

*Whoever walks a mile full of false sympathy
walks to the funeral of the whole human race — D. H. Lawrence.*

Instauration[®]

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THE MINORITY WAR ON SCIENCE

In keeping with *Instauration's* policy of anonymity, communicants will only be identified by the first three digits of their zip code.

□ Over the past four years I have read many Jewish-authored legal or sociological treatises. I then look through federal court decisions to find their ideology reflected there. The cases are innumerable. They stretch back over many years. Then I wonder how a tiny minority welded together by a paranoid fear of anti-Semitism has completely subverted our traditional legal system by its hold over the federal judiciary, which is not responsible to the voter, but to the politician that lifted judges from public obscurity and placed them in a job from which they cannot be removed. This is perversion of the democratic process and a conscious and well-plotted scheme. But there are few people I can even discuss this thing with. I wonder if you have experienced this lonely feeling and what you have done to counter it. *Instauration* helps my often flagging spirits, but they sag between issues. The letters indicate there are others like us, but it is hard not being in personal touch with someone with similar concerns. Always a political maverick, I'm getting farther from the herd each day.

692

□ It is a relief to receive *Instauration* every month. Having observed the awful scene in the U. S. for so many years, I sometimes find it almost unreal to know that there is somebody who perceives the situation accurately, with all five senses operational.

310

□ To listen to any publicity medium in the country, to read anything in any channel of information is to fall back stupefied with a feeling of asphyxiation. One claws out desperately for a defense and there is none. What shield is available? I know of only one — humor. A Tribe operation historically in most countries has tended to be on an elite level. This is not true in the U. S. Numerically the operators are so thick on the ground that no American national area, however small, is free of their intimate and private pokings into the psychic, intellectual, academic, industrial, philosophical, business and sexual life of the entire population. Socially every level is hit. There is no escape anywhere from the incessant, daily pounding.

921

□ I see by the papers that a Miami synagogue is suing members for delinquent dues. The 850 members support an annual \$600,000 budget. Said the congregation vice-president, "We need every nickel." So he slapped Richard and Nina Kaufman with a suit for \$235, plus interest and attorney's fees. Said Mrs. Kaufman, "What is the price of God?"

606

□ Although there were always good pieces in *Instauration*, written I suspect by the editor, it is becoming much more varied. At this rate you should soon be in a position to expand the journal and refuse more pieces at the same time. In fact, it might be a good idea to warn all contributors that their contributions may be cut or excerpted. The editor must be the final arbiter.

Viennese subscriber

□ The twelfth and thirteenth centuries were a pretty dead period in English literature because the necessary fusion of English and Norman elements had not yet been achieved. Then came the great efflorescence: Chaucer, Langland, *Sir Gawain and the Green Pearl* in the second half of the fourteenth century. The number of French words contemporary with this efflorescence showed, I think, that English had lost its resistance to the French element and was prepared to absorb it. Meanwhile, the Old English literary tradition had degenerated into simple folk literature after the Conquest, and by the fourteenth century was a negligible factor. The regression in the fifteenth century was probable for purely cultural and linguistic reasons. The medieval system had broken down and a vacuum was left. Not only that, but the English had been driven out of France, and the War of the Roses made for anarchy. Towards the end of the century things settled down again, but poetry did not benefit because the language had been changing so much no one could decide for certain where to place the stresses in particular words. Rapid linguistic change is not good for literature. The sixteenth century was a time when all this had shaken down and a consensus as to what was acceptable had once more emerged. All this is most relevant to the case of modern America. The Majority itself has not yet shaken down. Hence the turgid state of the language. What is more, the Unassimilables are determined to mess up the language as much as possible. It will take time before a creative Majority consensus is achieved. Then we can expect great things. The best is yet to be.

British subscriber

□ Chicanos here are going wild over the California Supreme Court decision that Bakke, a good Scandinavian-American, is "reverse discriminated" against because he was turned away from medical school when he had superior grades to sixteen Chicanos and Negroes admitted. The Chicanos staged a huge protest demonstration here recently. They stated that if preferential noncompetitive entrance was not allowed, none of them would ever become a doctor or a lawyer.

907

□ I look forward to seeing new puncturing of "conservative" windbags in *Instauration*, though you may have to fine-tooth-comb the scene to come up with another of the cut of charlatany represented by the Czarevich. I have not heard from any of his devotees recently, though I know of two or three who are experiencing some heartburn over their earlier unlimited enthusiasm for His Imperial Highness.

801

□ Nixon's Colson, floating out of jail on a Bible, has been replaced by a far more explicit Bible-hugger, who takes turns looking first like Howdy Doody and then like Daffy Duck and who is worse than Nixon on all counts. He seems to have established a new political reality in the U. S., the potent voting power of the illegal wetbacks, both resident and election-day visitor alike, in the four border States with Mexico. (I exclude for the moment the contingents of Afros trooping from precinct to precinct in the urban nightmares of the North and East.)

902

□ God bless all those referred to in "Stirrings" who are really doing something to further the Majority cause. I particularly like the bumper sticker idea. Such stickers could well be used in strategic places on minority billboards. However, I don't much like the idea of Majority communes — yet. We must act as influencers behind the scenes until we can really come out in the open and win.

582

□ There has been much discussion recently about Scotch and Welsh nationalism, but one essential point has been missed. By opting out of a multiracial Britain, the nationalists can gain control of their own immigration policies and prevent any further influx of coloreds from England into their area.

British subscriber

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□ A "Safety Valve" article made some good points to the achievements of the Germans in the field of sport. As a rider, however, I would remind your readers that the Anglo-Saxons in general, and the English in particular, invented most of the sports which people like to watch — football, rugby football, baseball, cricket, yachting, skiing (introduced from Norway to Switzerland as a sport by the English, having been purely practical in Norway), mountaineering, fell-running, boxing, bobsled racing and several kinds of wrestling.

British subscriber

□ The article "Towards a Majority Philosophy" doesn't take us very far. It's only value for me was the reference to Cattell's arguments.

201

□ A prime candidate for Majority Renegade of the Year is our very own Roy McMurtry. Since becoming Attorney-General of Ontario he has carried on a crusade against "racism" (white racism of course), using our once independent courts as his tools. Among his activities are attempting to ban telephone dial-a-message services which "promote racism," a wave of persecutions of members of pro-Majority political organizations and exhorting judges to impose more severe sentences on criminals who commit "racially motivated" crimes. The latter has been almost exclusively used against Majority members who have been hauled into court for attacking minority members.

Canadian subscriber

□ I must protest your racist assertion, "Among all the great philosophers, to my knowledge, there has never been a black person." Has the writer never heard of Professor E. Cleaver and his brilliant work *A General Theory of Fluid Possibilities*? These continual white supremacist emanations from some of *Instauration's* readers are quite disturbing.

606

□ We should know each other much better. Up to now we all depend on minority information agencies. It is urgent to establish an exchange of information among whites everywhere. Occasionally you look askance at totalitarianism, but isn't there the necessity of a total renewal? The most difficult problem is religion. Without faith there is no spiritual life, and without spirituality we fall back into the materialism that was and is the source of our corruption and decline. Are the Christian churches able to fulfill their duties toward their white communicants? There is a Spanish proverb which says "The fist (Zodiac symbol of the Christian era) first gets rotten in the head." But without faith, an authentic Nordic religious faith which projects the essential virtues of truth, honesty, fealty and communal service, there can be no unity of the white race.

Argentine subscriber

□ Britain's National Front and National Party people, whatever they may think of each other, are fighting the good fight and deserve our respect. There are differences of emphasis between them, but their healthy competition may benefit both groups until such time as the size of their combined votes reaches the point where a nationalist member of Parliament could be elected. Then some truce ought to be made, or at least an agreement not to cut each other's throats. No one should criticize anything done or written by any of these gallant men and women without first saying that they are the ones taking the biggest risks.

British subscriber

□ Carter has some unexpected and perhaps overwhelming opposition to his proposals to eliminate the electoral college. Judah Shapiro, head of the Labor Zionist Alliance, complained that if Carter gets his way American Jews would be stripped of their political influence. The Jewish vote, he explained, would no longer be able to deliver states with heavy concentrations of Jews and huge blocs of electoral votes — a dastardly state of affairs which "would harm liberalism."

441

□ Last night I was waiting in the back of the court for my case to be called (criminal impersonation) when a chap came in with a speeding summons. He seemed a nice enough fellow about 55, so I took him up to the judge and got his ticket reduced from 68 mph to 58 mph with a \$10 fine. After paying it, he came back to thank me and we got into a lively discussion about the state of things and I found that he was very alarmed about the Majority's worsening predicament. His thirty-one-year-old son is also seething with rage at the situation. The more I talk and listen the more I am convinced that there is a genuine awakening.

821

□ The photograph of General Fuller on the cover had a similar effect on me to those of Galton and Raymond B. Cattell in previous issues. I felt that here were examples, not only of the "best of us," but of the best humanity had to offer. Of course, I had known of Fuller for some time, and was very pleased to see him resurrected. His fame will not die now, you may be sure.

872

□ I've never finished reading anything in my life except *Instauration*. I read every word. I've never given a hoot for "belonging," but it's like a man starving for vitamin C who finds an orange. Blood will tell! Drama devotees can't explain the astounding world success of "Upstairs, Downstairs." I've my opinion.

468

□ Senator James Allen of Alabama has recently introduced three bills aimed at reducing the number of illegal aliens entering and staying in this country. The bills' docket numbers are S.1572, S.1573 and S.1574. S.1572 would reverse the Supreme Court's ruling in *Hampton v. Mow Sun Wong* (1976) that aliens cannot be barred from federal civil service employment. S. 1573 would prohibit foreign "students" from having their status changed to permit permanent residence. S. 1574 deals with the abuses of the so-called voluntary departure provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act, through which aliens avoid deportation proceedings by claiming that they will leave voluntarily, but don't.

362

□ A couple of weeks ago the local educational TV station aired a program on illegal immigrants. One of the guests was Senor Castillo, the Hispanic whom Carter has placed in charge of the whole sorry mess. The other was Dr. Cecil Johnson, a demographer who looked to be about fifty-seven and claimed to have been on the job thirty years. "They are swarming in," Dr. Johnson said, "and just taking over. My children and grandchildren won't be living in the same world." He was angrier and more frustrated than anyone I have ever seen on television.

105

□ The May issue had much fine stuff and the extra space devoted to General Fuller is worth it. He and Capt. Liddell Hart are about the only two British officers who have written any sense about World War II. There is no doubt in my mind that Churchill was the most catastrophic Englishman ever to come down the pike, and if you want to apply strictly racial criteria, what he did to bring about the burial of a large part of the better stock of the British Isles, Australia and New Zealand, let alone Canada, will undoubtedly surpass the efforts of anyone else by a wide margin. Central Europeans will remember him for generations for his substantial part in making sure that the area would live under the Soviet heel for a century. But the dumbright still huzza Churchill, still howl to outer space in honor of the #1 gravedigger of the British Empire.

822

□ An hysterical Israeli on the McNeill-Lehrer TV show on PBS the other night yelled that if the Israelis went down they would take 50 million with them. It is side-splitting to watch our *New York Times* and TV blabbers try to sort out Israeli politics for the boobery. There are now twenty-two political parties in Israel and trying to fuzz-sort the lot into "left" and "right" is like watching a farmhand trying to sort horse manure and cow manure.

689

□ About your article "Economania" — gold standards, which are not the same thing as the free trade in gold determined by daily prices, are rackets worked out by big holders and sly finance ministers of national states, establishing a price at which gold will be frozen, come sand or mud, silt or blood. It is a nice game for people on the run, who can make their possessions liquid in the stuff and tiptoe out of Land #1 to Land #2 with a minimum of discomfort or personal loss.

722

□ The *Harvard Lampoon* has named Barbra Streisand the worst actress of the year. Where have they been all these years that the movie machine has been building its zero talent, banana-nose girl into a "singer?" Her brittle shrieking can be heard on all kinds of recordings for years past while radio disc jockeys have been going into delirious tailspins over her "prodigious" talent. My price for attending things like this is very modest: \$35 an hour, payable in advance. Broadway plays, \$250 per performance.

100

□ I have hit upon a solution to our problem — the mass conversion of whites to Judaism. There are no doctrinal obstacles, since Christianity is really a kind of watered-down Jewish faith. Of course the actual Jewish "faith" is Racial Integrity, but that's beside the point. Or rather that is the point.

606

□ There is a cheap paperback book out on the National Front by Martin Walker, a liberal journalist. He refers to the National Front's *Spearhead* reprinting an article from "Instauration [sic], an American neo-fascist journal."

British subscriber

□ Science and technology have been used to make crackpot liberal ideas work — for a time. But now we are coming to the end of that road.

202

□ A leading philosopher has said "Automobiles and Negroes are what America is all about." The American dream was the Chevrolet Impala. Project Apollo was von Braun's Nazi dream, sold to liberal Democrat JFK as an image-builder after the Bay of Pigs.

198

□ I trust you got an instructive lesson in implacability of minority venom in the issuance of a 13c postage stamp by the federal government honoring the fiftieth anniversary of Lindbergh's flight to Paris. Lindbergh's name was pointedly and deliberately left off the stamp, an act so baldly contemptuous that it should not have escaped the attention of even the most imbecilic Wasp. Though the post office has honored by name on various commemorative stamps almost everyone except the first man to play "Nola" on a bicycle pump under water, our only authentic hero in this century was made nameless by the pressure of Jews still rancorous over Lindbergh's part in naming them as one of the major warmongering groups of World War II.

108

□ Over and over again we hear how our Scandinavian ancestors have committed human sacrifice. The fact is these so-called sacrifices were judicial executions. Adulterers were strangled and dumped into swamps, such as the Toland man of Denmark. He received a last meal, the same as a criminal nowadays. The more vicious type of criminal received a more severe death. War criminals were spreadeagled, the worst kind of dishonor. Often at great Things (public meetings) dozens of criminals were sentenced to death and strung up in trees, for all the people to see what it means to be a murderer. If that was human sacrifice, then so be it. The bodies were thrown into swamps because the criminals were not deemed worthy of a decent burial or cremation.

959

□ With all the ballyhoo about roots it might be appropriate to mention that almost any Northern European can probably boast an ancestry that would make Haley's gnarled family tree seem pathetic by comparison. Thanks to the extensive and expensive genealogical researches of one of my ancestors at the beginning of this century, I know that among my forebears of twenty-two and more generations ago were the Kings of Denmark. This is an illustrious and exalted ancestry, but the point is that many, perhaps most, Northern Europeans can equal or even surpass it. They just do not know about it. There are over 67,000,000 ancestral spots available in the twenty-sixth generation alone, probably more than the total number of Northern Europeans alive in that generation. Allowing for far-reaching and complex overlapping of ancestral lines, it is clear that the chances of a Northern European possessing many personages of historical importance along his line of descent are very good indeed. Haley can keep Kunta Kinte. What puzzles me is why he brags about him.

330

□ I am deeply interested in each issue of *Instauration*. I almost wrote — I deeply enjoyed each issue, if you can enjoy a thing that makes you furious.

661

□ A chemistry teaching position at a local junior college could not be filled by a Negro since none could be found who was qualified. Instead of hiring one of the many qualified whites who had applied, college officials refused to fill the position. Meantime, they took a white geology instructor, not qualified to teach chemistry, and turned him into a part-time chemistry instructor in order to keep the job open. Another physics instructor doubles up with the geologist to teach chemistry classes. Who suffers from the poor instruction? The white students. This is Affirmative Action in practice.

Zip numbers withheld

□ I'm a lab technician at the National Institutes of Health. It is a primarily Jewish establishment, with numerous HEW-inserted "poor" blacks. The average Jewish and black IQ runs maybe 100. We have an annual report covering foreign-based NIH research. Seventy percent is in Israel.

Zip numbers withheld

□ Some biologists gauge the evolutionary age of animal parasites by the damage they inflict on their hosts; the spinyheaded worms that tear and gouge are recent converts, while tapeworms, passively soaking up their host's substance have been around countless ages. Society, too, is an organism. It can tolerate some, but not an overwhelming number of parasites, regardless of their nature. The therapy for parasitism is uniform: excision or purging will restore the health of the host at the expense of the parasite. Toleration will bring on the death of both.

608

□ The mindless empire-builders of the 1946-60 era did in "hire" education, expanding a couple of thousand hayloft leaky-roof seminaries into "universities," staffed by arrogant semi-literate blabbermouths and the uneducable junk people spawned by a fellahin low-life lot and made suddenly affluent by World War II. Pearl Harbor allowed them to escape the certain fate of driving a bakery truck for life. The second wave of the unhappy and confused uneducables put on their false "revolution" in 1960-70 and, with the aid of the legions of mediocre minorityites manning the "professorships," succeeded in finishing off the system, though its feebly twitching corpse will continue to fool people into thinking there is something there for many decades.

581

□ I subscribe to seventeen different magazines, but only in *Instauration* do I find myself reading every word.

098

□ My predictions seem to be unfolding now. Thomas Malthus, about 200 years ago, warned the world that, while population increases in a geometric ratio, food production only increases in an arithmetical ratio. He did not foresee forced growth by inorganic-nitrogen-addition, nor sending our organic humus to pollute the water. He did not foresee the killing off of sea and animal life. Nor did he anticipate that, as of now, the water at the top of our highest mountains, the top-ice at the South Pole and even breast milk for babies, would contain DDT.

306

□ The purchase of Israel Bonds (*Instauration*, August 1977) must be the most absurd thing that an investor could do, with the exception of actually throwing his money away. For some time now, I have been watching the steady devaluation of the Israel pound. The last time that I looked it was listed at about U. S. \$0.08, quite a change from the late 1940s when it was pegged on par with the British pound sterling. I have no objection to the fact that, with their purchases of Israel Bonds, many American Jews have been pouring their money down a rat hole, so to speak. In fact, many Jews view their purchases of bonds to be "contributions" and, consequently, never expect to see their money again. But there are a number of things that do bother me: (1) the seeming double standard that the SEC exhibits when it comes to enforcing the Federal Securities Act with respect to the sale of Israel Bonds; (2) the fact that non-Jewish institutions have been pressured into making substantial purchases of Israel Bonds which do not offer the highest return in the first place and are a highly speculative and risky investment regardless of the rate of return; (3) the illegal tax deductions that apparently have been taken by some bond purchasers who have funneled their money through the United Jewish Appeal in the form of "contributions" — a practice that so far has not incurred the wrath of the IRS. I would be very surprised to learn that a similar scheme by some group like, let's say, the "Friends of Rhodesian Independence," would not have resulted in a full-scale audit by now.

930

□ Keep on fighting the good fight, my man. You still have me behind you, no matter how many of my poems you turn down.

189

□ The concinnity with which Vice-President Mondale is selected as the advocate of the specious school of thought that professes to believe that the only difference between the black and white races is the color of their skin is flawless and most astute. He should be a most eloquent votary and an impressive example to the recalcitrant segregationist, as he propagandizes the fallaciousness of the fusionists. Fortunately, however, he is not the exception that proves any rule except that Mother Nature's Bake Shop will occasionally put vanilla icing on a gingerbread man.

864

□ While Billy Graham brings numerous penitent souls to Jesus, he publicly declares how this evil world is gravitating into oblivion and blames Satan for everything. Since all evil is propagated by people, he doesn't have the guts to say which people are the culprit.

959

□ We must impress upon members of our species that food stamps, clothes stamps, wine, movie, travel or fancy car stamps or any other welfare scheme will not satisfy black males. What they really want are white women stamps. Europid males should understand the effect that Europid females have upon Negro males. With all the rioting, screaming, pontificating and editorializing, aren't black males really saying that "human" and "civil" rights add up to access to white women?

