

Goodbye, America

Book Review by Michael W. Masters

In 1965, in the wake of the so-called “civil rights” revolution — and at the behest of an odd-fellow coalition of economic interests and egalitarian zealots — Congress set out to remedy a predominantly European America’s diversity deficit. Prior to this time, quotas limited immigration to nationality numbers proportional to those already present in the population. In atonement for this sin, the Immigration Act of 1965 opened America’s borders to Third World invasion.

As a result, writes immigration and population researcher Joseph Fallon in *Deconstructing America*, by 1997 “the Census Bureau estimated the Non-Hispanic White population, which includes North Africans and Southwest Asians along with European-Americans, was now only 72.6 percent of the population...”

From being the over-whelmingly dominant majority, both numerically and culturally, whites have descended to a point where they are no longer defined by what they are, people of European descent, but by what they are not. They are, dismissively, merely “Non-Hispanic.” The “Hispanic” category is itself an oxymoron, simply a catch-all umbrella encompassing anyone who speaks Spanish — except real Spaniards, of course. The term white now also serves as a dumping ground for Southwest Asians and North Africans, who are not “white” in any meaningful sense of the word.

America has become the Third World’s favorite target for immigration. The entire population of Mexico, it seems, is moving north. According to a 1996 Los Angeles Times poll, half of all Mexicans have relatives living in the U.S. Twenty percent (18 million Mexicans) said they too plan to try to cross the border. The INS

estimates that 54 percent of the five million illegals now in the U.S. are Mexican. The potential for invasion from India is even more astonishing. A 1995 Gallup poll revealed that 7 percent of the population of India, 65 million people, would like to migrate to America.

Perhaps it is not surprising that much of the Third World covets admittance. After all, America’s European-descended population has made our nation materially prosperous beyond the imagination of much of the planet.

As Fallon points out, “The magnet attracting such immigration, both legal and illegal, is the welfare state and its extensive financial benefits which Congress had, up to the time of the enactment of the Welfare Reform Act of 1996, made available to Third World immigrants.”

In 1990, the European-descended American welfare rate was five percent. By contrast, immigrant welfare rates vary from 10 to 15 percent for Chinese, Filipinos and Mexicans to an astonishing 50 percent for Cambodians and Laotians. According to Dr. Donald Huddle, the net national cost of immigration to U.S. taxpayers was \$65 billion in 1996. This value is up an astonishing 40 percent since 1992, when the corresponding amount was \$46 billion. Projections are that this outflow will

reach \$108 billion by the end of the decade.

The financial burden is only one of immigration’s many negative aspects — and perhaps in the long run not even the most important one. Social, cultural and political changes may ultimately be of far greater consequence. Traditional European heritage is under unrelenting assault. Language was an early casualty. Passage of the Bilingual Education Act of 1968 authorized education of immigrants in their own tongue. Worse, the rule that immigrants must demonstrate English proficiency in order to naturalize has languished.

Not surprisingly, attacks on European cultural traditions and icons have followed, including the Alamo, Custer National Battlefield Monument, Oregon’s “Promised Land” monument, Confederate symbols

Deconstructing America: Immigration, Nationality and Statehood

by Joseph E. Fallon

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Michael W. Masters writes on issues of politics, moral philosophy and sociobiology.

throughout the South, and many more. Ethnic factions lobby loudly for their own self-interest. Intimidated by the commissars of political correctness, a largely white Congress passes laws that are transforming the historic American nation into a mini-UN. Writes Fallon,

As a result of ethnic lobbying, the U.S. government has “adopted the following foreign policies: The U.S. military invasion of Haiti (advocated by African-Americans), the North American Free Trade Agreement (advocated by Mexican-Americans), and the Helms-Burton Act, barring business with Cuba (advocated by Cuban-Americans).

In addition, says Fallon, “Congress has granted American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and even the District of Columbia the right to send delegates to the U.S. House of Representatives who can vote in the subcommittees, the full committees, and the caucuses of that chamber.” Statehood for largely black and Spanish-speaking Puerto Rico has long been a goal of multiculturalists.

For those whose goal is sheer power, the “divide and conquer” strategy has great potential, even if it means wrecking nations and peoples that existed for centuries. Lawyer Luis Davila-Colon revealed immigration and multiculturalism's utility in increasing government control when he wrote in “The Supranational Union: An Evolving Model of Statehood for Twentieth-First Century America”:

The future admission of its overseas territories and the District of Columbia, as equal members of the Union, would lay the groundwork for a stronger Union and, perhaps in time, for the sharing of the American system of government with nations which may want to share our dreams, progress and democratic values.

If crime statistics are any indication, multiculturalism

is hardly the bonanza of “progress and democracy” Davila-Colon implies. One fourth of the federal prison population consists of non-citizens. Unfortunately, no statistics are kept on immigrant prisoners who have already become naturalized citizens. Nor do the statistics measure lost quality of life in hostile, racially fragmented urban areas that have been “ethnically cleansed” of their European-descended residents. And yet, says Fallon, ordinary crime is only the tip of the iceberg.

Far more ominous is the growing violence which is inseparable from this “Balkanization.” According to a Northwest University study by Jack Levin and Benjamin Steiner reported in the Washington Times, November 25, 1996, rioting is on the rise in the United States. In this study, “rioting” was defined as violence by groups of more than 50 people. Such riots were often found to be race-related. In 1994, nine riots occurred. The very next year, 1995, there were twelve. The authors expect the number of riots to continue to increase annually for the foreseeable future.

In fact, there is an even more bleak scenario. Fallon writes, “Others see ‘Balkanization’ leading to something more ominous than the escalating number of riots — they see the very real chance of civil war.” Many writers have foreseen the same future, among them Michael Clough, a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. In an article in The Arizona Republic, “U.S. Coming Apart at Regional Seams,” Clough wrote, “national unity is being eroded from above and below,” adding, “the stage could be set for a series of economic and cultural civil wars pitting regions of the country against each other.”

The vital question is, can our civilization survive this assault? None has in the past. Prudence suggests ours is no different than any other — and that we must take measures to insure that this future does not become a reality. •