



The Nationalist

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"Truth is the most powerful propaganda." — J.F.C. Fuller

Space Program Shattered by Careerism

In August of 1985 an Air force Titan rocket launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California suffered an engine shutdown which caused it to explode, destroying a military spy satellite. The accident was considered a fluke, but instead it turned out to be the first in a string of disasters that has paralyzed our space program. On January 28th the shuttle Challenger was launched from the Marshal Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama and exploded killing seven astronauts. On April 18th another Titan exploded on launch destroying another spy satellite. On April

25th a small Nike-Orion research rocket was launched from New Mexico and exploded. On May 3rd a Delta rocket launched from Cape Canaveral and carrying a \$57.5 million weather satellite veered off course due to an engine shutdown and was destroyed from the ground.

This chain of consecutive disasters has caused a freeze on all launchings even though we now have only one military spy satellite left operating in space, and it will cease to function early next year. Commercial firms wishing to have their communication satellites launched are now contracting with

the European Space Agency, or with Japan and China. "We are in an emergency situation," said David Webb of the National Commission on Space in something of an understatement.

How did the U.S. come to this state of events? The investigation into the shuttle explosion has revealed a sordid tale of bureaucrats seeking to protect and enhance their careers, of contractors seeking to protect their profits, and of the politicization of NASA where concerns about image prevailed over substance.

See GERMAN, Page 4



The White race will lead the way into space, and the others will follow for fear of being left behind.

Nuclear Power: A Science Out of Control

On April 26th Soviet engineers at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant north of Kiev were preparing the reactor for a routine shutdown so that they could run some experiments. The reactor was being operated at a very low energy level when suddenly there was a power surge which drove the heat level from 6% to 50% of the plant's capacity in 10 seconds. What happened next has not yet been made clear by the Soviets, but there followed an explosion which began the worst nuclear power plant accident to date. The radiation escaping from the plant was even greater than that from the Three Mile Island disaster which occurred in Pennsylvania in 1979. The Soviets evacuated everybody within 18 miles of the site - approximately 25,000 people. Milk and vegetables are being constantly monitored for radioactive contamination. So far the Soviets have announced 19 deaths but the long term effects of the radiation release will not be known for years. In fact, we will never know how many of the deformed children born in the next years will have been caused by Chernobyl radioactivity. Moreover, there is still the danger that the reactor core may burn or fall through the plant floor and contaminate the ground water below which is connected to the Kiev water supply system.

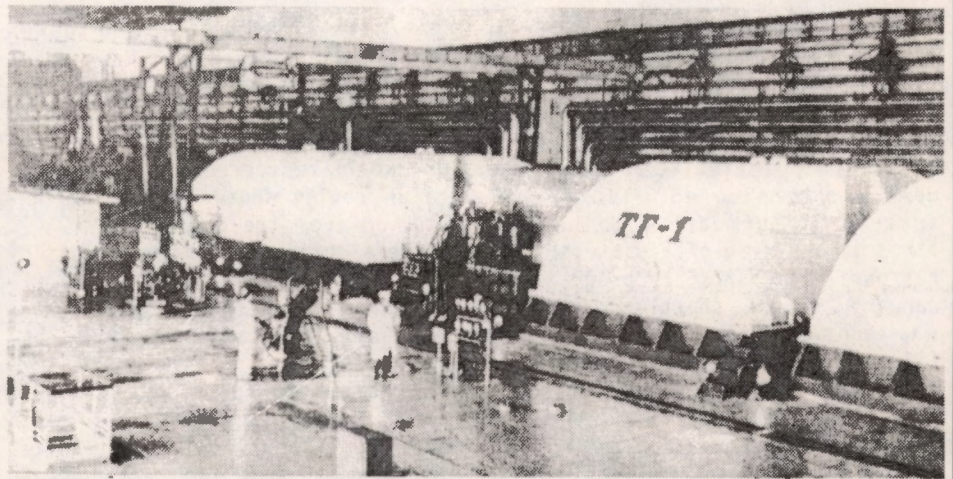
In June of 1985 another nuclear catastrophe was only narrowly averted at the Besse-Davis nuclear power plant near Toledo, Ohio. The plant suffered an equipment failure which caused a loss of all cooling feedwater to the reactor. An operator tried to start the emergency but pushed the wrong buttons causing the system to fail completely. The engineers finally got a grip on themselves and raced three floors below to the manual water pumps. They hoped to be able to figure out how to drive water into the steam generators manually even though they had never done it before. They got to the pump room, unlocked it, but could not figure out how the pumps worked. In a last desperate effort to prevent a meltdown they took out and assembled a small

motor-driven pump in record time. This began to send cooling water to the generators and soon the operators were able to get one of the emergency pumps to work. Another half-hour of bumbling and the U.S. would have been into its second meltdown.

