

AMERICA'S DECLINE

THE EDUCATION OF
A CONSERVATIVE



REVILO P. OLIVER

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Dr. Revilo Pendleton Oliver, Professor of the Classics at the University of Illinois for 32 years, is a scholar of international distinction who has written articles in four languages for the most prestigious academic publications in the United States and Europe.

During World War II, Dr. Oliver was Director of Research in a highly secret agency of the War Department, and was cited for outstanding service to his country.

One of the very few academicians who has been outspoken in his opposition to the progressive

defacement of our civilization, Dr. Oliver has long insisted that the fate of his countrymen hangs on their willingness to subordinate their doctrinal differences to the tough but idealistic solidarity which is the prerequisite of a Majority resurgence.

SOME QUOTABLE QUOTES FROM *AMERICA'S DECLINE*

On the 18th Amendment (Prohibition): "Very few Americans were sufficiently sane to perceive that they had repudiated the American conception of government and had replaced it with the legal principle of the 'dictatorship of the proletariat,' which was the theoretical justification of the Jews' revolution in Russia."

On Race: "We must further understand that all races naturally regard themselves as superior to all others. We think Congoids unintelligent, but they feel only contempt for a race so stupid or craven that it fawns on them, gives them votes, lavishly subsidizes them with its own earnings, and even oppresses its own people to curry their favor. We are a race as are the others. If we attribute to ourselves a superiority, intellectual, moral, or other, in terms of our own standards, we are simply indulging in a tautology. The only objective criterion of superiority, among human races as among all other species, is biological: the strong survive, the weak perish. The superior race of mankind today is the one that will emerge victorious—whether by its technology or its fecundity—from the proximate struggle for life on an overcrowded planet."

AMERICA'S DECLINE

ORDER No. 1007—\$8.50

plus \$1.00 for post. & handlg.

376 pp., pb.

ORDER FROM:

LIBERTY BELL PUBLICATIONS, Box 21, Reedy WV 25270 USA

Liberty Bell

ISSN: 0145 - 7667

SINGLE COPY \$3.00

CHRISTIANITY TODAY

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VOL. 15 - NO. 3

NOVEMBER 1987

Voice Of Thinking Americans

LIBERTY BELL

The magazine for *Thinking Americans*, is published monthly by Liberty Bell Publications, George P. Dietz, Editor. Editorial Offices: P.O. Box 21, Reedy WV 25270 USA - Phone: 304-927-4486.

Manuscripts conforming to our editorial policy are always welcome, however, they cannot be returned unless accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope. Manuscripts accepted for publication become the property of Liberty Bell Publications.

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THIRD CLASS - U.S.A. only	\$25.00
FIRST CLASS - U.S.A.-Canada-Mexico only	\$32.00
FIRST CLASS - All foreign countries	\$35.00

AIR MAIL - Europe-South America	\$45.00
Middle East-Far East-So. Africa	\$49.00
Sample Copy	\$ 4.00

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10 copies	\$ 18.00
50 copies	\$ 65.00
100 copies	\$110.00
500 copies	\$400.00
1000 copies	\$700.00

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George P. Dietz, Editor & Publisher

THE RISING SUN

By Jim Taylor
(Foreign Correspondent)

TOKYO, JAPAN — I arranged to stop off in Japan for a few days on my way back from Hong Kong to assess the present extremely volatile relations between this highly industrialized nation and the United States. And, I may add, the current situation is even worse than I had imagined. It is not a matter of small differences this time. It is now an immense problem, involving the basic Japanese way of life and our American future. At the outset, I can state that it doesn't look bright for U.S. interests.

The core problem is not anti-Americanism. The Japanese are not at odds with either the American people or even the very unreliable American government. AIDS, "anti-Semitism," semi-conductors, and the rising value of the yen are the chief divisive elements in Japanese minds. It follows, of course, that these factors will alter dramatically what the Japanese think of America.

My first knowledge of Japanese life came right after World War II when I spent a year here with the U.S. Naval Occupation forces. At that time, the country was totally united, even in total defeat. It was during 1946 that their beloved emperor was no longer a living god. Japan, I am sure, was the only country in the world where complete and absolute authority reigned supreme in all phases of life. This was proven when the surrender document was signed. Although the Japanese troops were fierce fighters on every front, the minute they were ordered to cease hostilities, not another shot was fired. The Japanese population was transformed in one small minute from a resolute enemy into a docile nation, ready to obey any orders by the occupying powers. They were no dissenters. There were no guerrilla fighters taking to the hills. All was quiet and orderly.

To the great masses of the Japanese people, General Douglas MacArthur, the supreme commander, became a kind of new "god" to replace the emperor. However, this feeling toward MacArthur and the American conquerors in general did not last. When I was again in Japan during the Korean conflict, I noticed many subtle changes.

Some Americans, who are resentful of Japan's great success in the

U.S. marketplace and throughout the world, may believe that Japan also will be plagued with the many ills of present industrial nations, such as America. Many Americans seem to think that the only way to compete with the Japanese is to persuade them to have high-priced and greedy labor unions who want a three-day work week with a company executive pay check. They argue that, in time, Japan will have major labor problems, work ethics trouble, rebellious drug-taking youth, "women's lib" crusades, and a total breakdown of family life, just like the U.S. Well, don't count on it!

This American attitude is the same thing as blaming Japan for America's troubles. Just because Japan can make better products and do it cheaper doesn't mean that we should condemn them and shut off trade with the Japanese. That's like a man who is a total failure blaming others for his lack of success. It is not Japan's fault that Americans cannot build an automobile any longer which will not break down. The solution lies not in bringing Japan's factories down to our level of inefficiency. It lies in rebuilding the pride of Americans in the work place and in the finished product, as it used to be in the U.S.

The Japanese take great pride in their work. They are together as a nation without any illegal aliens, minorities screaming for more welfare and less work, or any type of Dissension in the ranks. Trade unions here are symbolic and work with the management—not against it. Most workers enjoy lifetime employment by a single employer. They become loyal, efficient, and trusted employees. They do not shop around and change jobs the way Americans like to do. And Japanese union workers toil over 200 hours a year more than their American counterparts.

It is not by accident, but by nature, that Japanese high school students record the world's highest grades on tests of skill and intelligence while American teen-agers have dropped down to the bottom of the list.

As for the threat of organizations of "women's lib-type," there has been little change in the attitude of women here. Once women worked and then married, never to return to the work place. Now, they work, marry, and later return to work after they are 35 or 40.

As for sports, the Japanese do not allow such activities to interfere with their work. They enjoy tennis, golf, and the American sports of baseball and basketball—not football. Soccer, however, is quite popular.

If you want to see what amounts to a free show for Americans, and a lesson in efficiency at the same time, I suggest you go to a large department store in Tokyo at the moment it opens in the morning. At

the appointed hour, but not one second before or after, two girls in uniforms, wearing gloves and derby-type hats, open the doors and bow very gracefully to the waiting customers. Then as the crowd enters, all the clerks, immaculate in dress, behind their counters, bow low in unison. It's almost like entering a military base.

