, there is no need to wonder why eloquent orators [capable of leading the dumb Rumi] are so scarce. [Scarce leaders? This sounds like America today.] Eloquence encompasses all sorts of skills, of which the mastery of even one by itself would be a notable achievement for the ordinary man. Therefore, let us encourage our children, and others whose glory and honor is dear to us, to fully comprehend the magnitude of the study of oratory… In my opinion, nobody can be an orator possessed of every praiseworthy skill unless he has studied every important matter and art, for his style of speaking should be adorned and enhanced by his learning. Unless the orator thoroughly grasps and understands his subject matter, his style of speaking will be empty and childish."

Italians and oratory
The reason why Italians (I•talli•ani) gesture so much, why they sing when the speak, and sometimes have the most reasonable tone to their voice probably goes back to all the Roman era training in oratory. From
the Italians of today, we can easily imagine how the Romans must have been.

All important oratory
A wide number of ancient sources from Greece and Rome inexplicably make oratory and spoken communication the most important part of one's education. Supposedly Socrates himself thought that writing made the memory weak. Perhaps this is easiest explained as propaganda that helped keep many Romans from becoming fully literate.

At this point, it is worth comparing Cicero's famous skills as an orator with those of President Reagan, who was a famously good speech READER. Both Reagan and Cicero seem to have had speech writers. Cicero was a literary assistant called amanuensis — A relatively famous slave named Tyro probably a Greek speaking slave from the Eastern Mediterranean (or Tyre) who helped Cicero write speeches. Tyro recorded Cicero's oratory and from the way he praises Caesar's dictation (from L. dicere = to say) and delivery, we can help suspect that Caesar was an excellent speech reader, a man on their horse. The English word a•manu•ensis is supposedly from L. 'servus a manu' or a scribes slave. L. servus = slave, and L. -ensis= belonging to. Amanuensis also seems to be euphemism for a ghost writer.

Marcus Fabius Quintilianus, 35- 95AD
This fellow's name was pronounced "Mark-Faby Quintillian" and he developed a comprehensive system for 'educating' the Roman world in the 'art' of rhetoric or oratory. (1) His training stressed results as measured in applause, thus making Rome vulnerable to the sway of Mideast applause claque in government. (2) His training made public communication a matter of "first delivery, second delivery, third delivery" (Cicero's 'The Brutus' 140), with little training in, or appreciation of logical validity or "use of original material", (Cicero's 'The Brutus' 238). "Such devices [are] professional routine rather than oratory" (ibid). (3) The nature and subject matter of the exercises contained a heavy propaganda element, or even perhaps a brainwashing element for instilling the parasite's value choices on the boys of Rome. For example, we see exercises, well into imperial times, that suggest that Romans lived under a free and fair democracy with a free and open flow of information. We also see exercises that vividly reinforce the fiction of Hannibal crossing the Alps with his 37 elephants.

The purpose of oratory schools:
A) get everyone participating in an oral system that left few records and allowed for no automation through the write- once- read- many- times process.
B) Identify the smartest boys so they could be eliminated or made addle minded.
C) Slow everyone's intellectual development down.
D) change the focus of knowledge from advancement and change (pie growing) to getting a bigger share of the pie that is.
E) Install brainwashing programming on people while they are uncritical children

Cicero's The Brutus: The Importance of Oratory
Winter 46BC
(25) ..."what I am proposing to do is not to sing the praises of eloquence, to describe its power, and to list the high positions it brings to those who possess it; for there is no need to do so. But there is one point that I want to insist upon, without hesitation, and it is this. Whether oratory is a creation of rules, or of training, or of natural gifts, it is the most difficult of all things to achieve. It is said to consist of five elements [Invention, arrangement diction, action, memory] And each of the five is a great art in its own right. Just imagine, then, the potency of something that is made of of five great arts! And just imagine the problems involved!

The Greeks bear ample witness that this is so. Fired with enthusiasm for eloquence, they have always excelled in it, beyond all other countries.

Cicero 29
The vocabulary of those men was imposing, and they expressed their thoughts acutely, but with a brevity that amounted to compression ... But when it came to be realized what power a carefully prepared and
constructed speech could wield, then, suddenly, teachers of public speaking began to abound. Gorgias of Leontini, Thrasymachus of Calchedon, Protagoras of Abdera Prodicus of Ceos, Hippias of Elis, were all regarded with respect. [All are sophists] They and many of their contemporaries professed, in distinctly arrogant terms, to demonstrate how the worst cause (for that is how they described it) could be made by eloquent speech into seeming the better. Against them stood Socrates, who regularly employed astute arguments to refute what they were teaching. His compelling discourses caused men of profound erudition to appear; and what they invented, we are told, was that type of philosophy which deals not with natural science -- which was more ancient -- but with ethical questions of good and evil, and with human life and customs. However, this branch of knowledge is not what we have set out to talk about today. So let us relegate our discussion of philosophers to some time in the future and go back to orators -- from whom I have digressed." [product placement ad for Plato's logical belief system and garbage programming.]

