

# American Renaissance

There is not a truth existing which I fear, or would wish unknown to the whole world.

— Thomas Jefferson

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## Race and Physical Differences

**Physical differences between the races are just as striking as mental differences.**

by William Robertson Boggs

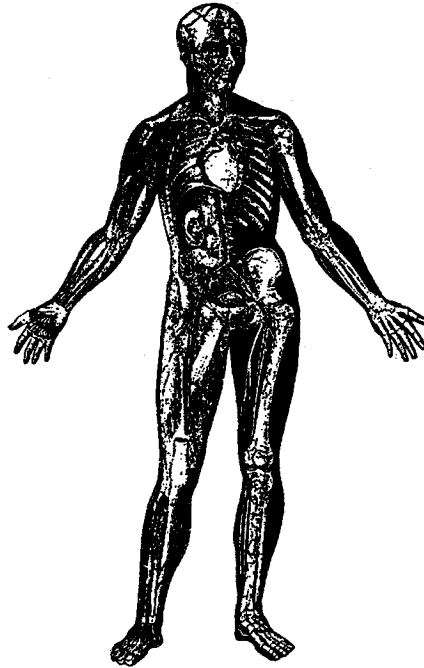
Everyone recognizes race. Africans, Europeans, and Asians can be distinguished at a glance because the races differ so obviously from each other. Although the differences are popularly referred to as "skin color," as if this were where they began and ended, color is one of the least important ways in which the races differ.

Although many physiological differences are well established and easy to measure, they are often completely unknown to the general public. Perhaps this is because the cumulative effect of a list of physical differences can give an impression of alienness even more powerful than do assertions about mental differences.

Just as it was once universally accepted that races differ in intelligence, so the study of physical differences was once entirely respectable. Some 19th century investigators, however, hoped to find justifications for slavery and not all were good scientists. Therefore, in the revolt against "racism," good data from the past have been thrown out along with the bad, and the study of physical differences has languished.

The modern data now becoming available confirm many 19th century views. The best evidence suggests that races differ markedly in such things as maturation rate, brain size, bone density, susceptibility to disease, and perhaps even personality.

The races differ in skin color because of different levels of melanin production. All races have approximately the same number of



melanocytes, or melanin-making cells, but they differ in how actively the cells make melanin.

Anyone who has seen an albino African knows how trivial a racial difference skin color really is. The albino may actually seem more strange to a European than a normal African, because negroid features and tightly curled hair seem incongruous in a

**Color is one of the least important ways in which the races differ.**

light-skinned person. No one would mistake the albino for a European. Likewise, West Africans, Dravidian Indians, and Australian aborigines are all "black," but they are racially very different.

Color does have one physiological effect: three and a half times as much ultraviolet light from the sun passes

through the skin of whites as through that of blacks. Light skin is beneficial in the northern regions where whites evolved, since ultraviolet light converts ergosterol in the body into vitamin D. Dark skin protects against the tropical sun.

### Adaptation to Climate

There are other racial characteristics that are obviously adaptations to the climates in which the races evolved. Many East African peoples have elongated limbs and bodies that easily dissipate heat. North Asians, on the other hand, have evolved in a cold climate. Their bodies are more squat, they have thick, dark hair, and the epicanthic fold that gives Asians almond-shaped eyes is thought to reduce glare from snow and ice. A flat nose is less exposed to cold, and the virtual absence of facial hair means that condensation from a man's breath will not freeze on his beard and chill his face. All of these characteristics are most obvious in the Asians who live in the coldest climates.

Some racial differences are not so easily explained. Phenylthiocarbamide (PTC) is a chemical that can be synthesized in the laboratory. To some people, it has a strong, bitter flavor, but to others it has no flavor at all. Seventy percent of Australian aborigines can taste PTC, but only 13 percent of Navaho Indians can. Fifty percent of whites and about 38 percent of Japanese can taste it.

For whatever reasons, the races do not smell the same. Blacks and whites have strong, but differing smells, and many Asians have scarcely any smell. Koreans often have no odor-producing glands in their armpits at all and

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## Letters from Readers

Sir — In your October issue you note with displeasure Congress' decision to continue forcing local jurisdictions to print ballots in multiple languages. I would like to point out that Congress passed this law despite an estimate by its own Budget Office that multilingual ballots will cost as much as \$10 million a year. The biggest single burden will fall on Los Angeles County, which will have to print ballots in six languages.

