

## WHY DID THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE FALL FROM POWER?

The will of the people is the will of God. As a Russian aristocrat, no truth could come harder but more necessary than this. From the ascension of Emperor Peter to the assassination of Emperor Nicholas II, many agree that Russia was the rightful successor to Rome as the Crown of Christendom. The Papacy's control remained, as it continues to remain, spiritual. The Holy Roman Empire was a loose confederation of oligarchic princes — far removed from the imperium of Augustus — and as for the Byzantine Empire, their power dripped out of existence after the sack of Constantinople. And so, of her own will and by inheriting the trinkets of Byzantium and the fashions of Rome, Russia found herself at the time the worthy successor to universal government.

The Russian people grew into a stoic people, and her aristocrats a noble people. Surely there are few better examples of noble life than the campaigns and balls of Tolstoy's great work. And yet, despite this security, splendour and unity, the magnificent empire fell from power in 1917.

Of course, the Empire never truly vanished. It simply changed into the Soviet Union. Her monarchy, aristocracy and polity simply transferred into tyranny, oligarchy and democracy. In short, Russia abandoned the common interest to serve only itself. The keys of empire remained, but the Kremlin found its owners more ignorant, more ideological, more unjust than its previous owners.

It is every European's vision for a united Christendom. And it is in Russia's misfortunes that we shall find the means to achieving this long wished for end. The iron throne and her competent ministers have not been extinguished. The flicker grows and waits to light another day: patient to spread at the right time.

These thoughts are as much a call to action as they are the reflections of Christendom's successor. From Romanov to Derugin, and from Derugin to Pitt, the flame of Christendom grows. It is far from the design of my forefathers, whose eternal ambition has brought great ruin to self and society. It is simply the will of the gods imparting reason onto this ignorant world.

It is by learning from the mistakes of my ancestors that we shall create the strong, united and independent world that accords wholly with nature. By choosing ignorance, by fleeing, by blinding yourselves or begging others to do your work, you choose slavery, and with it the selfish slavery of all.

We must ask, therefore, why did the common interest government of Russia change for a private interest one? Was it the failure to evolve, the success of ideologists or the weakness of imperium? Let facts guide our ways, and let us discover the matter truly and justly.

On the one hand, many argue the Russian Empire fell because it refused to evolve. As England had overcome her industrial revolution, and as America and Germany were ending theirs, Russia — like much of the poorer world — was only just beginning. Where these realms were turning towards logical positivism, Russia turned to piety and occultism. Where the ideological nations turned to doctrine, Russia turned to truth. It is easy to imagine that Russia was a limp horse in this race to economic prestige. And, of course, in simple terms, one may argue that a baby cannot be expected

to run before it walks. And yet, we must recall to what end government exists: simply to enrich a small oligarchy, as happened in the West, or to serve the common interest? It is clear that the latter holds true. Quite similar today, despite the oligarchy in power, Russia has refused to forget the fundamental truth that justice to all precedes the interest of few: essentially or accidentally. And so what the West replaced for subjective assumption, Russia kept as the true and radical foundation to all things in life. Russia refused to jump to interpretation before welcoming fact. Where others were more willing to accept the opinions of others, Russia chose to judge straight from the jungle of sensory impression, and sense alone. And so Russia's state of internal affairs did not end her empire, but instead was desolated when the Bolsheviks seized power; a seizure most in alignment with the natural will of God.

On the other hand, many argued the Russian Empire fell because of the achievement of Communism. By Communism, we mean that crude ideology that equates men to numbers: seeking equality over equity in theory, and in practice a quite successful tyranny and oligarchy. Under Lenin and Stalin, clearly the former and under the Central Committee, more of the latter. Though like most successful constitutions, this too was a mixed one. And yet, to any wise mind, Communism cannot have brought down the Empire. How could an assumption destroy the physical arrangement of government? How absurd! Communism's success was made up of two components: the first, the ignorant minds to Lenin's honey sweet rhetoric; the second, the collective action of the people acting on this ignorance. And so, we may say that the Revolution and subsequent Soviet Union were justified because they happened, as a social activity; where aristocracy failed. Although, can we say that this democracy, which became tyranny, which became oligarchy was the universal will of all? Of most, perhaps (from an ignorant disposition). But not all. The nobility wanted otherwise. As did the faithful. As do the successors to the Imperial Crown. And so, to some extent at least, it was the people's failure to listen and to be taught that gave way to revolution, democracy, tyranny and oligarchy. So ignorance played its part in the fall of Russia's common interest.

Although, amongst the struggle between common interest and self interest, there was a fundamental part of Russia's whole that failed: whose failure allowed the Empire to fall. That was the Emperor's. Although Emperor Nicholas II remains a great uncle of mine, and though I wish no harm to his honour or that our House, I am a servant of truth before the Romanovs. It is fair to say that Emperor Nicholas II was wholly unfit to rule our empire. A kind father he was. A fine nobleman most certainly! An Emperor, far from it. In the past, there was a simple remedy for this for heard minded individuals: the 1724 Act of Succession. The late Emperor before dying would appoint his successor. In this way, wise ruler would succeed wise ruler and the Empire would remain in tact. But Emperor Paul's assimilation of Salic succession destroyed this human safeguard. As for the natural safeguard, the throne is perpetually contested — ready to be taken by the strongest man — this law seems to have escaped the aristocracy's mind. For many praiseworthy Russians existed at this time; however, none so brave that they would sacrifice their honour for God and the common interest. And so Lenin succeeded as emperor in all but name. But Lenin was no longer an Emperor of Russia — an Emperor of Christendom — he became the tyrant of the Soviet Union: a tyrant of mandatory disciples to his ignorant ideology. And so, Russia fell as much from an insecure constitution as it did from an ignorant people.

The Russian Empire fell because of ignorance and imperial weakness. A people unreceptive and ill taught in the natural law and an Emperor incompetent in the game of ruling. The Communist dream was simply an illusion, a bark of ideology that too many accepted as too difficult a question to answer that most preferred to avoid. It is this illusion that wiped out my family and the future hope

of Christendom. But like all embers, the fire continues to crackle. In time, its flame will grow and its obstacles will be galvanised into the means to complete its vision: worshiping God and serving the common interest. As a successor to the Imperial Throne, I do not wish to waltz in my thoughts a potential vision of an uncontrollable future. I exist for action. All I ask in return is for your attention, your action and your evaluation.