RASSINIER LIVES ON
The Safety Valve

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

☐ The $50,000 reward to prove the Holocaust is a definite inducement. I am thinking of changing sides and manufacturing some irrefutable evidence in favor of mass gassings.

914

☐ I hope you are wealthy and your movement goes well. May we have the honor to meet some day?

Flemish subscriber

☐ May the natural tension that eternally exists between differing races, creeds and viewpoints agitate us to a simple, yet profound, realization that life, in seeking to survive and prosper, can best do that by the process of differentiation rather than mere identification.

902

☐ If there was ever a witch hunt it is the ongoing Department of Justice round-up of “war criminals” some thirty to thirty-five years after the event and long after many of them became U.S. citizens. If there was ever a witch it is Elizabeth Holtzman, the congresswoman from Brooklyn who is the dynamic force behind this shameful continuation of the Nuremberg trials.

329

☐ Even now, thirty-five years after our defeat, you could learn from us and we cannot learn anything from you.

German subscriber

☐ The Tyndall summation was a warning if there ever has been one. It should have wide attention in America; that it will be disregarded proves how right he is.

503

☐ Some comments on Instaurations past:

October -- found “Existential Realism” heavy sledding, but that may be me.

November -- Darwin article interesting, but what is author’s point? Written in rather deep academese. “On the one hand... and then on the other...”

December -- I sympathize with everything said about The Might of the West, but technology as a yardstick for superiority gives chills. I find it the all-time wrong turn for the right race. So did Blake, Nietzsche, Adams. January -- aren’t there better renegades than Jordan? Also, as some readers suggested, wouldn’t an annual hero be better? More upbeat. “Yesterday’s Philosophy, Tomorrow’s Racial Politics” impressive. “New Rhetoric for New Times” an excellent and very original angle.

February -- Tyndall’s article very sympathy-pulling on first read-through, but, again, it’s the right race, wrong reasons.

032

☐ I would like to call your attention to four screen actresses who are examples of Halstatt Nordics, the best-looking Nordics. Three -- Seberg, Britt and Lipton -- bore pregnancies by black males. Candice Bergen has an Egyptian boyfriend and says she is leaning toward childlessness.

629

☐ Integration is genocide for both races and hence a crime against humanity.

111

☐ Today, a new role has been thrust upon the woman, that of being our racial guardian. Man, for all his genius, cannot reproduce himself. Women alone have the power to decide who is to be the father of their children. We can become pimps and sell women into prostitution. We can make fortunes out of using their bodies for the visual stimulation of others. We can attack and degrade them. Or we can treat them with respect. Our role in regard to women should not be to exploit and demoralize, but to uphold. When young we can pleasure them with courting and marriage and give them the nest their souls cry out for. In maturity we can offer them a life of quiet love and dependability. How many women when given a choice would prefer the way of the left? How many would prefer disco weekends when young and rejection when old?

Canadian subscriber

☐ Leftists are very adept at taking a particular issue and banging the drums on it. Anti-leftists should see to it that the attack on the U.S.S. Liberty is never forgotten. No person of good will can fully understand what happened and still remain enthusiastic about Israel.

222

☐ I will congratulate you yet once again on Instauration. Sir Francis would be proud of you. He learned what it can be when an unkindly Fate strikes. I still say, “Damn that guy Coke.”

303

☐ It is absurd and ridiculous to defend a religion that advocates most of the things to which you are opposed. Christianity reminds me of a lot of ants worshipping an ant eater.

958

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Cholly is correct in saying the System must go -- that we need a conspiratorial elite to win. As for “speeding up formal collapse,” minorities are doing an utterly splendid job. Why assist in the debacle? Wouldn’t total collapse make it impossible ever to rise again?

It is impossible for me to real all the publications littering my mailbox. One word describes the effort -- fragmentation! Perhaps “we’ll all hang separately.”

With Abscam it looks like the Zionistas are trying to purge every Congessperson who might be just as willing to take Arab money as theirs. Stalin himself would be proud of such cruelly disguised entrapment.

I would suggest that black slavery (i.e., the noblesse oblige of whites to care for indigent Negroes) was not ended by the Emancipation Proclamation and that title to said blacks was simply transferred from a handful of plantation owners to all American whites.

Here’s a question for Jimmy the Tooth and the Iron Magnolia: “What passages in Nietzsche’s The Antichrist do you feel are factually false?

Regarding religion, so far as we know now, each individual has a different SQ, or spiritual quotient, similar to IQ. Some have great spiritual capacity, specifically “Superego strength.” Others have less. Religion offers one way for a person to both develop his SQ and to meet his spiritual needs. Let’s not dump religion yet. We need it. It seems religion has been infected with the same virus as the rest of society in that almost all religious leaders have attended some university and what is being taught there is inconsistent with reality.

Most depressingly has been the almost total minority takeover and distortion of our cultural heritage, leaving us no escape from the imposition of their ugliness (demeanor, language, symbols) on all aspects of our life. We must revive and encourage our disconsolate, unpublished writers or we will find our school children quoting Lillian Hellman instead of Shakespeare. Thank you for being a magazine of courage in an age of cringing.
The Safety Valve

What it all alembicates down was best expressed by Cholly when he said that if the System is incompatible with civilization, then he would give up the System or words to that effect. I would be willing to go back to living as in Greco-Roman antiquity, or even like the pagan Germans if it meant that I would never again have to see the types who inhabit our big cities. I would prefer the values of my culture be set by Hesiod or Virgil than by the people who are producing "Laverne and Shirley" and "Mork and Mindy.

Criticism of psychiatry shouldn't stop until all the offending torture shrinks hang for their legalized torture of subjects saner than they are.

When it became known and discussed that the network moguls were replacing violence with the titillation of "T & A" or "jiggly" shows, a former FCC commissioner commented: "The commercials are not interrupting the program, the program interrupts the commercials. They can give you violence, they can give you sex, they can give you any cheap trick to keep you in front of that set for the next commercial. What they can't give you is quality programming because that would make the commercials look fraudulent."

Was it Freud who said that all civilization is neurotic, in the sense that it is based on the denial, the frustration, the damming up or diversion of vital energies? Well, I have never yet seen a Negro bite his nails.

My layman's impression is that Christianity has gone through three or four major stages: (1) What Jesus intended it to be (and that we can never be sure of); (2) What it became in the centuries immediately after his death (a means of unifying and perhaps also of undermining the Roman Empire and the old Roman values); (3) What it was in the High Middle Ages, under Aquinas (a means of preserving a hierarchical society and keeping the masses in line, the opposite to some extent of #2); (4) What it is today, which is something perhaps akin to #2.

Don't let Cholly throw in the towel. We really need him.

I am coming to believe that ridicule (much as Veblen did with conspicuous consumption) is a better way to solve the Jewish problem than frontal attacks. Cholly did as much in his article on the Jews, the best one I've read.

The article by the Sicilian was magnificent! It struck me, though, as a little suspicious. Only Nordics can get to the point as well as he did.

If a leading scientist was stumped with a problem and wanted to know the answer to a complicated question of mathematics, chemistry or electricity, would he take a poll of the opinions of those in the street? Why then should a government leader rely on public opinion? Are governmental decisions somehow less critical to the progress of man and civilizations than scientific ones? Or do the rabble have some innate sense of social problems that intelligent brains (philosopher kings) do not? Why should the man in the street know more about social problems than he does about aerodynamics?

I decided to get a job as a police officer, solely to acquire a permit to carry a gun legally. I qualified, passed the tests and would have gotten the job except for (you guessed it) affirmative action.

With criminals and characters of disrepute holding public office from the highest echelon to the lowest, collapse of the nation is practically assured.

At present we Instaurationists are too intellectual for most conservatives to even begin to score points with them. Yet on the other hand we are not intellectual enough for the intellectual crowd.

I didn't like Cholly's playing down of the race angle. All those who have overtly played down the race angle have sold out in the end, including Cecil Rhodes, who was a racist at heart.

British subscriber

I believe that much of our crime today is the result of blindly ignoring the genetic influence on character development.

The Constitution and Declaration of Independence were written before Darwin, electric lights and the modern biological laws of natural science were known. The Founding Fathers did not even know that diseases were caused and transmitted by germs, and believed in the spontaneous generation of disease. Today, a high school graduate has more scientific knowledge than they had. If you asked them to doctor a wound, they might still put masure on it. Small wonder, when they were asked to form a government these ignorant men came up with the aphorism, "All men are created equal." They anticipated and precluded cynics from asking to see the evidence for such a startling assertion by prefacing their words with the statement, "We hold these truths to be self-evident." Apparently they felt there was about as much need to support their theories as the neurotic superstitious neo-Lysenkoist minority social scientists of today feel the need for evidence to support their denial of racial differences.

Every school bus should have this sign posted for all the kids to see: WARNING -- the Uniform Crime Reports prove that integration is dangerous to the health of white children.

Richard Swartzbaugh, author of The Mediator, once wrote: "It is not technology that has failed, it is democracy. Technology is simply the amplification of a man's personality." I don't think there is anything intrinsically destructive of civilization in the Western scientific genius which has created the chain saw and the bulldozer. The problem begins when democracy allows an idiot to do as he pleases with these machines because he "has his rights" and is "just as good as the next man."

Hitler was extremely somatotonic. Just look at his photo that is usually added as the first page in Mein Kampf. There is the unblinking stare of the somatotonic fanatic, the kind of stare that aggressively proclaims "honesty." In reality this kind of person is no more honest than anyone else, and certainly not more than the stealthy-looking and self-conscious cerebrotonic. The difference is that somehow the somatotonic manages to lie to himself so convincingly his unflinching boldness will never permit the outside world to have the slightest doubt concerning his sincerity -- which he holds out before him like a flag.

German subscriber
The Tehran 50 are not the first American hostages seized by Moslems

A DEY IN THE LIFE OF COEN BACCRI

The seizure of Western hostages by Moslems is a habit hallowed by age, yet it appears to be another contretemps with which our ruling Liberal-Minority Coalition is unable to contend. The British Empire's solution to the problem was to launch an attack on the perpetrators and write off the first hostages. British diplomatic personnel had to accept this risk as an occupational hazard. The Mohammedans had to be taught that kidnapping Britons did not pay. When the lesson was driven home, the hostage policy was dropped as dangerously impractical. What most Americans do not know is that the United States had scarcely begun as an independent nation when its citizens were taken hostage by Moslems. From 1785 to 1797 our government paid tribute to a North African power to get them released.

In 1785 the new United States of America had an empty treasury, no Navy and few skilled diplomats, a sorry condition that except for the Navy exists again today. Over 100 American seamen were held as hostages in Algiers. Words indicating out-and-out ransom were avoided in the negotiations, but the objective in seizing U.S. citizens was simply a fast buck, not the return of an absconding Shah. The American hostages would only be released after payment of the highest possible price the Dey of Algiers could get for a "peace treaty." The U.S. government, its capital then being Philadelphia, became increasingly the target of heightened howling from the nascent American produce-and-consume fraternity, the merchants and shipowners, whose property and employes were being "detained" by the Dey.

The situation was sticky. A decade before, in 1775, a Spanish general with the un-Castillian name of Alexander O'Reilly had met a major disaster in an attempted amphibious landing in North Africa to remove the Algerian nuisance. A savage gale, thoughtfully provided in the nick of time by Allah, had lashed most of O'Reilly's landing craft onto reefs, and his surviving Spanish forces were overwhelmed on the shore. The knowledge of this catastrophe convinced the Philadelphia administration that money was the only means available for a responsible government to get its hostages released. The tradition of using cash to implement American foreign policy began early in American history. As it was, our government had no funds, but it had credit, and upon this its hopes for rescuing the hostages were based.
The regime of Dey Hassan Bashaw in Algiers, though functioning autonomically in the late 1700s, was technically an extension of the Turkish Empire. The Dey himself was of Turkish origin and so were his lesser officials and soldiers. The Algerian ethnic majority, however, was of Moorish derivation, darker in complexion, weaker militarily, and poorer economically than their Turkish co-religionists. Algiers could not be controlled from Constantinople, for it was much too hazardous for the Sultan to send a large amphibious force anywhere within striking distance of the Spaniards.

The Moslem majority in Algiers had a minority problem with which its military power was manifestly unable to compete. A very large Jewish community had long maintained an adventurous habitat in the general area. Almost any assault on Algiers made a special effort to single them out. When O'Reilly launched his ill-fated attack, the Jews dug trenches faster, deeper and longer than the Moslems, for they feared the Spanish Inquisition more than the religious fanaticism of the Turks. In normal times in Algiers there was no law to protect the Jewish citizenry from beatings. An inebriated Turk or Moor was commonly inflamed by the appearance of a Jew (who wore a distinctive dress) to the point of raining blows on him. If a Dey were assassinated, it was the accepted procedure to subject the Jewish neighborhoods to an extreme form of Turkish trick-or-treat in which the houses were pillaged en masse. For their own protection Jews chose to live in ghettos, where they are able to aid each other in warding off the attacks of the Moorish and Christian lumpenproletariat, who were addicted to robbing them.

When the eccentric American emissary, Joseph Donaldson, arrived in Algiers in 1795 to negotiate the freeing of the U.S. hostages, he quickly noted, at the insistence of one of them, Captain Richard O'Brien, former master of the Dauphin, that the wealthiest and most influential people in Algiers were not Moslems, but Jews, and that the bulk of the city's foreign trade was in the hands of Jewish merchants and bankers, who were in continuous touch with their colleagues all over Europe, Asia and the Levant. Their startling power, thought O'Brien, stemmed entirely from their intelligence service, superior to that of any government in the world, through which a copious flow of perfectly reliable information poured daily in and out of the ghetto. This was the basis of not only their immensely profitable banking and credit system but also of their national security. As international relations became ever more complex, it was vital for the heads of states to receive early, accurate, and punctual data on what was happening throughout the civilized world, and on such knowledge base their decisions. Algerian Jews thus constituted the only group who could supply these reports in North Africa in the 1790s. They were, in fact, the sole source capable of telling the Turkish rulers of Algiers just what the United States was unofficially prepared to pay for its captive seamen, and they made preliminary ransom arrangements at 2000 Mexican dollars per head. The basis of this proposal rested on information coming from their contacts in Philadelphia.

Trade between Marseilles, Genoa, Alicante, and other Christian ports, some as far away as Plymouth or Stockholm, was conducted through this all-powerful Algerian minority, who handled the import of wheat and frequently saved the city from starvation. The poor Jew in Algiers was a rarity. The silver, gold and jewelry trade was completely in Jewish hands. The tailoring, dressmaking and embroidery industries were also under their control. They even owned the companies that supplied the janissaries with their military tents. As far as the lucrative Algerian liquor trade was concerned, the Jews made the stuff, the Moors peddled it, and the Turks drank it. The Algiers director of the mint, a Turk, was the official who supervised the production of all gold, silver and copper coins. He operated with an entirely minority staff and was the nominal supervisor of the guild of jewelers and goldsmiths, which was composed of a one hundred percent Jewish membership. He was also said to direct the sale of perfumes and fruit essences, a lucrative trade, which upon closer inspection was found to be another Jewish monopoly.

When the American emissary arrived in Algiers, the city had become a test case for proving the ultimate impossibility of conducting a viable society with contrasting ethnic elements. Since the Jews always dressed in black, with a turban of black silk around their three-cornered hats, they were quickly identifiable by their opponents, who not uncommonly caused a shower of saliva to land on them. No charge of anti-Semitism could be directed at the spitters, however, who were largely Semitic themselves. Although the Hebrew minority had managed to put Algiers figuratively into a politico-economic straitjacket as far as the material substance of power was concerned, they philosophically put up with a life style that superficially relegated them to an inferior social position. A Jew was not allowed to ride a horse, for example, but he was permitted to ride an ass outside the city's walls. If he spotted a Moslem approaching, he was supposed by law to get off his ass and stand at attention until the Islamic individual marched past. Other petty annoyances were Turkish soldiers who stopped Jewish citizens on the street and made the Jews carry them back to the barracks. Minority vengeance on these aggravations was sometimes extreme. When the Bey of Constantine visited Algiers in 1795, during the period when the American plenipotentiary arrived, he decided to make a magnificent gift to the Dey's wife. He asked a Jew to select a jewel of value and was offered a brooch decorated with diamonds -- price, 60,000 Spanish dollars. The Bey bought the brooch and paid for it in wheat delivered in Constantine harbor at a price of four francs per sack of 100 pounds. The Jews promptly shipped this wheat to Marseilles where, because of a British blockade, they were able to sell it for 50 francs per 100 pounds. In this way, in only a minor deal, 3,750,000 francs in profit were realized from a single jewel brooch that an agent in Paris had bought for 30,000 francs. When Napoleon's armies began to march through Europe, they had to have North African grain; in one year, 240,000 sacks went to France from Constantine alone. Algiers' mostly Jewish merchants paid 6 francs a sack and sold it in France at brain-staggering profits.