Name Withheld, Los Angeles

Sir — I would like to correct a false impression you may have given in your short dispatch in October on the trial of Detroit's former chief of police. Indeed, the largely black city government did vote to give Mr. Hart (also black) a \$53,000-a-year pension despite his conviction for embezzling more than \$2 million. However, Mr. Hart is unlikely ever to receive his pension. The court has ruled that if there is \$53,000 a year to be had, it will go to restitution and not into Mr. Hart's pocket. The last I knew, the city of Detroit was reconsidering its pension offer.

Paul Sokel, Warren, Mich.

Sir — In October you had a long article about Negroes in sports. In August and September it was Arthur Jensen. All were well done essays, but it seems to me that your contributors are tap-dancing in front of a burning house. What matters to the United States is not so much what medals are won by which Africans, nor whether

we really can say that "they" are less intelligent.

I will be gone before this stew pot of a country becomes entirely unbearable but what will happen to *our children*? What will become of them if the aimless drift continues? The real danger is that they will just cope. Adjust. Move over and let it come.

People under the age of thirty do not seem to understand what is happening to their country. They either pat me on my hoary head and laugh about my being a Neanderthal or they cite the pinko propaganda they get from their teachers. Our children need to discuss the swill they hear in school with older people who have known better times.

If your baby needed an operation to save its life or to repair a disabling defect, you'd mortgage heaven and hell so you could afford it. Our children are now threatened by social collapse and growing chaos. We must extirpate the poison, regardless of the cost to ourselves.

Loring Emery, Hamburg, Pa.

Sir — I read your article on race and intelligence (*AR*, Nov. 1992) with great interest and commend you for tackling this important and suppressed subject. If I may, I would like to add another piece of evidence that suggests how relatively unimportant environment is in the development of intelligence.

Dr. Joseph Fagan of Case Western Reserve University has devised intelligence tests that give a surprisingly accurate assessment of IQs in infants only six months old. The results of his tests are confirmed, years later, when

these children start school and are given standard IQ tests.

The tests involve nothing more than showing pictures to infants and seeing how long they look at them. Infants spend less time looking at pictures they have seen before, and the more intelligent ones appear to *remember* what they have seen, even if they are incapable of speech and cannot say so.

In any case, if differences in intelligence are already measurable at six months, it certainly suggests that the cause is genetics rather than environment.

Steven Holcombe, Leesburg, Va.

Sir — I received a copy of *Paved With Good Intentions* by Jared Taylor, and would like to order two more copies. Please send them in separate packages, because I plan to forward one to my county library and the other to the library at the University of South Carolina.

Name Withheld, Columbia, S.C.

Sir — In the last three issues of *AR*, there has been correspondence about the appeals to white racial solidarity that Russian leaders have made to West European politicians—appeals that have left the politicians speechless. It is surely no coincidence that it is in *eastern* Germany that anti-immigrant demonstrations are strongest. Although Communism was a tyrannical system, it did not manage to snuff out all healthy feelings of race.

That the presumably non-coercive, democratic systems of the West have been far more successful at suppressing (white) racial consciousness reminds me of my favorite quotation from the Roman satirist, Juvenal: "Luxury is more ruthless than war." Our economic success has denatured us, and as conditions worsen, our sense of peoplehood may return.

The Roman example, though, is not encouraging. A number of prominent Romans foresaw the collapse and even wrote about it, but could not forestall it. Consider this quotation from Horace:

"Our grandfathers sired feeble children; theirs/Were weaker still—ourselves; and now our curse/Must be to breed even more degenerate heirs."

Paul Strom, Brooklyn, N.Y. •

## American Renaissance

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Japanese have very few. Nineteenth-century Japanese found Europeans so foul-smelling that even today, a common Japanese expression for anything Western means "stinking of butter."

