

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

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J. F. C. FULLER — PROPHET, HISTORIAN, TACTICIAN

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

□ Too bad *Instauration* didn't pick Billy Graham as Majority Renegade of the Year. He is the leader in the attempt to turn white Southerners into race-mixers, all in the name of Christianity. A disgusting pitchman who wears expensive business suits and talks in a polished Southern manner, Graham recently labeled Kenya, the birth place of Mau Mau terrorists, a "paradise on earth" and a shining example of a Christian nation. Graham added that South African apartheid would be ended in twenty years.

276

□ The December *Instauration* was the best yet. The magazine is finally coming into its own. The cartoon on the cover was great. My only criticism is that many of the letters to the editor are silly. But I realize the need to keep the subscribers happy.

300

□ You talk about the minority envelopment of American culture. You don't know the half of it. Dr. Gloria Scott, a Negress, is president of the Girl Scouts USA and a Newark realtor of the Jewish persuasion, whose name escapes me, is one of the big wheels of the Boy Scouts.

022

□ There are still some of us around whose educational background included the writings of Francis Galton. I took a course at the University of Virginia in psychology and our professor was fond of quoting from Francis Galton and Karl Pearson. Whenever a question of heredity versus environment came up, the final authority was always *Hereditary Genius*.

222

□ I am moving in the political direction when I argue that it is the duty of Majority members to encourage the spread of characteristics which distinguish the most valuable Majority members, irrespective of whether they themselves are fully representative of the Majority themselves. When I think how during the First War, British officer casualties were so appallingly disproportionate to the population as a whole, I am determined to mobilize the masses so that they take their proper share of the casualties.

British subscriber

□ The United States spends millions of dollars annually to help keep certain endangered species of animals and birds from becoming extinct, yet certain forces in America are doing all in their power to send the Nordic or Caucasian into extinction at a furious rate of speed. Our moral breakdown is a good example. Nothing is wrong any more.

157

□ We are still fighting, but people are asleep and don't want to be bothered. When a real leader comes along, count me in the fight.

303

□ I am again motivated to pay homage to you for your tremendous efforts and accomplishments in behalf of the Majority. In a sense you are restoring our malnourished souls with regenerative food for thought. For decades I wondered if there would ever be someone who could put into words and print all the thoughts that have run through my head during all the years that I have been surrounded, immersed and all but drowned in liberal (sterile) ideology — sterile because it brings forth no fruit, only fatuous idealism based on phantasy at odds with observed natural science and the laws of nature. Not only have you accomplished all the above, but you have done so in the most scholarly and erudite vein I have witnessed in six decades of living.

454

□ Many, many moons ago I was searching for a basic solution that could save America and the West from creeping chaos. I found the solution in the plans, specifications, blueprints and ideology of an American genius — Howard Scott. He was the founder of Technocracy. I worked for and with this great genius for five years. We traveled throughout the United States and Canada, holding public lectures. After forty years of continued study, research, observation and verification, I am still absolutely positive that a Christian technocracy is the only possible solution.

946

□ I was surprised to hear of a new work by Anthony Jacob. His *Think Again, White Man!* was a favorite of mine, a veritable "tour de force" of the white man's situation in Africa, and the political weakness of the Western world. His discussion of the historical background of Africa and the tribal character and violence of the natives was a shuddering revelation and worth the price of the book itself.

189

□ Considerable effort is being made in Texas to organize the conservatives, movements which I am supporting, but I have misgivings. I am beginning to believe that Stalin was right. Conservatives can never agree on anything. Couldn't we address some of this exhortation to the liberal wing of the Majority? They can get together! They don't seem to have fixed principles and can go for anything that appeals to them.

752

□ I expect that the *Roots* blitzkrieg by the media and the schools will bring you comments from many readers. I have three about this "saga of an American family:" (1) the media glee over the final Sunday night episode (such slapdash dramaturgy that even discerning liberals must have been nauseated) outdrawing *Gone With The Wind* as the most watched TV presentation of all time was clearly in part a celebration of the symbolic victory of a liberal-minority version of Southern history over a Majority one; (2) while the media were reporting *Roots*-related Negro rampages in various schools and televising diatribes by Negroes angry over things *Roots* said occurred centuries ago, Majority college audiences — forgiving and/or amnesiac — listened respectfully to lectures given by the well-fed, overpaid and "born again" Eldridge Cleaver, a Negro who in their lifetimes had devoted himself to a savage anti-Majority activism which included the methodical despoliation of white women; (3) somewhat ironically, *Instaurationists* of all people should appreciate that the ostensible theme of *Roots* proclaims an essential truth: a people deprived of a sense of racial origins, identity and solidarity is a lost people, dispossessed if you will. The rational *Instaurationist* — is the adjective redundant? — will find in *Roots* a two-edged sword. Using it to his own advantage, he can point out to his brainwashed racial fellows that if a healthy racial consciousness is vital to the meaningful survival of other groups, it follows that the ailing Majority could benefit from a transfusion of racial self-awareness.

582

□ Arthur Butz, author of *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, is under attack by the liberal-minority coalition at his university, Northwestern, and by the press. I've just sent off a supportive letter and would suggest that you urge your readers to do the same. I'm sure it would buoy his spirits and help him weather the storm.

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□ Powerful factors have caused me to disconnect myself from all races, including my own, and made me into what I have always felt inclined to be, a contemplative recluse. I decided long ago that the best gift I could bequeath to this overcrowded world of ever contentious mankind when I passed on, would be an empty space, uncluttered with any offspring of mine. And further, I decided that the next best gift I could leave would be the message of why and how one should go about making this holy donation. To Plato I give credit for informing me that the study of philosophy is, in a sense, a preparation for accepting inevitable death wisely and gracefully. His teacher, Socrates, provided a memorable example of how a philosopher can explain and face death. To Christ, who forgave those who crucified him, I give credit for demonstrating that love of neighbor, beyond all hate (for the sake of God, the Father of all men), is possible in a world where hatred of neighbor, beyond all love, is commonplace. Between these two extremes of absolute love and absolute hate, lies the justice of civil law. Love of neighbor, beyond all hate, is reserved for saints, and saints will do what they must, by a special grace. The rest of us must wield the sword in defense of justice, and justice means rendering to each man his due. But what is each man's or each racial or ethnic group's due? That is the perennial issue of mankind.

119

□ Like perhaps many other *Instaurationists*, I find it impossible to give money to my alma mater and remain at the same time a loyal Majority member. My school, the University of Washington, has been a leader in pouring tax monies, private donations and faculty-administration energies into the promotion of Affirmative Action. Though I have not responded to any of the University's mailings for years, they continue to come. Last month I received a request for a contribution, shortly followed by the University's quarterly *Report*, which informed me that the University "enriches cultural life" at its Ethnic Cultural Center and Theater. Among other enriching functions, the Center "serves as a place where whites can experience an atmosphere dominated by others." Uncharacteristically blunt language that; but still misleading in implying that any Majority member masochistic enough to seek out "domination" must race to the Center. All he has to do is turn on his television set.

031

□ What interests me is the *timing* of the Butz book publicity. Why *now*? The book has been around since last April. I would not be surprised to see Professor Butz's brave and valorous colleagues strip him of his tenure and get him fired, posthaste. That has been the hyena-like behavior of this trash for more than thirty years. In the light of my experience in the academic swillpen I marvel at the brash expectations expressed by the lads reported on on the back cover of *Instauration* (Dec. 1976) who seek to capture a place in said enterprise. To me it is a case of a boarding party mistaking a garbage scow for a pirate ship.

816

□ Our race seems to have been drugged by such narcotics as egalitarian Christianity, the media and materialism. The only thing which we who know the seriousness of the situation can do is to seek others of our kind and to unite into a closely knit alliance. One gladiator is worth a hundred cripples.

326

□ School is still the least desirable means I know of obtaining an education. But I am studying with some very fine and highly respected scholars, so things are much better than they used to be. This term I am studying Shakespeare, Chaucer, Roman Civilization, Greek Scepticism and German. It is much too much to do well at any of it, but the purpose is to get a degree, not an education. When I get out, I'll be a certified ignoramus, like everyone else. It frightens me because I am used to the idea that one who has a degree has an education. That will not be true of me, however, and I doubt that it is true of many others.

555

□ Does the editor have any objection to our reprinting articles from *Instauration* with full credit, of course? We think it a matter of urgency that some of these articles should be reproduced and given the very maximum coverage possible.

Australian publisher

□ In 1945 I was given a DP command in Germany. I was ordered to send a load of DPs back across the Elbe and the CIC asked that I include three Russian-speaking CIC agents with them. Some two weeks later one of them came to my HQ in Berg Caserne, Giessen, and reported what happened. The Russian collection point was Leipzig. The men, women and children were separated and all their gear (shoes, bicycles, musical instruments, blankets, etc.) were set on fire and burned. Women and children were loaded on different trains and separated from each other and every tenth male DP was given a fatal pistol shot in the back of his head. Then the survivors were loaded into a third train. Two of the CIC men were killed and the third one jumped out the window while crossing a small tributary of the Elbe and made his way back to my camp where I debriefed him and sent one copy to the G-2, First Army Group, one to the local CIC HQ, one to my 28th Division CG, who was in charge of camp security, and one direct to AC/S G-2, Washington. I later met one of the members of the security desk of AC/S G-2 who had seen my report. It had been marked "File and Forget" by a Jewish officer. The next three loads of DPs from my DP camp got "misdirected" by mistake through Trier to Paris before I was stopped by UNRA and put into the pipeline for home.

This may amuse you. We had near Berg Caserne one group of about 150 Estonian nurses whom the Wehrmacht had apparently given safe treatment and did not permit the Hitler Jugend to touch. I treated them the same way and doubled the guard on their area. There were twelve congressmen on tour right after the war ended and they had heard about them and their escort officer asked me to provide each congressman with an Estonian nurse for one night. I agreed, then ordered clean curtains, freshly filled mattresses, wine and even some schnapps for the orgy. However, the girls I provided were all venereal cases. All but one was infected with both gonorrhoea and syphilis. The other had only a bad case of syphilis and chancroids. The girls must have given them a good time because each of these congressmen personally thanked me for the courtesies I had performed for them. And I gave each a bottle of fine Moselle wine as a going away present. I never heard anything about it, but penicillin had just come in, so I don't suppose any of them were permanently damaged.

Former Army Intelligence Officer

□ It truly seems that each year, after we think we've hit bottom and had all the bad news that can come along, something new and worse transpires. The role of Andrew Young — of all people! — in U. S. diplomacy is a horror that a year or two ago we would have regarded as too awful and too farfetched to contemplate. Yet now, thanks to an ex-governor of Georgia, irony of ironies, here we are with the vindictive Young practically running the State Department's Bureau of African Affairs. And *Roots* — television's latest device in stirring up the young blackmoors against the bedfuddled and guilt-stricken and morally vulnerable and disarmed whites! It's proper (and necessary) to wonder whether the country will be *inhabitable* for whites in the year 2000.

244

□ I was disappointed in your decision to establish the Majority Renegade of the Year contest. This is the first instance where it seems to me that you have made the magazine sophomoric. This type of game seems to bring a sense of lack of seriousness to the magazine. The format of the magazine was fine without this. It expressed our viewpoint concisely without stooping to this. I feel that the magazine should devote itself completely to setting the intellectual tone of our movement. What you have done now only detracts from that.

147

□ William F. Buckley, Jr. reported (Jan. 30, 1977) that Andrew Young has invited black South Africans to come to America to receive training in how to take over power in South Africa. If the American people allow this to happen, it will only be a question of time until black South African revolutionaries will be invading the southern states of America to take over.

284

□ To the black African mind there is no such thing as a natural death or an accident, even when it is caused by lightning; death must always be due to sorcery. Nor is this mere witchcraft in the European sense; it is not an aberration but a way of life, a natural function of the Negro brain. Yet the West professes itself aghast that the whites in South Africa should keep themselves separated from such hopeless savages.

South African subscriber

□ A hasty dispatch to comment on the last two issues which contain much engaging stuff. The piece on "white collar crime" was an indication of what there is to tell; a full study would fill a book the size of *Who's Who*. The Bergman caper is characteristic of some of the bigger swindles, largely perpetrated on themselves. I presume you saw the broad takeoff with pictures in the *National Lampoon* of the Bergman operation, avec comments on his toothsome trull, appropriately renamed Fatalbaum. The recent stories on the Zionist-Israeli looting of the American Bank and Trust Co. in *Barron's* for December 20 and 27, 1976, are further documentation of their preying on one another. I agree wholeheartedly with your choice of white renegade of the year. It fits in with my analysis for some years that the renegade white and not the minorityite is the real problem, and it is complicated by wealthy white renegadism. William Safire has a recent column of much interest, indicating the heavy infiltration into Jimmy the Tooth's regime of IBM people of top rank.

801

□ Let us not forget that the Republicans were the party of Reconstruction, a little project that would have brought joy to the heart of Leon Trotsky had he been alive at that time. Not only are the Republicans no good, they never were any good. They became the champions of kosher conservatism while Roosevelt was pulling off a "Reconstruction" of Europe and doublecrossing the British at the same time. Some of the Mafia has gone legit too; they vote Republican. A lot of your readers have never grown up. I'll bet you some of them still believe in Mithras.

208

□ In regard to "The Game and the Candle" I doubt the Russians had all that much influence on Roosevelt's stooges. They never have shown that much smarts. The Soviets wormed and squirmed at various times so that Russia would not be the object of a liberal-minority holy crusade.

480

□ At one time Boston was a nice place, but now it is turning into another ghetto surrounding a lot of big, ugly office buildings into which white degenerates commute on their bullet-proof commuter trains. America's answer to minority violence has been G.E.'s lexan (plastic) windows. That is your Majority technology mentality for you. I would rather look through clear glass windows and see no minorities and no slums.

890

□ The article "Conversational Propaganda" in the January issue was worth several years' subscription cost by itself.

606

□ If members of the Ku Klux Klan among the Armed Forces are to be driven out of El Toro Marine Corps Air Station and other U. S. military bases, then persons representing or associated with the NAACP, the Anti-Defamation League, the B'nai B'rith, the Jewish Defense League should also be excluded. The Ku Klux Klan is a white racist organization dedicated to the welfare and survival of white Americans of Northern European descent who comprise the majority of today's American population. The NAACP is a black racist organization operated to protect the interests of American Negroes in the U.S.A. The Anti-Defamation League, the B'nai B'rith and the Jewish Defense League are Jewish racist organizations that militantly defend Jewish interests. There should be nothing less than equal treatment for all racist groups at U. S. military installations.

902

□ We live in an era when everything is meant to be upside down; a nation crawling with human derelicts eating away the last remnants of a civilization. Inauguration a hoopla affair for the other side; excruciating for ours. A joker ceremony; joke on the country! Does Carter ever look out of place in the White House! If anything will open the eyes of the white population it should be *Roots*. Part truth, mostly fiction, it will reap a fine harvest for the Negro with crimes against whites. The ones we need to think about are the promotional devils behind the movement of hate.

038

□ Whether you know it or not, your January 1977 issue contained an insult to the Irish. You say that Moynihan out-Israeled Abzug in the Democratic senatorial primary in New York and then "he later out-Irished Buckley" in the election. There are three objections to be made to this remark. First, it isn't true that Moynihan and Buckley spent most of their time vying for the Irish vote, as Moynihan and Abzug *did* duel for the Jewish vote. It seems to me that you are miffed that neither candidate was a Wasp. Take heart, Buckley is Irish in name only. Second, it seems that your statement implies that the Irish voters in New York State are as ethnically minded as the Jews and, like the Jews, always vote en bloc. They don't. Third, somehow I get the impression that you haven't made up your mind about the Irish — whether they really belong in the same category as the English, Scandinavians and Germans. If they are Americans, stop insinuating that they aren't. If they aren't, come out and say so, then run for cover! There are Irishmen who retain an extra American identity. In time it will disappear. The surest way of preserving it is to emphasize their distinction and to poke fun at them. I don't mean to make this into a major criticism. I just want to emphasize that the unity of the Majority is so important that old habits, both the hauteur of the Wasp and the mulishness of the Irish, must be laid aside.

142

□ A fellow student and I are organizing one and possibly two clubs on campus. I personally know students antipathetic to trendy black and Jewish racism. Right now our efforts will take the form of "Society for the Study of the Evolutionary State." The overall view and rationale for outsiders will follow Cattell's *A New Morality from Science*. (As "Beyondists" I am sure we'll be called "far out." But I will play down that name.) For those interested, I'll emphasize *The Dispossessed Majority* as the major work pointing the way for our particular evolutionary group. A second group might be "The George Armstrong Custer-Nathan Bedford Forrest Club," the name of which should discourage minority and leftist participation.