When one contemplates the Algiers scene at the arrival of the U.S. ambassador, Donaldson, it can be wondered why he paid any attention to the Dey at all. The men to see in Algiers
were Micaiah Coen Baccri and Nettali Busnach, who had close connections to their brethren in Leghorn, Italy. Baccri was the richest and most influential of all the bankers and brokers of Algiers and had relatives and contacts in every seaport of consequence on the Mediterranean shoreline. Since there were already Jewish brokers in the United States, Baccri, through his extensive world apparatus, knew the financial situation in America better than Donaldson. Baccri was also aware that the money for the Barbary “treaties” would have to be raised in Europe, which meant bills of exchange and credit, solid loans -- all grist for the mills of an enterprising financial speculator. A captured American, James Cathcart, who had risen from the position of household serf to that of the Dey’s Christian secretary, accompanied Baccri to the brig that brought the U.S. delegation to Algiers. Cathcart, like O’Brien, had learned where the real power was.

After the lame, crusty, suspicious, and obdurate Donaldson, who finally became mentally sick and maniacal trying to get through the complexities of Algiers politics (and who became prone to anti-Semitic raging) departed from Algiers, he was replaced by Joel Barlow, a prototype of the contemporary but disappearing Ivy League diplomat. Barlow was soon on intimate terms with Baccri and a number of other rich Algerian brokers. Why, Barlow asked, would Jews not accept bills drawn on Baring and Co. and themselves supply the cash for the “treaty” payments? Why a lot of chasing around Europe for credit? The Jewish brokers answered they wanted a cut of 30% and refused to make any advance until they had evidence the U.S. could command some money in Europe.

Eventually, the Jews began to trust Barlow (finance has long been essentially a matter of confidence, this is why there are confidence men). On the other hand, James Cathcart, the Dey’s secretary, was loathed by the Jews. For some reason he entertained the idea that they were out to swindle the Dey, a man who got his cash through honest piracy, so he proceeded to set himself up as the Dey’s chief protector against their wiles and intrigues. The Jews, in turn, regarded Cathcart as a dangerous anti-Semite. They would advance Barlow enough cash to free the captive American hostages, but only if he would control the secretary’s anti-Jewish plots. Barlow then contrived to send Cathcart, with the Dey’s approval, back to America, this after a period of nearly eleven years of forced retention in Algiers. Finally, Barlow was informed that Baring and Co. had established a $400,000 credit for the United States at Leghorn, Italy.

In June 1796, the gates of the Dey’s palace opened, and the American hostages were drawn up in two lines in the courtyard. Cash was duly hauled from the vaults of the Jewish bankers and, under Turkish guard, counted out in the presence of the Dey. The Dey, Hassan Bashaw, shook hands with Joel Barlow and the Americans marched off to the Fortune, a vessel owned by Micaiah Coen Baccri, which he chartered immediately to Barlow for a large sum, for return to America. Barlow later wrote to the Secretary of State that the Dey of Algiers was “as much under their [Jews’] control as any slave in Algiers is under the control of the Dey.” And further “there are two distinct powers, the House of Bacci and the Dey. No peace can be made or maintained, no commerce can be carried on, no officer can come into place, without the leave of that House.”

Thus we see in operation what might be termed an Illiberal-Minority Coalition in which activist members do not always coalesce in amity. As a matter of fact, one of Baccri’s sons had his head publicly chopped off not long after. Such is part of the real story behind the famed Barbary Pirates and the U.S. war with Tripoli, not normally presented in U.S. history classes. As for Joel Barlow, he appears to have wound up in a badly brain-washed condition after his note to the State Department. He recommended later to his government that the Baccris be encouraged to open up a branch of their business in Philadelphia.

The period which we are treating here predates the heroic action by the American naval officer, Stephen Decatur, who burned the captured Philadelphia and in 1815 defeated the Dey and forced Algiers and Tunis to pay damages for violating their “treaty” with the United States. Decatur’s military prowess convinced Moslems to abandon their hostage-taking business -- at least in respect to Americans -- for 164 years.

Most of the above article was based on The Prisoners of Algiers, an Account of the Forgotten American-Algerian War 1785-1796 by H.G. Barnby (Oxford University Press, 1966).
CAPSULE HISTORY OF U.S. IMMIGRATION LAWS

Immigration laws and policies are not unique 20th century concerns. The first immigration act was passed in 1789 -- just 22 years after our independence from England. Originally, Congress approved only qualitative restrictions on immigration, insuring the good health and character of aliens entering the country. As our frontier diminished and we moved from an agricultural to an industrialized society, Congress enacted quantitative restrictions to protect the nation's economy by limiting the number of aliens entering the country.

Throughout our 200-year history we have continued to develop and modify U.S. immigration policy in terms of the country’s changing needs. There has not been a major reform of U.S. immigration policy since 1965 when Congress repealed the national origins quota system and replaced it with a preference system for the admission of aliens.

Since that time the United States has been confronted with a sluggish economy and inflation, huge unemployment, natural resource and energy shortages, continued environmental degradation, and mass movements of people into the United States outside the legal immigration process.

Zero Population Growth believes it is time for the United States to reevaluate and reform immigration policy in light of our nation’s social and economic needs, rate of population growth and future development. In the past, immigration policy has been determined by short-term political and foreign policy considerations rather than by the long-term needs of our nation.

As other nations limit their immigration quotas and the flow of illegal immigrants into the United States increases, there will be growing pressure on our country to reevaluate our immigration policies.

This article summarizes past and present immigration laws.

Phase I: No Regulation

1798 - Alien Act gave the President authority to expel aliens whom he perceived to be dangerous to the peace and security of the nation. While the act was qualitative in intent, its existence ran counter to the mood of the American people, resulting in its termination two years later.

1808 - U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 9, banned the importation of slaves. Although prompted by American humanitarianism, this provision did not emancipate existing slaves.

1819 - "Steerage legislation" reflected the prevailing American desire for unlimited immigration by providing for improved living conditions on board ships carrying immigrants to the United States.

During the next 55 years, the federal government refrained from enacting any legislation restricting the flow of immigrants into America. All measures regulating immigration during this period were enacted by individual states. Many of the state legislatures instituted "head taxes" requiring the payment of a specific sum upon an immigrant’s arrival in the state. This attempt by the states to indirectly control the volume of immigration entering their territories was subsequently declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court which viewed it as a regulation of commerce (Smith v. Turner, 48 U.S. 283, 1849).

Phase II: Qualitative Regulation

1875 - First permanent qualitative restrictions on immigration. Congress designated categories of aliens -- convicts, prostitutes, and mental and physical incompetents -- who were prohibited from entering the United States.

1876 - Landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision. The admission of immigrants to the United States was designated as the sole responsibility of the federal government in a ruling on Henderson v. Mayor of N.Y., 92 U.S. 259 (1875). All state statutes restricting immigration were declared unconstitutional.

1882 - Immigration Act -- the first bill to levy a federal head tax (50 cents) on each immigrant. In addition, it barred the entrance of idiots, lunatics, convicts, and persons likely to become public charges.


1885/1887 - Contract Labor Laws -- adopted to end the importation under contract of low-wage, foreign labor which adversely affected the U.S. labor market.

1888 - Amendment to the Contract Labor Laws. Congress authorized the deportation within one year of aliens who had entered the United States in violation of such laws.

1891 - Immigration Act -- codified immigration law and provided for: medical and immigration inspection exclusively by the federal government; the exclusion of additional classes such as persons afflicted with loathsome or dangerous, contagious diseases, those convicted of crimes involving moral turpitude, and polygamists; and the deportation within one year of aliens who had entered illegally.
1892 - Amendment to the Chinese Exclusion Act -- required the registration of Chinese laborers already living in the United States and authorized their deportation if after one year they could not produce a certificate of registration.

1903 - Immigration Acts. The enormous flood of immigrants into the United States, 10 million between 1905 and 1914, resulted in Congressional action restricting the admission of "undesirable aliens." The acts continued the head tax on most immigrants and expanded the list of prohibited immigrants to include epileptics, the insane, professional beggars, anarchists, and those convicted of a "felony or other crime involving moral turpitude." They extended to three years the period during which an illegal entrant could be deported and provided for the deportation of aliens who became public charges within two years after entry.

1907 - Immigration Act. Excludable classes were extended to include the feeble-minded, children unaccompanied by their parents, persons suffering from physical or mental defects that could affect their ability to earn a living, persons afflicted with tuberculosis, persons admitting the commission of a crime involving moral turpitude, and women coming to the United States for prostitution or other immoral purposes.

1917 - Immigration Act -- enacted over President Wilson's veto, codified and expanded upon the existing restrictions on immigration. Among its provisions were a literacy requirement prohibiting the entry of aliens over 16 who were unable to read, and further restrictions on the immigration of Orientals to the United States for permanent residence (creating an Asiatic Barred Zone). Aliens who entered the United States in violation of the law were deportable within three to five years after entry. Aliens who engaged in certain criminal or subversive activities in the United States were deportable without time limitations.

Phase III: Quantitative Regulation
After World War I, immigration into the United States increased significantly. However, the sluggish postwar economy could no longer accommodate the mass infusion of cheap labor. Spurred by the prevailing isolationist mood of the American people, Congress passed legislation which imposed numerical regulation upon the number of immigrants allowed to enter the United States.

1921 - Quota Law -- established the first numerical restrictions on immigration and limited the number of aliens of each nationality permitted to enter the United States to three percent of the foreign-born persons of that nationality living in America in 1910, allowing a total of approximately 350,000 to immigrate annually. In addition, aliens who had resided for one year in one of the independent countries of the Western Hemisphere prior to their admission to the United States were exempt from the quota.

1924 - National Origins Law -- established permanent nu-
merical restrictions upon immigration outside the Western Hemisphere under a ceiling of 150,000 per year, with national quotas based on the ethnic composition of the United States in 1920. Alien wives and children of American citizens, returning lawful residents, and natives of independent Western Hemisphere countries were allowed to enter the United States in unlimited numbers. The law required prospective immigrants to obtain a sponsor in the United States and a visa from an American consular official. Those who entered the United States in violation of visa and quota requirements could be deported without time limitation. Attempting to further restrict Asian immigration, particularly Japanese, the law prohibited the immigration of all aliens who were ineligible for U.S. citizenship -- for example, those from the Asiatic Barred Zone (See 1917 law).

1940 - Alien Registration Act -- required the registration and fingerprinting of all aliens living in the United States and expanded the provisions for exclusion and deportation of criminal and subversive groups.

1943 - Repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. Residents of China were permitted to emigrate to the United States.

Phase IV: Humanitarian Response to Wartime Dislocations
1945 - War Brides Act -- facilitated the immigration of 118,000 children and spouses of members of the U.S. Armed Forces.

1946 - Fiancées Act. More than 5,000 aliens engaged to marry American military personnel were admitted to the United States.

1948 - Displaced Persons Act. As amended in 1950, this act resulted in the entrance of more than 400,000 refugees from Germany, Italy and Austria.

1953 - Refugee Relief Act -- admitted an additional 214,000 refugees over a three-and-a-half year period.

Phase V: Development of Current Law
1952 - Immigration and Nationality Act, commonly referred to as the MacCarran-Walter Act. Although repeatedly amended, the act still remains the basic immigration law of the United States. It established three fundamental premises -- family reunification, protection of the domestic labor force, and the immigration of persons with needed skills. Its enactment enabled all laws regulating immigration to be consolidated and codified under a single statute. In addition to adding many new provisions, the act, until 1955, continued the national origins quota system together with numerically unrestricted Western Hemisphere immigration.

1965 - Immigration and Nationality Act amendments -- repealed the 40-year-old national origins quota system as the
primary basis for the quantitative selection of immigrants to the United States. Ethnic admissions standards were replaced with a more complex eight-category preference system that again emphasized family relationships and needed talents or skills within the guiding principle of “first come, first served,” as to each category.

These amendments stipulated an annual Eastern Hemisphere ceiling of 170,000 immigrants with a limit of 20,000 per country. An immigration limit of 120,000 people was imposed on the Western Hemisphere for the first time but without a preference system and without the 20,000-per-country limit.

Spouses and children of U.S. citizens and parents of citizens over 21 were exempt from the numerical ceiling, while the labor certification requirement was strengthened to control the influx of skilled and unskilled foreign workers. In addition, the annual admission of a specific number of refugees (10,000) was authorized as a permanent program in place of separate legislative enactments.

1976 - The Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments -- were primarily designed to eliminate the inequities in the regulation of immigration between the two hemispheres. The eight-category preference system was extended to the Western Hemisphere, as well as the 20,000-per-country limit which previously had applied only to the Eastern Hemisphere.

Current Laws

Current U.S. immigration law authorizes admission of approximately 400,000 people a year -- 170,000 from the Eastern Hemisphere and 120,000 from the Western Hemisphere plus relatives of U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens who enter outside the numerical quotas. Immigrant visas are distributed according to an eight-category preference system which gives priority to aliens having: (1) close familial ties with persons already in the United States; (2) labor skills needed by the United States; or (3) refugee status. Although 10,000 visas are set aside for refugees, additional numbers of refugees can be brought in above the numerical quotas with the approval of the Attorney General, as was the case with the Indochinese refugees who entered the United States....

In spite of our laws and quotas, the United States has historically admitted more immigrants than the rest of the world’s nations combined and continues to have one of the most open immigration policies in the world.

Update

The ceiling on the number of refugees that may be admitted annually has been raised to 50,000 by a congressional bill that was recently signed by President Carter. Also, the definition of “refugee” has been broadened to include anyone who fears to live in his homeland because of race, nationality, religion or membership in a social group. States will be reimbursed by the federal government for their expenses in refugee resettlement.

This article, except for the last paragraph, was taken from a pamphlet published by Zero Population Growth, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Heimat Hotline

WHOSE BUNDESREPUBLIK?

If one can believe Moshe Dayan, Helmut Schmidt would appear to have a good deal more political elbow room than Jimmy Carter. Bonn, said Dayan when he was last there, was giving considerably more comfort to the PLO than Washington, a state of affairs which gave him cause for sorrowful reflections.

So we read in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, the West German establishment’s mouthpiece. One can only surmise what was in the back of Dayan’s mind when he made that statement. Perhaps the one-eyed Jewish hero and ex-foreign minister, considerably more imaginative and far-sighted than the Germanophobic “hero” of Deir Yassin who is still at the helm of the ship of state, had a wistful vision of a future West German chancellor named Franz Joseph Strauss. Who knows? Temperamentally the two are well matched. Israel, having reached three-digit inflation, clearly needs a large-scale war. There are now more than a few strange straws in the wind. Hear the trumpets? The old kosher conservative war horses are drawing together.

Now we would not be so coarse as to dare to hint that
Schmidt is contaminated with one microrem of anti-Semitism. But the fact is that his carefully balanced Ostpolitik gives him at least a few more cubic millimeters of political breathing space than Strauss would have if he should make it to the chancellorship.

* * *

Jewish opinion concerning the respective merits of the two large West German parties is far from monolithic. When CSU Secretary-General Stoiber, with an eye on this year's general elections, came up with the thesis that, after all, both the Nazis of old and the Sozis (SPD social democrats) of our day were Sozialisten (what else?), he quickly found himself in hot water. Not so, said Heinz Galinski, president of the West Berlin Jewish Community. The discussions arising from any such comparison, Galinski said, could only lead to an "inappropriate invocation of the past" (eine unsachliche Beschworung der Vergangenheit). Who could possibly benefit if this kind of loose talk was carried over into campaign oratory? A simplistic agit-prop style in election propaganda could only serve to throw up antagonisms between the two large parties whose members should never lose sight of their common commitment to democracy.

