

The Harrimans' eugenics: at the root of Global 2000

by Robert Zubrin ·

“Our ancestors drove Baptists from Massachusetts Bay into Rhode Island, but we have no place to drive the Jews to. Also, they burned the witches, but it seems against the mores to burn any considerable part of our population. Meanwhile, we have somewhat diminished the immigration of these peoples.”

—Charles B. Davenport, Director, *Eugenics Record Office*, April 7, 1925.

When, in its final days in office, the Averell Harriman-controlled Carter administration released its *Global 2000 Report* calling for the elimination of 2 billion of the world's population, it was not the first time that the Harriman family and its allies in the Eastern Establishment had proposed genocide. The same network of Harriman-allied families and financial institutions which today is responsible for the *Global 2000 Report*, was, in the 1930s, fully supportive of the experiment in global depopulation known as Nazism, including all of its lurid racist and anti-Semitic aspects. As the *Global 2000 Report* shows, they remain so committed to this day. Here we document the ideological and historical roots of this genocidal faction in American policy-making today.

Racism and the Malthusian elite

The racial-Malthusian doctrine which became hegemonic among much of the American and German elites by the turn of the century was synthesized in England. While racialist views are basically endemic among an elite which defines itself in terms of blood ties, it required the systematization of such prejudices into a grand pseudo-scientific belief structure before such views could be converted into a reliable capability in the service of the geopolitical policies of the British oligarchy. This was the task of Charles Darwin.

Starting from the premise of Malthus's world of limited resources, the only world acceptable to the oligarchical mind because it is the only one they can control, Darwin argued that it was the victory of the superior races in the struggle for scarce resources which defined how nature progressed. Thus the enslavement or even extermination of inferior races of man (like the Irish) was not only natural, but beneficial.

In his *Descent of Man*, Darwin wrote: “We civilized men . . . do our utmost to check the process of elimination; we

build asylums for the imbecile, the maimed, and the sick; we institute poor laws; and our medical men exert their utmost skill to save the life of everyone until the last moment . . . Thus, the weak members of civilized society propagate their kind. No one who has attended to the breeding of domestic animals will doubt that this must be highly injurious to the race of man.”

Darwin showed no doubt as to which race should survive: “All other series of events [in the history of the world] . . . only appear to have purpose and value when viewed in connection with, or rather subsidiary to . . . the great stream of Anglo-Saxon emigration to the West.”

Darwin's theory was totally incompetent as a scientific explanation of the origin of species in nature, but it suited the purposes of the British elite and they gave it great play. Britain's leading social thinker, Herbert Spencer, the uncle of Fabian Society founder Beatrice Webb, had already developed the identical theory, without taking the trouble of a boat ride to the Galapagos. Spencer took his “survival of the fittest”

a sweeping social philosophy, which was promoted to the hilt in the United States by the New England Brahmins and the New York City financial crowd.

Spencer was open about the implications of his philosophy. He opposed all state protection for the poor. They were unfit, he argued, and should be eliminated. “The whole effort of nature is to get rid of such, to clear the world of them, and to make room for the better.” Spencer opposed public education and sanitation on this basis, and even government prosecution of medical quacks. If the lower classes are so “unfit” as to believe in quacks, they should suffer the consequences, he maintained, and naturally on the global scale, it was the “Aryan race” that was most fit.

With the backing of Darwin's scientific authority and London's money, Spencer's ideas rapidly became hegemonic among leading circles in America. Nicholas Murray Butler at Columbia, Charles W. Eliot at Harvard, and William Graham Sumner at Yale were all devoted followers of Spencer. So were Andrew Carnegie, Henry Cabot Lodge, Elihu Root, and John Fiske, the President of the Immigration Restriction League.

The British needed a centerpiece institution to give “sci-

entific” backing to the new social theory in America. In 1861, only two years after the publishing of Darwin’s *Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or The Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life*, Sir Henry Wentworth, tutor to the Prince of Wales, the future Edward VII, traveled to America where he met with Albert S. Bickmore, the scion of a New England shipping family. Bickmore was then working as an assistant to Harvard naturalist Louis Agassiz. Wentworth told Bickmore that he thought it would be a grand idea for him to leave Agassiz and go to New York, to establish a museum of natural history in the city where America’s financiers were located. Agassiz’s institution was out of the way, Wentworth complained, and besides, Agassiz was an opponent of Darwin’s.

