

Another indication of the state of mind of Japanese-Americans was the refusal of hundreds of young men to register for the draft—at a time when draft evasion was virtually unheard of. Eventually 85 citizens of Japanese descent were tried and sentenced to prison in the largest mass trial of draft resisters in U.S. history. Also, approximately 20,000 Japanese-Americans who were living in Japan at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack remained in Japan and supported the war effort against the United States.

Finally, by means of MAGIC, the project that broke Japan's diplomatic codes, the government learned of espionage rings organized by and operating out of Japan's West Coast consulates. Both enemy aliens and U.S. citizens were among the spies.

What about the fear of Japanese attack? Unlike Germany and Italy, Japan invaded and occupied American territory: the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island, and Attu and Kiska just off Alaska. On a number of occasions, particularly during the early part of the war, Japan shelled or bombed the West Coast, or sunk U.S. ships off the coast. Near the end of the war, Japan launched over 9,000 transoceanic balloon bombs against the West Coast.

Given these circumstances—open disloyalty by many Japanese-Americans and what appeared to be direct Japanese military threats against the West Coast—the exclusion order appears entirely reasonable. If there had been parallel circumstances with Germans and Italians in the eastern part of the United States,

there can be little doubt there would have been an East Coast exclusion order as well. Both in its internment and exclusion policies, the American government appears to have been making strictly military decisions, which did not take race into account.

Perhaps it should have considered race. The record shows that Japanese-Americans were far more likely than German-Americans to favor their homeland over the United States—and quite naturally so. Loyalty to the US required that German-Americans turn their backs on an ethnic and cultural identity; Japanese-Americans were renouncing not just their culture but their race.

Compensation

Ironically, it is now on racial grounds that Japanese claim *they* were wronged. Activists succeeded in winning financial compensation from Congress on seven separate occasions—in 1948, 1951, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1972, and 1978—before their most recent success.

In 1988, Congress issued an official apology, and awarded \$20,000 to each former internee and relocated person of Japanese descent. Four years later, Congress extended eligibility for the \$20,000 to non-Japanese spouses of Japanese internees who voluntarily joined their families in internment. In June, 1998, the Clinton Administration announced it would pay financial compensation to Japanese-Latin Americans interned in the United States during the war.

Note that for Japanese, internment and relocation were treated the same, but that only Japanese and no Europeans have received money or an apology. Japanese who were relocated but then returned to Japan out of loyalty to their country of origin were eligible for the \$20,000 just as were Japanese who were relocated, enlisted in the U.S. army, and served the United States. The government has never awarded financial compensation, or offered an apology of any kind to the thousands of Europeans it interned, relocated, or deported during and after the war.



As Prof. Krammer concludes, America's German and Italian internees have suffered a double tragedy. During the war, many were locked up on suspect grounds, and today, virtually no one even knows about it. It has now become virtually impossible to acknowledge the truth because this would knock an important prop out from under the now-essential ideology of "white racism."

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The Galton Report

A sampling of recent scientific literature.

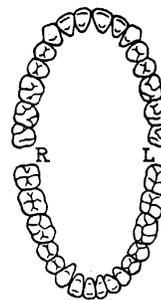
by Glayde Whitney

Can Blacks be Ancestral to Modern Man?

The currently popular "Out of Africa" theory, according to which anatomically modern man is thought to have originated in Africa quite recently and then spread to the rest of the world, may be challenged by a new study of dental traits. It finds that Africans are different from all other living humans, and that

they share many traits with extinct hominids and even with apes, both living and extinct. These differences are so great they suggest other races could not have evolved recently from Africans.

The author, Joel Irish of the University of New Mexico anthropology department, points out that a variety of complex dental traits found in Africans "apparently represent ancestral characters found in early hominids and early and modern non-human primates." He further writes that "the divergence between Sub-Saharan and other modern populations may, in-



deed, be too great to support an African origin That is, it may be felt that Sub-Saharan Africans are too different from the other modern populations to be representatives of a common ancestral morphotype."

There is a diagnostic set of eleven dental traits that is called the Sub-Saharan African Dental Complex. These traits consist of such things as Bushman Canine, three-rooted UM2, LM2 y-groove pattern, U11 double shoveling, and UM1 enamel extension. Even North Africans are far closer to Caucasians in these traits than

to Sub-Saharan. Most different from the Sub-Saharan are the “Sinodonts,” that is, the peoples of Northeast Asia and the New World. Thus the major racial pattern of Africans and Asians being most different, with Europeans falling in between, which Professor Philippe Rushton has found for so many traits (see *Race, Evolution, and Behavior*, 1995), is also present in dentition. Prof. Irish further points out that the most widespread traits of the Sub-Saharan African Dental Complex are also “prevalent in the dentitions of many extinct hominids, from australopithecines through archaic *Homo sapiens*, as well as extinct and extant non-human primates. Thus the traits apparently represent very ancient characters.”