Though they may not always be willing to say so, sports physicians have found physical differences that give different races advantages in different sports (see "May the Best Man Win," *AR*, Oct. 1992). Whites and West Africans, for example, differ in proportions of body fat, width of hips, thickness of thighs, bone density, and proportion of fast- and slow-twitch muscle. Even East and West Africans differ in important ways that explain why they excel in different sports.

Because blacks have such dense bones, they are less buoyant and less likely to be swimming champions. However, their bones are more resistant to aging. After their mid-30s, white men lose about 2.5 percent of their bone mass every year. Blacks lose less than one percent. Loss of bone mass speeds up greatly under conditions of weightlessness, so blacks could probably survive longer space voyages than whites.

Studies have repeatedly found that black men have more of the male hormone testosterone in their blood than whites do. Testosterone is directly related to physical and sexual aggressiveness, but it also combines significantly with intelligence. Men who are intelligent but who have high testosterone levels are likely to be more successful, socially and professionally, than intelligent men with low testosterone levels. Men who are unintelligent but who have high testosterone are more likely to be

criminals than unintelligent men with low testosterone. High crime rates among blacks are consistent with low intelligence and high testosterone.

Although egalitarian partisans—most notably Steven Jay Gould in his 1981 book, *The Mismeasure of Man*—have tried to discredit the evidence, it is well established that average brain size differs from race to race. A study by K. L. Beals, published in *Current Anthropology* in 1984, reported that a survey of 20,000 skulls shows that the average size of the brain case in Asia is 1380 cc, while in Europe it is 1362 cc and in Africa 1276 cc. Other studies have found that the brains of American blacks are approximately eight percent lighter than those of American whites.

Studies of brain size and weight can be difficult to replicate because researchers do not often have access to enough skulls or cadavers and may use different measuring techniques. A

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1989 study overcame these difficulties by using magnetic resonance scanning to determine skull capacity. Brain size was found to have a positive correlation of about 0.3 with intelligence.

Not surprisingly, the bones within which brains reside can be markedly different. A child could distinguish between the skulls of Eskimos and Laplanders as easily as he could tell cucumbers from zucchinis. The skulls

of Australian aborigines have characteristics not found in any other race, but common in fossils of *pithecanthropus*. The bones of the skull are twice as thick as those of any other race (10 mm v. 5 mm), and the skull has heavy frontal and parietal ridge lines typical of *pithecanthropus*. The teeth and lower jaws of aborigines are also larger than those of other races, and more similar to those of our remote ancestors.

It is little known that Africans have identical twins twice as frequently as Europeans—who in turn have them twice as frequently as Asians. Some



Pithecanthropus

African populations have identical twins seven times as frequently as whites. Blacks also have shorter gestation periods than whites or Asians. By the 39th week, 51 percent of black babies have been born but only 33 percent of whites. By the 40th week, the figures are 70 percent and 55 percent. Shorter gestation seems to be a characteristic of blacks that is independent of social status or access to medicine.

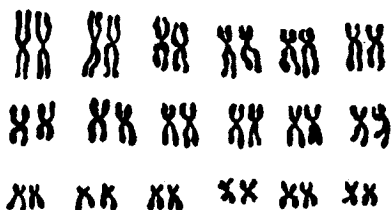
Prof. J. Philippe Rushton of the University of Western Ontario, who has probably studied maturation rates more extensively than anyone else, reports that rapid development of blacks continues after birth. Many African and black American newborns can hold their heads up whereas white and Asian newborns almost never can. The average age at which black children walk is 11 months, compared to 12 months for whites and 13 months for Asians.

Prof. Rushton has found that blacks reach sexual maturity earlier than whites. By age 12, 19 percent of black girls have full development of breasts and pubic hair, whereas only two percent of white girls do. Black American women menstruate at an earlier age than white women. They then go on to have sexual intercourse for the first



time at an average age that is two years younger than that of whites.

Although it has long been the subject of ribald speculation, the races do appear to differ in the size of their sex organs. The best data seem to have been gathered in 1979 by P. H. Gebhard and A. B. Johnson. They actually took measurements and found that



popular myths are correct: blacks are better endowed than whites. In extensive interviews, they also found that black men at least report themselves to be less restrained than whites in their willingness to commit adultery, likelihood of frequenting prostitutes, and number of sexual partners.

