

# The Freaks Who Created Al Gore

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Al Gore is a Nazi. He is a racist, eugenicist freak whose dreams of a one-world government to eliminate the poor and dark-skinned peoples have landed him a comfortable seat in the lap of the British Fabian imperialist establishment. If Al Gore is not rejected, immediately, by the people of our nation, the United States would become like a forced abortion, among the millions already being performed by Gore's genocidal providers of so-called international aid. What British agent Gore is doing right now, in working for the British government, is an echo of the birth of the evil Eugenics Movement in the British Empire, which was then exported to both the United States and Germany.

If this shocks you, read the history below. The truth is, *there is no more truth to Global Warming than there was to the eugenics theories of the 1920s*, which were used to sterilize tens of thousands in the U.S.A., and as the basis for Nazi genocide. But happily, Gore's Global Warming "*Gleichshaltung*" (Nazi consensus) has been broken in the last two weeks, and it is time to end Gore's hoax.

Today, Vermont's Middlebury College is the home of fascist financier Felix Rohatyn, and Al Gore's green assault on the campuses (see article this issue). But already in the 1920s, Rohatyn's Middlebury College was advocating *forced sterilization* of Native Americans and the "feeble-minded" as part of the Eugenics Movement. Then—as now—their policy was genocide. In 1925, Middlebury College President Paul Dwight Moody, was in close collaboration with Henry F. Perkins, the head of the notorious Eugenics Survey of Vermont—the organization that ran the drive to put through the Nazi forced sterilization law of Vermont, in 1931.

For over 60 years, the "elites" of bucolic, green Vermont have tried to cover up the ugly secret that they ran a sterilization campaign in the prisons, hospitals, children's shelters, and mental institutions that targetted minorities like the Abenaki Indian tribe, which was all but wiped out, and the French-Canadians.

The truth peeked out from under the floorboards in 1999 with the publication of the book called, *Breeding Better Vermonters: The Eugenics Project in the Green Mountain State*, by Nancy Gallagher, which tells the dark tale of Perkins,

the Vermont Eugenics Survey, and the blatant racism of the Vermont "elite." Perkins' study resulted in the passage, in 1931, of a law in Vermont for the mandatory sterilization of the "feeble-minded." For the Survey, this definition was based only on hereditary factors in profiling families—such as a generational history of criminality—not on whether a specific individual was mentally ill, or "slow."

Many contemporary reviews of Gallagher's book say that the Survey was responsible for the ethnic cleansing of French Canadians, gypsies, and the Abenaki Indian tribe, which became so dispersed that it no longer qualified as a tribe. Some criticize Gallagher for not going further and finding the victims of the Survey.

And Middlebury College's elite had a role in cleansing Vermont of the "degenerates," as Perkins called them. According to Professor Rob Prince of the University of Denver who reviewed Gallagher's book:

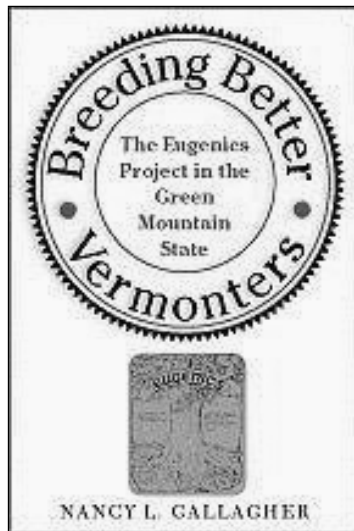
"One example . . . of Vermont's elitist attitudes came from Middlebury College president, Paul [Dwight] Moody. Commenting to Henry Perkins, the state's leading eugenicist, Moody said 'the whole of the French Canadian population could be wiped out of Middlebury and no one would miss it.' "

"Perkins' views followed the same logic," Prince says. "Of French-Canadians, he shares with us, 'You cannot believe a thing they tell you . . . they are pretty genial folk but many have a pretty low I.Q. . . . the French are a complacent people; it would be impossible to have a French Mussolini (quite a tragedy no doubt), for instance. that kind of drive is lacking.' Thus spoke Henry Perkins to his trusted aide and researcher, Harriet Abbot. . . ."