922

□ I am in disagreement with your two recent articles against Schoenberg and in praise of Ives. The first was a diatribe against the "Jewishness" and anti-Western traditionalism of Schoenberg's twelve-tone trash-can-smashing. The second was in support of Ives's music, claiming that, unlike Schoenberg's, Webern's and Berg's, it was in the Western tradition. The fact of the matter is that except in a few instances Ives's music is just as alienated from the Western tradition of music as any modern music you care to mention. The clashing dissonance, absence of melodic line, cacophonous "harmony" and lack of any true development of an artistic musical idea are continually present in Ives's work. It seems to me that your writer has looked with his eye for race rather than listened with his ear for musical content.

413

□ Do you suppose we can get amnesty for Professor Butz? Or will he fall from the blast of Marshall Field's "Rooney Rifle?"

606

□ Obviously *Instauration* is aimed at a rather high mentality so I have little hope it will ever be popular in any prison. In fact, if the mail room officials understood what the contents were I feel the publication would be banned. Fortunately, it went over their heads. Out of 1,200 inmates here I imagine there are only maybe half a dozen who will read and understand my two copies. Of course, as in most prisons, half the population is black.

178

□ The same manipulators make our choices in both our socialist system and our capitalist system. I am saying that capitalism is a form of socialism in which the government functions are performed by private monopolies. These manipulators have as their objective the destruction of the middle class, at least of the independent middle class which happens (not without reason) to be white. They are able to muddle our thinking by causing us to debate the subject in terms of their syntax.

300

□ The comment that "the Russians have managed to win more Olympic medals of late than any other nation . . ." (*Instauration*, Oct. 1976) is not correct — at least in respect to the Montreal games — when one views the combined medal totals of East and West Germany. The Soviets amassed 125 medals at Montreal, while the Germans won 129 (130 if Austria is included). The United States was third with a total of 94. The division of Germany into two "separate" nations has tended to obscure the remarkable achievements of the German people since the end of World War II. (These achievements are even more remarkable when one remembers that the Germans suffered *circa* ten million casualties as a result of that war and of the subsequent Allied occupation.) Consider the realm of economics, for example. If the Gross National Product (GNP) of the two Germans is considered as a single unit, the Germans challenge — if not outdistance — the Japanese for third place among industrial nations behind the United States and the Soviet Union. And, this GNP has occurred notwithstanding the fact that "East" Germany is burdened with the economic inefficiencies inherent in Communist state capitalism, in the financial drain of the Russian military occupation and in the fact that West Germany is heavily saddled with the maintenance of the NATO military establishment (at a time when neutrality is the only sane policy for Germany) and with the payment of reparations to the Israelis. In addition, "both" Germans suffered extensive destruction of property, wholesale expropriation of patents and technology and massive loss of territory as a consequence of World War II. What does all this mean? Well, for one thing it confirms the observations Lawrence Dennis made nearly thirty-seven years ago in a book entitled *The Dynamics of War and Revolution*. In a chapter that is aptly entitled "The Bloody Futility of Frustrating the Strong," Dennis said that "No matter how many times [the Americans] enable the British and French to defeat the Germans [the Americans] shall never succeed in rendering the Germans amenable to the status of a conquered, punished and inferior people. The Germans are just not an inferior or second-class people and will not be so treated (p. 213)."

930

In remembrance of another great but half-forgotten Westerner

MAJOR GENERAL J. F. C. FULLER (1878-1966)

Our modern media like to depict military men as trigger-happy simpletons whose throwback minds are still laboriously progressing from the 18th to the 19th century. Unfortunately, at least within the Western democracies, the rewards and the constraints have been such as to drive creative intellects from the military ranks at Mach 1 speed. Nevertheless, occasional bright intellectual lights have remained in uniform, despite all the obstacles. By far the brightest such light (a veritable supernova) was Major General John Frederick Charles Fuller. The treatment accorded General Fuller by British politicians and the British high brass rivalled that given to Galileo by the Inquisition.

Early Life

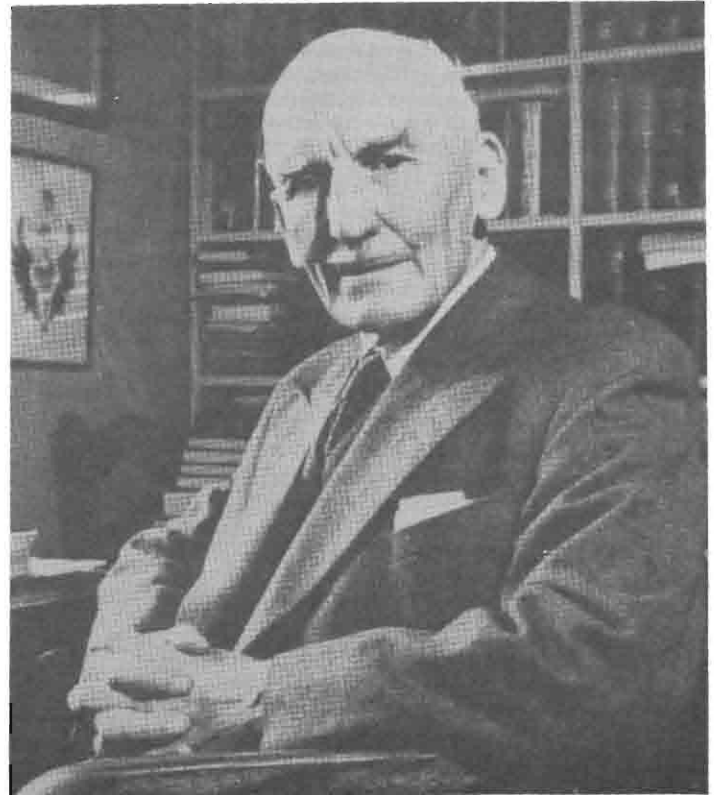
Fuller was born in Chichester, England, in 1878. As a child, he showed few signs of academic brilliance. Ignoring the tedious school curriculum, he preferred reading books of his own choosing and taking long walks through the country. Although his father was a man of the cloth, young Fuller lost his traditional faith at an early age. He would remain an agnostic, but an agnostic who maintained an enduring, life-long interest in questions of morality and metaphysics. It was not what he learned or would learn in schools, military or academic, but his early internal theological conflicts which would help make Fuller the great military prophet of his times. At an early age he did not merely reject dogma (despite tremendous social and familial pressure against nonconformism), but picked up the habit of evaluating arguments, testing theories and building alternative systems.

In 1897 Fuller entered the Royal Military College and in the next year was sent to garrison duty in Ireland. While he enjoyed fencing and shooting, the budding militarist showed no interest in the social activities of the officer corps. When his classmates went riding to the hounds, Fuller secluded himself in his study, reading, of all things, philosophy. Another young officer noted that Fuller's conversations and caustic humor generally led to "the complete confounding and obfuscation of the mess." From the start he was, as he described himself, "a most unconventional soldier."

Africa and India

The Boer War resulted in Fuller's being posted to Africa as an intelligence officer. A near fatal illness prevented his assignment to combat. Instead he was given a grab-bag of tasks which included the inspection of garrisons and fortresses, and the training of native scouts. Among all these duties, he still found time to read over 150 books.

Fuller's unusual assignment allowed him to view the Boer War from a broader perspective than obtained by front-line officers. He gained an appreciation for the value of fortifications, as well as their limitations. He was aware of the tendency of "set piece" engagements to become



Fuller shortly before his death.

stalemates. He understood the influence of genetic and cultural factors on morale. The mind which had been honed and re-honed by theological disputes now turned to questions of strategy and tactics. But, unfortunately, the military establishment quickly returned to drills and ceremonies upon cessation of hostilities. What little the commanders had learned, Fuller noted, they quickly forgot.

Fuller's next overseas tour was the usual one to India, where his inquiring mind was fascinated by Oriental religions and philosophers. He would later write two books on these subjects, *Yoga* (1925) and *The Secret Wisdom of the Qabalah* (1937), in which he compared the thoughts of the Eastern sages with Herbert Spencer, T. H. Huxley, and W. H. Lecky. Years before such thoughts would occur to social scientists, Fuller realized that what men believed was a prime determinant of what they did. Despite his agnosticism Fuller was struck by the concepts of the absolute unknowable and of the interconnection of all life. It is not surprising that his fellow officers considered him somewhat odd.

It was in India that Fuller acquired his nickname "Boney," because of his resemblance to the young Bonaparte both in appearance and in mental outlook. "Give me the power and limitations of any weapon," he told his seniors, "and in half an hour I will give you a reasonable tactical answer."

Continued On Page 17

TOWARDS A MAJORITY PHILOSOPHY

In its continuing search for ways out of the Majority's dilemma, Instauration last month carried an article on the objective ethics of Raymond Cattell and Jacques Monod. These two intelligent questioners of the human condition, one an internationally known research psychologist, the other a Nobel laureate in genetics, propose the construction of new moral systems on the tried and tested experimental foundations of Western science — the empirical methodology signed, sealed and delivered by Bacon, Locke, Hume and other luminaries of the British school of philosophy. Such ideas should sit well with Majority members, who are themselves largely of British extraction.

But the second largest component of the Majority is of German descent and, when the Scandinavian, Dutch, Belgian, northern French and Slavic elements are also counted, it is obvious that there will be other than British influences at work in the shaping or reshaping of philosophy that may serve to revive the Majority cause. In this article, in which Dr. Cattell's work is examined from a less enthusiastic viewpoint, the reader will sense the tone, manner and style of the German philosophical tradition. Like Kant, the author is part German and part Scotch. What ethnic mix could better help us see a glimmer of light at the end of the ever darker and ever longer tunnel in which our minds and hearts and spirits are presently locked?

Is there a philosophy of the Majority?

The question might be rephrased. Is there a philosophy that can lead the Majority into a new era, its own era?

Christianity has long been associated with the Majority. But is this a philosophy of and for our race? Revilo Oliver's influential work *Christianity and the Survival of the West* has linked this religion with the rise and destiny of the Northern Europeans. He asserts that Christianity has provided the symbols and motivations which, apart from any literal dogma about man and the world, have served the practical end of giving focus, cohesion and purpose to our race. Under its banner in Europe and America the Majority has accomplished great tasks. The question then is: do these ends outweigh those obscure Christian dogmas which at best are irrelevant to Majority history? Does the fact that this religion has been associated with the Majority give it first place as a philosophy of the Majority?

A large part of the American Majority continues to profess Christianity. Moreover, those Majority members with more serious, even fanatical, Christian beliefs tend to be precisely the ones who are most active in hampering minority inroads. In this sense Christianity is a shell or fortress which, whatever its precise composition, protects and insulates the Majority from minority infestation.

Still, in the search for a Majority philosophy some thinkers have bypassed Christianity or have even attacked it. They have circumvented it even though it is one of the largest features on the Majority cultural landscape. They have not been able to free themselves from the thought that what Christianity says is something entirely different from what it signifies. Put in slightly different words: it is one thing to furnish symbols; it is quite another to explicitly and directly represent, in a proud and honest way, what a people actually stands for. Christianity has provided what other world religions and idealistic ideologies have provided their possessors: an image of charitableness and humanity. But could not any rationale or excuse, however honest or dishonest, serve as just such a platform? The Christian religion — in various forms — supplied much of the rationale, for instance, for both the Spanish and English colonizations of the New World. But it is hard to imagine a wider range of differing viewpoints than that which separated these two groups of colonizers.

Christianity sets forth a doctrine of universal brotherhood. There is no way around the fact that in the

world of real events, in the welter of shoving and bickering populations, this brotherhood *contradicts* the internal aspiration and cohesion of the Majority. Any philosophy that is of and for the Majority must be in some important aspect egoistic and self-serving while at the same time conscious and explicit enough to deliberately and surely lead the Majority where it wants to go. This consciousness is all that is meant by philosophy in the correct meaning of the word. But the matter does not end here. *The one element that Christianity, or for that matter a "pagan" religion, has that a philosophy of the Majority must also have is a sense of value, purpose and mission.* Unlike Christianity, however, the values must affirm the Majority as a unique and privileged group.

If only the quest of a Majority philosophy could end with the dismissal or refutation of world religion! But entirely new and still more difficult problems are raised when we put ourselves into the hands of a totally secular viewpoint that professes to be entirely value free.

It is not enough to objectively observe and study the Majority in relation to other groups. As an object of study and classification the Majority is only "a" race, one race among others. This is a sterile activity, at best affording a purely intellectual gratification. Science "objectifies" everything it touches. We may go so far as to say that it is rather demeaning to subject our race to the same sterile objective criteria which are also applied to other races. Naked, the Majority stands before a world court of science like a disrobed subject stands on Sheldon's scales of endo-, ecto- and mesomorphy, while white-coated researchers wait passively, reverently and submissively for the solemn judgement of an authority higher than themselves. The Majority scientist may owe allegiance first to his science, which he (dangerously) shares with non-Majority colleagues throughout the world. It was Francis Bacon's dictum *that the observer eliminate himself from experience.* This summarizes the ideology of science. In the present case, however, where we speak of the Majority, the exclusion of the observer is the elimination of the Majority itself. The Majority is for *us* not an objective category but our own collective but subjective self — a higher value and an egoistic assertion of will. Our race is not merely an objective category, it is a personal aspiration.

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THE OLD COUNTRY

England is in the bone and sinew of the majority of the American Majority. England is written in bold print on every torn and glossy page of American history. The Wasp can be humiliated, insulted, persecuted, mugged, violated, murdered, declassed and deracinated, but he cannot be forgotten. When all is gone but the memory of America, it will be a Wasp memory. As there can be no death without life, as there can be no Caliban without a Prospero, the destroyer is eternally in debt to the creator. The house the Wasps built is such a high and mighty house that its destruction, the *leitmotiv* of modern American history, will keep our termitic minorities busy for centuries.

In times of trouble loners shake off their lonerism. As the Wasp becomes a thing of ridicule, a coward, a renegade, a servile drone of his worst enemies, he looks in his confusion and sorrow to his origins, to his ancestral launching pad — to Britain. There, unfortunately, he sees the same forces at work that have brought his own country low.

England, however, is illuminated by one small bright light that is becoming a beacon to American Majority members, whether of British descent or not. This is the rising tide of a Britain First movement, which is steadfastly and adamantly opposed to colored immigration, equalitarianism, inflation, speculation, Marxism and most of the other plagues that have infected and debilitated the West. For years a group called the National Front has been the unique carrier of this banner of racial regeneration. Then, a year or so ago, a disagreement arose among the party leadership and a second organization was born, the National Party. Today, though both of these organizations are growing in size and are fighting the good fight, they spend an inordinate amount of time and energy combatting each other.

Some months ago an *Instauration* supporter visited England and talked to members of the National Party. He sent us back a few ax-grinding paragraphs for "Stirrings." Later we tempered some of these remarks with other reports from British correspondents. However, Martin Webster, a member of the Executive Council of the National Front, feels that we have treated his organization unfairly and has sent us a letter, parts of which we are happy to print in the hope it will set the record straight.

1) The persons who are now in charge of the National Front were not in charge of it during the period leading up to the time when the present National Party broke away. The leadership of the NF at that time were the people who now lead the NP. Thus if the NF was, in 1975, on a "downward path," as your correspondent alleges, the blame for it must rest with those who were then in charge. The NP leadership left the NF because they had tried, by unconstitutional means, to expel the minority group on the NF's governing body. We, the Directorate minority group, led by John Tyndall, took the Directorate majority group led by J. Kingsley Read, to the High Court, where their action was found to be not only unconstitutional, but unlawful. This caused Mr. Read and his closest associates to lose their

majority on our Directorate. So they quit to form the NP.

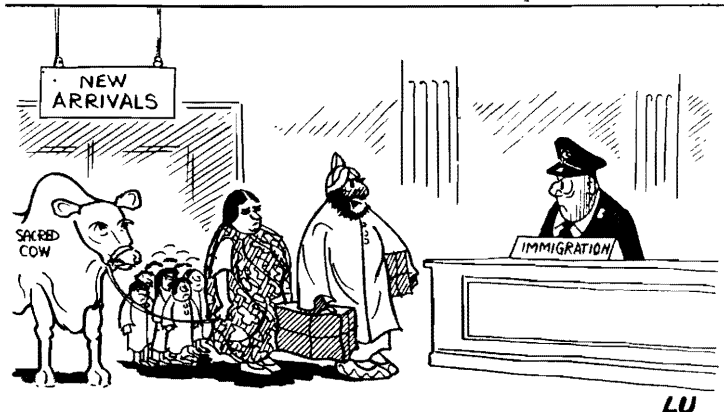
It took us only three months to overcome the NP split. From the end of March, 1976, to December we recruited 4,500 new members, a far higher recruitment rate than was ever achieved by the party in a full year. Immediately after the split our anti-nationalist national press continually puffed Mr. Read's claim that he had taken with him "70% of the NF's membership". That absurd claim was exposed on the occasion of our annual Remembrance Day parade. The 6,000 strong NF column dwarfed the NP column which, not counting two hired bands, numbered just under 300 persons!