**Cicero 35**
"But as the real perfect orator, who was deficient in no respect whatever, you would inevitably have to name Demosthenes. However sharp, however shrewd and cunning, your intelligence might be when you listened to him, you would never manage to find him guilty, in any of the speeches he wrote, of even the most insignificant oversight. The refinement, conciseness and directness of his language were as finished as could be, the grandeur, the passion, the well-rounded forcefulness both of his vocabulary and his general expression attained unequalled heights." [Demosthenes was a wealthy Greek arms manufacturer who died in 322, a year after Alexander, when Antipater defeated the Athenians at Crannon. Demosthenes committed suicide took his own life "by sucking poison from his pen." Translation: His stance became contrary to that of the land of no resources.]

**Cicero 37**
"Their old age was followed by the young Demetrius of Phalerum. He was the most learned of them all. But his methods were those of the training school rather than of the battlefield of public speaking. He did not so much stir up the Athenians emotions as provided them with entertainment. ... Demetrius was the first to introduce modulations into oratory, and infuse it with softness and delicacy. He wanted to be charming (which he was) rather than grave; and the charm he employed was designed to pervade the hearts of his listeners without shattering them to pieces. He oratory left behind an atmosphere of harmoniousness. What it did not do was leave, in addition to this pleasant impression, a powerful sting in the minds of his audience -- which was what Eupolis said of Pericles."

**Cicero 42**
"Clitarchus and Stratocles both invented a story of how Themistocles died. ... [They] record that after sacrificing a bullock he drank its blood from a bowl, and after drinking it fell down dead. For that is the sort of death which gave them and opportunity to apply rhetorical and tragic coloring, whereas an ordinary natural end did not offer any similar opportunity." [Themis = the goddess of order and justice, and Themistocles is symbolic of Athenian democracy. Here, yet again, we see a hint about how Athenian democracy was poisoned in a "sym•poison•ium" when it drank something poisonous.]

**Cicero 45**
"The Athenians enjoyed the charm of Pericles' oratory, and admired its richness and fluency and were intimidated by its forcefulness and the terrors it inspired."

**Cicero 50**
"Outside the mainland of Greece, on the other hand, public speaking was cultivated with enthusiasm, and the high honors which its practitioners were able to win gave oratory a distinguished name. For when eloquence had once sailed forth out of the Piraeus it passed through all the islands and pervaded the whole of Asia. Yet in the course of this expansion it become smeared with foreign ways and lost what you might call the wholesome sanity of Attic diction [a pure Greek dialect. Also the Greek that is above the house.] Indeed, it almost forgot how people naturally speak. That was the source from which the Asiatic
orators originated. Their fluency and abundance are by no means contemptible. Yet they lack conciseness, and are verbose. The school of Rhodes is healthier, and closer to the Attic orators."

Cicero 82

"Servius Sulpicius Galba ... was the earliest Latin orator to make use of the techniques which an orator should employ ... such as digression for the sake of embellishment, entertainment of his listeners, appeal to their emotions, embroidery of his theme, the introduction of pathos and the insertion of appropriate generalizations."

Cicero 88

"Galba delivered his speech with such formidable forcefulness that scarcely a passage in it was greeted with silence."

Cicero 89

"There are two principal qualities that an orator ought to possess. One is a capacity for convincing argument, presenting the facts. The other is consummate skill in kindling the emotions of his listeners. What Rutilius' account shows is that the speaker who arouses his audience's emotions is far more effective than the man who merely seeks to instruct it."

Cicero 91

"The reasons why people do not write at all, Brutus' -- I replied -- 'and why they do not write as well as they speak, are not by any means identical. The reason why orators have left nothing in writing is, in some cases, sheer laziness; they cannot summon up the energy to add another task, in the home, to the exertions they have already undertaken in the Forum. Because, of course, most speeches are written down after delivery, not before they have taken place. Other orators however, although nothing improves speaking more than writing does, have no interest in improving their style. For they cherish no ambition to leave posterity a record of their talents, they are satisfied with the reputation they have gained from their oratory -- and conclude that it will become larger still, if they produce nothing in writing that critics can examine!

Others, again, refrain from writing because they understand that they speak better than they could ever write. That is particularly the case with men of authentic talent but inadequate training. Galba was just such a person. Certainly, his brain-power was considerable, but it appears that when he spoke, a sort of emotionalism, that was part of his nature, gained control of him. This produced an oratorical manner that was animated, emphatic and vehement. But later on, when he subsequently took up his pen in tranquility, and all that gale of excitement had subsided, his language flagged. A man who employed a more controlled method of speaking would not have that experience. ... But emotion dies down after a bit, and when it has done so, all the fiery forcefulness that it had lent the orator is snuffed out."