These were not "commoners." Middlebury's Moody was the son of Dwight Moody, one of the most powerful religious revivalist preachers of the late 19th Century, whose followers included Charles Guiteau, who assassinated President James Garfield in 1881. This is also the family of the "Moody Bible Institute," which survived the Garfield affair, and today runs propaganda campaigns under religious guise in dozens of countries, and has built a massive radio and "televangelist" operation.

Perkins became the president of the American Eugenics Society, the notorious organization that collaborated directly with the Nazi race scientists. Harriet Abbot, Perkins' aide, was trained by the eugenics movement in its Cold Spring Harbor, New York headquarters, and had come from the Vermont Children's Aid Society to work on the Vermont Eugenics Survey (source: University of Vermont archives).

The Survey was racist through and through. According to Homer St. Francis, the chief of the Abenaki Indians, he found names of at least 50 of his tribe members in the official records of the sterilizations done by Perkins' Vermont Nazis, but believes that there are many more victims. On Sept. 8, 1999, St. Francis was quoted in the London *Guardian* saying, "It made me sick just to read those lists. . . . Why don't they call it by its right name—genocide." Professor Prince also



[judithsgenealogypage.4t.com](http://judithsgenealogypage.4t.com)

*The role of Middlebury College officials in carrying out forced sterilizations was revealed by author Nancy Gallagher in 1999. Shown here are some of the targets, in the Abenaki Indian tribe, which Vermont's forced sterilization law nearly wiped out.*

reported that St. Francis “believes that two sisters and a brother suffered this fate, with his brother being offered sterilization as a condition of release from prison. . . .”

There is much more to be uncovered about this evil project, and Middlebury's role in it, and this article is only the beginning. On March 20, 2007, the *Vermont Cynic*, newspaper of the University of Vermont, where Henry Perkins was a professor of zoology, wrote that, “According to Perkins, ‘statistics showed Vermont to be almost at the top of the list of physical and mental defectives. It has been suggested that this may be due to the large number of French Canadians in the population.’” The *Cynic* also reported that, “The pamphlet of the purposed [sic] laws, ‘Proposals for Improving Social Legislation in Vermont: Improved Laws rather than More Laws for the Commonwealth,’ even had a swastika on the cover.”

Another document on the website of the Vermont Historical Society reports that during the time of the Eugenics Survey, in the 1920s, there was a massive rise in the number of Vermonters attending meetings of the Ku Klux Klan, which “persecuted African Americans, Jews and Catholics.”

Ironically, the History Department of Middlebury College has been found promoting papers that whitewash at least aspects of the Eugenics Survey, especially Harriet Abbot's Children's Aid Society (source: University of Vermont, Bryan Award of 2004).

What helped generate this crazed demand for eugenics and racial purity, was a massive influx of immigrants. In six years, from 1912-1918, the U.S. brought in more than 7 million immigrants from 43 countries, creating what race scientists and eugenicists viewed as a “demographic crisis.” The

Assistant Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service stated in 1915: “As a consequence of the war, many undesirable persons are not being admitted to our country. If the war continues for a long time we may expect a gradual decrease in our institutional mental and physical defectives, now being cared for at the expense of states and municipalities, but what will be the result when the war ends?”

Beginning shortly after the close of World War I, individual U.S. states began passing eugenics laws, allowing for the practice of euthanasia, and forced sterilizations of “degenerates,” “idiots,” the “feeble-minded,” and “over-sexed,” none of whom—it was said—could be helped through education. In 1924, under a new state law, 3,000 men and women were forcibly sterilized in Connecticut alone. In 1931, Perkins succeeded in having a sterilization law passed in Vermont.