2) Your correspondent's allegation that our present Directorate Chairman, John Tyndall, "has proclaimed himself dictator of the organisation" is the reverse of the truth. Under our Constitution any Full Member of the party with a record of two years membership and one year's service as an elected local officer of the party may stand in the annual elections to our National Directorate. The college of electors in elections to the Directorate is the *whole* membership the party, who exercise a postal vote. What is so "dictatorial" about that, I should like to know?

3) Your correspondent likewise erred when he alleged that under the Chairmanship of John Tyndall the party favored uniforms *à la* Oswald Mosley's pre-war organisation. Under the terms of the 1936 Public Order Act it is a criminal offence to wear a political uniform in a public place. At no time has Mr. Tyndall, either as an ordinary NF member or as NF Chairman, declared any wish for himself or any other NF members to wear uniforms of any kind.

(4) Finally, your correspondent's suggestions that the NP regularly beats the NF in elections are way off beam. To be sure that in the case of a handful of local Council elections NP candidates have narrowly beaten NF candidates. However, in by far the majority of cases where NF candidates contested against NP candidates in local elections, NF candidates beat the NP candidates, even despite considerable public confusion between the NF and the NP. On top of this, the NF has during 1976 contested far more local election campaigns than has the minuscule NP.

So far as the more important Parliamentary elections are concerned, the NP record, in comparison to that of the NF, has been less than inspiring. We contested the Coventry, Carshalton, Rotherham, Thurrock, Walsall North, Newcastle Central by-elections, all except one of the by-elections which took place in 1976. The NP only contested two. In Coventry the NF's Deputy Chairman Andrew Fountaine won 986 votes, while the NP's Chairman, only 208 votes. Later, in Walsall North, the NF candidate, rank-and-file member Charles Parker won 2,724 votes (7.3%) while NP National, Executive member Mrs. Marion Powell won only 258 votes (0.7%).



"WHICH WAY TO THE SOCIAL WELFARE?"

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ECONOMANIA

It is always surprising to us that people of our persuasion, people who acknowledge that biology, genetics and race are key factors in the evolution of civilization, should still put such a heavy emphasis on economics. We have otherwise intelligent subscribers who write us with a straight face that if a country like Nigeria adopted the gold standard in a short time its economy would be superior to the economy of any white country not on the gold standard.

In fact, this subscriber is so enamoured of the gold standard that he places Byzantine civilization on a pedestal higher than that of any other society merely because the Byzantine Empire, so he says, adhered to the gold standard longer than any other ancient or modern country. British civilization, he adds, was at its greatest in the 19th century when Britain was firmly hooked on gold.

To us the Byzantine Empire was one of the less exciting and less creative moments in history. The most that can be said for it is that it endured. But where and who are the Byzantine poets, artists, composers, philosophers, scientists, explorers and so on? Our correspondent, I am sure, would be hard put to name any. As for Britain, anyone with the slightest feel for history and culture would have to put Shakespeare's England above Disraeli's British Empire.

If we have to take economics so seriously, then we should study the great periods of human endeavor and try to discover what economic systems were then in use. Was Periclean Athens on the gold standard, or Republican Rome, or Renaissance Florence, or Elizabethan England, or Goethe's Weimar or the antebellum U. S.? If they were there must be something to be said for it. If they weren't, if the greatest outbursts of artistic and scientific achievements took place in economic systems unblessed by the gold standard, then perhaps we should try and find out more about such economic systems and try and duplicate them.

In other words, a study of economics and monetary systems must include the historical evidence. Exactly what kind of economics went along with the great moments of civilization? Is there or is there not any correlation between certain types of economic systems and high culture?

Our feeling is that there is a very definite correlation between race and culture, and that the correlation between race and economics must be just as definite, since economics is a part of culture. Max Weber connects the parasitical side of finance capitalism to the Jews and the productive side of capitalism to Protestantism. It is only one short step from these two religions to the two divergent races which formulated and developed them.

Indeed, we will go further and say that the change of the American economy from what might be described as *laissez-faire* capitalism to a statist, quasi-capitalistic

welfare economy was not due to a change in economic conditions, but to a change in racial hierarchies.

If we are right that economy depends on race and not vice versa, then we should get to the root of the matter. Those who wish to bring back the good old economic days should devote their efforts to bringing back the good old racial days. The first step in clearing the economic air would be to clear the racial air.

Consequently, we are not as concerned about economics as some of our readers. We believe that any intelligently run Northern European society will have an efficient economic system, for the very simple reason that Northern Europeans have a superior ability to produce the goods and services necessary for a high standard of living. At the same time we are convinced, and recent events seem to be proving us right, that minority races do not have such a gift and that whenever they come into power the economic emphasis is turned from production to distribution with the inevitable result that production falls off as handouts become larger and more numerous. In desperation the minority leadership must finally obtain complete economic control in an attempt to force a reversal of the decline in production. Whatever freedom the citizenry enjoyed soon disappears as the servile state inevitably collapses into the arms of revolutionaries or foreign invaders.

Having had our say, and since *Instauration* is not infallible in the matter of economics, we offer below a substantial part of two communications from the *Instauration* subscriber whose ideas we have criticized above.

I will have to agree that if any country had the gold standard, even Nigeria, it would be more flourishing than any white country that did not have it. I will have to go even further than this and say that if a colony of gorillas were to learn how to talk, to produce and trade and to discover a gold standard to help them in making their exchanges that this colony of gorillas would soon be outperforming Nigeria, if it did not have the gold standard, and white countries, if they did not have it either. But I cannot see how this puts economics ahead of race. All it means is that the gorillas would have a better economic tool to work with than the Nigerians or the whites.

If a Hottentot were traveling in an automobile or an airplane and a white man were in a covered wagon drawn by a mule, we would not say that the Hottentot was genetically better than the white. All one could say is that the Hottentot was traveling better than the white. It is the same with the gold standard. People can just do better when they have to work under the rules of the gold standard than when they have to work with an irredeemable currency or with debased coins. The gold standard gives mankind an honest monetary system to work with. All other monetary systems are just plain primitive.

I would not worry about Nigeria or any other black nation adopting the gold standard. They would not understand it if it were explained to them. Europeans took over the idea from Saracens who got it from the Byzantines who got it from the Greeks. Anyway, should Nigeria adopt the gold standard, it would force white nations to do the same in order to be competitive. So the Nigerians would not have the advantage for very long.

THE SCIENCE OF RACIAL DIFFERENCES

Racial differences in physical traits have been described as early as the beginning of dynastic times in Ancient Egypt. According to Coon (1939), "Egyptian painters and sculptors recorded faithfully, often in colors, the physical appearance of their living countrymen, as well as of many different kinds of foreigners." However, the beginning of modern scientific work in racial anthropology may be said to have started in the late eighteenth century with the German scientist Johann Friedrich Blumenbach, who is described by some writers as "the Father of Anthropology." Blumenbach (1775) assembled a large collection of skulls representing various races at the University of Goettingen and established the "foundations of race classification based on measurement."

In the nineteenth century more precise techniques of anthropometry were developed. The Dutch anatomist Pieter Camper introduced the "facial angle," while the Belgian astronomer Quetelet made statistical studies of human physical characteristics and devised the concept of the "average man." The Swedish anthropologist Anders Retzius introduced various cephalic and cranial indices, which gave impetus to the new science of craniology. In due course methods were devised for measuring and describing the skeleton (osteometry) and the human body and its parts (somatometry.)

The development of scientifically accurate methods of research and quantitative measurement generated considerable knowledge of variability in the races of man. Physical anthropologists describe morphological racial differences by means of absolute metric values obtained from measurements of the head and body (or cranial and skeletal remains), by indices determined from ratios between various absolute measurement values, and by qualitative descriptions. In the course of numerous investigations, racial differences have been demonstrated and described, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in morphological characteristics, such as: skin color, hair color, hair form and texture, eye color, nose shape, head shape, facial form, degree of facial protrusion, lip thickness, stature, body build and so on. Hooton (1946) used twenty-five different physical traits as a basis of classification for the "three primary races." Despite the fact that over the past three or four decades the primary interest of physical anthropologists has shifted away from traditional anatomical studies, recent investigations have revealed marked differences between American whites and American blacks in volume of the sacral canal and in bone density. Garn (1961) interprets the higher weight/volume ratio of the Negro skeletons as indicating "a greater degree of mineralization," which "is in the opposite direction of what might be expected on a purely nutritional basis."

Racial differences have also been demonstrated in physiological processes such as growth and maturation rates. Differences between whites and blacks in body proportions and growth rate of the limbs are well

established during fetal life. According to Coon and Hunt (1963):

[N]egro fetuses of the third month show a smaller height of the cranium, a broader nose, smaller hips, longer arms, and a greater length of the forearm than do whites, in much the same way as the adults differ. Negro babies show earlier ossification than do whites, and are also more precocious in motor development.

Garn (1961) also notes that racial growth differences have been reported in "the age at calcification of some of the bony nuclei of the wrist, foot and leg which appears to be earlier in American Negroes and in selected African populations."

Physiological differences have also been described in the resistance of the skin to electrical stimulation of American whites and American blacks, and in the basal metabolism rates of whites, Maya Indians, Chinese and Japanese.

Schwidetzky (1959) suggests that further research may uncover "regionally varying genetic factors in the case of many other metabolic processes."

The extent to which racial differences in morphological traits are genetically determined has frequently been a source of dispute. Boas (1912) argued that the cephalic index of Jewish and Sicilian immigrants to the United States changed as a result of the change in environmental conditions. He contended that "we must speak of a plasticity (as opposed to permanence) of types." However, subsequent statistical analyses of Boas's findings by Morant and Sampson (1936), and by Fisher and Gray (1937), cast doubt on the accuracy of some of the measurements and on the conclusions reached. Shapiro (1939) later compared Japanese immigrants to the U. S. with their relatives who remained in Japan and found an increase in stature in the children of the immigrants. Nevertheless, Shapiro emphasized that the change in stature could not exceed a certain limit and, further, that the migrants remained Mongoloid in their other physical features.

Clark (1956) estimated the heritability of 49 standard anthropometric characters (as listed in R. Martin's *Lehrbuch der Anthropologie*) by comparing the within-pair variances for 37 dizygous (fraternal) and 44 monozygous (identical) twin pairs. For 45 of the 49 anthropometric traits the heritability estimates exceed .50 and sometimes reached .90. These included stature, arm length, facial height, nose breadth. Gates (1946, 1958) in two extensive reviews of the literature on the inheritance of anthropological traits, also concluded that "most anthropometric measurements are determined in large measure by heredity."

Gates (1958) points out that "the structures we measure and compare in skulls and bones are biochemically moulded, the differences arising through changes in the genes which control the biochemistry of development." In recent years anthropologists have shifted their interest from anatomical traits to biochemical and serological

The Cultural Catacombs

The Cheerleaders

"The first casualty when war comes," said noninterventionist Senator Hiram Johnson in 1917, "is truth." Phillip Knightley's *The First Casualty* (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1975) is a history of journalistic war reporting from the Crimean War to Vietnam. Of particular interest are his chapters on World War I, the Italo-Abyssinian War, the Spanish Civil War and World War II. The author inveighs not only against the limitations imposed upon correspondents by military and government censors, but also the manner in which journalists have slanted, or even fabricated reports. As one example, he tells of Arthur Koestler's bestselling *Spanish Testament*, in which the ex-Stalinist Hungarian (and more recently a specialist in Khazar history) described in the minutest detail "atrocities" committed by the Spanish Insurgents, thereby provoking a wave of revulsion against Franco in the Anglo-American press. Only in 1954 did Koestler, at one time sentenced to death by Franco as a spy, reveal that the book was in fact written in Paris under the direction of Comintern agent Willie Muenzenberg. Similarly, in the same conflict the routine bombing of a front-line battle installation, was turned by mythologist and war propagandist George Steer into the tragedy of Guernica. With an assist from the world's richest artist, Guernica became a shrine that was the liberal's answer to Lourdes.

Other instances of wartime propaganda covered by Knightley include the famous jig Hitler danced for the newsreels after the French surrender, which William L. Shirer said he saw, but which, before his death, a newsreel cameraman admitted he doctored. One could add to this list the young "coed" kneeling over the minority victim of the National Guard shoot-out at Kent State. She was in fact a teenage runaway subsequently busted for prostitution. At last report she was working in a Miami "health spa."

"There is something wrong," writes Knightley, "with the values of a journalistic world that accepts as an important image a photograph that so clearly depends on its caption for its authentication . . ." (p. 210).

In his discussion of British coverage of the Boer War, Knightley refers to newspapers "creating animosity against the enemy with the timeless ploy of the atrocity story" (p. 72). But as to the most famous of all atrocity stories he is surprisingly silent, other than to claim that "the disastrous effect of the Allied atrocity propaganda of the First World War" was to make readers reluctant to believe the reality of the World War II concentration camps. No one denies that these camps

were pretty bleak, but why does Knightley not even mention the Ilse Koch affair and other such gruesome fabrications? No attempt at a critical evaluation of World War II atrocity news is even attempted and Ilya Ehrenburg, perhaps the vilest war propagandist of all time, is accepted at his word.

A quote from Charles Lynch, a Canadian correspondent with the British army, provides perhaps the fairest evaluation of all war reporting: "It was crap . . . We were a propaganda arm of our governments. At the start the censors enforced that; but by the end we were our own censors. We were cheerleaders . . . It wasn't good journalism. It wasn't journalism at all" (p. 333).

Sangre Azul

Suppose you were a Spanish tourist in the U. S. or suppose you were an oldline Spanish-American whose ancestors had settled here many, many generations ago. What would your feelings be toward the Chicanos, Hispanics and Mexican-Americans whom the media currently hold up as representatives of Spanish culture. An interesting answer to this touchy question was printed recently in the letters section of the *National Observer*. Starting out by saying that the biggest problem the Hispanics "have is the identity of themselves," the letter, written by Stephen Aponte of Colorado, goes on:

As an American of Spanish descent (Galicia, Spain), I cannot agree with their banner of identity; i.e. Spanish heritage, culture, etc. In my associations with Mexican-Americans and other Latin Americans in the United States, I have found that little is known by them when it comes to Spanish culture, heritage, and customs of the Spaniards. With the exception of religion and language, no other significant factor of identity can be claimed.

Perhaps it is admiration for the old country that makes me resent the misrepresentation of Spain by a people whose physiognomy, mode of speech, and national characteristics are alien to the Spanish scene.

The misconception shared by U. S. Hispanics and other Americans as well, that to be of Spanish background you must be brown-skinned with dark eyes and jet black hair, is absurd.

Well how, then, do we account for the Spanish surnames in the Americas? In the new world the intermarriage of Spaniards with the native Indian played a part, but it was mainly the conversion to Christianity and not the result of direct lineage, as many U. S. Hispanics are led to believe.

Born Again Show

Patriotism, which cantankerous old Sam Johnson harrumphed was the last refuge of a scoundrel, has been out of vogue for

some time. In its place has come an encyclopedia full of isms, ideologies and idiocies, one of the most recent being charismatic, full-gospel, twice-born Christianity. This oldtime religion, which emphasizes a personal experience with Jesus Christ rather than a sophisticated theology, is experiencing a rebirth that provides a handy spiritual umbrella not only for scalawag aspirants to the presidency, but for a host of felons, either in or out of jail. Not since the Middle Ages has Mother Church offered a sanctuary to so many lawbreakers, a veritable parade of whom can be seen almost daily on something called "The 700 Club," produced by something called the Christian Broadcast Network, which itself has had difficulties with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Among those recently testifying on 700 Club telecasts and radiocasts to the overcoming power of the Spirit, a power which also inspires a lot of over-the-air plate-rattling, have been: Eldridge Cleaver, Charles Colson (author of *Born Again* and presently raising money for Cleaver's defense fund), former armed robber and sometime professional wrestler Fabulous Frankie Corbo, Manson family executioner Tex Watson, Manson family vampiress Susan Atkins, plus lesser members of the Manson family, and sundry other thieves, pils, and publicans. Of the above only Watson and Atkins are now in custody. Cleaver is awaiting trial while the others are free and busy with their various tax-exempt religious activities and crusades.



Colson and Cleaver

There have been, of course, a few straight guests on the 700 Club show. One such was Mrs. Jeb Stuart Magruder (authoress of *A Gift of Love*). Another was Cornelia Wallace, who has just written a "Christian" book. Cornelia appeared on the program when Pat Robertson, the regular host, was away. Fortunately Robertson's second-in-command, a huge ebony Mandingo named Ben Kincheloe was there to hold Cornelia's hand as they prayed for peace, love, brotherhood and better health for George.

No doubt the most, let us say, *sui generis* of these creatures are Colson and Cleaver. Recently this salt-and-pepper duo has been on a countrywide tour in honor of their "reconciliation in de Lawd." They are joined occasionally by the no longer

anonymous alcoholic, no longer senator from Iowa, Harold Hughes. Colson's and Cleaver's crusade through California has been promoted by the Reverend Robert Schuler, whose greatest contribution to theology to date has been the invention of the drive-in church.