The finding that Africans have ancient dental traits does not disprove the “Out of Africa” theory. However, ancient traits distinctly different from those of all other modern humans are more consistent with an alternative theory of the origins of modern man, according to which an anatomically ancient proto-human left Africa substantially earlier and then evolved into modern man outside Africa, most likely on the Eurasian land mass. The primitive Sub-Saharan populations were then modernized through partially independent evolution and also by gene flow from modern humans back into Africa.

It is becoming common to point out that the first and largest genetic distinction within humans is the split between Sub-Saharan Africans and everyone else (see Whitney, “Diversity in the Human Genome,” *AR*, March, 1997). It is therefore beginning to appear that newer morphological and genetic data are on their way to rehabilitating the theory and work of the much maligned and politically incorrect giant of physical anthropology, Carleton Coon, author of the 1962 classic *The Origin of Races*. [Irish, J.D. (1998), Ancestral dental traits in recent Sub-Saharan Africans and the origins of modern humans. *Journal of Human Evolution*, v. 34, pp. 81-98.]

Black Drivers Dangerous

It seems only common sense to suspect that being around people of lower intelligence and high impulsiveness could be dangerous, especially when they are behind the wheel of a ton or more of moving metal. A new investigation of automobile accidents has in-

deed found that blacks are relatively more dangerous to be around.

It is well known that elderly drivers have a higher rate of accidents per mile driven than do younger drivers. In an attempt to isolate factors that contribute to crashes among the elderly, a group (n=99) with an average age of 72 who were at fault in one or more car crashes within the previous six years was compared to people of the same age who had not had accidents.



A multivariate statistical analysis revealed four factors that were independently associated with a greater likelihood of having car crashes: (1) Poor performance on a composite test of processing visual information, which shows that slow processing speed and poor attention to visual cues increase the risk of accidents, (2) Having fallen down within the past two years, which indicates neurological and/or muscular impairment, (3) Not taking prescribed beta-blocker medication, and (4) Being black. Statistically therefore, among the elderly, race is an important predictor of bad driving, independent of other factors such as physical condition or general health. [Sims, R.V., et al., (1998), A preliminary assessment of the medical and functional factors associated with vehicle crashes by older adults. *Journal of the American Geriatric Society*, v. 46 (May), pp. 556-561.]

Denying Race Reality at the Genome Project

Never underestimate the zeal of the politically correct to deny racial reality. Bureaucratic sabotage at the NHGRI (National Human Genome Research Institute) has ensured that the first collection of racial differences data in the multi-billion dollar Human Genome Project will be *completely useless*.

Readers who keep back issues of *AR* may wish to cross out “Race Genetics

in the Mainstream” in the “Galton Report” for March 1998. There it was reported that the head of the Human Genome Project, Francis Collins, had called for a crash program to catalog genetic racial differences using the new technology for SNP [Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, called “snip”] detection. The importance of collecting snips from different races is that knowledge of genetic differences could contribute to effective treatment of the very large number of medical conditions that differ from one race to another.

A \$30 million project was set up to characterize 100,000 snips in DNA samples from 450 people representing the races in America. This sample could have formed the basis for tremendously informative racial comparisons of all kinds, not just of medical conditions. However, according to a report in *Science*, the staff at NHGRI has decided to make the SNP collection useless for racial comparisons.

The program director Lisa Brooks is quoted as saying:

“We’re not identifying who these individuals are [in the SNP database] by ethnicity, or sex, or anything else. We’ve gone to great pains to ensure that people who use these resources will not identify ethnicity.”

“Research on alcoholism or schizophrenia, for example, could cause offense if linked to a specific group, and NHGRI wants to avoid any ‘group stigmatization.’”

In other words, the very thing the project was supposed to study—racial differences in frequency and nature of diseases—is the very thing NHGRI has now decided it *must conceal* so as to avoid “group stigmatization.”

Yale University geneticist Kenneth Kidd says that as far as he is concerned, the removal of population source data from the DNA sample “means the sample is useless, I won’t use it.” Prof. Kidd points out that gene markers like snips “are only valuable if they can be understood within the context of the population from which they’re drawn, and for this one must know the source.” [Marshall, E., (1998) “DNA studies challenge the meaning of race.” *Science*, v. 282, (October 23), pp. 654-655.] **W**