974

□ I feel a major contradiction inherent in *Instauration* each time I eagerly read a new issue. The basic ideology is conservative, but at the same time there is an underlying realization that success and long-term devotion to our cause can only come from a motivation that is idealistic, or even revolutionary. Too many conservatives will read *Instauration* and support the ideology behind it only because they don't like the way they are being hurt by our society. Generally speaking, conservatives will not risk their personal security and comfort in a struggle for goals and ideals that transcend their own individual lives. Unfortunately, there seems to be an assumption underlying many of the articles in *Instauration* that our struggle can be won without the kind of sacrifice that other nations throwing off the yoke of alien control have had to make. Unless some of us are ready to risk everything in this struggle, all the discussion and handwringing in the world will be for nothing. I wonder if more cannot be done to bring this point across to *Instauration* readers. I suspect that the conservative/revolutionary dichotomy is similarly represented in the periodical's readership.

474

□ The Vlasov article in *Instauration* was confined to the betrayal of his immediate forces by the Western democracies under whose aegis these soldiers had placed themselves. Not mentioned in the article were the approximately one million refugees from Russia who were sent back to die in Soviet concentration camps by the Truman and Churchill administrations. Solzhenitsyn has written that the story of these refugees was not made public until 1973. Who says that nothing can be kept secret in a democracy?

921

□ Here's a news item you may have missed if you don't subscribe to *The Southern Israelite* (Feb. 18, 1977): "A major grant of \$775,000, the largest awarded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) during the past year, will help one of Israel's leading universities to expand considerably its project for computerizing Jewish law.

313

□ Happy to read "The Old Country" (*Instauration*, May 1977). I hope you will continue to report regularly on the activities of the National Front and the National Party in Britain. You are very wise to avoid "taking sides" in their domestic feuding and to report fairly and sympathetically the activities and programs of both organizations. I, too, hope that we in this country can learn from their errors and even more from their successes in order to build a similar party here.

981

□ I notice that the latest issue of *Instauration* has a note from a subscriber asking about a get-together for we (us) of the remnant. I think its rather important for all of us to meet occasionally, if for no other reason than to see some friendly faces. If my own situation is any criterion, this is especially true. Those of us who live in that part of the Eastern seacoast that stretches from Philadelphia to Boston and especially those of us who are buried (the right word, I assure you) in the New York area, are faced with 100 years of solitude.

110

□ *Instauration* should be careful about using "younger in evolutionary grade." These words seem to suggest strongly that organisms, human beings of all races included, have an innate tendency towards evolutionary change, just as embryos have an innate tendency towards developmental change. I cannot too strongly stress that it would probably be impossible to find a single professional biologist anywhere who would support such a view. Evolutionary progress can only come about by selection (whether "natural," in wild nature or eugenic), or else by hybridization (as when an inferior race becomes improved by receiving genes from a superior one). There is no analogy between evolutionary change and the changes that occur when an embryo develops. The genes remain the same throughout the development of the individual. This is the strongest possible difference from evolutionary progress. If people were to suppose that inferior races would gradually improve automatically, as embryos improve into adults, a great part of our cause would be lost. We must keep development quite distinct in our minds from evolutionary advance, not because it is convenient for our ideas on racial problems, but simply because the two things are completely distinct. Even those of our opponents who are biologists would freely admit this and it would be fatal to our side if the general public began mistakenly to imagine that the Australian aborigines, for instance, would one day become as intelligent as we are now *automatically*, as though they were "developing," and would then go on automatically becoming cleverer still. This is simply not so. But the phrase "younger in evolutionary grade" strongly suggests that it is so.

910

□ As a long-range project I have thought of forming or helping to form a young lawyers outfit tentatively named the McReynold's Forum. In my conception it would be designed to get like-minded law students together on campuses where many of our fellow believers are totally alienated by the ideological opportunism in the legal profession today.

309

□ I agree with #156 that *Instaurationists* should have some sort of get-together. Perhaps a convention of sorts, such as local religious groups have. After all, ours is sort of a religion. Maybe a cult would be a better word.

666

□ Although he was not an original thinker, Earnest Sevier Cox was an important publicist for our cause. I hope that sometime it will be possible for *Instauration* to run a biographical piece on him. I often think he had some insights lacking in Stoddard and Grant.

021

□ I have read with a great deal of interest everything *Instauration* has published about Britain. Although my knowledge is necessarily limited, I do not see why anyone need make a choice between the National Party and the National Front. We do not need to read Spencer's *Social Statics* to know that one of the two, either the NP or NF, will prove to be more fit to survive than its competitor.

118

□ Before the death of capital punishment, we walked the streets in safety and the criminals were behind bars. Now the criminals walk the streets and we are behind barred doors and windows. Before the death of capital punishment, burglars left their guns at home for fear that they might kill somebody and be executed. This is an unnecessary precaution now. They can knock at your door and stick a gun in your face. Well, why not? Their life is guaranteed by the government. They cannot be executed. In prison, they can kill their guards and what can we do? Send them to jail? They are already there. For them, murder is "for free." With capital punishment, no one can threaten the life of another without endangering his own. Without capital punishment, the only life that is guaranteed is that of the murderer. If the anti-executionists feel badly about causing pain, the pain of being murdered doesn't feel good either. The appalling illogic of the save-our-murderers lobby is the greatest mystery of the century. What is it that really drives them?

926

□ First, congratulations for publishing Anthony Jacob's article on the racial situation in Australia and New Zealand. It is by far the most realistic assessment I have read in an American journal and, thankfully, does much to dispel the nebula of wishful thinking that seems to surround the Antipodes as far as most Americans are concerned. Alas, Australia and New Zealand do not constitute a sort of racist vision of the Isles of Avalon. In fact, the racial situation, at least in New Zealand, strikes me as far more lamentable than even Jacob represents it. The extent to which the Maoris have intermarried with the white *lumpenproletariat* is so pronounced that it is virtually impossible to find a pure Maori family extant. Of course the more identifiably rooted sections of the Maori community have resisted this type of propaganda (as one Maori elder declared to an anti-apartheid speaker: "We're Maoris, not bloody niggers!"). The Maoris, for the main part, have been integrated with remarkable success and any criticism of Maoris per se is regarded as frankly unpatriotic. The historical origins of this social acceptance go back to the Maori wars of the 1860s when the Maoris fought a very successful guerrilla campaign against the British army and, as a result, won a quite unprecedented equal status. Consequently, the Maori has achieved acceptance in many areas of New Zealand society — most notably in the military where Maoris are conspicuous in all ranks. It would, in my estimation, be difficult to find a community anywhere in the world more profoundly ignorant of the importance and meaning of race than New Zealand.

New Zealand refugee

□ "The State of the Army" (*Instauration*, June 1977) reflects a very serious situation, not confined to the United States. Military service was abolished in Britain because the national service soldiers were so unmotivated and poisoned by the media. In Cyprus the dwarfs of the Highland Light Infantry (mainly recruited in Glasgow) threw grenades into the officers' mess. I happen to know that one of the main influences on these men was a minority officer, who tirelessly worked for the breakdown of morale, from cadet school onwards.

British subscriber

THE MINORITY WAR ON SCIENCE

When a savage, an Indian, a Negro, an Oriental, a Jew, a Bushman or any other non-Westerner suddenly comes face to face for the first time with some technological marvel of Western science, whether a Viking ship or a spaceship, a Roman aqueduct or a computer, a Gothic cathedral or a combine harvester he falls into a sort of emotional vortex. He is envious (why didn't *his people* come up with these things?). He is fearful (technology is power). He plucks a bunch of sour grapes (only things unseen count — those blue-eyed devils care only for things seen). A prey to all these uncomfortable thoughts, the non-Westerner can easily turn into an anti-Western, anti-scientific fanatic (burn the laboratories and the lunar modules). Or he may become a mimic, at times a thief. As a last resort, if he can't buy or steal the technology, he may attempt to learn it. Accordingly, he may spend years, even decades, in centers of Western scientific learning. In time he may even be accepted as a Western scientist and occasionally honored for his contributions to Western science.

All these various non-Western reactions to Western scientific supremacy have long been noted and they are taking place today at an accelerated pace. The technology of every leading Oriental nation is almost entirely Western. Japan, for the last hundred years, has been a vast duplicating machine, methodically studying, copying or purloining almost every scientific idea, design or product developed by Western ingenuity. Occasionally, as we have recently seen in the area of optics and electronic instrumentation, the copy has been better than the original. Nevertheless, it is safe to say that if China and Japan had had to rely on the scientific creativity of their own citizens, today both countries would be hardly more advanced technologically than Ethiopia or Cambodia and would have remained in the infantile scientific state in which Marco Polo and Commander Perry found them.

As for the other nonwhite races and subraces, they have never even developed the capability of copying Western science. All they can do is buy the finished products and import Western technicians to keep them running. Blacks, in both the Old World and the New, are simply incapable of understanding the higher levels of Western science and that is why few of them even bother to take physics, chemistry and biology in college and why only a mere handful ever make it to graduate courses in the same subjects — this despite an intense, worldwide effort to bring blacks into the Western scientific community.

To some extent this lack of scientific aptitude is shared by white Mediterranean nations such as Portugal, Spain, Greece, and it is even more applicable to the Eastern Mediterranean Arabs and the racially mixed nations of Iran, Pakistan and India. A few intelligent members of these latter nations are, like the Orientals, capable of learning and absorbing a great deal of Western scientific theory. But when they return home and try to apply what they have learned, the results are not always noteworthy.

Like the Orientals, Jews are very proficient in absorbing the most complex advances of Western science. But unlike the Orientals, they are able to pass for Westerners and thus have more of an opportunity to attach themselves to Western science *from the inside*. Many Nobel prizes in physics, chemistry and medicine have been won by Jews, and many Jewish professors are found in the most renowned institutions of scientific research and instruction. What this means is that Jews are in a much better position than any other group of non-Westerners to influence the shape, tone, content and direction of Western science.

Books could and should be written on the effects of Western science on non-Western countries and peoples. The surface of this all-important subject has hardly been scratched. At the same time, just as many books should be written about the obverse side of the problem — the effects of non-Westerners on Western science.

Oswald Spengler, who was always very reticent about race, was perhaps the first philosopher to say that different cultures produce different types of science. Being much less reticent about these matters, the author of this article can state flatly that only the West (and by the West we mean that area of the Earth's surface peopled by a considerable portion of Northern Europeans) has ever had anything that can really be described as science. It is quite possible that the ancient cultures that did develop some rudimentary science (Sumer, Egypt, Babylon, Persia) were populated at least in the beginning by Indo-Europeans, the same people whose descendants produced contemporary Western science. Considering the present state of our knowledge of antiquity, it is difficult to prove this statement. But neither can it be disproved. Certainly what no one can deny is that countries with large Nordic populations have been paramount in science since it became a discipline in its own right and shed its links to shamanism and professional fakery.

Half-agreeing and half-disagreeing with Spengler, we believe that science as the world knows it today is almost entirely the work of Northern European man. We rely principally on the racial traits of the great scientists to prove this thesis. But equally compelling is the proof that can be developed from what is now happening to Western science as the result of the intrusion of another race, which is foredoomed by its own biology to direct science into non-Western channels.

If all races had an equal capability for science, there should be no marked differences in scientific methodology when one race replaced another in a dominant position in science. If it can be shown, for example, that Western science is changing his habits and its practices as Jews achieve an ever more commanding position, then this ought to demonstrate that science in its essentials is not universal, not a body of ideas and methods that stand above nation and race, but on the other hand is dependent on race for its very character and its very existence.

There is one fighting anthropologist left

PROFESSOR GUTS

John Greenway, professor of anthropology at the University of Colorado, is one of the world's leading folklorists and one of the few extant specialists in the history of American Indians. He is an accomplished writer in the peppery, epigramic, souped-up style of Swift and Juvenal. It is plain to everyone who reads his latest book (*The American Tradition, A Gallery of Rogues*, Mason-Charter, N. Y., \$8.95) that the Majority has a full-blown literary mannerist in its ranks. In better days this would have guaranteed Greenway an international reputation and the sale of hundreds of thousands of books. Today his refusal to toady to minority racism and female chauvinism exiles him to the pale of anonymity and to small, third-echelon publishers, whose limited resources and reputation automatically condemn their authors' books to a brief, reviewless life in the sweating limbo reserved for unrecognized writers.

Greenway's latest work is a collection of five essays ranging from his favorite subject, American Indians, through Women's Lib (he calls it Women's Lip) to General George Patton. There is hardly an unreadable line. Concentrating on things that should be in the news stories, the editorial columns and the Sunday magazine sections, but never are, Greenway's lucubrations might be defined as death rattles of truth in a world made of whole cloth.

In his leading essay "The First Americans," Greenway begins by agreeing with Mark Twain: "There is nothing figurative, or moonshiny, or sentimental about his [the Indian's] language. It is very simple and unostentatious and consists of plain, straightforward lies." Greenway takes up these lies, bushel by bushel, not omitting the unbearable olfactory traits of the Winnebagos, the torture-loving habits of the Sioux, the yellow streak showed by the Redskin braves in their attacks on covered wagons — in spite of overwhelming numbers (840 against 25 whites was typical) they would seldom come closer than 100 yards. Few of the overpublicized Indian chiefs are spared. They are not only unmasked as phonies, but Greenway asserts their own tribesmen never recognized the purely honorific chiefships bestowed upon them by the palefaces. Short Bull and Kicking Bear "wound up touring Europe with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show [and] the last public appearance of Wovotka, accepted by most of the Indians of the Western United States as Jesus Christ come again was . . . a San Francisco sideshow."

According to Greenway, books like Dee Brown's *Bury My Heart At Wounded Knee* have ravished and ravaged history. After revealing that in some areas Brown's "scholarship" is little more than unadulterated plagiarism, after pointing out forty-five mistakes in the first page of Brown's introduction, Greenway lists the encomiums lavished upon the work by the nation's leading book reviewers, the same ones who will be studiously ignoring Greenway's own book.

But Greenway is more interested in the Second Battle of Wounded Knee, which began with the Indian occupation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs headquarters in Washington. After "300 bums, mostly from Chicago

slums" did \$2 million in damage, smashed expensive equipment, tore out toilets and performed their excretions on the floor, the Nixon administration gave them immediate amnesty, \$66,000 and free passage home. Later many members of the same group took over the locality of Wounded Knee itself in an open rebellion that included the murder of FBI agents and the stealing of food supplies intended for children. As a reward, the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity gave the Indian guerrilla leaders \$400,000, a sum supplemented by \$238,000 from the Lutheran Church.

Greenway concludes his essay with a sobering review of current Indian claims against the U. S. government. Some Indians, he writes, have already been paid "six times for the same land, each time returning to complain that the white man was an Indian giver." "The Utes," he adds, "got \$31,938,473.43 as a starter for the land they stole from the Pueblos . . ." All in all, "our feathered friends are claiming 1.32 of the 1.9 billion acres which constitute the U. S." Moreover, Indians pay no taxes for their land or on the income the land provides them in the nearly 400 reservations (ten over a million acres each) on which they live. And finally, the Bureau of Indian Affairs sweetens the kitty by giving them some \$583 million a year.

Greenway's essay, "The Hills of Ivy," is a sardonic x-ray of the degeneration of higher education. Most of it consists of examples of his students' inability to spell, to answer simple examination questions and to write "original compositions." He includes a few equally appalling blunders and inanities by professors themselves, one of whom makes a living by claiming that "genius is teachable."

The general tone and tenor of Greenway's article on Women's Lib can be adduced from a stanza of a song he composed especially for a public meeting at a Colorado Springs hotel, at which a few Women's Libbers were present. Accompanying himself on a guitar, Greenway sang:

Put your husband in the kitchen, girls,
Be the boss around the house;
There's nothing he can do you can't —
So long as you don't see a mouse.
Get on an ego trip;
Join the Women's Lip.

In "Rogue Males," Greenway recites some of his experiences as a parttime police officer. He remembers the victim of one murder: a "beautiful young girl, all her clothes torn off except one stocking and unmarked — except for a .25 caliber bullet hole in her left breast. . . . The murderer was caught three weeks later . . . in the act of another sexual crime. *But he never appeared in public court in Boulder for trial or even a hearing.* Nor was his photograph, description or artist's sketch ever published in the local newspaper. Why — despite all legal and traditional guarantees of a public appearance? Because he was a Negro and it is well known that white Anglo-Saxon Protestants commit such crimes."

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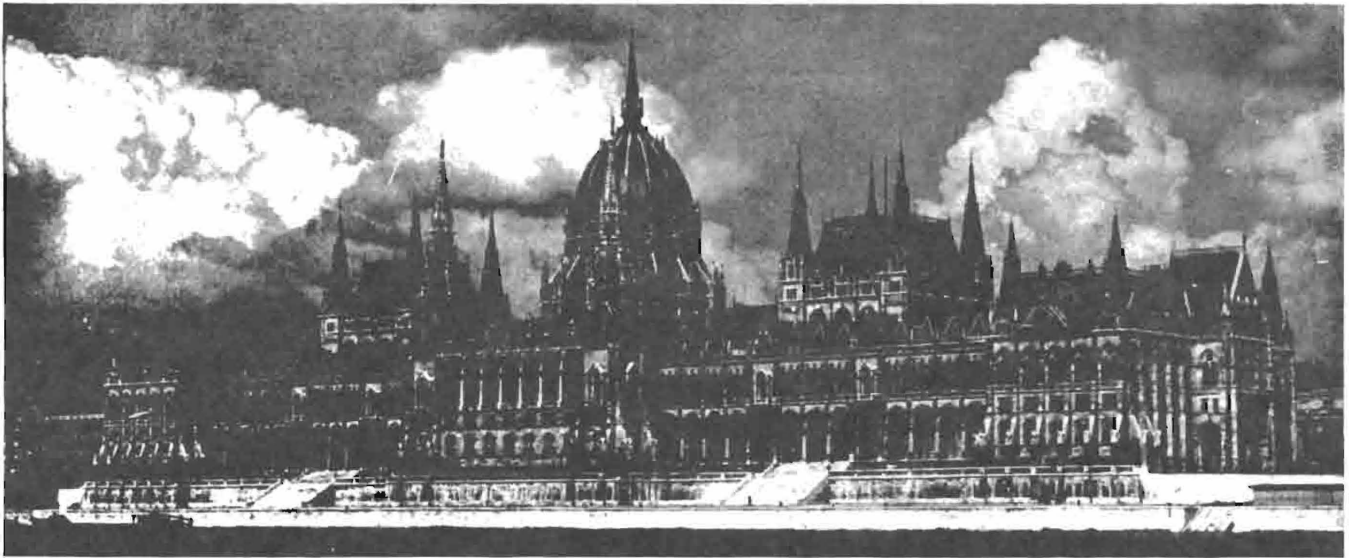
STRICTLY FROM HUNGARY

I have just returned from Hungary, where prices are quite extraordinarily low for those with hard currency. This is why so many people come away with a good impression of communism, or rather socialism. Compared to costs in Western Europe, money goes about four times as far where food and a drink are concerned. With regard to manufactured goods, however, the position is reversed. But tourists don't have to buy cars, TV sets or the shoddy, expensive clothes and shoes.

Most apparent are the quiet, well-behaved, not to say depressed, demeanor of the people, the relative speed of the service in restaurants and hotels (in contrast to the dreadful standards in Czechoslovakia) and the truly excellent quality of the wines. In a fine old cellar on the northern shores of Lake Balaton we drank a burgundy type of wine, made with cabernet grapes which was as good as most French wines of the same variety. In the evening we had a goulash barbecue in an orchard-cum-vegetable garden on the south side of the lake, followed by a chicken barbecue the next morning, and a fish barbecue at lunchtime. Our hospitable host was the official wine seller for a large state enterprise.

were shown great numbers of beautiful Arab and thoroughbred English horses. I took the opportunity of explaining that the success of the breeding system which raised the broiler chickens and the champion egg-layers, as well as the genetic cocktails which produced winning horses, depended entirely on the existence of lines which bred true. You cannot make a good cocktail out of other cocktails. The pure ingredients are absolutely essential.

