

Joseph Fallon, with a Master's Degree from the Columbia Graduate School of International and Public Affairs, is a freelance writer, student of and researcher on immigration issues, and was researcher for Peter Brimelow's *Alien Nation: Common Sense About America's Immigration Disaster*.

The Roots of American Order

A Book Review by Joseph Fallon

"Who controls the past controls the future; who controls the present controls the past." So wrote George Orwell in his novel *Nineteen Eighty-four*. This maxim describes the practice of the proponents of multiculturalism and Third World immigration who through their current influence over the U.S. educational establishment seek to deconstruct the American nation by first denying such a nation ever existed.

That America is a historic nation with a specifically designed culture, however, is brilliantly documented in two books: *America's British Culture* by Russell Kirk, and *The Racial Origins of the Founders of America: Extracted and Abridged from the Works of Madison Grant and Ales Hrdlicka* by R. Peterson.

In the opening paragraph of *America's British Culture* the late author, educator and conservative intellectual, Russell Kirk, writes what everyone educated before the 1970s should know: "...if somehow the British elements could be eliminated from all the cultural patterns of the United States — Americans would be left with no coherent culture in public or in private life."

In his book Professor Kirk examines each of the four cultural pillars on which the American nation was built and on which its continued survival depends: the English language, English common law, British representative government, and British mores, i.e., moral habits, beliefs, conventions and customs. At the end of his book, Professor Kirk provides a "Chronology Until the Beginning of the Twentieth Century" outlining the genesis and growth of

America's British culture.

In *America's British Culture*, Russell Kirk establishes that America possesses a specific national culture that is essentially British as modified by the American wilderness. In defending this culture, Professor Kirk includes the insights of a host of luminaries from Henry Maine and Alexis deTocqueville to Thomas Sowell and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. along with his own extensive knowledge of both British and American history.

As the historian Louis B. Wright wrote: "...the vigor of British culture was such that it gave to all the cities and towns along the route of the westward migration a characteristic stamp. Different as are Philadelphia, New York, Boston,

Cincinnati, Lexington, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Seattle, they all have a common denominator that goes back to the seventeenth century and the stock of ideas that British settlers brought with them."

That America has always been a "Western European" nation is shown in *The Racial Origins of the Founders of America* by R. Peterson which offers readers in one volume the abridged versions of both Madison Grant's 1933 classic *The Conquest of the Continent* and Ales Hrdlicka's 1925 seminal work entitled *Old Americans*.

As Grant wrote: "It is probably accurate to say that there never has been a nation which was so completely and definitely Protestant as well as Nordic as was the United States just after the American Revolution."

Madison Grant was an "Old American." His ancestors came to America from Scotland after the

AMERICA'S BRITISH CULTURE

by Russell Kirk

New Brunswick, NJ:

Transaction Publishers, 1993

122 pages, \$29.95

THE RACIAL ORIGINS OF THE FOUNDERS OF AMERICA

by R. Peterson

Washington, DC: Scott-Townsend, 1995

124 pages, \$16.00

(Special price to readers; see endnote)

English defeated the second Jacobite rebellion of the Highland clans at Culloden Moor in 1745. Grant was a noted eugenicist who authored a monumental work on that subject in 1924 (*The Passing of the Great Race*) as well as an influential conservationist responsible, with Theodore Roosevelt, for establishing Yellowstone National Park and the New York Zoological Society.

Over 80 percent of *The Racial Origins of the Founders of America* is devoted to an abridged version of *The Conquest of the Continent* by Madison Grant. In this work Grant first establishes how from colonial times through the 19th century the racial identity of America has been Nordic, principally British.

"...America possesses a specific national culture that is essentially British as modified by the American wilderness."

Grant traces the conquest of North America by British Americans and explains how, in the westward migration to the Pacific, various states became "parents" to new states. Kentucky, for instance, was the parent to Missouri; Arkansas the daughter of Tennessee.

The family of Daniel Boone, the famous pioneer whose ancestors came from England, is employed by Grant to illustrate the process. Boone himself was from Eastern Pennsylvania and migrated first to Western North Carolina, then to Kentucky, finally to Missouri. His son, in turn, was among the first settlers in Kansas, and his grandson pioneered the wilderness of Colorado.

Examining the westward migration in terms of regions, Grant describes how settlers from New England colonized the states from Upstate New York to Oregon, while Southerners settled the states from the Midwest to the Southwest.

The final pages of *The Racial Origins of the Founders of America* offer an abridged version of Ales Hrdlicka's *Old Americans*. At fourteen Hrdlicka emigrated to America from Bohemia, today's Czech Republic. He graduated from medical school, but soon changed his profession and became this country's leading physical anthropologist.

The abridged version of Hrdlicka's work shows fourteen photographs of "Old Americans," individuals whose ancestors arrived prior to the War Between the States, in many cases prior to the American Revolution.