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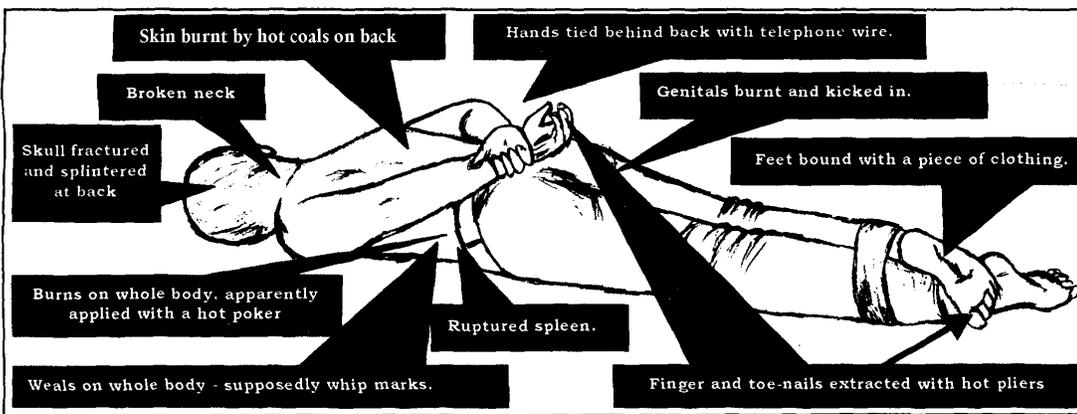
O Tempora, O Mores!

South African Farmers Face Terror Campaign

Black rule has been a nightmare for the farmers of South Africa. Since May, 1994, when Nelson Mandela's government took power, there have been more than 2,000 attacks on farms resulting in 570 murders. During the first eight months of 1998 alone there were 590 attacks and 104 murders.

when they do take weapons or money they kill needlessly and viciously. In the somewhat tepid words of a National Intelligence Agency report, "in almost every case, the degree of violence inflicted upon the victims . . . was completely excessive and totally out of proportion with the objectives The torture and rape of victims suggests that the attackers do not merely intend to kill the victims, but to inflict pain, humiliation and suffering." It is common for bands

the white vote, 51 to 48 percent, but Democrat Charles Schumer won the election with 86 percent of the black vote and 82 percent of the Hispanic vote. In the Senate race in California, Asian-American Matt Fong got two percent more of the white vote than his opponent but lost because Democrat Barbara Boxer got 85 percent of the black vote, 71 percent of the Hispanic vote and—surprisingly—51 percent of the Asian vote.



Many of the victims died only after being raped and tortured for hours. A recent issue of the South African publication the *Aida Parker Newsletter* was entirely devoted to this campaign of terror that has gone virtually unreported in the United States.

Under white rule farmers were safe from violence, but in the changed psychological atmosphere of black rule they have become easy targets because many live in isolated areas. Farmers are now four times more likely to be killed than other South Africans—in a country whose post-apartheid crime wave has given it the highest murder and rape rates in the world.

The farmers who remain on the land are outraged by the attacks and by the government's apparent lack of interest in stopping them. They suspect the killings may be part of a plan to drive whites off the land. As Aida Parker writes, "Is what we are seeing a coordinated, creeping land occupation, an Africanised quasi-nationalisation . . . ?"

Theft is only a secondary motive in many of the killings. Sometimes the murderers take nothing at all, and even

of blacks to attack at nightfall and torture their victims until morning. The accompanying illustration details the injuries of an Eastern Transvaal farmer who was tortured for six hours before he was finally killed.

President Nelson Mandela says the killings are the random work of common criminals and dismisses outrage over the terror as the result of a "racist propaganda campaign." The rest of the world seems to agree. As Miss Parker notes, "the outside world, in particular that 'great citadel of democracy and freedom,' the US, remains blind, deaf and dumb to what is happening here." (SA's *Bloody Road to Ruin*, *Aida Parker Newsletter*, Spring, 1998. Address: PO Box 91059, Auckland Park, 2006, South Africa)

Race and the Elections

The mid-term elections of last November only confirmed that as the American population changes, white voters cannot elect the candidates they want. For example, in New York, Republican Senator Alfonse D'Amato won

In the Georgia governor's race, Republican Guy Millner got more than 60 percent of the white vote but lost to Democrat Roy Barnes, who got 95 percent of the black vote. There were similar results in governors' races in South Carolina and Alabama. GOP pollster Mark Mahe noted that "We probably got 60 percent of the white vote in the South. But if you're getting only 7 or 8 percent of the black

vote, it just makes it really, really, really difficult to move the numbers."

Once the numbers move there is a price to pay. Alvin Holmes, a black Alabama state representative had this to say about his new Democratic governor, Donald Siegelman: "He received 97 percent of the black vote in Alabama. We don't owe him anything. He owes us." Mr. Holmes wants blacks appointed to at least one third of the new Cabinet posts.

There were probably many other races in which whites did not get the candidates they wanted. Nationwide, whites voted for Republicans by a margin of 57 percent to 43 percent, whereas blacks voted 89 percent Democratic and 11 percent Republican. Hispanics voted 63 percent Democrat and 37 percent Republican.

Non-whites consistently vote their racial interests but whites do not. Democrats knows this and, in some cases, made explicitly racial appeals. The Missouri Democratic Party paid for a radio advertisement directed at blacks that said, "When you don't vote, you let another church explode. When you don't