The role of the Museum of Natural History

Huge financial resources were immediately made available for the museum project from the top circles of New York finance, including J. Pierpont Morgan, Hugh Auchincloss, Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., James Brown and Howard Potter of Brown Brothers (now Brown Brothers Harriman), Levi Morton and George Bliss of Morton Bliss, members of the Phelps family, and members of the Dodge family. John D. Rockefeller also chipped in, but for reasons of class, the Rockefellers were not admitted to the new museum’s board of trustees for two generations to come.

Exhibits were collected and stored, first in the offices of Brown Brothers, then in an armory. In 1871, the cornerstone of the museum building was laid, and finally in 1877, the American Museum of Natural History had its grand opening. At the ceremony, Harvard President Charles W. Eliot explained its purpose: “In whose honor are the chief personages of this nation, state, and city here assembled? Whose palace is this? What divinity is worshipped in this place? Nothing else than the stupendous doctrine of hereditary transmission [which will] . . . enhance the natural interest in vigorous family stocks . . . give a rational basis for penal legislation, and promote both the occasional production of illustrious men and the gradual improvement of the masses of mankind.”

The morality of the racist cabal behind the museum became shockingly evident in 1898, when the museum dispatched Lt. Robert Peary to the North Pole in its ship, *The Roosevelt*. On orders from Dr. Franz Boas of the Museum’s Anthropology Department, Peary “obtained” five Eskimos and brought them back to New York for examination. After a few months’ close observation, four of the Eskimos died. Boas had them stuffed, mounted, and placed on display.

New York was scandalized. *The World* editorialized: “The scientists who were delighted to study leisurely the Esquimaux here in New York have long since forgotten these simple folk from the bleak Arctic. True, four of them died here, of tuberculosis, but not until these wise men had learned everything they care to know. And then, were not the corpses turned over to the doctors for the very interesting dissections which added much to our knowledge on ethnological sub-

How Harriman helped Hitler exterminate Jews

Between 1921 and 1941, approximately 3 million Jews and 6 million other Eastern and southern European people were denied admission to the United States as a result of the Harriman family’s eugenic immigration quotas.

In fact, well after news of Hitler’s anti-Semitic extermination policy had reached the world outside Germany, the Harriman circle continued to do everything in its power to maintain strict limits on the number of Jews allowed to enter the United States. The restrictions championed by Harriman were not lifted until December 1941, when the United States declared war on the Nazi Reich.

As the 1930s wore on, the Nazi persecution of Jews caused the German immigration quota to fill completely, with available quota numbers backed up for many years in the future. In February 1939, when New York Sen. Robert Wagner introduced a bill to allow 20,000 German-Jewish children to come in above quota, to be adopted by American families who had already volunteered to take them, it was H. H. Laughlin of the Harrimans’ Eugenics Record Office, and John Trevor, a trustee of the Museum of Natural History and the director of the Record Office’s Eugenics Research Association, who led the successful campaign to defeat the bill.

To do this, they organized a “Coalition of Patriotic Societies,” that brought together everything from the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and the American Legion, to the KKK, and hundreds of other organizations, real and fictitious. Nearly all the testimony delivered by this coalition against the bill was presented by Laughlin or Trevor.

Then, in June 1939, 937 German Jews escaped the Nazis on the German-American Lines ship *The St. Louis*, and sailed to America to seek refuge despite their lack of quota numbers. As *The St. Louis* sailed up and down the East Coast waiting for permission to land, Laughlin issued a special report on immigration which demanded that “international sentimentality” not cause America to lower its “eugenical and racial standards.” Laughlin demanded that the United States cut its quota by a further 60 percent, and that “loopholes” which allowed Jewish immigration to America by excusing the “moral turpitude” of fleeing Jews who had smuggled money out of the Nazi Reich be closed.

As a result of Laughlin’s agitation, *The St. Louis* was turned around, and the 700 of its passengers who could not receive permission to debark in Britain were returned to Europe, where they were eventually incinerated at Auschwitz, Buchenwald, and Dachau.

jects? But, best of all, the perfect skeletons were turned over to the American Museum of Natural History, up in Manhattan Square, where savants who wish to study Esquimaux anatomy may do so quite comfortably.”

But, given the power of the museum’s trustees, nothing was done.