What surprised me most is that when Japanese television newscasters come out, they still bow politely to their vast but unseen audience. Can you imagine Dan Rather or Peter Jennings doing this?

The Japanese were the very first to make extensive use of doll-like young children in television commercials. They are so fetching that no one would want to turn away from the TV set at ad time here. I sat entranced in my room watching them despite the fact that I wasn't interested in the programs. In the U.S., children are now used also for commercials such as Burger King, etc. You've seen them. But these little Japanese youngsters could charm the most cynical television viewers. Since I cover mostly wars, politics, and foreign affairs, it was a real pleasure and a change of pace to dismiss world affairs and just watch the children on TV here. They sell with a light touch, soft and delightful as the tiny whiskers on a kitten or the morning dew on a petal of a rose.

You may be mildly surprised at a few comments made to me here in Tokyo as I conducted my own little survey of Japanese buyers, mostly housewives.

Here is what one 50-year-old mother, obviously a comparison shopper, told me. "We used to buy American things 20 years ago. We liked them fine then," she confided to me. "But not now. When I see American labels now I put it right back down. I used to like American shirts for my husband. Now American shirts not good at all. When first washed, the buttons fall off and collar sags. Very poor quality now. We got smarter. No more do we buy American. I buy West-German shirts now."

A male shopper told me essentially the same thing. "Japan used to emulate America. Now we do not. It led us down the wrong path," he said.

The ancient tea ceremony of Japan, which Americans never understood and dislike, but sometimes put up with in order to get Japanese contracts, is relaxing, gracious, and restores one's dissipated nervous energy. A great deal of Japanese business has been lost to European companies due to American impatience.

Japan is a special place because it possesses the powers to influence a continent and perhaps the world. Yet it is merely a small

string of offshore islands with few natural resources.

Japan can display the most neon-lit, sky-scrapered, and expressway-lined face, yet finds its inspiration in the quiet beauty of a small but formal rock garden.

Japan can run its trains at lightning speed, yet the people occupy hours of time each day over a small conversational courtesy.

You may wonder why the Japanese "professionals" are called that in their own traditions. Whether it is a picture, a play, a garden, a meal, tea service, a judo match, or a single blade of grass—whatever it is, the ruling purpose is to achieve or exhibit graceful perfection, symmetry, or formal movement. But the Japanese will also tackle an alien tradition with equal professionalism.

In handling a camera, playing golf, running a symphony orchestra, or sorting out a traffic jam on busy streets, they are unsurpassed.

Japan has Tokyo, the biggest, most challenging and perhaps the most modern and expensive city in the world. Yet there are still aborigine villages less than an hour's flight away.

If you're planning to visit Japan, remember that to say courtesy reigns supreme among the Japanese is putting it mildly. Also, let me remind you that when you think a Japanese seems to be beating around the bush, your interlocutor is not being devious at all, he is simply being polite.

Speaking more against the Japanese customs than for American ones, a free-swinging liberal of the Kennedy persuasion, who seemed to have no respect for other cultures, told me that tradition is nothing more than continuing to do things a certain way instead of improving on it. With that attitude, I can see why he did not have much success in business here. He couldn't sell that idea to the hard-working Japanese. And he couldn't sell it to me either. In the end, I believe that traditional Japanese values will prevail.

But in one way, normal Japanese politeness has taken a back seat because of the American AIDS revolution (as it is called here). The government tried to institute a program for testing all Americans entering Japan for AIDS. But the U.S. pressured Japanese leaders out of this. However, just as in Hong Kong and Singapore, individual Japanese are taking their own precautions to prevent this "American disease" from making headway here. And every Japanese on the street here seems to be able to distinguish Americans from all other European-looking visitors. So they try to avoid contact with Americans whenever possible.

Believe it or not, some cashiers at places used by Americans use clear plastic gloves when handling money, which they then disinfect before sending it to the bank.

It makes one feel like a leper to get on a train and have people move away. No one wants to sit next to an American because the Japanese have read many stories about three more American nurses who contracted AIDS from patients in emergency rooms. There is also an article quoting an American doctor saying that it is possible to get AIDS by shaking hands with a victim, if one's hands are chapped. So, out of necessity, the Japanese are taking no unnecessary chances with American visitors.¹

When an American leaves a restaurant, out comes the Lysol spray.

When I visited Japan in 1976, I noticed a certain disillusionment developing toward the United States. Now in 1987 it is full blown.

For the first time since the end of World War II, large numbers of Japanese intellectuals, many in influential positions, are turning away from the U.S. Most feel that the U.S., through the influence of the powerful Zionist banking interests, is turning against their country. They say Americans are now resentful of Japan's astounding success. Thinking Japanese are resentful of America's economic and moral decline. Some respond with anger. Others fear for the future in a world led by the U.S., a nation with no respect at all for the one billion Moslems of the world, due to Israeli control in Washington. Yes, even here, as in Europe, everyone is fully aware of the fact that the Zionists control Congress and the White House—even if many Americans don't seem to have founds this out.

"I would say that most Japanese are deeply worried about the seemingly endless demands of the United States," said Mr. Yoshio Okawara, a former ambassador to Washington, and now an adviser to Keidanren, the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations. "They wonder when these ceaseless demands, which were never necessary, will finally end."

A number of Japanese intellectuals see strong reminders of attitudes that emerged in the 1930's, when militarists grew alarmed by what they considered anti-Japanese moves by the U.S. at the urging of

1. It has been estimated that by 1992 there will be nearly one million people in the U.S. with AIDS. Already, the news media honor these victims as kings of the universe. This is to soften up you taxpayers, because the cost of caring for them will eliminate most of the defense budget, lower your living standard, and bankrupt the U.S.

the Soviet Union, and caused the Japanese military build-up that climaxed with the attack on Pearl Harbor. More about this later when I will delve into the actual causes of World War II, which have been kept from the American people.

Japanese officials are now more subdued and far more polite than in the 1930's. But their hostility toward the U.S. and the Zionists who run Washington is gradually increasing. The austere Japanese avoid calling it directly by a name such as trade war. But there are clear signs that the fundamental relationship between the U.S. and Japan has reached a major turning point.

"I joined the Japanese Navy in World War II and fought against the U.S.," said Akira Ogata, a commentator for NHK, the prestigious public television network here. "Since then, I and most of my generation have come to accept the U.S. as an absolute necessity. We've accepted trade unfairness like changes in the weather, something natural and unavoidable, and tried to adapt in a passive and uncomplaining way, as one does with storms or weather changes.

"Most Japanese have not been willing to fight against severe and restrictive U.S. trade policies which are hurting us, until this point. Now we're surprised by the rise of the barriers. It's a shock," he continued. "At the same time voices are being raised against Japan in the U.S., attacking us unfairly as an economic threat to America. Most people have not yet begun to fully resent U.S. pressure, but I worry that they are coming rapidly to such a view."

