

mals. Then it was possible for captives to be profitably employed—that is to say for them, if made to work for the captors, to produce more than they consumed, or than it took to keep them alive. The first slaves were undoubtedly captives taken in war and employed in the cultivation of the soil and in the tending of their conquerors' flocks and herds. Indeed, it may be remarked that for quite a considerable time we find no mention or record of individuals being the slaves of other individuals belonging to the same clan. The members of these closely-knit organizations did not endeavor at first, to enslave their clan brothers and exploit him—unlike the modern captain of industry who, as we are well aware, is always ready to employ and exploit his compatriots, granted, of course, that they can be procured as cheaply as those of some other nationality.

With the coming of slavery and the keeping of slaves, however, the old tribal organizations could not long stand. The keeping of slaves necessitated the creation of slave guards. Before this time the whole of the able-bodied members of the tribe took part in warfare, on the necessity arising, as they did in hunting and fishing. Such a thing as a standing army, or permanent fighting force, was unknown—there was no necessity for it. Permanent or standing armed forces, then, came into being with slavery. The function of such forces was primarily to keep the slaves in subjection and protect the interest of the slave-owning section. Slavery, as we have been said, spelled the death knell of the old communities. The benefits to be gained by a master through the utilization of slave labor were too apparent to be long overlooked. Soon we find individuals not only holding as slaves aliens captured in war but, also, members of their own