As Colson and Cleaver search for new soulmates, we might nominate Greg Schneiders, who should be in jail for strewing a stack of phony checks around the District of Columbia and for cashing unemployment checks while still employed. Instead Greg is now serving in the White House, though not as Appointments Secretary, the job Jimmy the Tooth originally had in mind for him. Another possible entertainer on the 700 Club might be Amy's black Mammy, whose resume includes one murder, but only a few years of forcible separation from society.

Religion is getting such high ratings with its stentoriously repentant hatchmen, rapists and deadbeats, that Tin Pan Alley may have to rewrite one of its biggest hits. It's true there is no biz like show biz. But it's truer that there's no show biz like religious show biz.

Afterthoughts

Instauration (Feb. 1977) carried a brief review of John Toland's encyclopedic 1,102-page biography of Hitler. We noted in particular the author's pioneering and partly successful attempt to present Der Fuehrer as a *Homo sapiens* instead of the conventional practice of assigning him to an entirely different species, *Homo luciferus*.

A few thoughts have occurred to us since we put the book aside. In a footnote on page 880 Toland tells of the SS Judge Morgen who after the war "was asked by an American official to testify that Frau [Ilse] Koch made lampshades from the skin of inmates." Morgen, who during the war had successfully prosecuted her husband, the commander of Buchenwald, for various crimes, refused. According to Morgen she was guilty of some misdeeds, but not that one. Morgen was then told he would be turned over to the Russians if he didn't comply. "Morgen's second and third refusals," Toland writes, "were followed by severe beatings."

Many years later Ilse Koch committed suicide in jail.

Toland also reminded us of the fate of Rudolf Hess, who has been under lock and key for the last thirty-six years. During this time Hess has never even been allowed to embrace or even touch members of his family, who are separated from him on his rare visiting days by a huge table. Hess, it may be remembered, singlehandedly tried to end the war in May, 1941, by flying to England for unauthorized talks with British officials, who promptly arrested him.

Hess was not in Germany during most of the war. He had nothing to do with the so-

called death camps and could hardly have been guilty of major war crimes while in solitary confinement in Britain. Yet he was given a life sentence at Nuremberg.

What kind of Americans are those who deliberately try to frame a German woman on a charge so monstrous that its mere conception defiles the human imagination? Doubtlessly the "American official" who dreamed it up and was so adept at torture has since then been sending letters to the *New York Times* complaining about the inquisitorial methods of Joe McCarthy, Franco and the Chilean junta, and demanding human rights for minority and leftwing dissidents.

As for Hess, too much hate in some hearts arouses love in other hearts. There is no doubt that his enemies will eventually make him the twentieth century prisoner of Chillon.

Road To Fiasco

In 1975 a House Subcommittee on International Trade and Commerce held four hearings on "Discriminatory Arab Pressure on U. S. Business." The Chairman was Jonathan Bingham of Connecticut, one of the most frenetic pro-Zionists in Congress and uncle of the Majority renegade, Steven Bingham, a social-working lawyer, who went underground after having been accused of delivering weapons to Negro convicts who killed three guards in an attempted San Quentin breakout in 1971.

Among the fifteen witnesses at the hearings were eight federal officials. Five witnesses were private citizens:

Paul S. Berger, national vice-president, American Jewish Congress and partner of Arnold and Porter, one of Washington's most powerful law firms.

Hyman Bookbinder of the American Jewish Committee, former special assistant to Hubert Humpfrey and a policy adviser to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

David A. Brody, head of the Washington office of B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation league and adviser to Senator Mathias on nominees to the Military, Air Force and Naval Academies.

Seymour Graubard, national chairman, Anti-Defamation League.

John Bunting, chairman of the First Pennsylvania Bank, which has a larger investment in Israel than any other American banking institution.

Two witnesses were members of the House of Representatives:

Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat from New York, member of the American Jewish Congress and B'nai B'rith.

Henry A. Waxman, Democrat from California, member of the American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith, American Civil Liberties Union and the NAACP.

The purpose of the hearings was to pave the way for legislation that would outlaw any attempts by American companies to comply with Arab regulations restraining

trade with Israel. One such regulation is King Feisal's refusal to permit firms doing business with the Saudis to send any Jewish personnel to his kingdom. Jewish spokesmen made much of the fact that even the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers had apparently honored this rule, though they did not mention that the armed services had also given in to Iceland's demand that American Negro troops not be stationed on that island.

In the course of the hearings it was stated by federal officials that every billion dollars of U. S. exports represent 40,000 to 70,000 American jobs, and that exports to Arab nations are expected to reach \$10 billion annually before 1980. Government officials further admitted that if Congress tried to force American firms to defy Arab attempts to enforce the embargo against Israel, then other nations would inherit the increasingly lucrative trade with the Arab Middle East. Moreover, such action might deal a severe blow to American political and diplomatic prestige in the area and might well increase the chances of another Arab-Israeli war, since the U. S. mediating role would be weakened. It was also brought out that other foreign countries dealing with the Arabs have never attempted to force any of their companies into noncompliance with Arab trade regulations.

It is not surprising that Jewish witnesses at the hearing were totally opposed to the testimony of federal officials. They demanded that Congress pass a law outlawing even the slightest bending by American firms to Arab demands, no matter what the effect on American trade and Middle Eastern peace. As expected, Berger, Bookbinder, Brody, et al, got their way. Under the prodding of Congress, the Treasury obediently issued "guidelines" denying foreign tax breaks to American firms which cooperated directly or indirectly with the Arab boycott.

An ironic note is that though Congress is horrified at the Arab boycott of Israel, it approves and takes no action against the Israeli boycott of the Arabs. Moreover, Congress actively supports boycotts against Rhodesia, South Africa and Cuba, though a strong movement is afoot in Washington to end the latter.

By its faithful subservience to Israel, Congress will consequently be inviting another more serious oil embargo in the next edition of the Middle East war. If there is another such embargo, no one would care to guess the outcome. The possibilities include a murderous economic depression, gasoline rationing, economic warfare and a U. S. military attack on the Arab oil states, which in turn could lead to World War III and global nuclear destruction.

Only the worst can be expected when a nation as large as the U. S. allows crucial areas of foreign and military policy to be dictated by a racial clique whose heartstrings and pursestrings are tied to a country thousands of miles across the sea.

Chappie

Last month *Instauration* carried an article on the present-day racial situation in the U. S., which ended with the truistic admonition that the fate of the American Majority will eventually depend on the internal military balance.

In consideration of the importance of the military on racial matters, it might be appropriate to point out that the North American Air Defense Command, whose primary mission is to warn against a Russian nuclear attack by plane, missile or satellite, is headed by Air Force General Daniel "Chappie" James. From his science fiction command post deep in the bowels of the Colorado Rockies, James, a four-star general, oversees a \$1.6 billion annual budget and 58,000 lesser ranks.

More important, James is the only U. S. military officer who has the authority to use low-powered nuclear weapons (for defensive purposes only) without presidential approval. This dispensation makes him a man to be reckoned with. James, by the way, got his high post largely through the influence of Senator Barry Goldwater and former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird. He counts among his good friends such noted conservatives as Senator Strom Thurmond and Texas millionaire H. Ross Perot.

James is not a typical military man. He was once expelled from college for breaking up a dance with his fists, and in 1945, after he had joined the Air Force, was arrested for refusing to obey orders. James, unlike his superior, General George Brown, appears constantly on TV programs and on the lecture circuit. The media hail his forthright pleas for racial and sexual equality, while condemning General Brown's outspokenness on the ground that military men should not speak out on public policy.

Coincidentally or not coincidentally, General James is a Negro.

The Press Cartel

Every day in every way the American media monopoly grows more monopolistic. The twelve largest newspaper chains, which own 59% of the nation's newspapers, now have a combined daily circulation of 23.4 million.

There are now hundreds of one-newspaper cities, and only sixty-one cities have more than one newspaper under separate ownership. Atlanta, Syracuse, Dayton, Providence, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Memphis, Kansas City and San Diego have two newspapers, both owned by the same press lord.

The largest newspaper chain with respect to circulation, 3,695,699, consists

of the thirty papers owned by Samuel I. (for what?) Newhouse. The next nine largest chains are not minority-owned or



Sam Newhouse

minority-controlled, though many of them have minority members in high executive positions. But the two most influential newspapers, the *Washington Post* and the *New York Times*, which set the ideological line for practically all other newspapers, as well as news weeklies and network news programs, are still minority-owned, though there are some faint signs that Katharine Graham, who is only half-Jewish and who has just fired the president of her *Washington Post* Company, Larry H. Israel, may be putting a reef or two in some of her flappingest Zionist sails.

Classified Racism

The Jewish Yellow Pages, a directory that tells Jews where they can buy things Jewish and things non-Jewish from other Jews, has been selling briskly in the nation's bookstores and has been heavily promoted in full-page ads in the *New York Times Book Review* and elsewhere.

Out comes *The Christian Yellow Pages*, which is sold in very few bookstores, and up goes the double standard. In a six-column news story in the *Washington Post*, Arnold Foster, general counsel of the Anti-Defamation League, described as a "Jewish civil rights agency," was greatly upset at consumers being "urged to inquire into the religious beliefs of those with whom they did business. . . ."

Among the many Christian leaders who immediately joined the Anti-Defamation League in its condemnation, a lady with the good old Majority name of Lucy Negus explained the difference between the two publications: "What is 'Jewish' about the listings given in the *Jewish Yellow Pages* are the products and services offered, rather than the religion of the businessmen selling them."

Military-Intellectual Complex

We recently wrote in *Instauration* that the takeover of such ancient pillars of liberalism as the *New Republic* and *Nation* by Zionists indicated a tougher American line toward Russia. The unexpectedly strong reaction to Carter's appointment of an old liberal wheelhorse, Paul Warnke, to head the new SALT negotiations with the Kremlin, confirmed this prediction, as has the acceleration of the "human rights" campaign. "Human rights," once all the word play has been stripped away, seems to stand for the restoration of the Jewish ascendancy in the Soviet Union. Some concern has been expressed for rights of others such as leftist Chileans and radical South Koreans, but there has been no concern for the rights of dispossessed Palestinians, the terrorized white refugees from Angola and Mozambique, and the German minorities in Slavic lands.

Anthony Lewis, a Jewish columnist for the *New York Times* calls this new anti-Russian, anti-Arab, Israelitish coalition the "military-intellectual" complex. The intellectual components, he explains, "include strong supporters of Israel who since the Yom Kippur War have become a significant factor in the growing support for larger U. S. defense budgets. The magazine *Commentary* [which has already called for a military invasion of Saudi Arabia] is at the head of this element, along with such senators as Henry Jackson and Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

"The *New Republic*, now a leading pro-Israel voice, made a sustained attack on Warnke long before the election.

"The military-intellectual complex . . . is symbolized by the recently formed Committee on the Present Danger, whose members include John Connally, Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO, Paul Nitze — and Norman Podhoretz, editor of *Commentary*, and Saul Bellow."

Thirty years ago when the U. S. had a monopoly on atomic bombs, the intellectuals of the military-intellectual complex were the leading appeasers of Russia, some even demanding that we give Stalin our bomb secrets, some even stealing these secrets and handing them over to the Russians. Russia's present military might is as much a product of the collaboration of these intellectuals as it is of the technological aid of Western industrialists and the huge Russian defense budgets. Now that we have practically no chance of winning a war with Russia, these same intellectuals are whistling a different tune and trying to stir us up into a bellicose mood.

What has changed? Certainly Russia has not changed and certainly the threat from Russia has not changed. What has changed is that world Jewry is now finally

convinced that its chief enemy is Russia. So now at the wrong time and in the wrong place and for the wrong reasons the minority component of the liberal-minority coalition, joined by the ever obsequious high brass and various Buckleyite and Birchite "patriots," are prodding America into new "moral" crusades that can be even more disastrous and even more damaging to our national interests than the two earlier world wars so passionately supported by this same interventionist clique.

Our last and best hope of remaining out of this war is the reluctance of many Majority liberals to get their country entangled in any more overseas military adventures. But as Wilson made the great leap from peace to war in 1917, and as Roosevelt secretly made a similar leap in 1939, what is going to stop a moralizing hypocrite like the Great Scalawag from South Georgia from joining the warmongering pack and becoming the Hero of World War III? After all, it's been more than thirty years since we've had a world war and CBS, the *New York Times*, *American Opinion* and the *Jerusalem Post* are beginning to act as if it's high time for another white bloodbath.

Capitalization

In a manifesto printed in Berkeley urging the immediate release of the Camp Pendleton 14 on the grounds that their murderous attack with knives and sharpened screwdrivers was justified because of the long history of racism in this country, whenever white Marines were mentioned the "w" was in lower case, but black Marines were always written with a capital "B."

Leading style manuals have long advocated capitalizing Negro and lowercasing white, presumably on the basis that Negro, which comes from the romance languages, was an exotic racial appellation as compared to the more ordinary white. When common usage replaced Negro by black, as a result of a liberal-minority language blitz, it seemed reasonable that both the racial adjectives and the racial nouns should be treated the same and remain uncapitalized. Most books and newspapers seem to follow this procedure, though there are and have been more and more exceptions in favor of capitalizing Black.

We look upon this trend as just one more sign of the shifting balance of power in this country. Man for man, blacks are now considered more important than whites, so black Marines should be written Black Marines and white Marines should remain white Marines.

If the trend continues, we prophesy that in a few more decades white may become an obscenity and only be written w---- and black may develop such sacred overtones that the only permissible written form will be BLACK.

Lawyers, Lawyers

The media have been recently assuring us that the Securities and Exchange Commission is the most trustworthy and efficient of the myriad federal agencies. This may be true, or it may be just another example of the "good press" accorded to an organization which can fairly be described as being brimful of minorityites.

We lean toward the "good press" theory, particularly after we found out that Stanley Sporkin, the SEC's director of enforcement, had often lunched with Lawrence Williams, general counsel of the Equity Funding Corporation, before Equity was found to have defrauded the public of hundreds of millions of dollars. Mr. Williams, it turns out, was once Mr. Sporkin's deputy in the SEC.

It also turns out that the SEC knew about the Equity Funding fraud fifteen months before a Majority member, Raymond L. Dirks, blew the whistle on Equity. Incredibly, the SEC is now charging Mr. Dirks with violating the federal securities law by disseminating "inside information." It may be he will be sent to the same federal country club where Equity's ex-president, Stanley Goldblum, is now lolling his way a five-year term.

Speaking of the SEC, Mark Green writes in his book *The Other Government*, "As a Security and Exchange Commission lawyer said of a phone call from Manuel ('Manny') Cohen, once SEC Chairman . . . 'you know, I still jump when he calls.'"

Another ex-chairman of a federal agency is Newton Minow, recently in the news for demanding the firing of Northwestern University professor Arthur Butz for writing *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*. When Minow, a Chicago lawyer and B'nai B'rith bigwig, was head of the Federal Communications Commission, he promised in his confirmation hearings, he was "not looking for a job in the communications business. . . ." Today Minow represents AT&T.

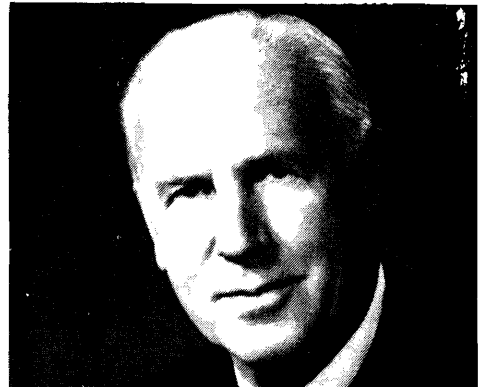
Then there is Mortimer Caplin, Commissioner of Internal Revenue under President Kennedy. When he left the IRS in 1964, the government's number one tax man founded what is now the number one tax firm in the country. Successor to Kaplan at IRS was Sheldon S. Cohen who, when he left the government in 1969, also started a tax firm.

The revolving door unfortunately also includes a few Majority trucklers. Nicholas deBelleville Katzenbach, the bane of George Wallace and co-author with Morton Kaplan of *The Political Foundations of International Law*, initiated a major antitrust investigation of IBM in 1965 when he was Attorney General. In 1969 the government finally filed its lawsuit against IBM. Where was Katzenbach? He was sitting behind a big desk at IBM headquarters. The sign on the door read "General Counsel."

Not In His Bones

At 6:00 p.m., May 29, 1970, in Washington, D. C., three Negroes held up a white man, Roger Crump, and robbed him of \$110. The men were quickly apprehended (two plainclothes policemen had actually witnessed the hold-up), identified by Crump, arraigned, given preliminary hearings, indicted by a grand jury and charged with armed robbery and assault with a dangerous weapon. Appearing for a second arraignment, the men pleaded not guilty and trial was set for January, 1971. When the trial was delayed, one of the muggers, Willie Decoster, was freed. Decoster had been in jail because he couldn't raise \$5,000 for his bond — in earlier bouts with the law he had jumped bail twice. A few days after being handed over to an organization called the Black Man's Development Center, Decoster, as was his custom, flew the coop.