Another view of the both intellectuals and businessmen here is that the long postwar interplay between the U.S. as benevolent conqueror and Japan as the resurgent victim has fully run its course, leaving a Japan that is now a kind of created Frankenstein monster.

"The U.S. never anticipated the emergence of Japan as an economic giant, and it is difficult for Americans to accommodate themselves to this," said Wataru Hiraizumi, a 22-year veteran of the national Diet (parliament). "Likewise, it's difficult for Japan to see the United States as just another ordinary country, and not a god-like giant."

Xenophobia, a fear or perhaps hatred of strangers or foreigners, is never far below the surface in this homogeneous island nation. Mr. Hiraizumi predicted that neither the U.S. nor Japan will alter its ways appreciably but will continue to live together in a kind of uneasy adjustment.

"Japan is not going to change," Mr. Hiraizumi stated. "We love to work hard, and Americans don't. Japan will not slow down. We're too

poor. You have to be poor to work hard. The U.S. has everything. We have nothing. There is a constant reminder, a hidden complex, that you have to work or starve. Our country is too small for 120 million people, and we can not produce enough food. The result is that we'll continue to work hard and amass huge surpluses of money. We'll buy up your land, and you'll live there and pay rent to us. We won't go to war. We won't destroy each other. So, we are condemned to live together. But remember this. We didn't want it. You opened the gate."

But what makes Japanese different now is that they view AIDS as a foreign disease, one that has been brought to Japanese shores by outsiders, meaning Americans, either by homosexual activities or by tainted blood products American companies sold to Japanese hemophiliacs.

A recent poll showed that over 84 percent of the Japanese thought that Americans even suspected of having AIDS should not be allowed to enter Japan. A survey showed that over half the people said they felt very uncomfortable about using toilets in hotels used by Americans and most felt unsafe about using swimming pools, if Americans used them. One school group said that all Japanese students and teachers returning from the U.S. should undergo blood tests before being allowed reentry to Japan.

Americans, on the other hand, think the Japanese are taking over the U.S. Recently, when the U.S. government announced a huge bond sale, the Treasury Department was depending on the Japanese to buy a large portion of it. It's like selling part of our homeland to a foreign nation, but our national debt is so high we have to do it. One reason prices are so high on the New Stock Exchange is because the Japanese are buying American companies. Most Americans are unaware of this new influence because they never see any Japanese businessmen. It is done by brokers and middlemen.

Americans still think of Japanese as craftsmen, good at fixing things and making electronic devices—not as wealthy power brokers in international finance. There is no reason for us to be angry with the Japanese. They are only doing what we did in countless foreign countries for a hundred years. We were successful because we were doing things better than the countries we moved in on.

That's essentially what the Japanese are doing now. They operate quietly and diligently. They make all the concessions, but they also end up with all the profits, just as we used to do. They even pay us the fine tribute of learning our language. We don't learn theirs.

Another new expression of Japanese *Angst* is the surprising emer-

gence of very strong "anti-Semitism." But I guess this should not really surprise anyone, because anyone anywhere in the world would have to be totally stupid not to realize that America is under the domination of the Zionists. And since the Japanese are anything but dumb, it should not be surprising they have figured things out. Even in a country where there are few Jews, anti-Jewish literature has rocketed to the top of the best-seller lists. And every Japanese keeps up with the Ernst Zündel case in Canada. They know all about the appeal, the new trial, etc.

According to Mr. Yasushi Yamaguchi, a political scientist on the staff of Osaka University, eighty-two anti-Jewish books have appeared this year. Also, the Jewish Defense League has asked the U.S. to put a halt to the anti-Jewish feelings now sweeping across this country. It is so bad that a publisher told me that the word "Jew" in a book title automatically guarantees high sales. One such book, *When You Understand the Jews You Begin to Understand the World*, reportedly has now sold over a million copies. Written by Masami Uno, it is particularly popular among officials of the Bank of Japan, the nation's central bank. It is also required reading in classes on foreign affairs at the university level. Over here they want to know who controls America and the banking world, even if most Americans do not.

The evident reason for the interest is the claim by experts here that Washington has allowed and even urged the world Zionists to force the yen up against the dollar, thereby making Japanese exports more costly in international markets and potentially causing a recession in Japan.

As many Japanese see it, the latest of these attacks was President Reagan's imposition of tariffs on some Japanese electronic products in retaliation for Japan's alleged failure to abide by a bilateral trade agreement on semi-conductors. Few Japanese believe that the sanctions were imposed because of Japanese pricing of semi-conductors. Rather, they believe the tariffs demonstrate that the U.S. has panicked and intends to punish Japan for its achievements to please the world bankers.

"Americans have never had an economic or business competitor of this magnitude," said Mr. Hiraizumi. "This is why you Americans are having a hard time with us. You're unnaturally scared."

In speaking with two well-known Japanese philosophers, Dr. Kayano Isharo and Professor Araki Itagaki, and with retired General Uchida Honjo, I learned several interesting things about the very beginnings and reasons for World War II. First, the long-held theory in the Western world that China and Japan were always bitter enemies is simply not true. Most of the ranking Chinese military officers prior to

World War II attended military schools in Japan. Chiang Kai-shek not only went to Japanese schools but actually served in the Japanese Army. Several times in the biography of the great Chinese leader, he mentions his Japanese brothers kindly and with great respect; stating that these two kindred nations would always stand together against both Communism and the onslaught of Western imperialism. Despite differences over who should control Manchuria, there were always many points of perfect agreement between China and Japan.

It is true that Japan needed living space and from 1895 onward took by force of arms some Chinese territory. The idea of a Co-prosperity Sphere came at a time when China had no real government and after 1917, when the Japanese feared that Soviet China would engulf all of China.

Dr. Isharo showed me translated documents retelling the start of the Pacific part of World War II in a very different light from what you have read in American and British history books. Both Japanese intellectuals and high military officers in the 1930's agreed on one major premise, from which they never wavered. They determined Communism to be evil and that it had to be halted before it spread over Asia. This alone was the reason Japan sided with Germany and the Axis powers.

Without exception, their documents and logs reveal that the chief reason for the attack on Pearl Harbor came out of the country's violent hatred of Communism, rather than any major policy differences between Japan and the U.S.

Under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Japanese knew better than most Americans at the time that hundreds of Jewish Communists, such as Alger Hiss, were the chief policy makers in Washington. They also knew of Mr. Roosevelt's very great fondness for things Communist and of his admiration for Josef Stalin. When they listened to radio broadcasts from the White House ("Fireside Chats"), they listened in awe as old F.D.R. praised the Red régime of the butcher Stalin. All this half-convinced the Japanese that the U.S. was on the verge of coming under Communist domination. They also feared that the U.S. might assist their new Soviet allies to conquer Japan.² When the American leader called Stalin his "best friend" and always referred to him as "good ole Uncle Joe" the Japanese took it seriously, even if Americans did not.