Cicero 95

[Porcina] "was the first Latin orator, it seems to me, to display that fluency which was so characteristic of the Greeks, and their mastery of period structure, and indeed general terms, to possess an artistic style."

Cicero 117

"Yes, among our own countrymen', commented Brutus, 'I see the same phenomenon that characterized the Greeks. That is to say, if they are Stoics, they are almost invariably good at argument. They operate according to set rules, and are architects, you might say, in building up structures of words. But transfer them from arguing to oratory, and they turn out poorly."

Cicero 120

"...the manner in which both Peripatetics [Aristotle's Lyceum] and the Academics [Plato's Academy] proceed, with regard to methods of speaking, makes it impossible for them ever to produce an orator themselves. And yet, on the other hand, the perfect orator could never come into existence without
them. While Stoic speaking is too concise and compact for the ears of the public, the oratory of the Peripatetics and Academics is, by contrast, more uninhibited and overlong than the conventions of the law courts and Forum will allow.

As for other philosophers, you could never find a more eloquent writer than Plato. Men of that occupation declare that Jupiter himself would speak like Plato, if he spoke Greek. Nor could you find a more incisive style than Aristotle's.'

[Here Cicero seems to say that logical presentation and being right matter, but they are just part of a bigger picture that revolves around presentation. Today, the situation is largely the same, except that we talk of "leadership," instead of "oratory," like the Romans. The process, however, remains as mysterious as ever, with "leadership" being part psychology, part social ability, part acting and part oratory. Why can't we choose leaders based on their intelligence and the force of their ideas?]

Also, here we also see an advertisement for Plato and Aristotle's philosophy, as distracting filler content it would appear. This philosophy was the alternative to the distracting filler of Greco-Roman polytheistic religion.]

The part about Jupiter, the Roman Zeus not speaking Greek; that is unrelated, but a valuable example of the precise and definitely legalistic way the Romans came to communicate with their gods. See, in the pre-Christian era, there was this endless bloating of the rituals by which the Romans made offerings to propitiate their gods. The god had to be named by name, the invocation spoken just right, and the animal 'victim' should behave just right, or the god would not listen, and the expensive unblemished (albino) animal would be wasted. Anyway, this all made specialist priests essential. On the other hand, it is easy to imagine that offerings of expensive Mideast incense were much easier and foolproof, because there was nothing to go wrong.

Cicero 122
"Curio was an orator from about the same time, and quite an eminent one too. We can judge him from reading his speeches themselves. A number of them still exist: and in particular there is his well-known oration in defense of Servius Fulvius Flaccus on a charge of incest. [how shocking and scandalous, like the garbage programming in today's tabloids] When I was a boy, this was regarded as exceptionally good, though it has almost vanished from view among the mass of new writings that we have amongst us today.

'As to this mass of new writings you are speaking of,' remarked Brutus, 'I have a very good idea who is responsible for them.'

'And I too,' I said, 'know whom you are referring to -- that is to say, myself. For I do like to think that I have been of some help to today's young people, by showing them a more elevated and elaborate style of speaking than they had known of before. All the same, it is also quite possible that I have done them harm! Because older speeches, superseded by mine, have ceased to be what most people read. I have not stopped reading them, however, because I prefer them to my own orations.'

'Place me', declared Brutus, 'among that majority! Although I do now realize, in view of what you have told us, that I have a great deal still to read -- writings that I previously despised.' [Don't listen to your own taste or instincts, listen to the experts or the consensus and go along with the flow. Also, a claque is a group of people hired to clap, applaud or heckle. It is also a group of sycophantic followers.]

'Well,' I said, 'that much-praised speech of Curios about incest [sensational repeated] is at many points, childish. Much of what he says about love, about torture, about rumor, [sensational again. Apparently they really want people reading this, or asking for it, so they can be whacked in the next purge.] is foolish. And yet to our ears, which were quite inexperienced, at that time, and to the taste of a public which was still entirely untrained, all that seemed perfectly tolerable. Besides, Curio wrote a number of other works as well. He made many quite important speeches, and was a pleader of some reputation. Indeed one is compelled to wonder, since he lived for a long time [Mention of long lived people in government or media is often a reference to wise guys. Either they are partly fictional frontmen, or real and managed to live a long time without getting whacked, ie, they did as told.] and was by no means out of the public eye, why he never became consul. [It is because he was a fictional character
and the scrolls were added after he died. Perhaps that even happened with the work you are now reading.