Somewhat comparable differences have been found between whites and Asians. Even after controlling for body size, Danes have testes that are proportionately twice the size of those of Chinese. Whites are also estimated to produce twice the number of spermatazoa per day as Asians.

Earlier maturation and early sexual activity among blacks may have a biological price. In the United States, blacks, on average, can expect to die six years sooner than whites. Higher homicide, accident, and disease rates contribute to this difference, but it is entirely possible that blacks may also have a naturally shorter life span.

### Medical Differences

Our society generally keeps quiet about physical differences between the races, but information about them occasionally surfaces in news stories about disease. Alcoholism, for example, appears to strike different races at different rates. Asians (and American Indians to whom they are related) react more strongly than whites to alcohol. More Asians than whites show an allergic reaction to alcohol and therefore do not drink, whereas many American Indians seem to have a biological predisposition to alcoholism. Curiously, Asians are

twice as likely as whites to suffer from motion sickness.

In the United States, the most frequently reported medical differences concern blacks and whites. It is well known that only blacks suffer from sickle-cell anemia, for example, a condition that helps the body resist malaria, and is therefore a benefit in the African jungle.

Most of the known medical differences, however, seem to disadvantage blacks. Black women are twice as likely to have strokes as white or Hispanic women, and they suffer more damaging aftereffects. Blacks are three to four times more likely to have dangerously underweight babies. This could be due to bad diet, poor general health, or scant medical care, but some studies indicate that even when these factors are equalized, black babies are more likely to be underweight.

Kidney disease is eighteen times more common among blacks than whites. Left untreated, AIDS kills blacks more rapidly than it does whites or Hispanics, and blacks do not respond as well to the drug AZT as do patients of other races. Glaucoma strikes blacks five times more often than it does whites. It sets in earlier, and the likelihood of getting the disease does not appear to be affected by social status or availability of medical care.

Blacks are also twice as likely as whites to have high blood pressure, and five to seven times more likely to have dangerously high blood pressure. This is often attributed to the pressures of "racism," but physiology is certainly part of the cause.

A study at the University of Maryland found that when black and white students were paired for age, diet, fitness, and medical history, and given a mild stress—their hands were put in ice for 30 seconds—blacks reacted by constricting their blood vessels (a hypertensive reaction) for at least ten times longer than whites. Research in Barbados has shown that mixed-race blacks are more likely to have high blood pressure if their *maternal* rather than paternal ancestors were African; genes passed down

from the mother seem somehow to be involved. One reason for high blood pressure among blacks may be their relative inability to secrete sodium, so a salty diet can be more dangerous for blacks than for whites.

It has long been known that blood transfusions and organ transplants work best between people of the same race. Until the Second World War, stocks of blood were routinely segregated by race for this reason. Classification by race was ended when it was discovered to be "racist," but blood banks are reinstituting segregation.

The distribution of the common blood types is different from race to race, and some rare types are unique to certain races. Only blacks have U negative blood; only whites have Vel negative or Lan negative blood. Dr. W. Laurence Marsh of the New York Blood Center justifies racial classification: "It makes no sense to screen 100,000 whites for U negative when no U negative white person has ever been found."

Kidneys and other organs are classified by race for similar reasons. About 20 percent of blacks are so genetically incompatible with whites that they reject organs from all white donors.

### Origin of Species

Clearly, all these differences cannot be dismissed with the fashionable notion that race is nothing more than a matter of skin color. No one knows for how long the different races have been evolving independently, but it might be necessary to go back one million years or more to find an ancestor common to all races. Clearly, a great deal of divergence has taken place during that time.

In his magisterial work, *Race*, John Baker suggests that certain racial groups are already so different from each other that they are not, technically speaking, the same species. Certain matings between extremely unrelated stocks—Bushmen and Europeans, for example—are thought to have produced only female children, or in some cases hybrids that could not



mate successfully among themselves. These are well-known signs of an unrelatedness that is so vast as to be verging on separation into different species.