So far Britain, the Soviet Union and the U.S. have suffered major nuclear accidents. The nuclear power programs in Japan, Germany and France have so far been spared, even though these countries rely to a much greater degree on nuclear

tors - and just as in the military, some are able to work coolly under fire and others are not. Unfortunately, it is not easy to determine who will crack and who will not until the crisis comes.

We like to say that our plants are built much more safely than Soviet plants. For example our nuclear experts criticized the Soviets for not having a huge concrete and lead containment structure at Chernobyl which would have prevented a lot of radiation leakage. But the fact is that 8 plants



The machinery room at Chernobyl where the explosion apparently took place.

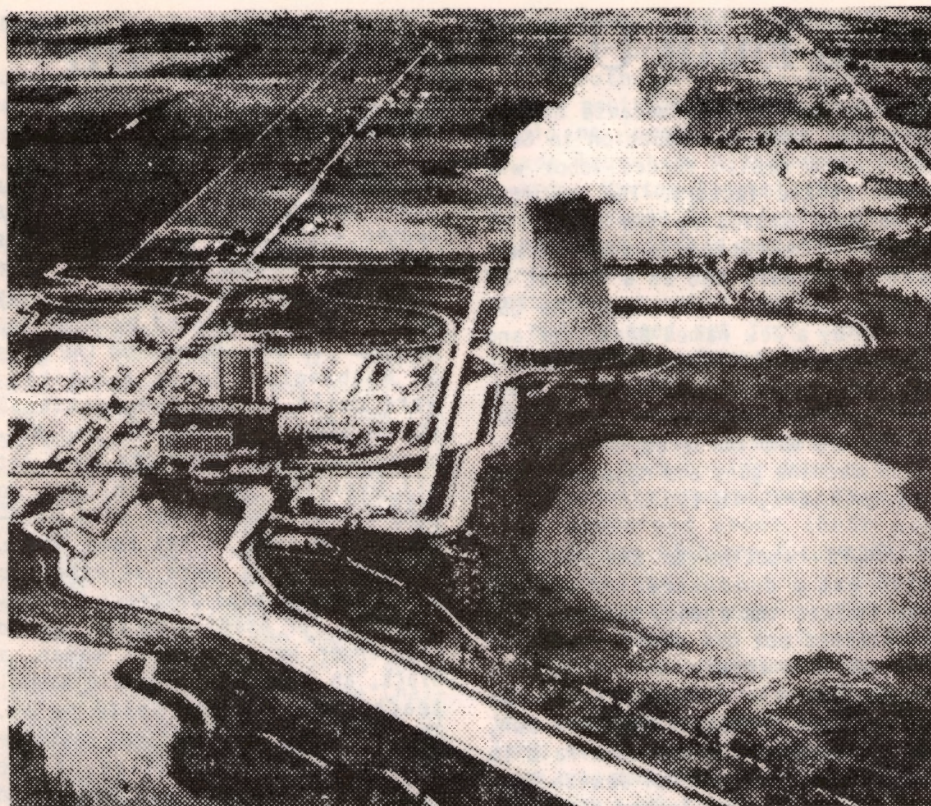
power than we do. The programs in Japan, Germany and France are less costly, more efficient and generally better run than in other countries but the way these accidents develop it appears to be only a matter of time before the inevitable happens to them as well.

Running a nuclear power plant is a very boring job. Normally nothing happens. The problem is that when something does happen, it happens without warning and the operators suddenly find themselves in a crisis situation where they have very few minutes to figure out the proper corrective action and even fewer to execute it. This is a recipe for panic - and panic causes stupid mistakes to be made and precious time to be lost. Extensive training for such situations helps, particularly in those areas where problems can be anticipated. But the failure that is unexpected is the one that truly tests the opera-

in America also do not have such structures. The experts assure us that these are safe because they are operated at very low energy levels. But Chernobyl was being operated at extremely low energy levels when the accident occurred. The experts are being disingenuous to protect the tarnished image of nuclear power.

