



# Frontiersman

*Facing the truth, however great the cost.*

November 2017

## Self-Evident

Sam Aurelius Milam III

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal....

—from the *Declaration of Independence*

The writers of the *Declaration of Independence* are admired for their alleged political savvy. I'm not so sure

that they were as smart as people think they were. Anybody should be able to notice that men are not created equal. They don't live equally. They don't die equally. They're not equal. That the writers of the *Declaration of Independence* made such a blunder calls their political savvy seriously into question.

The writers of the *Declaration of Independence* allegedly studied history. I have some doubts about that, too. I'm not sure what they might have studied, but they don't seem to have studied Aristotle.

## Letters to the Editor

I was finally paroled on [date omitted] and am now located at the address on the front of this card. I plan to continue the battle and need your insights and publication to focus on wherever it may prove to be a royal pain in the ass to the perverted and corrupted gov't. Please keep my subscription active. Thank you, Sam.

—Jim, formerly a prisoner

*I can suggest some ideas for your consideration. Directly opposing a government only strengthens it. Working within a government strengthens it. Trying to "use the system against itself" strengthens "the system". Even though it isn't as gratifying as the traditional strategies, I believe that the best way to oppose a government*

## A White Man's Notes

Sam Aurelius Milam III

- Gentlemen and scoundrels both have the same objectives with regard to women. The only difference is that gentlemen womanize with more finesse.
- Most men learn at an early age to keep their mouths shut and to let the women do the talking. ♂

Democracy, for example, arises out of the notion that those who are equal in any respect are equal in all respects....

—from *Politics and Poetics*  
by Aristotle [384 — 322 B.C.]

Presumably, the writers of the *Declaration of Independence* were trying to insure equal treatment for everybody. If so, then they made a big mistake. They ought not to have tried to achieve their goal by focusing on people. Instead, they should have focused on government. Rather than claiming that all men are equal, which is obviously and inherently false, they ought to have required that the government treat everybody equally, regardless of their many individual differences.

How about this, instead?

We hold this truth to be self-evident, that government should treat all men equally, regardless of their many individual differences.

I hold this truth to be self-evident, that people need to be more careful about how they use the language. ♀

*is by not opposing it. Don't fight it. Just try to avoid doing anything that will tend to legitimize it, strengthen it, or give it a legitimate jurisdiction over you. As much as possible, refuse to cooperate with it. Ignore it. Such a strategy isn't as easy as it might seem. It requires that you first educate yourself and position yourself. Those can be long and difficult processes. It might be useful for you to study my essays in Pharos, under the heading Liberty, Sovereignty, and the Doctrine of Social Contract. Pharos is at <http://pharos.org.uk/>.*

—editor

Dear Mr. Sam Aurelius Milam III....

Thank you for such an informative news letter. —David, of Newport, Arkansas

## Stray Thoughts

Sam Aurelius Milam III

- A licensed press isn't a free press.
- The more that I learn of the things that are being done with advanced technologies, the more I'm inclined to conclude that Theodore John Kaczynski was correct.
- Do blind people dream? If so, then what do they see? ♀

## Walls

Sam Aurelius Milam III

On February 11 of this year, after I was finished working for the day, I watched several episodes of *What on Earth?*, a documentary series that was being shown on *The Discovery Channel*. One episode was about the remains of an ancient wall, about 90 miles long, located in Jordan. The remains of the wall consist of scattered rocks on the surface of the ground and are visible as a structure only from above. They're visible only because they're a different color than the surrounding terrain. Dating techniques are uncertain but a stone hand axe found with the rocks is possibly from the Paleolithic Period, 100,000 years ago. Thus, the wall is very old. That same episode also contained a segment about a place in Southern Turkey, near Syria, called Göbekli Tepe. It was estimated to have been built in 9,500 B.C., 7,000 years before the Pyramids of Giza. That makes it almost 12,000 years old.

I was watching the documentary late in the evening. I was tired. I wasn't recording the show, or even taking notes. I was just watching. Here's what caught my attention. The scientists insisted that the construction of such structures would have required an organized society with a high level of technology. They proclaimed that nobody was alive at the times that those structures were built except for wandering groups of nomadic, technologically primitive hunter-gatherers who didn't even have pottery, the wheel, or farming. To quote the documentary, "The only possible conclusion is that its [*Göbekli Tepe's*] builders were primitive, nomadic hunter gatherers, previously thought incapable of such feats of construction". The scientists expressed amazement that such people could have built such structures. That's when I realized that I should have been recording the show, or at least taking notes.

For months thereafter, I searched the cable channels, trying to find the series again. I eventually found it, but not on *The Discovery Channel*. It was listed on *The Science Channel*, which is shown in the guide but which isn't available to me. I searched elsewhere. In August, I found the series on DVDs. I bought the DVDs, watched the series, and found the episode. It's Episode 306, *Gateway To Eden*. After that, I was able to obtain the data that I've presented in this article, above.

Those two segments include examples of the kind of non-thinking of which scientists are often guilty. Their own methods tell them when Göbekli Tepe existed, and that the wall is from prehistoric times. They acknowledge that the construction of the structures would have required a highly organized, high-tech society. The inescapable conclusion is that, at the times when the structures were built, there were people in those regions who had highly organized, high-tech societies. The best that the scientists can do is to be amazed that the structures were built by wandering groups of primitive hunter-gatherers.

Scientists claim that our species has existed on this planet in approximately its present form for about 500 thousand to a million years, depending on who's opinion you like. Why would people who were basically like us exist for that long without even inventing toaster waffles and then, suddenly, learn how to go to the moon? The answer is that they wouldn't. Our recent ancestors, starting as primitive nomads who didn't even have toaster waffles, developed our present technological society in maybe 10,000 years. If it takes only 10,000 years, and if our ancestors go back 500,000 to a million years, then they had sufficient time to have developed high-tech societies like ours about 50 to 100 times. There's been plenty of time for people to have previously invented all of the things that we've invented, even toaster waffles, many times over, and then to have destroyed it all, as we're doing.