### **The British Empire and the ‘Master Race’**

In 1912, an International Congress on Eugenics, or race purification, was held at London University in England. The keynote speech was given by Sir Arthur Balfour, the original founder of the Eugenics Movement in the 1880s, who had been British Prime Minister under King Edward VII. Balfour told the Eugenics Congress, “We do not say survival is everything; we deliberately say that it is not everything—that the feeble-minded man, even though he survives, is not so good as the good professional man . . . broadly speaking, man is a wild animal . . . man is to become a domesticated animal.”<sup>1</sup>

1. Records of the First International Eugenics Congress, London, 1912, in the New York Public Library Annex



Library of Congress

*Gore's racist tradition derives from such prominent British eugenicists as Arthur Balfour, a former British Prime Minister, and a founder of the Eugenics Society in the 1880s. Balfour considered man a "pretentious intruder" upon nature, and no better than an animal to be culled.*

Dr. Alfred Ploetz, President of the German Society for Race Hygiene, warned the Eugenics Congress: "The preservation of the Nordic Race is . . . seriously menaced." The low white birthrate "gives no favorable outlook for the white race, in its great combat for lasting supremacy. . . ."

Pro-British-Empire Americans took part in the Eugenics Congress. One of its vice presidents was Gifford Pinchot, the recent founder of the U.S. Forestry Service; Pinchot coined the term "conservation" of natural resources, from the term "conservator"—the title of the British overseer of India's native forests. Pinchot was also a member of Arthur Balfour's international spook organization, the Society for Psychic Research.<sup>2</sup> Pinchot's passion was to speak to the dead, and to prevent the unfit from living.

Another vice president was David Starr Jordan, the first president of Stanford University and the president of the eugenics section of the American Breeders' Association. Stanford University had been founded after a seance convinced railroad man Leland Stanford that his dead son wanted it founded; psychic researcher and Cornell University founder

Andrew White then chose Jordan as Stanford's first president. David Starr Jordan used his position, and the new university, to push the international defense of the imperiled Nordic Race, communication with the dead, and the founding of the ultra-environmentalist Sierra Club. Jordan was a principal Sierra Club founder and the Club's publication editor.

Another vice president of the Eugenics Congress was Charles B. Davenport, director of the Eugenics Records Office in New York, financed by the Averell Harriman family. Davenport would later lecture the Italian Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini on the dangers of race-mixing.

The most important vice president of the 1912 Eugenics Congress was Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty. As Home Secretary in 1910, Churchill had called for the forcible sterilization of 100,000 "moral degenerates." His fanatical proposal was kept secret in England until 1992. He had written, "The unnatural and increasingly rapid growth of the feeble-minded classes, coupled with a steady restriction among all the thrifty, energetic and superior stocks constitute a race danger which it is impossible to exaggerate. I feel that the sources from which the stream of madness is fed should be cut off and sealed up before another year has passed."<sup>3</sup>

Eugenics Congress keynote speaker Arthur Balfour, in his 1895 book *The Foundations of Belief*, purported to explain the message of science. He put forth without apology a viewpoint that was (at that time) so alien to the American outlook, so repulsive to the human way of viewing man's condition and prospects, that one must be struck with alarm, when one realizes that Balfour's siding with Nature, as against Man, the "pretentious intruder," is the core philosophy of the 20th-Century environmentalist movement. Balfour wrote:

"Man, so far as natural science by itself is able to teach us, is no longer the final cause of the universe, the Heaven-descended heir of all the ages. His very existence is an accident, his story a brief and transitory episode in the life of one of the meanest of the planets. Of the combination of causes which first converted a dead organic compound into the living progenitors of humanity, science, indeed, as yet knows nothing. It is enough that it is from such beginnings—famine, disease, and mutual slaughter, fit nurses for the future lords of creation—have gradually evolved, after infinite travail, a race with conscience enough to feel that it is vile, and intelligence enough to know that it is insignificant.