What Three Mile Island and Chernobyl illustrate is that nuclear power is still an experimental science - one on which we do not yet have a firm grip. It is one in which an accident can cause in incalculable damage over many generations. Yet we do not treat it as an experimental science, instead we have come to rely on it as a significant source of energy. This is ludicrous.

We still have no idea what we are going to do about the fundamental problem inherent in even a successful nuclear energy program -



The Besse-Davis nuclear power plant near Toledo only narrowly averted a meltdown last summer, and has been closed since.

the disposal of nuclear wastes. Nuclear waste is dangerous virtually forever, yet we pretend that we can develop dumps that will not deteriorate and contaminate our water supply (as our chemical wastes now do), and that we will be able to find them 1000 or 2000 years from now. We cannot even find the great cities of past civilizations, so do we really believe that we will be able to keep tabs on a myriad of tiny nuclear waste sites. If our space vehicles were reliable

we could shoot the waste into the sun, but because our space program has been starved for funds we are a long way from that solution. And even when our rockets are reliable, some will still be defective and will explode spraying nuclear waste all over the place. Is this a risk we really want to accept?

The National Democratic Front says: No! We should stop building nuclear power plants immediately and should disassemble those already built. Research into nuclear power should continue in the hope that we may one day find a process by which nuclear waste can be made inert and harmless. Research and military nuclear plants will be allowed under the NDF temporarily, but only until they can be moved off the planet. Nuclear power plants will be built in space and on the moon for experimental and developmental purposes, but the ultimate aim is to make the earth free of the threat of nuclear radioactivity. In light of our present scientific ignorance and our limited engineering capabilities, this is the only policy that makes sense.

Acid Rain Cure Ahead

One of the most destructive forms of pollution, acid rain, seems an incurable threat to environmental and human health alike. Sulferous rains are wreaking havoc in industrialized Europe, damaging priceless cultural monuments and endangering many historic cities, not to mention the already scarce wilderness areas. In the once rich and beautiful German Black Forest region vast swaths have been cut by the harmful cloud born acids, reducing the valuable woodlands to a virtual wasteland.

The Germans have cut their sulfur emissions per person to only half of that in the U.S., yet because of the density of population in Germany this still means that they have four times as much sulfur in the air per acre than in America. This has brought on a sudden environmental crisis. The Germans are rightly proud of their forestation programs - 29% of the country is still forested, a higher percentage than anywhere else in Europe. But in 1983 samples from all over the country found that 34% of the trees were damaged and this rose to 50% in 1984. Severe forest damage increased from 10% to 17.5%. Ten years ago there was virtually no Waldsterben (forest death). Air pollution in Germany is now so bad that it has caused a new disease amongst children called pseudo-croup.

Although not so crowded as western Europe, both America and Canada are feeling the effects of this 20th century hazard. Streams, lakes, and valuable forest areas are in constant threat so long as the acid rain remains unchecked. However, even in this age of wasteful profit and limited concern for environmental crises, science may offer a solution to our self-inflicted ills.

According to a recent *New York Times* report, the first full-scale commercial test of new non-polluting technology for generating electricity from high-sulfur coal is

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Gary Gallo, Editor
Matt Malone, Assistant Editor
Robert Landt, Graphics Editor

German Scientists Built U.S. Space Program

From Page 1

This is not the first time that our space program suffered a series of disasters. The same thing happened during the Eisenhower Administration after the Russians launched Sputnik, the first space satellite. Eisenhower put the Navy in charge of our new space program and he vowed that it would not be long before we caught up to the Russians and passed them in the space race. Our first rocket exploded on the launch pad, as did the second, as did the third. In desperation, Eisenhower turned to Werner von Braun's team of German rocket scientists.

Von Braun had headed Hitler's rocket program and was a fervent supporter of the Nazi regime, particularly after Hitler decided to give the rocket program top priority status. In 1944, von Braun told Hitler that he could develop a rocket to bomb New York within a few months. Hitler replied that he needed something more practical. In 1945 as the war was coming to a close, von Braun gathered his scientists together in order to decide to which side they should surrender. Von Braun wanted to keep his team intact so that they could develop a program of space exploration after the war. But the rocket scientists split with half surrendering to the Russians and the other half led by von Braun surrendering to the Americans.

