

War Against The Weak: Unfortunately, a Weak Work

by Denise Ham

War Against the Weak, Eugenics and America's Campaign To Create a Master Race

Edwin Black

New York: Thunder's Mouth Press, 2004
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The world has recently celebrated the birth of the 7 billionth baby—or, at least some of us celebrated. In Russia, Vladimir Putin presented a bouquet of flowers to a mother in Russia that may have born that child; while elsewhere, there is a steady stream of nazi-style propaganda against population growth with demands for the reduction of the world's population to only 1 billion people.

The Mythology of 'Overpopulation'

The first written epic regarding "overpopulation" was written in Babylon and is known as the Atrahasis epic. It was composed around 1600 B.C. and had 1245 lines on 3 clay tablets:

*Twelve Hundred years had not yet passed
When the land extended and the people multiplied.
The land was bellowing like a bull,
The god got disturbed by their uproar.
Enlil heard their noise
And addressed the great gods:
"The noise of mankind has become too much for me,
With their noise I am deprived of sleep.
Let there be a pestilence [upon mankind].*

The myth continues and explains how the gods inflicted plagues,

floods, and war to destroy humanity. The capricious gods then decided to allow the human race to flourish again.

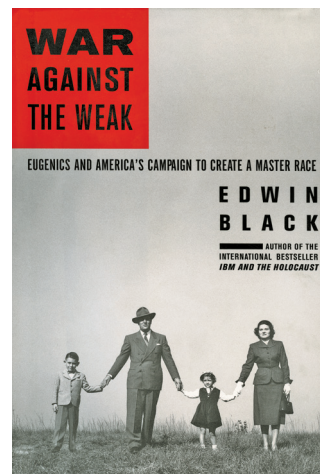
According to this work, man is merely a beast, created to feed and glorify the gods. The gods then created priestesses to impose their will, in determining who shall and who shall not procreate. They even created a special demon to destroy infants and children.

"[Let there be] fertile women and barren women. Let there be the eradicator... among the people and let her snatch the child from the lap of the mother. Establish ughabtu-women, entri-women and igisitu-women and let them be taboo and cut off [from] child-bearing."¹

Later, Homer refers to the Olympian, King Zeus, who wanted wars, famine, and disasters to strike Man, so that humanity could be culled like cattle. Zeus, it was said, created Helen (of Troy) to be so beautiful, that Paris would steal Helen from Menelaus and start the Trojan war. The war lasted a decade, Troy was destroyed, and only Odysseus survived the ten-year journey home.

The overpopulation card has been played going back thousands of years, and it is about time people understood that those individuals who are dealing the deck are oligarchical cheats.

In his book, *War Against the Weak*, Edwin Black documents in great detail the American side of the eugenics movement, and as far as that goes, he does expose those in powerful places



who used their own hatred of mankind to sterilize men and women based on class, race, and intelligence.

For example, who said the following?

"I agree with you... that society has no business to permit degenerates to reproduce their kind.... Some day, we will realize that the prime duty, the inescapable duty, of the good citizen of the *right* type, is to leave his or her blood behind him in the world; and that we have no business to permit the perpetuation of citizens of the *wrong* type."²

Sound like Adolph Hitler? Himmler? Dr. Mengele? No, this is a quote from President Teddy Roosevelt, in a letter to Charles Davenport, the Director of Eugenics Record Office and Secretary of the American Breeders Association (part of the Department of Agriculture). Davenport, a zoologist, and the recipient of distinguished degrees from Harvard and other universities, was a leading figure in the American side of the British born "eugenics movement."

Davenport raised a considerable amount of money to create the Station for Experimental Evolution at Cold Spring Harbor in New York. The money came from the Rockefellers, the Carnegie Institute, and other "philanthropists." Mrs. E. H. Harriman donat-

¹ "How many people can the earth support?" by Joel E. Cohen, 1995.

² Emphasis mine.

ed over half a million dollars in the first few decades, while John D. Rockefeller gave over \$35 million, and in 1911, the Carnegies doled out over \$10 million.

Rockefeller wrote to Davenport about a plan to imprison female “feeble-minded criminals” for longer periods of time to keep them “from perpetuating [their] kind . . . until after the period of child bearing had been passed.

Davenport told the American Breeders Association: “Society must protect itself; as it claims the right to deprive the murderer of his life so also it may annihilate the hideous serpent of hopelessly vicious protoplasm . . . such mongrelization as is proceeding on a vast scale in this country . . . Shall we not rather take the steps . . . to dry up the springs that feed the torrent of defective and degenerate protoplasm?”

Here is the rub: Black says right on the jacket of his book, “. . . eugenics began in laboratories on Long Island, but it ended in the concentration camps of Nazi Germany,” and “it started in 1904, when a small group of U.S. scientists launched an ambitious new race-based movement that was championed by our nation’s social, political and academic elite.” In actuality, the eugenics movement was born and bred in Britain. Black has scant references to Thomas Malthus or Charles Darwin and he mainly refers to the way in which “British eugenic science and doctrine were almost completely imported from the United States.” (See page 209) This is a serious error in historiography. Not only did the British use race science to justify their imperial looting of much of the world, but they used this filth to undermine and attempt to destroy the promise which the United States represented for the world — a republic which sought mutual trade and development with other countries.