2. The Japanese may or may not have known that this opinion was shared by European observers, who, after Franklin Roosevelt's government got under way, saw that the

The Japanese emphasized that they never considered General George Catlett Marshal as anything more than a Red puppet who was promoting Communist China. I must admit that, until now, I never read anything at all in any American publication that fear of all-out Communism had anything to do with the Japanese reasons for attacking Pearl Harbor. It is a new idea to me. But it makes sense.

To back up this anti-Communist theory, I was shown a number of documents. The chief one is dated September 7, 1931. At a meeting between China's Ambassador to Japan, Chiang Tso-pin, and Japan's Foreign Minister, Hirota Koki, the Japanese offered a proposal for a joint effort to halt the spread of Communism in Asia.

THE JAPANESE PROPOSAL

"1. China shall abandon her policy of playing off one major power against another and shall cease to use the influence of the European countries and the United States as a counterpoise to Japan. If, while professing friendship with Japan, China continues to flirt with Europe and America, the realization of a Sino-Japanese rapprochement will be difficult indeed.

"2. China shall, in conjunction with Japan, devise ways and means for the eradication of Communism. Since the source of this Communist menace comes from a country in the north (Russia), it is necessary for China to cooperate with Japan in the common defense of her northern border regions."

At a meeting on September 18, the Chinese offered a counter proposal.

THE CHINESE PROPOSAL

"1. China has never entertained the idea of playing off one country against another. China has never allowed her relations with other countries to have any adverse effect on Sino-Japanese relations, least of all to discriminate against Japan or to do damage to Japan.

United States was being converted into an auxiliary of the Soviet Union. The Czech economist, Anton Zischa, in his book, *Japan in der Welt*, published in Germany in 1936 by the Jewish publisher, Goldmann, was convinced that the Soviet Union and the United States were then allied for the purpose of encircling and destroying Japan, and he thought it likely that the two allies might jointly attack Japan soon after he wrote, early in 1936. Americans who have been brought up on the usual lies should particularly note that it was possible for a Jewish publisher to bring out and sell in Germany a book sharply critical of Hitler's policies four years after Hitler came to power.

"2. While unable to have governmental dealings with Manchuria, China's attitude toward the present state of affairs in that area is one of peace in order to avoid confrontation. And China will endeavor to enable the people inside and outside the Great Wall to maintain normal economic relations.

"3. As to how Communism on China's northern borders is to be suppressed, China is prepared to discuss with Japan more effective means thereof, provided Japan will carry out into effect the three basic principles proposed by China for the improvement of Sino-Japanese relations and China's sovereignty and territorial integrity are respected."

Manchuria, called Manchukuo by the Japanese,³ was an unsettled point at this time; but the halting of the spread of Communism was of more pressing importance.

In Manchuria, something called the "Youth Alliance of North China" was organized by the Japanese *ronin*.⁴ It was basically an anti-

3. 'Manchuria' is a regularly formed Latin name, coined late in the Seventeenth Century by European geographers to designate the homeland of the people who were then ruling China. The Manchus are a Mongolian people, ethnically distinct from the Chinese and with distinctive faces. They were originally called the Niuchi, but were given the name 'Manchu' ("the pure race") in the Thirteenth Century by their first great chieftain, Aisin Gioro, who was born of a virgin, as is customary for persons of divine descent. He was said to have been the ancestor of Nurhachu, who first unified the Manchu tribes and began in 1617 incursions into Chinese territory, which reached a climax in 1644, when the Manchus, invited into China by one faction in a three-sided civil war, occupied the country and put one of Nurhachu's sons on the throne as Emperor of China and founder of the Manchu (Ch'ing) dynasty that ruled China until 1912, when it was overthrown by a revolution led by Sun Yat-sen, a Marxist said to be of mixed Chinese and Jewish ancestry, with the support of cliques of Chinese Jews whom the revolution and the continual civil wars that followed it made extremely wealthy. Manchuria, called Manchukuo by the Chinese, had been joined to China by the Manchu dynasty and was early occupied by the Chinese Communists with lavish support from the Soviet Union, just across the border. The Japanese, for their own advantage, of course, made Manchuria independent of China in 1931 and placed on its throne the last living descendant of the Manchu dynasty. Western busybodies, who so constantly talked about the "self-determination of people," should have been pleased that the Manchus regained their independence, even if that was achieved with Japanese help.

4. *Ronin* in Japanese history were members of a military class or caste (samurai) in feudal Japan who, for one reason or another, were deprived of the chief or lord to whom they had given an unalterable loyalty. In other words, they were masterless samurai. Among the venerated heroes of Japanese history are the Forty-Seven Ronin, who avenged the treachery that had destroyed the lord to whom they had given their allegiance; the story is told with substantial accuracy in John Masfield's play, "The Faith-

Communist group. However, it is easy to see how the Chinese would think it was also anti-Chinese due to the seemingly permanent Japanese influence in the area.

* * *

Japanese historical experts, the most knowledgeable people in the world about foreign affairs of this era, also made it quite clear to me that the real reason for forcing King Edward VIII to abdicate the British throne was not his impending morganatic marriage to Mrs. Wallis Simpson; but was strictly because of the King's inbred pro-German sympathies. I was shown a reference book entitled *King George VI*, by the well-known British biographer, Mr. Denis Judd, head of the history department at the Polytechnic Institute of North London. This book was published in 1982 and is probably available in most U.S. public libraries, if any scholars wish to follow up the statements I am quoting.

On page 137, it reads: "King Edward VIII was notoriously sympathetic toward the fascist dictatorships of Germany and Italy. That the King should have taken these views is not impossible to understand. Horrified at the examples of poverty which he had seen at first hand in his own country and believing that something could be done about it, he admired the centralized governments of Germany and Italy as great role models. Disliking and fearing Bolshevism and the growing Jewish influence in London, like so many other members of Britain's ruling class, Edward VIII was prepared to flirt with fascism."

There is ample evidence to support this view of the king. Shortly after King Edward acceded to the throne, von Hoesch, the German ambassador in London, sent a dispatch to Berlin dated January 21, 1936 in which he said, "You are aware from my reports that King Edward, quite generally, feels warm sympathy for Germany. I have become convinced during frequent, often quite lengthy, talks with him that his sympathies are deep-rooted and strong enough to withstand the contrary influence to which they are not seldom exposed."

Here is another direct quotation from the same book: "King Edward had no desire to oppose German and Italian expansion. On the contrary, when German troops reoccupied the Rhineland in March of

ful." In modern times, such as in the 1930's, the word is used to refer to soldiers of fortune.

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NOTES ON SOCIOBIOLOGY

by
Allan Callahan

The word "sociobiology" came to public attention in 1975 with the publications of *Sociobiology: The New Synthesis*, by Harvard zoologist Edward O. Wilson. In the old "nature vs. Nurture" controversy it provided new ammunition for those who hold that the former has more to do with human behavior and personality than the latter. And even though he carefully explained and repeatedly said that he doesn't hold that certain kinds of people are genetically superior to others, Wilson was doused with a bucket of water at a scientific meeting in 1978 by protesters who labeled him a "Nazi" and "racist."