Why would anybody believe that this is the first high-tech human society that's ever existed on this planet? Scientists claim that the lack of any evidence of such past societies disproves the existence of those societies. That's nonsense. A lack of evidence is merely inconclusive. Also, most evidence of any such previous society would have disappeared within a few hundred years of its demise. Furthermore, there is evidence. Göbekli Tepe and the wall are evidence. Scientists ignore such evidence because it contradicts their brainwashing.

My friend SantaClara Bob noted that scientists suffer permanent brain damage while they're in college. Maybe so. Maybe Göbekli Tepe and the wall indicate more than the existence of past high-tech societies. Maybe they also indicate that the strongest walls aren't the kind that we find on the ground, but the kind that we build in our own minds.

## Ding-a-Ling Design

Sam Aurelius Milam III

I have a microwave oven. It has a control panel with 25 buttons. So far as I can figure, many of them are useless. To make the thing work, I have to press a button that tells it that I'm setting the time. Then I have to press a series of buttons to tell it how long to run. Then, I have to press a button to make it start. If I want it to run at less than full power, then I have to press more buttons. If I press a wrong button, or if I press them in the wrong order, then I have to press yet another button to cancel the whole thing, and start over.

Years ago, I had a microwave oven that had two knobs and a button. I could twist one knob to set the time and the other knob to set the power level. I could press the button to make the thing run. The old microwave oven was a lot easier to use.

I have an air conditioner. The control panel has 6 buttons. The remote control has 10 buttons. When I finally got it working, I didn't touch any more buttons except the power button, to turn it off in the winter and during lightening storms, and then back on again.

On previous air conditioners, you could move the slider on the thermostat to the temperature that you wanted. They were easier to use.

I have a radio. It has 19 buttons and a knob. Three of the buttons change the purpose of the knob so, in effect, it has four knobs. To change stations, I have to press a button for tuning mode and some other buttons to make it tune up or down. There isn't a classical music station anywhere near here, so I don't use the radio anyway.

Years ago, I had a radio. It had two knobs. I could twist one knob to select the station and one knob to adjust the volume. The volume control even included the power switch. The old radio was a lot easier to use. Back then, there were a lot of classical music stations, so I actually used the radio.

I have a television. The remote control has 43 buttons. So far as I can figure, most of them are useless. Two of them change the volume. Several of them allow me to keep changing the aspect ratio and the definition all of the time, which I'm forced to do because the broadcasters

keep changing the aspect ratio and definition of their signals. Fifteen of the buttons are involved with changing channels but I can't use them. To change channels, I have to use the cable box.

I have a cable box. The remote control has 53 buttons. Most of them are a complete mystery to me. The only ones that I ever use are the channel buttons, one button that selects definition, which keeps changing from one channel to the next, and the power button. There are hundreds of channels available. I don't have the remotest notion what most of them show.

Years ago, I had a television. It had two knobs. One knob was for selecting the channel. The other knob was for adjusting the volume. The volume control even included the power switch. The aspect ratio was always the same, on every channel. That old television was a lot easier to use. Back then, we got three channels. They were just as entertaining, between them, as are the dozen or so channels that I presently watch, out of the hundreds that are available.

I have a little kitchen timer. I've had it since my first marriage. The first wife bought it back about 1970. She had to name it Dingaling the Second because she left Dingaling, the first one, on the stove and ruined it. That's why she bought the second one. The first wife is long gone, as is the second wife. Dingaling II remains.



Dingaling II

Dingaling II doesn't have batteries. It doesn't have a remote control. It doesn't have internet access. It doesn't have a power cord. It doesn't have buttons. It has just one big knob. I twist the knob to the time that I want. I don't even have to push a button to make it start. It starts automatically after I twist the knob. It ticks until the desired time has passed. Then, it dings. It doesn't buzz, or talk to me, or send me a text message, or call me on the telephone. It just dings. Just once. It's almost 50 years old, and it still works.

I've thought about this a lot. It's possible, just remotely possible, that Dingaling II is the absolute, ultimate refinement of engineering design. It might be the most elegant piece of technology, the finest piece of equipment, ever built.



Nation in Distress

Stopping illegal immigration would mean that wages would have to rise to a level where Americans would want the jobs currently taken by illegal aliens.  
—Thomas Sowell



### Acknowledgments

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### Websites

<http://frontiersman.org.uk/>  
<http://moonlight-flea-market.com/>  
<http://pharos.org.uk/>  
<http://sam-aurelius-milam-iii.org.uk/>  
<http://sovereign-library.org.uk/>

### Blonde Jokes

Original Source Unknown. Forwarded by Don G.

Q: What does a blonde owl say?

A: What? What?

Q: Why don't blondes double recipes?

A: Because their ovens don't go up to 700 degrees. ∞

### Alleged Facts About the 1500s

Original Source Unknown. Forwarded by Don G. I haven't tried to verify any of these claims.

- People with money had pewter plates. Food with high acid content caused some of the lead to leach into the food, causing lead poisoning. That happened most often with tomatoes, so tomatoes were considered to be poisonous.

- Sometimes, people could get pork, which made them feel special. When visitors came over, they'd hang up their bacon, to show off. It was a sign of success that a man could "bring home the bacon." They'd cut off a little to share with guests, then sit around and "chew the fat".

- Bread was divided according to status. Workers got the burnt bottom of the loaf. The family got the middle. Guests got the top, or "upper crust". ∞

### Frontiersman

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—Sam Aurelius Milam III, editor