‘But next we come to a man of outstanding intellectual gifts, and ardent industriousness, and thorough training from his childhood onwards [Ad for childhood indoctrination in oratory at the expense of reading and writing] Gaius Sempronius Gracchus. You could not believe, Brutus, that there was anyone in the world more abundantly and lavishly equipped for a career as a public speaker than he was.’

‘I entirely agree,’ replied Brutus. ‘And indeed he is almost the only one of our earlier orators whose speeches I have read.’ [he is a must read]

‘And how right you were, Brutus, to have read him. His premature death was a disaster for Rome and its literature. If only he had displayed as much loyalty to his country as he showed to the memory of this brother! Had his life lasted longer, [He would have been great if he had not died so young] how easily, with the remarkable gifts that he possessed, he would have rivaled the glory of his father and grandfather! As far as eloquence was concerned, I doubt if he would have found anyone to equal him. His diction was sublime, his ideas penetrating, his entire style impressive. His writings, one must admit, lacked the final touch -- full of brilliant sketches, but missing ultimate perfection. [another reason you never heard of him] Nevertheless he, Brutus, if anyone, is the man whom our young people ought to read. He can both sharpen their minds and give them intellectual sustenance.’ [The father was supposedly Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus who was consul in 177BC, this was 131 years before the time Cicero supposedly wrote the work you are reading. And it was 246 years before 69 BC, when names like Mucianus, Galba, Piso, needed to be legitimized by being made part of old families. (See Tacitus' Histories)]

Cicero 127

"To the years that came next belonged Gaius Sulpicius Galba, son of the outstandingly eloquent Servius, and son-in-law of Publius Licinius Crassus Dives Mucianus, [What are the odds that these two historical figures Galba and Mucianus should have surnames that both disappear from history for 246 years, and then suddenly both reappear together at a time when it looks as if Rome was suffering a foreign takeover in 69 AD? Also Mucianus looks 'anus mucilage.'] who was himself a good speaker as well as a significant jurist. Our fathers thought highly of Gaius Galba; and they look favorably upon him because they remembered his father. But he fell in the race. For he was brought to trial under the bill proposed by Gaius Mamilius Limetanus [worldwide milk limiting ring?], which stirred up hatred against men accused of conspiracy with Jugurtha [King of Numidia. Jugurthine War 112-105 BC] Galba spoke in his own defense. But he was found guilty. The concluding portion of his speech, know as the Epilogue, is still available. [A document so famous it is even named. More false evidence of Emperor Galba's illustrious, centuries long patrimony] When I was a boy it was so highly regarded that we learned it by heart. [So these two important figures from 246 years later both are legitimized by this 'Epilogue' that was so important that the great Cicero learned it by heart as a boy. No, this is fake history inserted by the land of no resources in an attempt to take over Rome.]

In the whole of Roman history he was the first member of a priestly college to be convicted by a public law court." [Galba's ancestor was a disgrace, that is why he was forgotten. Tacitus' Histories (2.78) has another Mucianus from around 69AD.]

Cicero 128

"Under that unfair law of Mamilius a court made up of jurors who were supporters of Gaius Gracchus annulled the civil rights not only of the priest Gaius Galba, as I have said, but also of Lucius Bestia and three other men of consular rank as well" [the consuls of 121, 114, and 110, so Galba's ancestor was wrongly disgraced.]

The freedman C. Julius Hyginus served under Augustus as Librarian of the Palatine Library. The freedman Tiberius Julius Pappus was in charge of all Rome's libraries under Tiberius. Also see Julius Modestus, another freedman. All of these men were formerly Greek speaking slaves from the Mideast. They infiltrated Rome's record keeping apparatus and changed files so as to run a 'branch' Mideast's ministry of truth, or the tree of knowledge, depending on whether you use the Orwellian name for the
Cicero 130
"Marcus Junius Brutus belonged to the same period. He was a great disgrace to your family, Brutus. For like the politician Lycurgus at Athens he made a career of prosecution. -- in spite of his distinguished name and distinguished father, who was such a good man and such an able jurist. The son never sought an official position, but was a sharp-tongued and formidable prosecuting counsel. You could see how the natural virtues he inherited had been corrupted by the depravity of his chosen profession." [Prosecution is disgraceful, leave the lowly business of prosecution to Greeks speakers from the Mideast, to our Philip Holders.]

Cicero 131
"Another prosecutor of the same time, a man of humble social class, was Lucius Caesulenus. I heard him speak once, [he is a fiction] when he was an old man. He was demanding an indemnity, under the Aquilian Law. [L. Aquila = Eagle. Eng. aquiline = hooked or curved like an eagle's beak, or a person with a big nose. The eagle's law of rapacity?] I should scarcely have mentioned such an insignificant person were it not to record that he showed greater skill that anyone I have ever known in planting suspicions and insinuating guilt.