Protecting the purity of the great race

As the nation’s leading institute of race science, the museum, whose board of trustees by 1918 included W. Averell Harriman, took the lead in promoting racist agitation against immigration. Madison Grant, a Museum trustee and close friend of President Theodore Roosevelt, was Vice-President of the Immigration Restriction League and its most rabid publicist.

In his *Passing of the Great Race*, Grant wrote: “In Europe today, the amount of Nordic blood in each nation is a very fair measure of its strength in war and standing in civilization. . . . In the City of New York and elsewhere in the United States there is a native American aristocracy resting upon layer after layer of immigrants of lower races. . . . It has taken us 50 years to learn that speaking English, wearing good clothes and going to school and to church does not transform a Negro into a white man. . . . Americans will have a similar experience with the Polish Jew, whose dwarf stature, peculiar mentality and ruthless concentration on self-interest are being engrafted upon the stock of the nation. . . . Indiscriminate efforts to preserve babies among the lower classes often results in serious injury to the race. . . . We Americans must realize that the altruistic ideals . . . and the maudlin sentimentalism that has made America ‘an asylum for the oppressed’ are sweeping the nation towards the racial abyss.”

Grant’s book was later translated into German, and used as one of the bibles of Nazi propaganda.

The museum’s agitation did not go unheeded. Expressing basic agreement with its outlook was liberal Woodrow Wilson. No longer, Wilson declared, do the men of the “sturdy stocks”

“foreign blood” coming to the United States. Their place has been taken by immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe, “men out of the ranks where there is neither skill nor energy nor any initiative of quick intelligence . . .”

In 1921, Madison Grant joined with Averell Harriman, J. P. Morgan, Herbert Hoover, and museum President (and J. P. Morgan’s nephew) Henry Fairfield Osborn to host the Second International Congress of Eugenics at the museum. Averell’s mother, Mary Averell (Mrs. E. H.) Harriman had already established the Harrimans as America’s first family of eugenics race science in 1910, by donating 80 acres of land with buildings in patrician Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., to establish the Eugenics Record Office, endowing the institution with a further \$300,000 (about \$10 million in 1982 dollars) in 1918. While Averell Harriman donated \$1,000 out of pocket to make the conference possible, and served on

the Museum Executive Committee hosting the conference, his mother co-hosted the Ladies Committee of the conference with Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn and organized the transportation to New York of the entire Committee on Immigration of the U. S. Congress to view the exhibits and hear anti-immigrant tirades from Grant, Osborn and various representatives of the Harriman Eugenics Record Office. Averell’s sister, Mary Harriman (Mrs. Charles Cary) Rumsey, did her bit by dining and entertaining all of its members at her own expense at the Piping Rock Club in Glen Cove.

The anti-immigration agitation of the conference sponsors had been answered in 1920 with the passing of the first racist immigration restriction law, and by 1924 would be answered with an even-tighter bill, written by Madison Grant, restricting permission to immigrate to the United States to only people from the “Nordic” countries of England, Germany, and Scandinavia. Ellis Island was shut down, and U.S. economic growth slowed dramatically.

Justifying such racially biased restriction, the *Eugenical News*, the official periodical of the Eugenics Record Office wrote in February 1924, “Since there were fewer southeastern Europeans here in 1890 than in 1910, a percentage provision based on the former census would decidedly cut down the numbers of such immigrants. This provision would change the character of immigration, and hence our future population, by bringing about a preponderance of immigration of the stock which originally settled this country. On the whole, immigrants from Northwestern Europe furnish us the best material for American citizenship and for the further upbuilding of the American race. They have higher living standards than the bulk of immigrants from other lands; average higher in intelligence; are better educated; more skilled; and are on the whole better able to understand, appreciate and support our form of government. . . . As President Coolidge tersely expressed it in his recent Message to Congress: ‘America must be kept American.’ ”

Coolidge, himself a pawn of the Morgan interests, even wrote a few articles himself for *Good Housekeeping* on “racial hygiene.” That was not sufficient for the Harrimans, however. In 1924, their *Eugenical News* endorsed English Speaking Union and Council on Foreign Relations founder John W. Davis (the uncle of Cyrus Vance) for President as “best adapted by heredity” to be President.