The great stables were built by a landowner long before the war, and all that is beautiful in Hungary is a carry-over from feudal times. The modern buildings are hideous cement structures, cold in winter, scalding in summer. To be sure, the amenities have not grown uniformly worse. Communications are better than they used to be. Also, many of the squalid villages which once characterized the country have now disappeared. Perhaps most important is that Hungary is now a homogeneous nation, well rid of most of its Jews. While there is more social harmony within the country, there are half a million discontented Hungarians in Yugoslavia, a million in Slovakia, and one and a half-million in what is now Rumania. Obviously,



The houses of parliament at Budapest

The next day we visited the enormous state farm at Babolna, in the northwest of the country. Our host, the manager, had a house crammed with extraordinarily vulgar and tasteless souvenirs which he had picked up on his travels. It was as though he and his wife had deliberately selected whatever was most hideous. He was a senior party official. But he was hospitable and conducted us around the enormous chicken farm, which produces no less than two hundred million chicks per year, most of them exported. I don't go overboard for battery hens myself, but no doubt Heinrich Himmler, himself a chicken farmer, would have loved it.

The tour's high point was the huge stables, where we

Hungary was compressed within smaller borders as a punishment for siding with the Germans. But it must also be said that the different peoples of eastern Europe are in competition for a number of territories, and even the postwar separation of peoples, insofar as it has taken place, would not prevent extreme friction if the Soviet power were removed. Some power, whether Austrian or Russian, would seem essential in eastern Europe to dominate and keep the peace. Possibly a united Europe could incorporate them all, but only if centralized in Germany.

Long lines of Soviet army lorries were very much in evidence, as were big Soviet military camps. The Soviet

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THE HOMOSEXUAL CONTAGION

Almost all official organizations representing the social sciences have deleted homosexuality from the list of behavioral aberrations. Homosexuality is now officially considered to be normal.

For example, a current third-year university psychology test states that homosexuality is an expression of mutual respect, tenderness and love not differing from other forms of love and hence should not be considered wrong, degrading or in any way out of place. The text failed to mention the obvious, that homosexuals are very unlikely to procreate or ever enjoy the sense of purpose, fulfillment and creativity of heterosexual love.

Notice the following similarity. When confronted with the undeniable facts that Negroes are underachievers and out of place in our society and civilization, professional psychologists will provide dozens of explanations or excuses — all, that is, except the historically proven one.

It is the same with homosexuality. All sorts of explanations and excuses are given ranging from “innate tendency,” through failure in one of the Freudian phases of infantile development (oral, anal or phallic) to imbalance in parental dominance. Once again every reason is given except the real one.

Any psychologist who thoroughly understands the great significance of the critical psychobiological phase of development known as puberty, plus the profound discoveries of such men as Pavlov, Skinner, Tolman, Thorndyke, etc., in the fields of classical and operant conditioning, should have the general cause of the perpetuation and spread of homosexuality coalesce before his very eyes.

Nordic Proneness

The susceptibility of Nordics to homosexuality will only be satisfactorily explained by massive research efforts. From the present community of psychologists no such effort will arise. All we can do now is to hazard some guesses based on training, study and observation:

1. The young Nordic is more sensitive, imaginative and impressionable than members of other races and therefore is more amenable to sexual seduction, both normal and abnormal.

2. The Nordic child is more apt to be successfully shielded from the temptation of or exposure to “immoral” heterosexual contacts well into puberty, if not later. Most parents of such children think or worry more about the heterosexual threat to the morals of their offspring than the homosexual one. The evils of normal sex are drilled deeper into them by their religious or moral codes than those of abnormal sex. Though still considered sinful by many churches, homosexuality is rarely mentioned or condemned from the pulpit. Most of the thundering, when it takes place, is aimed at the sins of normal sex. On the other hand, many churches now treat homosexuality with the same permissiveness and toleration that psychologists have adopted toward it.

3. The young Nordic is likely to be handsomer than other youths. This renders him more attractive to perverts on the prowl. Any frailty on his part may add to this attraction, since it gives the impression that there will be less resistance both in the psychological and physical sense.

4. The unwarned and uninstructed Nordic youth, with the onset of puberty stoking the fires of sexual desire and with little or no previous normal gratification to stabilize his conditioning and impressionability, can fall an easy prey to the seductive advances of a perverse minister, school teacher, relative, friend or anyone else in whom he has put his trust. Abnormal experimentation with members of his own peer group may also lead to a perverse sexual response. Subsequent conditioning and reinforcement through further homosexual experiences may then permanently fix the sexual course he will follow for the rest of his life.

Admittedly, some or all of the above four factors may be present in all homosexual seductions. But they are more apt to be present in the case of young Nordics.

As far as the survival of the Nordic race is concerned, it would be better that the young Nordic homosexual be slaughtered on the battlefield. If he marries and has children “for show,” he will pass on his genetic endowment to future generations. Meanwhile, he himself becomes a threat to other pubescent boys, who will then further spread the contagion.

Modern society is a hindrance to attempts to remedy this situation. It is insensitive to the young Nordic's cravings for sexual release which dominate his psyche at this stage in his development. It suffocates the crying need for proper conditioning experiences, which will eliminate feelings of guilt.

Once full adulthood has been reached with a background of normal sex, the likelihood of becoming a homosexual is remote. True, homosexual experiences may be indulged in and temporary inversion may occur in situations where women are unavailable — in prison, the armed services, etc. — but these conditions quickly disappear upon return to normal life.

Full-blown sex perversion can only occur physiologically when man cannot function with a woman and feels no desire to do so. Usually caused by early conditioning, this situation is becoming distressingly more prevalent. There are, of course, many variations of perversity, such as ambisexuality (not as common as most other variations), partial and latent perversion and so forth. But in general they are all due to early conditioning. As the sapling is bent, so the tree grows.

English Scene

Homosexuality has been raging in England in recent decades. The upper classes have been sending their offspring off to schools which, according to Colin Walsh in the *London Daily Telegraph* (April 17, 1977), “might have been designed to foster homosexuality.” The public school boy then takes his homosexuality to Oxbridge, where it dominates “social life to an extent which very few are honest enough in later life to recall.”

Evelyn Waugh, Lord Keynes, E. M. Forster, W. H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood — faggots all — have shaped large areas of British intellectual life from World War I on.

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A very ancient, very brilliant Nordic civilization in Northern Germany?

ATLANTIS

So many idiocies have been written about Atlantis that serious-minded people have finally had to put the subject in the same category as flying saucers and Ali Baba's cave.

Juergen Spanuth, an eloquent sixty-five-year-old Ph.D., has studied the problem of Atlantis for thirty years. Born in Austria, a university student in Berlin, Vienna, Kiel and Tuebingen, he was appointed in 1931 professor of theology, ancient history and archaeology. Since 1933 he has been a Lutheran minister in the village of Bordelum in northern Frisia.

Spanuth's first book was *Das entraetselte Atlantis* (Stuttgart 1953), which was followed by a more comprehensive and controversial study of 700 pages, *Atlantis* (Tuebingen 1965).

"Like many men," Spanuth said, "I was convinced for a long time that Atlantis was nothing but a myth. But then, when I was immersed in archaeological studies of the Near East, I found out about the inscriptions of Medinet Habu."

The royal temple of Medinet Habu was unearthed in 1927 on the site of Thebes, the ancient capital of Egypt, by archaeologists of the University of Chicago. It was built by Pharaoh Ramses III (1200-1169 B.C.) to celebrate his victory over the mysterious invaders whom historians have called the "peoples of the sea" or "peoples of the north." The text of the mural inscriptions, which describe the event in quite some detail, was published in 1934-1954. Spanuth was surprised to find the text was similar in many ways to Plato's tale of Atlantis, as recounted in two of his dialogues *Critias* and *Timaeus*.

According to Plato, Solon, the Athenian lawmaker, went to Egypt about 570 B.C. to "gather information about the past." There he learned from priests about the existence of the very ancient kingdom of Atlantis, whose capital had been submerged by tidal waves after some great convulsion of nature and whose inhabitants, forced to leave their country, organized a series of assaults on Mediterranean lands. "Plato," Spanuth writes, "was especially struck by the heroic role played in these events by Athens, his native city. She had been the only city to successfully resist and drive back the inhabitants of Atlantis who, having set out from Europe with a powerful army, had penetrated as far as Greece and occupied numerous other states."

On his return to Athens Solon told his story to his friend, Dropides, the great-grandfather of a contemporary of Socrates named Critias the Younger, who appears in Plato's two dialogues.

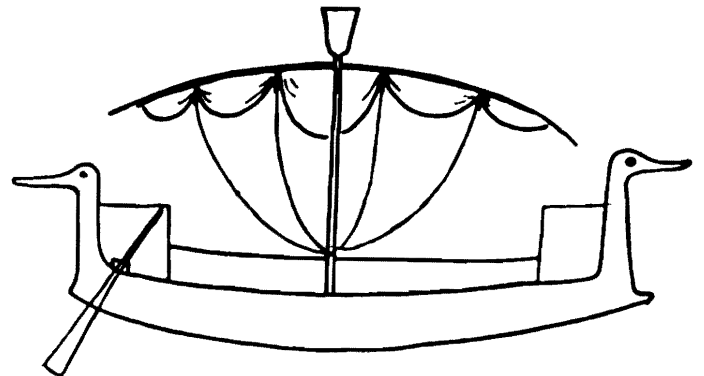
The Peoples of the Sea

The bas reliefs of Medinet Habu are of great interest because they describe the attacks of the "peoples of the sea," explain how the assailants were repulsed and tell what the scribes learned about the prisoners. When Plato wrote he knew nothing of Medinet Habu. Neither did those who came after him — those writers, historians and dreamers who have located Atlantis just about everywhere on the planet.

In antiquity the more events were judged to be of historical importance, the more ancient were the dates assigned to them. Plato, who was not an exception to this rule, put the arrival of the Atlantis people on the coast of Greece at 9,000 years before his own era. This date is hardly acceptable since at that time the founding of the city of Athens was still millennia away.

On the other hand, Plato knew that Athens had once effectively withstood the attack of the "peoples of the sea." The wall of Pelasges, built in haste for this occasion, guarded the citadel of the Acropolis and the Greeks resisted fiercely under the command of King Kochos, who carried off the victory, but lost his life. "This historic act," Plato writes, "has been ignored because of its antiquity and because the men who brought it off disappeared long ago."

Repulsed by the Athenians, the invaders occupied the Peloponnesus, Crete, Cyprus, Rhodes and a part of Asia Minor. Finally having traversed Palestine and Syria, they arrived at the frontiers of Egypt, where they confronted the troops of the Pharaoh. The fight was a bloody one. In the end Ramses III was victorious. The invaders retreated to the Near East and Europe.



Design of ship used by Northern peoples in the sea attack against Pharaoh Ramses III. Taken from bas relief, Royal Temple of Medinet Habu.

"One part of them took up residence on the Palestinian coast," Spanuth writes. "They were the tribe 'Pheres' known to us as Philistines, according to the Hebrew pronunciation of Pheles from the word Pheres." The papyrus Wen-Amun indicates the 'Saksars' settled on the west coast of Syria, while the 'Dori' (Dorians) colonized the Peloponnesus, Crete, Rhodes and the Aegean islands.

In keeping with what is known of the great Indo-European migration, Juergen Spanuth attempted to fix the origin of these peoples, whom the Egyptian papyrus designated by the name Hannebou (the Greeks translated this into "Atlantis"). Here again he made use of the wall inscriptions of Medinet Habu.

The bas reliefs of the royal temple portray with great precision the physical aspects of the invaders, the horned helmets, the swords with blades shaped in the form of a "carp's tongue," the round shields, the narrow-beamed

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The Cultural Catacombs

The Sin of Literacy

William Buckley's *National Review* is rapidly becoming the hatefullest hate sheet of all. We quote from a recent article "Who Is Israel" by Jacob Neusner:

And who was stricken when a million children, two or three or four years of age, were taken from their parents and were shoveled directly into the crematoria, without even prior asphyxiation?



William Buckley

Neusner does not bother to answer his question. But *National Review* readers must have been stricken by the dramatic magnification of the Six Million concoction. Statisticians could easily project from the million victims, aged two to four, a total of twenty to twenty-five million Jews exterminated by Nazis — two or three times the number of Jews living in Europe during World War II.

With the Neusners around to write and the Buckleys around to publish their writings, we wonder if by any stretch of the imagination literacy can be considered a human blessing.

Doubtful Dates

Alex Haley was not at all nonplussed when *Roots* was exposed as a shabby piece of historical sleight-of-hand by an enterprising British reporter: "No bad book does well," the author said, conveniently forgetting that the sale of his book, and the sale of most contemporary bestsellers, are based on the very opposite of Haley's law. Indeed, Haley is so taken up with his own work that he now compares it to the Bible, the Iliad and the Odyssey.

Recently a black Alabama woman found her own roots in a blood-and-thunder tale of slavery, kidnapping, escape, return and redemption. According to Mrs. Geneva

Sherrer of Anniston, her father was captured by West African slavers at the age of seven and sold to Portuguese sailors. Later he returned to Africa when his brother became King Oba Ajimoko I. Then he left again and turned up in Waterville, Maine, as the manservant of a Yankee sea captain. As with *Roots*, there are a few problems with dates in Mrs. Sherrer's story. Her father was allegedly sold into slavery in 1877, long after the slave trade had been outlawed by every white country in the world, including Portugal and Brazil. To resolve this dilemma the British Navy was called in to rescue Mrs. Sherrer's father from a slave ship en route to some unknown destination.

Dates also have been a problem with a new book *They Came Before Columbus* written by a black historian named Ivan van Sertima, an African-born British citizen who is now a professor at Rutgers. Improving on some fifty-year-old fables by a Harvard linguist named Leo Weiner, van Sertima claims Negroes discovered America in 800 B.C. In explaining the reasons for his "history," the author opined:

Many people feel a certain kind of happiness when they read my book. A certain kind of shadow lifts. The psyche of blacks is raised. No man who believes his history began with slavery can be a healthy man. . . .

We agree with van Sertima. Fabricated history is better than no history at all. But if no one who believes his history began with slavery can be a "healthy man," what about those who are being forced to believe that their history began as slavers?

Van Sertima's people have nothing to go on, so they must be fed untruth. Good for them.

Our people, on the other hand, have much to go on, but instead of being fed truth, they are being fed lies. Not good for us.

Bookburners, Inc.

Go into almost any bookstore in this country and you will find volume after volume attacking Wasps, Germans, Arabs and sundry other folk. But when a seedy little bookstore appears in a seedy quarter of San Francisco with a few books attacking Jews, it is quickly burned to the ground, presumably by an arson squad led by an ex-inmate of Auschwitz. (Those Six Million really get around!)

Isn't it strange how the people of the book have no respect for the book? Isn't it strange how those who accuse others of bookburning are themselves bookburners. What contempt they must have for the non-Jewish mentality. We are considered so stupid we cannot be permitted to read

"dangerous" books. We cannot be allowed to make up our own minds.

First the censorship of silence. Then, if that does not work, the censorship of the torch.

Affirmative No's

According to Webster, affirmative means answering "yes" or assenting to a proposition. To affirm means to declare positively. According to the federal government, affirmative, when applied to action, means the employment of the less qualified instead of the better qualified in order to compensate for past discrimination — a practice also known as reverse racism. According to a recent Gallup poll, Americans want no part of affirmative action. Eighty-three percent of those interviewed oppose the program. There were no significant differences between the national response and responses according to sex or geographical location. Even 64% of the nonwhites were against affirmative action. Rarely, if ever, have the American people been in such harmony. For example, only 69% believe in life after death and only 44% consider religion very important. To find such a solid consensus one must go back to 1940 when 80% of the American people opposed American entry into World War II.

It is interesting that this poll, which should have been made years ago, was put out by the Majority-operated Gallup organization while the Harris poll, run by minority types, stays carefully away from taking the public's pulse in matters that might reveal overwhelming opposition to liberal-minority domestic and foreign policy. On the rare times truly important questions are asked, Harris editorializes them in such a way that no one can give a straight answer.

One question, of course, that will never be asked by any bigwig pollster is this: Would you be willing to have the United States enter a nuclear war to save the state of Israel?

Nonvoluntary Sterilization

Garrett Hardin has been on the faculty of the University of California for over twenty-five years, but as a biologist, not a sociologist. From reading his latest book *Exploring New Ethics for Survival: The Voyage of the Spaceship Beagle* (Penguin Books, 1973, paperback, \$2.75), it is perfectly clear that Professor Hardin is not a fiscal conservative, libertarian, racist, Spengler cultist or any of the usual or unusual people who attack liberal values.

A very astute observer, Dr. Hardin has

Continued On Next Page

Cultural Catacombs (Cont'd.)

identified the greatest threat to the well-being not only of academia, but of us all as global overpopulation and everything that it implies. Within the U. S. there is the mushrooming black population, with most of the white growth being limited to the poorer and less-endowed families. Population growth in Third World countries threatens to disrupt the flow of resources to the heavily industrialized nations. Legal and illegal immigration are making South Africa's problem our problem too.

Liberal-minority futurologists envision a world government run by committees of Ph.D.s ruling over a serene and prosperous billion-footed horde of brownskins. Nothing much will ever happen from then on until the sun explodes some three or four billion years later and vaporizes this delightful Utopia in a painless instant. A more realistic appraisal of things, however, sees the population explosion of the various colored races breaking down the economics (such as they are) of their own countries and then destroying the decadent remains of white society, as the flow of raw materials is replaced by a *Camp of the Saints* influx of hungry, pigmented desperadoes. While this process is going on, Western industry will continue to destroy the life support systems in the temperate zone, so the new immigrants won't have an unfair advantage over those who have elected to starve at home.

Professor Hardin intelligently and firmly disputes the best-laid plans of the liberal-minority utopians. First of all he demolishes the arguments that technology will be able to solve the problem, since technology and its misuse have been a principal cause of the problem. In fact more technology, such as the "Green Revolution," will only exacerbate it. The welfare state and voluntary programs of all kinds, he asserts, actually are guaranteed to make things worse. At one time this was all well and good for the academic-scientific subculture. With the growth of problems came a corresponding growth of opportunities for employment and promotion. Today, however, the mechanism of positive feedback (in layman's terms, "the problem feeds on itself") is causing the situation to run out of control on a global scale.

Woven in Hardin's essay-type material is a story about a starship launched from earth with the purpose of finding new homes for humanity. The fiction is used to point out that the planet we live on is quite finite and that nothing can grow on it at a constant rate for very long. This is not great literature, even for science fiction, but it serves as a dramatic illustration that present-day American and UN ecological policy is totally inconsistent with its stated goals.

Garrett Hardin proves he is not a conservative by being *for* something, not

just being *against* something. His most controversial and important suggestion is nonvoluntary birth control. If such a policy is not adopted and enforced, he warns, the results will be catastrophic.

Plato recommended Hardin's proposal in his *Republic*. Germany tried it and was conquered, occupied and partitioned by the multiracial empires of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France (the two latter in the meantime having become ex-empires). Belatedly, we are learning that genocide is all right provided you practice it on the right people. Certain cynical Democrats are discovering they now have enough blacks to win each and every election and they don't want any more. In Israel the European Ashkenazi Jews are learning they have problems with too many dark Sephardic Jews and Arabs, who outbreed them. Professor Hardin has found our corner of the universe threatened by the pathological growth of white industrial society and the colored man's sheer numbers and that the combination of the two will not cancel each other out, but make things worse.