Although the nature advocates are making some gains, they are still timid and still very much on the defensive. And their caution is very understandable because there are myriads of egalitarians around, watching them like hawks, and just itching to try and slap them down at any moment.

One excuse that these watchdogs give for behaving as they do is that they want to prevent the horrors of another attempt to bring into being a superior race. They are referring, of course, to Germany and WW II. Now, there were many more causes of WW II than the "superior race" thing, but let's single out this one factor and examine it.

We have to be aware of *opposites* here. If the Germans under National Socialism wanted to create a superior race, then do those opposed to create an *inferior* race? They say that Germany was willing to fight to preserve the Aryan genepool? Well then, do dissenters want to *destroy* that genepool? It is time the improvement-haters faced up to reality. It is time they took responsibility for *their* part in WW II, and any destruction caused by those precepts. This they do not want to do. They want to shove the blame for the whole war off onto Germany, and lay everything onto her.

A perfect example was given by President Truman. When speaking of the destruction in German cities during the war, Truman said that "they did it themselves." Alright then, who damaged the English cities? Why, the Germans of course did this, we are told. They are responsible for the destruction in both English cities and German cities. The Allies,

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then, by this reasoning, sat out the whole war on the sidelines, taking no part in it, seeing as how the bad old Germans did all the damage themselves. *Good thinking!!*

Suppose some White sociobiologists really *do* want to preserve their own race — is this a crime? If a black man said he wanted to preserve *his* race, would there be an outcry? Is it more important to improve horses and cattle than to improve people? Naturally no one is suggesting that we herd humans into pens and breed them like livestock. Any improvements will come differently, more slowly, and will have to fit in with our morals. Some critics argue that to accept sociobiology would mean that we are saying the ideal children of the future should all be White. They miss the point. What we are saying is that, as far as race is concerned, the ideal children in a *White* society should all be White, and the ideal children in a *black* society should all be black. We don't want them all scrambled up. Ditto for the other races. No good can come from breeding a bunch of mulattoes, mestizos, zambos, ter-ceroones, quadroones, cholos, musties, fusties, and dusties.

Noble Prize-winning physicist William Shockley has been a favorite whipping boy of recent years because he committed a "thought crime." Specifically, he does not believe that blacks are genetically equal to Whites in intelligence. Truly this is the most horrible of all crimes. He also feels that overall intelligence is declining in the U.S. because of over-breeding among the "genetically disadvantaged," a large section of the population which includes most blacks. And to fight against this dys-genic trend he advocated giving money to low IQ people who would agree to be sterilized. If they were of childbearing age and had incomes too low to be taxed, he proposed paying them \$1,000 for each IQ point they registered below 100.

Naturally, muddle-headed America, drunk on "equality," doesn't want to hear a courageous man like Shockley give his honest opinion, and isn't likely to buy any sensible suggestion like this, but Singapore *has* put into effect a race-improvement program. In this progressive Asian country, people without a university education are rewarded if they will agree to sterilization after having only one or two children, and those with college degrees are given incentives to have large families. the Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew, defends the policy by saying that with-out it Singapore's "levels of competence" would drop due to gradual genetic deterioration.

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One common argument against sociobiology is that it teaches that intelligence is inborn and unchangeable, causing a lot of agony to those who were shortchanged at birth. But it is the hereditary limits that are unchangeable, not the IQ scores. These scores can usually be raised, to

a certain extent, by diligent study. But an individual's hereditary limits are like a framework; he can move up or around inside the one he was born with, but cannot get out of it.

Accepting this truth should not cause mental anguish in anyone, unless he has been programmed into thinking that he *should* feel anguish. The mind is no different than the body. We all know that we can improve our bodies to a certain extent, but can't get beyond our limits. The mind can be improved within limits, too.

A huge, powerfully built man is naturally not built for speed. Should he feel mental anguish about this? If he really wants to run he can improve his running a good deal by running exercises, but he can never be a champion runner. So what? A small, slender man can never be the heavyweight boxing champion of the world, either, because he can never gain the needed size and strength. He can gain *some* size, and *some* strength, and greatly increase his boxing ability, but he can never be heavyweight champ. Should the knowledge of this cause him mental agony?

Blacks did not inherit the mental ability of Whites, but this should cause no hand-wringing. They can't help what they inherited, and can't blame anyone, unless they want to blame Yahweh, the Jewish tribal god, who created everything, or so they say. Anyway, they are good in certain sports, and can be proud of this.

Years ago negroes were told they had certain rights, or should have them; that they should be able to go into White societies, marry White women, do this and do that, and that it was all a legacy that was laid out for them. All they had to do was demand it, ever more loudly. These notions were originally put into their noggins by White race-mixing agitators, as blacks would never have dreamed of asking for these things themselves.

Egalitarians fear that the more sociobiology takes hold, the more chance there will be that negroes will be considered inferior. But let me point out here that blacks are *superior* to Whites in adapting to black

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cultures, just as Whites are superior to them in adapting to White cultures.

What is black culture? Go look at those tribes in Africa that have been influenced the least by Whites and you will see how they live. The huts are built of sticks and mud. It is dark and gloomy inside, as there are no windows. The smoke from cooking fires is pervasive, for there are no chimneys. There may be various kinds of filth on the floor. Creepy-crawlies fall out of the thatch roof, but the black man does not mind particularly, he can put up with it. The White man would find it more difficult to adapt to these conditions; therefore, the black man is superior when it comes to living in a black culture.

On the other hand, the negro finds it harder to adapt to the White man's towns and cities, to his technology, to his ways and his culture. The latter is superior here.

One of the best proofs of nature of nurture comes from the study of twins, especially from the study of identical twins raised separately. Some of the key work here has been done at the Minnesota Center for Twin and Adoption Research. Hundreds of pairs of twins have been tested here since 1979, including forty-four sets of identical twins that were adopted into different homes. These investigations leave no doubt that brainpower and behavior are determined more by the DNA in the cells of humans than by their environments.

If the egalitarians do not succeed in slapping it down, we see that sociobiology does offer a bright new hope. No, it does not mean that the U.S. will reintroduce slavery. It simply recognizes that man is a part of nature, that the laws of heredity have not been repealed, and that the currently popular slogan of "equality" does not mean *biological* equality.

The acceptance of nature over nurture could also mean that there will eventually be a move toward the geographical separation of the races, not because anyone forces them to move in this direction, but because it is in accordance with their inborn feelings, which they may not be fully aware of. Man is a territorial animal, and unless racial groups have their own territories, they are not living in harmony with natural law. And when they do not so live, it creates all sorts of problems, whose origins may be unsuspected.

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1936, thus raising the possibility that Britain might intervene, he made it clear to the German government that he opposed any British intervention. When, in that same year, Italy invaded Abyssinia, he worked to undermine any government attempt to stand up to this invasion. He was reported as assuring Mussolini's ambassador of this.