Museum trustee Teddy Roosevelt, who came to the Presidency through the assassination of anti-British President William McKinley, found Madison Grant’s ideas very useful for his plans to create a Nordic Alliance of Britain, Germany, and the United States. For the same reasons, he warmly approved the ideas of Houston Stewart Chamberlain (second cousin to Munich appeaser Neville Chamberlain) whose *Foundations of the Nineteenth Century* formed the basis for the racial doctrines of the German Nazi Party. In a 1911 review of the book, Roosevelt commented: “Much that he says regarding the prevalent loose and sloppy talk about the general progress of humanity, the equality and identity of the

racism, and the like, is not only perfectly true, but emphatically worth considering by a generation accustomed, as its forefathers for the preceding generations were accustomed, to accept as true and useful thoroughly pernicious doctrines taught by well-meaning and feeble-minded sentimentalists."

Chamberlain was certainly no sentimentalist. On his deathbed in 1927 he wrote to Adolf Hitler; "You are the hope, the star, of Germany and the Aryan race."

Just as in the days of Darwin, race science was the "principle of natural selection" enshrined to determine who would be sacrificed in a Malthusian world of limited resources. Roosevelt, Grant, Osborn and the rest of the Museum of Natural History crowd were all founders of the "conservation movement" with important roles in launching of such early environmentalist groups as the Sierra Club, the Save the Redwoods Society, and the Conservation Foundation. Averell Harriman continues as an angel of the radical environmentalist movement to this day.

The Third Eugenics Conference

With the convening of the Third International Congress of Eugenics at the Museum of Natural History in 1932, the American bluebloods moved into open organizing for Adolf Hitler's Nazi experiments. The halls were filled with pictures and graphs showing the physiognomies, mental qualities, and threatened migrations of Aryans, Latins, Jews, Negroes, etc. for an audience of leading race scientists and Malthusians assembled from all over the world.

The Eugenics Society had been around for half a century, the first chapter having been set up in England by Darwin's cousin Sir Francis Galton. The First International Conference of Eugenics had been held in London in 1911, with Winston Churchill serving as its vice-president, and the Museum of Natural History was the scene of the second conference in 1921, but this time there was a new excitement in the air. This time the significance of the ideas discussed would reach far beyond immigration policy—the star of eugenics was on the rise in Germany.

A look at the sponsors of the conference is instructive. They included **Mrs. H. B. DuPont**, of the DuPont family of Delaware;

Colonel William Draper, later to found the Draper Fund/Population Crisis Committee, which brought together the Vietnam war crowd of Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Gen. William Westmoreland, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, McGeorge Bundy, and Robert S. McNamara into a single organization committed to the depopulation of the Third World.

Mrs. Mary Averell Harriman, to whom the conference proceedings were dedicated because of her life-long largesse to eugenics;

Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey;

Mrs. Walter Jennings of Standard Oil, controlled by the Rockefellers;

Dr. J. Harvey Kellogg, of Kellogg's Cereals of Battle Creek, Michigan;

Suppressing pellagra cure killed millions in U.S.

In the early years of the 20th century, approximately 5,000 Americans died every year as a result of the vitamin deficiency disease pellagra, and an additional 300,000 per year died as a result of being weakened by pellagra and succumbing to an infectious disease. Almost all of these deaths occurred in the rural South, with 50 percent of the victims drawn from the 10 percent of the U.S. population who were black.

In a series of experiments in 1914-15, Dr. Joseph Goldberger of the U.S. Public Health Service discovered that pellagra is caused by a shortage of niacin and can be cured by feeding its victims a balanced diet including meat and vegetables. Conversely, limiting a diet to corn, the typical Southern staple of the time, would invariably produce severe cases of the disease.

Goldberger's findings were instantly unpopular with the Harriman circle and the Eugenics Record Office, who had long championed the idea that pellagra and other diseases result from the inferior heredity of the stricken individuals. Eugenics Record Office Director Charles Davenport, who wrote in 1911 that the Irish genetically lack resistance to tuberculosis and that legislation to improve sanitary and living conditions in Irish communities was therefore misguided, took charge of a campaign to discredit Goldberger's findings.

Davenport began with a series of articles in medical journals and the Record Office's *Eugenical News* casting doubt on, or simply ignoring Goldberger's work.

Davenport's master stroke was the release in 1917 of the third report of the national Pellagra Commission, which he had taken over after its leaders had resigned in the wake of Goldberger's findings. In his report, Davenport and his assistants documented in mountainous detail that in 90 percent of pellagra cases, the stricken individual had at least one parent or grandparent who had been a victim of the disease.