Some realists would say we already live in a National Socialist state, but this time the Nazis are Jewish. Perhaps so, but the problems of population and pollution are shattering Jewish ambitions much as the war did Hitler's. At present there is no way to predict exactly how the disintegration of the secular-humanist liberal society will proceed. But Hardin's book should be read for a brilliantly reasoned analysis of the internal ecological and demographic contradictions that, like a gang of inner-city muggers, are waiting for us in the dark alleys of the not-so-distant future.

The Good Immigrant

Thank God for one immigrant who is probably worth more than all the millions of nonwhites and non-Northern European whites that have poured into this land since America abandoned the principle of selective immigration.

Francis Crick, the Nobel laureate co-discoverer of the double helix (the molecular structure of DNA), has left Britain for the U. S., where he plans to take up permanent residence and continue his research in the genetic transmission of physical and mental traits. Knowing full well the controversial nature, even, the danger, of his studies, Crick has followed his established practice of permitting no autographs, photographs, interviews or radio or television appearances. As London's *Daily Telegraph* explains:

The outcome of his current research in the way genes transmit traits of character and physique will be of vital importance to psychology and the social sciences. A final proof that characteristics are inherited rather than acquired will show the futility of many ambitious schemes for social engineering.

Crick has been a stalwart figure of Western science and his discoveries may raise genetics to the point where racial differences can be established on an irrefutable scientific level. For a brief glimpse of how Crick's brain ticks, we offer a Faustian quote from his book *Of Molecules and Men*:

It can be confidently stated that our present knowledge of the brain is so primitive — approximately at the stage of the four humors in medicine or of bleeding in therapy (What is psychoanalysis but mental bleeding?) — that when we do have fuller knowledge our whole picture of ourselves is bound to change radically. Much that is now culturally acceptable will then seem to be nonsense. People with training in the arts still feel that in spite of the alterations made in their lives by technology — by the internal combustion engine, by penicillin, by the Bomb — modern science has little to do with what concerns them most deeply. As far as today's science is concerned this is partly true, but tomorrow's science is going to knock their culture right out from under them.

Anti-Einsteinism

In several previous issues *Instauration* has done its small part in dispelling the Einstein myth. It is pleasing to note that the fight has now been taken up in other quarters. In May there was a world gathering of anti-relativity physicists in Sofia, Bulgaria. Recently Britain's occasionally independent *Economist* broke some Einsteinian ice with a relatively (no pun intended) muted article that actually questioned some of the basic conclusions of the most overpublicized figure in world history.

The piece produced a couple of letters that were more interesting than the article itself. One of them read in part:

It should now be apparent after many years of argument that Einstein's special theory will never be upset by attacking its illogical results. What is surprising is that the critics argue against the results while accepting that the theory is mathematically sound. It is axiomatic that a valid mathematical argument cannot produce illogical results.

All the effects of Einstein's special theory stem from transformations originally derived by Lorentz assuming a light-medium or rest frame. Einstein in his 1905 paper began by enunciating two postulates, the second of which — the constancy of the velocity of light — denies the existence of a rest frame. However, by consistently ignoring this postulate he arrived at the same transformations as Lorentz. Other mathematical errors in his analysis are not difficult to discover.

To cap it all, Einstein in his 1916 paper invalidated the second postulate by predicting the bending of light rays in gravitational fields. He wrote, "It will also be obvious that the principle of the constancy of the velocity of light in vacuo must be modified." But it was only after this effect had been confirmed by observation in 1919 that physicists accepted his special theory — a theory based on two postulates, one of which had just been disproved.

Secessionism

Quebec's drift into autonomy is a faint sign of what might one day happen in the U.S. Would that the minority cultural and racial enclaves here would follow the same path! Then the way would be paved for Majority America and Majority Canada to join together in a Greater United States that geographically and demographically would more than make up for the lands and populations lost in the racial reshuffle.

Predictably, non-French minorities are leading the struggle to keep the French-speaking province under the wing of the Canadian federal government. In Montreal, according to the *Jerusalem Post*, Jews are in a near panic, as they always are when their neighbors show signs of acting as racially as Jews themselves. Though in reality they are opposed to Quebec regionalism per se, Quebec Jews are specifically objecting to the possible ending of state subsidies to Jewish day schools and to the unfavorable effect that a uniphone (French Language) state may have on international business. Rabbi Mark Golub, an American-born reform rabbi now residing in Montreal, summed it up by saying he feared that an independent Quebec would block Jews "from participating in Quebec's socio-economic life." He may or may not have been referring to the "participation" which led to the recent appointment of Bora Laskin, a Jewish immigrant from Lithuania, as Canada's Supreme Court Chief Justice.

Following Quebec's lead, two parties have been formed in the western provinces of Alberta and British Columbia to push for English-speaking separatism in these areas. It's hard to blame Canadian westerners for wanting a divorce from the financial hive of Toronto, a Canadian mixture of New York and Tel Aviv, which now boasts U. S.-style street mugging, a putrescent public educational system, X-rated movies, a goodly proportion of Canada's 300,000 Jews, 110,000 Jamaican Negroes and 20,000 Sikhs. Sixty-eight percent of the Canadian population want immigration restricted, but nothing, of course, is being done.

Sounds a lot like the United States, doesn't it?

Wasted Life

One more American missionary has recently bitten the dust, this time in Ethiopia. At 1:30 a.m. on a Sunday morning, a mob of armed blacks surrounded the United Presbyterian Station at Surma and shot to death

Reverend Donald McClure, in the process narrowly missing his son and a friend. Since Dr. McClure is a Majority member there was very little news about his demise in the media and no audible protests from the State Department which is more worried about the health and human rights of foreign blacks than the lives of Majority members.

Dr. McClure was seventy and had been spreading the word of god in Ethiopia for the last forty-nine years. We sympathize with McClure's family, and we admit, considering the timing, this is a rude and tasteless question. But just what was the good Reverend doing in Ethiopia for almost half a century, 6,000 miles away from home and country? Mightn't he have better served his fellow Majority members, his nation and even his god by remaining on this side of the Atlantic, rather than wasting his talents and energies on savages who rewarded a lifetime of work on their behalf with a bullet?

At last report there were 37,000 Protestant missionaries overseas working to convert the heathen, while other heathens are busy taking over the country they left behind. There are also 6,500 American missionaries of the Roman Catholic persuasion. The missionary industry's income in 1975 amounted to \$636,000,000 — up 67 per cent from 1972.

We are sorry to say so, but McClure's whole life was misdirected. Those who cannot help their own kind, when their own kind are in dire need, especially in the spiritual department, can hardly be expected to help others. To turn Ethiopians into ersatz Protestants and by osmosis into ersatz Americans only succeeds in making them worse Ethiopians. To bring the life-prolonging and life-saving miracles of modern medicine to overpopulated Third World countries is a guarantee of mass famine and mass misery in the future. To aid and abet the murderers of your own people, as McClure's church and many other Christian denominations (World Council of Churches) have done in the arming and financing of black African terrorists, is such an abhorrent sin that, like incest, it was not even included in the Ten Commandments.

If only McClure's world had died with him.

Who's Crazy Now?

In 1947 ten American psychologists, "experts" on Rorschach tests, received the results of ink blot quizzes forced upon various Nazi dignitaries as they awaited their trial in Nuremberg. The experts were asked for their opinions, but not one of them replied, not even Molly Harrower,

who was vice-chairman of the committee that initiated the project. The reason seemed to be that the psychologists did not find enough evidence to prove that the Nazis were the madmen, lunatics and criminal personalities that the media had made them out to be.



Rorschach Blot

Rorschach tests, according to Mrs. Harrower, have to be conducted "blind" to be valid. The subjects being examined must not be known to the examiner. Otherwise, the latter might read into his studies his already formed opinions of the persons under investigation. Mrs. Harrower thinks this is probably why Florence Miale and Michael Selzer in their recent book *The Nuremberg Mind*, when they examined the Rorschach tests in question, found all the Nazis to be mentally deranged. (We could think of a better reason.)

Last year, almost thirty years after the first try, Mrs. Harrower decided to have another go at the problem. She combined the Rorschach tests of eight leading Nazis (somehow Eichmann was now included) with eight American clergymen, civil rights leaders and psychiatric patients, and sent them with no identification to fifteen Rorschach authorities. Hjalmar Schacht and Baldur von Schirach were found to be superior personalities, together with an improved psychiatric patient and a leading civil rights leader. Adolf Eichmann and Hermann Goering were found to be normal, as were another clergyman and civil rights leader and an improved psychiatric patient. Rudolf Hess and Constantin von Neurath turned out to be less than adequate personalities, along with a clergyman and a hospitalized psychiatric patient. At the bottom of the pile were Joachim von Ribbentrop and Albert Speer with a clergyman and a hospitalized psychiatric patient. They were classified as disturbed or impoverished personalities.

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The British Picture

Most British television comes to us by courtesy of the following: "Lord" Bernstein (Grenada Television), "Lord" Grade (Associated Television) and Jeremy Isaacs (London Weekend TV). There is no prize for guessing the ethnic affiliation of these and most of their influential associates (Evelyn de Rothschild, David Montague, etc.). "Sir" Bernard Delfont, brother to "Lord" Grade, is Chairman of the ABC-EMI entertainment chain. Aubrey Singer, another Jewish gentleman, is the controller of BBC2, and the board of governors of the BBC as a whole includes such persons as the Gentile renegade Mark Bonham-Carter, head of the race-mixing Community Relations Commission. Even the Gentile Paul Fox, who heads Yorkshire TV and was formerly controller of BBC1, is a dedicated race mixer, as is the Rev. Paul Oestreicher, a professed Christian of Jewish origin who is a leading member of the BBC's Religious Advisory Council. The list could be lengthened very considerably in the middle reaches of the TV hierarchy. British publishing in general, and British newspapers in particular, are controlled by people of the same type. How then could we expect an unbiased view of South Africa or anywhere else? The well from which we drink is poisoned at its source.

On the face of it, our case looks pretty hopeless. But recently a curious sea change has begun to make itself apparent in Britain. Something is happening for which there is no explanation in the environmentalist world view of our enemies. Anglo-Saxons here appear to be developing antibodies to the poisons poured daily into their ears and eyes. People are growing tired of being manipulated. More and more sensible articles are now published, not only in the *Daily Telegraph*, but even in such liberal rags as the *New Statesman*. This is not to say there has been any change of heart among those who own these journals. It is simply the necessity to close the enormously wide credibility gap.

People tend to believe what they are told, as long as things are going reasonably well. But when the system is under siege, they develop a strong skeptical streak. In such circumstances, a gift for definition is the most precious of assets. Solid definitions, backed by detailed elucidation, are half the battle. They bring the enemy into focus, like a telescopic sight on a rifle. In this struggle to elucidate and define, certain Englishmen have an honored place. Although Sir Oswald Mosley is presently trying to curry favor with the powers that be by playing down the racial issue, he did oppose colored immigration before anyone else and his economic and political thinking must have considerable value, to judge by the

number of unacknowledged borrowings by other rightwingers. Some on our side condemn Mosley's pan-Europeanism. Certainly this might be a move towards one-worldism. But in Mosley's case it is the first step towards the creation of racially oriented continental blocks. A. K. Chesterton is another name to conjure with. His great merit lay in demonstrating that historical events do not happen by chance. If that is called a conspiracy theory, so be it. Finally, there are the young men of the National Party and the National Front, who are carving out their own definitions and building up a great corpus of unanswerable facts about how our enemies control the system.

Hiss and Weyl

Alger Hiss, the Benedict Arnold of the 20th century, is now just about completely rehabilitated. His right to practice law has been restored and he flits about the college lecture circuit, ringing up lucrative speaking fees, which he allegedly gives to civil rights groups. He owns his own printing company, so he's not exactly broke. He tells his listeners what's wrong with domestic and foreign policy and characterizes his part in the Yalta conference, which probably set back European civilization a hundred years, as unimportant.

An *Instaurationist* attended a recent lecture of Hiss's at Fordham University. The hall was packed. But it was all a crashing bore, as even his supporters admitted. Hiss spoke for twenty minutes, ran out of steam, then asked for questions.

Hiss said he didn't want to write his memoirs. He thinks that would be too presumptuous. "I'm going to speak my memoirs." He explained Chambers picked on him because "Hiss could be a Jewish name." Just before the lecture Philip Nobile, an *Esquire* editor, told a Fordham journalism class that Hiss's famous refusal to take truth serum under his wife's direction during his trial for perjury was based on his wife's fear that he would reveal his stepson's homosexuality. In his speech Hiss said that Chambers, who was a homosexual in good standing, never made a pass at him.

Hiss allowed he would not join the Communist party because he was opposed to their ideals. At the conclusion of the seance, Father Schroth of Fordham commended the speaker for his perseverance and openness, whose reward was "our respect and friendship." Hiss, who wore a pink shirt, humbly bowed his aging head.

One question tossed at Hiss during his talk concerned Nathaniel Weyl, the ex-Stalinist turned Jewish racist who claimed he had once belonged to the same Red party cell as Hiss. Hiss denied ever

meeting Weyl and added, correctly, that Weyl never appeared at his trial, so he could not be cross-examined. It is a fact that Weyl, now a stalwart of kosher conservatism, only came out of the shadows after almost everyone in the world had been trying for years to get some hard evidence against Hiss. Once a booster of redlining South American leaders in the *Nation* (or was it the *New Republic*?) Weyl after his belated metempsychosis actually wrote two books about Communist spies and treason in government without ever mentioning Hiss. He also clammed up about Alger when he was summoned before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1943.

In 1952 Weyl testified before a Senate Internal Security subcommittee that he had been a member in 1934, along with Hiss, of a Communist party cell for "government workers whose rank in government was high for their age or whose prospects appeared good." Other members of the cell were Lee Pressman, Charles Kramer, Nathan Witt, Henry Collins, John Abt and Victor Perlo. Weyl added that he had even seen Hiss pay his party dues.

Weyl claimed he quit the Communist party the day the Nazi-Russian Nonaggression Pact was announced in 1939. In 1940 he got a job with the Federal Reserve Board, switched to the Bureau of Economic Warfare and, after two and one-half years in the army, ended up in the Commerce Department. He resigned in 1947 in order to avoid taking an oath that he had never been a Communist.

Weyl, Meyer, Sokolsky, Schlamm, Burnham, Koestler, Chambers! How many more celebrated "rightist" intellectuals came from the sewers of Marxism? And how eager conservatives, especially Buckleyites, are to forgive them and even deify them.

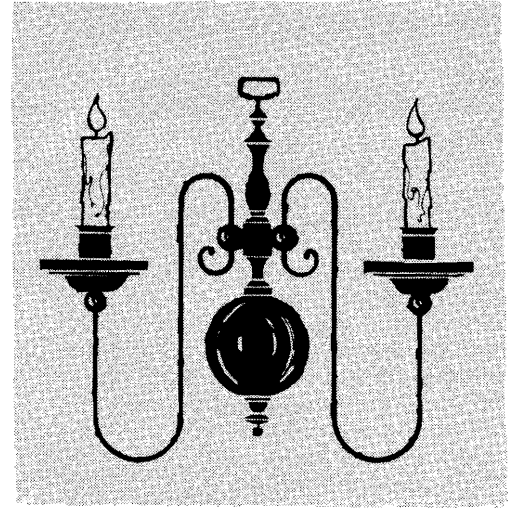
Yet in the 1930s all anyone with half a brain and a scintilla of taste had to do was take one look at the Communist crowd and, holding his nose, he would have run a thousand miles in the opposite direction. Only a crackpot could have joined such crackpots. Only born ignoramuses could have swallowed such claptrap. But swallow it they did, and now many of the biggest swallows have moved over to the right and given their claptrap a patriotic twist. And the dumb conservatives eat it up as eagerly as their new preachers once ate up the old Stalinist line.

A veteran Marxist who renounces Marxism may be forgiven, but he should not be taken seriously or automatically elevated to the status of rightist guru. With time and some soul searching (aided perhaps by an innate compulsion to become an informer), a man can shed the most emetic ideology, but he can never shed the character defects that led him to adopt such an ideology.



THE GAME and THE CANDLE

A dramatized rendering of the
secret history of the United
States (1912–1960)



The Action So Far: The Old Man, a Midwestern oil magnate, elects a president in 1912 who promises him a Federal Banking System, nationwide prohibition and control of the State Department. Later, an English Lord offers the Old Man a fifty percent interest in Middle Eastern oil if he will put the U. S. into World War I on the side of Britain, which he obligingly does. Twenty years later the Old Man's oil empire, now in the hands of his descendants, is feuding with Huey Long. Negotiations are opened with Harry, a White House aide, and Dex, a Stalinist, to get rid of the Senator. A few years later the Communists' nominee for Army Chief of Staff is opposed by Harry, who is warned by the Publisher that the only way to start World War II, which they both want, is to persuade Russia to abandon Spain to Franco. The Kremlin reluctantly agrees to go along, provided General Marshall is appointed Chief of Staff. Later Harry is appalled by the Russian-German Non-Aggression Pact and is even more appalled when the Publisher explains that Henry Wallace should be Democratic vice-presidential candidate and Wendell Willkie Republican presidential nominee in 1940. By the end of the following year, the unholy team of FDR, Stalin, Litvinov, Comintern Spy Sorge and the U. S. Chief of Staff managed to get the U.S. into war by provoking the Pearl Harbor attack. A few years later, with victory in World War II in sight, Dex and his clique work to give Europe to the Russians and China to the Chinese Communists, while Harry, the muddle-headed socialist, puts up a confused and disoriented resistance, thereby incurring the wrath of the moribund Roosevelt. With Truman in the White House, American Communists start playing world politics with the A-bomb, and the Chief of Staff strikes a bloody bargain with the new Soviet Ambassador. Soon potential Soviet enemies and no-longer-useful Communists are eliminated in a purge that includes Harry Hopkins and Harry Dexter White.

PART THREE, ACT I

Scene 5: Secretary of State Marshall's office in Washington in late 1948. Secretary of Defense Forrestal is also present.

MARSHALL. I'm surprised you have the money for it. I don't remember it being in your budget.

FORRESTAL. It wasn't. Webb cut it out in favor of more foreign aid.

M. The Director of the Budget may have been wrong in this particular detail. But broadly speaking, ever since the Wilson Administration the country has been committed to the military doctrine that its first line of defense was its allies.

F. George, the doctrine made some kind of sense when we were furnishing aid in the good old days to powerful nations like England and France. The aid materialized into well-armed men and well-designed equipment fighting our fight, or what we thought was our fight. What, however, comes out of aid to Nehru? Even if our aid got Nehru to fight on our side, what would it be worth? How many divisions of the Russian Army would it take to conquer India?

M. Now, Jim, that's unkind. India is a great country.

F. I don't doubt it. But all I'm concerned with is India's capacity to be of military assistance to the United States. That's what we're supposed to be paying for. The taxpayer is forking up defense dollars, not handouts to worthy or unworthy foreign economic programs.

M. Jim, you know I can't debate foreign aid with you.

F. I don't want to debate it. I was just pointing out that when India always plays lovey-dovey with Moscow if there's anything to give Nehru, the Budget Bureau fellows give it. But Pakistan is another story. The Russians hate Pakistan, so we have to struggle to ship them an old condemned boiler. (*raising his hand to stop Marshall*) I know, I know, the necessities of politics. We can't be too lavish with a Moslem state or it worries Israel and that upsets the Jews and that affects the vote in New York. But look at Indonesia. There's a sinkhole of communism and corruption if there ever was one and technically Moslem too, but we pour in everything Sukarno asks for.

How come then, we are so stingy with Chiang? He can't be any more corrupt than Sukarno, and he's a hell of a lot unfriendlier to Joseph Dzugashvili.

M. The situation in China will work itself out in time, Jim. At the moment it seems unwise to encourage the worst elements around Chiang by giving him a blank check to make war on the Chinese Communists. He can't win, and it would bleed us white.