To pass to Titus Albucius, he was a person who possessed an erudite knowledge of all things Greek. [ad for 'the wisdom of Greece'] In fact a Greek is what he practically was. [There are/were Romans that seemed totally Greek, just like how Obama and Holder seem totally American.] That is my personal view, which I pass on to you. But you can form you own opinion from his speeches. [read his speeches, they will at least teach you how to plant suspicions and insinuate guilt, so you can help the Mideast take Rome apart.] When he was a young man he lived at Athens, and emerged as the complete Epicurean -- which is a school ill adapted to public speaking."

Cicero 138
"But what a lot of orators I have already mentioned! [and inserted into the historical record] And what a long time it has taken me to list them! And yet, all the same, despite all this laborious effort, just as earlier we got as far as Demosthenese [begin palimpsest] and Hyperides, so now we have only reached Marcus Antonius and Lucius Licinius Crassus…"

Cicero 139
"As for Antonius ... Like a general deploying his cavalry and infantry and light troops, he distributed all the materials at his disposal in whatever parts of his speeches would suit them best. His memory was superb. There was never any suggestion that he had rehearsed what he had to say beforehand, and whenever he came forward to make a speech it always sounded as if he was performing impromptu: although, in fact, when he spoke, he was so thoroughly well prepared that it was very often the jurors, rather than himself, who had to make an effort to keep on their guard. He did not use elegant language, and for that reason was not ranked as a particularly polished speaker." [Like America today, Rome was turned into a nation of litigators.]

Cicero 140
"But to go back to Antonius. In selecting words -- which he chose more for emphasis than for charm -- and in arranging and kitting them compactly together, Antonius proceeded according to a carefully thought-out, premeditated plan. And the same procedure was even more noticeable in the embellishments and rhetorical devices which he employed to develop his thought. [end palimpsest, note abrupt change of subject. About 30 lines of text on Demosthenes seems to have been scraped off and something else written about Antonius] It is because, in respect of these qualities, Demosthenes outstrips everyone else that experts have judged him the greatest of all orators. [new palimpsest, note abrupt change of subject] The principal ornaments of oratory are what the Greeks call figures of speech. Their significance does not so much lie in their capacity to add color to language as in their power to present ideas with increased vividness. Antonius excelled at all this, and, in addition, his delivery was
exceptionally effective. If we subdivide delivery under two headings, gesture and voice, his gestures did not attempt to reflect what he was actually saying, but mirrored the direction of his thinking: hands, shoulders, flanks, foot stamping, postures, gait, every kind of movement, all corresponded with the thoughts he was voicing: while his voice remained strong throughout, although it was a little hoarse [cavallo, wise guy] by nature. If this was a defect, he possessed the skill, better than anyone else, to convert it into an asset. For when the moment came for pathos he spoke with an emotional force that was well adapted to win sympathy and attract compassion. Antonius' achievement [end palimpsest, note change back to Demosthenes] illustrates the truth in the saying attributed to Demosthenes. He was asked what came first in oratory, and what he replied was this: first delivery, second delivery, third delivery [This and location, location, location, incidentally are both Mideast constructs.] For that more than anything, is what penetrates the hearts of listeners, and moulds and shapes and converts their feelings and thoughts, and makes the orator seem the man he wants to seem.

Now at first, I thought they were making a mistake here, setting up a system where we would publicly recognize our smartest men and give them the highest status. But on second thought, now I realize that they were just looking for the people with the good ideas, so they could eliminate them. Nowadays, they no doubt identify our brightest in school. We even test for it. All Islam's house of war had to do was to walk through our cornfields like Thrasybulus "cutting off all the tallest ears of corn which he could see, and throwing them away, until the finest and best-grown part of the crop was ruined." Now while the effect might be minor for the harvest, the effect on the genome after 20 generations, would be significant. It would steer the genome away from tall corn, no matter how much the farmers would want tall smart corn genome. Just imagine if Arabia and Islam's house of war has been doing that to the world.

See, I always wondered about the whole oratory thing. And yes, the value of keeping us illiterate and with societies unable to remember, that was no doubt an important goal. But the oratory was actually always strongly encourage. That bit about oratory over writing, that always rang a little hollow. There was no need to encourage oratory: Just discourage both. No. oratory was encouraged to identify the brightest so they could be culled from the flock by the shepherds, or sephardim as they are called by the excuse or patsy Jews.

