

1-1-1900

# Equality Hoax Held to Light

W. D. Workman

Follow this and additional works at: [https://egrove.olemiss.edu/citizens\\_clip](https://egrove.olemiss.edu/citizens_clip)



Part of the [United States History Commons](#)

---

## Recommended Citation

Workman, W. D., "Equality Hoax Held to Light" (1900). *Clippings*. 24.  
[https://egrove.olemiss.edu/citizens\\_clip/24](https://egrove.olemiss.edu/citizens_clip/24)

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Citizens' Council Collection at eGrove. It has been accepted for inclusion in Clippings by an authorized administrator of eGrove. For more information, please contact [egrove@olemiss.edu](mailto:egrove@olemiss.edu).

# Equality Hoax Held To Light

Factual studies of racial differences at long last are beginning to come back out into the cold, clear light of scientific inquiry.

For a quarter century or more, the world at large and the United States in particular has been fed a synthetic, sugary mixture of "equality." Findings which have hinted at innate inequalities of the races, especially if at the expense of the Negro race, have been both stifled and stultified.

The repression seems now to have reached the point where self-respecting scientists no longer are willing to be coerced into silence.

One of the latest rips in this particular paper-curtain was made by Professor Henry E. Garrett, whose credentials in the field of psychology give him ample stature in the field.

Writing in the University of Chicago's "Perspectives in Biology and Medicine," Prof. Garrett describes the "equalitarian dogma" of mental parity between whites and Negroes as "the scientific hoax of the century."

But this is not Prof. Garrett's only side-swipe at the dogmatists who lean on self-serving "statistics" of dubious authenticity. In the new and stimulating publication, "The Mankind Quarterly," Prof. Garrett effectively levelled his guns on a UNESCO document which advanced the idea that environment, not heredity, accounts for whatever differences may appear in racial abilities.

"The Mankind Quarterly," incidentally; is regularly bringing into print the findings of racial research by scientists from throughout the world—including areas where there are none of the political and sociological overtones which accompany racial inquiries in the United States.

The Public Affairs Press of Washington has contributed to the cause of enlightened discussion by bringing out two major books on the subject of race relations and accomplishments. The fact that neither author is a Southerner should lend credibility to their views if not acceptance of their premises.

Nathaniel Weyl's book, "The Negro in American Civilization," is all the more impressive as a documentary of broad Negro inadequacies because it reflects a

change of attitude in the writing. As a New Yorker long adjusted to racial integration, Weyl had no thought initially of presenting a case for segregation. Yet his research and study brought him around to the position where his conclusions bulwark his belief: Racial distinctions are so strong that indiscriminate mixing is fraught with all sorts of evil consequences.

His book is valuable as an engrossing recitation of Negro slavery and the emergence from slavery in America. It is even more valuable for its studied analysis of Negro successes and failures since emancipation, summed up in this sentence:

"If the Negro mass remains stagnant at the bottom (of the social pyramid) under conditions of equal opportunity, a permissible inference would be that it belongs there."

## PUTNAM REVEALS HOAX

The other Public Affairs book is Carleton Putnam's "Race and Reason—A Yankee View." Putnam writes as a layman of superior education rather than as an academician. But, like Prof. Garrett, he finds serious fault with the one-sided diet of integrationist pap fed to Americans for many years:

"It is my considered opinion that two generations of Americans have been victimized by a pseudo-scientific hoax. . . part of an equalitarian propaganda typical of the left-wing overdrift of our times, and that it will not stand an informed judicial test."

The opponent of forced race-mixing will conclude that Putnam's testing of that propaganda is devastating. But regardless of position, any American who professes a sincere interest in the complex problem of race relations should include "Race and Reason" in his parallel reading, along with "The Negro in American Civilization" and the issues of "The Mankind Quarterly."