In December, 1971, eight months later, Decoster was picked up again, this time in connection with another crime. Meanwhile, his two co-defendants had been tried, found guilty and given suspended sentences.



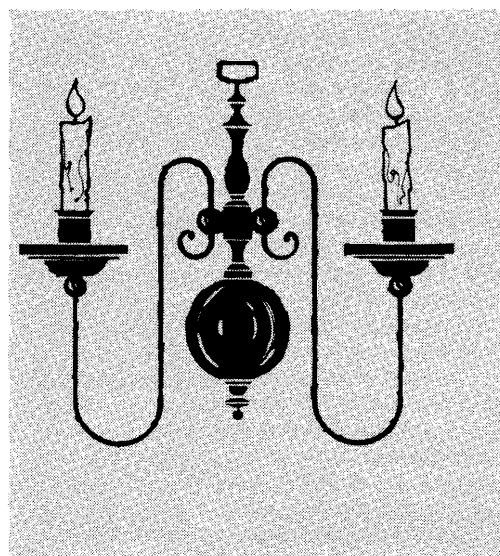
Judge George MacKinnon

On November 15, 1971, Decoster went to trial. Shortly thereafter the jury pronounced him guilty and the judge gave him a two- to eight-year sentence. His lawyer filed an appeal on March 23, 1972. At this point Chief Judge David L. Bazelon of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia took a personal interest in the case. Bazelon appointed a new lawyer, a member of one of Washington's most prestigious law firms, to handle Decoster's appeal. When it was submitted to the court and found wanting, Bazelon ordered the lawyer to try again and this time to try harder. In October, 1973, at the demand of the Circuit Court, the District Court was ordered to rehear the Decoster case, which it did in February, 1974. At this hearing one of Decoster's accomplices tried to recant his previous testimony, but then changed his story back to the original and admitted Decoster's complicity. On April 23, 1975, the District Judge denied Decoster's bid for a new trial.



THE GAME and THE CANDLE

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



The Action So Far: The Old Man, a Midwestern oil magnate, elects a president in 1912 who promises him a Federal Banking System, nationwide prohibition and control of the State Department. Later, an English Lord offers the Old Man a fifty percent interest in Middle Eastern oil if he will put the U. S. into World War I on the side of Britain, which he obligingly does. Twenty years later the Old Man's oil empire, now in the hands of his descendants, is feuding with Huey Long. Negotiations are opened with Harry, a White House aide, and Dex, a Stalinist, to get rid of the Senator. A few years later the Communists' nominee for Army Chief of Staff is opposed by Harry, who is warned by the Publisher that the only way to start World War II, which they both want, is to persuade Russia to abandon Spain to Franco. The Kremlin reluctantly agrees to go along, provided General Marshall is appointed Chief of Staff. Later Harry is appalled by the Russian-German Non-Aggression Pact and is even more appalled when the Publisher explains that Henry Wallace should be Democratic vice-presidential candidate and Wendell Willkie Republican presidential nominee in 1940. By the end of the following year, the unholy team of FDR, Stalin, Litvinov, Comintern Spy Sorge and the U. S. Chief of Staff managed to get the U.S. into war by provoking the Pearl Harbor attack. A few years later, with victory in World War II in sight, Dex and his clique work to give Europe to the Russians and China to the Chinese Communists, while Harry, the muddle-headed socialist, puts up a confused and disoriented resistance, thereby incurring the wrath of the moribund Roosevelt. With Truman in the White House, American Communists start playing world politics with the A-bomb, and the Chief of Staff strikes a bloody bargain with the new Soviet Ambassador.

PART TWO, ACT III

Scene 1: *The Publisher's office, New York, 1945. Harry and the Publisher are present.*

PUBLISHER. I couldn't believe it, Harry. Both the isolationist and the anti-New Deal press having a good word to say about you. Did you really accomplish anything important with Stalin?

HARRY. I really think so. We got the UN cleared up. He gave in a good deal on that. On Poland he promised more than he had before. Truman is willing enough to drop the London Poles, but he is insistent that real elections be held in Poland. I persuaded Stalin to agree.

P. You think he'll stick by it?

H. This wasn't something worked through intermediaries. He promised me that to my face. Our trouble with the Russians in the past has been that they were not only scared of us as capitalist powers, but they were desperately afraid of Nazi and Jap power. With that out of the way there's no reason for them to act with such . . . well, brutality.

P. And that's what you told Stalin?

H. In polite language. By now I've talked to him so often he's used to me.

P. How is it then, Truman isn't keeping you on? First he sent you as his personal emissary to Stalin and then he drops you. You're the only important Roosevelt man he's let go.

H. A new president has the right to have his own people around him.

P. Of course. Were there fireworks after you got back from Moscow? Did anyone seem particularly irritated at you?

H. I don't think so. Why?

P. Just wondering. Well, what are you going to do now?

H. Write. I have two books in mind. That's what I wanted to talk to you about. I've got an awful mass of material — all sorts of notes and letters and memos and I see two quite different books in them, one a personal account of my relations with Roosevelt, the second a history of the war as I saw it from Roosevelt's vantage point. When I've got something drafted, I'll show it to you and you'll see what I mean by two books. At Yalta, for example, there's the outside history of what we arranged with the British and the Russians and all the pulling and hauling. And then right along

with it was the constantly shifting personal relation between Roosevelt and me. In some ways, you know, I was almost more of a son to him than anything else. I was always pleasing him and displeasing him as sons have the habit of doing.

P. Did you displease him at Yalta?

H. He was feeling pretty sick by then. He was upset that some people he liked to keep friendly with had gotten irritated at me over a few things. My removal of Stilwell rankled most, I think. *She* got upset about that, and that didn't make it easier for him. *(laughing)* It was a funny thing, he never seemed to care much about pleasing her, but he hated to displease her. He hated her to get out the needle and go after him about something every damn day, now for this angle and now for that. Anyway, he was feeling low, and with Pa Watson dying right there on the Quincy it was all just a little too much. That's why I left. There wasn't any disagreement. It was better to leave than have arguments. But you know I never saw him again. After all those years and all the things we'd been through together, the last words I ever had with him were a few snide remarks and a chilly goodbye in his cabin on the Quincy in Algiers harbor.

P. So you're going to write one book we might call "Roosevelt and Hopkins." How would you describe the other?

H. I hadn't thought of a title. "The Double War" perhaps.

P. An odd title. What was double about it?

H. I guess that's the way I think about it. The war we really started way back in the thirties to get rid of Hitler and the other war that was fought along with it.

P. I don't see what you're driving at.

H. Well, as it worked out in practice, a lot more was involved than just Hitler. China, India, the need of England to hold on to some sort of remains of her empire, Russia's opportunity of pushing her defense perimeter so far that people call it a kind of new style imperialist aggression.

P. Do you think it is?

H. I'm sure that the existence of socialism inside the Soviet Union will pull

the Kremlin back from any violently imperialistic course.

P. I would find that a rather weak foundation for our postwar foreign policy.

H. Well, I haven't seen any convincing evidence to the contrary.

P. If Stalin failed to keep his word to you about Poland, would that be convincing evidence?

H. I can't imagine his breaking his word to me.

P. Suppose he did?

H. He won't. Let's just leave it at that. Let's suppose he won't because I know he won't.

P. Suppose the Russians get aggressive in China?

H. They can't. We have sea access to China and they have the Gobi to cross. It's absurd.

P. I hear you like T.V. Soong and all those Chiang in-laws.

H. I don't know the whole clan. I admire Soong a great deal. Why?

P. Just wondering whether anything might happen in China that would make you doubt the purely defensive nature of a Soviet operation.

H. I don't see how it could. Russia can't do anything to China. Anything that is done about China can only be done from Washington. It's as simple as that and everybody who knows anything about the situation out there knows it. We've got a big job in helping China recover from the enormous destruction of the war, but there's no political problem as I see it. The Chinese Communists were no help during the war and barely exist any longer. Stalin told me personally he had no use for them and was going to deal with nobody in China but Chiang. So again I don't see your problem.

P. He told you that last month in Moscow?

H. He told us formally at Yalta. And last month he told me personally.

P. Well, you seem to be well informed about both Poland and China. Right from the horse's mouth so to speak. That reminds me. Have you been winning at the track lately?

H. No, damn it. I haven't had a winner in months.

Scene 2: *Dex's living room in Washington, D. C., a few days later. Dex, Leon and Phil are present.*

PHIL. It just hasn't proved to be enough.

LEON. That doesn't make it my fault.

P. I'm not saying it's your fault, Leon. Please don't always be so hypersensitive. Your idea was excellent and for the moment it saved the day. There's no doubt about that. No one wants to take credit away from you. It was a truly brilliant idea even though of only limited and temporary value.

DEX. What he means is that it didn't of itself in one stroke transform a handful of political theoreticians into an army capable of dealing with Chiang's troops.

You must have got your friends in UNRRA to send through more and better arms than any one expected. Of course, instead of being grateful for the shipment, it's made everybody suddenly dream wild dreams of how much more can be done. If we can latch on to a good thing like this, why stop?

P. Well, there are opportunities there if they can be properly realized. I have put together the best we can learn from our friends out there and I've been over it carefully with Owen and we all feel that though the situation is still bad it offers enough promise to warrant going ahead and seeing if with some luck we can't get something really important on the ball.

D. Such as destroying Chiang without having to make the Russians invest one kopeck.

L. To begin, we must recognize that the American people would be unalterably opposed to Russian domination of China. It would be most difficult to prevent even the Senate from taking action to interfere with that. Therefore, that must not be the way the problem is presented. If I remember, journalists like Snow and others have dwelt a lot on the need for land reform in China? (*Phil nods.*) It is something no one will understand so it will be all right to demand. The Chinese Communists are naturals for the land reform party. By trying to suppress the Communists, Chiang is doing what it would be like if Governor Dewey with the aid of the upstate New York Republicans decided to destroy the Democratic Party and disfranchise New York City.

P. Anyone who knows anything about China will know how nonsensical such an explanation would be.

L. These are no objections. No one around Truman knows anything about China except people who are interested in the long-run democratic welfare of the world. Anyone else who knows anything about China will seem pretty soon to be a personal enemy of all good Missouri Democrats.

D. Is that the way it goes with him? As simple as that?

L. Let's stick to the subject and avoid our constant temptation to wander off into the unprofitable discussion of personalities.

P. All right, that's your paper program. It presents the Communists in a favorable light, but I don't see the good in it for us.

L. The American people can easily be persuaded that both parties should get together in China. That is the normal democratic American way to settle problems, isn't it. Therefore, if Chiang doesn't cooperate, it will be only reasonable to put a little pressure on him to meet the democratic reformers half way. (*after a pause*) Let's say an American mission is sent to China.

P. When?

L. Right now. You've been complaining that the arms I got through to the Chinese Communists aren't really helping.

P. They haven't had time to build up enough of their organizations to use them properly.

L. That's why the mission goes right now. It's a peace mission. Everyone is for peace. We'll have an armistice. Both sides stop fighting till we see if the American mission can't get them both together.

P. Together on what?

L. Why on a coalition government, of course. What could be more democratic? The Communist party will get control of say a third of the army and air force, and parts of the civil government, the Department of Justice, so to speak, and control of some of the key railways and roads. Chiang can have the rest of the government.

D. How can you make that sound like a coalition?

L. Quite easily. You take such and such an army division. By law its general will be appointed by the Communist party. Same way with the Minister of Justice. They're officers of state so that makes it a coalition government.

D. (*dryly*) I see. It would do fine — if you could sell anything so transparent to Truman.

L. I couldn't possibly do that. It's not my field at all. The most I could do would be to suggest that peace in China would be highly desirable and couldn't he send a peace mission there.

D. Who on earth could we get to head such a mission?

L. I am sure we three could easily agree on the man, but frankly I don't know how to go about suggesting him to Truman. It seems just a little out of place.

D. You mean you think Truman would smell a rat if we had the Chief of Staff do it?

L. It does present a problem for careful study. It might well be asked why the eminent Chief of Staff fresh from the laurels of his world victory over the German and Japanese empires should depart in the middle of a bleak December for the war-torn miseries of China. You might say why do we need such high brass. It might even seem that the ideal role for the great general is to stay home and start building his political fences to move forward at the proper time as the heroic general, the great victor entitled to the presidency itself by a long tradition running back through Grant and Jackson to George Washington. I guess all we can say is that he was so superbly patriotic he sacrificed all to save China.

P. You think it has to be him?

L. I can't think of anyone else who could pull it off, because the whole military is going to be against it the minute they learn what's going on. Only Marshall would be strong enough to shut them up. Who else could handle the opposition that Forrestal is sure to start? And unfortunately I can't yet prevent Truman from listening to Forrestal. Frankly, I haven't tried. At the moment it would hurt me more than Forrestal.

The Game and The Candle

P. It seems to me there would be an impossible uproar against such a coalition.

L. My dear Phil, of course, there would. I can't for a moment suppose that Chiang would accept such a suicidal plan.

D. But I take it you do not expect Truman to see it Chiang's way?

L. If you please, Dex, let us avoid personalities. We must have what will appear to a busy Missourian as a coalition government. And when the flat, all-out opposition from Chiang comes, it must arise in such a manner that it is clearly an affront to the busy Missourian. Then in a spirit of peace and as a lesson to the erring brother, we will have no choice but to embargo Chiang. What else can we do? He has defied our earnest efforts for peace and rejected our coalition. Of course, we do not aid the Communists because the American people are opposed to atheistic Communism, but you could hardly ask us not to injure so flagrant an anti-Missourian as Chiang?

P. An embargo! Do you really think you could get Truman to embargo Chiang? My God, without spare parts and replacements for all his American transportation, he'd be immobilized and cut to ribbons in six months, even by the Communists.

L. My humble efforts can hardly do that. I am sure, however, with a word or two from me and other friends of peace and democracy placed at the right time in Truman's ear, that the Chief of Staff can do it. It seems to me so clearly possible and so heavily loaded in favor of success that I think we should make what efforts we can, each in our limited way, to bring it about. I admit I am at a loss to see how to get the proposal started. I know I cannot be first to suggest it to Truman. It would not comport with my role with the president. Could the Chief of Staff suggest it himself?

D. I think he could be persuaded to, but I think it would be the wrong approach.

L. I am afraid it would. It is not the kind of task an innocent man asks to have assigned to himself.

P. Perhaps Clint Anderson could suggest it?

L. It is not a problem exactly germane to the responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture, nor is the intellectual stature of the Secretary such as to give his bright ideas much weight. Let him join the chorus of helpful little voices after the first suggestion has been made.

P. The Institute for Pacific Relations? Perhaps it could . . .

L. Too suspect.

D. Even in Missouri?

L. No, but too many people know too much about it and tangible evidence might be turned up if a controversy ever arose. But you have an idea I hadn't considered. I mean the use of an organization.

D. The Foreign Policy Association?

L. Excellent, but what strings have you got to move it?

D. None.

L. There is one, however, that has just occurred to me. I had forgotten Alger Hiss. I understand he has just received a nice berth with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

D. Would that be wise?

L. You mean because of Hiss?

D. Yes, considering everything.

P. Why? What's the matter with Hiss?

D. Hadn't you heard?

L. I imagine it's not widely known yet.

D. Let's hear it.

D. It seems that the Russians with their customary stupidity allowed certain German Foreign Office documents to fall into the hands of the American troops during the first few weeks in Berlin. Unfortunately, among them were documents about the U. S. sent the Germans by the Russians during the Hitler-Stalin cooperation.

L. More unfortunately still the Russians with an unnecessary zeal to authenticate their information informed the Germans that they knew it was true, the documents were authentic, because they had received them from the highly placed American State Department official, Alger Hiss.

D. Does Truman know about it yet?

L. I believe not yet. Though, of course, there will be no way to do more than delay the arrival of the information at his desk. It's bound to get there.

D. Wouldn't that make it unsafe to rely on Alger to promote the China mission?

L. But, my dear Dex, we are not going to rely on Alger to promote anything where his subsequent embarrassment can embarrass us. All we will use Alger for is to induce the great lawyer who heads the Carnegie Foundation, Mr. John Foster Dulles, to get the Foundation to move. Alger's subsequent embarrassment may embarrass the good Mr. Dulles, but he is not likely to run to Truman and report the source of the idea of sending the Chief of Staff to China. That would be most unlikely, particularly since Mr. Dulles will probably be busy enough trying to think of reasons to justify his having hired Alger in the first place. He will certainly not want to add to the things he has to explain by voluntarily bringing in the mission to China as another of Alger's diplomatic triumphs.