F. George, you and I have been through a lot together, so let's stop the kidding. You know, and you know I know, that's the sort of rubbish that belongs in *Time* or *Look*. Don't forget that you and I have beat down the most powerful military force in history. We know how things are decided and done at the highest levels of government. We know because we've done them. In those days we didn't have to bow and scrape to any two-for-a-nickel nuisance like Webb. We weren't scared witless by the selfless mothers of America, when they complained we were sending their boys overseas to be killed. We didn't always feel we had to explain that this battle and that raid and that bombing were absolutely bargain-rate killings in the war for democracy. Hell, George, we acted like leaders. We had enemies to defeat and we went at it in a practical and level-headed way. Why has it all become so different?

M. The problem is quite different, Jim.

F. Maybe, maybe not. As for China, your department, it appears, is willing to let it go down the drain, is that it?

M. Jim, it's not a question of what we're willing or unwilling to do. It's simply the reality of the matter.

F. What the Commies call the "objective situation?"

M. I suppose that's jargon for the same thing.

F. Have you ever stopped to think what it means?

M. The meaning seems obvious enough.

F. It is if you think about it, but most people don't. It means the situation is proceeding favorably for the Soviet Empire

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The Game and The Candle

and will continue to be so as long as the Americans can be prevented from upsetting Soviet control.

M. You're too sharp at semantics for me to argue back.

F. It's not semantics. Read the papers. You'll see quick enough what all the nice phrases add up to. We are constantly being faced with "objective situations" about which nothing can be done. But the Soviet Empire never has to worry about "objective situations." It creates crises when and where it pleases, including the Chinese crisis. What's the next objective situation? Korea?

M. Not necessarily.

F. George, one day when Secretary Knox was laid up, I had to confer a posthumous award on a widow. Her husband had been a petty officer on the destroyer *Reuben James* and was killed in an attack against a German sub in the North Atlantic six months before Pearl Harbor. Officially we weren't at war with Germany, but by God we were determined that she wasn't going to overrun Europe. I don't remember anyone arguing that we shouldn't be helping England, because we might strengthen or weaken some political party or ideology. We took England as she was and made sure the Nazis didn't conquer her. Why can't we take China as she is and make sure the Reds don't conquer her? It would take a hell of a lot less in men and hardware than we expended on England.

M. As I said, I just can't debate with you, Jim. From information available to the State Department, it seems inadvisable to put military equipment at Chiang's disposal.

F. Is that why your people have been dragging their feet in sending Chiang the material approved by Congress?

M. I wasn't aware of any such delays.

F. Have they released any of the supplies yet?

M. I haven't followed all the details. I really don't know.

F. It's more than five months since the President signed the bill.

M. As I said, I just don't know. But let's go back to those jet bombers you're so proud of? Where did you get the money?

F. I outfoxed Webb. I'm going to take it out of the Navy and the ground forces. I hate to do it, but I've got to find the money somewhere.

M. You haven't actually authorized converting the bombers to jet engines yet?

F. Not formally. Perhaps as Secretary of State you'd like us to make a public announcement about it. It might strengthen your hand to have everyone know we're keeping our air force in top form.

M. Technically, I wonder if it's wise to go to jet bombers. Wouldn't it be better to wait and make sure they're superior to what we have?

F. When an ex-Secretary of the Navy pares the Navy budget to build a special kind of plane for the Air Force, you don't have to worry whether it's passed its technical tests.

M. (*ruefully*) I guess that settles that — except for the political question. Is it good national politics to strengthen our offensive capabilities so enormously?

F. That question belongs to my department, and I might say it's already been decided. The problem that concerns your department is whether to announce our decision to the world.

M. Speaking not as Secretary of State, but as your friend, I personally think it's a mistake to build up such a strong offense. The peaceful course for the United States is to assure the world that we have no aggressive designs against anyone. The simplest way to do that, the only way to do it convincingly, is to have a military establishment that doesn't threaten anyone. For this reason your jet bombers, even if they work, would be a mistake. Rather than strengthen our position they will worsen it. They exist only to bomb Russia. That is not calculated to put the Russians in a cooperative mood.

F. (*very coolly as he gets up*) I take it then that the Department of State desires no public statement to be made about our jet bomber program. We shall be glad to honor your wishes. Goodbye, George. (*He leaves.*)

M. (*After brooding for a moment he picks up the phone.*) Get me the Counselor, please. (*pause*) Chip? Secretary Marshall here. Chip, do you know Ben's friend, Leon? . . . Yes, if you're not likely to see him, you'll probably run into Ben. Anyway, get word to Leon that I'd like him to drop in at my home some evening in the near future.

Scene 6: The library in Marshall's home a few weeks later. Marshall and Leon are present.

MARSHALL. I've been casting around in my mind for the best way to handle a number of interrelated problems and I've come to the conclusion that a frank talk with you is probably the best way to start.

LEON. Mr. Secretary, I am at your disposal in any way I can be helpful.

M. Some matters I simply want to bring to your attention. Others I would like you to discuss with the President, if you think it wise and if you have the opportunity.

L. I shall do my best.

M. First of all, I've decided that I shall resign effective with the beginning of the new term in January. I think the world situation is such that I can comfortably leave the department. I've been under intense pressure for almost ten years and I simply have to take a rest.

L. No one is more entitled to a rest than a man who has done such magnificent things. But I'm afraid the President will be sorry to lose you.

M. The President is a man of singular toughness. Much more than I suspected. He'll get along.

L. Won't that depend, at least in foreign affairs, on whom he names as your successor?

M. I haven't the slightest interest in whom he might choose. As far as I'm concerned he could name Jim Forrestal.

L. With all due respect to Secretary Forrestal, who is a great and patriotic American, I can't think of anyone whose temperament at this particular time so totally unfits him to be Secretary of State.

M. I thought you would feel that way. You wouldn't like me to recommend him to the President as my successor?

L. I can think of many men I would prefer to see in the post.

M. Ordinarily, I believe, suggesting my successor would be inappropriate. But since I will be resigning with my work only half done, particularly in China, I don't think it would be out of line to mention a few men whose policies would be a continuation of mine.

L. Mr. Secretary, would you care to mention some of these men?

M. I can easily think of three — Bohlen, Acheson and Lattimore.

L. Might I respectfully add the name of James Webb?

M. He might make an excellent secretary, but I think his inexperience in foreign affairs would make the President reluctant to name him. But if it's a highly desirable appointment for other reasons, he might fit in well as Under Secretary. Obviously Bob Lovett will resign with me.

L. That might work out very well. With regard to the other three men you mentioned, they all have some handicaps. Bohlen is felt to be more of an expert on Russia than China. Lattimore is so entangled with Congressional investigations and that unfortunate Amerasia case that I would frankly be afraid to submit his name for any post.

M. You mean he'll need some fumigating before he can be of further service to you?

L. I would decline to use that word, Mr. Secretary. Owen Lattimore at the moment stands in need of further public understanding and justification. Until then, normal political prudence suggests that he stay in the background.

M. What's the matter with Acheson?

L. Chiefly his arrogant personal manners which aren't too well liked in the Senate. Also, he is known to have made a large amount of money representing the Communist government of Poland.

M. Are you jealous?

L. (*smiling*) Hardly. Though it seems we

all are cursed with the desire to accumulate as much money as we can properly lay our hands on.

M. The Polish business then is your only fear about Acheson?

L. Otherwise he would be entirely suitable, particularly if Webb could go in as Under Secretary.

M. I feel I could suggest Acheson for Secretary, but I would rather say nothing to the President about Webb.

L. Very wise. Nothing should suggest a collusion between us when in fact none exists.

M. You will suggest Acheson, too?

L. (*laughing*) No, Mr. Secretary. You drop his name to the President. I shall oppose him. (*as Marshall shows surprise*) Not too strongly. But enough to assure a compromise, in which Webb will be made Under Secretary.

M. Very, very astute. All right, so much for that. Now I want to talk to you about Secretary Forrestal.

L. That is a more difficult matter.

M. I gather you don't think well of him?

L. Not at all. But I do disagree with his policies as Secretary of Defense. I think he would build an overblown military establishment if he could. I think he would build up a powerful, armed Germany if he could. I know he tends to favor the corrupt and incompetent regime of Chiang. I don't think he puts any trust whatever in the United Nations.

M. That amounts to a pretty serious bill of particulars against a Secretary of Defense. Did you know he also favors converting our strategic bombers to jet engines to give them an intercontinental range?

L. That I did not know.

M. Do you approve of these bombers?

L. It's not my place to pass on military matters, but I think it would be most unwise. I would almost call it provocative.

M. I wonder how the President feels about it?

L. On matters like that, I'm sorry to report, the President's judgment is not always, shall I say "mature." He has an underlying strain of old-fashioned chauvinism. Of course, he's not conscious of it. But when it comes to the obvious question of United States military strength his first reaction is generally aggressive. You could see that last year in his willingness to use the atom bomb if the Russians made a direct military move against Berlin. It makes handling problems like this very difficult. It is so easy to be maneuvered into taking the position that the United States ought to be weak.

M. You seem to have answered my question.

L. If the jet bombers are brought suddenly to his attention he will be in

favor of them. But Webb cut out all the jet bomber money from the Air Force budget. There's no use worrying too much about the planes if the money isn't there to build them. Asking the President to change a budget determination is a hard job. If something upsets a budget he feels that he'd rather postpone it till the next budget, even if it's an item he would approve if it came up just on the merits.

M. Well, somehow Forrestal has outmaneuvered you. He told me he'd figured a way to get the money by squeezing the Army and Navy.

L. But that would be improper and probably illegal.

M. That's your problem because I'm going to resign and leave it to you. But it's real. Don't doubt that.

L. (*thoughtfully*) You say Secretary Forrestal hasn't yet authorized the conversion to jet engines?

M. He hadn't authorized it a few weeks ago when he talked to me about it. He may have by now.

L. That's very distressing because once he's authorized it, I don't think the President will reverse it, even if it meant defying Webb. (*after a pause*) Do you personally care about the jet bombers?

M. I might or I might not. It depends on future circumstances.

L. You don't feel it would vastly worsen our relations with the Soviet government to take such a brazenly provocative action?

M. We aren't in public. What are you driving at?

L. I presume there is something besides the jets that is bothering you, something concerning Secretary Forrestal?

M. Nothing that need concern you. But since you seem to feel that a fleet of jet bombers would worsen our relations with the Soviet government and since you are devoted to maintaining the most cordial relations with that government, I should think you would desire to have the President ask for Secretary Forrestal's resignation — as soon as possible.

L. I would, but I can't.

M. You can't?

L. It is a problem I have worked on a great deal and given a great deal of thought to. I have mentioned at least the substance of my views to the President. I think they have had an effect in reducing his former complete trust and confidence in Secretary Forrestal. But they haven't been sufficient to make him want to be rid of him. And as it stands now I couldn't possibly reopen the matter. It wouldn't help. It would hurt, at least for the time being. The President, you know, is very angry that after all he did in getting the State of Israel established, more of the Jewish vote in New York went to Henry

Wallace. It made the election there uncomfortably close and the President is always the professional politician, whatever else he is, and takes things like that very seriously. To make it worse, it was Forrestal who always advised him against going out on a limb in favor of Israel, precisely on the grounds that the country would lose practical advantages in the Arab world and that the Administration would be unable to count on the Jewish vote in return. Unfortunately, he was right. Secretary Forrestal is a subject I do not wish to mention to the President at least until January.

M. Which means he will stay on in Truman's new term of office, which will make it harder still to get him out.

L. Why can't you raise the question with the President?

M. On what basis? What can I complain about?

L. That jet bombers will undermine your pursuit of world peace.

M. I could do that, but that's no reason to require Forrestal's dismissal. It's merely a request to have the President overrule him, which he might do.

L. It's a most unfortunate impasse. Almost tragic in its implications.

M. And there's nothing you can do?

L. Nothing directly and nothing that would have an immediate effect. I do have some friends I might induce to start a serious and continuous campaign against Forrestal in the liberal press and among the columnists. Because of his known position on Israel I can probably enlist the aid of columnists who ordinarily are anti-Soviet and who are not usually available to our point of view.

M. What will you have them say about him?

L. It's not difficult to work up newspaper columns that can be very injurious. They need not be true in every minute detail, especially when they are about proto-fascists and anti-Semites.

M. I see.

L. I'm sorry, Mr. Secretary. What worries me most is that neither you nor your successor, and I presume that will be Mr. Acheson, can move against Secretary Forrestal until he actually approves the building of the jets. Once he approves, I'm afraid we won't be able to get the program rescinded. We can, I think, very promptly get rid of Secretary Forrestal once he gives us this tangible issue. But we cannot, I am afraid, stop his program. It is a most unfortunate roadblock on the road to world peace.

(To Be Continued)

Since ancient Israel was the least scientifically minded of all the celebrated ancient cultures, and since there is practically no mention of either Jewish science or Jewish scientists in the classical period of Jewish history, and since Jewish scientists only became known after the decline of Rome — and then largely in the field of medicine — and since the most famous Jewish “scientist” of Medieval and Renaissance times was Nostradamus, a mystagogue and analyzer of dreams like his ancestors Joseph and Daniel and his descendant, Sigmund Freud, it is not an exaggeration to say that Jewish participation in Western science was almost nonexistent until the latter part of the nineteenth century. The first prominent Jewish scientist that comes to mind was Heinrich Hertz, whose mother was not a Jew. Hertz, whom Spengler described as the first important physicist to dismiss the concept of force, demonstrated the transmission of radio waves in 1885.

Under the influence of Jews Western science is being sidetracked from its normal organic development into two distinctly anti-Western channels — triviality (generated by overpublicizing minor scientific achievements) and mathematization (or abstraction to the point of surrealism).

Newton invented a new form of mathematics, calculus, to explain the operation of his laws of motion and gravity. Today coteries of Jewish mathematicians are engaged in developing etherealized forms of mathematics without any possibility of application. These mathematicians have now infiltrated Western science to such an extent that whole areas of physics and chemistry have been reduced to mathematical games. In fact, the name of gamesmanship has been given to some of the mathematics developed by the Hungarian Jew, John (Janos) von Neumann, and cybernetics, which is nothing but a fancy term for the self-regulation processes of organisms and machines (feedback) was blown into a major field of science by a subservient press and a theatrical Jewish mathematician named Norbert Wiener.

In the classic days of Western science, if you were well off, you puttered around in your own laboratory and traveled about collecting and analyzing data, accepting or rejecting various theories and caring less whether you managed to get your name in the papers. Science was your consuming interest, not notoriety. If you were poor like Faraday, you found a wealthy patron who relieved you of your pecuniary worries. Many scientists like Mendel, the father of genetics, had vocations that supported their scientific studies, which were often so controversial (in the case of Copernicus) they were only

published posthumously. This might have been the case with Darwin, one of the greatest of the great, if it had not been for friends, who insisted that he publish in order to prove the priority of his discoveries.

Public Relations Science

Today all this has changed. Science has become a bureaucracy which like almost every other form of modern endeavor panders to the media — something that is wholly counter to the traditional character of Western science. In this situation the Jewish scientist has an enormous advantage. The name of Einstein in the physical sciences and the names of Marx and Freud in the social sciences by no means rest solely on their achievements. It happens that they are Jews in an age of Jewish-oriented publicity. Compare the newspaper coverage given to Planck and Einstein, especially since the former's contribution to science has been every bit as great, if not greater. Perhaps the biggest publicity splurge ever given the announcement of a new scientific hypothesis took place after World War II, when Einstein's Unified Field Theory was displayed on the front page of the *New York Times* as one of the great feats of human genius. A few years later the Unified Field Theory was found to be so full of errors that it was quietly buried and forgotten, even by Einstein himself.

Consider the Michelson-Morley experiment, which “proved” that the velocity of a light source in space has no effect on the velocity of light itself. Michelson was a Jewish scientist; Morley was not. Michelson is the subject of a forty-one line biography in the 14th edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, in which there is not one line of biographical material on Morley. Michelson's father was so well off and so influential that when his son was refused admittance to the U. S. Naval Academy he was given a ticket from California to Washington, where he made a personal plea to President U. S. Grant, who then waived the rules so Michelson could enter. Michelson was also noted for making what is probably the most unscientific statement that ever came from the lips of a scientist. At the dedication of the Ryerson Physical Laboratory of the University of Chicago in 1894, he said, “The more important fundamental laws and facts of physical science have all been discovered and these are now so firmly established that the possibility of their ever being supplanted in consequence of new discoveries must be looked for in the sixth place of decimals.”

D. C. Miller, the respected president of the American Physical Association, devoted many years to disproving the results of the Michelson-Morley

experiment. Miller has no biographical article in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (14th edition). The Dutch physicist, Hendrik A. Lorentz, worked out some mathematical equations to account for the results of that experiment and these “Lorentz transformations” became the mathematical basis, some say the only basis, of Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity. Lorentz himself, by the way, vigorously opposed Relativity.

Minority Experiments

The Michelson-Morley experiment was one of several key experiments that have either been directed or co-directed by minority scientists and have the common characteristic of sending Western science off on a wild tangent. Take the experiment conducted in 1909 by the German-Jewish anthropologist Franz Boas, who found that the head shape of certain Italian and Jewish immigrants changed radically in only one generation. “The east European Hebrew,” Boas wrote, “who has a very round head, becomes more long-headed; the south Italian, who in Italy has an exceedingly long head, becomes short-headed; so that both approach a uniform type in this country, so far as the roundness of the head is concerned.” Never has such a thin, loosely organized piece of research had such a profound effect on contemporary ideology. Since Boas's results could be used as “scientific proof” to denigrate the importance of inheritance, it was quickly transformed into holy writ by environmentalists, liberals and minority racists to the point where it exposed any critics who disagreed to charges of anti-Semitism and fascism. That Boas's claims were demolished by no less an expert than Henry Pratt Fairchild, onetime president of the American Sociological Society, and that many other and more comprehensive experiments by trustworthy, native-born American anthropologists produced totally different conclusions did not in any way stop the media from enshrining Boas as the be-all and end-all of modern anthropology. Some years ago Leslie White, one of the few really creative American anthropologists, came out with a devastating attack on Boas. The media's conspiracy of silence remained in force. No notice was given to White, or to anyone who dared to tarnish Boas's halo.

Even more damaging than Boas's “findings” to the Western social order was the famous pre-World War II Klineberg experiment that “demonstrated” the average IQ of Negro children who had lived in New York City five years was 33 points above the average IQ of Negro children who had lived “in the superior Northern environment” for one year. To make his experiment come out properly, Klineberg, a Canadian-born Jewish

psychologist, had to take a few liberties with the evidence gathered by his four-man research team, two members of which could find no IQ improvement of Negro children in New York, no matter how long they lived there. As Edward Langerton writes in *The Busing Coverup* (Howard Allen, 1975): "How could a young psychologist on the basis of two studies practically invalidated by two other studies by two other members of his research team make such an incredible report to the nation's social scientists and not be challenged or indeed ridiculed? The answer is easy. Klineberg's conclusions were anticipated and welcomed by the equalitarians who had seized control of the social sciences." Here it might be added that Klineberg's flimsy experiment became a central "scientific" pivot of the Supreme Court's 1954 *Brown* decision.

Another noted minority wrong guesser was Sir Solly Zuckerman, whose observations of baboons in the London Zoological Gardens led him to proclaim in a 1932 book that the chief binding force of primate social life was sex. Freud, of course, had said the same thing about humans a few decades earlier. The difficulty was that Zuckerman never troubled to observe baboons in the wild. As Edward Wilson writes in *Sociobiology*: "Zuckerman's theory is wrong. It was disproved by the field studies of primate biology that began to flourish in the late 1950s Many of the fine details of social interaction have proved to be wholly dissociated from reproduction behavior." Nevertheless, the Zuckerman theory, one more example of Jewish sexual reductionism, dominated the study of primate biology for twenty-five years and earned Sir Solly his knighthood.

