

BOOKS

Rejecting the American Ideal

It is a sorry commentary on the current state of political discourse in the United States, that such an overtly racist tract as the British-born Peter Brimelow's *Alien Nation* should have become one of the most talked-about books of 1995.

But *Alien Nation* isn't simply a neo-nativist tirade against the "inferior races"—i.e., the non-Anglo-Saxon non-British.

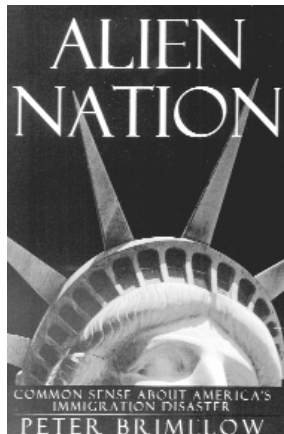
It has a far more insidious purpose, namely, to undermine the concept of the United States as a "universal nation," held together not by the common ethnic roots of its populace, but by a common commitment to the ideal of human dignity embedded in the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

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To this end, Brimelow insists on treating the United States, especially since the 1965 reform in immigration laws, as a collection of warring tribes. "[T]he United States is now in the grip of an ethnic revolution," Brimelow screeches. "That grip is strengthening inexorably because of immigration. . . . American whites will be on the point . . . of becoming a minority by 2050. . . ."

Brimelow flatly rejects the concept of the American "melting pot," insisting that if the United States does not quickly re-establish the British "W.A.S.P." cultural and demographic profile, it will rapidly disintegrate. He claims that the recent growth in Third World immigration, and the increase in minority enclaves, is driving white Americans from whole states and regions, and creating "communities as different from one another as any in the civilized world. They will verge on being separate nations."

Brimelow predicts that the very existence of these different communities will challenge the need for a national government, by raising the "classic problem of federalism: Why should any one of them submit in a larger political unit to the majority when it shares nothing with that majority? Particularly if



**Alien Nation:
Common Sense About
America's Immigration Disaster**
by Peter Brimelow
Random House, New York, 1995
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the community is being visibly taxed for others' benefit." He concludes that, "All large political units will have difficulty containing these contradictions. This will begin locally (Staten Island trying to leave New York City), proceed to the state level (the northern counties trying to leave California) . . . and eventually could appear nationally (the Pacific Northwest going off with an independent British Columbia and Alberta)."

Britain's 'Nine Nations' Project

While Brimelow repeatedly protests that his anti-immigrant fulminations are meant to save the United States, anyone familiar with the British oligarchy's objective of "Balkanizing" the United States, must immediately wonder whether *Alien Nation* isn't itself actually a deliberate part of that campaign.

As recently documented in an *Executive Intelligence Review* Special Report, the British oligarchy has re-energized its long-standing plan to dismember the United States. This plan goes under various rubrics, such as the "nine nations of North America," or the call issued by Prince Philip personally in 1990 for the United States to be divided up into "bio-regions."

Inciting and exacerbating racial and ethnic tensions for the purpose of tearing apart those countries which it wishes to control, is a technique which Britain's ruling elite perfected during its centuries of colonial rule. And Brimelow's book, with its ranting about the number of "coloreds" coming into the U.S., and its insistence that, to be American, one must be of British origin, is a textbook example of British "divide and conquer" methods.

In fact, Brimelow's pedigree gives away his real motivation. A British subject, who first emigrated to Canada, and then to the United States, Brimelow is an active participant in the international networks behind the "Conservative Revolution" of Newt Gingrich *et al.*, whose ultimate goal is the destruction of the central governing institutions of the United States.

Currently a senior editor at *National Review* and *Forbes* magazines, Brimelow also maintains close ties to such rabid population control and anti-immigrant groups as F.A.I.R. (the Federation for American Immigration Reform) and Carrying Capacity Network, as well as with various offshoots of the Mont Pelerin Society, including the Hoover Institution and the Fraser Institute.

More importantly, Brimelow is a key protégé of Conrad Black, the chief of the Canadian-based Hollinger Corporation media empire. A highly-placed member of Prince Philip's exclusive environmentalist organization, The 1001 Nature Trust, Black has recently emerged as one of the masterminds of the vicious slander campaign against the institution of the U.S. presidency. Moreover, Black has been identified as a leading financial angel for the English-only movement, which was founded in the United States and Canada to fuel ethnic tensions.

Like his patron Black, Brimelow, who vigorously supported the racist Enoch Powell while still in Britain, has been linked to a number of eugenicist, anti-immigrant groups in both the United States and Canada, among them, "U.S. English." One of that organization's leading officials, Dr. John Tanton,

was embroiled in controversy in 1989, when a memo he wrote in 1986, predicting that apartheid would become inevitable in California by 2030 if non-white immigration continued, was leaked to the press.