Neither team was allowed to work on space travel by their captors, instead they were required to work on military projects, until Khrushchev decided that the Soviet Union would be the first nation to launch a satellite into space. The launch of Sputnik by the Russians embarrassed America and the U.S. launched a crash program to catch up.

Von Braun assured Eisenhower that our German scientists were better than their German scientists, and he turned out to be right. It was not long before the U.S. passed the U.S.S.R. in the space race and landed on the moon in the Apollo Project. The Apollo Project was headed by Dr. Arthur Rudolph who last year, at the age of 82, was deported to Germany for

alleged war crimes because he was chief of rocket production in Germany and Jewish forced labor was used in the factory. The deportation was handled by the Office of Special Investigations which was set up 8 years ago as a result of Jewish political pressure. The OSI is run by a Jew named Neal Sher and prosecutes only Nazi war criminals who committed crimes against Jews, and not for example the Jewish war criminals who murdered our sailors with machine guns and napalm on the U.S.S. Liberty in 1967.

NASA's reaction to the deportation was a demonstration of how politicized the agency has become - it uttered not one peep. Many NASA scientists were outraged at this ingratitude and lack of common decency and protested on their own, but to no avail. NASA was afraid to antagonize the powerful Jewish lobby. Jews had never looked kindly on the space program because it only enhanced the reputations of "Nazi" scientists. So they backed the Blacks who claimed that we should be spending our money on domestic problems (read welfare for Blacks) before space exploration. Moreover, the Jews wanted billions for Israel, and if this could come at the expense of the space program then all the better. For these reasons funding for NASA was put on a short leash in the 70's and 80's.

NASA PLAYS POLITICS

NASA responded in typically American fashion to protect its budget - it began to play politics with a vengeance. The Germans were phased out as they became elderly and they were replaced by American bureaucrats who understood the ways of Washington. Space facilities were built in key Congressional states (Texas, California, and Alabama) and space contracts were let all over the country so that no Congressman could fight NASA without losing jobs in his home state. Astronaut crews were selected to please the special interest constituencies. For example on the doomed Challenger were a Jewish woman, a Black, an Oriental, a female school teacher and 3 other White males. The NASA public relations machine hyped the personal lives of the astronauts so that all could and would identify with the program.

The politicization of NASA caused its officials to become more concerned with image than with the substance of achievement. As its funds were cut it ceased to operate as a program for space exploration and became a trucking agency to haul commercial satellites into space. It was determined to keep to its launch schedules in order to maintain its image and its commercial contracts. When danger signs



NASA official George Gay-- his expression says it all.

began to appear it ignored them.

NASA knew 2 years ago that the O-ring joints in its rocket boosters were defective, yet ignored the problem. Nobody was willing to call a halt to the program in order to redesign the O-rings, as that is the sort of embarrassment that destroys careers. A careerist will not accept responsibility for a problem that he can put off on to his successor and so nothing was done in the hope that the inevitable accident would not happen on the present watch. NASA is now run by the sort of careerist that has come to characterize American corporate and governmental bureaucracies. Such a man will not rock the boat because his advancement depends on smooth sailing, not the tackling of difficult problems.

What happens to men who do rock the boat by speaking honestly about problems can be seen in the Challenger O-ring case. On the eve of the Challenger launch the two chief engineers of Morton Thiokol, the manufacturer of the O-rings, recommended against the launch because of the effect of the cold weather on the delicate O-rings. This angered Lawrence Mulloy, head of the rocket program at the Marshall Space Flight Center, who rejected the recommendation and called the president of Morton Thiokol in attempt to have it overruled. Morton Thiokol's chief executives did overrule their engineers, Allan McDonald and Roger Boisjoly, in order to please NASA and the launch went on - to destruction.