"We survey the past, and see that its history is of blood and tears, of helpless blundering, of wild revolt, of stupid acquiescence, of empty aspirations. We sound the future, and learn that after a period, long compared with the individ-

2. Annual Reports of the Society for Psychic Research, 1884-1907

3. Winston Churchill to Prime Minister H.H. Asquith, 1910; quoted by Clive Ponting, in *The Guardian Outlook*, June 20, 1992

ual life, but short indeed compared with the divisions of time open to our investigation, the energies of our system will decay, the glory of the sun will be dimmed, and the earth, tideless and inert, will no longer tolerate the race which has for a moment disturbed its solitude. Man will go down into the pit, and all his thoughts will perish. The uneasy consciousness, which in this obscure corner has for a brief space broken the contented silence of the universe, will be at rest. Matter will know itself no longer. Imperishable monuments and immortal deeds, death itself, and love stronger than death, will be as though they had never been. Nor will anything that is better or worse for all that the labor, genius, devotion, and suffering of man have striven through countless generations to effect.”

Compare these words of Balfour with those of another 20th-Century European politician:

“In attempting to rebel against the iron logic of Nature, man comes into conflict with the principles to which he owes his very existence as a human being. Thus his action in defiance of Nature is bound to lead to his own downfall. To this we hear the objection . . . ‘But man conquers Nature!’

“Millions thoughtlessly babble this . . . nonsense, and end by really imagining themselves as a sort of conqueror of Nature. . .

“But quite apart from the fact that man has never once yet conquered Nature, but at most has caught hold of and tried to lift one corner and another of her vast, gigantic veil; that in fact he invents nothing but merely discovers things; that he does not rule Nature, but has only risen, by knowing certain natural laws and secrets, to dominate other living creatures that lack this knowledge. . . .”

Thus wrote Adolf Hitler, in *Mein Kampf*.

## Huxley’s Race Purification

From his command center in England, it was Julian Sorrel Huxley who guided the race-purification movement from the 1920s Ku Klux Klan period, through British-concocted Hitlerism, through World II towards the era of globalism, the green movement, and intended genocide. Huxley was a long-time leader of the Eugenics Society of Great Britain; he was president of the Society as late as 1962.

After a tour of the United States in 1924, Julian Huxley wrote a series of articles for the British publication *The Spectator*, in support of racist anti-immigration laws then being implemented in the United States. The articles caused a great stir on both sides of the Atlantic because of the prominence of the author and his famous atheist-liberal family; his grandfather was Charles Darwin’s controller/publicist, Thomas H. Huxley, and his brother was New Age drug-cultist Aldous Huxley.

Julian wrote:

“The negro mind is as different from the white mind as the negro from the white body. The typical negro servant, for instance, is wonderful with children, for the reason that she

really enjoys doing the things that children do.” Huxley then listed the negro’s supposed infantile traits.

In support of the use of “intelligence tests” to excuse racial injustice, Huxley wrote: “You have only to go to a nigger camp-meeting to see the African mind in operation—the shrieks, the dancing and yelling and sweating, the surrender to the most violent emotion, the ecstatic blending of the soul of the Congo with the practice of the Salvation Army. So far, no very satisfactory psychological measure has been found for racial differences; that will come, but meanwhile the differences are patent.”

Citing “biological authorities, such as [U.S. eugenics leader Charles] Davenport,” Huxley declared that intermarriage between the “negro and Caucasian type . . . gives rise to all sorts of disharmonious organisms. . . . By putting some of the white man’s mind into the mulatto, you not only make him more capable and more ambitious (there are no well-authenticated cases of pure blacks rising to any eminence), but you increase his discontent and create an obvious injustice if you continue to treat him like any full-blooded African. The American negro is making trouble because of the American white blood that is in him.”

Huxley noted “with relief” that because of their high mortality rate, “Afro-Americans” did not increase their numbers faster than whites.

Huxley proposed that miscegenation could only succeed between closely related types, so southern Europeans—supposedly closer (than nordics) on the evolutionary ladder to blacks—would more naturally intermarry with blacks (source: *The Spectator*, Huxley’s article “America Revisited III. The Negro Problem,” Nov. 29, 1924).