Stoiber quickly recanted. He did not intend, he said, to hurt the SPD. The question raised was indeed unsuitable for an ongoing election campaign. It was rather one for scientific debate. It was up to the SPD to clarify its stance and the nature of its relationship with Marx and the various "socialisms." So we must accept two kinds of "invocation of the past" -- one unsachlich (Galinski's code word for impermissible) and the other sachlich (permissible and even highly desirable). Who, then, is Heinz Galinski to tell the Germans which is which?

Born in 1912 in Marienberg in what is now Poland, his published curriculum vitae has it that he attended a Gymnasium (college) followed by an apprenticeship in business. If we take the late Rabbi Isaak Goldstein's word for it, Galinski started out as a hard-selling textile salesman. He then switched to a more lucrative career -- director of the "Department of Nuremberg Legislation." That was the beginning of a vertical takeoff that landed him in the chairmanship first of the Berlin Jewish community (the most influential of all Jewish communities in Germany) in 1949 and then on the Board of Directors of the Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland in 1952. In 1957 the erstwhile textile salesman's chest was adorned with the highest class of distinguished civil service medal West Germany has to offer, an act worthy of Switizan satire in view of all that Galinski's people have done to the Germans.

Galinski "paves the way for his flock as powerfully as a bulldozer," as was noted by Spiegel, the Teutonic copy of Time, way back in 1963. If the Berlin Jewish community is his fiefdom, his power is based on the liberal Jewish bloc which has more members and more clout than the Jewish national group and the independents. For the average German it is difficult to arrive at a realistic estimate on the importance of this or that Jewish individual or group in behind-the-scenes West German politics. But whoever has a big say in the affairs of the West Berlin Jewish community must be accorded a fairly high niche in West Germany's infrastructure.

No less a person than John Foster Dulles had a tête-à-tête with Heinz Galinski during his short stay in West Berlin in May 1958. In the 1979 annual report of the Berlin Jewish community we are informed that a reception in honor of Galinski was attended by numerous public figures -- U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel and David Anderson, deputy chief of the U.S. mission in Berlin. The West German government was represented by Klaus Bolling, the half-Jewish speaker of the Bonn Parliament and chief of the Federal Press and Information Office.

Bolling, who joined the Hitler Youth before the war, whose mother was an Auschwitz survivor and who joined the East German Communist "free German Youth" after the war, said on behalf of the Schmidt government:

the public statements made by the chairman of the largest Jewish community in Germany are duly considered in the deliberations upon which the decisions taken by the Federal Government are based.

"Haw, haw!" as the late William Joyce would have said! If this is not straight from the horse's mouth, what is? Bundesrepublik, Judenrepublik.

* * *

This writer has never shared the view that Jewish intelligence is markedly higher than that of the Jews' host populations in Northwestern Europe. What gives them a competitive edge are certain personality traits quite distinct and apart from intelligence.

A political situation could be foreseen in which the Jewish state would need the services of its satellite, West Germany, almost as badly as those of the United States. Yet not a few Jews are still doing all they can to make a mockery of West German institutions, which they might be wise to consider as a priceless asset. Elementary intelligence would seem to require that once dispossesssion has effectively taken place and a power takeover achieved, norms should apply that are the opposite of those applied prior to pacification.

This, clearly, is the lesson to be gained from Weimar Germany, historically the first German satellite of Jewish big money, which was so easily swept into the dustbin of history by Hitler precisely because the power elite of the Western world insisted on treating Weimar as if it were still the hated Kaiser's Germany. (Wilhelmine Germany, quite apart from being the most liberal German state that ever existed, was in fact largely free from the influence of the bankers due to the engineering mechanism of a restricted franchise.)

Consider the following monumental Jewish stupidity. Last October a septuagenarian old-age pensioner was dragged into court in Cologne to answer to "Holocaust" charges more than a third of a century after the event. He was former SS Colonel Kurt Lischka, chief of the German security police in occupied Paris during the war. The charges brought against him and two other former SS men concerned the deportation of Jews from France to the Auschwitz "gas chambers." The prosecution also accused the defendants of being well aware of the fate of...
anyone sent to Auschwitz. Even when one grants the absolute truthfulness of such charges (a supposition that, to put it mildly, would not seem to be on very firm ground) any court of justice would be hard put to establish the true facts after such a long time, facts attested to by dubiously reliable witnesses. Here, however, we are interested in the setting in which the trials took place. To quote from the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung:

The Appellhofplatz in front of the court building in Cologne is crowded with hundreds of demonstrators in the early morning hours. They are led by [French Jew] Serge Klarsfeld and [his wife] Beate Klarsfeld [who in 1971 had attempted to abduct Lischka, perhaps with intent to murder him, and who had then been given a two months’ prison sentence for the abortive criminal attempt]. The pickets’ signs proclaim “Lischka assassin,” “Nazi henchman,” “Killer,” “Death for the Gestapo criminal.” Most of the demonstrators are young Frenchmen of the Jewish faith... One hour before the proceedings are due to be opened the courtroom is filled to more than its capacity. The atmosphere is heated... Angry young Frenchmen are drumming at the doors of the courtroom incessantly. Then they try to break open the doors with flagpoles. In the ensuing tumultuous scene demonstrators as well as court orderlies are knocked down, their heads bleeding. Some have to be taken to the hospital. But the police hold back, apparently in the hope that somehow things will settle down as the morning hours pass on. However, in this assumption they are mistaken. Half an hour after the scheduled opening of the proceedings the court announces that it intends to set to work, adding, however, that when it could do so depended on “circumstances which we no longer have in hand.” The court, it seems, now goes into extended deliberations over the problem of safeguarding the defendants from attack in the atmosphere of violence and chaos latent in the courtroom. Another hour passes and then it is announced that the defendants are now in the court building, but the necessary conditions for the exercise of due process of law still do not exist. In this respect nothing has changed when suddenly the defendants are conducted into the courtroom. For some minutes they are exposed to a storm of electronic flashes. The defense lawyers protest that their case is being placed under illegal duress. From outside an uninterrupted chanting can be heard, amplified through numerous megaphones: “Lischka Morder, Lischka Morder, Auschwitz, Majdanek.” The demonstrators outside are directed by young men from within the courtroom. At long last Judge Fassbender is partly successful with his plea that “the disturbance must cease” before the trial can be opened. What he does not know, however, is that at this moment demonstrators are lying down on the road in order to stop an ambulance that was to take injured court attendants to the hospital. The violent action on the part of French citizens against members of the German judiciary cannot possibly be excused... His nerves obviously frayed, the presiding judge tries to set forth what he feels are the minimum requirements of lawful procedure: “We will not be influenced by anyone. Our task is surely a difficult one as it is. We will not proceed under mob pressure. The court is not the executioner of mob law....” Then -- and quite obviously still under mob pressure -- the charges are read out....

Can anyone imagine what it takes for a German judge to function under such pressures? Granted that the people who invented “eye-for-an-eye” vengeance and called it “law” never had a full understanding of the balanced system of legal procedure that developed in Northwestern Europe (and can be made to work only by Northwestern Europeans and their descendents here and overseas), granted a certain lack of foresight in any motley crowd, would one not expect a man like Serge Klarsfeld (who, I have heard it said, is a lawyer himself) to perceive clearly that what he is doing can only be counterproductive even from the Jewish point of view? Let Ernest van den Haag, Nathaniel Weyl and C.P. Snow say what they like. I maintain that the people of the book are not in fact very bookish, if “bookish” means cerebrotonic and cerebrotonic means intelligent.

Both statements had been made in public by a resident of Mainz who had fixed up a billboard on his property for this purpose. The court, in so doing, followed the prohibitory action of a 29-year-old student whose grandfather had met death in a concentration camp. With this ruling (docket IV ZR 140/78) the BGH extended the protection of personal honor hitherto already granted to “the Jews” as a group to such of their progeny as were born after 1945. On the basis of their personality rights, the BGH ruled, persons of Jewish descent in the Federal Republic can claim recognition of the Jewish record of persecution under National Socialism. A denial of the fact that Jews were murdered in the Third Reich, the court said, amounts to libel against any Jew. In explanation the court reasoned that it was ingrained into the self-image of the Jews to see themselves as a group whose historical fate had given them a very special standing, such that anyone else was bound in a peculiar moral obligation to this group. Regard for this self-image was for all Jews one of the guarantees against renewed discrimination, and thus constituted one of the fundamentals upon which their existence in West Germany rested...

I have quoted at some length not so much in order to point a finger at the obvious perversion of law and justice in West Germany under Zionist domination, and not even to substantiate what Harry Elmer Barnes once called the German intelligentsia’s “fear of the Third Punic War” (with Germany in the historical role of Carthage); nor need I point out the inconsistency
that lies in the fact that an alien group's "self-image" under West German law ranks higher than the German self-image, reviled and slandered and manipulated as it has been ever since the WRB report was published under the auspices of Henry Morgenthau. The salient point is that here we have the legal framework for an attempt to set up a purely disguised censorship to make certain dogmatic "truths" virtually unassailable, a mechanism that automatically favors those defining these "truths."

The technique as such is not new. The reader need only recall that when the Soviets seized power in 1917 one of their first actions in the field of lawgiving was to make anti-Semitism a crime. The reasoning given to support the BGH decision is also strangely reminiscent of the debate that resulted in Britain's "Race Relations Act" -- another muzzling law. If the Race Relations Act is seen as a precedent it will be interesting to find out just how tight is the net that was spun in Karlsruhe. Could, for instance, books of serious historical research like Butz's Hoax or Dr. Wilhelm Säbigch's Der Auschwitz Mythos be effectively suppressed under IV ZR 140/78?

If so, Israel's West German colony has taken another step in the direction of a societal system approaching, on a different level of political premises, that of Russia's East German colony.

But there is a hopeful indicator that it cannot last forever, West Germany's "Free Democrats" (the tiny left-leaning liberal party) have brought up for discussion the subject of female voluntary service in the armed forces, more precisely the eligibility of women for training for active combat service. The reasoning behind the proposal is that the Bundeswehr finds it increasingly difficult to recruit sufficient numbers of young men. In other words, almost from year to year West Germany's young men tend less and less to identify with the postwar state they grew up in. It seems they just don't think it's worth defending. Can you blame them?

* * *

Speaking of books under the threat of censorship, I came across one that I read with strangely mixed feelings. Dr. David L. Hoggan has authored a number of highly controversial books on contemporary history, most of which have appeared only in German. His three massive tomes Der erzwungene Krieg (1961), Frankreichs Widerstand gegen den Zweiten Weltkrieg (1963) and Der unnötige Krieg (1974) were milestones of revisionist history in which the author, bringing considerable scholarship to his subject, laid the blame for the outbreak of World War II primarily at the doorstep of 10 Downing Street. Whether or not one agrees with him, his learned effort was certainly a remarkable one. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of his latest book Das blinde Jahrhundert (The Blind Century, Part One: America. Grabert: 1979, 631 pages). It is an ill-tempered book about what Hoggan calls the "messianic disaster" dealt out to the rest of the world by the American plutocratic oligarchy, both non-Jewish and Jewish, over the last hundred years. There may be a good deal of truth, as far as I can see, in his frequent far-flung ramblings, but time and time again the book is so bitter and intolerant, and its language so repetitively abusive, that not a few readers will feel the author must be highly neurotic.

This is most unfortunate because the book has its strong points. What Hoggan has unearthed concerning the machinations of Dr. Isidor Singer, Ivan Bloch, Dr. Alfred Fried and hosts of other politicking Jews in both the United States and Europe deserves to be widely read. At the same time the reader must be cautioned to overlook such silliness (made by the author whenever he strays from his proper field of diplomatic and contemporary history) as the following: Darwin's theoretical system contained "countless" errors (p. 269); Thomas Malthus was a "fanatical racist" (p. 355); the German and Russian languages are both Ursprachen (primal languages), which English is not (p. 356); Galton was not the "inventor" of eugenics -- he was merely a pupil of "the Austrian monk and genetics genius" Gregor Mendel (p. 365); Hitler promoted a revival of "Christian religious consciousness" in Germany (p. 401). As a matter of fact, this last statement could not be further from the historical truth. But Hoggan is a steadfast Christian theist for whom light and shade are almost synonymous with "belief and disbelief." To make matters worse the translation is the ne plus ultra of amateurness. I would not hesitate to say it is the poorest translation of an historical or political work I have ever seen in print.

Nevertheless, despite all the shortcomings of the new Hoggan book, my advice to anyone with a working knowledge of German is to go and buy it. It is the first work in which Hoggan addresses at some length the Jewish role in twentieth-century world politics, a role that most other historians find it prudent to overlook and neglect. As such, the book is likely to be suppressed sooner or later -- sooner, I would expect. One would hope for an English edition. But this is probably not a realistic hope, since not even Hoggan's older books, though less "sensitive" by a long shot, have found a publisher in America or Britain.

* * *

To come to a less ambivalent subject, the good old "ex oriente lux" thesis dear to the hearts of whole generations of scholars (not to mention the simpler minds that rave about "our Judeo-Christian heritage") is crumbling. It has been crumbling, of course, ever since Colin Renfrew published his new Carbon-14 data on the beginnings of copper metallurgy in Europe.

The German scientist K. Goeke wrote a useful overview of the new dating methods that revolutionized our knowledge of early history and prehistory some time ago in Bild der Wissenschaft (7, 64, 1978) under the title, Physiker schreiben die Geschichte neu (Physicists Rewrite History). These methods, collectively labeled "archeometry" (as distinct from archeology), include neutron activation analysis, conductivity and magnetic field measurements, the dendrochronological modification of Willard Libby's radiocarbon dating method and thermoluminescence analysis.

Aside from the purely scientific aspects of archeometric re-
search, fascinating as they are, people of Northern European
descent might take interest in Goethe’s conclusion:

One upshot of the new dating methods that obviously holds
the greatest relevance for European man is that they bring
crashing down a theory of history that has well-nigh turned
into a dogma -- the belief that the great cultural progress
achieved in the early European past has been largely the result
of transcultural dissemination from the Middle East. The reason
given to sustain this dogmatic belief was, inter alia, that there
were similarities in shape and architecture between the
megalithic tombs of Northwestern Europe and the correspond­
ning monumental structures of the eastern Aegean. Among arch­
heologists and historians it was held as a foregone conclusion
that the southeastern stone tombs were older. But this is pre­
cisely what is now refuted by the latest data gained by the radiocar­
ton and thermoluminescence methods: the megalithic
tombs in Brittany, for instance, are 6,000 years old -- and thus
1,000 years older than the megalithic structures of the Eastern
Mediterranean... The “diffusionist” view, according to which
metallurgy originated in the civilizations of the Fertile Crescent
whence it slowly spread, by way of the Aegean, to Central
Europe is no longer tenable today.

More and more archeological evidence is coming to light to
set the prehistorical record of Northwest Europe straight. In the
lignite area that stretches from Cologne to Aix-la-Chapelle
near the lower reaches of the Rhine, where giant excavators
dig deep into the landscape, a village of long houses mea­
suring 52 by 9 meters has been discovered. These houses, dat­
ing back to 4,000 B.C., are of a type common to the North
German plains from Poland to the lower Rhine. A long house
discovered near Lengfeld in Bavaria measuring 50 by 10 me­
ters is dated 4,200 B.C. All these houses are slightly shiplike in
plan and subdivided by two or three inner transverse walls. No
houses of comparable size and age are known anywhere else
in the world. The story was told by Eberhard Schulz in an arti­
cle, “Der Bagger in Urmfeld” in Frankfurter Allgemeine
Zeitung (Oct. 27, 1979).

I am tempted to ask: When will we have Nordic studies in
the colleges and universities of the Old and New Worlds?

* * * *

To close on a friendly note, I greatly enjoy John Nobull’s
“Notes From the Sceptred Isle.” That precious stone set in the
silver sea which I first got to know as a prisoner of war! And let
me say forthwith that I like the English (second only to the
Scots) and also that I share John’s predilection for that stretch of
land east of the North Sea where the Angles came from. It was
where I spent some of the happiest days of my life. But when
you refer to that area, dear John, I wish you would henceforth
spell it, “Dithmarschen,” not “Dietmarschen.”