Scientific Soap Opera

To return to the publicity mania of minority scientists, we cite the case of Donald Glaser, a young Jewish physicist who, while a graduate student at the University of Michigan, tinkered around with a beer can in ways that led him, so he claimed, to the invention of the propane bubble chamber. Mysteriously, or not so mysteriously, Glaser's dilettantish feat was transformed into the feature story of the hyperliberal *Scientific American*. A few years later Glaser received the Nobel prize in physics. The truth is that Glaser knew so little about physics he immediately switched, after accepting the prize, to microbiology. Or take the case of Felix Bloch, a Jewish expatriate from Switzerland, who received the Nobel prize for nuclear magnetic resonance which he shared with E. D. Purcell, who made the same discovery independently. Scientists on the West Coast know that much of Bloch's work was done for him by W. W. Hansen, but all the latter received for his

efforts was a street named after him on the Stanford University campus. Or take the case of Melvin Calvin, another overpublicized Jewish scientist, who was practically unknown until he wrote, or was the subject of, articles for popular magazines on such science fiction topics as the discovery of "the secret of life." Shortly after, Calvin received the Nobel prize for his studies of photosynthesis. With the Nobel prize and all the status that goes with it safely listed in his resume, Calvin seemed unwilling to share the secret of life with anyone else. When last heard of he was on a CBS television program talking about plants that produce petroleum. Botanists, of course, had long known about such plants, but somehow Calvin was the first to get on TV with the news and thereby reap another harvest of publicity.

The Jewish flair for headlines also has a tendency of turning science into soap opera and leaving the public with a totally confused notion of nature and the universe. During the Viking Mars landing Carl Sagan, the Jewish astronomer, was on TV almost every night discussing "life on Mars." He and another Jewish colleague, Joshua Lederberg, constantly talked about "petriphages" (rock eaters) and other strange forms of life which the Viking TV camera might pick up. Under the influence of this Sunday Supplement hokum, put out by professional scientists nightly on CBS-TV broadcasts, Mr. Walter Cronkite suddenly blurted forth on one program that "life on Mars seems to have been discovered." At the very time Majority scientists were performing one of the greatest feats of exploration of all time, the public was hearing the fairy tales of Sagan and other minority mediators. No wonder no one remembers the name of the Majority genius who headed the Viking project. Something very similar happened just before the moon landing, when Harold Urey, the Jewish Nobel laureate chemist, kept arguing for a "cold moon," meaning that the moon had never experienced any volcanic activity. After Armstrong had landed and after several astronauts had walked or driven over huge lava beds, Urey never once admitted his error.

Jews are not experimentalists by nature. They lean to abstraction. They don't like to test and then develop theories to explain their tests. They prefer to guess and write down mathematical equations to represent their guesses and let others, usually non-Jews, do the tiresome experimental legwork to prove them right or wrong. Meanwhile, they retreat into a kind of unassailable racial fortress, knowing full well to criticize a Jew for anything, even false scientific theories, is very bad form. Certainly one of the principal reasons Einstein's theories have received such rapt attention and devotion

is because it is "unpopular" if not damaging to one's career to attack them. Dr. Louis Essen, perhaps the world's foremost expert on atomic clocks and a Fellow of Britain's prestigious Royal Society, has brilliantly criticized Einstein in several papers, but no one reads them. A British professor of physics named Herbert Dingle started out as a Relativity theory booster, but then changed his mind. When he was promoting Relativity his writings were well publicized and read. When he opposed it, his articles remained unread. Many Nobel laureates have been in the forefront of the attack against Einstein. Large scientific conferences attended by scores of the world's foremost scientists were held in Germany in the 1920s to knock holes in Einstein's theories, but the media coverage was very thin. Today few scientists would attend such conferences for fear of damaging their reputations. In fact, hardly any reports have appeared about a worldwide conference of Relativity critics held in Sofia, Bulgaria, last May.

Intellectual Terror

The publicity which favors Jewish over non-Jewish scientists and the Jewish fondness for abstraction, however, are only passive influences on Western science. There are at the same time much more active and direct influences at work. These are attempts on the part of Jews and Jewish scientists to censor certain fields of Western science and to destroy the careers of scientists engaged in such studies by character assassination, libel and more subtle forms of innuendo. This can more properly be described as the minority war on science and will be the subject of the remainder of this article.

When Ashley Montagu or Frederic Wertham or other Jews attempt to belittle the hereditary factors that influence human behavior by deliberately distorting facts, by exaggerated analogies and by false conclusions, they are hobbling the advance of science, even if they are not permanently injuring it. But the undiluted physical and psychological warfare conducted against such Western scientific luminaries as Arthur Jensen, William Shockley, Edward O. Wilson and scores of lesser known Majority scientists is something different — something more ominous.

Arthur Jensen's travaux are fairly well known. For daring to claim that heredity accounts for almost 80% of human behavior and for suggesting that the average Negro IQ is about 15% less than the average white IQ, and is therefore the main cause of the Negro child's inability to keep up with whites in the classroom, Jensen's life has been threatened, his classes have been disrupted by chanting blacks and he has been excoriated by the

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media. This year, when Jensen was nominated to be a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a black member named William Wallace opposed the nomination on the basis "it was an insult to minority scientists." Margaret Mead, the high priestess of the Boas cult, joined in the racist attack by saying part of Jensen's work was "unspeakable." Wallace resigned from the 114,000-member AAAS after Jensen was voted in by a narrow committee vote of twenty-seven to twenty-six.

William Shockley, Nobel prize winner, has received even worse treatment and has been forcibly ejected from several public meetings by students and nonstudents, who were seldom if ever punished or disciplined. Hans J. Eysenck, a German refugee but not a Jew, has been physically assaulted by minority groups in his lectures in England. In one episode an Asian invaded the speaker's platform, ripped off Eysenck's eyeglasses and stamped on them. Equally reprehensible have been acts of violence against Dr. Edward Banfield, the author of *The Unheavenly City*, a University of Pennsylvania urbanologist who has had some unkind things to say about ghettos. At a University of Chicago lecture, Banfield had to sit silently on the lecture platform while ten nonstudent goons vilified him with such slogans as "Racist Banfield You Can't Hide. We Charge You With Genocide." At another lecture at the University of Toronto an SDS member wearing brass knuckles warned Banfield not to continue his speech. In this case the meeting was adjourned, but the university took no action against the hoodlums, most of them nonstudents. Similar incidents of violence against Majority professors have taken place at Temple University, San Francisco State College, Wayne State, the University of Connecticut and the University of Washington. Meanwhile, minority thought controllers boast how they have banned various sociology and psychology textbooks which don't toe the Marxist environmentalist line.

All of this persecution adds up to a deliberate attempt to silence scholars by the use of terror. In all too many cases it has succeeded. Every scientist must now think twice about anything he may say or write that will offend the minority scientists and their street gangs. The petrifying effect on genetics and biology has probably been a thousand times greater than anyone realizes.

Anti-Scientific Lobbying

A typical example of minority-inspired scientific negativism is the carefully fueled uproar over the new genetic screening technique, amniocentesis, by which genetic material from fetuses can be

examined for inherited defects that may produce future illness. Amniocentesis can indicate whether an unborn child will become a Mongoloid. (It costs the nation \$1.7 billion a year for the institutional care of Mongoloid children.) If this or other serious diseases are indicated, the fetus can be safely aborted while in its early stages. Even defective genetic traits which might not strike the carriers themselves but their posterity can be identified and the necessary preventative steps taken. Nevertheless, in June 1975 a National Academy of Sciences committee recommended an immediate halt to such genetic screening on the grounds that not enough is understood about the "social impact" of such a process. Backing up the decision, a lawyer named Alexander G. Capron told geneticists they need regulation on these matters from outside their profession. Dr. John L. Hamilton replied that all this was genetic McCarthyism and that geneticists were quite capable of regulating their own profession. He might have added that if any profession needs regulation these days it is attorney Capron's. Hamilton specifically referred to a Harvard University program to screen newborn infants for sex chromosome anomalies, principally the XXY chromosome, which appears with high frequency in habitual criminals.

It was this program that the City Council of Cambridge, Massachusetts, managed to temporarily halt on the basis that the discovery of such a chromosome could stigmatize the carrier for life. The Council acted as the result of a blitzkrieg lobbying campaign organized by a group called Science for the People. The actual recommendation for banning the genetic screening program were written by Erwin Chargoff and Robert Sinsheimer, two members of the organization. They were backed by George Wald, a Jewish Nobel laureate. The decision meant that local government authorities thought it better to let the child grow up and commit his crimes rather than identify the affliction so he could be watched and treated in an effort to prevent a future criminal career.

The repressive measures advocated by the Science for the People group, which is almost entirely minority in composition, has been penetrating every field of the life sciences. In 1972 Harold B. Green, a law professor, urged the American Association for the Advancement of Science to suggest that the federal government stop financial support for genetic research until nonscientific control bodies should set up the proper regulations. Professor Walter Bodmar and Luigi Cavelli-Sforza advocate a moratorium on investigation of IQ differences between blacks and whites. Dr. Amatai Etzioni, professor of sociology at Columbia and a former Israeli

commando, has demanded that genetics be controlled by a "domestic Kissinger." Richard C. Lewontin, a Harvard biologist, has said:

There is not one jot or tittle of evidence of any genetic basis for any behavioral trait, except schizophrenia, whether it be intelligence, nastiness or aggressiveness. And given the finite resources which support scientists in this playground, it is a waste of taxpayers' money to study IQ, heredity or other genetic components of human personality."

This completely fallacious statement gives us a clear signal about the fate of Western science if minority ideologues have their way. Yet people like Lewontin continue to receive the favorable balance-tipping publicity accorded by the media, though a survey of faculty opinion shows only one in ten leading professors favors restraints on genetic research.

Edward Wilson

The latest and greatest victim of the minority inquisition is Edward O. Wilson, Curator of Entomology at the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology and the author of *The Insect Society*, which *Science* magazine has called a "magisterial survey of the subject." His latest work *Sociobiology* is one of the great stepping-stones of Western science and may easily rank some day just below Darwin's *Origin of Species*. In it the author probes the social behavior of all living things in such a masterly and incisive style that readers are given a third eye with which to view the social causes and effects of the great evolutionary trek from the slime mold to the hominid. In fact, what Wilson has done is to remove social Darwinism, discredited for half a century, from the hands of economists and sociologists like Spencer and William Graham Sumner, and put it on solid scientific ground. The operation of behavior genetics in the success and failure, the progression and retrogression, of the highest and lowest organisms is brilliantly portrayed in a series of biological vignettes that are dagger thrusts to the scientific pretensions of the "nurturists" and lend new credence and authority to the persecuted hereditarians.

In a dazzling work of 697 two-column, catalog-size pages, most containing twice as many words as an ordinary book page, a work crammed with hundreds of drawings, charts and graphs, Wilson attacks his subject with an arsenal of biological knowledge and polymathic lore, as well as a thorough command of the English language. In his first chapter, aptly named "The Morality of the Genes," the Alabama-born zoologist sets forth his *idée-force* that social genes are of prime importance for the successful adaptation

of most organisms and that without them there would never have been such insects as ants or bees or such primates as baboons and men. Since natural selection has evinced a more than kindly attitude to the proliferation and distribution of such genes, they are the ones which have come to characterize the species in which they are concentrated. In other words, the sharp differences that exist between certain species are caused less by the genes that determine their physiology than by those that determine their social behavior.

Until the arrival of the sociobiologists and some ethologists on the scene, most biologists viewed natural selection from a zoological rather than a social perspective. Such psychological traits as hate, love, aggression, fear, expansiveness and reticence were looked upon as important components of the temperamental makeup of man and some mammals, but were rarely if ever considered to be important factors in the survival or extinction of various animal species.

After defining sociobiology "as the systematic study of the biological basis of all social behavior," Wilson lists ten kinds of sociality, ranging from group size to cohesiveness, from behavioral integration to compartmentalization. For the reader it is hard going, but it gives him a chance to learn the various forms of social behavior that are wholly or partly dependent on genetic transmission. Next, in one of the numerous asides that lift his book into the higher levels of epistemology and scientific methodology, the author comments on the state of the psychological and ethological art:

Most psychologists and animal behaviorists trained in the conventional psychology departments of universities are nonevolutionary in their approach. Yet, like good scientists everywhere, they are always probing for deeper, more general explanations. What they should produce are specific assessments of ultimate causation rooted in population biology. What they typically produce instead are the nebulous independent variables of theoretical psychology — attraction-withdrawal thresholds, drive, deep-set aggregative or cooperative tendencies and so forth. And this approach creates confusion, because such notions are ad hoc and can seldom be linked either to neurophysiology or evolutionary biology and hence to the remainder of science.

A few pages later Wilson goes after the "advocacy method of developing science," wherein X advances a theory that Y rebuts with a second hypothesis, while Z enters the picture by siding with X or Y, as a result of which "verbal skills . . . become a significant factor." The essential nature of Western science is then summed up as follows:

"No theory should be so loved that its authors try to move it out of harm's way. Quite the contrary: a theory that cannot be mortally threatened has little value in science The good researcher does not grieve over the death of a particular hypothesis. Since he has attempted to set up multiple working hypotheses, he is committed to the survival of no one of them, but rather is interested to see how simply they can be formulated and how decisively they can be made to compete."

Upon reviewing the chief motivating forces of evolution, in which Wilson balances the inertial resistance to genetic change with the constant ecological pressures for adaptation, he moves into the mathematics of population biology. The equations having to do with gene variation and gene flow, gobbledygook to those who have not taken calculus, demonstrate that sociobiology is already resting on some hard and fast empirical underpinnings.

In his fourth chapter Wilson delves into the prickly subject of altruism. The genes which induce insects, mammals and men to give up their lives in defense of their group are adaptive in the sense that the death of a few increases the chances of survival of the many. When there is too much altruism — i.e., too many war casualties — the frequency of altruistic genes decreases and there is a rise of individualism, an excess of which also endangers group survival.

One of the most fascinating topics raised by Wilson is that of evolutionary compromise. Nature seems to have its own special law of the golden mean, which prevents evolution from getting out of hand by letting organisms become too small or too big, too ferocious or too mild, even too sexy or too unsexy. Certain polygamous male birds, which have developed too bright and too cumbersome a plumage in their frantic attempts to attract females, find themselves an easy mark for predators. Consequently, the genes for such plumage are no longer advantageous. When animal groups, including human groups, become too minuscule or too large and unwieldy other negative effects enter the picture. For instance, Mennonite communities in America discovered they needed about fifty families to achieve social stability. Wilson writes:

With less than 40 families, inbreeding and disruption from more frequent marriages with outsiders became serious problems. When communities became very large, other kinds of disruption emerged: intracolony rivalries developed, and the lay ministry became less effective. In more recent years the minimum viable group size dropped to 20 to 25 families as travel and communication with coreligionists in other parts of the country became easier.

From a purely behavioral viewpoint Wilson thinks that accelerated evolution for humans is a distinct possibility. Substitution of single genes in fruit flies can be largely achieved in ten generations. But the genetic cure of man's social ills — the only effective and permanent cure — might require hundreds of thousands of generations, which in Wilson's Olympian and Darwinian viewpoint, may not represent a long time, but to ordinary mortals is an eternity. It took, for example, some 35,000 generations to raise the brain of the highest primate seventy IQ points. Genetic engineering, though Wilson doesn't say so, might speed up this timetable considerably.

Although his opponents often make the charge, Wilson is not a genetic "nut." He fully recognizes the influence environment exerts on both individual and group activity. He specifically points out the nongenetic transmission of the maternal experience and the importance of diet, and he is willing to admit that the personal histories of even such lower mammals as rats can have an effect on their offspring. All he is doing, Wilson insists, is specializing in the biological source of behavior, not because it is the sole source or even the most important source, but because up to now it has been a highly neglected source.

Communications, to Wilson, is a basic factor in all social organization, whether it be the direct, unmediated chemical communication of ants (the release of odorous pheromones that can be sensed over great distances for long periods of time), the song of the humpback whale or Eric Sevareid's persistent pumping of Anne Lindbergh in a television interview. He investigates the emotional aspects of the four primary modes of communication in the animal kingdom: the emotive (induction of emotional response); phatic (establishment and maintenance of contact); cognitive (the sending of information) and conative (commands and orders). The fifth and sixth forms of communication, metacommunication (communication about communication) and what Wilson defines as the poetic are largely reserved for humans, though traces of both have been discovered in other mammal species. Most of these communication systems are innate, though a few bird songs are learned and Shakespeare's works could hardly have been written by a hermit brought up without any human contact.

Aggression is very much in the news these days and this fundamental behavior pattern does not escape Wilson's macroscopic and microscopic scrutiny. Nothing, he tells us, evokes a more aggressive response than the instinctive fear of the stranger. Male house mice reared in isolation are less aggressive than those reared in groups. In fact, the longer

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they are exposed to groups, the more aggressive they become. Aggression can, to some extent, be controlled by learning and indoctrination, but "the capacity to learn certain behaviors is itself a genetically controlled trait. . . ."

Though he admits his great debt to modern ethology, Wilson criticizes Konrad Lorenz, the greatest living ethologist, and his popularizer Robert Ardrey for not doing their homework. Although they assert that animals (with the exception of man) hardly ever push aggression to the point of extermination of their own kind, the evidence of murder and cannibalism in mammals and other vertebrates indicate the opposite. Wilson also has scorn for Raymond Dart's comparison of men to the deadliest carnivores, a characterization he says is "very dubious anthropology, ethology, and genetics." But he has more scorn for Ashley Montagu, who claims that aggression is only the result of a neurosis and therefore non-inheritable, and for another Jewish savant, T. W. Adorno, a Marxist who insists that bullies come from families with a tyrannical father and a clinging vine mother. Wilson's final evaluation of aggression is that it is adaptive, and since it has certain positive advantages for survival, aggressive genes will be around as long as man is around. If we want to do something constructive about aggression, Wilson advises, "we should design our population densities and social systems in such a way as to make aggression inappropriate in most conceivable daily circumstances and, hence, less adaptive." If this is done, then aggressive acts will diminish as they lose their survival value.

Wilson calls territoriality "social spacing" — a behavior trait that comes to the surface in men's use of walls in densely packed cities. He touches on the Mediterranean habit of standing close to one another when talking, while Northern Europeans like to keep their distance. Dominant behavior is closely linked to the territorial imperative, and it is this inherited trait that makes possible the hierarchical organization which permeates all sociality. The more complex the brain in mammals, Wilson remarks, the more numerous are the divisions of rank. Dominance in turn is linked to xenophobia, the fear of the outsider, whose mere existence often threatens the territory. "At this level of 'gut feeling' the mental processes of a human being and of a Rhesus monkey may be neurophysiologically homologous."

Wilson's ideas about sex are extremely iconoclastic, all the more so as they are presented in a sex-obsessed age. Rather than consider sex as a bonding agent, he calls it an "anti-social force in evolution," meaning that the bonds that hold most

animals together are largely asexual in nature and that sex as a triggering force of reproduction actually causes diversity in groups by producing genetic dissimilarities. Sex enhances the individual, but divides the group. Indeed, as history shows, sex does not shrink from miscegenation, thereby making it possible to breed down as well as up. All animals engage in sex, Wilson points out, but only man and a few other vertebrates practice monogamy and have parent-offspring bonds that last well beyond the weaning stage.