"In May of 1936, the King said that the League of Nations, which was trying to enforce economic sanctions against Italy and to which the British government had pledged support, could be considered dead and that for peace in Europe it was absolutely essential that the two great nations of Germany and Italy should be afforded full satisfaction by granting them, with full realization of their needs, the necessary colonial markets."

So plain had the King's sympathy for Nazi Germany become by December of 1936 and so strenuously had he tried to influence the British government that Chips Channon, writing in his diary, said, "He, too, is going the dictator way, and is pro-German, against Russia and against too much slipshod democracy. I shouldn't be surprised if he aimed at making himself a mild dictator, a difficult task enough for an English king." Mrs. Simpson was also very pro-Nazi; indeed Lord Louis Mountbatten later claimed that she encouraged the King in his tendencies.

The dictators may have miscalculated the power which the monarch possessed in the British political system. But they were right in supposing that they had a strong friend on the throne of England, and this was one reason for the German decision to send Baron von Ribbentrop to London as the new ambassador to London in 1936. In his memoirs, he explains his feeling that he could be of more use at the Court of St. James than as director of foreign policy in Berlin, because Hitler's main intention at the time was to neutralize or make an ally of Britain, if possible with an Anglo-German alliance.

Certainly, Prime Minister Baldwin decided to withhold from the King certain sensitive documents. Since there was no way of restricting the King's tendency to speak spontaneously and freely to foreign ambassadors, it seemed expedient to restrict his access to confidential material. But in fact, the prime minister had no right, according to constitutional practice, to withhold any government papers from the King.

So there is more than ample evidence now available to prove that the ruling faction in Britain actually wanted to get rid of the King for his

pro-Nazi views, rather than because of his dalliance with Mrs. Simpson, the American divorcee. British kings have a long and tiresome history of such indiscretions and this was never considered reason enough to get rid of any of them. But growing Jewish pressure made it impossible for the King to remain on the throne, and the government needed an excuse to get him out of power. And Mrs. Simpson, whose reputation was certainly already tarnished before she even met the King, provided just the right means of accomplishing this. An anti-Zionist, anti-Communist and pro-German king could not be tolerated by the war-mongers at that time. Most historians now believe that poor Mrs. Simpson was not the real reason for his abdication.⁵

On page 148 of this biography is found, "The rift between the Windsors and the Royal Family was not helped by the newly-married couple's visit to Nazi Germany in the summer of 1937. The Nazi propaganda machine was quick to make capital out of the visit. The Windsors met many leading Nazis, including Goering, Himmler, Hess and finally the Führer himself. Both the Duke and Duchess waxed enthusiastic at what they saw in German factories, hospitals and youth camps. Wherever they went they were given unexpectedly warm welcomes by the people of Germany. In return, the Duke was reported in the press as having given the full Hitler salute on at least two occasions. The Duchess told reporters that 'Hitler was the most charming man she had ever met'."

There were many others throughout the British Empire who were just as pro-German as the King. For instance, in 1939, South Africa was essentially pro-German, especially the Afrikaners; the Nationalist Party, led by Malan and Strijdom, was unashamedly pro-Nazi. Britain had to force South Africa to intern these pro-German leaders, including three who later became prime ministers of the republic.

5. [The historical evidence that Edward, who was the most popular, widely respected, and generally liked monarch the British people had had since Elizabeth I (1558-1603), was an obstacle to the war-mongers' plans for an attack on Germany is too clear to be doubted. The question, however, has been raised anew by the recent publication of letters, purportedly written by Edward to Mrs. Simpson while he was Prince of Wales and during his brief reign, which are said to have been obtained by a Jewess from Edward's widow just before she lapsed into the senile coma that preceded her death. The letters appear to have been written by a fatuously infatuated man to a mistress who had so besotted him that he may have abdicated the throne so that he could marry her. These letters are now being used to conceal the pressures that the Jews and their stooges exerted on King Edward to facilitate driving Great Britain into a suicidal war against Germany. Even if the letters are not comparable to the famous "Diaries of Adolf Hitler," they really prove

When he was the American ambassador to England, Mr. Joseph Kennedy, the father of President John F. Kennedy, was also very pro-German and outspokenly condemned Britain for taking up arms on the side of the Communists. His exact words were, "I back the Chamberlain policy of an accord and peace with Germany. I find it quite incredible that Britain should pursue a war apparently being fought to protect the territorial integrity of the Communists in Eastern Europe." Old Joe was outspoken, and, of course, that's why he was fired.

The Japanese scholars pointed out to me that Bulgaria, despite a plea from King George VI not to aid Germany, decided to do so anyway to prevent the Communists from ravaging the country. King Boris told his London cousin, "Against honesty, they (Communists) set dishonor; against our faithfulness, they set treachery; and against justice, they set terrorism. How can England and you justify aiding such people?"

Dr. Isharo asked me, "Did you know that King George VI, unlike his brother Edward, sent a specially-made British sword with a two-edged blade, made of the hardest steel, to Marshal Josef Stalin? Winston Churchill delivered it in November of 1942 at the Tehran Conference. Stalin was overcome. King George paid great homage to Communism as did President Roosevelt. It appeared to us (Japanese) that both Western powers were using Marxism against us in 1940 and 1941."

This marks the first time anyone in authority has ever mentioned these reasons for Japan's part in World War II. Of course, I knew that during November of 1941 F.D.R. sent daily antagonistic and contradictory messages to Japan in an obvious attempt to provoke that government into action. Mr. Roosevelt wanted to join the war on the side of Britain, but Congress and the American people would not go along with him. An overwhelming majority of Americans were opposed to his plan. So he had to find other means of getting us involved. His work paid off on December 7, 1941, as we all know now.

Looking at it strictly from a Japanese point of view, the resulting attack on Pearl Harbor is not so difficult to understand. Even King George VI, who wanted desperately for America to declare war on Germany, viewed the Pacific war clouds in a more understanding manner than the White House. Here is the official statement made after World War II had ended.

nothing, for everyone knows that otherwise rational men often become inexplicably and ridiculously infatuated with artful women. —*Editor.*]

He said, "The attack upon Pearl Harbor was not without just cause. The U.S. was gravely upset by the rate and extent of Japanese expansion at the expense of the Chinese Communists in North China. Indeed, shortly after signing the Atlantic Charter with Britain in August of 1940, F.D.R. issued a serious warning and even what might be correctly termed a grave threat to the Japanese, warning them to stop their aggressive behavior against the Chinese Communists, who were tied in with Russia, Britain's new ally. In November, he sent many even stronger messages to the Japanese, threatening to send the Russians to attack Japanese forces in China."

Long before the Japanese entered Manchuria, the Russians were there in force, claiming title to the Chinese Eastern Railway. On May 31, 1924, an agreement was forced on China by the Russians who assumed operational control of the rail line. Even in 1929, about 80 percent of the railroad's employees were Russian.