A TEPI D ARGUMENT AGAINST QUOTAS

The crack in the Jewish-Negro entente cordiale caused by
the Andrew Young firing is widening as the result of the steady
growth of affirmative action quotas for blacks in higher educa­
tion, particularly in the highly competitive fields of law and
medicine. While Negro demands for special treatment have
received the Supreme Court smile of approval, Jewish resis­
tance is spreading. The latest in a spate of anti-affirmative
action books and articles is Counting by Race by Terry East­
land and William J. Bennett (Basic Books, 1979). Eastland, a
newspaper editorial page editor, and Bennett, director of the
National Humanities Center, aggressively and eloquently ex­
pound the anti-quota position. Both operate in circles where
Jewish approval can be most helpful to men on the make. Their
favorite sources are the American Jewish Committee’s Com­
mentary magazine and a raft of “experts” with names like
Glazer, Jaffa, Lasky and Silberman.

The book’s thesis is that the Bakke and Weber cases point up
a simmering conflict “between ‘moral equality’ and ‘numeri­
cal equality,’” the former being the ideal of Jefferson, Lincoln
and the authors, the latter an atavistic weed in the garden of
ideas.

Counting by Race begins by tracing the history of the con­
cept of equality in America. Act one, of course, is Jefferson’s
venomous five-word homily, “all men are created equal.” The
authors note that, although Jefferson admitted there were intel­
llectual differences between the races, he believed all men
were equal in possessing a “moral sense.” Moreover, this
moral faculty, a term borrowed by Jefferson from the Scottish
Enlightenment and ancient classical writers, in some myster­
ious fashion made all men capable of self-government.

Such abstract philosophical pleadings in behalf of racial
equality were strengthened by appeals to Christianity. An anti­
slavery debater at Harvard in 1773 referred to “our fellow­
men, descendants... from the same common parent with you
and me...” Despite the fact the Declaration of Independence
was aimed at vindicating the rights of white colonists, despite
the fact the Constitution acknowledged the legality of slavery,
abolitionists often tried to rest their case on the words and
works of the founding fathers. The authors adamantly approve
the argument “that if all men are created equal, then nothing
morally significant could be deduced from the fact of a per­
son’s skin color.” From such half-baked logic eventually came
bitter loaves of social chaos.

Lincoln believed that the foundation of American govern­
ment lay in the principle of equality. “As I would not be a
slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of
democracy.” In opposition, Stephen A. Douglas argued that
popular sovereignty was the basis of American democracy and
that the people of each state should determine whether it
would be free or slave. Lincoln also held that the Declaration’s
equality clause applied to Negroes and could not be denied by empirical evidence. He called the Declaration the “father of all moral principle.” Perhaps his seemingly religious attachment to equality is explained by his humble origins. He once remarked that arguments about Negro intellectual abilities did not prove too much because American whites were probably inferior in some respects to other people. At one time, however, Lincoln did advocate the repatriation of blacks to Africa.

Eastland and Bennett continue their study by looking at the civil rights legislation and constitutional amendments that followed the Civil War. They note such laws were not intended to make Negroes equal to whites in all respects and certainly not to require integrated schools, Negroes on juries, or an end to statutes against interracial marriage. That these same laws are now held by federal judges to require school desegregation and multiracial juries -- and to legalize miscegenation -- only illustrates the capriciousness of the American judicial system.

The authors trace the growth of Jim Crow in the late 19th century, characterizing segregation as the doctrine that color is morally pertinent and that black skin indicates a man’s inherent inferiority. Against this straw man is opposed the idea of moral equality which “denies that color is morally pertinent; it affirms that because all men are created equal, no man’s freedoms should be diminished on account of his race.”

The authors are not concerned about the black lawbreaking, disease, laziness and mental backwardness that drove white Southerners into the path of segregation. Justice Henry Billings Brown upheld the Louisiana railroad segregation law in Plessy v. Ferguson (1896), holding that the reasonableness and legality of such laws must be considered in light of “established usages, customs and traditions of the people, and with a view to the promotion of their comfort and the preservation of the public peace and good order.” Such court decisions are attacked by Eastland and Bennett as failing to give the black “his due as a man.”

The authors blame this “retreat from idealism” on the spread of social Darwinism and racism in turn-of-the-century America. But help was on the way. The NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, beginning in 1915, would bring dozens of suits challenging segregation. As a consequence of the equality mania, American educators would be forced to demonstrate that black schools were equal to white schools.

According to Eastland and Bennett, the first serious scientific challenge to racism by an American academic was contained in an 1894 address by Franz Boas. In 1911 Boas would write: “There is every reason to believe that the negro, when given facility and opportunity, will be perfectly able to fulfill the duties of citizenship as well as his white neighbor.”

The authors next describe the rapid spread of Boas’s disciplines throughout the nation’s universities and the more gradual dispersion of his ideas among the educated public. In 1930 a questionnaire was circulated among scholars on the topic of racial differences. Only four percent of those responding believed “in race superiority and inferiority.”

The anti-Nazi fervor of World War II and consequent minority agitation resulted in executive orders by Presidents Roose-velt and Truman against racial discrimination. Thereupon the civil rights movement went into high gear. By 1956 one opinion survey showed that only two-fifths of Southerners still believed Negroes were inherently less intelligent than whites. The judiciary, Congress and a large segment of public opinion had accepted the idea of a colorblind America.

Then something went wrong. Freed from segregation’s restrictions, blacks did not shoot upward in the socioeconomic scale like ping-pong balls released under water. Real gains were made, but nothing approaching social or economic equality was attained. By the end of the 1960s black leaders were demanding proportionate representation in every area of American life and other nonwhite minorities joined in the clamor. Government, industry and the academic world quickly accepted the idea of affirmative action to insure the “proper” percentage of blacks, Hispanics and Indians in all walks of life. Since to achieve this “numerical equality” race must be considered, the law wasn’t colorblind after all.

Eastland and Bennett search for an explanation for this rapid transition from seeing color nowhere to seeing color everywhere. They found the seeds in the Supreme Court’s 1954 Brown v. Board of Education ruling, which concerned itself with Negroes as a group and not as individuals. They discovered one of the earliest justifications for reverse discrimination in a 1962 article by criminologist Charles Silberman, who blamed the present problems of blacks on centuries of slavery and discrimination. “These are sins for which all Americans are in some measure guilty and for which all Americans owe some act of atonement.”

The authors accurately chronicle, but do not satisfactorily explain the rise of legalized minority racism. They do not say that race-consciousness is an irrepressible human instinct and that the dream of creating a colorblind society was doomed from the start. They do not say that civil rights leaders originally adopted the slogan of a colorblind society because it appealed to the fair-minded, naive, sentimental Majority member. When this ideal no longer served black progress, it was dropped in favor of compensatory reverse discrimination, a doctrine more congenial to the average black’s desire to do as little work as possible and still blame his failures on white racism. At first, affirmative action gave Jewish organizations the chance to get in some extra licks at the once-proud Anglo-Saxon. But imagine their horror when the increasingly competitive professional schools started to deny admission to Jewish students, already grossly overrepresented in these institutions, to make room for darker-skinned minority members.

Bennett and Eastland make the case against numerical equality by arguing that the “cosmopolitan idea” of moral equality is superior as an operating principle of government to one based on caste, class or racial distinction. Numerical equality is bad, the reader is informed, because it denies respect to minorities and makes them dependent upon others for their jobs and education.

The authors then consider and reject the legal arguments advanced by the University of California in the Bakke case. We will spare our readers the details of this dispute within the liberal family. As is often the case in such exchanges, things were
said which were better left unsaid. The authors, for example, accuse university spokesmen of “lying” about the qualifications and performance of minority students. They demonstrate that the “special admissions” students were not slightly inferior in ability to normal students, as the media would have us believe, but grossly inferior.

Allan Bakke averaged in the ninetieth percentile on the Medical College Admissions Test and was rejected two years running. During this time the minority “special” students who were admitted averaged in the thirty-fifth and thirtieth percentiles. This dramatic discrepancy is not unusual. The amicus brief of the American Association of Law Schools, filed in behalf of the University of California, cited an exhaustive study of law school applicants and argued, “The regrettable but unalterable fact is that under today’s conditions, if indicators of academic potential without regard to race were used by law schools as the sole basis of determining admissions, few minority students would be admitted to law school.”

Warming to the subject, Bennett and Eastland say what everyone knows, that after admission by race comes grading, promotion and graduation by race. They deny that the most commonly used aptitude tests are biased against minorities. Here they get as close to the truth as they dare. Others are already getting more daring. Nathan Glazer recently wrote, “We would have had a right to expect that with growing desegregation and with greater sums of money being put into education, black-white achievement gaps would diminish markedly. But they haven’t changed much.”

The authors criticize affirmative action as a “prescription for disharmony among the races. It focuses on race in such a way that it draws attention to racial differences and, though not intending to do so, exacerbates them in some minds.” Whites are upset by being passed over in favor of less qualified blacks. Special help for Negroes confirms the views of some whites that Negroes are inferior. For the minorities, it “awakens and lends respectability to the most primordial of group identities -- race.”

The book concludes with critiques of the Bakke and Weber decisions. Because this reviewer is a lawyer, the opinions of the court will not be dignified with a detailed analysis. As always, the political opinions of each Justice are the controlling factor and the job of the law clerks is to find some constitutional justification for the ideological leanings of their bosses. In Bakke the court, by a five to four vote, ruled that discrimination in favor of certain minorities was legal, but that the University of California had gone too far in reserving sixteen out of one hundred places for minorities. The school has now “corrected” this defect by automatically giving dark minority applicants five points for their race, out of fifteen points needed for admission. In Weber the court merely ignored the clearly expressed language of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to rule that a private employer could favor blacks over whites in promotion.

Some spokesmen for the colored minorities were outraged by Bakke’s condemnation of official quotas, but wiser heads realized that the special status of minorities had received judicial approval. Said Joseph Rauh of the American Civil Liberties Union:

The important thing...is that the racists who want to turn back the clock on minority progress have received a stunning blow. The Supreme Court decision that race is a proper factor in admissions decisions is the legal concrete on which further affirmative action progress can be made.

But the numerous Jewish groups which had supported Allan Bakke’s “colorblind” position were worried. Hence, this book, in which the authors, instead of honestly saying Jews should not be kept out of higher education for any reason, endlessly repeat cliches such as “persons should be treated as persons.”

Counting by Race contains no answers to the racial conflicts and differences destroying American society. The authors’ final advice is to not mention or consider race and all will be well. But facts, even more than ideas, have consequences. The religion of equality will never be able to turn black into white. The more the Left tries to advance the Negro by legal chicanery the more Majority racial awareness and resistance will grow. That will be the real end product of counting by race.

Competing fiercely with the Einstein statue (Instauration, September 1979) is this Picasso monstrosity I photographed on a recent trip to downtown Chicago.
RASSINIER LIVES ON

Off and on this magazine, one of the few in the world to do so, has devoted a fair amount of space to Paul Rassinier, the very first person to write a readable and convincing book questioning the truth of the Holocaust. If in future centuries the notion of truth is not entirely eradicated from the human mind, Rassinier may well go down as the most fearless historian of modern times. A man who in the high tide of the French Revolutionary Terror stood up and screeched, “À bas Robespierre,” would not have had more guts.

Rassinier was born in 1908 near Montbéliard in the west of France. His father, a farmer and militant socialist, was drafted for service in World War I, but refused to fight. His pacifism and internationalist activities earned Rassinier père five years in prison.

In 1922, at the age of sixteen, Paul Rassinier joined the Communist party. Eventually he turned against the controlling Stalinist clique and was expelled in 1932. He then formed the Fédération Communiste Indépendante with the help of some Marxist workers and published a newspaper in Belfort. He participated in several unsuccessful attempts to unify the French revolutionary movement before joining the Socialist party.

When the German armies poured into France in 1940, he was one of the first members of the Resistance, organizing the mass production of false papers and founding the clandestine journal La Troisième République, whose reports were broadcast over Radio-London.

Captured by the Gestapo in October 1943, he was tortured for eleven days (mashed hands, broken jaw, ruptured kidney). His wife and two-year-old son were also arrested and locked up for two months.

Rassinier was deported to Buchenwald, then to Dora (19 months). A physical wreck as the result of his deportation and a severe attack of typhus, he barely survived.

Returning to France at war’s end, he resumed his place at the head of the Socialist party in Belfort, where he discovered that most of those who were boasting about their great deeds as Resistance fighters had never been in the Resistance at all.

Elected a Socialist deputy to France’s postwar constitutional assembly, he was defeated in 1946 by the Communists, who supported the Radical party candidate.

Rassinier then progressively retired from political life, devoted himself to historical research and was eventually appointed professor of history at the Académie de Besançon.

Following the publication of Le mensonge d’Ulysse, which brilliantly repudiated the Holocaust myth, a nationwide propaganda campaign was unloosed against him. He was expelled from the Socialist party at the intervention of leading French politicians.

Rassinier died in 1967, persuaded that his work would eventually make its mark on history and that mankind would finally produce a generation capable of understanding him.

Instauration has taken this occasion to speak of Rassinier because the first English translation of his work The Real Eichmann Trial is now available. The author’s long introduction describes the persecution he endured in France for being the first to treat the Holocaust objectively.

It may interest Instauration’s French-speaking subscribers to know that Le mensonge d’Ulysse has been reprinted for the sixth time in France by La Vieille Taupe (The Old Mole), B.P. 9805, 75224 Paris Cedex 05, France. The price is approximately $15. The publisher’s dedication reads: “To all those who have spoken of Le mensonge d’Ulysse without having read it and to all those who have read it and not spoken of it.”

La Vieille Taupe, incidentally, is a liberal publishing house. Some conservatives have known the truth about the Holocaust for years. But, try as they would, they were hardly effective in shooting it down. In the modern world it is only when liberals talk that people start to listen.

Start an Anti-Holocaust Library

Debunking the Genocide Myth by Paul Rassinier. A faithful English translation of the essential portions of Rassinier’s four major works: Le passage de le ligne, Le mensonge d’Ulysse, Ulysse trahi par les siens, Le drame des Juifs européens. Rassinier was the first scholar to challenge the six-million story and his writing bears the stamp of intelligence and sincerity that always clings to the work of the originator. Hardcover, 441 pages, $15.50.

The Real Eichmann Trial by Paul Rassinier. The English translation of the author’s last work which further demythologizes the Holocaust and presents his case against the legal travesty that resulted in the execution of Adolf Eichmann in Jerusalem. Rassinier indicates that if anyone was guilty it was the judges. Softcover, 149 pages, $4.00.

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century by Arthur Butz. In one of the greatest works of counterpropaganda ever written, an American professor brings Rassinier up to date and offers a wealth of data to show that the Holocaust never happened, that it was only a figment of the tortured imagination of Zionists who wanted to concoct a “moral” excuse for driving the Palestinians from their homeland so they could set up one of their own. 315 pages, index, hardcover, $10.00; softcover, $6.00.

Did Six Million Really Die? by Richard Harwood. A pioneering work by a British author who analyzes the strange numbers game played by Jewish organizations to support the six-million figure. Harwood discusses in detail the doctored photographs of so-called Holocaust victims and the forced confessions of Nazi officials. Softcover, 28 pages, illustrated, $2.50.

Nuremberg and the Other War Crimes Trials by Richard Harwood. What has long been hailed by the world’s liberal and equalitarian establishment as a model of international justice is shown to be a twentieth-century kangaroo court designed to perpetuate a series of judicial murders. Softcover, 70 pages, profusely illustrated, $3.00.

Add $1.00 postage and handling for one book, $1.50 for two books; $1.75 for three books; $2.00 for four. Florida residents add 4% sales tax.

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INSTAURATION -- MAY 1980 -- PAGE 17
Olympic Boycott

It has always been Instauration's contention that, as in ancient Greece, where warring states agreed to truces if their wars happened to interfere with the celebration of the games, the Olympics should be placed beyond the reach of politics and political chicanery.