Davenport's statistical fraud carried the day in the medical profession, and he continued his campaign to suppress Goldberger's cure for pellagra. As a result, it was not until the mid-1930s that Goldberger's findings were accepted into American medical practice. In those two decades of delay, approximately 6 million Americans (3 million black and 3 million white), were killed by pellagra, murdered by the fraud run out of the Harrimans' Eugenics Record Office.

Mrs. John T. Pratt of Standard Oil, member of the Republican National Committee;

Dr. Charles W. Burr, a descendant of the traitor Aaron Burr;

Dr. Helen C. Putnam, a New England blueblood of the same family which spawned McGeorge and William Bundy, policy planners of the Vietnam war;

Major Leonard Darwin, the son of Charles Darwin;

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, financial controllers of Woodrow Wilson and owners of the Phelps-Dodge mining interests;

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, braintruster to Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover, and one of the founders of the monetarist school of economics of Milton Friedman;

Madison Grant, trustee of the Museum of Natural History;

Dr. William K. Gregory, American Museum of Natural History associate and a collaborator of South African racists Raymond Dart and Robert Broom in pushing the theory that Negroes represent an "ape-man" stage in evolution;

Dr. Clarence Gordon Campbell, of the Harriman-bankrolled Eugenics Research Association;

Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt;

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt;

Sir Bernard Mallet of the British Neo-Malthusian Society;

Alfred Ploetz, of the Germany Society for Racial Hygiene;

Dr. G. F. Ashley Montague, anthropologist advocate of matriarchy;

Dr. Erwin Bauer, Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Munich;

Dr. Franz Boas, founder of cultural relativist anthropology, stuffer of Eskimos, and teacher of Margaret Mead;

Dr. Margaret Sanger, neo-Malthusian Society leader and founder of the American Birth Control Society and Planned Parenthood;

Frederick Osborn, nephew of Henry Fairfield Osborn, and cofounder of the Population Council, the mother-group the whole array of post-war population control organizations.

Breeding and the 'six overs'

The conference opened with some introductory remarks from Dr. Charles Davenport, chief of Harrimans' Eugenics Record Office at Cold Spring Harbor, which was linked, by this time, to the Carnegie Institute. Davenport began by giving a progress report on sterilization techniques, and hopefully pronounced that immigration policy had finally been brought under eugenic control. Racial "cross-breeding" is the cause of "biological disharmonies" and "turbulent people," he asserted.

On the other hand, said Davenport, "the mixture of North Europeans in the United States seems to have produced many especially virile persons of which the Theodore Roosevelt family is a brilliant example. . . . Meanwhile any people is justified in going slow in bringing together in its land very

diverse races of mankind. . . . Finally we may enquire: can we by eugenical studies point the way to produce the superman and the superstate? Progress will come slowly. . . . But I think we are justified in having faith that the future will bring precise knowledge in human biology, and education will establish the desired mores."

This said, Davenport turned the podium over to Henry Fairfield Osborn, the Vice-President of the conference for the keynote address. Osborn, the nephew of J. P. Morgan, was president of the American Museum of Natural History from 1908 to 1933. In 1934, he traveled to Germany to receive the Goethe medal from the Führer, Adolf Hitler. He was a close friend of Jesuit Teilhard de Chardin as well as Theodore Roosevelt and Madison Grant. Osborn's speech reads word for word like any environmentalist tract of the past dozen years:

The outstanding generalizations of my world tour are what may be summed up as the "six overs." . . .

Over-destruction of natural resources, now actual-ly worldwide;

Over-mechanization in the substitution of the ma-chine for animal and human labor, rapidly becoming worldwide;

Over-construction of warehouses, ships, railroads, wharves, and other means of transport, replacing pri-mitive transportation;

Over-production both of the food and of the me-chanical wants of mankind, chiefly during the postwar speculative period;

Over-confidence in future demand and supply, re-sulting in the too rapid extension of natural resources both in food and in mechanical equipment;

Over-population beyond the land areas, or the ca-pacity of the natural and scientific resources of the world, with consequent permanent unemployment of the least fitted. . . .

I have reached the opinion that over-population and underemployment may be regarded as twin sisters. From this point of view I even find that the United States [with 112 million people] is overpopulated at the pres-ent time. . . . I think the present unemployment figures represent a condition likely to be in part permanent.