A careerist bureaucracy is one in which there is an unspoken conspiracy amongst the players to cooperate in order to advance careers regardless of the consequences for the task that the bureaucracy is supposed to accomplish. Here two careerist bureaucracies cooperated to feed off one another, but Thiokol's engineers refused to play the game. To cover his behind, Mulloy claimed to Congressional investigators that Thiokol approved the launch, which was technically true, but McDonald and Boisjoly told the whole truth about what happened and that forced the NASA bureaucracy to demote one of its own - Mulloy was reassigned to a less important post. NASA was angry and Morton Thiokol got the point -

the engineers had to be punished for their breach of the unspoken code. Both were transferred to lesser positions without staff and would no longer be involved with space launches. Afterwards, NASA awarded Morton Thiokol the lucrative contract to redesign the O-rings that it had botched in the first place. So the back scratching continues unabated.

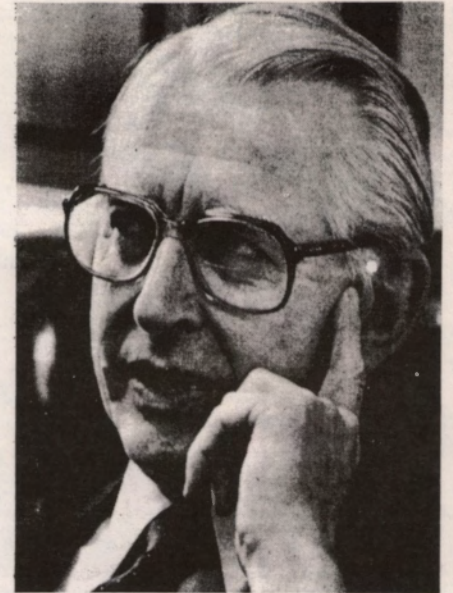
Mulloy need not fret. No doubt he will retire from NASA and fall into some high paying job with a NASA contractor. It is this revolving door that prevents NASA officials from coming down hard on inept private contractors. They are more concerned about their own futures than with the future of the space program.

It is little wonder that the best scientists and engineers have left the space program. Those who are honest and task-oriented rather than career-oriented do not survive long in a careerist organization. Some commentators have attributed the exodus of talent from NASA to the lack of proper funding and the fact that the society and the government no longer see space travel as of first importance. But the stultifying effects of careerism are even more important than these factors.

James C. Fletcher, who ran the agency from 1972-77, has just been reappointed to head NASA. In his first speech he announced that NASA's real problem is the press which has exaggerated the space program's difficulties. Typically, he sees the matter as a public relations problem - as one of image not substance. For the careerist all problems are primarily PR problems. It was under Fletcher's first administration that NASA began to decay, and appointing him to a second term threatens to institutionalize NASA's politicization. We would have been better off begging the aged Dr. Rudolph to return from Germany to run the program. But what we really need is someone like Werner von Braun, who was too intelligent, too forthright and too young to be tainted by bureaucratic politics when he was selected to head Germany's rocket program.

SPACE IS OUR FUTURE

The White man will explore and conquer space because it is his



James C. Fletcher, NASA Administrator. He is still the wrong man for the job. How many times must he prove it?

nature to do so - he is aggressive, inquisitive, and he seeks to control his environment rather than be controlled by it. And that is what makes the White man great. The other races will follow us into space for fear of being left behind, but it is we who will cut the way.

The White people of America want to identify with the space program. They want to enjoy vicariously the great adventure and they will not let Black footdragging stop them. The practical rewards of space exploration will be very great but that is not why we will go. We will go to satisfy our psychological needs. We will go to satisfy our needs for identity and stimulation to use Robert Ardrey's terms - to give our lives purpose and to make ourselves feel great once again.

Domination of space rather than the domination of other countries can be our national purpose if we would only look outward. If, on the other hand, we direct our national energy inward then we will inevitably war with our brethren White peoples now under the tyranny of communism. And the next great war will truly be the war to end all war.

Acid Rain

From Page 3

running smoothly at a plant in California, and is seen as the leading long-term hope for the acid rain dilemma.

The operation is able to burn coal containing as high as 3.5 percent sulfur without discharging into the atmosphere more than a small fraction of the pollution allowed under current federal standards. Under the new method of coal "gasification", pulverized coal, mixed with water and oxygen, is converted to gas in a high-temperature, high pressure vessel where combustion of the gas drives a turbine generating 65 megawatts of energy. Because the sulfur is extracted from the gas before it is burned the plant is relatively non-polluting.