L. So the only problem, then, is to have the Carnegie Foundation suggest to the president that the great prestige of the Chief of Staff should be put to good use for the benefit of America and world peace by ordering the Chief of Staff to China to see what can be done about ending the distressing civil war. No terms need be suggested at all. In fact none should be. The terms would in any case be worked out in the State Department. All that the peace lovers of the Carnegie Endowment need do is ask that the great soldier, that

winner of wars and that consolidationist of peace, the Chief of Staff, head the mission.

P. (*jumping up*) Good! That's just what we'll do. I think it'll work. Who will speak to Alger? You?

L. No, I think such a suggestion would be more readily received if it came from Phil. It would have more of the old school tie, State Department style.

D. He's right. Can you do it, Phil?

P. When?

D. Right away, of course. Time is of the essence on this. Get up to New York as fast as you can. Now. This minute. Run. I mean it.

P. But . . .

D. No buts. (*shoving him*) Get going. (*turning to Leon after Phil leaves*) Can't you do anything about Hiss with Truman? I mean isn't there any way you can keep the news about Alger from reaching Truman?

L. I'm not the Harry Hopkins of this administration. I don't live at the White House.

D. When the time comes, what are you going to advise Truman to do about Hiss?

L. It's quite a problem. I've given it a great deal of thought. Truman is naturally going to want to punish Hiss. I suppose he'll even want to prosecute him. At the time those documents were delivered to Germany we were actually at war with Germany, but not legally. Consequently, treason was not involved. However, even with violation of the Espionage Act, which certainly is involved, the legal status of the receiver of illegally conveyed information affects the degree of the crime. Hence in both cases the legal situation of Germany and the United States at the time must be determined. Any attempt to make this determination would, I think, prove to be extremely difficult and would raise all kind of embarrassing questions about the exact legal status of Roosevelt's acts and policies towards Germany prior to December 1941. Hence, I think the whole thing had better be avoided.

D. I take it that I have just been treated to a brief preview of what you will tell the president?

L. Substantially.

D. And so Alger will be left alone?

L. Of course not, that would be ridiculous. Too many people know and suspect too much about the matter. The gossip would go on and on forever and people would have no confidence in the integrity of their government.

D. And they certainly should have that.

L. They should, and so something will have to be done to Alger. It is not his fault, directly at any rate, that he got caught in this unhappy predicament, but he will have to suffer a little for it. In another way though, Dex, perhaps there is an element of blame attaching to Alger himself. He is a very self-satisfied young man, sure of himself, sure of his rapid rise up the ladder of political power, sure of his superior competence. It may have been those very qualities that made the Russians

indiscreetly include his name in their communications to von Ribbentrop.

D. So what are you going to do?

L. I think I shall advise the president to suggest to the House UnAmerican Activities Committee that it investigate Hiss, plus giving a few hints of where to look, except, of course, no hints that would lead up the Wilhelmstrasse. It would be better just to leave that to die away as gossip unsupported by the Committee's discoveries.

D. (outraged) Leon, how could you dare work with that outfit?

L. I know, I know. The committee is by definition the American fountainhead of fascism and anti-Semitism. But that's the reason why I shall select it. Consider, if you can, the political problem objectively. If the government through the machinery of the Department of Justice punishes Hiss for treason or espionage, try as they will, our leading liberals will not be able to deny the fact. See what that does. It brings into an area of suspicion, Dulles for hiring him, and Acheson for promoting him so high and so fast in State. It makes every pro-UN group in the country look either suspicious or imbecilic. If organizing the UN was so important to a convicted Soviet traitor, is there something about it the well-to-do liberal doesn't see? All these little problems have to be considered and dealt with. Now think, don't start ranting. All the liberals know the UnAmerican Activities Committee is stupid, dangerous and useless, right? If the Committee accuses Hiss of something, the mere accusation is tantamount to a testimonial to his good character.

D. But if they prove it, and with Truman back of them, they certainly can.

L. They certainly cannot if Hiss refuses to testify. They will just be making unverified charges that were never brought to issue.

D. But he has to testify!

L. Not if he pleads the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination.

D. Now look, Leon, we're both lawyers.

We both know perfectly well that the privilege against self-incrimination is wholly inapplicable before a congressional committee because they are not conducting criminal actions, which is the only place the privilege can be invoked. You could certainly argue that the compulsory testimony of a witness before a congressional committee could not subsequently be introduced against him in a criminal case. But to say that the Fifth Amendment would allow a man to refuse to testify before a congressional committee is just downright silly.

L. Dex, it's only silly until the Supreme Court says it's not silly. I've discussed the problem occasionally with . . . with people who know some of the judges. Today it's their opinion that several judges will be willing to take a firm position on a committee witness's right to invoke the Fifth Amendment. They think the fact that it's never been construed to give such a right won't prevent the rest of the Court from going along. That is, the Court as it is now constituted, which is an additional reason, when you think of it, to move now. In my judgment the Court will get better for us rather than worse, but you know there are some pressures in other directions and Missouri politics is always a bit uncertain.

D. Would Hiss do it? It would be tantamount to an admission of guilt.

L. Only among rational people. Generally it would be proof of his courage in defying an illiberal committee.

D. I just don't like it. I hate and fear those committees so I just can't think it wise or even safe. It opens up lines of enquiry that it may be impossible to shut off.

L. That is all imaginary. A Fifth Amendment plea by Hiss will stop all that before it starts. It will also allow us to effect the juridical establishment of the technique, which may stand us in good stead in the future.

D. (pounding his fist on his palm doubtfully) Leon, let me turn it around.

You think something has to be done to Hiss? Truman just can't let the matter lie quiet?

L. That's right.

D. Wouldn't it be better, then, if we let the open party handle it? They have established techniques for problem cases.

L. You mean cases like Carlo Tresca's?

D. Why did you think of him?

L. Because it was so crudely done. I would not like to have Robert Minor explain in regard to Hiss, as he did in regard to Tresca, that murder was not an approved political technique of the Communist Party USA.

D. He's such an ass.

L. But you have to have such asses and you can't always assume you can throttle them in time. If the Russians decided to handle the matter, you might have a point, but I dissociate myself completely from anything done with Russian assistance.

D. Damn it, Leon, how stubborn can you be? We do it your way or there are ten thousand complications against doing it any other. All right, we don't seem to have much choice, I might almost read a hint in what you say that if Hiss died under unusual circumstances you would suggest to Truman that he re-examine the Tresca murder?

L. Dex. I don't like insinuations like that. However, since you mention it, I do think someone might see the connection and suggest looking into it. I most certainly would not, as you perfectly well know. But it might arise.

D. It was stupid of me, Leon, I'm sorry. (reluctantly) Well, suppose we do handle it your way. Who is going to tell Hiss that he must take the Fifth Amendment, when the matter reaches that stage?

L. It would be most unwise for me to do so. I don't see any better person for it than you yourself. You have the necessary rank, both in the Government and . . . elsewhere.

(To Be Continued)

Fuller *Continued From Page 5*

Returning to England in 1906, he was assigned to training duties. Within a year he led his battalion to first place in musketry among the territorial units. At this time he also began writing training manuals. In these highly readable documents (few military manuals can be so described), his suggestions ran from the seemingly obvious (using terrain rather than parade grounds for training exercises) to the abstruse (preventing a military formation from degenerating into a crowd, as defined by Gustave Le Bon).

World War I

In 1914 Fuller was appointed deputy assistant director of railway transport because of an earlier article he had written on troop entrainment. During this assignment he found time to write two

books dealing with the tactics of Sir John Moore and of Moore's training of raw recruits during the Napoleonic Wars. Posted to France, Fuller served in a number of staff posts. Initially he supported the policies of Haig and the War Office, but after studying the results of the Somme offensive he argued for a tactical change from advance in line to advance in files in the hope of reducing losses. In December 1916 he was assigned as senior general staff officer to the Machine Gun Corps — soon to become the Tank Corps. Here Fuller had a chance to come up with the "tactical answers" he had boasted about in India. He saw in the tank a means of overcoming the tremendous defensive advantage of entrenched troops firing rifles and machine guns. Fuller believed a concentrated tank assault could easily puncture such a defense. A deep tactical

penetration would then break the stalemate of trench warfare, greatly reducing casualties on both sides. Before he could sell his idea, however, he first had to win a long argument with the military old guard epitomized by Sir Douglas Haig. In his usual fashion Fuller dubbed his superior "The Stone Age General."

In November 1917 Fuller's tactics were at last employed. For the first time tanks were massed rather than committed to action piecemeal. At the cost of only 4,000 casualties (ridiculously low by World War I standards), a penetration at Cambrai of one of the most intensely defended sectors of the Hindenburg Line was effected. Within twelve hours British tanks had advanced five miles. It had taken three months to gain this same amount of ground at the third battle of

Continued On Next Page

Ypres. On the Somme, it had never been accomplished. Eight thousand prisoners were taken at Cambrai along with 100 captured guns. Unfortunately, mechanical failures of the tanks, the lack of an adequate mechanized reserve and the stupidity of the conventionally minded infantry and cavalry commanders prevented full exploitation of the situation. The Germans regrouped, counterattacked and eventually regained most of what they had lost. But Fuller's point had been made.

Based upon the Cambrai offensive, Fuller proposed a more radical project called Plan 1919. Eventually approved by Foch for use in the year specified, it called for a penetration of the enemy lines by two inner pincers on a fifty-mile front and two outer pincers on a ninety-mile front. The inner pincers were to be composed of 2,500 heavy tanks supported by motorized infantry and cavalry, while the outer pincers would comprise 2,400 medium tanks. Aircraft would interdict supply and communications of enemy headquarters, provide close support of tank formations and serve as reconnaissance. Tank commanders would be in radio contact with each other and with the aerial units. The outer pincers were to be launched first, their target enemy headquarters twenty miles behind the front line. The purpose was to decapitate the enemy, leaving the front-line German troops without any chain of command. The forward troops would then be overwhelmed by the inner pincers. Subsequent pursuit of at least twenty miles per day was to be carried out for five to seven days. By aiming at the enemy's command and control centers, Fuller believed he could obtain a decisive and yet humane victory. But victory came in 1918, so *Plan 1919* was filed away in the military archives.

The Mechanized Army

The close of World War I found Fuller assigned to the War Office, which he dubbed "the tower of Babel," as a staff officer with primary responsibility for tanks. At the time two thoughts were foremost in his mind: (1) the Treaty of Versailles made another war almost inevitable; (2) armored formations using the methods of *Plan 1919* would prove decisive in that conflict. Consequently, he pushed hard for the development of a highly professional, highly mechanized army which would allow Britain to intervene in the continent in a decisive manner at minimal human cost. Fuller's recommendations were opposed by an unusual coalition. First, there were the pacifists who were convinced that World War I had been the war to end all wars and that military expenditures should now be trimmed to the bone. Second, there were the Colonel Blimps, whose military

strategy had not changed in 100 years. Only mechanization, Fuller warned, would permit a return to cavalry methods, since the horse had gone the way of the dodo. Colonel Commandant Neil Haig (cousin of Sir Douglas) served as unofficial spokesman for the Blimps. Replacing the horse with the tank, he argued, was as farfetched as the thought of replacing "our railway systems with lines of airships."

In 1919 Fuller submitted the winning essay to the Royal United Service Institute's army competition. His Gold Medal paper argued not only for mechanization, but for training officers in the social and physical sciences so that they could better understand the purpose of modern war and the technological weapons that would dominate the fighting. In 1920 he won that same Institute's naval prize for the essay "Future Naval Tactics." As all essays were submitted anonymously, the Admiralty Lords were somewhat embarrassed when they discovered a soldier had won. Fuller, who could never resist the opportunity to unnerve the establishment, claimed that he had in fact only written the essay on a dare, taking but a single weekend to compose it and encountering no difficulty in mastering naval tactics beyond the question of whether a ship was properly referred to as "she" or "it." The Admiralty was now outraged. Fuller received his monetary prize, but his was the only prize essay never published by the Institute. Eventually he wrote a similar article for the *Naval Review* contending that the submarine and aircraft carrier had altered naval strategy. The capital ship, he asserted, was headed for the same future as the horse. The lesson Fuller couldn't teach the Admiralty Lords in London, the Japanese taught them in Malaya.

Fuller produced mountains of books, manuals and articles stressing familiar military themes. His most ambitious work was *The Foundation of the Science of War* (1926). In it he sought to develop a military science grounded in what he termed "the threefold order." Any organization or system, he argued, consisted of structure, control and maintenance. This was true of the human body, an army or a nation. Each of the three elements possessed the properties of stability, action and cooperation. Despite the protests of his critics, Fuller never reified the threefold order. He saw it as a heuristic device for concentrating attention on the purpose of a military engagement and the most expedient means to achieve that purpose, given the resources at hand. Today, systems analysis serves a similar purpose, if in a less Hegelian manner.

In 1927 it appeared as if Fuller had finally won the begrudging acceptance of the higher-ups. He was assigned the command of an experimental mechanized force to be employed in the Salisbury Plain

exercises. At the same time he was given command of an infantry brigade and a garrison. Fuller saw this as a not unskillful attempt to spread him so thin as to sabotage the performance of the mechanized force, thus discrediting his theories. His response was to resign from the army, which he reconsidered after receiving a pledge of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff that mechanization would be supported. But the command of the experimental force went to an infantry officer with no interest or background in tanks. So ended the short-lived experiment.

Fuller's remaining military assignments were mostly uninteresting and unimportant ones which took him far afield from mechanized warfare. He continued his writing, however, and two manuals dealt with the training and utilization of mechanized forces. The second manual was endorsed by Heinz Guderian for use in the development of German armored units, and Russia printed 100,000 copies of it. In England less than 500 copies were sold as late as 1935. In 1930 Fuller was promoted to Major General and placed on half pay. Late in 1932 he published *Generalship: Its Diseases and Their Cure*. The tone of the volume, in which the author pointed out that the average age of the world's greatest generals was forty, while that of his British contemporaries was sixty, proved too abrasive. On refusing command of a second-rate Bombay garrison, he was retired in 1933.

By this time Fuller had described the main elements of the German *Blitzkrieg*, which was to stun Europe a few years later. He predicted a fast war of movement based upon destruction of the enemy's will to fight, rather than a war of annihilation. He said highly trained professional forces would replace the massive armies of World War I. Linear defense would give way to area defense, lines would become erratic, battles would take place in the neutral zones between armored "hedgehogs." Tanks would be employed in reconnaissance and amphibious operations, as would aircraft. While battles would often be fought with lightning speed, prolonged guerrilla warfare might break out in occupied areas. His article on "Tactics" in the 1929 *Encyclopaedia Britannica* can easily be mistaken for an historical account of the 1939 Polish or 1940 French campaigns.

Anti-Democratic Writings

Freed from the duties and restrictions of military life, Fuller turned to the study of military history and the causes and consequences of war. At the same time he became involved with Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists. He saw the leaders of democratic Britain and France as tired old men living in bygone days.

Leaders in the totalitarian nations, on the other hand, he found to be quick to grasp the impact of technological advance upon society and warfare. Hitler, Mussolini and Communist Karl Radek were all familiar with Fuller's works and could discuss them intelligently with him. Perceiving the national will to be stronger in the totalitarian nations, he hoped Mosley's proposal for conscription would galvanize the British spirit. Fuller also believed the democratic, capitalist nations had proved incapable of solving the cyclic booms and busts that plague them to this day, cycles he felt could be eliminated by basing national wealth on production rather than on gold. He attacked Jewish plutocracy in an article in the *Fascist Quarterly* entitled "The Cancer of Europe," so ending any chance of his being accepted back into the government fold. He favored Mussolini's system of vocational representation on the ground that the only thing the average man knew anything about was his job. Finally, Mosley was the only British politician to give full support to a mechanized army. Fuller felt Mosley was wrong, however, in styling his movement, uniforms and salutes after continental Fascism. He would have preferred a traditional British political party, Fascist in content, not style.

Fuller covered both the Italo-Abyssinian and the Spanish Civil Wars as a news correspondent with the Italians and the Spanish Nationalists, respectively. In both cases he was impressed by Fascist morale. In Spain he got a firsthand view of the anarchist wing of the Communist movement whose doctrine formed "a kind of political jazz that could be danced but not marched to . . . a surrealism . . . not even rational" (*Decisive Battles*, 1940, p. 1011). The experience of Spain and Abyssinia also convinced Fuller that air bombardment was not as powerful in destroying morale as he had himself once believed. He became a critic of the Douhet-Trenchard doctrine. He would repeat this analysis even more forcefully in his writings on World War II. This has made him persona non grata with the U. S. Air Force. Despite Korea and Vietnam, Air Force journals still take swipes at Fuller.

Fuller's *Decisive Battles* (1940) is a brilliant military, diplomatic and economic history of the Western world. Like his other writings of the 30s, its tone is basically anti-democratic and anti-liberal. He deplored the "insane world where the highest statesmanship depends upon the vocal unthinking masses" (*The Dragon's Teeth*, 1932, p. 181). By 1936 Fuller openly predicted France and Poland would be overrun by mechanized forces in a fortnight (*The First of the League Wars*, 1936).