Let there be a brown, yellow or black Olympics if the Congoids, Mongoloids and mixtures thereof are so inclined. Above all, let there be a white Olympiad every four years in spite of snow, rain, sleet and past or future Afghansists. Russian imperialism is not new. We competed with Russians in the 1960 games after Hungary, in 1964 after Cuba, in 1972 after Czechoslovakia and in 1976 after Angola. We even competed with them in 1980 in our own country at the winter games at Lake Placid after Afghanistan. If the only effective response we can make to Russian military forays is to whimperr, “We won't come to the party,” then there will be one Afghanistan after another until the whole world becomes a string of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The U.S. Olympic Team should tell Carter where to get off, go to Moscow and show the world that our athletes, who have given some of the best years of their lives in preparation for the games, refuse to be the fall guys for cheap politicians trying to make a few extra headlines. If our Stalinists, Trotskyites, peace cranks and otherJane Fonda types could go to Hanoi or Havana without State Department approval, we hope our athletes have enough guts to defy the bureaucracy for a far more decent cause.

Whether America's friends and allies will join the boycott remains to be seen. Begin says he “understands” Carter's position, but the treasurer of the Israeli Olympic Committee, after being wined and dined in Moscow, is all for going. As the Jewish Telegraphic Agency explained it, “Israel is quietly in favor of attending the Olympics and is unofficially pressuring the Western Jewish community not to join in the current worldwide attempt to have the games moved elsewhere.” Professor Yosef Rom, a member of the Knesset, describing the games as an opportunity to get Russians to release important refuseniks, said the Jewish people should not be swayed by what is happening in Afghanistan.

That Jews would not go along with friend Carter's wishes would be hard to believe. But when it comes to Israel, anything is possible, and we may be sure that whatever the Israelis decide will be acceptable to Congress and the media.

If George Will, the kosher (small “k”) conservative columnist, has his way the Olympic boycott will be a form of delayed revenge for America's participation in the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, when American Jews moved heaven and earth to prevent our team from going -- all to no avail.

“For the first time in forty-four years,” Will writes, “the Olympics will occur under the auspices of an aggressive, anti-Semitic regime.”

You're finished blonde! According to a recent Gallup International survey, one-third of all Mexicans wish to leave their country and settle in the United States or Canada...The U.S. Border Patrol has about 2,000 field agents, one-sixth the number of men on the Chicago police force...Illegal aliens commit an estimated 50 burglaries in Los Angeles every minute of the day and night...Mexico's population growth, a rate of 3.7% per year was called by one student, "the highest ever measured in any country in any time." There were 25 million Mexicans in 1950, there are over 70 million today, and projections show over 133 million by 2000...Over 50% of the kindergarten students in Los Angeles now claim Spanish as their first language...An immigration sweep in Dallas during 1975 rounded up illegals from 59 countries. At the same time, a sweep in Atlanta brought in illegal representatives of 71 nations...An estimated 1.5 million illegal aliens reside in New York City. Eighty field agents of the INS try to keep tabs on them. During 1978, they were able to arrest only 10,607 illegals, only half of whom will ever be deported. That works out to one in every 300 or so illegal aliens in the city...Ever since the 1957-58 economic recession, at least one-fourth of all black teenagers seeking work have been unemployed. By the late 1970s, the figure was pushing the 50% mark...Texas had a 3% Hispanic minority in 1900. By the mid-1970s this had grown to at least 20%, or some 2.2 million people.

Bye-bye blue eyes! In the month following President Carter's amnesty proposal for illegal aliens in August 1977, the number of aliens captured trying to cross the Mexican border increased by 51%...In Hartford, Connecticut, 34% of the students are Hispanic. The figure was only 16% in 1970. By 1985 it is expected to reach 45%, and long-range forecasts of 75% are being heard...The town of West St. Paul, Minne-

Dr. Tripodi’s Death Watch
Federal District Judge Bailey Brown was recently nominated to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. So far, so good. But then it was discovered that Judge Brown belonged to the University Club of Memphis, which happens to have no black members. Thereupon the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is headed by that elbouissant paragon of justice, the honorable gentleman from Hyannisport, warned Brown that he better do something or his appointment would not be confirmed. Brown agreed to “suspend” his membership in the club until it could be ascertained whether its lily-white policy was deliberate. Meanwhile, Kennedy issued what he called a “binding precedent.” “In our view,” he intoned, “it is inadvisable for a nominee for a federal judgeship to belong to a social club that engages in invidious discrimination.” What Kennedy didn’t say is that three of five federal judges in the South and probably half in the nation belong to such clubs.

Vernon Hitchings, a traffic court judge in Norfolk, Virginia, who has served on the bench for twenty-four years recently made an incredible and inexcusable gaffe. He ordered a teacher at a local Hebrew academy to doff his yarmulke and take off your cap.” Rabbi Sackett complied, then ran off to tell his tale of woe to the local ADL. In no time he was back before the judge with three Jewish attorneys. In no time Hitchings told him, “Take your religion out of the courtroom and take off your cap.”

In Shawnee, Oklahoma, four Indian justices were sworn into office to inaugurate the state’s first court system. Since November 1977, when the Supreme Court ruled that Oklahoma had no jurisdiction over some 5,000 acres of “Indian country,” the area has been theoretically “lawless.” The U.S. attorney in residence only prosecutes major felony crimes. Indian police will serve as the court’s law enforcement officers. There will be a Redskin prosecutor and Redskin court clerks. The maximum penalty that can be imposed by the court is six months in jail and a $500 fine.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ordered the Telex Corp. to pay a $1 million fee to lawyer Moses Lasky. “It’s tragic,” said a Telex spokesman, “I thought there was justice somewhere, but I guess not. Judges passing on lawyers’ fees – it’s a great fraternity.”

The Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in a suit filed by three white workers, who claimed they were victims of discrimination, that they and other whites must endure “disadvantages” so that the nation can remedy past injustices to blacks. What this meant was that blacks without seniority can get first crack at promotions due whites.

Five Louisiana judges charged with buying black votes for their elections refused to testify before a federal grand jury.

Brown v. Board of Education began in Topeka, Kansas, twenty-eight years ago. It was reopened a few months ago by black parents who complained to a federal judge in Topeka that the city schools are still not integrated. Linda Brown Smith, whose maiden name furnished the title of the court case that turned American education upside down, is one of the complainants.
Cultural Catacombs

Mildred, the Analphabet

Mildred Rogers (real name tactfully withheld by the press) holds a bachelor's degree in education from Portland State University. She used it to get a job teaching kindergarten in a Portland elementary school. Recently it was discovered that Mrs. Rogers, a black, was functionally illiterate -- so illiterate she couldn't make head nor tail of a simple children's story, "The Brave Little Tailor." Nevertheless, she loved being a teacher. As she explains it, "We learned them [her students] how to write their names, how to get along with people, how to behave."

Mildred won't be fired. The taxpayers are treating her to a special remedial reading course.

While at the university Mrs. Rogers was given A's in writing composition and math, B's in a course on American fiction and "literature of the Harlem renaissance." She only flunked once -- medieval literature. Harold Jorgenson, acting dean of education at Portland State, explains that Mrs. Rogers was a student at a time "when the big push was on to get more minorities, particularly blacks. We had some pressure to get blacks enrolled." An education professor averred there was a "certain amount of reaching-out sympathy" for black teacher candidates, even though some did not measure up. He added that the university was in a bind because, if it flunked out minority students, it might be slapped with a race discrimination charge.

But we shouldn't be too hard on Mrs. Rogers. A recent Gallup Poll showed that 25% of the nation's 17- and 18-year-olds don't know that New Jersey is on the east coast and Oregon on the west.

Yes to the Draft

America's military record has been somewhat inglorious since the army, navy and air force were integrated. Blacks are pretty handy with a knife or a Saturday Night Special while holding up gas stations or mugging octogenarians on the rim of inner cities. But on the battlefield they are not exactly the kind of fighting men who can be depended on to turn back a hellbent attack by Russian armored divisions.

The draft is necessary for the one reason that nobody talks about. We've got to get some intelligent whites back in the ranks.

The more Negroes in the army (they now comprise more than half the personnel of some combat units), the less battleworthy the army. First, Negroes, as anyone who saw them in action in Italy in World War II knows, make poor soldiers (which in this liberal age should be considered a compliment, not an insult). Second, as the army turns blacker, only bottom-of-the-barrel whites enlist or reenlist.

The brass say the armed forces are a reflection of the current state of society. They are white. Flight from the city is being duplicated by white flight from the military.

As for women in uniform, they are being raped, mugged and maltreated just like their civilian counterparts -- and getting pregnant even faster.

No women of any race should be drafted. Even the most primitive and most brutal cavemen were not so uncouth as to force cavewomen to practice the art of war. But Majority males should be drafted. Maybe even Jewish males. Of the 750,000 enlisted men in the army there are only 6,000 Jews -- less than one percent. This seems rather uncooperative and ungrateful of the Jews.

Americans may have to die in large numbers to defend Israel one day -- a day that is being speeded by Jewish organizations which are presently warmongering around at a greater clip than at any time since they helped topple us into World War II.

Is it a coincidence that the U.S. started losing wars for the first time in its history after the armed forces had been desegregated? According to a headline-hunting New York economist named Dr. Pierre Renfret, we are due to lose some more. If war broke out today or tomorrow, he declares, the air force would fight, the navy might fight, and the army would revolt.

Wasteland News

Ballantine Books, a division of Random House, proudly announced its 1980 book list would include Gay Love Signs, subtitled The First Astrological Guide for Men in Love With Men. The advance publicity blurb blared:

[The book has] tips for winning a mate of another sign, i.e., where to look, what he likes, how to please him and what not to do; and a complete alphabetical compendium of astrological knowledge applied to gay culture, including "Fantasy Favorites," "Bars and Stars," and "Places to Play."

Another interesting addition to world literature is Karl Marx: Racist by Nathaniel Weyl. The author is a onetime Communist party member who worshipped Marx, but for one reason or another recanted and joined the kosher conservative gang. It seems particularly ungracious of him to attack his former hero on racial grounds, because Weyl himself has become a furious racist. His post-conversion books and articles reek of Jewish racial superiority, black inferiority and high-octane Zionism. To accuse Marx of racism for some snide remarks in his correspondence and for believing the Jews' passion for money will be cured by Communism is both ad hoc and ad hominem, and hardly adds up since Marxism, no matter what the founder's private prejudices, has been and still remains the fountainhead of equalitarianism and Lysenkoism.

* * *

Alfred Lilienthal, author of The Zionist Connection (reviewed in Instauration, March 1979) is suing his publisher, Dodd, Mead, and his literary agent for $3.6 million. We were amazed that any major publisher would accept Lilienthal's anti-Zionist epic. Now we are less amazed. According to Lilienthal, Dodd, Mead actually sabotaged the book by deliberately skimping on the promotional effort that every publisher allocates to each new offering. For the first two months after publication, Lilienthal charges, Dodd, Mead placed only one small ad and did not arrange for a single appearance of the author on radio or television. Lilienthal also claims the company's president, S. Phelps Platt, cancelled press parties that tied the book to fast-breaking Middle East news and refused to attend a cocktail party in honor of The Zionist Connection at the U.N. When Lilienthal made a lecture tour across the U.S. and Canada to promote his work, bookstores had no copies of The Zionist Connection in twelve of the thirteen cities he visited.

* * *

The glorification of the black slave and the diabolization of the white Southern slave master have been overworked themes in television and publishing these past years. The film, "Ashanti," provides a new twist to this hackneyed plot. The racists are no longer Southerners, but Arabs. Shot in Kenya and Israel, "Ashanti" is a thinly disguised Zionist attack against everything Arab. The story line has medico Michael Caine and his black wife dutifully saving black lives à la Albert Schweitzer in a peaceful African village that would have been the apple of J.J. Rousseau's eye. Suddenly an evil Arab jumps out of a bush and after some dirty sex at the crossroads, forces the wife into a truck with twenty chained
Witches’ Brew

What’s new on the feminist front? Betty Friedan says, “The agenda of the 80s must call for the restructuring of the institution of home and work.”

The National Assembly on the Future of the Family defined the family as “two or more persons who share resources, share responsibility for decisions, share values and goals, and have commitment to one another over time. The family is that network of sharing and commitments that most accurately describes the family unit, regardless of blood, legal ties, adoption or marriage.”

Rosabeth Moss Kanter, professor of sociology at Yale, says capitalistic institutions should be “restructured” so as to radically change the family.

Sheila Tobias, former associate provost of Wesleyan University, wants to lead women “out of the values and the system into which one is born.”

Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, professor of sociology at Queens College, says, “We’re supposed to attack everything and that’s my perspective as well.”

Nancy Polikoff, an instructor at various law schools, wants to legalize the status of same-sex families and permit lesbian “partners” to adopt children.

Twenty-two large corporations from General Motors on down sponsored the conference which produced the above statements -- all of them warmly supported by such private sponsors as pediatrician Benjamin Spock, homosexual Stuart Mott and TV producer Norman Lear.

More Colorful

Dream

The British betrayal of Rhodesia -- handing the country over to the Communists’ Man Friday, Robert Mugabe -- is another milestone in the suicide of the West. The exodus of whites from this penultimate en-
### High Flyer

We all know Israel, the modern Sparta, has been tightening its belt in order to survive the external menace of the oily Arabs and the internal menace of inflation and Palestinian vengeance. As a small reward for such efforts the Israelis will have received from Americans and West Germans by the end of the century some $100 billion in aid.

One of the most prominent belt-tightening Israelis is businessman Shaul Eisenberg. Recently Eisenberg's personal jet, a Boeing 707-320B, was refurbished to include:

| Main dining and conference room with swivel seats for eight, lounge seats for five more conferees, plus a combination desk-coffee table and bar. |
| Colorful murals and screens by artists Jean David and Yohan Ben Yaacov. |
| Office with closed-circuit TV, teletype-writer, stereo and telephone system. Cabinets in oak with silver inlays. |
| Master bedroom with king size bed, 21" color TV and private bathroom with full-sized enclosed tub. All bathroom fixtures are gold-plated. |

Perhaps the $11 billion peace budget set aside for Carter's diplomatic triumphs in the Middle East will have to be upped a few million to reimburse Eisenberg for his travel expenses.

The wealthiest Israeli, Eisenberg was "apparently" born in Germany in 1922 of Polish-Jewish parents. Running from Hitler he made it to the Far East where, after World War II, he acquired enormous quantities of U.S. war surplus for next to nothing. With his Rothschildian profits he moved into industry in a big way, thanks to sweatshop Oriental labor. He married a Japanese girl who converted to Judaism and bore him four daughters. Today he has an office in London, Zurich and New York and an empire of electronics, textiles, real estate, hotels and some 6,000 employees, the lowest-paid of whom are Arabs.

### Lethality Index

The Lethality Index is a complicated scale of annihilation based on the approximate number of casualties per hour (with a 50% probability of death) produced by ancient and modern weapons and weapon systems. The victims are assumed to be standing in the open without cover or mass formation, each person occupying four square feet. The numbers were originally compiled by Col. T.N. Dupuy of the U.S. Army in 1964. An extrapolation by J.P. Perry Robinson of the British Science Policy Research Unit was added in 1977. Listed below are a few weapons taken from the index, together with their destructive power.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weapon</th>
<th>Lethality Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Javelin</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sword</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bow and Arrow</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossbow</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musket (17th century)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flintlock (18th century)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World War I rifle</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World War II machine gun</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World War II howitzer (155 mm.)</td>
<td>660,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World War II fighter bomber</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nuclear Weapons**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weapon</th>
<th>Lethality Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medium howitzer with 0.1 kiloton shell</td>
<td>680,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICBM 1 megaton warhead</td>
<td>18,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICBM 2 megaton warhead</td>
<td>210,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### How Not to Upgrade the State Department

If any part of the executive branch could stand improvement, it is the State Department. We have only to recall the inane, inept and incredible backtracking on the U.N. vote condemning Jewish settlements on the West Bank. First the U.S. said aye. Then, after the media blew up, Carter admitted there had been a mistake and the prideless Vance announced he would take the blame.