Osborn then presented his final solution to the unemploy-ment problem:

While some highly competent people are unemployed, the mass of unemployment is among the less compe-tent, because in every activity it is the less competent who are first selected for suspension while the few highly competent people are retained because they are still indispensable. In nature these less fitted individu-als would gradually disappear, but in civilization we are keeping them in the community in the hopes that in

brighter days they may all find employment. This is only another instance of humane civilization going directly against the order of nature and encouraging the survival of the unfit. . . .

The slogan "not more but better Americans" should have its counterpart in every country in the world . . . accompanied by the consciousness that quality rather than quantity is the essential element of progress in every country and in every race.

An idea whose time had come?

Following Osborn's speech, the conference proceeded to unanimously elect Dr. Ernst Rudin as president of the International Federation of Eugenics Organizations. Rudin, employed by the Rockefeller Foundation-funded Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Munich, was a top race scientist, having co-founded with Dr. Alfred Ploetz the German Society for Racial Hygiene back in 1905. Ernst Rudin was to become the author of Hitler's law "For the Protection of German Blood and German Honor," which defined Jews as non-citizens and made any sexual intercourse between Jews and Aryans a criminal offense. He was also the author of the law "For the Prevention of Hereditary Diseased in Posterity." Rudin based the law directly on the Eugenics Record Office's Model Eugenic Sterilization Law of 1921, which called for the for-

cible sterilization of the feeble-minded, mental patients, the criminally insane, convicted criminals and "orphans, the homeless, ne'er-do-wells, and tramps"—in other words, any individual whom the Harrimans and their friends pronounced to be genetically undesirable. As the architect of Hitler's and Goering's T4 program, Rudin trained the medical personnel who conducted Nazi Germany's first extermination program, killing 400,000 mental patients. Millions of Jews, Slavs, and others followed.

Rudin's political outlook is summarized concisely enough by the obituary he wrote for his good friend Ploetz in 1940: "It is tragic that Ploetz did not live to see the solution of the problem of understanding and cooperation of the Nordic races, when he had believed so ardently in the purposeful leadership of Adolf Hitler, and his holy, national, and international racial hygienic mission. But let it be a consolation to us that until his last breath he maintained the unshakeable hope of a victory of conquest of the German race and that in the then ensuing peace there would follow a victory in racial hygiene."

This was the man elected by the Harrimans, the DuPonts, the Rockefellers, Morgans, Dodges, and Roosevelts to head their "scientific society." In the name of "living space" and "racial hygiene" 50 million graves had been dug by Averell Harriman, and the rest of the polite, well-dressed folk of the Eastern Establishment.

The origins of the fraudulent IQ test

INFERIOR INTELLIGENCE

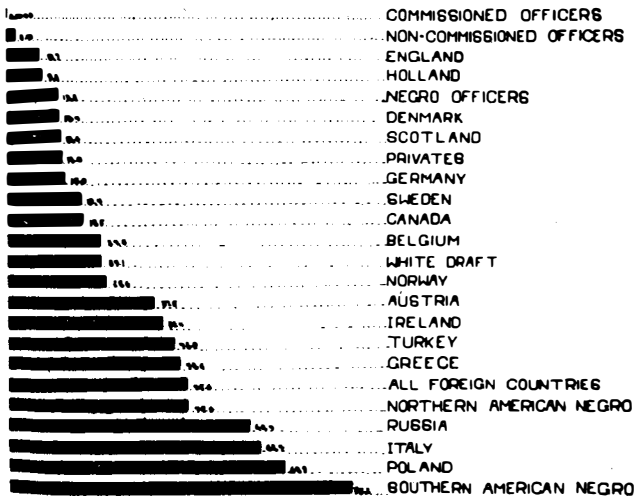


Chart prepared by H. H. Laughlin, Superintendent of the Harrimans' Eugenics Record Office, and presented to Congress on March 8, 1924, to show that non-Nordic immigration would lower the level of intelligence of the American population.

In the first decade of this century, the eugenicist circle around Averell Harriman's mother opened a campaign, which has continued to the present day, for the forced sterilization of America's poor. A high point of this Harriman-centered effort was the 1921 drafting of the Harriman-founded Eugenics Record Office's Model Eugenic Sterilization Law, which called for the forcible sterilization of the feeble-minded, mental patients, the criminally insane, convicted criminals, and "orphans, the homeless, ne'er-do-wells, and tramps." The Record Office model served as the basis for the Nazi forced sterilization laws of a decade and a half later.