Indeed, according to Dr. Baker, in the prehistoric past different races and sub-races probably avoided cross-breeding and behaved as if they were different species. He points out that in nature, animals that are no more different from each other than northern Europeans and southern Europeans never breed with each other. It is only in domestication that a horse, for example, can be made to mate with a donkey. Man is, of course,

the most domesticated of animals. As the French anthropologist Paul Broca remarked, "Man, especially civilized man, is of all the animals the least exclusive in his amours."

Separate development is, to use Charles Darwin's phrase, the origin of species. Apes and humans once had a common ancestor but are now distinct species. Likewise, racial differences are nature's first steps towards the creation of new species. Left to themselves for long enough, the different races of man would have become so different that they could no longer produce fertile young. This might well have happened if the domesticating

effects of civilization had come later, or if discovery and travel had not brought isolated peoples into contact with each other.

One of the great ironies of today's quest for "diversity,"—the forcible mixing of peoples as unlike each other as possible—is that it is a destroyer of diversity. It is only through separation that nature can produce that culmination of true diversity: a new species. ●

*This is the second of a series of articles on racial differences. The concluding article will discuss why it is important that these differences be acknowledged.*

## The Struggle to Save the West

Tomislav Sunic, *Against Democracy and Equality*, Peter Lang, 1990, 196 pp., \$39.95

### The New Right in Europe has struck the opening blows.

reviewed by Thomas Jackson

In America today, those who see the fundamental problems the nation faces live almost in an intellectual vacuum. This is because the United States does not even recognize its most dangerous enemies: racial and cultural dispossession, growing hatred of our European heritage, and the fatal loss of nerve that has permitted this to happen.

When public discourse touches on these subjects at all, it is to celebrate them as signs of a new, better America. Thus, for those who see the road to the new America as the road to oblivion, it is easy to think that they are alone, and that their country faces a unique horror that no one else ever imagined or thought about.

Of course, this is not true. *Against Democracy and Equality* by Tomislav Sunic not only traces the distinguished history of "revolutionary conservatism" but introduces a contemporary school of European writers

who are struggling to find answers to the questions that, in America, are not yet being asked. As Professor Paul Gottfried writes in the preface to this little volume, Dr. Sunic has given us the first book-length introduction in English to the European New Right.

The very title suggests how boldly the New Right is prepared to defy the most cherished liberal assumptions. If this group of thinkers can be said to have one central tenet, it is that the essential nature of man lies not in equality but in inequality. Individuals, races, cultures, and nations are different and unequal; any attempt to treat them as equals is a form of tyranny.

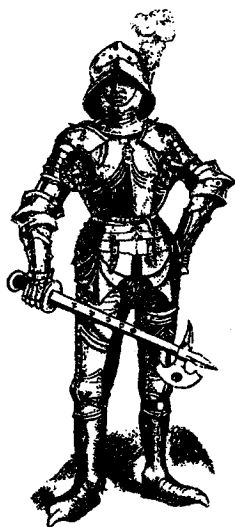
Thus, the thinkers of the New Right are adamantly opposed to anything that imposes a universalistic equality. For them, Communism has been the most

ing its goals without the violence of concentration camps and secret police. In its ultimate form—which we can see developing in the United States—there is no need for violent repression because each man becomes his own censor and his own jail keeper.

The most prominent leaders of the European New Right are Frenchmen. Alain de Benoist is the best known figure, along with such men as Guillaume Faye, and Julien Freund. They have been prominent since the 1970s, and have played a central role in dislodging Marxism as the unacknowledged religion of European intellectuals. In America, where their ideas are even more of an anathema than in Europe, they are studiously ignored.

#### Antecedents

As Dr. Sunic explains, the New Right finds inspiration in thinkers who were influential before the Second World War, but who have since been repudiated because the Nazis endorsed some of their views. As part of his introduction to the New Right, Dr. Sunic briefly outlines the thinking of Carl Schmitt (1888-1982), Oswald Spengler (1880-1936), and Vilfredo Pareto (1848-1923). These men clearly saw the rush towards universal brotherhood and saw that the conse-



### The essential nature of man lies not in equality but in inequality.

ruthless form of egalitarian totalitarianism but, in one of their most provocative insights, they see modern Western liberalism as a form of "soft" totalitarianism that is achiev-