Plants utilizing current pollution reduction measures, such as precipitators which clean stack gases, still emit up to 140 tons of sulfur dioxide per megawatt, but the alternative California system releases as little as .14 tons of sulfur into the atmosphere. This is a 1000% increase in efficiency over the old methods.

Currently more than half the electricity in the United States is generated by coal-burning steam turbines. It has been reported that power plants in the Mid-West near coal fields with high sulfur content discharge 6.5 million tons of sulfur dioxide and 2.1 million tons of nitrogen oxide into the atmosphere per year. The ability to burn the vast reserves of high-sulfur coal in the East and Middle West without such adverse effects could mean a resurgence in the hard hit Appalachia region.

The Cool Water plant in California, using the integrated gasification system, will complete its five-year test in 1989. Not until then will its long-term reliability and economics be established.

So far the government has been reluctant to provide federal funding, although the operation does receive contributions from a consortium of major corporations, including Bechtel and General Electric. Though the technology has



The toleration of the pollution of our air, water, and land is a national disgrace which the NDF will end.

long been available, the large utilities have not bothered to experiment with it themselves, and will only install the special facilities in the 1990's due to growing environmental pressure from the public.

According to energy specialists, utilities are still wary of building the new plants because of past overexpansion, even though plants like the one in California can be built so as to avoid high-risk investment. The Cool Water system was constructed in 28 months, much quicker than is possible for conventional plants.

Due to high automation and computer control, the entire plant is run by a minimal number of people. The special gasification system is cheaper to build and assures a steady power supply but so far remains small-scale compared to conventional coal fueled electric facilities.

Under the National Democratic Front, all utilities would be nationalized. No longer would the government give in to big business pressure to make huge profits at our environmental expense. As a result advanced alternative energy and pollution reducing measures

would be automatically employed in plants nationwide to insure a more efficient and safer means of keeping our nation running and clean.

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LETTERS

Dear Mr. Gallo:

Thank you for the information packet about the NDF, which you sent me in December. I have wanted to respond but have not had the opportunity to until now.

I have found your party's program and constitution, as well as the issues of the *The Nationalist*, to be very informative and interesting. It is obvious that much thought has gone into the development of the NDF, particularly in its program. Unlike many similar organizations, your has a specific plan for the restructuring of society, and specific goals. Many of your ideas follow along the lines of my own thinking.

I have looked over your material for quite some time and I do realize that at this stage specific long- and short-term goals, strategies, and philosophies are just now being developed, and also that it will be important to remain flexible according to the changing political climate. However, I do have some questions which have come from reading your material. These are as follows:

1. After the NDF wins power, will there be political parties other than the NDF?

2. What is the view of the "masses" that the NDF holds?

3. Under the NDF system, how will absolute dictatorship by an unjust ruler be prevented?

4. How will the people be able to express their discontent or disagreement with the government, and their desire for change?

5. Will the NDF presidential candidate "campaign" for the people's vote? Will the vote be for the party or for the individual candidate?

6. The NDF's social policy may result in subsistence living, especially among the elderly. Is this the goal?

7. What will the role of women be, both in the party and in the new society as a whole? Does the NDF consider women to be primarily

homemakers? Will society be rigidly male-dominated?

8. Will the universal police draft be temporary or permanent?

9. The NDF rejects the notion that all are equal, yet educationally it does not seem to take into account that some children learn slower or differently. What provision will be made for these children in the school setting? (I work in education, hence this question.)

10. What does the NDF consider a healthy nation's goals to be?

11. What is the NDF's policy on religion?

12. What tactics will the NDF use to reach people and ultimately win power? How public and media-oriented will the NDF be?

Again, thank you for your material. I wish you and your comrades the best of luck, and I look forward to hearing from you in the future.

In White Unity,
D. Canada
Kansas

Editor- Your letter raises a number of fundamental questions, each of which requires an essay. And each will eventually receive an essay in our ideological journal called *New America*, the first issue of which will be published this summer. Nevertheless, I will try to provide concise answers as best I can at this point.

1) After the NDF wins power there will be a "revolutionary period" in which there will be no other parties, but once the new order has been established there will be other political parties that will represent (hopefully) differing ideologies within certain limits. For example, no party advocating multiracialism will be allowed to exist.