Military Historian

Fuller's *The Second World War* (1949) still contains a heavy, self-serving, anti-Churchillian revisionist accent. From a

distance (which includes Vietnam) his criticism reads better than it did originally, particularly his attack on "strategic bombing" and his conclusion that "should you when waging war lack a politically sane and strategically possible aim, you are likely to be thrown back on an insane moral one, such as attempting to eliminate ideas with bullets or political beliefs with bombs" (p. 402). *Decisive Battles* reappeared in three volumes as *A Military History of the Western World* (1954-56). In addition to expanding the coverage to include World War II, some earlier material is included. The overall tone is markedly less pro-Fascist, though still revisionist, and the chapter on the Italo-Abyssinian and Spanish Civil Wars has been removed. His short *Armament and History* (1945) also employs a less polemical tone. Along with Carleton Coon's *Story of Man* and Darlington's *Evolution of Man and Society* it could serve as an excellent text for a college survey of Western civilization.

The Conduct of War (1961) represents the culmination of Fuller's thinking. It is not a history, but rather a long essay on the impact of the French, industrial and Russian revolutions on warfare. Fuller's primary point is that contrary to "learned" opinion, democratic wars are the most brutal of all. Further, he notes, that while democratic nations in theory win their wars they have proven singularly incapable of establishing lasting peaces. Fuller attributes these shortcomings to: (1) the failure of moral (or behavioral) science to keep pace with physical science; (2) the economic failures of capitalism; (3) the tendency of democracies to treat wars as "jihads" in which there is "no substitute for victory" rather than accepting Clausewitz's view of war as a logical extension of foreign policy, in which the means must be adjusted to future ends and future costs. The third point is also capably made by Mr. George Kennan in his *American Diplomacy 1900-1950* (1951). Fuller goes beyond Kennan, however, in attempting to explain the irrational behavior of democracies. Taking his cue from Spencer, W. G. Sumner and Sir Arthur Keith, Fuller argues that democracy has produced a reversion to tribal morality, overturning the chivalric system of aristocracy. Like the tribe, democracy is founded on ingroup amity and outgroup enmity. Fuller's arguments received recent support from Edward Wilson's *Sociobiology* (1976).

Fuller concludes *The Conduct of War* with a statement that modern technology, especially nuclear weaponry, has made all-out war between major powers an obsolete concept. In 1956 he was already predicting that only proxy wars and "police" engagements would take place in

the future. In *The Conduct of War* he argued that the problem of the Western nations was economic, with all of them moving toward a planned economy and

the elimination of tariff boundaries. He saw the Soviet sphere as becoming more consumer-oriented as its overall wealth increased and predicted a Russian "bourgeois renaissance." Both camps would become more alike in that each would move toward the Fascistic system he had advocated in the 30s, though no one (including Fuller in 1960) would dare to call it that.

One of Fuller's chief concerns was China. In the 1930s he had seen that nation as a potential power, in that it possessed in addition to its natural and human resources "an essential unity which is totally wanting in India." Unless China solved the problem of industrialization without the overpopulation that usually goes with it, Fuller saw the possibility of war with either Russia in the north or Western interests in the Pacific. Fuller's message to the Western nations was to get their houses in order.

Fuller is important as an historian because he understood not only the importance of technology, as well as genetic and cultural factors, but also the importance of ideas. In discussing the Spanish Inquisition he deplores its cruelty, but notes that without the unifying power of its ideology Spain would be "only a mosaic not a nation." Though non-religious himself, Fuller felt Franco was correct in supporting the established church as a means of reunifying Spain. Hitler, he believed, became powerful not only by his economic programs and technology, but because he had an idea of "heroic man" with which he could rouse people against the Marxist concept of "economic man."

In 1963 the Royal United Service Institute awarded Fuller its Chesney medal, first presented to the American, Alfred Thayer Mahan. On February 10, 1966 General Fuller died. Although long married to the daughter of a Polish doctor, he, like Arthur Keith, Francis Galton and Madison Grant, left no offspring. In *The Dragon's Teeth* (1932) he provided his own best epitaph: "If my dislikes are pronounced, it nevertheless will be found that one and all are based on principle. I cannot tolerate cowardice, untruthfulness, and sentimentality."

A social pyramid which is to endure must be made up of individual human units, preferably of common racial origin, who, from bottom to top of the pyramid, are conscious of a common evolutionary destiny and work together to attain it.

Sir Arthur Keith

At this point in the argument it is entirely inevitable and necessary that the first person, "I" and "we," is invoked. The ultimate meaning of the Majority is that it is *our* race. It is not "a" race and not even "the" race in the sense of a race higher and more noble than all the others. It is the subjective center of our collective world from which we look out to observe the rest of the world, which is the *object* of our race. One anonymous reader of *Instauration* put it this way: "We need a system of values based on race, not an excuse for racism. We should not evaluate race scientifically, but rather evaluate science racially.

From this point of view science has not served us very well." This statement should be framed and put on the wall of the *denkstube* of all of us.

This is not to say there has not been real progress in the objective study of the Majority, progress which has produced results that have put the dominant minorities themselves on the defensive. In its treatment of man and society, science has moved in several directions which have been attractive to Majority thinkers: (1) it has classified and ranked populations; (2) it has studied the interaction of groups. In the one case it has concluded that some populations, one of which happens to be our own, rank above others in terms of "intelligence." In the other case, certain things have been concluded which are favorable to the Majority cause, namely, that discrete and homogeneous populations, due to an instinct of association and territory, are inevitable. Consequently, it appears likely that inborn mechanisms which insure group identity will hold firm in the future. Such facts are comforting and they are so persuasive that they are beginning to convince, in a purely intellectual sense, some of the managers and mandarins of democracy.

But the science of race and population is by no means complete. Carefully avoiding what it calls "metaphysics" and "unprovable speculation," it has held itself back in the very direction it should now, in preparation for a new social order, rapidly advance. IQ studies of race tell us more than we need to know. Common observation is quite sufficient. Ethology, on the other hand, which studies the instincts of group and racial interaction, does not offer nearly enough information for an intelligently formulated approach to modern social institutions. Here it suffices to say that ethology has made an important beginning. But at its present stage of development, ethology has trouble making the leap from instinctual animal behavior to abstract human institutions. There is, for instance, just too much mental distance from an animal staking out a territory to the institution of private property. That there is some connection is fairly certain. But the

problem is vastly complicated by the fact that human beings differ from animals, if not actually in kind then in the degree to which certain definitive traits are emphasized. It appears that human beings lack, relatively, certain biological gifts such as strength, speed, natural weapons and so forth. Tools and abstract thinking more than make up for these deficiencies. But ethology is not yet prepared to clearly define the connection between instincts and the physical and psychological mediators that have produced the world of technology.

One purpose of a new Majority philosophy — and great strides have only recently been made in this connection by the so-called "Mediator" thesis — would be to provide an instrument of social analysis whereby the intellectual leaders of the future society will be able to cope with, if not actually formulate, complex economic and political institutions. This is not actually to say that such institutions must be planned. Whatever the case, even if the only purpose is pure study and research, the level of analysis must be more sophisticated than that provided presently by ethology. The intellectual leaders of the future society cannot forever be fed "animal stories." In fact, the popularity of ethology is presently due to the natural but passive enjoyment people get from observing the behavior of pets and furry creatures, an endless source of entertaining conversation.

Whatever progress has been made or will be made in the study of the Majority, it should not be forgotten that no matter how far science goes it always remains in the same track — the track of value-free objectivity. So long as values are kept out of the issues, bureaucrats and Majority members can find in science a common meeting ground. What comforts and flatters the Majority can also force a reluctant concession from the bureaucrat. But this is conceding that both parties have *effaced* themselves in their common objectivity. So long as values persist, humanistic and egoistic values, there will be disputing parties.

Whatever science tells them what can be, the bureaucrats and minority intellectuals are equally convinced that they alone must set forth what *should* be. Moral considerations, not facts, determine their actions. Their religion and moral fervor give them all the initiative as long as the Majority is content to proclaim only objective facts without philosophy and values. Science, which remains passive and hunted, cannot argue with ethics because science, as such, has no will of its own. What *should* be apparently has nothing to do with what *actually is*. Facts set the limit of possibility, but values and ethics continually strain against the boundaries of possibility.

Can values be reconciled with facts? This has been a point of tension

throughout the entire history of human thought. One recent and ambitious attempt to come to grips once more with the problem is Raymond Cattell's *Beyondism: A New Morality of Science*, which, despite its difficult subject matter has immediately won many intelligent adherents.

Cattell makes an heroic effort to reconcile science with values. The key concept in this discussion is "evolution," which is an objective fact but has its own internal values. The "should" in this equation does not come from the individual human conscience, but is something outside the person to which he pays respect. Cattell goes on to draw the conclusion that the evolutionally backward or disadvantaged groups should withdraw from evolution to give the field to the advanced races. Or — but this is never made entirely clear — the advantaged groups should forcibly take the field for themselves.

This is a very important idea and should be studied seriously by every intellectual Majority member. It is an important breakthrough, if only in its recognition of a problem. But the position taken here is that Cattell simply moves all the problems of science and morality back one step. It is never clear why one "should" obey the dictates of evolution, unless it is for the original egoistic purpose of our own racial or individual survival. It should be kept in mind that life does not await the outcome of a scientific study. Cattell has presented evolution in entirely abstract terms as both a scientific category and a moral imperative. But life did not wait for the discovery of this concept just to exist. The struggle for human life has gone on a billion or so years without the theoretical discovery of evolution. Individual animals, perhaps, individual human beings, certainly, are capable of suicide, but no entire race or species has ever *agreed* to pass out of existence. Yet Cattell seriously proposes that a whole group simply commit suicide on the consideration that it is "shown" to be evolutionally anachronistic. Evolution is a process of active creatures competing with each other. The creature or race which passively waits for evolution, or God, to act on its behalf, does not survive.

In conclusion: Both science and religion must be subjected to thorough criticism before their positive contributions can be recognized. The view taken here is that the work of the present will consist of building a comprehensive instrument of objective, scientific analysis and dissection, a tool or working model for the intellectuals of the future. This must be coupled with writing of great moral passion which will provide the masses of citizens an idea of the past out of which they have just come, lest they lapse back into that past.

With every good wish to you and to the good work which your fine magazine is doing.

At this point we must say our readers are so famished for news about any organization, particularly an English one, which has shown signs of accomplishing what we can't seem to accomplish over here, that we probably rushed into print too fast with unchecked reports about the two British groups. Even gossip is music to our ears if it has to do with such mouth-watering feats as staging mass parades and demonstrations through London, obtaining small but significant blocs of votes in both national and local elections, printing well-edited monthly journals (the National Party has *Britain First*, the National Front has *Spearhead*) and coming out openly for the repatriation of all colored immigrants. We can't think of a better program for an American political party, but where is such a party?

The fact is we look at the British political situation with envy. If only the American Majority could have a National Party or a National Front. In saying this we must remember that Britons have an additional handicap with which, so far, American Majority members have not had to contend — namely, the 1965 Race Relations Act which was aimed at preventing all criticism and discussion of minority racism. Until the present, however, the law, which forbids any "incitements" to racial hatred, has been so vague that prosecutions were kept at a minimum, even though such prosecutions must be given the go-ahead by the British Attorney General, who happens to be a Mr. Sam Silkin. A new change in the law that makes it no longer necessary to show *intent* in stirring up racial hatred has the sponsoring minority groups rubbing their hands with glee. When the law is enacted this spring, a few decent Britons may expect to go to jail. Citizens of the country with the longest history of free speech will now, thanks largely to British Jews and Lord Fisher, head of the Jewish Board of Deputies, find themselves unable to identify and discuss the most powerful of all forms of racism — the racism that for almost 2,500 years has been waging a relentless war against Western civilization.

In January Enoch Powell, an intelligent and cultivated M.P. with a large following predicted a racial civil war if something is not done about the nearly two million Negroes and Asiatics who have swarmed into Britain since the end of World War II. Jewish organizations then immediately suggested that Powell should be the first to be prosecuted under the amended Race Relations Act. These same organizations have also demanded that the author of the book *Did Six Million Really Die?*, an English publication that claims that the holocaust never happened, should also be prosecuted. After that, Jewish groups say



Mr. Sam Silkin

they are going after *Mein Kampf* and *The Protocols of Zion*, though in this case only the publishers, not the authors, will face fines of up to 1,000 pounds and jail terms of up to two years.

From our idealistic perch 3,000 miles across the Atlantic, we dream the impossible dream of Enoch Powell joining either the National Front or the National Party and pulling them together into a broader and more powerful anti-minority and anti-liberal coalition. Certainly the memberships in these two organizations

need every ounce of manpower and support they can muster to fight successfully against the massive political and financial power of the opposition. We hope, of course, that the party split was due to honest differences of opinion among the leaders and was not brought about by agents provocateurs and agitproppers being paid to divide and weaken the most promising political movement in the contemporary Western world. If it merely is a question of ego, we trust that the leaders of each party will compromise and soft-pedal some of their political ambitions for the sake of party unity.

To us here in America the National Party and the National Front are not only symbols of hope, but a living lesson in practical politics. The British political situation is perhaps a decade or so in advance of our own. By watching what is happening in Britain, by avoiding the mistakes of both the National Front and the National Party and concentrating on their successes, we might be able to save a lot of precious time in our own political development.

That is why *Instauration* will continue to watch the activities of both the National Front and National Party most closely. We will try, however, to see that our future reports are more objective and more constructive. It is, and was, the last thing in our minds to harm or demean in any way, shape or form two groups that any intelligent American Majority member can only respect for their pluck, their gung-ho vitality and their stirring accomplishments against all odds.

THE JAYS

When the jays move in with ostentatious clamor
Upsetting feeders built for chickadees
And raise that well-known, plaintive, high-beaked yammer
Where yesterday one still heard melodies,
O when first one, then two, then three, then forty
Strut where mere non-jays may no more alight,
And squawk against the anti-jayite sortie
Implicit in each lone nuthatch's flight,
And when the trays filled not for jays are empty,
So many precious seeds spilled in the snow,
And jays screech of atrocities attempted
And, bellies stuffed, cry out their jayish woe,
Then must the true landowner reappear!
O his and only his step do jays fear!

Economania *Continued From Page 8*

The Byzantine Empire was probably the best example of a gold-standard nation that I could give. If I were given an opportunity to choose in which civilization I could live, I would take the Byzantine. What Gibbon said about the Byzantine Empire is not true. His statements are especially not true for the 800 years when Byzantine coins were not being tampered with. Brinton, Christopher and Wolff say in *A History of Civilization, Prehistory to 1715* (Prentice Hall, 1971) that both Gibbon and Lecky were lying when they wrote about the Byzantine Empire being degenerate. Also, Robert Byron points out in *The Byzantine Achievement, An Historical Perspective A.D. 330-1453* (Russell & Russell, 1964) that Gibbon was not a truthful writer on the Byzantine Empire. Byron comes down very hard on Gibbon: "There has lived no individual writer responsible for a greater volume of inferential falsehood than he. Following his method, there might be compiled with equal regard for fact and disdain of truth, a chronicle of the American continent from the sexual short-comings of presidents, fortified by an implicit belief in the veracity of the Hearst press."

I don't want to go into the accomplishments of the Byzantine Empire. It was a Christian Empire. Its morals were higher than those in Europe at that time. Constantinople was then the best city in the world and probably better than most cities in existence today. It was lighted with street lights while European cities were in the dark. It had medical schools, libraries, theological schools and charitable organizations to take care of the old, sick and wounded. The architecture of the churches and public buildings was magnificent. The people were clean. They took baths. And the ordinary man in Constantinople was dressed like a prince according to the reports of visiting foreign diplomats.

I am wrong when I say that 95% of all the economics being taught in the U.S. today is Keynesian. Ninety-five percent is a good, easy figure to remember and that is the only reason why I used it. I have not checked up on every college, so I do not know exactly

what percentage would be correct. Milton Friedman is more Keynesian than Keynes himself. The only reason why Friedman is popular is because he is not as Keynesian as the authentic Keynesians in most universities. In other words the Keynesians are more Keynesian than Friedman and Friedman is more Keynesian than Keynes.

What difference does it make if the universities teach Keynesianism, Friedmanism or Marxism? A rose by any other name would smell the same. What has Keynesian economics got to do with low interest rates? John Law was for low interest rates and he bankrupted France in the 1720s. Interest rates are controlled by the laws of nature. They go up and down with wages. During the 1930s wages and interest were low. Capital will always flow to high interest areas. Today, we have high wages, but interest is also high. The government, following Keynesian economic nostrums, can only manipulate interest rates for the short term. In the long run, bad economic policies will catch up with anyone. Keynes plagiarized John Law's ideas.