Nevertheless, sexual selection can be a positive evolutionary force. In man it keeps the genetic fix of race within certain parameters. It makes beauty and health attractive to both spouses and therefore selects for the genes that produce such traits. Most important, perhaps, sexual selection is a mechanism for variability, which in turn can provide for greater adaptability. Too much inbreeding reduces variability and its accompanying adaptive potential. Too much outbreeding and the ensuing plethora of variability will swamp out the traits which could be developed and used for evolutionary advancement. Although not on a par with moths, who make love for one full day, humans, thanks to the absence of the estrous or rutting cycle which puts puritanical time limits on primate sex, can bill and coo to their hearts' and libidos' content. This is conducive for the production of offspring (or was before the age of contraception), but the independence it confers on the principals weakens parental bonds and has a deleterious effect on child rearing. One strange facet of parental attitudes noted by Wilson is the hostility of adults toward offspring who are not their own, a hostility that reaches the boiling point when the unrelated offspring reach their highest reproductive stage in late adolescence and young adulthood.

In spite of his admission of the importance of sex in influencing social behavior, Wilson is no Freudian. He has practically no respect for the theories of Sir Solly Zuckerman, the neo-Freudian zoologist who, as we have already noted, set back the study of animal behavior decades with his superficial analysis of the sexual antics of baboons in the London Zoo. Another biological canard that Wilson puts to rest is that of dolphin intelligence. Taking John C. Lilly to task for his melodramatic book on dolphins, Wilson shows that the dolphin's relatively large brain is partly due to its large body size, partly due to its superb imitative faculties. But to say the dolphin is as intelligent as man, according to Wilson, is balderdash. If brain weight is the criterion, Wilson asks, why doesn't Lilly concentrate on elephants, whose brain weighs 6,000

grams, or sperm whales, whose brains average 9,200 grams, as compared to the dolphin's and man's 1,600 to 1,700 grams. "In intelligence," Wilson states, "the bottle-nosed dolphin probably lies somewhere between the dog and the Rhesus monkey."

There are, according to Wilson, four different groups or social animals which have reached evolutionary pinnacles — the colonial invertebrates, the social insects, the nonhuman mammals and man. Paradoxically, the higher the form of life, the greater the decline in the key social ingredients of cohesiveness, altruism and cooperativeness. The most perfect example of sociality is the colonial invertebrate, some of which are collectively known as jelly fish. These fantastic creatures are composed of clusters of various self-sufficient animals which work together so closely that the whole colony acts like a single organism. Selfishness, on the other hand, rules the roost in mammalian life, mammals always being much more preoccupied with themselves and their kin than with society at large. Wilson adds that three of the four groups which attained evolutionary success have later and repeatedly declined from their high status. Only man has reversed the downward trend of evolution that has been going on for the last billion years.

In regard to the colonial invertebrates, Wilson asks at what point does a society become so nearly perfect that it is no longer a society. Only, he speculates, when the population consists of genetically identical individuals, which can only be produced by budding or cloning. Close to the jelly fish in social perfection come the highly complex and densely populated ant societies. A colony of the common pavement ant contains about 10,000 workers and guards a territory of forty square meters. A colony of the African driver ants has some 22,000,000 workers and a territory of 40,000 to 50,000 square meters. The organization of such groups helps to support the theory that castes in evolution tend to proliferate until there is one for each task, although individuals may belong to more than one caste in their lifetime. Wilson notes that at present there are some 10¹⁵ ants living on earth and that some ant societies have slaves and some termite societies depend on "child labor." All is not heaven, however, for some ant species, particularly those which have to put up with inquilinism, a sorry state of affairs in which one species spends its entire life cycle as a parasite within the societies of another. Wilson gives as examples certain ants and bees. We could think of a better one among the higher primates.

Heresy

Most reviewers of Wilson's book and most of his stentorian legion of enemies have concentrated their outcries on the last chapter. The first 26 chapters of this most enlightening and thought-provoking work might not, for all the anti-Wilsonians care, have been written at all. There is heresy in the last chapter, so the whole book must be consigned to perdition. This is the way of Torquemada and this is the way of Richard Lewontin and the more modish bookburners who now stage their *autos-da-fé* in such institutions of higher learning as Harvard and Princeton. The truth is, for a liberal nitpicker, there is a slight odor of heresy all through the first twenty-six chapters. Wilson, after all, is an empiricist. He believes in the scientific method. He thinks theory should come after fact. He believes in genes. He does not think highly of Ashley Montagu, Sir Solly Zuckerman, Levi-Strauss and other minority celebrities. But there is nothing really tangible on which Wilson's critics could lay their censorious hands until Chapter 27.

What grievous sin has Wilson committed in his final chapter? In his search for what he calls the "human biogram," he admits that although "the genes have given away most of their sovereignty, they maintain a certain amount of influence in at least the behavioral qualities that underlie variations between cultures." This is heretical in that it concedes there is a biological basis for cultural differences. And by accenting genetics Wilson is pushing the social sciences into an empirical, biological and experimental path that cannot avoid downgrading or at least downplaying the wild and unfounded speculations of leading cultural and social anthropologists.

Wilson has read Sir Arthur Keith, who praised prejudice as a racial building block, and quotes Nietzsche to the effect that men would rather believe than know and have the void as purpose rather than be void of purpose. These men are heretics to members of the liberal-minority persuasion, and consequently only a heretic would cite them.

Wilson says there are certain "conservative" traits common to all primates — aggression, male dominance, prolonged maternal care — and that such traits, having been genetically engraved in the human personality, can only be erased with great difficulty. This is heresy to the harpies and furies of women's liberation. Wilson further angers feminists by claiming that most human societies have known nothing of a high god and that only pastoral and herding groups have come up with monotheism, whose god is always male.

Wilson agrees with Richard Herrnstein that as environmental differences decrease, mental differences will play a larger part in forming elite and privileged socioeconomic groups. He also agrees with C. D. Darlington who postulates that divergent mental traits are preserved by the erection of class barriers and racial discrimination. This too is heresy.

Wilson talks about conformer genes that weld societies together and stresses the social dangers of hypertrophic individualism. Conformer genes favor indoctrinability, and groups with a high incidence of indoctrinability always replace groups with a lower incidence. This is heresy because it can be construed as opposed to the Marxist idea of the plasticity of the human personality, even though the success of Marxism itself has been due in great part to the large aggregation of such conformer genes among Communists and fellow travelers.

Wilson suggests that ethics be removed from the supervision of philosophers and priests and "biologized." This proposition, which has also been advanced by Raymond Cattell and Jacques Monod, is a red flag to religionists, social scientists and mediocrats because it threatens to rob them of their monopoly on morality. What is needed, Wilson says, is "the full exploration of the neural machinery of ethical judgment," together with a knowledge of the "genetic evolution of ethics." He asks professional moralists to start learning something about morality by "consulting the emotive centers of their own hypothalamic-limbic system." He is against any single moral code for mankind because of basic human differences in race, class, age and sex.

Wilson even sees a biological foundation for esthetics. Given the opportunity, even chimpanzees, gorillas and orangutans produce rudimentary paintings. He finds an adaptive advantage in early man's fabrication of beautiful tools, whose form and serviceability had survival value for their makers. He borrows from Garrett Hardin in exploring the double standards and double loyalties of tribalism and the polarization of society that takes place when the tribe refuses to concede to the common good. This is not only heresy. It smacks of anti-Semitism.

Wilson stresses the importance of war in genetic selection and quotes Moses, Darwin and von Clausewitz in an effort to show that fighting and conquest eliminate the unfit and often serve to increase the distribution of genes carrying intelligence and a disposition toward team play, altruism, patriotism and bravery. This is the worst kind of heresy in an age when the biggest warmongers camouflage themselves as harbingers of peace.

Finally, Wilson admits that the subjects he has been investigating "are more

difficult than physics or chemistry by at least two orders of magnitude." Everything, he concludes, "must await a full neuronal explanation of the human brain." He fears that many of the most valued human traits and qualities are genetically linked to the more obsolete and destructive ones. We should strive to know about these genetic linkings, he insists, because the planned society of the coming century will not succeed unless we know. To maintain the species indefinitely, Wilson warns in purely Faustian, purely Western language, "We are compelled to drive for total knowledge." He gives us a hundred year deadline to make this great leap — or else.

Smear Brigade

After Wilson's book was published a radical organization called the Sociobiological Study Group, an affiliate of Science for the People, widely distributed two accusatory articles, one in the form of a letter to the *New York Review of Books* and a thirty-page treatise that appeared in a publication called *BioScience*. In these two tracts Wilson was the target of a cheap personal attack which vilified him for using "a number of strategies and sleights of hand" and for his "personal and social class prejudices." Odious comparisons were made to Nazis and the whole tone of the writing was such as to recommend the banning of Wilson's and similar books, together with the academic ostracism of their authors. The outcry was taken up by other radical organizations, one of which called the book "dangerously racist." The attack became so heated that Wilson has been forced to give up some of his lectures for fear of physical harm.

Predictably the smear campaign was led by Richard Lewontin, as well as another minority scientist named Stephen Gould. Both are members of Wilson's department at Harvard and both are actively associated with leftwing politics, although only Gould admits this openly. (Wilson, incidentally, was instrumental in getting both Gould and Lewontin their Harvard posts.) Gould's and Lewontin's argument is that there is no direct evidence that man's social behavior is due to genes. Wilson, who is a liberal, or at least was until his recent experiences taught him the finer points of modern liberalism, never said that the biological component of man outweighed the cultural component. He did say, however — and anyone with a shred of intelligence would have to agree — that man's genetic background has a lot to do with human behavior. Even though he admitted "genes have given away most of their sovereignty," his defamers called his position "an extreme hereditarian one." Uninvited, but joining in the fray

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Science

was MIT economist Paul Samuelson, who wrote in a *Newsweek* column: "How do you keep distinct a Shockley from a Wilson? A Hitler from a Huxley?" This gratuitous insult from a minority pundit in a minority-owned magazine was further indication of the racial motivations behind the assault on all genetic research.

Wilson fired back at his censors by charging them with "the kind of self-righteous vigilantism which not only produces falsehoods but also unjustly hurts individuals and through that kind of intimidation diminishes the spirit of free inquiry and discussion crucial to the health of the intellectual community." All that can be added to this clarion warning is that, if the minorities had their way, Americans would have been deprived of some of the most interesting new ideas to come out of modern science.

In attacking Wilson and the biologists and geneticists who share his ideas, minority scientists insist that biological determinism is allied to racism, authoritarianism and obscurantism. As so often these days, the truth is the reverse. The true racists are those who reveal themselves to be the true obscurantists. As they cling forlornly to ancient doctrines, they sprinkle themselves with the perfume of progress. Lamarckism, a totally discredited view of evolution, is the real belief of these dogmatists who carry their worship of environmental influences to such a point that they can only maintain their logical consistency by subscribing to the inheritance of acquired characteristics. The modern heir of Lamarck was Lysenko, the fraudulent biological flunky of Stalin. While the Russian (and Western) geneticist Vavilov perished in a labor camp, Lysenko, who until he came to Stalin's attention, was sponsored by a Jewish Communist bigwig, was feted as a hero as he promised to develop new strains of wheat by environmental "pressures." It was all hogwash and irrationality, and Russian agriculture is still paying for Stalin's and Lysenko's aberrations — an approach to science best summed up by Daniel E. Atkinson of the Chemistry Department of the University of California:

There has been, and there remains an unbridgeable gulf between those who seek truth, recognizing the truth must always be tentative and that their insights cannot be totally free of either genetic or environmental influences and those who would block the search for truth because they are sure they 'know' exactly what is right and good.

As we have shown, the self-appointed censor and attacker of Edward Wilson is Richard Lowentin. The self-appointed censor of Henry Garrett, the late chairman of the Psychology Department of Columbia University and one of the first to

raise his voice against the egalitarian hoax after World War II, was Jerry Hirschman, a psychology professor at the University of Illinois. Hirschman's campaign against Garrett consisted of running up and down the college circuit with slide films and attacking Garrett so vehemently that Hirschman had to spend some time in mental institutions in order to regain his intellectual composure.

The self-appointed censors of Carleton Coon, America's greatest living anthropologist, whose theory of separate origins for the major races was unacceptable to the radical set, were Ashley Montagu and minority members of the American Physical Anthropology Association, who at one session treated Coon, the president, so violently and so threateningly, that he suffered a flare-up of diabetes and remained ill for the next three years.

The self-appointed censor of Arthur Jensen is Leon Kamin, a Jewish professor of psychology at Princeton, who has written a stream of polemical articles, as well as a book, against the idea of a genetic foundation for IQ. Kamin, who is not adverse to practicing outright deception in his writings, is a Marxist and was twice a member of the Communist party from November 1945 to January 1946 and from November 1947 until June 1950. At the time he was so zealously serving Stalin, the late Soviet dictator was making a hero out of Lysenko. The media, of course, have kept Kamin's anti-Darwinism, and often his Stalinism, out of the long columns of praise for his scholarly acumen.

Recently Kamin stooped from vituperation against the living to a ghoulish attack on the dead when his charges against Sir Cyril Burt, one of the great geniuses of social science research, appeared in an article in the *London Sunday Times*. Oliver Gillie, the paper's medical correspondent, had just authored an equalitarian tract entitled "Who Do You Think You Are, Man or Superman — The Genetic Controversy," which amounted to another cheap shot against Jensen. Since Gillie thought his book needed some extra publicity, he broadcast Kamin's irresponsible charges that Sir Cyril Burt was a fraud and his research on twins largely fabricated. Ergo, wrote Kamin, the hereditarian position is based on lies and deliberate deceit. Kamin also charged that Burt had said slum children were less intelligent than upper-class children, and had affirmed that "Jews and Irish people were less intelligent than English and that, across the board, men were smarter than women."

The *New York Times*, *Washington Post* and the news weeklies immediately shifted into high gear and the unproved charges against Burt, who had died in 1972, were beamed around the world. Since the target

was no longer around to defend himself, Gillie and Kamin had a field day. In addition to other scientific misdemeanors, Burt was accused of using two researchers who never existed. The whole affair was something like dreaming up personal charges against Newton and then using the charges to prove that the law of gravitation was false. It is true that Burt was sloppy in reporting his data. He made a number of careless errors, such as not changing reported sample size when he had increased the number of subjects in his data pool. But if Burt was going to fake his data, why would he commit errors so obvious even a naive student could spot them? Burt's greatest contribution to science, a mountain of statistics showing that the IQ of twins remains fairly constant even though they are reared in different homes, has been checked, rechecked, confirmed and reconfirmed by so many other tests and research that Burt could have been a murderer and never told or wrote a word of truth in his lifetime without exerting the least positive or negative effect on the data collected independently of his own work. As Jensen has written:

The one important conclusion that we may draw with complete confidence is that, even if all of Burt's findings were thrown out entirely, the picture regarding the heritability of IQ would not be materially changed. The scientific weight of all of the remaining massive and newer evidence and modern quantitative genetic analyses, in numerous studies by independent investigators using somewhat different methods, now far surpasses that of Burt's own pioneer research. Yet the evidence sans Burt leads *in toto* to essentially the same general conclusions that we find in Burt's major writings on the heritability of intelligence, viz., that, in accounting for individual differences in IQ, genetic factors considerably outweigh the existing environmental influences.

One surprising feature of Kamin's charges is that it was Jensen, not Kamin, who first looked into Burt's research and found some questionable items and practices. In fact, Jensen wrote a long article on the subject in *Behavior Genetics*, where Kamin read about them, picked them up and blew them out of all proportion. Paul Tizard, a British Stalinist who has adopted black children, put Kamin in touch with Gillie and the cat was out of the bag.

That one of Burt's "missing researchers" was quickly identified was hardly noticed by the press, which is always allergic to retractions. The most ironic note turned out to be that a great deal of Burt's "missing research" had been destroyed by a young anti-hereditarian psychologist of the Kamin school.

The soundest data on which to assess the relative influences of heredity and

environment still remain identical twins reared apart. Such twins represent the same heredity in different environments. Unfortunately, the number of identical twins reared from infancy in separate homes is very small. Only four studies of such twins exist. Burt (Great Britain), Newman, Freeman and Holzinger (U. S.), Shields (Great Britain) and Juel-Nielsen (Denmark). The larger, more modern twin studies, such as the Loehlin-Nichols study and the Osborne study, contain no information on identical twins reared apart. Burt's twin studies, which concentrate on separated identical twins, are particularly cogent in that environmentalists have long argued that such twins are usually placed in similar homes and are thus alike because of similar environments. But when he measured the economic and cultural conditions of the homes of separated twins, Burt found a zero correlation. The homes of the separated twins were no more alike in economic and cultural conditions than homes picked at random. If Burt's critics are so convinced he was

a fraud, why don't they write up a grant proposal for a twin study that would overcome all these difficulties? The truth is they are not interested in better studies, but in burying the existing ones. If a jury suspects one witness is lying, they go on the evidence of other witnesses. If all Burt's research was "thrown out of court," the rest of the evidence would lead to the same conclusion.

The point we have tried to make in this overlong article is that science is no exception to any other Western institution now under attack by the minorities. Our law is under attack, our way of life is under attack, our economy is under attack, our form of government is under attack, our race and even our history is under attack. Is it any wonder our science is under attack?

Majority scientists who support the hereditarian influences in human behavior, who advance theories that even indirectly reveal racial differences and biological determinism, are much more dangerous to the minorities than any ideology. You can fight ideology with

ideology, but you cannot fight facts in the long run with anything but facts. That's why the minorities' sharp antennae know the science that comes up with such truth, together with the scientists who are the truth-tellers, must be silenced.

The minority war against science is consequently a minority war to keep science out of the ongoing and ever more heated racial confrontation. To destroy your enemy, you must first destroy his big guns — and science is the biggest gun in the Majority's shrinking arsenal.

And while the minorities are muzzling or distorting science in the U. S., a new ukase has been issued by the Kremlin to boost the development of molecular biology in Russia. Celebrating the event, a leading Soviet geneticist said it would allow Russian scientists "to intervene more actively and deliberately in the affairs of nature." Science is power. Science is the key to survival in an age of scientific weaponry. It will be to our peril if minority obscurantism forces the locus of the Great Quest to move to a more congenial soil in the East.

Professor Guts *Continued From Page 7*

The fifth Greenway essay is a sympathetic biography of General George S. Patton, Jr., with some asides on science, anthropology and boyhood. His Irish and not his Dutch (he is half and half) seems to come out in his Joycean description of a tough West Philadelphia upbringing. After graduating from high school, he spent three years as a brick layer, certainly a much better training ground for his eventual profession than the academic treadmill at Harvard or Columbia.

Greenway looks at Patton as "a magnificent anachronism," almost the last American warrior. If he had served under Patton, he would have known it is all a myth. But a myth is good for a smile, and if there are no heroes any more, morale alone demands their fabrication.

The writer of this review remembers a stirring speech by Patton in Southern Tunisia in early 1943. Standing

dramatically on a halftrack, girdled by his two pearl-handled six shooters, he told the assembled troops of an American combat command that he was going to lead them to the sea some fifty miles away and cut in half the retreating Germans, who were being chased out of Libya by the British Eighth Army. A lonely Heinkel then appeared in the sky. Most everyone, including Patton, dove for the nearest slit trench. No bombs were dropped, as any of the few veterans present could have told the General, since it was obviously a reconnaissance flight. Next day Patton's march to the sea was stopped dead in its tracks about a mile or two down the road by a mixed force of German and Italians. It never went any further. After a week or two Patton left his stymied troops and was moved up to a more promising command.

It is Greenway's understandable striving to find someone with as much guts as himself that has led him into the Patton

trap. We are so hero-hungry we have forgotten that heroes are men (El Cid) and women (St. Joan) who overcame fearful odds or who, overcome by fearful odds, win a symbolic victory out of defeat (Leonidas), a qualification which leaves out the Conqueror of Casablanca (a few disaffected and confused French soldiers), the Conqueror of Sicily (a few tattered German and Italian divisions), the *Blitzkrieg* of a demoralized, already broken German Army in France (more than two years after Stalingrad). Patton occasionally said some interesting things and wrote some interesting things — things, incidentally, that we all knew long before Patton — but he was an MGM General from the start and that's why his movie biography was such a hit.