It was almost as bad as that other snafu in 1948, when Warren Austin, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., was instructed by Foggy Bottom to support a U.N. trusteeship for Palestine. The New York Times screamed bloody murder. President Truman later made his amends by recognizing Israel almost the moment it was created. State only gave Austin a few minutes’ warning about Truman’s sudden U-turn. For a while the entire U.S. delegation to the U.N. was on the point of resigning.

There is little chance that the State Department will improve its performance in the future. In the latest foreign service exams minorities were given a five point head start over white applicants. Actually minority members can get into the foreign service without taking any exams at all under State’s affirmative action program. All they need do is flaunt their college degrees and their grade averages. Majority applicants, of course, have to take the exam.

The old habit of appointing party wheels horses to ambassadorships also does little to raise State’s prestige. Carter’s new envoy to Singapore, the former Democratic governor of South Dakota, Richard Kniep, asked his staff when he first arrived at his job – why are there two Koreas? what’s Islam?

### Treasonable President

Remember Watergate? The president of the U.S. had to resign his office in disgrace for trying to cover up a couple of third-rate break-ins. Remember the U.S.S. Liberty? President Lyndon Johnson successfully covered up this brutal, despicable attack on an American naval vessel, which killed 34 and wounded 171. No one in LBJ’s lifetime breathed a word about a crime that could easily be compared to Benedict Arnold’s.

Slowly, relentlessly, unstopably, more gruesome details about the Liberty coverup are coming to light. A new book Assault on the Liberty by James M. Ennes, Jr., who was on the bridge of the ill-fated ship, tells how it was circled 13 times by Israeli reconnaissance aircraft, some flying as low as 200 feet, before the attack. The naval investigation board, slavishly supporting the Israeli falsifications, had stated no reconnaissance plane came within five miles of the ship.

Mr. Ennes, on the basis of his own first-hand experience and hitherto secret government reports obtained under the Freedom of Information Act, charges an Israeli aircraft before the attack radioed its headquarters that the ship had an American flag. The official report asserted the Liberty was not identified until the bombs and torpedoes had finished their work.

The Sixth Fleet had promised help within ten minutes to any vessel in the area under attack. It let the Liberty be battered and assaulted for more than an hour and never came to the rescue at all. The White House had ordered the carrier-based planes not to answer the Liberty’s plea for help.

Worst of all, the navy and the media deliberately suppressed the fact that the Liberty’s crew members were not merely bombed -- they were napalméd!

How many reviews of Assault on the Liberty have appeared in the media to date? About as many (in other words, next to none) as reviews of Alfred Lilienthal’s The Zionist Connection.
**Tarnished Halo**

Cesar Chavez, the labor saint, happens to be a crook. His United Farm Workers union has been bilking us, the taxpayers, for about $2 billion from activities that are specifically against federal law. He obtained $797,000 from government agencies to build a telecommunications network under false premises. He said much of the work had already been done, though only very little had been done. Even more serious, whatever money is being spent is not going to help Chicano communications, but is being redirected into the UFW treasury.

About the same thing happened to a federal $350,000 bailout of Chavez's credit union. It was found that a lot of the money has been used to operate the UFW. Then there was a $683,000 CETA grant to Chavez's Campesino Centers, supposedly for job training. Actually, most of the dollars were budgeted for the union campaigns. The labor saint is not at all worried. He has friends and protectors in the highest places, among them California Governor Jerry Brown. In fact, Chavez is so unworried that he has been spending more time on immigration policy than on that score.

The Good Anti-Semite

Before Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay) was sent on a whirlwind tour of Africa to sell Jimmy the Tooth's Olympic boycott to black nations, he had a 45-minute interview in India with the magazine India Today. He said in part, "The power structure is Zionist, they [Jews] control America. The Jews control the world, basically." When he arrived in Africa, Ali observed:

There are two bad white men in the world: the Russian white man and the American white man. They're the baddest men in the history of the world. If these white men start fighting, then we little black men are going to be caught in the middle, so we all got to help stop these white folks fighting.

Carter welcomed Ali to the White House when he returned to the U.S. This presidential honor would not likely have been extended to any nonblack who had made such remarks. Ali smiled tolerantly at the enthusiastic welcome of the president whom he considers "the best white man for the job."

**Two More Down the Drain**

One of the most effective ways to demolish the morale of a race is to go after its heroes. True to form, the media recently scheduled two more Anglo-Saxon greats for dehumanization.

One was General MacArthur, who was accused of accepting a $500,000 "gift" from Philippine president Manuel L. Quezon after the Japanese attack on U.S. possessions in the Far East in 1941.

The second was Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scouts. Sidney Harris in his nationally syndicated column happily noted that Baden-Powell was "bigoted," "callous," "deceptive," and "profoundly unjust." To prove it, Harris cited a book that claimed Baden-Powell executed some starving blacks during the Boer War and pulled off various other dirty tricks with racist connotations.

**Fat Face on the Campaign Trail**

We hate to copy from Time magazine, but Kennedy's answer to a query by the president of the American Jewish Congress as to what should be done about the Soviet Union, evoked the following "one-sentence" reply.

Well, I think we need a foreign policy which is tied to our national security interests, which are tied to intelligent interests for the United States, that are tied to energy interests, which are tied to a sound economy here in the United States and an energy policy that is going to free us from heavy dependence to the Persian Gulf countries and to OPEC, which is strongly, which has the strength and support of the American people, and which is predictable and certain, which has a down side to it in terms of disincentives to the Soviet Union for actions which are contrary to the, uh, uh, a standard of both international behavior and also has incentives to the Soviet Union, uh, to try to work in ways that can at least some, uh, create at least a world which is going to be freer from, uh, the nuclear nightmare which hangs over the world.
BOOK-IN-SEARCH-OF-AN-AUTHOR (AND A PUBLISHER):

Scion of a leading family somewhere on the Eastern Seaboard, Bannister Trumbull is troubled through his years at Groton and Harvard by a growing sense that Negroes and Jews are nicer.

"They are just...nicer," he says to his mother, a dead ringer for Abigail Adams and noted for her good works. Brushing back her hair in a characteristic gesture, she says simply, "I know," and turns again to her embroidery.

His father is equally supportive. "We were Abolitionists before the word was coined," he tells Bannister proudly. "We yield nothing to any Higginson, to any Peabody, when it comes to genuflection to the fact of black superiority."

"And Jews?" Bannister asks softly.

"They go without saying," his father says with beauty and Bannister is reassured. Both his parents have rebuked him, if ever so gently, for stating the obvious. These early scenes have an Edith Wharton tang to them, delicate, truly refined insights into the genuine American-New England acceptance of reality. They are reassuring hints of the presence of the past in these people.

Even Bannister's ultraliberal friends (he will have no others, for him they don't exist) are rather overcome to the extent of his powerfully maturing sense of enriched growth. One of them, a dynamically homosexual Harvard jock, cautions him against all work and no play. "They are better," he says earnestly, "but that shouldn't prevent you from coming to Europe this summer with me."

"If I went to Europe with you," Bannister says firmly, "I wouldn't be here, with them."

"You were the most promising stroke in the history of the Harvard crew," the jock says, "but you gave it up."

"They need me," Bannister says.

After graduating, Bannister moves into the ramshackle house of Abraham Furstweingerstein, the brilliant Hebrew scholar and acknowledged Renaissance man of gigantic humanism who lives in an amusing Victorian mansion on the outskirts of Rahway, New Jersey. There he learned the meaning of compassion as he and Herr Furstweingerstein talk day and night of the great riddles of life and the profound depths of the Jewish insight. Babla, the scholar's beautiful daughter, keeps house after a fashion for the two philosophers, and Bannister is often disturbed by a growing awareness of her full, ripe figure.

"Rebecca at the well," says Herr Furstweingerstein, noticing Bannister's preoccupation. He fashions an imaginary hourglass with his hands, prods Bannister in the ribs and winks suggestively. Bannister blushes furiously and wishes he could be as earthy. We are reminded of both Rabelais and Herrick.

There are many brilliant guests at the Furstweingerstein house, and a number of rather faceless young men, whom Babla identifies as members of Mossad, the Israeli intelligence organization.

"If you were a man instead of a miserable goy, you'd be one of them," she tells Bannister with hauteur.

Crushed, Bannister applied to the leader of the faceless young men for membership in the organization.

"You can't really join," the leader tells him, "but you can help us."

Overjoyed, Bannister asks how.

"You can carry messages," the leader replies cryptically, and then asks his advice on plastic surgeons in the area. "I'm about ready to look like Paul Newman in Exodus," he says frankly, "and I want it done right." Bannister promises to look into it.

From then on, Bannister finds himself quite busy, going almost daily to New York and Washington to deliver large manila envelopes to a wide variety of prominent persons in and out of government. He is told to make these deliveries personally, and is surprised that he is actually received by such figures as Cyrus Vance, Donald McHenry, James Reston, Robert Strauss, Ted Kennedy, Ronald Reagan, Bill Buckley, and each and every member of the United States Congress and Supreme Court.

"It's fascinating work," he writes to his mother, "and really quite thrilling to see how widely the Jewish message is being understood and respected."

He hopes his post will raise him in Babla's eyes, but she continues to ignore him. He consults Herr Furstweingerstein, who tells him, "The heart of a Jewish maiden like Babla is not so easily won. Let me tell you about the legend of famous King Arthur -- whom we identify as a Reform Jew, by the way -- when he pulled the sword Excalibur One from the rock from which no one else could obtain it. You should read the whole story someday. Anyhow, you must emulate this deed. Do something tremendous and Babla will be yours. Maybe." This is a powerful scene, reminiscent of Elie Wiesel at his most incandescent.
Bannister despairs of finding anything tremendous. But then, in a display of confidence, the resident Mossad leader selects him for a key job. "You have proven yourself, in a very minor way. We are pleased to make you the network courier. By the way, the surgeon you found has done a remarkable job, don't you think?" Bannister wasn't aware that the operation had taken place, but he assures the leader that he is Paul Newman reborn.

In private, Bannister jumps for joy. He knows the importance of the network courier, the man who takes the day's news directly to the heads of the news departments at the major television networks. (Sometimes he gets an approving nod from John Chancellor or David Brinkley, even from Walter Cronkite.) "I shall be playing a key role in molding American thought," he writes his mother.

Now Babla can't refuse, he thinks and rushes to tell her the tremendous news.

"I don't think it's so wonderful," she says bitingly. "What are you but a glorified messenger boy?"

He tries to point out the true significance of the job, but she remains scornful. "Stop groveling. You look like Quasimodo in A Night at the Opera."

"He was in The Hunchback of Notre Dame," Bannister says absently.

"Racist!" she hisses at him. "Are you trying to take one of the Marx brothers' greatest triumphs away from them and give it to a bunch of Catholic anti-Semite baiters?"

"No," says Bannister nervously. "Listen, what must I do to win you?" he whimpers.

"That is for me to know and for you to find out," she says with superb chutzpah, and flounces out. This scene has reminded some readers of William Styron at his malicious best. There are also undertones of John Updike's rich mockery.

Despondent as usual, Bannister seeks Herr Furstweingerstein's advice once again, but finds the old philosopher growing impatient. "I told you to do something tremendous, and you try to make it a messenger boy. Is that tremendous? No, that is not tremendous. What is tremendous? Doing something big is tremendous. Founding Israel is super-tremendous. Can you do that? No, it's already done. What's left? Bringing in a big fish, like I brought in Edmund Wilson, that's tremendous. Even those bastards on Commentary had to give me that. Even the Marx brothers' greatest triumphs away from them and give it to a bunch of Catholic anti-Semite baiters?"

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Yes, I know what you're going to say. "There are no more big fish like that left, they've all been hooked." True, but that doesn't mean that the world won't pay something like a glittering price to sharp swords. Take Nazis. Finding Nazis here and there is tremendous. And still possible! Can you find a Nazi here and there?" He pauses, his noble old eyes moist with emotion.

"I can try," Bannister says, but his heart sinks.

"Good boy," Herr Furstweingerstein says, patting him on the back. "Good hunting."

"A Nazi here and there, a Nazi here and there." The refrain keeps going through Bannister's mind, but he can't think of one.

Conscious of a lack in his home, Herr Furstweingerstein invites Ward McAllister Plantagenet, an impoverished poet, to join the family circle. "He's changed his name and bobbed his nose," Herr Furstweingerstein tells Bannister, "but underneath he's all Jew and several cubits wide. I'll stake my personal, autographed copy of the Torah on this one."

"The joke's really on him," Ward tells Bannister in strict confidence. "I'm Jewish all right, but I'm also black -- family tradition, if you can call it that, has Paul Robeson as my grandfather -- and that's where my loyalties really lie. In the meantime, this is as good a berth as any. Repeat any of this and I'll have you banished to Israel."

Bannister doesn't understand how anyone can be "banished" to Israel -- a contradiction in terms, like being "banished" to heaven -- but he keeps his mouth shut. "Ward is everything one could hope for," he writes his mother. "If the Jew is the evolutionary crown, the touch of black is the jewel in that crown." His mother copies this sentence in her day book and folds a sprig of lavender between the pages. "Beautiful sentiments must be preserved," she tells her husband, who nods approvingly.

Ward is strikingly indifferent to Babla, but she chases him openly, and he finally deigns to become her lover. "The things one has to do for bed and board," he groans to Bannister. "She's haired like a Shetland pony. We'll have grisly children -- there ought to be a law against what we're doing." Bannister considers all this superb Jewish humor. "The days here sing with wit," he writes his mother. "It's like being with Isaac Bashevis Singer day and night. What the ghetto life in Poland must have been! The joy in Chagall's pictures! What people they are! I'm learning Yiddish."

Nevertheless, he burns inwardly with his unrequited passion for Babla. He is jealous and confesses this very human feeling to Herr Furstweingerstein, who tells him not to be ashamed. "Jealousy can creep in anywhere, even into a kibbutz in Israel." Bannister stares at him unbelievingly, and the old man supplies graphic illustrations.

Babla is soon pregnant, and Ward decides to leave. "She's really the bore of bores," he tells Bannister. "I'll leave her to you."

"She won't take me," Bannister says, and then bluntly out the whole story of his unsuccessful courtship, ending with his inability to find a Nazi.

"Can't you invent one?" Ward asks. "Don't you know anyone who's said something naughty about Jews?"

"Only my Uncle Harold," Bannister says in shame. "I don't like to think about it."

"What did he say?"

"That Golda Meir was a typical Jewish hag, and that Israel should be demilitarized. He..."

"You have enough right there. Denounce him immediately. By the way, what does he do?"

"He's a banker."

"Perfect. They'll do the rest."

In his condition, it doesn't take Bannister long to understand that Uncle Harold is a threat, and he tells the Mossad chief about him. The latter, looking less like Paul Newman all the
time, but surer that he does, takes copious notes and finally tells Bannister that “...this could be big. This Uncle of yours may well be someone we’ve been after for years. I think he knew Hitler’s bootmaker.”

Bannister feels a bit of a chill, but the chief won’t elaborate.

Next day the New York Times denounces Uncle Harold editorially, and William Safire writes a firey column about the “WASP banker who seeks to undermine the Israeli Army, the Puritan hypocrite who beds down with the PLO on weekends.”

Uncle Harold is drummed out of business and society, and flees to Maine, where he drowns under rather mysterious circumstances. Bannister, who has had second thoughts, wants to ask the Mossad chief if Uncle Harold was executed, but can’t bring himself to do so. “How do you get through the Paul Newman who isn’t there to what lies underneath?” he asks himself helplessly.

That evening Herr Furstweingerstein gives him a long lecture on the origins of the American Revolution and the role of the Jews in it. “We now know that without the Jews there would have been no Revolution,” he says. “James Madison -- does the name ring a bell -- says as much in his private diaries. You’ll read them as soon as I’m through with the editing.” Normally such tidbits would have excited Bannister’s admiration -- even awe -- but he suddenly finds them unreal.

Next morning, Babla, how hugely pregnant, offers herself. “You have shown some spark of morality in exposing your uncle,” she tells him. “Not much, but enough so that I shall give you the chance of marrying me and becoming a father to Ward, Jr.”

A few short weeks ago, Bannister would have jumped at the chance, but now he mumbles something about needing time to think, and withdraws to wrestle with his outsized but rather confused conscience. On the one hand, there is Babla and Israel and Jews in general and the evolutionary crown. On the other, there is Uncle Harold dead and Babla and Israel and Jews in general and grave doubts about the evolutionary crown.