You say that the great period of English civilization was during the time of Shakespeare. Keynes would not agree with you. He wrote in *The Economic Consequences of the Peace* that the Victorian period was mankind's best. He compared it to an "economic Eldorado," an "economic Utopia," and said that it was "an extraordinary episode in economic progress." Inflation and the deliberate defrauding of the people's savings cannot take place on the gold standard except when the gold standard is being mismanaged. If the gold standard is operating properly, it will keep things in balance. Men can and do make mistakes even when they are operating the best monetary system known to man, but the mistakes do not grow and grow as they have since we went off the gold standard.

In regard to your statement, "Washington won the Revolution and Lincoln the Civil War by flaunting the gold standard," if anything almost cost Washington the war, it was the Continental Congress's paper money

system. The Continental Notes were fighting Washington harder than England. Before the war was over, all of the Founding Fathers were complaining bitterly about the unpatriotic speculators who were not above taking advantage of the monetary situation the government had created. Had it not been for France and Holland sending the Americans some hard money, in addition to some soldiers and ships, to help straighten out the financial calamity, Washington would have never made it.

This brings us to the Civil War. Both the North and the South had irredeemable paper money. The South's monetary system was worse than the North's. The Union also counterfeited Confederate paper money and passed it out wherever the Union troops went. The North won the war because it was stronger, better organized and did not have so many Negroes.

When one says that he does not like gold, he is taking the same attitude that Lenin would like to see him take. Lenin said that when Communists capture the world that they are going to use gold to line all the urinals. Gold was no good to Lenin so long as it was owned by someone else. But it was gold that helped Lenin win the Bolshevik Revolution and lack of gold that caused the Czar to lose the Revolution. In August, 1918, the Bolsheviks captured \$3,826,666,000 of the Russian state bank's gold reserve. This event was the greatest turning point in world history. Lenin got some 109 million Troy ounces of gold out of Russia's hoard of 164 million Troy ounces. Gold is the best asset that any nation or man can have.

And one more thing before I bring this discussion to a close. During World War II Harry Dexter White, Undersecretary of the Treasury, sent U. S. money plates, paper and ink to Russia, which printed around \$19 billion. You can destroy a country with its own paper money.

Daniel Webster said, "Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effective than that which deludes them with paper money."

Racial Differences *Continued From Page 9*

traits whose mode of inheritance can be more accurately determined. Coon (1962), for example, writes that "in studying racial differences in living men, physical anthropologists are now relying less and less on anthropometry and more and more on research in blood groups, hemoglobins, and other biochemical features."

Racial differences have recently been demonstrated among European and American whites and African and American blacks in frequency of the three major haptoglobin (hemoglobin-binding) proteins; among Chinese, Japanese and whites in drug sensitivity; among American whites and Chinese in beta-aminoisobutyric acid excretion; and among a large number of racial and population groups in PTC (phenylthiocarbamide) tasting acuity.

In 1901 Landsteiner discovered the ABO blood group system. The subsequent

finding that the distribution of O, A, B and AB blood types varied amongst different races and populations opened up a new field of anthropological inquiry. During the past 50 years 10 additional blood groups have been discovered and applied to anthropological research. Walter (1962) recently tabulated and summarized the distribution of blood group genotypes in the major racial groups. When serological taxonomies based solely on the ABO system were first proposed they appeared considerably at variance with racial taxonomies based on morphological traits. However, with the discovery of additional blood group systems, "serological and geographical taxonomies became more nearly reconciled."

Recent emphasis on the biological processes of race formation has resulted in a number of carefully conducted studies on racial differences in physiological

adaptation to the climatic extremes of heat, cold and altitude. As a consequence, racial differences have been demonstrated among American whites and blacks in subcutaneous fat thickness and distribution, and in susceptibility to frostbite; among American whites and blacks, Eskimos and Indians in metabolic acclimatization to cold; among American whites and blacks, European whites, African blacks and African Bushmen in sweating rates and heat tolerance; and among South American whites and Indians in physiological adjustment to altitude. Garn (1961) lists nine recent studies on racial differences in responses to heat and cold alone. Newman (1961) interprets these findings as evidence of "human adaptation to environmental extremes," which "necessarily involves phenotypic alterations of morphological and physiological traits that are largely continuous variables," and concludes:

Racial Differences

Viewed in terms of the great blocks of humanity, it is apparent that Negroes do not do well in extreme cold and may not flourish at high altitude. They seem to be well equipped, however, to deal with heat, at least of the moist tropical forest variety. Mongoloid people, on the other hand, seem best equipped to cope with the cold; it may not be a matter of sheer coincidence that the high altitude areas of the Himalayas and Andes are occupied by quasi-Mongoloid people . . . Whites, who have pre-empted most of the best lands of temperate climate, do well in at least moderate cold and desert heat, but their history in the tropics leaves them less than unqualified successes.

In summary, racial differences are known to exist in almost every area of human anatomy for which comparative data are available, as well as in metabolic activity and biochemical functioning.

Differences among various racial groups have been demonstrated in morphological traits, such as skin pigmentation, hair color, hair form and texture, eye color, nose shape, head shape, facial form, degree of facial protusion, lip thickness, stature, body build, and so on. Racial differences have also been found in physiological processes, such as growth and maturation rates and basal metabolism. With the recent shift in emphasis from anthropometry to biochemical and serological research, racial differences have been measured and described in haptoglobin proteins, drug sensitivity, PTC tasting acuity, and distribution of blood group types. Studies of migrants have shown that environmental influence on most

morphological characteristics is negligible, while twin and family studies have further demonstrated that anthropometric traits are determined in large measure by heredity. Recent research on racial differences in physiological adaptation to the extremes of heat, cold and altitude lead support to the view that genetic adaptations to the extremes of climate explain many racial differences in physical traits.

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Inklings *Continued From Page 12*

On June 10, 1975, Decoster's appeals lawyer appeared before Judge Bazelon with a new thirty-page appeal which argued that Decoster's trial lawyer in the District Court should never have allowed Decoster's accomplice to take the stand.

On October, 1976, a three-man panel of the Circuit Court (consisting of Chief Judge Bazelon, J. Skelly Wright and George MacKinnon) reversed Decoster's conviction by a vote of two to one.

Such was the "appellate odyssey," as dissenting Judge MacKinnon called it, of a criminal whose crime was witnessed by policemen, whose two accomplices confessed and who was found guilty in a court of law. MacKinnon stated that his colleagues had decided Decoster was deprived of his rights because a more thorough investigation by his lawyer might have enabled him to shift from one perjured defense to "a second perjured defense that had a better chance of succeeding."

How did this desecration of justice take place? We point the finger at race. In recent years there have been far too many examples of minority racism taking over the jury with the assistance of certain distinct breeds of lawyers and defendants. Now it seems to be taking over the bench itself. Negro judges in Detroit and Washington have long been unduly friendly and permissive to Negro criminals.

As for the judges in the Decoster case, which the U. S. Attorney's office has now appealed to the full, nine-member Circuit Court, David Bazelon is an active Zionist, a very active Democrat and an opulent legal dilettante who lectures on psychiatry on the college circuit. J. Skelly Wright is an Irish-American Democratic political hack, who would rather side with his unassimilable colleague than with George MacKinnon, a Minnesota-born Majority member.

Bazelon simply does not have the Anglo-Saxon common law in his bones. Wright was probably knuckling under to the nihilistic Old World carryover which still impels some Irish-Americans to prefer siding with the Devil to siding with a Wasp.

Recipes

The A&P recently put out a fancy and colorful folder of Jewish recipes, ranging from Tzimmes (a sweet vegetable, honey and prune casserole) and Rugelach (crescent-shaped cookies) to Sauerbraten, which we always thought was a German dish. An *Instaurationist* recently discovered hundreds of these folders dominating an A&P rack in a small town where there could not have been more than two Jews in a fifty-mile radius.

Notwithstanding that Jews are much smaller in numbers (according to their count) than many other American minorities and that Jewish cuisine is not particularly *haute*, the Jewish dishes were the first in the A&P's new series of international recipes.

On the Jewish recipe folder it was stated that the A&P had provided "our customers with over 450 certified kosher products." The "U" symbol appearing on the labels was then described as "your guarantee of rabbinically endorsed products, approved by the joint Kashruth Commission of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America."

What A&P did not say was that it gives an undisclosed amount of money to the rabbis for the "U" which decorates many products sold overwhelmingly to non-Jews, customers who have no choice in the matter and have to pay extra for a seal of approval (or code mark) that indicates the product has been prepared according to ancient and often barbaric Near Eastern food processes.

New York Literary Establishment

The late Katherine Anne Porter, a Texas-born short story writer of genius and a novelist of talent, had her fits of truth. One such can be found in a few paragraphs she wrote about the New York literary scene ("A Country and Some People I Love," *Harper's* magazine).

There is a crowd with headquarters in New York that is gulping down the wretched stuff spilled by William Burroughs and Norman Mailer and John Hawkes — the sort of revolting upchuck that makes the old or Paris-days Henry Miller's work look like plain, rather tepid, but clean and well-boiled tripe. There is a stylish sort of mob promoting these writers, a clique apparently determined to have an Establishment such as their colleagues run in London. It's perfect nonsense, but it can be sinister nonsense, too. . . .

Also it is very hostile to the West and, above all, to the South. They read us out of the party ever so often; they never tire of trying to prove that we don't really exist, but they haven't been able to make it stick, so far . . . Truly, the South and the West and other faraway places have made and are making American literature. We are in the direct, legitimate line; we are people based in English as our mother tongue, and we do not abuse it or misuse it, and when we speak a word, we know what it means. These others have fallen into a curious kind of argot, more or less originating in New York, a deadly mixture of academic, guttersnipe, gangster, fake-Yiddish, and dull old wornout dirty words — an appalling bankruptcy in language, as if they hate English and are trying to destroy it along with all other living things they touch.

Bloomington, Indiana: *The Alternative* is a small-circulation publication that prides itself on its independence. Recently it received a very friendly write-up in *Time*. Crossing our fingers, we ordered a full-page ad in *The Alternative for The Dispossessed Majority*. A few days later we received the following communication from Ronald E. Burr, a member of the magazine's staff: "We are offended by the racist nature of the Howard Allen advertisement and we will not run it in our publication."

Buffalo, New York: A communication from W. J. Schultze, 630 High St., Buffalo, NY 15211: We have recently founded a new political party, the White Unity Party. We expect to field a full municipal slate in next fall's elections including mayor and councilmen. The notices we have given the local newspapers have been reprinted in full as front page information. We consider this a fantastic and unexpected first success. An unbelievable number of phone calls resulted, almost all enthusiastically in our favor. We are in touch with similar groups in other cities, many too small to be called organizations. Through these we expect to be able to initiate similar movements from coast to coast in many political subdivisions. If we can't win elections, which is problematical, we can certainly try to influence the direction taken by the major political parties. We have indicated to the political editors of the local papers that the bible of the White Unity Party is *The Dispossessed Majority*. Certainly the scholarly tone of *The Dispossessed Majority* will nullify efforts or attempts to characterize leaders or followers of the party as rednecks and know nothings. An aura of respectability is everywhere and always useful, besides being essential politically.

Montgomery, Alabama: One of our supporters has printed a quantity of bumper stickers reading "Majority Rule for America" and is selling them at cost (50c each, 3 for \$1, 10 or more 25c each). The stickers are 3" x 14", with black letters printed on fluorescent orange Fasson adhesive paper. Order from Majority Rule, Dep't. 6, 423 Polk St., Montgomery, AL 36107.

New York City: On Sunday, February 20, in a televised interview with Martin Agronsky on the Public Broadcasting System, George Bush, the Ford administration's head of the CIA, announced that Hitler did away with two million Jews in World War II. As head of the world's largest intelligence organization (until Carter, after trying to replace him with Sorensen, succeeded in replacing him with Admiral Turner), Bush knows more than most people whereof he speaks. At least he is much closer to the Arthur Butz estimate of one million dead Jews than to the media's "official" figure of six million.

Northern New York: A young man with a newly acquired degree in *Business Administration* writes: There is a crying need for personal contact among *Instauration* subscribers. In some areas where there is a relatively large readership, this is undoubtedly

happening. But in areas such as mine the sense of isolation is acute. Since the struggle we are in will undoubtedly be a long, drawn-out affair, subscribers should meet periodically to keep up morale. Some sort of committee might be set up to coordinate and plan activities and strategies in the various areas. In addition regional committees might be set up to bring together members in the same geographical areas. I believe the sense of participation this would bring about would be a very healthy development. Second, several months ago a reader expressed the need for an area which would be set aside just for Majority members who desired to control their own affairs. Though the idea may be a bit unrealistic, it is something to keep in mind. While the black community can find security and a sense of belonging in the ghettos and the liberals can find favorable environments in the colleges and universities, Majority members have no area where they can find the same. The suburbs, where most of us live, are apathetic with only a vague sense of the racial struggle. Thus in looking to the future, we should give some thought to establishing enclaves where we could build communities just for Majority members. I realize there will be enormous legal difficulties involved in this sort of development, but we could use many of the same arguments black leaders have used to establish control over their communities.

Philadelphia Suburbs: A communication from a friendly insomniac: This morning at 3:30 a.m. I received a pleasant surprise which I think will be of interest to you. A TV program called "A.M." on channel 10 had as the topic of discussion Affirmative Action. There were two whites, one black, one Puerto Rican and one woman host. After the inevitable discussion by the minorities about past injustices, I was shocked to hear Dr. Andrij V. Szul, the son of a Ukrainian immigrant, mention *The Dispossessed Majority* by name. He made reference to the book's discussion of minority racism and how various minority leaders see to it that the government and private enterprise sectors spend money in the way the minorities see fit. I was disappointed that the two whites devoted most of their arguments to the point that the only really bad thing about Affirmative Action was government interference in private enterprise. In other words, they tried to make it appear that they were for federal programs, but didn't like the way the government tells private business what to do. *The Dispossessed Majority* was mentioned three times.

Brighton, England: A communication from the publisher of Arthur Butz's *Hoax of the Twentieth Century*. Yes, we have plenty of books still in stock, although at the present rate we will have to reprint in a few months. The German edition is now being typeset; also a French publisher has asked for French language rights.

London, England: From our British correspondent. Alan Forrest, a homosexual who writes for *Books and Bookmen*, has described Unity Mitford as a "fat Nazi cow." Unity, of course, was one of the most beautiful society women of her day. In the same number Forrest finds it necessary to compliment

rightwing writers like Auberon Waugh, Michael Wharton (i.e., Peter Simple of the *Daily Telegraph*), John Braine, and even Kingsley Amis, on their style, bewailing the fact that no leftwinger has any such talent. It seems they are trying to destroy Mosley through Unity before the crisis actually hits us. The more I think about it, the more convinced I am that we are going to have a really major impact on events in the future. The widespread feeling of despair means that people have given up believing in the liberal lie and are ready to listen. The real danger, I think, is in ourselves. When we succeed, we must have the drive to carry through the revolution completely. There must be a separation of races, not just an unstable hierarchy. Tactically it might be good policy for Mosley to play down the Jewish angle, as he is now eighty, and if he is ever to have a chance of power (not an utterly impossible eventuality), he cannot afford too much orchestrated opposition. However, I pointed out that the recent press revelation of a prewar telegram which he sent to Streicher saying that they both must oppose Jewish corruption, is one more sign that the Jews will never forgive and forget. I also expressed resentment once more at his son Nicholas's reference to his father's followers as sewer rats. Mosley, incidentally, is against Powell and calls him a hypocrite because, as Minister of Health (1960-63) he recruited 23,000 colored nurses for British hospitals. In general I commended Mosley's publication *Action* for its policies, but said that he seemed to be becoming softer regarding the repatriation of Indians and Pakistanis. I reminded him of Kingsley Read's well-thought-out statement that even if we became Communist and remained so for 500 years, it would still not matter, provided we remained a homogeneous people. However, if we became mongrelized with Orientals and blacks, we could not re-arise ever. I suggested that all colored criminals be exported immediately, without compensation, and that the first to follow them should be the skilled immigrants, who most threaten to integrate with us. In any case their skills are needed in their own countries. The unskilled could follow in due course, aided insofar as we could afford it. In the long term large handouts for traveling expenses would be much cheaper than keeping them on the dole.

A recent issue of the Jewish journal *Midstream* laments that a group of Polish emigres in the British capital have republished (in Polish only) a massive tome of "intellectual anti-Semitism" entitled *Jewish Civilization* and authored by one Felix Koneczny around 1945. Koneczny, evidently a serious historian, also wrote *On The Plurality of Civilization*, which was published in English with a laudatory foreword by Arnold Toynbee.

A few days before his speech predicting racial civil war in Britain, Enoch Powell was welcomed by a pro-Powell parson and a large congregation at an Anglican church. Interestingly, he said that he was not a racist because he had never been able to understand what race was. Such a remark probably shows an awareness that Powell is a Welsh name. Indeed, his *Hwyl* (the ability to work up his audience like a nonconformist preacher of the old school) is a very Welsh thing, and reminds one of Lloyd George.