An undeclared war broke out in 1929 when Russian troops attacked Chinese forces along the railway route. The Russian Army invaded Chinese territory for about 200 miles at each end of the Chinese railway. The Russian occupation was characterized by great pillage, arson and carnage. The first thing the Russians did was burn down the Japanese Consulate at Changsha. It became quite obvious that the Russians did not fear the weak Chinese forces, but were deadly afraid of the military-minded Japanese, who had defeated Russia in the 1905 war.

By 1931, the Russians had created a Chinese Communist army to carry out their demands. The following captured document, dated October 24, 1931 was addressed to Communist cadres in four villages. You can see how harsh were these unreasonable demands on an already impoverished countryside.

"Comrades: we have been instructed by the district Soviet to accomplish the following tasks within one week. As of October 30, each village is required to send five persons to the enlarged Red Army; five to the Youth Vanguard; four to the fighting company; two to the carrier corps; two to the workers' corps; three to the propaganda corps; and three to the inspecting corps.

"Each village must deliver 30 cattles of saltpeter and 20 suits of winter uniforms. Delivery must be within 10 days of this notice.

"All grain produced by the village must be concentrated in Soviet storage, and no village is permitted to retain any.

"How about landlords, rural bullies and reactionary elements in your village? How many have been arrested and how many have es-

caped? Each village must submit a detailed list of these to the higher authorities within 10 days.

"The Soviet is in urgent need of tailors, blacksmiths, charcoal burners. It also needs wood boards, bamboo, big kettles. You are required to supply them within the shortest period of time.

"Today, we have received another letter from the Soviet asking each village to supply 80 bales of cloth and two students from each school. Each village is also asked to send 30 men to the transport corps of the Red Guard."

As you can tell by the above orders, the Communist army was essentially a guerrilla force exercising a terrorist control of the countryside, which was their source of food supplies and manpower.

Japan's leaders in the realm of foreign affairs believed that their over-crowded nation's survival required the creation of a powerful colonial empire on the Asian continent. Not everyone in Japan agreed with this concept. But all agreed that the Communist menace in China had to be dealt with soon. One group of extremists, young army colonels called the Sakura Kai (Cherry Society), conceived the idea of gaining living space while at the same time protecting themselves by driving the Soviet Communists out of North China. Lt. Colonel Hashimoto Kingoro was their leader.

It really wasn't any better from the Nationalist Chinese standpoint to have Japan occupying Manchuria than it was to have Russian Communists encroaching upon their land. So on September 21, 1931, Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, China's representative at Geneva, acting upon instructions from the Nationalist government, formally submitted to the League of Nations China's case against Japan.

A resolution was passed by the League for Japan to withdraw from China. But it seems that since Japan feared the Communists more than the powerless League of Nations, they simply ignored all such demands and withdrew from the world body instead of leaving China.

However, by the time that the Russians were driven out of China, it was too late for the cancer of Communism to be eradicated. It had already infected many Chinese leaders, including Mao Tse-tung. He set up seven "Soviet" districts in North China from Hunan to Fukien. These districts covered parts of seven provinces with a land area of 200,000 square miles and a civilian population of nine million.

The Japanese had to oppose both the Chinese Communists and the Nationalists. Chiang Kai-shek had the toughest task of all for he had to fight on three fronts, against the Japanese, the Chinese Communists,

and the independent warlords, who were no better than bandits.

Naturally, Chiang couldn't fight all three at once, so he tapered off defending territory from the Japanese and concentrated on eliminating the Chinese Reds, who, he thought, were the great evil.

Chiang's fifth long campaign to exterminate the Communists began in 1933 on October 2 when he told a meeting of staff officers at Nanchang: "Our preparation for this campaign has been thoroughgoing and meticulous in every way. There is no question that we shall succeed in exterminating the Communists. It is imperative that we complete our work within the shortest possible time. The original three-year plan must be achieved in record time. We must finish up the first phase of our plan—destruction of the main Communist forces and the capture of the perilous international situation and of the problems at home, we cannot afford to spend three or five more years to finish the job."

This time old Chiang was smart enough to hire some excellent military help. He brought in a large number of veteran German officers to plan and execute the attacks on the Reds. They did their job well. And these same gallant German officers later served in Spain where they fought the Communists a second time. Then, of course, during World War II, these same experienced German commanders went after the Communists for a third time. It is not news that the Germans were on the winning side against the Commies in China and Spain; but not in World War II, where the Communist side was supported by England, France, and the U.S.

You see, old F.D.R. used proven tactics to get Americans involved in World War II. He often said to his cronies: "Before we make war...before we even make weapons...we first must make enemies." And that is exactly what he did, with the help of his Jewish friends. He created a propaganda war with many untrue statements about both Germany and Japan.

All these long-dead historical facts lead one to believe that Charles A. Lindbergh, Henry Ford, Sr., General George S. Patton, King Edward VIII, and even Winston Churchill, in hindsight, were correct in believing that America was on the wrong side in World War II.

As to the present on-going trade war with Japan, initiated by President Reagan, the Japanese are absolutely blameless for American deficiencies in the work place. But Mr. Reagan is using the same old tactics of President Roosevelt, the man he admires most, to blame Japan for current U.S. woes. Before our big spender in the White House can raise taxes, he must make an enemy of Japan in the eyes of

the gullible American public. Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make angry.

Well, let me tell you about this trade business and whom you should really blame. Take baseballs, for instance. They are not made in the U.S. anymore. The favorite American pastime isn't so American now. No, the balls aren't made in Japan either, nor in Taiwan or any other baseball-mad place. The baseballs used in the Little Leagues right up to the Majors are now made in Haiti, of all places. Yes, that little Caribbean country, which also gave us AIDS, relayed from darkest Africa, now produces our baseballs.

Next time you go to the ball park, look closely at the fine print at the edge of your ticket. Chances are you'll read the words "printed in Taiwan." Look at the scoreboard. It is Japanese, inside and out including the computers that run it. The uniforms are from Hong Kong and Taiwan. The bats, most of them, are Canadian-made. The shoes are from Italy, Taiwan, or Korea. The socks were made in Taiwan or Mexico. In the lining of the baseball caps is a line reading "Made in South Korea." The infield is maintained with a machine made by the Honda people. The hot-dog you eat may be the only true American item left in the ball park. And I would not even guarantee that.

* * *

Although Mr. Reagan is doing his best to spread the shadow of war in the Persian Gulf, you had better hope he is not successful, because we cannot win such a conflict despite the possible loss of a million American lives.

After the attack on the U.S.S. *Stark*, all the other frigates in the U.S. Navy were quickly tested. None of them worked. Their gun-control banks failed. If you have watched "60 Minutes," you already know that our tanks don't work, our helicopters are death traps, and our military amphibious craft sink right to the bottom of even small rivers.

Recently, in a Nevada test dubbed *Mighty Oak*, the system failed and blew up. We lost 32 million dollars worth of hardware. According to the government report, the military equipment was exposed to high radiation. Someone forgot to close a steel door.