Thomas Malthus, allegedly an English reverend, wrote the famous *Essay*

on the Principle of Population, first published in 1824. A few quotes will give you a whiff of his view of Man:

“We are bound in justice and honour formally to disclaim the *right* of the poor to support. To this end, I should propose a regulation to be made, declaring that no child born from any marriage, taking place after the expiration of a year from the date of the law, and no illegitimate child born two years from the same date, should ever be entitled to parish assistance . . .

The infant is, comparatively speaking, of little value to society, as others will immediately supply its place.”

In Book IV, Chapter 5, he wrote:

“All children born, beyond what would be required to keep up the population to this [desired] level, must necessarily perish, unless room be made for them by the deaths of grown persons.”

Malthus said that human population would grow and outstrip the potential output of agriculture and industry, just as the population growth of deer, mice or other animals grows until checked by famine or disease. He attacked the misguided doctors who sought to cure disease, and encouraged overcrowded slums in order to let nature “control” excess human population. But Malthus was not some misguided clergyman who failed to see how scientific discovery and technology could radically change the apparent “limits of growth” at any given time. It is truthful and revealing that Malthus was the first Professor of political economy in any British university, as he was an aggressive proponent of the economic system at the heart of the British Empire —deliberately keeping the colonial populations poor and un-

educated, as in China, India, Egypt, Ireland and most of Africa.

Malthus explicitly argued that there must always be a large pool of starving, desperate poor, who would take any job at any wage. All the mumbo-jumbo of “population theory” was purely a cover for the policy of using human beings as cattle and perpetuating an economic and social policy based on that. This has always been the policy of the international oligarchy. The promotion of this garbage in the United States was part of an offen-



In this still from The Black Stork, Dr Haiselden refuses to operate to save the life of a developmentally disabled baby.

sive to destroy the optimistic outlook of the American Revolution or accomplish the next best thing: to turn the United States into an empire like Great Britain. After the assassination of President William McKinley in 1901, America’s anti-British leadership was crippled and the nation became vulnerable to British ideology, including race science.

The First International Eugenics Congress was held in London in 1912. Among the participants were Winston Churchill, Dr. Charles Davenport, Sir Francis Galton (the mentor of Teddy Roosevelt) and Dr. Charles Eliot, the head of Harvard University. The head of Stanford University, Dr. David Starr-Jordan, and Gifford Pinchot (the future Governor of Pennsylvania) were

also in attendance.

Nine years later, in 1921, the Second International Eugenics Congress was held in New York City. Among those who sponsored the conference was Herbert Hoover, and the Presidents of Clark University, Smith College, and the Carnegie Institute of Washington.

In the aftermath of the real biological breakthroughs achieved by Louis

Pasteur and others, the mortality rate in the industrial nations decreased dramatically, to the disapproval of the eugenicists. The planned depopulation of England and America was based, in part, on race, but not only included African Americans, but also the very poor among the white population. Other targets of the race genocide "...included alcoholics, petty criminals and those jailed for the non-

payment of fines, the insane, the 'Constitutionally weak class,' those predisposed to certain diseases, the deformed, the developmentally disabled, and those with 'defective' organs including the blind and the deaf."

Since the end of WW II and the exposure of the atrocities committed in the name of race science, the eugenics movement has had to create a new

On *The Black Stork*

The Black Stork was a film written by Jack Lait, a reporter for the *Chicago American*, and was produced in Hollywood during the Woodrow Wilson administration. It should be noted that Wilson was not only an avowed racist, but he also praised the movie, *The Clansman*, also known as *The Birth of a Nation*. Due primarily to Wilson's support, the KKK grew by leaps and bounds, and had mass rallies in Washington, D.C.

The Black Stork is a true story based on the work of Dr. Haiselden, a man who would make Jack Kevoorkian blush. Haiselden's co-thinker, Paul Popenoe, the author of applied eugenics, detailed how to stop feeble-mindedness: "From an historical point of view... the first method which presents itself is execution.... Its value in keeping up the standard of the race should not be underestimated." Popenoe was the California head of the eugenics movement.

At about the same time, the President of the Eugenics Research Association made the point quite clear in his paper, *The Passing of the Great Race*:

"Mistaken regard for what are believed to be divine laws and a sentimental belief in the sanctity of human life tend to prevent both the elimination of defective infants and the sterilization of such adults as are themselves of no value to the

community. The laws of nature require the obliteration of the unfit and human life is valuable only when it is of use to the community or race."

On November 12, 1915, Dr. Haiselden began the practice of letting babies starve to death, if they were deemed — by *him* — as too defective. The Hospital staff reacted with horror at this practice. One baby who appeared to have nothing wrong was killed in this manner. After Catherine Walsh, a friend of the baby's mother, went to Haiselden and confronted him directly as to why he had killed the baby. He laughed at her and responded:

"I'm afraid it might get well!"