Cicero 146
"Scaevola possessed a remarkable capacity for getting down to the truth or falseness of concepts relating to equity and law. And, at the same time, he showed extraordinary skill in expressing what he had to say without deviating from relevance, or failing to be concise. So let us acclaim him as a marvelous speaker - marvelously beyond anything else that I have ever seen, in respect of his resources of interpretation, explanation and demonstration. In amplifying his material, on the other hand embellishing it, that is to say, and in refuting his opponents, I should describe him as a person whom you would not like to have speaking against you, rather than as an orator who inspired admiration." [So Scaevola was a feared lawyer, but not much of an orator (today we would say he is not much of a leader or a politician). Also, the easiest way to defeat your enemies is to sow dissent and division among them. Encouraging a robust legal system full of your enemy's best minds is one of the easiest ways to accomplish this.]

Cicero 151
[Regarding] "Servius Sulpicius ... I cannot think of anyone who has studied oratory and all the humanities more thoroughly than he has. [Ad for Greek humanities as worthless filler content Fortunately, when the enlightenment came, they dug the same bunch of garbage out that they saddled Rome with. Now we can see what they were telling Rome.] When we were young, he an I shared the same training courses here, and subsequently he went to Rhodes with me, to increase his qualifications and learn more. When he got back, my impression is that he deliberately chose to be first in a secondary art [rather] than second in a primary [art]. My own belief is that, as an orator too, he could have been in the very first rank. But he may well have preferred, instead, what he did in fact attain: which was to be the foremost expert in civil law -- foremost not only in his own epoch, but of all time." [Clearly, a target audience of this document is lawyers and people thinking of a career in law]
Cicero 169
"My relative Marcus Gratidius could be described as a born orator. Extremely knowledgeable about Greek literature." [We are actually a very old family, it is just that not many of us are left. In fact, I am actually related to Cicero somehow. I don't know how, but Cicero mentions one of my ancestors in his scrolls named The Brutus, after the man who killed Julius Caesar. Yea, the scrolls were from before that happened. And with the civil war and all, everyone just wanted to forget things, that is why you never heard about it. Yea, and it also explains why I am always speaking Greek, my family has alway been bilingual]

Cicero 186
"the fact is that a speaker show wins a good reception from his ordinary listeners does inevitably, also, win approval from the experts. WHat is right or wrong about he way men have spoken I will allow myself to judge, assuming that I possess the ability and knowledge to do so. Yet the real quality o fan orator can only be deduced from the practical results that his speech-making attains. now the three things a speaker ought to achieve, as I see the matter, are these: he should instruct his listeners, win their sympathy, and vigorously move their emotions."

Tacitus, A dialogue on Orators 39.4
"Today's speakers [in the courts mostly] need applause and shouts of approval, a theatrical stage as it were. The speakers of former times normally encountered an appreciative audience every day, when throngs of distinguished [looking] men would pack the Forum, and when their clients came to offer support, as did delegations from the other parts of Italy." [Thus clients and cliques distinguished looking, toga-clad beggars were purchased with small daily gifts. These attended their patron's cases in court and helped sway/corrupt the Roman court system. And because the Roman system was under-reliant on democracy and over-reliant on the court system just like America's today, this corruption had far-reaching consequences for Rome.]

Dionysius of Halicarnassus 2.9
"First Romulus distinguished the powerful and strong from the impotent and weak. Then he set up laws and established duties for each group. The patricians were to serve as priests, magistrates, lawyers and judges. The plebeian [peasants] were to till the land, herd livestock, and work for wages as craftsmen, tradesmen, and laborers. Romulus entrusted the plebeians to the protection of the patricians, but permitted each plebeian to choose any patrician he wanted as his patron. This system is called patronage.

        Romulus then established these rules about patronage. It was the duty of the patricians to explain the laws to their clients, to being suits on their behalf if they were wronged or injured, and to defend them against prosecutors." [patron, patrician and patronage are from L. pater=father]

Juvenal, Satires 5.12 - 5.67
"First of all, remember this: when you are invited to dinner, you are being repaid in full for all your earlier services. Food is your payment for serving as a client to the great. Your master, I mean your patron, records these infrequent dinner invitations under 'debts discharged'. And thus every two months or so, when he feels like using a normally neglected client to fill up an empty spot on the bottom bench, he says: 'Come and join us'. Your greatest wish fulfilled! What more can you ask for? This your reward for cutting shot your sleep and rushing out with your shoe laces untied, worrying about whether everyone else in the crowd of clients has already done the rounds before dawn…

        And what a dinner you get. The wine is so bad that wool won't even absorb it. The bread is so hard you can barely break it, a moldy crust of petrified dough…. Of course the master of the house is served soft, white bread made from the finest flour."

Martial, Epigrams 4.8.1
"The 1st and 2nd hours wear out the morning 'salutatio' greeters. The 3rd hour taxes the talents of
raucous lawyers. [Since most lawyers were buying patronage in the early morning, legal activity in the Forum probably did not begin until the late morning.]