2) In regard to the "masses", we believe that the strength of a nation depends upon the quality of its leadership corps and system, and upon the quality of its social order, i.e. whether or not the

masses are honest and nationalistic. If they are not then it is unlikely that great leaders will rise to the top in that society as normally the corrupt would prevail. And even if a great man did take power what he could accomplish would be strictly limited by the quality of what he had to work with. Both Mussolini and Mao were hamstrung by the corrupt and individualistic tendencies of their peoples. Thus it is something of a chicken and egg sort of problem. I believe, however, that if China is well and honestly led for a period of several generations that the masses will change and will become the self-sacrificing, and nationalistic people that they once were under the Han and Tang dynasties.

3) Under the NDF form of government, an unjust ruler can be forced by the Congress to stand for reelection at any time upon a 75% vote and then the people will decide if he is really unjust or just unpopular with the ruling classes which will inevitably control the Congress no matter how we try to prevent it, and believe me, we will try.

4) The people will be able to express their discontent with the system by supporting various political parties and by corresponding directly with the government's Monitor Agency which will act to police the bureaucracy and which will act as Ombudsman. The press will also be free but will not be owned by the rich. The plan for the press is too complex to cover now.

5) The presidential candidate will campaign as an individual but will obviously be backed by his party.

6) The goal of the NDF is to provide financial security for everyone. It is our duty as nationalists to provide for the physical and psychological well-being of all our people as long as they live. A massive redistribution of the wealth will provide the resources for this. The elderly who need financial help to live comfortably will be provided such help by the government.

7) The family is the building block of a nationalistic society and it must be strengthened. We will do this by encouraging women

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WILL WE LOSE THE



NEXT WAR TOO?

The answer is yes, unless we radically reform the structure and doctrine of our military forces as demanded by the **National Democratic Front**. In Vietnam 57,000 of our young soldiers died in vain due to a lack of national will and monumental military incompetence.

WE MUST:

- (1) Abolish the present army, navy, air force organization and replace it with a united military service under the leadership of an Armed Forces General Staff.
- (2) Create an Armed Forces General Staff system that shall consist of a small corps of exceptionally brilliant officers selected and trained at a young age for high command. These officers shall be promoted on a special fast track to top level positions, and they shall be under the direct control of the Chief of the Armed Forces General Staff.
- (3) Abolish the liberal arts/engineering curriculum presently used at the military academies and replace it with a professional curriculum stressing military history and theory, military leadership, military organization, war gaming and field exercises.
- (4) Eliminate the present physical and psychological barriers that divide officers from their troops, and institute good leadership practice that will create an emotional bond between leaders and led. Our officers must share the hardships of their troops including the same standards of food, clothing, and shelter, and they must face the same physical dangers as much as possible.
- (5) Institute year round training exercises that culminate in annual large scale combined maneuvers organized in depth.

For more information write to: NDF, Suite L290, 444 N. Frederick Ave., Gaithersburg, MD 20877; or call (301) 670-0159.

Letters

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to have large families in which they are primarily responsible for the development of the children and the happiness of the home. Nevertheless, men will also be encouraged to spend more time with their families so as to further the development of the children and the family unit as a whole. Most women will welcome the opportunity to devote themselves to family life. Some women are, however, physically or psychologically unfit for family life and so these must enter the work force with careers in mind. Talent should be the dominant factor in the promotion of these women not their sex.

8) The universal police draft will be temporary if we do our job properly.

9) There must be several tracks in the school system in order to treat different learning curves differently. It should be easy to jump from one track to another as a child develops or degenerates. However, our best minds must be given the most attention and resources as they are the treasure of the nation. Now our priorities are completely reversed and we spend the most resources on the worst students. Furthermore, we must recognize that general education as it exists now does not prepare the average child to live in the world as it is, therefore more emphasis must be placed on vocational, consumer, financial, basic legal, and parenting education for the average child.

10) The goal of the nation is greatness. We have defined our view of greatness on the back page of the February issue of The Nationalist.

11) The NDF is a secular movement and will practice religious toleration as long as the churches stay out of politics. God help them if they do not.

12) The article by Gary Rossi in the January issue of The Nationalist outlines our tactical approach. We will seek media attention when we are stronger. The key in TV is to look large and powerful and I have considerable experience in this.