Our space shuttles have been blowing up on takeoff and the guidance systems on jet fighters are faulty. These items were made in America. Is it any wonder that most people will not even buy a car made in the U.S.?

The Iraqi's attack on the American frigate *Stark* raises questions

that go far beyond those of why the attack took place and how it could have succeeded. Far more disturbing than the *Stark's* inexplicable failure to defend itself is what the success of the attack says about the professional competence of the U.S. military, whose \$300 billion annual cost represents so much of our gross national product.

The broad question of whether the United State is capable of employing military power is an admittedly unpleasant one. Yet the recurrent failure of American arms since General Douglas MacArthur's spectacular landing at Inchon, Korea in 1950—the U.S. military's last major unqualified success—has undoubtedly raised this question in the minds of our allies and potential adversaries alike.

It is therefore necessary to recognize that the assault on the *Stark* was but the latest sad page in a dismal chapter in American military history. Here is a partial list of the sad failures since the final days of the great Patriot, General MacArthur.

- In late 1950, following the masterpiece of military genius at Inchon, U.S. forces, under other commanders, advancing northward toward the Yalu River were surprised by a massive Chinese attack that resulted in the longest retreat in American military history.
- In 1965, after years of piddling around, U.S. combat ground forces began a seven-year intervention in Vietnam's civil war and failed to defeat a pajama-clad enemy vastly inferior in numbers, technology, arms, and intelligence corps. And remember that the North Vietnamese won it without any air force at all; and despite the fact that the U.S. used what military experts at the time said was the best air force in the world.
- In June of 1967, after monitoring the U.S.S. *Liberty's* movements for a month, General Dayan ordered Israeli armed forces to destroy this vessel in international waters and to kill every man aboard. With the entire Sixth Fleet a few miles away, the U.S. was unable or unwilling to protect the *Liberty*.
- In 1968, after the government of North Korea saw how very weak and impotent the U.S. had become, as shown by the attack on the *Liberty*, this little fourth-rate country captured another intelligence-gathering ship, the U.S.S. *Pueblo*, and kept the crew in prison for a year.
- In 1970, a U.S. strike force attempted to rescue American POW's at North Vietnam's Son Tay Prison camp, only to find that the camp was empty because certain American liberals had tipped off the Reds about the raid.

- In 1975, U.S. Marines assaulted Koh Tang Island in search of the crew of the hijacked merchant ship *Mayaguez*, only to botch it up and take heavy casualties. Then it was learned that the crew had been released elsewhere before the attack.
- In 1980, an operation to rescue American personnel held hostage in Iran disintegrated in the desert when Marines on drugs crashed into our own planes. The Pentagon report blamed "poor planning, poor preparation, and poor execution."
- In 1983, a lone Arab freedom fighter took a truck load of explosives and blew up the Marine compound in Lebanon, killing 250 Marines, who were there only to protect Israel.
- Two days after the Beirut disaster, a U.S. invasion of tiny Grenada went over like a Laurel and Hardy comedy. With no opposition at all, the U.S. managed to attack an insane asylum and a hospital by mistake. If the Cubans at the airport had not held their fire until fired upon, the landing would have failed.

I have not mentioned the Kennedy Brothers' invasion of Cuba because it was not wholly American. But it was also a real embarrassment, especially when the president went out of his mind with fear and withdrew the promised air support. J.F.K. simply lost his will at the last minute and abandoned the anti-Communists we had landed at the Bay of Pigs to a painful fate at the hands of Mr. Castro. And that is not the only black mark against Mr. Kennedy. When the Soviets began illegally and against all existing agreements to construct the Berlin Wall in violation of World War II treaties, President Kennedy cowardly did nothing, saying that a reasonable response would have started World War III.

As General MacArthur used to say, a military commander ruled by fear always loses. This was proven again when President Lyndon B. Johnson shivered with fear and did nothing about either the *Liberty* or the *Pueblo*. He also put limits on battlefield commanders in Vietnam, fearing that tough combat sorties against North Vietnam would draw the Red Chinese into the conflict. Ordering American soldiers not to fire unless fired upon in Vietnam was letting the enemy have first chance to kill Americans. It was a crime, evidently caused by abject and uncontrollable fear.

And I am not forgetting Mr. Reagan's orders to the Marines in Beirut to stand guard with unloaded weapons, thus causing them to be slaughtered.

Not only in the military do we now teach cowardice. We teach bank

tellers and convenience store clerks to endure violence and even death by not fighting back. Yes, they are now required to accept crimes and not fight back in any way. And if they do try to protect themselves they lose their jobs. In other words, doing what might be right is condemned as being socially wrong and unacceptable in our humanitarian way of life.

The Soviets made a "mistake" and shot down Korean Airlines Flight 007. But no one asked the Soviets to investigate this or pay damages, because no one wants to take on the Soviets. We even cowardly accepted the Soviet statements that it was no mistake at all. They say they had every right to shoot down that plane and kill all those unfortunate Americans and others aboard. But in the Iraqi case, we play the tough Humphrey Bogart role and demand everything. The Soviets are strong so we let them alone. The Iraqis are weak and already devastated by war so we come down hard on them.

And, of course, Mr. Reagan's raids on Libya and Lebanon were just as cowardly as any of the other disasters by U.S. forces in recent years. U.S. military records from Yalu to the *Stark* are not anything to admire. No one envies our military achievements since the MacArthur days — and remember that he was fired for winning and not letting the Commies win. To say the least, it is a record that suggests the presence within the military of profound institutional and organizational deformities, of deficiencies in planning, training, and even political doctrine. If this situation is allowed to go on uncorrected, it not only will condemn the U.S. to further military failure; it will also saddle this nation with the incalculable political penalties imposed by a sagging military reputation.

American military base and way stations around the world are increasingly under political siege. Anti-nuclear fervor abounds. In elections in Britain, the Philippines, and even Greenland, the future of American military installations is in grave doubt. In Spain and Greece, popular opposition is almost certain to block renewal of military base agreements. Even in the distant Pacific, the island states of Fiji and Palau are bent on ousting the U.S. Navy. Turkey has decided to hold up ratification of an extension of our leases there. Somalia is angry because Congress cut military aid. Our friends are non-existent these days and who can blame them?

Our national psyche seems to be conditioned to the path of least resistance, to submit, to endure racial violence and humiliation. It is as if Americans are now overcome by a paralysis of fear and doubt. Given the tone of American thought today, we cannot win a trade war with

Japan or a shooting war anywhere.

One small news item here caught my attention. It proves what I have been writing. The Shimizu Land Corporation, Japan's largest construction company, has just been signed up to build the Camelback Esplanade in Phoenix, Arizona. When the American owners of this huge project were asked why they are using a Japanese firm instead of an American one, they said they "didn't want it to fall down." Doesn't that tell you something? This same Japanese firm has already built two large developments in Phoenix.

This article first appeared in the November 1987 issue of *Liberty Bell*. Annual subscription \$25.00. Sample copy & booklist \$3.00.

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