Rome continues her various labors well into the 5th hour. The 6th hour promises rest for the weary, and the 7th hour brings an end to their work. The 8th hour provides time for bathing and oil massages, and the 9th bids us to sink down into cushions piled high" [on the Roman dining couches. Romans ate lying down].

TOGA = t•ak•A
TUNIC = t•un•ak

L. salutatio = salute, morning salute, the formal client reception usually held in the morning at the patron's home. Thus powerful Romans needed not merely lots of 'friends, but lots of room to put them all each morning. So they needed big homes and to buy a big home, they needed lots of money to pay for the home.

Seneca the Younger, Letters 19.4
"Clients, you say? Not one of them waits on you, but rather what he can get out of you. Once upon a time, clients sought a politically powerful friend. Now they seek cash." [Basically, only the parasite's front man were "rich" enough to pay for this lifestyle that was capable of influencing the group decisions in Rome.]

Martial, Epigrams 6.88
"Yesterday, Caecilianus, when I came to wish you a good morning, I accidentally greeted you by name and forgot to call you 'my lord'. How much did this liberty cost me? You knocked a dollar off my allowance."

Trickle down patronage
Here is how corrupt Rome was. There was some slice of Roman society (it is hard to say how much), but some slice of society served as hired audience. These private individuals trying to scrape up enough to live on were clients to patrons that were themselves clients. So if each private gets $10/day and the mid-level patron has 80 clients, the Grandfather patron is giving him maybe $1,000 a day. And this man might have 250 sub-patrons and 20,000 clients. And this grandfather patron of course was able to steal large sums of public monies which he used to fund his political power.

Anyway it was a great way to keep Romans from actually producing anything so they could import everything.

Pliny the Younger, Letters 1.13
[a technique for using a claque to undermine a lecture]
"This year has produced a great harvest of poets. During April, scarcely a day passed without someone giving a recital. I am pleased that literary studies are flourishing and that talented men come forward and perform, although people are reluctant to attend. Most hang around the building entrances and lobby/gossip during the recital. Sometimes they ask whether the reciter has arrived yet, whether he has read the preface, whether he has gone through most of the book. Not until then, and even then slowly and reluctantly, do they enter the lecture hall. However, they don't stay—they leave before the end, some with stealth and slyness, others openly and boldly. But by Hercules, the previous generation remembers a different kind of behavior. …

However nowadays, even people with the most time on their hands, who have been invited well in advance and reminded again and again, do not show up at recitations. Of if they do show up, they complain that they have wasted a day…"

Pliny the Younger, Letters 4.19.2
"My wife... has copies of my books. She reads them over and over again. When I am going to plead a case in court... she even stations slaves to report to her on the applause I receive, and on what verdict I
obtain in the case." [It seems that the Roman regard for oratory as a highly regarded communication skill was intended to bend reality and subtly replace the Roman regard for public speaking and free speech.]

**Juvenal, Satire VII**

"He'll lend you a claque of freedmen and other hangers-on
To sit at the end of each row, and dish out the applause"

[Eng. claque = a group of people hired to 'clap', applaud or heckle: It is also a group of sycophantic followers. Now I am certainly hammering on the idea of a claque; repeating it over and again, but it is an essential concept in all manners of public discussion. For without a thorough awareness of claques we are vulnerable to them.]

**Cicero 189**

"When someone is listening to an authentic orator, he believes what he hears, he is sure that it is true, he agrees and applauds: the orator has convinced him. An expert, surely, need ask for nothing more. The listening multitude is delighted, finds itself carried along by what he says, is pervaded by a sort of pleasurable excitement. There is nothing you can take exception to in that. They feel joyful, they feel sorrowful, they laugh, they cry, they are moved to show sympathy or hatred, contempt, envy, pity, shame disgust. They are angry, or amazed, or hopeful, or terrified. And all of this happens because the minds and hearts of these listeners are worked up by the words and sentiments and delivery of the orator.

Obviously, there is no need to wait for the verdict of an expert! It is quite evident that what the crowd approves must gain the expert's approval as well. I say once again that experts and the public have never, in fact, disagreed on such a matter." [a claque is a group of people hired to applaud or heckle either a performance or originally a public speaker. A vocal claque of just a couple men can make or break many performances. And when we read of speakers and acts being booed off the stage, we never think that someone was shaping our media. And the alternate meaning of a claque as a group of sycophantic followers, that is all about the people they hire to help heckle or applaud performances as they see fit. Imagine the power of a claque in a legislature, however their it is called. Incidentally, It is worth pointing out that a large part of Hitler's book, Mein Kampf deals with the forceful suppression of opposition groups at Nazi party meeting in the fist years of the party, in the early 1920's. It is also worth pointing out that Hitler was a famously good orator. Perhaps the response of the people was not so much from the power of Hitler's words, but from a huge claque of supporters in the audience. We know that these men were suppressing opposition commentary, should we doubt that they were also helping the population all cheer hail Caesar, or in this incarnation of the Mideast's hero with a thousand faces, hail Hitler, hail Oedipus.]