How did the Harrimans and their fellow eugenicists propose to determine feeble-mindedness? Eugenics Record Office Director H.H. Laughlin succeeded in getting the fraudulent Stanford-Binet IQ test accepted as a measure for this purpose. This suited the Harrimans' racialist and anti-Semitic biases to a tee, as the Stanford-Binet tests was given only in English, and involved numerous "Americana" trivia questions. As a result, over 85 percent of the Russia, Jewish, Polish, Mexican and Italian immigrants who took the test scored in the "moron to imbecile" range. As such, they became candidates for forced sterilization under the Harriman-sponsored laws passed in 30 U.S. states by the end of the 1920's, should they be institutionalized for any reason.

From the pages of the Eugenic News

The following are excerpts from the Eugenic News, the official periodical of the Harrimans' Eugenics Record Office.

March 1922, "Eugenics in South America," by Reginald G. Harris:

It is concluded that both the Indian and Negro races, as represented in South America, are inferior to the white race. In spite of this fact, no barriers to racial interbreeding, save the barrier of social class, are found existing commonly in South America.

Nor, speaking generally, have the resulting hybrids been looked down upon by any of the pure blood parent stocks. . . . In spite of this seeming intermediate position of the hybrids, they have failed to provide South America, as a whole, with that which it seriously needs, namely an active, intelligent middle class. . . . Indeed, anyone who is interested in rapid and permanent progress in South America, especially in those countries where crossing between the races already mentioned has been great, and where the hybrid class, or the inferior race, is greater in number than the white race, must often despair of his hope. . . . The hybrid stock should be replaced, and the general stock of Europeans renewed by abundant selective immigration. . . . A knowledge and practice of eugenics is necessary for the rapid development of those countries of South America where inferior races and hybrid stock are present in large numbers.

September-October 1932, "The Nordic Movement in Germany," by Dr. K. Holler:

[Begins by reporting favorably on how the ideas of Prince Gobineau and Houston Stewart Chamberlain converged with that of many eugenicists to create the Nordic movement in Germany.]

The fact that the movement today has many leading men of the German intellectuals in it, especially the fact that it has found strong adherents in the German *Jugend*, justifies the guess that in a not-far-off time in Germany state recognition will be gained.

The "Nazis," as Hitler's adherents are named in Germany, are in any case strongly increasing and since they accept the Nordic view-point, when they take over the government in Germany, in a short time there may be expected new race hygiene laws and a conscious Nordic culture and "foreign policy."

different Germanic and Anglo-Saxon states it is to be believed that a new territory of international understanding is opening from which new and valuable projects are to be expected.

March-April, 1936, "The German Racial Policy," by Dr. Clarence G. Campbell:

It is unfortunate that the anti-Nazi propaganda with which all countries have been flooded has gone far to obscure the correct understanding and the great importance of the German racial policy. The German nation has adopted a policy of biological improvement in its racial quality as its major national objective, to which all other objectives are regarded as subsidiary. This national policy seeks to attain the greater purity of racial stocks by selective endogamous mating and breeding, with a clear conception and conviction as to its beneficial effects upon its racial quality and its culture. . . . No earnest eugenicist can fail to give approbation to such a national policy. Indeed it goes to realize the hopes that eugenicists have entertained for many years, but have despaired of ever seeing adopted in the present generation.

July-August 1936, by Charles Mathias Goethe:

The last twenty years witnessed two stupendous forward movements, one in our United States, the other in Germany.

The first, in the United States, was the passage of the Immigration Quota Acts of 1921-24. In securing their passage, 'twas learned that the real yellow peril is the yellow streak in certain American politicians. By their enactment a first-class power wrote into law the concept of the desirability of racial homogeneity. The United States had received history's greatest mass migration in the "New Immigration." The Nordic stream, flowing since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock, had become a trickle. A few energetic patriots reacted. Followed these Quota Acts which said to the world: "America, still overwhelmingly Nordic, proposes so to remain!" These acts began a gigantic eugenic experiment in population control.

The second was Nazi Germany's eugenics laws. . . .

[He proceeds to discuss how public opinion in both Germany and the United States has been distorted by hostile propaganda about the other country.] In speaking on Baltic Europe's eugenics to certain American audiences, one hears German sterilization is used to hound one group. Is it not regrettable that considerable groups in both countries continue similarly misinformed?