He falls into a deep sleep and has a horrible dream in which Babla, naked and astonishingly hirsute, drives him from the house. Herr Furstweingerstein, gotten up like George Washington, brandishes a sabre at him. He has no place to go, and loiters pathetically near the house. It is winter and he is waiting for the reconciliation with the Furstweingersteins which never comes. It is Christmas Eve and snow falls on his tattered overcoat as he stands shivering outside the sprawling house, where hundreds of Paul Newmans are dancing the hora, and his lips move in a fresh avowal of hope and dedication. He awakes shaking and soaked with sweat, filled with Dostoyevskian despair.

Driven, perhaps, beyond his limits, Bannister runs amok. He strangles Herr Furstweingerstein and guns down the entire resident Mossad unit. He then shows his handiwork to Babla, who goes mad on the spot and commits suicide by suffocating herself with Herr Furstweingerstein’s yarmulke, a family heirloom of considerable historical importance. The unborn Ward, Jr., perishes with her. It is, as an open letter in the New York Times from Elliot Gould, Barbra Streisand, Neil Simon, Jane Fonda and Billy Graham says, “the Holocaust all over again.”

Bannister is jailed and sentenced to death after a very short trial. His parents never again mention his name and he is struck from the Harvard Alumni roll. “It’s like he was never there,” whispers the homosexual jock in the night to his mate. “Those babies mean business.”

In his last interview with Barbara Walters (never shown publicly), Bannister seems remarkably calm. “I have a dream,” he says, “a dream in which there are no Jews, no Israel...” At this point in the interview, Barbara fainted and fell heavily on the sound equipment, terminating the recording. The tape was later sent to Israel, played once to a closed session of the Knesset and then burned secretly before the Wailing Wall, and the ashes put in an urn and placed in the Holocaust Chamber of Official Horrors, by Hitler’s spectacles and Goering’s truss.

The book is essentially Dostoyevskian, and the large -- the gigantic questions it raises are left unresolved in the best tradition of the Russian master’s style. In his view of high art, it is enough to raise the questions and leave their resolutions to the readers. So at the end of Bannister Trumbull’s turbulent descent, we are left looking back, as with the Karamazovs, on revelations of dark places of the human soul; and we are awed by the lengths to which man will go in his quest to know himself and solve the riddles of his world and the universe.

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Cholly is Taken to Task

By Zip 200 For Mistaking the Real Enemy

Reading Cholly Bilderberger’s columns all at once, instead of stretched out over sixteen months as I originally read them, I am struck by the evolution of the author’s viewpoint. Timeless consistency is not Cholly’s major goal. Does he or does he not admire barbarism? (Compare his discussion of the spark of life the Germans had under Hitler vs. his admiration of Evelyn Waugh.) Is “produce-and-consume” five thousand or two hundred years old? Are minorities the problem, or would our society be collapsing anyway? Is he calling for a better understanding of the situation, or for action?

Never mind the inconsistencies. It is better that the problem be raised and unresolved than buried. The basic problem is racial: the Majority is facing extinction. If this isn’t solved, nothing else will matter. A colored world will burn up the white race’s momentum in no more than a few centuries and will rapidly regress thereafter. The lesser races do not have the ability
and the drive to keep anything but a low-level steady state going.

Although Cholly would not totally disagree with this frankly racist statement, his main theme is why we have permitted such a situation to occur. The question has both an old answer and a very new one.

The old answer, going at least as far back as mammals, is that there is a conflict between the individual and society. Individual mammals (and birds) are instinctively motivated to try to move up the pecking order or totem pole, a drive which may serve well the collective need to see that the more competent have more power. But the mechanism can go awry. The brightest are not necessarily the best. Evolution, among other things, selects for well-oiled mechanisms of social mobility, the implication being that there is room for improvement, that some mechanisms work poorly. Cholly’s contention is that “produce-and-consume” works to our race’s harm by elevating those whose race-consciousness is weak.

But the answer to the question of why Nordics specifically, out of all groupings of animals, have permitted their survival to be threatened covers a more recent period. Nordics have an unusual difficulty perceiving that they are unlike other men, for the Nordic has always been the ideal type of “man.” Other races are only too painfully aware of their shortcomings, as a better model is visibly before them. But for us a better man is only an abstract ideal.

It is no surprise that Alexander, Aristotle’s fortunately short-lived pupil, interchanged not only with people, but also with plants and animals, so that east and west would become “one.” It is an exchange that has often been repeated, with the same disastrous consequences. Other races have had their conflicts over status of the individual vs. the security of the group, but no other race has been so ignorant of the peril of race mixing as ours.

The solution should simply be a matter of education: proclaim the facts of unequal evolution. Most nonwhites do not have to be told that they are lower down the evolutionary scale. Indeed, they are puzzled that we ourselves don’t acknowledge it. The education problem lies in persuading ourselves. Our eyes are turned to the stars and we rarely think of looking behind us. It is hard to persuade a person of his superiority over something that does not quite exist. Our knowledge of other races is largely confined to esoteric academic specialities and colorful National Geographic pictorials.

The failure to perceive other races is far more of a problem than wanting to keep “produce-and-consume” running. The vast importance of produce-and-consume to Cholly, I submit, is a problem of his own misconception. He uses the two words “stock shares” so often that he is perhaps not aware that environmentalists programs for human betterment eat up more of the GNP than manufacturing or that HEW spends one and a half times as much as the Defense Department. The rich in this country are no longer the powerful, else they would have successfully prevented the erosion of over half the real value of an average share of stock since 1966.

Industrial interests are relatively indifferent to race. True, they do approve of cheap (i.e., colored) labor. They were able to get President Cleveland to veto a restrictive immigration act in 1896. However, they failed to prevent the passage of one in 1924, not because their power had declined precipitously over the period but because they never did care that greatly. Today, industrial interests are harmed by civil rights legislation, but only mildly, since they can pass much of the cost on to the public. But they have found it wiser to go along with policies they can’t do much about in any case. A society serious about increasing its industrial output would restrict the production of even marginally retarded incompetents, i.e., at least half the blacks.

There is a certain amount of passive greed (callous indifference is more like it) among the industrial leaders concerning our race’s plight; but the active greed is to be found among those who profit most from the dogma of racial equality: those in the vast human betterment industry, especially in education. We are the most overschooled population on the face of the earth, and if the extent of this fraud were realized a $130 billion-a-year industry would be in peril. If the extent of racial differences were realized, eighty percent of current welfare programs (the percent eaten up by “services” to the poor) would go bust. (The remaining twenty percent, the portion that reaches the poor in the form of hard cash, might last out their lifetime, subsequent generations being prevented by eugenics.)

This is where the greed lies, and the power. Who knows even the names of a dozen contemporary industrial tycoons? Cholly may, but not many others. The average college-educated American can name a dozen liberal columnists at least, a dozen liberal professors, a dozen liberal politicians, a dozen “activists.” He can reel off the names of liberals by the dozen because these are powerful men. They use their power to keep the liberal-equality racket going.

They make up the country’s most powerful lobby, not the relatively powerless industrialists. Big business today means “services,” i.e., human betterment. We may not think of universities as being so concentrated as, say, steel manufacture, but there is more diversity in ways of making steel than of obtaining a higher education.

All, however, is far from hopeless. The growth era of liberalism peaked perhaps in 1966 with the passage of the last major civil rights act. The days are long gone when One World (race-mixed, socialist, ruled by the United Nations, with poverty abolished) was “inevitable.” Today liberalism is everywhere in retreat. True, the Jews, despite their mounting conservative protestations, remain liberal, but their weight is doing this sinking ship no good at all. Almost all of the remaining safe liberal seats are in the minority wards of the semi-bankrupt megapolises.

This last fact should make us pause to reflect. Liberal programs have an enormous constituency. If we add up all the recipients of government handouts, government employees in liberal programs, the even larger secondary ripple effects, and the productive capacity lost by time wasted at school and college, we come up with a majority of the population. (The Wall Street Journal’s estimate late last year was 53.5%, based on
slightly different figuring.) If selfishness were half as great as Cholly thinks it is, liberalism would now be ever more entrenched and not everywhere in retreat. Liberal programs are a fad, and this bothers all of us in one way or another. We have limits of conscience and self-delusion. It is one thing to believe, as we once did, in a god who conveniently stays just out of sight; but to back something whose effects are visibly contrary to theory is just too much.

The rotting away of liberalism is certainly a good thing and we should do what we can to hasten it. Ridicule and exposed are excellent weapons. But by and large, liberalism is doing itself in. Cholly is right that we should think about what happens after the collapse. But he is wrong about what is going to collapse. It will not be "produce-and-consume" (nowhere clearly specified), but the liberal racket. The fear is that we will, in our seeming inability to perceive other races, manufacture a new equality to replace the old. If this occurs, after the Russians have gone under, there will be no more fresh blood from the North.

Cholly's viewpoint is excessively moralistic. No one, or very few, he says, cares. My heart goes out to this warrior in his sense of defeat, and I hope my spirits can last half as long as his. But I ask whether, in any time of establishment rot, the bulk of the people have given up caring. The voters, it is said, are apathetic. Indeed they are, but also angry. Majority members want action. They are intensely moral and pursue degeneracy with moral fervor. (Henry Miller is a splendid example.) Whoever wrote in the Safety Valve that Nordics were either ascetic or hedonistic made an astute observation. They want something worth the struggle, not more of the same liberal failures.

Liberals, more intensely than most people, want OUT. But there is nowhere to go. Libertarianism? Neo-Conservatism? Marxism? Popery? That anyone would want to go back to past failures shows how desperate the stampede is. These people are as sorry a sight to behold as is John Kenneth Galbraith in his recent collection of essays, Annals of an Abiding Liberal. This, Galbraith's last-ditch stand, is reminiscent of nothing so much as his Scottish kinsmen's morbid infatuation for Bonnie Prince Charlie.

Our task is to provide direction, not to some happy but non-existent past, but to a future beyond liberalism. The spirit of reform and pragmatism is the positive legacy of the last hundred years of liberalism. It is not a spirit to be found in the lesser races, who never had a conception of the possibility of change. It is a spirit that can become corrupted and degenerate into a self-serving establishment, but it is one that will have to be restored and indeed expanded to include racial reform. It is the abuse, not the use, that will have to be opposed. We need, further, to understand much better the conflicts between selfishness and racial betterment so that the former can be harnessed to the service of the latter. Our innate curiosity is plying the lid off sociobiology which the "liberals" so desperately want to keep unpried.

Cholly has been an idealist so long that he cannot imagine selfish and racial interests ever working in harmony. But is not Cholly himself a refutation of this? Is he not one of the sanest and wholdest of men? Contrast him with a desperate liberal or a person become militantly apathetic. Is this an accident or a predictable result of the psychology inherent in sociobiology?

Racial betterment and the exploration of space (neither can be had without the other in the not so very long run) are ideals which can be nothing less than satisfying to a Nordic people. Maybe Alexander's inability to perceive other races is something I also share, but it is hard for me to imagine the other races not wishing us as well as we head for deep space.

What can we do? Brood, write, plot. That is essentially Cholly's own recommendation. We have tried but so far we have been unable to sell Nordicism or Majorityism or whitism or whatever. Perhaps we have only to wait out the further decline of liberalism. Cholly should go ahead and build his conspiratorial elite, not because he has any idea what to do with such an elite, but because once the brooders, writers, and plotters have done more work, there will be an elite ready to roll.

By Zip 875 Who Says Cholly is Spinning his Wheels

The general thrust of Cholly's later articles seems to be a muted, careful call to conspiratorial arms. He doesn't write a word I disagree with, but I believe what he seeks will not be found in the ranks of Instauration readers. Everything that I believe and know suggests that the Majority "intellectual" is, in blunt terms, an arrant coward. Economically, and perhaps politically, he has too much to lose to buck the system. In fact, the average intellectual will probably buck anyone who attempts to buck the system. The Majority egghead is not only individually and collectively an arrant coward; he has become a racial renegade more interested in preserving his own place in the present socioeconomic pecking order than he is in preserving his genetic heritage.

Where, then, if anywhere, can a leader be found to lead the dedicated, committed American Majority member who does wish to preserve his genetic heritage? The sparkplug of one activist group is entirely capable of such leadership, and in addition is idealistically highly motivated, but the intellectual shudders at the prospect of knowingly associating with such an "extremist." Many of these extremist groups have the same goal Cholly seem to have, and are openly seeking what Cholly appears to be covertly seeking. The leaders of these groups have unabashedly put their lives, their fortunes and their honor, sacred or otherwise, on the line.

Whose hand is raised against these potential leaders? The hand of the renegade government in Washington, first of all. The whole power of the criminal state is focused on these extremists on the Right. They are harassed from above and below by every voice and every organization that can make itself heard or felt. The government's obvious intent at the moment is not to destroy the widespread and nurtured illusion that free speech still prevails in America, but to "contain" the groups by
propagandistically making patriotism a veritable crime. On the other hand, the government never lists a visible finger against extremists of the Left -- those ugly minorities who make a profession of treason.

This reaction is to be expected. What is not expected, but what occurs, is that our "extremist" leaders find themselves and their efforts the focus of the same kind of hate and opposition from the very people who stand to benefit the most -- the Majority intellectuals. My guess is that Cholly, himself, would under no circumstances conspire covertly to save America with the likes of any of the more notorious extremists. Cholly is the voice of Sweet Reason. Cholly apparently believes that the way to salvage America is by intellectual logic. Cholly is presumably imbued with the belief that what must be done must be done legally and without violence. This is the creed and the dogma of the Majority intellectual.

Cholly writes of dedication and commitment. Who has such qualities? Who dares to openly display patriotic, nationalistic and racial dedication and commitment? Who has the moral courage that arises out of absolute conviction? Who is it that gives up almost everything for absolutely nothing but dedicated and committed conviction? Obviously it is not Cholly, who writes in anonymity. It is not the writer of this letter, who has a corporate letterhead, but doesn't use it in this correspondence. It is not, in other words, the Majority intellectual who is fighting for white America. If anyone fights at all these days, it is the tiny band of extremists of the Right. And their reward from all sides is personal danger, economic and political harassment and universal denigration. Yet they carry on, surely in their hearts realizing the cause they advocate is utterly hopeless. I think we cowards owe them a salute. They are better men than we.

If there is ever to be a man on a white horse for America, he will not arise from the ranks of the intellectuals. He will be a "redneck" demagogue from the lumpenproletariat. He will be one of those who have little or nothing to lose, but whose loins and soul carry the splendid genes of his white heritage.

All right. Can white America ever produce a man on a white horse? The answer, in a word, is no.

All means of intercommunication are closed to concerned American whites. The air waves (property of the people?), the printed media, the public forums, the debate rostrums -- all of these outlets are permanently beyond the reach of Majority activists. More and more the means of intercommunication between us are being constrained. The great mass of whites are utterly indifferent to their own kind, including their own progeny. They turn hostile eyes and hearts towards those who seek to save them. Which inevitably gives rise to the question: Are the white masses worth saving? If they are uncaring enough, or unwilling enough, to work to save themselves, why, then should the white elite bother with saving or salvaging the white non-elite?

Realistically, the average American white is for racial purposes totally worthless. He carries the genes of greatness without comprehending even dimly the glory of his unconscious burden. His capacity for genetic splendor is utterly lost in the gross materialism of modern living. He is an uncaring vessel filled with vapor instead of purpose. The American white of today has been reduced to a racial nullity. If there is any hope at all for him, it lies far in the future, in the progeny of our progeny, and the progeny of their progeny.

What are the two factors that have overwhelmed the native instincts of the American Majority member and rendered him a racial nullity?

The first factor is the noxious and pernicious Christian philosophy and ethic. The second is the unremitting propaganda that has taught him all men are created equal. Each of these factors bolsters and reinforces the other, until they are so entwined they may never be disentangled. They have separately and in combination deracinated and emasculated the American white. The vapid pusillanimity embodied in the obscure ideas that "the meek shall inherit the earth," "if a man smiteth thee on one cheek, turn the other and let him smite that," "a soft answer turneth away wrath," "all men are brothers," and so on ad nauseam are so firmly entrenched in the American psyche that Joe Blow with his eyes wide open will accept slavery before he will resort to the violence that would keep him free. The American white has become his own victim.