**Cicero 200**

"you can tell how effective an orator may be, by [how effective are] his attempts to move the audience, just by seeing how much they are, in fact moved. An expert who understands the principles of oratory does not need to sit down and listen attentively to what is being said. Instead, by a single passing glance at the audience, he can usually tell how good the speaker is. Let us imagine he sees one of the jurors yawning, talking to one of his colleagues, perhaps even chatting to a group of them, sending out to discover what time it is, asking the presiding officer to declare an adjournment. when the expert notes all this, he realizes that this is a lawsuit in which the speaker is not capable of playing on the hearts of the court, as the hand of a musician plays on his strings." [So if one juror that gets distracted and fidgety when one side speaks can throw a trial and make the representation seem bad. Likewise it is a good way to get rid of everyone in the Rome's legal system that isn't with the Sphinx mafia.]

**Cicero 238**

"Gaius Licinius Macer was always a lightweight, but became one of the most active court lawyers. ... The language at this disposal was not richly abundant, but it was not meager either. His voice and gestures an delivery were entirely lacking in charm. Yet his use of original material, and his arrangement of what he ad to say, were carefully thought out. Indeed I have never known anyone else who surpassed
him in these respects. However, you might regard such devices as professional routine rather than oratory." [Here we see actual content belittled in favor of mere style. Here we see that mere original material carefully thought out arrangement have nothing to do with the "art" of oratory. And perhaps this same process is going on in much of our media today, labeling at best filler and at worst destructive ideas art.]

**Cicero 246**

"Marcus Pontidius, took an active part in many private lawsuits. He spoke with great speed, and was by not means slow-witted as a speaker -- indeed, "by no means slow-witted" is hardly an adequate description, since when he made a speech he positively boiled with burning indignation and anger! He was a man who frequently quarreled not only with the opposing counsel, but also with the judge himself, whom speakers are well advised to conciliate." [Now quarreling with the judge is not completely unimaginable]

**Cicero 175**

"in addition, for form restricting himself to literal expressions, he introduced numerous metaphors, in such a manner, however, that they did not seem irrelevant intrusions but gave the impression of having been inserted at precisely the point to which they belonged." [You will look foolish if you use/invent too many metaphors.]

**Cicero 290**

"I will tell you of the sort of situation I hope my orator will create. When it is reported that he is about to speak, I shall want the benches not to have one single empty place, the juror's bench to be equally packed, the clerks devoted to the task of helpfully assigning places or getting them vacated, a large crowd milling about, the judge alertly listening. When the orator gets to his feet, I should like to see the crowd insisting that everyone should hold their tongues so that they can hear him, and then repeatedly shouting out their approval, and applauding vociferously. This speaker of mine will arouse laughter whenever he seeks to, or tears if that is his aim. As a result, any one looking on from a distance, even if he has not the slightest idea what the case is all about, will see quite clearly that his is winning his audience's favor." [Under these circumstances a claque in the audience is really the decision making apparatus, and all the oratory was really just a sham.]

Cicero was assisted in his speech writing by a literary assistant, or a handwriting slave named Tyro, probably a Greek speaking slave from the Eastern Mediterranean. In Roman times, this type of slave was called an amanuensis, a word that we borrowed in English. Apparently, an amanuensis is a particular subset of ghost writer, a type of mole that works on a politician's staff for the Mideast Mafia.

Cicero incidentally was pronounced 'Kikero', like 'Kike', a word that is not about Jewish people, but about the Sphinx Mafia's semitic brotherhood, the Phratry, or Friary or Phrairy. In Italy, the mob guys who showed you around and kept your nose out of mob business were/are called 'cicerones', basically mob guys working for the kikle/circle/ ring. Now curiously, the Ku Klux Klan, founded after the Civil War started as the Kuklos Clan, which speaks volumes about who was originally responsible for slavery in the U.S. south. It was apparently the same culture that had always traded in slaves.

Cicero was executed by Mark Antony, with Augustus' connivance on December 7, 43BC. His head and hands were cut off and impaled in front of the Forum. The Greek practice of maschalismos is noteworthy in that it called for the hands/feet/head of murders to be cut off. (Sophocles, Electra 445) Also, in the 'Book of Revelation,' or the 'Apocalypse of John,' we see the mark of the sea beast (trading Mafia) "666" put on the hands and forehead of his followers.