The above also suggests: Does there exist in America an adroit censorship to bar any advocacy of the desirability of conserving Nordic homogeneity?

Berlin gathering of race scientists, 1935

One of the most gala gatherings of the pre-war eugenics movement occurred with the convening of the World Population Conference in Berlin in 1935. Representing the Harriman's U.S. eugenics organizations were Dr. H. H. Laughlin, a superintendent of the Harrimans' Eugenics Record Office, who delivered a paper on the progress of U.S. sterilization programs, and Dr. Clarence Gordon Campbell, who had been a member of the managing committee of the Harriman-sponsored Third International Congress of Eugenics at the American Museum of Natural History in 1932, and who was President of the Harriman-bankrolled Eugenics Research Association. Other Americans present included Warren Thompson and Dorothy Swain Thomas, both of whom were later to join with John D. Rockefeller III and Frederick and Fairfield Osborn in establishing the Population Council in 1952.

The keynote of the conference was given by Nazi Minister of the Interior Wilhelm Frick, who was later hung by the Allied Military War Crimes Tribunal at Nuremberg for crimes against humanity. "We have been reproached as following a special racial cult and injuring the commands of Christian love for our neighbors by eugenic measures," Frick said. "But if it was not part of the plan of the original order of things in this world that long life should be given to many sick people through the progress of science, which had been denied them under primitive conditions, then it cannot be wrong to prevent this good deed from becoming a plague to the healthy."

The next speaker was the conference President, Prof. Eugen Fischer, "eminent anthropologist," and a member of the German Society for Racial Hygiene who had attended the 1932 eugenics conference at the American Museum of Natural History. Fischer gave the conference invocation as follows: "We may with thankful hearts think today in the beginning of our work of that man whose strong hand has the will and strength, God willing, to save the German nation from the fate of populations which led past cultures and peoples to their death.

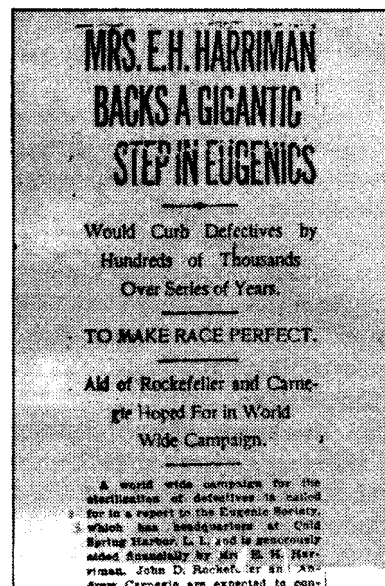
"With this wish for all as we gather for work on German soil and in the Reich capital, we honor and greet the German people's Führer and Reich Chancellor, and I would request you greet him with me: Hail Führer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler!"

The only Americans whose speech the *New York Times* reported was Dr. Clarence G. Campbell. "The leader of the German Nation, Adolf Hitler, ably supported by Dr. Frick and guided by Germany's anthropologists and social philosophers, has been able to construct a comprehensive policy of population development and improvement that promises to be epochal in racial history," Campbell said. "It sets a pattern which other nations and other racial groups must follow if they do not wish to fall behind in their racial quality, in their racial accomplishments, and in their prospects for survival.

"It is not to be denied that these ideas have met stout opposition in the Rousseauvian social philosophy which assumed that humanity is wholly free to ignore obvious biological realities, which bases its population development as well as its whole social and political theory upon the patent fallacy of human equality."

Dr. Ruttke, the Director of the Reich National Health Service, then called for "worldwide assumption by the state of the duty of damming the flood of unhealthy heredity" by sterilization laws. The conference concluded with a banquet at which Dr. Campbell toasted "that great leader, Adolf Hitler."

Unlike most of the pre-war eugenics organizations, the organization responsible for the Berlin Conference, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), did not disband or even change its name during or after World War II. Instead, it continued to operate, and in 1947 joined with British eugenicist Julian Huxley to set up the United Nations population program. In 1954, the IUSSP co-sponsored with the United Nations another World Population Conference, and since that time have held a series of such events, the most recent having occurred in Manila in 1981.



The New York World of Sept. 4, 1915 reports on Averell Harriman's mother's international campaign for forced sterilization of the mentally ill, handicapped, and institutionalized.