The Patton gaffe, however, is about the only one we could find in a book full of searing insights and splendid writing.

Hungary *Continued From Page 8*

The Soviet conscripts, with their shaven heads, were very much under control, as the Russians would dearly like to live down their reputation for pillage and rape.

After Babolna we went to visit the Benedictine monastery at Pannonhalma. The opinions of the monks, as guardedly expressed in answer to my questions, were by no means pro-communist. Once they realized that I could read Latin, they took a great deal of trouble to show me passages in medieval texts which either

stressed Hungarian virtues or gave Hungarian names for disputed cities like Bratislava (now in Czechoslovakia). Church and state may be at odds, but they are both patriotic in tendency. Just compare the activities of the churches in Anglo-Saxon countries, where ministers of any denomination are only too ready to stick a knife in our back, as they actively betray our people in southern Africa. And what Western socialists would stress any of the healthy traditions of their country,

as the Hungarians often do?

Before leaving Hungary we visited an old lady of German origin in a town which must be nameless. She was descended from remarkably civilized forebears, who had assembled a big collection of fine prints, seventeenth-century Dutch paintings, original Duerer woodcuts, beautiful furniture and the like. Her house has been taken over by the state, but she is allowed to go on living in it on condition that she acts as a guide. She is now in her

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Hungary

late seventies and was tired after showing two hundred people around that day. Nevertheless, she did not complain, but gave us the royal tour until we called a halt. After she dies, the whole of the collection and the house itself will revert to the state. Her art treasures will be administered by people with the kind of taste exhibited by the souvenir collector I referred to earlier — the kind of people who have uglified and destroyed the symmetry of so many old Hungarian and German town squares with horrible cement buildings. At any rate, when we are really up against it, I hope we shall meet adversity with the dignity of that old German lady.

The Hungarians themselves, as is well known, are a mixed people. Alpines are less common than in Austria and Bavaria and so are Nordics, though there is quite a

big blond element, usually of middle height and highish cheekbones. There is also a largish minority of sallow and darkskinned Mediterranean or Danubian types, some of whom would pass as part of the crowd in many parts of northern India. The most extreme of these must be gypsies. Altogether, it is a hybrid population with some decent-looking types, containing plenty of good fighting material but, like most mixed populations, not outstanding in the realms of science and thought. Incidentally, the high cheekbones are very seldom of the Mongoloid type. The Magyars were rather primitive Europeans from the Urals, although the Huns and Avars had Mongoloid elements.

After buying Soviet champagne at about \$2.50 a bottle (the same stuff costs up to \$15 in the West), some of us were inclined

to feel that Hungary was not such a bad place at all.

One final word about the state of the arts in Hungary. At the monastery of Pannonhalma I was shown a truly overwhelming bust by Praxiteles, which had been bought by an eighteenth-century count and brought back by him to Hungary. It was a bust of the very finest Nordic type, with a facial expression of extreme sensitiveness and quiet joy. Some miles down the road we came upon a typical example of socialist realism, ultimately inspired, if that is the word, by the same naturalistic tradition, but stylized to the point of idiocy. There it stood, a stiff figure of the athletic type with an expression of completely drugged, stupid boredom on its face. A fitting symbol for the empty soul of Marxism.

Homosexual *Continued From Page 9*

Gibbon listed homosexuality as one of the causes of the decline and fall of Rome. When the liberal-minority censorship lifts, perhaps it will be found to have been a principal cause of the catastrophically rapid fall of the British Empire and perhaps of Britain itself.

If given a chance the average citizen both in the United States and Britain would quickly sweep homosexuals down the manholes from which they have recently emerged. We may recall the recent smashing victory of Anita Bryant over Gay civil righters in Dade County, Florida. But the power — the courts, the media and the politicians — prop up the homosexual crowd. The Unassimilable Minorities want to build up another minority, one that has served and will continue to serve as a Majority fifth column. Out in Minneapolis the Department of Civil Rights is actually trying to force the Big Brothers organization, which recruits male volunteers to serve as parttime fathers for fatherless boys, to stop discriminating against homosexuals.

In 1954 at the behest of powerful propaganda pressure, the infamous Wolfenden Committee was appointed in Great Britain to study the laws relating to homosexuality and prostitution. As expected, the report of this committee recommended a vast lessening of the legal

restrictions on homosexuality. Homosexuals over the age of twenty-one would be permitted nearly unlimited freedom to practice and spread their perversion. At the same time the committee recommended increased restrictions and penalties against heterosexual prostitutes. In 1959 the committee's views on prostitution were written into British law. In 1969 nearly all legal constraints in Britain against homosexual activity were dropped.

Time (Sept. 8, 1975) had a feature article practically recommending homosexuality as a mode of life superior in enjoyment and convenience to heterosexuality. It made a special note of the effeminacy of many male teenage "pop" stars. Also noteworthy is that in the media, prostitution is invariably depicted as "low," "seamy," "dirty," a crude activity often associated with neurotic or even psychotic behavior, while homosexuality is given a neutral or desirable image. It is the practice of the elite and consequently the "progressive" thing to do.

Several states in the U. S. now have legalized homosexuality, but only one state, Nevada, has made prostitution lawful.

These examples are but a few of the ever growing crescendo of cats-paw efforts to spread sexual degeneracy among whites,

especially young whites. It is closely connected with the spread of pornography, in which nonviolent sex is only a very small part. The minority pornographer quickly departs from the normal, if he was ever there in the first place, and plunges wholeheartedly into the perverse, the bizarre or the violent. The implication is clearly painted that the normal sex act, with all its intensely pleasurable nuances, is really only for "squares" and is fundamentally drab and uninteresting.

There is good evidence that at present there are already hundreds of thousands of white women in the U. S. who can't find white mates because so many men have gone "gay." The number of American homosexuals runs into the millions and the vast majority of these are white. The eligible whites currently removed from heterosexual circulation by this menace greatly exceed the number killed and wounded in all the wars in which Americans ever fought.

As for casualties, the more homosexuals are liberated, the more they commit horrendous crimes. A few years ago there was the homosexual in Houston who tortured and killed a score of young boys. Just recently in Riverside, California, two homosexuals were arrested and charged with killings that may eventually total more than twenty young men.

Atlantis *Continued From Page 10*

warships with swans' heads and dragons on the prow. All these physical and naval appurtenances struck an alien note and were dissimilar to the ships and arms in use in the ancient Near East at that time. But they do evoke Europe and especially Europe in the age of bronze.

"There is an unavoidable feeling,"

Spanuth writes, "that the point of departure of the Atlantians was situated in northern Germany or in southern Scandinavia between latitudes 52 degrees and 58 degrees. This region corresponds to the "ninth curve" of Egyptian cosmology to which the scribes assigned the homeland of the prisoners after their

interrogation. It also corresponds to the place Greeks considered to be the "pillar of the world," as defined in the myth of Atlas. Spanuth concludes that the three principal tribes of the peoples of the sea, the Pheres, Saksars and the Denen, are the remote ancestors of the Frisians, Saxons and Danes.

Atlantis

Heligoland

The Atlantians, Plato says, had a precious material called "orichalque," probably amber, which was the staple of an intense commerce in northern Europe in 2,000 B.C. The god Apollo, whose cult was carried to Greece by the Dorians, was required to return every year to the land of the Hyperboreans, where on the bank of the river Eridanos (Eider), his sister wept with amber tears. "There is only one place," Spanuth affirms, "where amber was mined in antiquity — on the Schleswig-Holstein litoral between the North Sea and the Baltic."

This is the area where the Elbe, Weser and Eider join, rivers whose course was severely modified by the great catastrophes of nature which took place in the 13th century B.C. These catastrophes, which lowered the water level of the North Sea and the Baltic, can be correlated with those responsible for the ruin of the Cretan civilization, the eruption of the volcano of Thera-Santorin and the ravaging of the Hittite Empire in Asia and the Mycenaean kingdom in Greece, events to which the

Bible bears witness with the "seven plagues of Egypt" and the parting of the waters which allowed the Israelites to cross the Red Sea on dry land.

The amber clue, Spanuth claims, "leads to the area of the North Sea island of Heligoland, which corresponds exactly to the description of Plato regarding the holy capital of Atlantis, the ancient Basileia."

Etymologically, Heligoland (*heiliges land*) signifies holy land. In antiquity it was called Basileia, then Balcia, then Abalcia. Even today there are local legends about a "glass temple" and an "amber castle" engulfed in an underwater valley near the island, which is now a bathing resort.

To verify his assertions, Spanuth organized two projects of underwater exploration to the east of Heligoland in 1953. At the spot he indicated, frogmen found bronze plaques identical to those discussed by Plato, as well as the imposing walls of an ancient city.

After the publication of *Atlantis*, Spanuth received more than 16,000 letters from readers, among them numerous academicians and scholars. Many believe

that he had opened up an important new historical trail, or at least a better one than the dead-end path offered by the overworked theories of an Atlantic Atlantis, for which there is not a shred of geological evidence and whose proponents conveniently forget that the Atlantic Ocean was given its name quite late, in 1665 to be exact, by the Jesuit priest Athanasius Kircher.

"The enigma of Atlantis," Spanuth declared on June 10, 1971, at Paris, "can be considered solved."

The above article was translated from an interesting new French book Vu de Droite by Alain de Benoist, the editor of the prestigious French magazine Nouvelle Ecole. It is published by Editions Copernic, 36 boulevard Exelmans, 75016 Paris, \$30. The book is best described as an encyclopedic summary of rightwing thought, history, psychology, science and anthropology. It gives Majority members a chance to have at their fingertips everything they need to know about the rightist world view which has been paramount during the West's greatest moments of creativity. To read just this one book would be well worth the trouble of learning French.

MORE ON THE JEFFERSON TRUNCATION



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:
K18-NCR (MIRR)

June 14, 1977

Dear Mr

We appreciate the interest in and concern for the accuracy of the inscription in the Jefferson Memorial

As you no doubt know, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission, created by Act of Congress on June 26, 1934, was given responsibility to direct planning and design of this national memorial. Their decision to enhance this memorialization through the words of the man was tempered by the necessity for matching the words that best expressed his contribution to the American democratic philosophy, the esthetic consideration of the memorial design, and the space limitations for such inscriptions.

The result was that the words of the man were edited to present the ideas that were central to Jefferson's position. In his autobiographical statement that is quoted in part on the tablet to which you refer, one central idea was expressed as quoted. "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate, than that these people are to be free." It is an idea particularly expressive of Thomas Jefferson. It is likewise quite distinct from the second idea written by Jefferson in that same sentence which says "nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government." Separation of these ideas by the Commission was a logical decision based on the desire to highlight at this particular point Jefferson's belief that freedom for slaves must come. The second statement was a reflection of opinion at the time it was written.

Thank you again for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Acting Regional Director, National Capital Region

June 20, 1977

K18-NCR (MIRR)

Regional Director
National Capital Region — National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
1100 Ohio Drive, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20242

Dear Mr Dunning:

I wish I could agree with your kind letter of June 14 concerning the Jefferson Memorial, but unfortunately I cannot. The two parts of Jefferson's statement are inseparable; one is no more what you call "a reflection of opinion at the time it was written" than the other. Their context indicates that they referred to the two parts of a program, which he called "emancipation" and "deportation", and that they were twin concepts. His emphasis, if anything, was on the second part. Far from being an idea "central to Jefferson's position", the truncated quotation is left without its essential sequitur. It totally misrepresents Jefferson's over-all opinion on the issues.

As Dumas Malone, a leading authority on Jefferson, remarks in his *Jefferson the Virginian*, the statement in question was made when Jefferson was nearing 80. It was never revised. It stands as his final judgment on the Negro. To fracture it is particularly regrettable because slavery has long since ceased to be of concern to the American people, whereas the forced integration of the two races continues a vital issue both here and abroad.

Therefore I must regard the truncation as contrary to the public interest. It lulls the national mind into a superficial quiet by misrepresenting the view of a leader among our founding fathers. Nothing can be done about this now, as far as the Memorial is concerned. So let it stand as a constant reminder of the general falsification of fact on the subject of genetic human differences — particularly average differences in interracial evolutionary grade — which is going on around us everywhere, every day.

Sincerely yours,

CC: The President
The Chief Justice

Instauration (June 1977) printed a letter from an *Instaurationist* to President James Earl Carter, Jr., concerning the deletion of the second of two closely connected sentences of Jefferson from an inscription on the Jefferson Memorial in Washington. Apparently Jimmy the Tooth forwarded the letter to the National Park Service, which replied in the letter (above left). Since the Acting Regional Director's arguments were not very persuasive, the author of the original letter felt a rebuttal was in order (above right).

South Carolina: An *Instaurationist* writes: Why not get someone to form a National Emergency Committee on Illegal Immigration. Such a committee could place ads in papers around the country. Win or lose, we could get some people thinking about the racial future of the U. S. I realize, as always, that money is the hitch. But we might be able to get this thing going with a small mailing to likely supporters. Then we could place ads in papers in areas already familiar with the alien problem. Since race would not be directly involved, we could expect to find less resistance from newspapers and prospective conservative donors. We might actually raise enough money to pay for more ads with donations from earlier ads.

Chicago: *Moment*, described by its editors as "The New Magazine for American Jews," recently carried an article by James R. Rice, Director of the Chicago Jewish Federation, expressing general satisfaction with the way the Butz affair had been handled at Northwestern University. He commended the Northwestern president, "under pressure from our P.A.C. (Political Action Committee)," for officially denouncing the book and for scheduling "a holocaust lecture series featuring Elie Wiesel and other noted authorities." "Students," Mr. Rice continued, "had discussed a boycott of Butz's classes and he is reputedly in disgrace on campus." Rice was exaggerating, as professional Jews are wont to do, and he signed off with an even greater exaggeration by seeing in "Butz's travesty, terrorist activity in Washington and other anti-Semitic and anti-Israeli activities an ominous parallel to events of four decades ago."

Later Butz, a professor of electrical engineering at Northwestern — and a "damn good one" in the words of his department head — was attacked by Joseph Feitler, a member of the I.E.E.E., a prestigious professional organization of electrical engineers. Feitler asked that a blue ribbon committee be set up to investigate the possible misuse of statistical information by fellow member Butz. Paul Jahn, I.E.E.E. Chicago section chairman, obsequiously chimed in, "I think that for the I.E.E.E. to condone people speaking out like this fellow Butz did is of questionable authority." Butz replied: "If someone says I have distorted the facts, I ask them to give me specifics. So far no one has."

It will be interesting to see if professional associations can get away with suspending or punishing members for speaking their minds on one of the major issues of the day — one which may very well furnish the spurious moral foundation for leading the world into a nuclear war for the defense of Israel. For without a holocaust, either real or imaginary, there would be no Israel. And if the holocaust should turn out to be a myth, as Butz insists, then Americans would be somewhat reluctant to lay down their lives for a lie for the second or third time in sixty years.

The *Jewish Sentinel* has come out with the most remarkable comment about the Butz affair. An article by Mark Krug declares that *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* is the carefully planned beginning of an international

campaign "to free and exonerate the conscience of the Gentile world of the collective guilt for the slaughter of six million Jews." David Irving's new book *Hitler's War (Instauration, August 1977)*, which claims der Fuehrer had no knowledge of what was going on in concentration camps, is considered part of the campaign. Krug reads all this as a sign that non-Jews are going to renounce their "obligation to defend the integrity and security of Israel." Dr. Krug, mayhap, is crying wolf. He knows and we know that the "Gentile world" is decades away from debating the events at Auschwitz, let alone daring to buy Butz's opus. The Irving book, we might add, got universally bad reviews from the intellectual Gentile readers of whom Krug is growing so suspicious.

Atlanta: The July *Instauration* contained some words about Arthur Butz's address to the Oak Leaf Committee in Atlanta on June 8, his first public appearance since the publication of *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*. No mention was made of Butz's ostracism by his colleagues at Northwestern, nor of the firebombing of his car, nor that, as far as could be ascertained, not one of his multitudinous critics has yet read his book. Also not mentioned was an incident that took place during and after Butz's speech in Atlanta. A Dr. Charles Malik, who poses as a leading Arab dignitary, attended the meeting with a camera. After everyone had been solemnly warned about taking pictures that would reveal the identity of members of the audience, Malik was noticed surreptitiously clicking his shutter. When Butz had finished, Malik was accused by Oak Leaf members of breaking the rules about taking photographs. He was asked to hand over his film and assured that, if after it had been developed, no faces appeared in the photographs, they would be returned to him. Malik resisted, protested, whined, complained, threatened, but finally had to give in. When the photos were developed, it was no surprise to find almost portrait-like studies of people in the audience. Most noticeable were the faces of the more important Atlantans present. Malik turns out to be a defrocked Orthodox priest, who is obviously in the pay of the Zionists, the B'nai B'rith, the CIA or the FBI — or perhaps all four. It is interesting to note that an objective talk about the Six Million merits the active attention of professional informers and spies. The upholders of the legend are so mentally impoverished they cannot debate Butz. They cannot even rebut him. All they can do is defame him, threaten him with physical harm and spy on him. Unfortunately, Majority activist groups are permeated with Maliks who earn their daily bread by expanding the dossiers about us in our enemies' filing cabinets. A lot of this is our fault. We talk about race, but many of us seem quite willing to accept supporters and flatterers who only by the widest stretch of the imagination can be considered as even passable Majority racial types. It is better to close the door on a doubtful friend than let in a certain enemy.

A committee has been formed in Atlanta to help protect the citizenry against crooked lawyers. Its manifesto states: "Most of us

realize the danger of the (so-called) legal profession; it is a real threat to our way of life and form of government." The committee promises to try to help find honest attorneys, for its clients, one "that will take a lawsuit against another attorney." It will endeavor to show clients how they can recover "financial losses due to the dishonest acts" of their own attorneys. We hope this is not a reverse ripoff. Readers can find out by writing Citizens Investigating Attorneys, Box 53255, Atlanta, GA 30355.

Berkeley, California: The city of riots was horrified to hear from a local rabbi that University of California students screamed "kill the Jews" outside the Orthodox Jewish teaching center in 1973, stole a velvet cloth covering the Jewish ark in 1974, and in 1975, during a rooftop barbeque at the same center, filled the air with cries of "gas 'em, gas 'em." This was too much for the same academic crowd that had avidly supported the free speech movement (later the filthy speech movement) in the 1960s. A suspect was temporarily dropped from a fraternity by way of amends, and apologies were demanded from all non-Jews concerned. It was the old story. Incidents involving fraternity men out on a spree were blown up out of all proportion and bathed in a sea of pathos in order to smear fraternities in general and try to drive the university's thirty-one remaining houses and 1,126 members out of business. After all, these fraternities are about the last bastions of Majority resistance in a once great university that has now become a charnel house of modern learning.

Detroit: An article written by Oliver Cox of this city for the *Sociological Quarterly* (Spring 1974) actually stated, although in the dismal jargon of the sociological profession, that an important cause of anti-Semitism was, miraculous to say, Jewish tribalism and racism.

New York: There are few women, few non-Russian minorities and "no Jews" in the Russian KGB, reports *Newsweek* (June 27, 1977). Yet for years many rightwing publications have been insisting that Yuri Andropov, the KGB boss, is Jewish. Someone is way off base. Andropov, says *Newsweek*, wants to let as many Jews out as want to go. It would make his job much easier.

Kentucky: An organization writes us about giving some publicity to a \$6.50 "kit" which tells Americans how to join the Rhodesian security forces. We are sorry, but we must decline. We can only applaud the pluck of the vastly outnumbered Rhodesian whites in their attempt to prevent the return of their beautiful land to the "heart of darkness." But the fight for our race and civilization is going to be won or lost here in America, not in Africa. In the middle of a siege you don't divide your forces by going off and helping someone who is fighting a heroic, but doomed, rearguard action thousands of miles away.