

Face to Face with Race
Jared Taylor

This is a short, accessible book. Fourteen articles by white people in situations in which they deal with Blacks (mostly) and Hispanics. It addresses the effects of forced diversity in schools, the military, construction trades, public safety and neighborhoods. He concludes with a chapter by author Geladiah Brown of [[ASIN:B003EOACAW Racism, Guilt and Self-Deceit]] which distills the high points of Brown's decades of experience in South Africa.

These are first-person accounts of how the facts that scholars spell out dispassionately in books such as [[ASIN:0684824299 Bell Curve]], [[ASIN:0765806746 Race, Evolution & Behavior]] and [[ASIN:159368021X Race Differences in Intelligence: An Evolutionary Analysis]] play out. Blacks in America average a full standard deviation lower in intelligence. This correlates directly with their much lower empathy for the suffering of (and suffering they inflict upon) their fellow man, their lesser ability to perform almost all jobs, whether or not they would be called "cognitively challenging," and their criminality.

Many of the authors have lived through the changes they describe. They write of a better balance before the liberal courts began to challenge every manifestation of unequal results as prima facie evidence of white prejudice and forced integration in all spheres of American life.

I myself witnessed it in my California childhood. All of society accepted Booker T. Washington's assessment that the "talented tenth" of blacks could compete on a par with whites, and should therefore provide moral leadership allowing the rest to rise to whatever levels their ability would permit.

About the time of Martin Luther King the argument shifted from achievement based on opportunity to entitlement based on a presumption of equality - an equality which self-evidently did not exist except as a figment of the wildest liberal imaginations. This was the '60s, however, and decades of scholarship yielded to wholly unsupported fantasies. This book documents some of the outcomes. I experienced a few - being confident that Black Army officers in Vietnam were more or less equal in ability with their white peers, whereas that was surely not true in enlisted ranks. Finding myself, as an employee of the world's largest computer company, which had the hubris to

assume it could on its own right society's wrongs, working for people whose intellect I could not in the least respect.

As a parent, trustee and teacher in private schools I observed diversity first-hand. The schools were careful to limit their scholarship (in Washington D.C., black) students to about 15% of enrollment. They were of course careful to choose those most likely to succeed, in terms of family life and demonstrated ability. Nevertheless, the differences in ability among Jews, Asians, Whites and Blacks was quite evident.

There were relatively few Hispanics. One science student constantly whined that she could not do written work because English was not her native language. Fine, I relented, do your report on the coqui (a frog, national symbol of Puerto Rico) in Spanish. It turned out she was a double threat - illiterate in both languages.

The writing is very consistent, and amazingly good to have come from the blue-collar authors. One suspects that they had quite a bit of editorial help. Their tone is relentlessly non-emotional, just-the-facts ma'am. It is probably no coincidence that this is exactly Jared Taylor's style. While I believe the incidents as reported, the voices do not seem wholly authentic.

Writing openly and honestly about the actualities of race in the United States is Jared Taylor's forté. He has recently expressed increased interest in the state of the races in Europe, which has some strong parallels. Replace the descendants of slaves with native Africans, and Hispanics with Muslims, and you have the picture in Europe. An important exception is that the situation cannot be blamed on slavery. Europe's racial problems are only a few decades old, dating back to the large-scale immigration of guest workers to Germany in the '60s, relaxed immigration requirements for former colonials of France, England and Portugal, and the more recent liberal-inspired humanitarian resettlements. [[ASIN:B009S2LKLY Laurent Obertone]] has written about how this plays out in France, [[ASIN:B004P1J6X2 Thilo Sarrazin]] about Germany, and [[ASIN:1484873831 Jan Sjunnesson]] about Sweden.

Taylor finds common ground with the European nationalist movements, most especially the French. He speaks fluent French and is friends with many leaders of the French nationalist movement: [[ASIN:1907166165 Alain de Benoist]] and [[ASIN:1907166467 Guillaume Faye]] among them. Where he errs - another topic, admittedly - is in

assuming that Vladimir Putin has the answer. Not at all. Moscow has become about 25% Muslim on Putin's watch, and [[ASIN:1442231378 Putin himself]]- not the Muslims - for his own political ends initiated a terror in Chechnya that wiped out about 20% of the population. He is now threatening Ukraine and the Baltics, not in the interests of the white populations, but rather rebuilding the Soviet Union, the collapse of which he considers history's greatest catastrophe. He could not care less what happens to white people in the process. He is killing them.

[[ASIN:B008UB50I4 White Identity: Racial Consciousness in the 21st Century]], Taylor's book focusing mainly on the American situation, does not provide much guidance as to what to do. Retake control of the borders - then what? Whites are still being outbred, and still harbor an innate, however naïve and misguided, altruism. My call to Taylor would be to support still-white Eastern Europe against encroachment by the multiculturalists from the West and a revanchist Russian Empire from the east. We may need it.

Taylor does not advocate emigration. Given the current situation in the United States, well documented in "Face to Face with Race," he should include it among the options. The United States may be beyond salvation.