In a 1924 letter to the editor of the *New Statesman* (source: collected *New Statesman*, under the title “Eugenics and Heredity,” p. 282), Huxley wrote that cultural advantages cannot benefit people of the inferior races: “Baboons or Australian savages can have all these advantages, and will not blossom beyond their limits—limits set by their inheritance.”

Huxley was a longtime leader of the Eugenics Society of Great Britain; he was president of the Society as late as 1962. His protégé and former student, the psychiatrist Carlos Paton Blacker, was secretary of the Eugenics Society during the 1920s and 1930s.

The Mental Deficiency Committee of Huxley’s Eugenics Society determined in 1929 that there were over 300,000 “feeble-minded” persons in England. In the *Weekend Review*, Sept. 6, 1930, Huxley wrote on behalf of the Committee for Legalizing Eugenical Sterilization: “The case for sterilization of certain classes of abnormal or defective persons appears to me overwhelming.”

Huxley attacked public health and medicine because they kept people from dying, “especially at infancy”—people who in his view *should* die in order to improve the human stock. He attacked education because its allegedly temporary effect disguised the underlying inferiority of the lower orders of



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society. He wrote to the *New Statesman*: “The selection for survival has been enormously weakened by modern medicine . . . sanitation . . . welfare . . . pity,” and he warned of the trend “for the poorest and, on the whole, least desirable elements of the population to have the largest families” because of modern conditions.

As the Eugenics Movement's Nazi Party branch strove for power in Germany, Julian Huxley went to East Africa as a delegate of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Native Education. Huxley realized that a weakened Britain could not hold the world's “colored” people in imperial bondage by openly calling for the mass murder of the colonial subjects. His public statements began to be toned down, along the line he would use in the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) years.

In *Africa View* (1931), Huxley wrote that “the statement [is] often made, that the negroes in the United States have not made contributions to the national life proportionate to their number, and that those American negroes who have attained distinction almost invariably possess an admixture of white blood. . . . The first part of this criticism must be discounted owing . . . to color prejudice. . . . There would appear to be more truth in the second assertion.”

The new, “anti-racist” Huxley declared that “there is not the least reason why races should not differ in the average

of their inborn mental capacities as they do in their physical traits.” He cited Charles Davenport, who showed “that the negro average of pure intelligence was definitely but rather slightly below the white, and that the negro was rather more emotional and excelled in certain tests indicative of artistic appreciation.” He claimed that average intelligence fell off among African boys at puberty because of their preoccupation with sex.

Huxley now admitted that Africans had made mental progress, but he claimed that this was due to the fact that “the Bantu, and still more the Hamitic peoples, have a considerable proportion of more or less ‘white’ and definitely Caucasian blood in their make-up.”

The “new” Huxley now put forward the line which Al Gore, the environmentalist, and London-centered bankers would later use as justification to murder billions in the Third World who were to be denied credit and modern technology.

Huxley assailed the development of Africa on the grounds that it would destroy the “variety” of African “sub-species” of humanity, and would interfere with the tribalism to which imperialism had reduced Africa. People should not be “insisting on large-scale production to suit the needs of Europe and big business, reducing the proud diversity of native tribes and races to a muddy mixture, their various cultures to a single inferior copy of our own.”

Huxley asserted that Africans should not be allowed to possess powerful modern technology, because they were biologically inferior, such power was not appropriate for them. Huxley “proved” this with a wildly illogical use of recent discoveries about mankind's African origins. He claimed that there is “a certain amount of evidence that the negro is an earlier product of human evolution than the Mongolian or the European, and as such might be expected to have advanced less, both in body and mind.” And in the tropical countries, “there seems to be little driving force of selection to push the level of mental qualities upwards.”

By contrast, the English lower classes, the “short types,” were alleged to be genetically “better-suited to town life or factory conditions . . . in an urban-industrial civilization.”

Sir Julian Huxley later co-founded the World Wildlife Fund—a principal agency of the British Royal Family for the extermination of Africans in particular. It is from their pit that Al Gore's racism is presently directed.