In order to ascertain the physical and physiological characteristics of "Old Americans," Dr. Hrdlicka conducted a study between 1910 and 1924 on over 1,000 subjects. In the text accompanying the photographs he discusses what motivated him to initiate this study, including his concern that low fertility rates among "Old Americans" in the face of mass immigration from non-traditional sources threatened their demographic survival and hence the survival of the American nation itself. At this time Congress was responding with immigration restriction legislation passed in 1917, 1921 and 1924.

The concerns raised by Hrdlicka are valid today. It took 120 years (1790-1910) for the European portion of the American population to increase from 81% to 89%. As a result of the 1965 Immigration Reform and Control Act, which encouraged massive Third World immigration, the European American population was reduced from 89% to 75% over the next twenty-five years so that by 1990, proportionally, there were fewer European Americans than in 1790. If trends continue it is projected European Americans will be a numerical minority in sixty years. Since America has never existed without a European majority, and since the Third World has never been able to produce a political system like America's, or sustain democratic institutions in general, it is problematic whether an America with a non-European majority can endure.

America's British Culture by Russell Kirk and *The Racial Origins of the Founders of America* by R. Peterson are rewarding works of research and inquiry. Parents in particular will be interested in purchasing copies of both books to insure their children receive a proper foundation in civics and American history. ■

[Special offer to readers of THE SOCIAL CONTRACT: *The Racial Origins of the Founders of America* by R. Peterson may be ordered for \$9.75 plus \$2.00 shipping and handling from Scott-Townsend Publishers, P.O. Box 34070, NW Washington, DC 20043.]

Katharine Betts is a senior lecturer in sociology at the Swinburne University of Technology in Melbourne, Australia. She is co-editor of the Australian quarterly People and Place, which focuses chiefly on immigration policy questions.

Eating The Future

A Book Review by Katharine Betts

If you enjoy the modern miracle story of evolution you will love this book. And, if you worry about the prospects of our species as we race headlong into an obscure future, you will not find solace within its pages but you will find new ideas and a fresh perspective on the past, as you try to imagine and shape that future.

Tim Flannery, senior research scientist at the Australian Museum, presents the story of human evolution. But this is not the familiar version where African genesis leads, inch-by-inch, to the wonders of Cro-Magnon man and the Lascaux cave paintings. In his account the coastal regions, tidal zones and mud flats of South East Asia play a crucial role. It

was here, Flannery argues, around the edges of the Banda sea, that the descendants of *Homo erectus* developed into modern people. Perhaps Africa was recolonized by these Banda people, these Australoids.¹ But, whatever the answer to that question, it is almost certain that the people of the South-East Asian littoral were the immediate ancestors of the Australasians, the inhabitants of New Guinea and Australia.

The first part of *The Future Eaters* is devoted to the geological creation of Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand and New Caledonia as they broke lose from Gondwanaland in the south and began the long drift north with their strange freight of animals and plants. But parts two and three are fine examples of human history and prehistory written within an ecological frame of reference (the "new ecological paradigm" that Catton and Dulap urged on the unresponsive Social Science community in 1980).¹ Here in this ecological history the main actors are not laws, parties and parliaments but human numbers, their resource base,

the plants and animals which they can gather or hunt or domesticate, germs, germ lines, and the bitter harvest of population booms which, after a period of exuberant expansion and wasteful consumption, crash in human misery and habitat destruction.

People evolved in Africa and Asia but, Flannery argues, we could not have learned to be future-eaters,

with all the cultural development and habitat destruction that this term describes, within the confines of our Eurasian homeland. In this homeland we evolved side-by-side with the animals we hunted and the creatures who hunted us, and this side-by-side evolution formed a straight-jacket. The prey species we pursued were canny, wary and fleet of foot.

We needed sharp eyes and well-honed weapons to bring them down, while fierce carnivores were always waiting for us to slip or wander or grow too old to hide. Co-evolution concentrates a creature's energies on the struggle to survive and leaves little scope for leaps of imagination, radical innovation and the luxury of experimenting with new ways of living. But what if an animal like *Homo sapiens* could escape the straight-jacket and find its way to a new ecological niche where the prey had not learned to run and where the predators were few?

Flannery argues that humans made such a step when they crossed the Wallace line. This is an imaginary line running through the Indonesian archipelago, west of the islands of Lombok and Sulawesi, separating the two distinct biological and geological realms of Asia and Australia. It is named for the man who first discerned it, Alfred Wallace, a naturalist who, just as Darwin did, read Malthus and found the theory of natural selection.

THE FUTURE EATERS: AN
ECOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN LANDS AND PEOPLE
By Tim Flannery
Sydney, Australia: Reed, 1994
(Distributed in the U.S. and Canada
by George Braziller, Inc.
60 Madison Avenue, NYC, 10010)
US\$25.00