This became a common practice in Chicago, and the despicable Haiselden brazenly spoke out in favor of infanticide. In 1917 the movie was released, entitled the *Black Stork*. Haiselden played himself in the film of a fictionalized account of a eugenically "mismatched couple," where he tells them they are likely to have a defective baby. The woman does give birth to a developmentally disabled baby, and Haiselden helps her starve the baby to death. In the film, the dead child's ghost rises in a cloud of smoke, and into the waiting arms of Jesus Christ.

The movie was popular for years, and played in theaters around the

country for more than a decade. It was advertised as a "eugenic love story." One advertisement for the film instructed readers to: "Kill Defectives, Save the Nation and see the 'Black Stork'".

At one point, after starving yet another innocent to death, Haiselden's infamy came to national attention and Haiselden was called before an inquest. He declared:

"I should have been guilty of a graver crime if I had saved this child's life. My crime would have been keeping in existence one of nature's cruelest blunders".

A juror shouted: "What do you mean by that?!"

Haiselden responded: "Exactly that. I do not *think* this child would have grown up to be a mental defective, I *know* it."

At the inquest they decided that a prompt operation might have saved the child's life, and that the possibility of the child living a normal life was greater than thought. Despite this, they refused to indict him for murder. The inquest decided that Haiselden was within "his professional rights to decline treatment." Haiselden considered this a victory and a legal vindication for eugenics.

After the court's decision, a local reporter asked if this was eugenics. Haiselden replied, "of course it's eugenics." (!)

terminology and rationales for their policies of population control and enforced underdevelopment of much of the world. For example, Prince Philip, the Queen's consort, once said that he would like to be reincarnated as a deadly virus to "help solve the problem of overpopulation." He and his Nazi buddy, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, founded the World Wildlife Fund, which explicitly attacks Man as being responsible for the extinction of certain animals, because

there are too many people.³ The WWF is a well-funded political action group that tricks people into supporting them financially with pictures of cuddly polar bears on melting ice floes in the Arctic. The big lie is: Man is polluting the earth, and causing the death of these creatures, therefore Man is evil. The environment, pollution, food scarcity, rising energy prices, and po-

3. "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor," *Executive Intelligence Review*, Oct. 28, 1994

litical turmoil are the modern "reasons" given to justify this ancient oligarchical evil.

I would recommend the *War Against the Weak*, but to get a more complete view of the history of race science, I would also strongly suggest that you read: *The Legacy of Malthus: The Social Costs of the New Scientific Racism*, by Allan Chase. This book was written a generation ago in 1975, and is an indictment of the British Oligarchy, or the modern day Zeus Olympians.

The Legacy of Two Mars Rovers: Inspiration

by Marsha Freeman

The Mighty Mars Rovers: The Incredible Adventures of Spirit and Opportunity

Elizabeth Rusch

New York: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2012
Hardcover, 80 pp., \$18.99

It takes more than hard work, years of dedication, and adequate funding to bring to fruition a stupendously successful mission on Mars: it takes a passion that carries a team through the delays, the broken hardware and failed tests, and the challenges that are seemingly impossible to conquer, because they are millions of miles away. Many books about Mars have been written, but there is only a small handful that shows the reader this magnificent and constantly-changing planet through the eyes of the mission scientists and engineers. This is one.

Steve Squyres, the Principal Scientist for the Mars Exploration Rover (MER) mission, is the lead character of Elizabeth Rusch's book. When in college, "flipping through photos for inspiration," while visiting Cornell University's "Mars Room," Squyres was amazed at what he found in the mid-1970s Viking images: a planet that he was convinced once had lakes. "I walked out of that room knowing exactly what I wanted to do with the rest of my life," he reports.



Later, Squyres wrote proposals for a mission that would not only sit on the red planet, like the Viking landers, but would, as a geologist like himself, roam the planet, equipped to investigate the most interesting features it would find. For eight years, NASA rejected his proposals. Then, in the year 2000, NASA gave him the go-ahead, to design, build, test, and direct and manage two Mars Exploration Rovers, which would land on opposite sides of Mars. These were later named *Spirit* and *Opportunity*, by nine-year-old Sofi Collis.

What *Spirit* and *Opportunity* have endured—a challenging, bouncing air-bag-landing on Mars, dust storms,

long, cold, and dark winters, sand traps, and equipment failures—was also endured by Steve Squyres and the MER team. There were tears of joy when the rovers landed, and a heart-felt sadness when *Spirit* could no longer communicate with the Earth. The scientists, rover drivers, and engineers interviewed for this book, all reflect their view of these two robots

on Mars as extension of themselves, of the human drive and ability to explore.

Although advertised as a children's book, in the publishers "Scientists in the Field" series, and a magnificently illustrated book that will certainly keep young readers enthralled, it is a valuable explanation for readers of all ages, of what these two roving geologists discovered during their multi-year mission on Mars.

The final page in the book is a preview of the Mars Science Laboratory, now just starting its two-year science mission on the red planet. Perhaps Elizabeth Rusch will write a children's book about the adventures of *Curiosity*, in the future.