The alien propaganda that reinforces the racially destructive aspects of Christianity is, of course, the work of those who hate Christianity with a passion, but love its loathsome influence on the white masses. Here in this 2,000-year-old Messiah myth is the club with which Neo-Cain destroys Neo-Abel. Only the ignorant fool blinded by the myth refuses to consciously acknowledge what he must instinctively feel -- that he is willingly aiding and abetting his own racial annihilation in response to alien conditioning.

The instinct to survive is ordinarily unquenchable in any sentient entity, but with the Majority intellectual, it is covered over with so many layers of Christian ethical garbage that it is a useless instinct. This is to say that the instinct to survive in American whites is so deeply buried beneath intellectual mediocrity and abysmal ignorance that here it has no practical use.

It is not Sweet Reason that moves Majority members, whatever their IQ. What moves them, if anything does, is direct and simple emotionalism -- that emotionalism which made the 1930s so receptive a ground for Franklin Roosevelt's demagoguery. Without such a demagogue, America will die. An emotion-charged rally to halt construction of a nuclear plant can bring out tens of thousands of whining ninnies. A rally dedicated to Sweet Reason will bring out, in a big city, maybe 35 or 50.

Sweet Reason can argue that if Majority members are to save their country and themselves, they must elect to public office a "good candidate" never quite comprehending that political action, as America has known it, can no longer serve any useful, long-range purpose. All the politicians seeking elected offices these days are by definition puppets of the enemy. No, what must be done cannot ever be done in the name of Sweet Reason. What must be done, if anything is to be done at all, is a deed so awful to contemplate that Sweet Reason reels before the very words that describe it. What must be done is not human. It is uncivilized. It is barbaric. It is unworthy of the...
Great Race. And worst of all, it is un-Christian!

The Unassimilable Minorities, individually and collectively, have the innate capacity to ruthlessly destroy either bodily or economically a perceived enemy for either pleasure or profit or both. They are genetically remorseless, totally without conscience, and universally sadistic. Evidence of this is plain to see anywhere and everywhere around the entire globe. They are, all of them, individually and collectively, our natural enemies and sooner or later we must realize this or disappear forever into the catacombs of history.

Since it is obvious that fire must be fought with fire, we must discard Sweet Reason and Christian pusillanimity and become for a while as treacherous and ruthless and violent as our sworn opponents. We must eventually face the incontrovertible truism that if we do not protect ourselves against our natural enemies, our natural enemies will do us in. We must, if we are to survive, valiantly defend ourselves against the genocidal intent of the burgeoning minority population of the whole material complex from Boston to Norfolk, the whole of southern Florida and of southern California, and the metropolitan centers of Detroit, Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis. A demagogue might lead us in this battle for survival. The voice of Sweet Reason will not, and constitutionally cannot.

In this degenerate era, such an apocalyptic notion may give Majority intellectuals a severe case of the cowardly quivers. How horrible! How ghastly! How amoral! How incredible that a human being could dream of a violent defense of his race! Our puppet leaders didn’t quail at the dropping of atomic weapons on Hiroshima or Nagasaki. I find no convincing evidence that anyone was bothered when the Allied air fleets pulverized beautiful old Dresden and incinerated more than a hundred thousand men, women and children refugees. Who is bothered today (besides a few columnists) by the bestiality in Cambodia and Vietnam? Who cares about the 60 million Chinese who were murdered to nourish communism in China or the equal or greater number of whites who were liquidated for the same reason in Russia? War is hell, one of our famous war truisms, created by our obliteration.

The ultimate result of our racial suicide is the only consolation older generations can derive from these grim projections. What the enemy does not and cannot comprehend, or realize, is that no organized social order in America can survive without the Majority. When the last white skin disappears into the savage mobs of mud people, the rule of law will vanish. Once again, as it was eons ago, might will make right. Not one of these other races can fill the civilization vacuum which will be created by our obliteration.

So, Cholly, to bring this diatribe to an end, our salvation cannot come (if it can come at all) from the elite you address with your fine articles in Instauration, but from the Minority lumpenproletariat, which doesn’t read Instauration. This bleak future, viewed through a glass darkly, holds no promise whatever. For a brief while, as time goes, our race stood on the very threshold of genetic godhood, but in its innate, inherent goodness lay the seeds of its own destruction.

I give you an “A” for effort; “0” for results.

John Nobull

Notes From the Sceptred Isle

If some drunk attacks me, I don’t meet him head on. I sidestep and help him into the wall. The same principle applies more widely. Any quality in the enemy which shows danger of becoming exaggerated can be further emphasised to his detriment. A good example is Anglo-Saxon compassion, which reached its highest expression in the reformist novels of Charles Dickens. Dickens himself retreated a few steps before his death, notably over the Negro question; but those throns of American Anglos who eagerly awaited the steamers bringing the latest chapters of his novels from England were an obvious target. Their compassion (and that of their British cousins) could easily be exaggerated until it became a self-destructive force.

Wilmot Robertson has mapped out the socially destructive effects of excessive compassion, but I do not think anyone has sufficiently stressed its pernicious effects on foreign policy. It means disapproving of the Germans because of the Hollow Caust; of the Russians because of their persecution of dissenters and also (belatedly) because of their infamous labour camps; of the French because of their expulsion of the Jews during the war; of the Belgians because of their record in the Congo, and so on until everyone in the world becomes a potential enemy, hating us for our hypocrisy every time we take action to protect our own interests. Continental sympathy with
Irish nationalism is so extreme that it can only be explained in psychological terms. Here at last are people in conflict with the English with whom it is permissible to sympathise! Frenchmen disapprove of Breton nationalists who explode bombs at Versailles, and Austrians disapprove of Slovene nationalists who explode bombs in Carinithia, but neither the French nor the Austrians can be brought to see any real parallel with the IRA. The North Germans also have sentimental tendencies. The novels of Karl May, which idealised American Indians, provided a ready-made reason for disliking the Americans, who were supposed to be exterminating them.

Another tendency which has been exaggerated to our detriment is natural aversion to ethnic groups which have historically been neighbors of ours. We have, of course, a great deal of overlap with them, but we wish to preserve a society which emphasises our own characteristics rather than theirs. They, on the other hand, feel themselves to be culturally on the receiving end, and react far more violently. Hence the Quebec problem; hence the Irish problem.

Now what is the Irish trait which is being used to our detriment, and therefore to the detriment of the Irish themselves? What is it that makes men like Tip O'Neill a disaster for South Boston, not to speak of North Boston? It is the spirit of revenge. When Tip O'Neill (a key figure in Zionist control of the U.S. legislative process) tells us about his family tradition of hatred for the Republicans, we have to remember how old he is. Republican is his codeword for Anglo.

The Irish can trot out any number of good reasons why they should dislike the English, many of them based on historical fact, but none of them unique in the history of conflict. In many other parts of Europe, settlers have dominated or replaced the original inhabitants. (The Celts did the same when they invaded Ireland. A pre-Celtic language was still spoken in the higgledy-piggledy clachans, or irregular villages, right up to the twelfth century.) Garrisons have been massacred elsewhere, and much more recently than in Ireland. The Highland Scots and others also suffered terribly during the potato famine, yet they bore no grudges.

Besides, the American Anglos sent a great deal of food to relieve the Irish plight. The English were slow to react, but they did not actually introduce the potato disease. So why the broadening animosity of the Irish towards the English in particular and the Anglos in general -- an animosity far greater than they feel towards the Scots, who made a practice of expropriating the Irish from their settlement areas? I think a large part of their hatred comes from an obscure realisation that the flight of the Wild Geese, the Norman Gaelic aristocracy forced to flee in the seventeenth century, deprived them of their most promising biological elements. The Czechs suffered a similar setback with the slaughter of their (part-German) nobility at the Battle of the White Mountain. Lacking a middle class, both peoples were proletarianised for centuries as a result. Of course, the concern expressed for their sufferings varies with the religion of the person concerned. The Reverend Paisley expresses horror over the fate of the Czechs in his Protestant Telegraph because the Czechs were Protestants, whereas Catholic apologists deplore the sufferings of the Irish and quietly forget about the Czechs.

But there is a further reason for Irish resentment that is to some extent a reaction against a degree of contempt which is uncharacteristic of the English in their dealings with any other European people. Consider the following quotation by a nineteenth-century visitor to Ireland: “I am haunted by the human chimpanzees I saw along that hundred miles of horrible country.” How often have you heard variants of that slur? The writer was Charles Kingsley, the Christian Socialist. Now, it so happens that his mother was a Jewess, daughter of one Nathan Lucas. I do not think the ethnic detail is irrelevant. Do not forget that in Jewish law it is the mother than makes one a Jew, not the father. Disraeli also exaggerated English aversion by casting slurs on the Irish, and it was Daniel O’Connell who saw the danger in Jewry long before most of the English did. In Germany, Heine’s diatribes against the English fell into the same category. The Germans wanted a place in the world which corresponded with their sense of worth. It did not take much to influence them against those who had already achieved this. Another Jew, Ernst Lissauer, inflamed the Germans during the First World War with his “Hymn of Hate Against England.” Contrast this with the Anglophilic attitudes of real Germans -- Wagner, for instance.

The common type of Irish skin goes a dark beetroot colour in the sun. In North and West Britain, a lighter type of freckled skin goes brick red in the sun. I still suspect that your Southern rednecks are partially of Scotch-Irish (viz. Scotch) descent, reinforced with a lot of Northern English. Of course, both the Irish and Scotch types of skin are freckled, and this means that they let in far more ultra-violet rays than normal skin. What puzzles me is how they evolved such types of skin at a time when they wore few clothes. I know the Celtic countries are usually moist and damp, but the sun does shine sometimes, and when it does, such skins suffer quite a lot. In Southeastern England, as in Holland and Germany, people go brown in the sun.

There is also a class aspect here. One sees no beet-red and few truly freckled (as opposed to partially freckled) skins at public schools. Interestingly, the Irish pejorative for the English in the seventeenth century was buidhe Seán (yellow John). This is usually taken to mean that the English had yellow skins (as, from the Irish point of view, they had) but the word buidhe (boo-ee) could also refer to yellow hair. Needless to say, I haven’t found any Celt whose opinion on this subject I could regard as impartial! In fact, hearing my English accent, and then finding that I know something of their own language, I find that the Welsh and Irish grow a bit nervous.

It was Hilaire Belloc who pointed out the significance of Charles Kingsley’s Jewish mother. He also said the same about
General Booth. What did Booth do? Building on the fact that some people drank too much, he tapped a strong vein of evangelical hysteria, and founded the Salvation Army. The effect of this movement was to deprive working people of the only meeting places they had -- the public houses. Is it any wonder that G.K. Chesterton reacted in generous indignation, and came to regard the pubs as temples of the working man? Fermented liquor is something which we have been consuming since the Palaeolithic. That is why most of us can take it. Non-Europeans, on the other hand, cannot take it. The Japanese, for all their self-discipline, begin to giggle helplessly after a couple of beers.

One of the most interesting things about alcohol is the extent to which vulnerability to it is inherited. This explains the inability of the coloureds to cope with it, and even of some whites. Glasgow has a very high incidence of alcoholism. A study made some years ago showed that this was concentrated to an extraordinary degree among people whose names began with “M.” These were, of course, mainly the Macs! Another group of Celts, the Irish, also have a high degree of alcoholism though not by comparison with non-European peoples. Indians, Eskimos, and Australian aboriginals are positively destroyed by drink. That is why the mining interests insist on their “integration.” It means they disappear as a separate problem -- but at our expense.

**Stirrings**

**New York.** One of the most precious and most annoying diplomatic privileges is the right to park or doublepark anywhere in a crowded city street and then tear up the accumulating tickets. It drives ordinary city dwellers and the police up the curf. For years the biggest ticket collectors in New York have been Israeli personnel attached to the United Nations. Recently Yehuda Blum, the new Israeli Ambassador to the U.N., told his staff that from now on they would have to pay for the tickets out of their own pockets. Almost overnight the Israelis lost their number one place on the list of parking violators.

* * *

Himmler, Goering and other Nazi wheels are not the only ones who carried cyanide pellets around for use “just in case.” Golda Meir also kept poison pills within reach, according to her sister, Clara Stern or Stein (the press reports differed) of Bridgeport, Conn. Apparently, Madame Prime Minister was worried about being tortured if she fell into the hands of Arabs. During the Yom Kippur War she was so worried up she was allegedly on the point of swallowing her pills. She felt she was partly responsible for Israel’s unpreparedness in the end she changed her mind because she thought her death might weaken the resolve of young Israelis on the battlefield. All of this information came out in connection with New York Mayor Koch’s official dedication of a plaza in midtown Manhattan -- henceforth to be called Golda Meir Memorial Square.

**Chicago.** When Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay) said Jews run the U.S., we wonder if he knew they also run -- or ran -- a branch of the American Nazi party in the person of Frank Collin, whose father was a Cohn and a concentration camp survivor. Perhaps Collin’s race was a factor in the great hullabaloo raised by the American Civil Liberties Union in defense of the great Nazi march to Skokie (the march that never marched). Now the ACLU may have to roll up its sleeves and defend Collin again -- this time for sexually abusing children. The 35-year-old weirdo was recently arrested at St. Francis Hospital, where he worked as an orderly, and charged with molesting young boys, often at party headquarters. After the indecent acts, he photographed them in the nude. Well, it won’t be long now. Almost certainly some publisher, probably with financial help from the ADL, is hiring Collin to write a surefire bestseller, *Confessions of a Nazi Child Molester.*

**Idaho.** A never-say-die American named G.E. Pittam, a retired Navy Commander, has written and published a sixteen-page booklet at his own expense and mailed it off to every sheriff in every county in the fifty states. Though the contents are a little on the wild side, the destructive doings of liberals and minorities are neatly itemized in a way that should give law officers second thoughts about the system they are being paid to defend. Says the author:

> At this eleventh hour, leadership must come, not from celebrities and orators of screen and press but from those same stalwart men who possess the bravery and the means of effectuating the program they lead -- the armed protectors of their fellow Americans -- that great army of state, county and city law enforcement officers.

Mr. Pittam’s address is: Star Route, Box 85C, Kamiah, ID 83536.

**Hollywood.** David Begelman, a convicted forger who has never spent a day in jail, stole money from film stars when head of motion picture production at Columbia Pictures by signing their names to phony checks. He probably would never have been prosecuted if one victim, Cliff Robertson, had not gone to the district attorney. Recently, as if nothing ever happened, Begelman was made head of production for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Meanwhile, Robertson, as he predicted, has been blackballed by the film industry. He hasn’t worked since he first brought charges against Begelman. Asked about Begelman’s new job, Robertson replied, “Isn’t that eloquent testimony to the corruption in Hollywood?”

**Toronto.** Horror of horrors! What was that obscene thing hanging in the courtyard of New College, a division of the University of Toronto diploma factory? Was it the Confederate Stars and Bars? By Jefferson Davis, it was! Shocking, unheard of, an affront to every minority member in Canada. In a quick, slavish reaction New College faculty members drew up a petition denouncing the flag as “a symbol of racism” and as “an affront to all nonwhite members of the college, and indeed for all decent people.” The culprits turned out to be two engineering science students, who said they had put up the flag for decorative, not ideological purposes. Despite the petition and the clamor, one of them promised, “it will remain there as long as I feel like looking at it.”

**South Africa.** Arrie Paulus, leader of a union of white miners whose jobs are being threatened by blacks as a result of South Africa’s softening apartheid policy, told a New York Times reporter last year in faltering English:

> You have to know a black. He wants someone to be his boss. They can’t think quickly. You can take a baboon and learn [sic] him to play a tune on the piano, but it’s impossible for himself to use his own mind to go on to the next step.

A prominent Bantu, Dr. Nthato Motlana, tried to have Paulus prosecuted on a charge of racial incitement -- under a 1974 law that makes it an offense in South Africa to foment hostility among the various races. Paulus, pursuing the primate metaphor, replied, “Motlana and all the Kaffirs can go out and get stuffed.”