Tanton, who is a past president of Zero Population Growth, helped found

F.A.I.R., which, in 1980, received \$370,000 from the pro-eugenics Pioneer Fund, a group which has funded research purporting to prove a link between race and crime, and race and intelligence (i.e., “Blacks are crooks, and stupid to boot!”).

In *Alien Nation*'s acknowledgments,

Brimelow expressly states that he is “deeply grateful to the remarkable” Dr. Tanton, describing him as “truly a citizen who has taken up arms for his country.” If the United States wants to maintain its sovereign integrity, it might do well to deport Mr. Brimelow back to Britain.

—Kathleen Klenetsky

JFK Coming into Focus

Donald Gibson's *Battling Wall Street: The Kennedy Presidency*, is a trenchant study of the motivation for John F. Kennedy's murder. Yet, this book does not even discuss the assassination. Rather, Professor Gibson describes Kennedy's activist domestic and international agendas, and the vicious public attacks upon him by the Morgan-Rockefeller power complex that is tied into the British Establishment.

By reference to Kennedy's speeches and writings, his proposed legislation and acts as President, Gibson presents a JFK who would not fit into the political spectrum today.

Gibson writes, for example, “Kennedy asserted in 1961 that the country needed to triple its power capacity by 1980. . . . He proposed specifically that the Atomic Energy Commission assume an important role in this by achieving the rapid development of nuclear power. . . .”

Here is Kennedy's 1962 message on conservation: “Conservation of mineral resources benefits from the fact that, for practical purposes, they are not fixed in quantity—the usable volume and variety of minerals increase as technology advances. We have learned to use a host of materials which had no previous value or had value only in limited uses.”

Gibson writes, “Early in 1962, the editors of *Fortune* expressed their concern that the Alliance for Progress and other Kennedy administration programs were being heavily influenced by the doctrine . . . favor[ing] government *dirigisme*, that is, a type of economic nationalism which included economic planning to achieve rapid economic growth. *Fortune* advised that it would be ‘insane’ for the Kennedy administration to embrace this *dirigisme*

and turn its back on those in Latin America who favor ‘sound money, higher productivity in exportable goods, and internal free enterprise.’ ”

The term “*dirigisme*” refers to the policy outlook, which French President Charles de Gaulle revived from the tradition of Louis XIV's minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert. Gibson writes that John F. Kennedy's program “had as its central purpose the advancement of the productive powers of the nation . . . Kennedy attempted to . . . achieve this goal through tax measures, government programs, government spending, and monetary and credit policies. He tried to shape investment processes, educational policy, and scientific and technological developments in order to realize the country's immediate [and future] potential. . . .”

For readers familiar with today's global struggle between upholders of national sovereignty and the regime of the International Monetary Fund, Gibson's John Kennedy speaks to the presently emerging crisis.

In 1957, Kennedy proposed various Middle East development projects as a strategy to defuse tensions in the region by promoting common action. In 1959, Kennedy criticized the World Bank's “overreliance on inflexible, hard loans . . . with fixed-dollar repayment schedules that retard instead of stimulating economic development.” Also in 1959, he said he was not worried about Third World countries' neutrality in the Cold War if they were concentrating on “raising the standard of living of the people.” In 1960 he said we must “think . . . not of the pageantry of imperialism but of the pride of new states freshly risen to independence.”

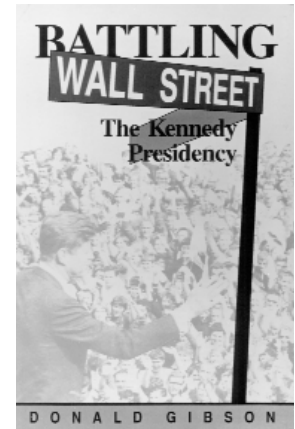
In his 1961 message to Congress on

Foreign Aid, Kennedy proposed a program for the Third World, including very long-term U.S. government loans, with low or no interest charges, geared specifically to promoting growth and economic development, which the President conceded was “not normal banking practice.”

In Colombia in late 1961, he promised the U.S. would cooperate in “an intensive effort to develop and industrialize the economies of Latin America, reducing dependence on raw materials and steadily narrowing the relative gap between the wealthy industrialized countries and the republics of Latin America.”

Two opposed factions clearly emerged within the JFK administration. Kennedy's relentless enemy, the *Wall Street Journal*, identified the two groups as the “conservatives” and, opposing them, the “activists,” also described as “Kennedy lieutenants” or “the professors.”

In an article on Oct. 3, 1963 (a month



**Battling Wall Street:
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