
The History of the White Race

Who we are. Where we came from.

Learn about your heritage in this synopsis of another soon-to-be-published book by Odin.

Rockets which can take men to the moon...
Aircraft which can carry hundreds of people thousands of miles in a few hours...
Computers which have the processing power of hundreds of thousands of people...
Arithmetic and geometry, the basics of science which made such flights possible...
The telephone - an instrument which enables people thousands of kilometres away from each other to converse as if they were next to each other...
Philosophers, Kings, Queens, wise rulers, evil rulers...
Great causes, which have fallen and risen...
Civilizations which have conquered their known worlds...
Technological wonders of which others can only dream...
All these are achievements of the White race, very possibly the greatest race that has ever walked the face of this earth. But who is the White race, and where did they come from?
Broadly speaking there are three main sub divisions within the White race - Nordic, Alpine and Mediterranean.

SUB GROUPS

Although these names seem to be referring to geographic places, they did in fact originally mean certain physical types.

The Nordic sub group is recognizable by their tallness, light hair and eye colour and long skull.

The Alpine sub group is recognizable by their shorter stature, round skulls and brown eyes and hair.

The Mediterranean sub group is recognizable by their middle size stature, and their dark eyes and hair. The Mediterranean skull shape can be long or round.

There are other sub groupings of the White Race, but these are generally mixed types - for example the Dinarics (found in Poland especially) who have light hair and eyes but the round skulls of the Alpine - the product of a Nordic - Alpine mix.

ORIGIN

When did this broad category of races appear?

Evolutionists would have you believe that the human kind originated in Africa, and as this early man migrated north, so did his pigmentation become light and his eye and hair colour lighter - by evolution of course.

Creationists would have you believe that mankind was created by a God suddenly somewhere in the Middle East.

Both theories are just that - theories, and the archaeological evidence tells quite a different story. The archaeological evidence consists of skeletal remains found at various sites around the world. From these skeletal types we can determine the size and physical features of the people who lived at that time.

NEANDERTHAL MAN

What we see is that until about 40,000 or 30,000 years ago there was a race of beings that walked upright - called Homo Erectus. The Homo Erectus was a two-legged creature who possessed very low mental faculties. This Homo Erectus is what is commonly known as the Neanderthal man. His physical features were a small skull and particularly small cranial - brain - capacity. His arms were longer in relation to his body size than Homo Sapiens, and he was

prognathic - a fancy scientific term which means that the forehead slopes back and the teeth stick out significantly - usually further than the furthest point of the nose or the chin.

The evolutionists would have us believe that Homo Sapiens (which is the Latin for Wise Man) evolved from Homo Erectus - but of course this is where the evolutionary theory falls flat - there is no conclusive genetic link between Neanderthal man and Homo Sapiens. On the contrary, the archaeological evidence would indicate that at the end of the last great ice age - which may have lasted hundreds of thousands of years and which only finally receded about 40,000 years ago, Homo Sapiens appeared out of the north and swept down through Europe and physically destroying Neanderthal man.

UPPER PALEOLITHIC

For 20,000 years during this closing ice age - called the Upper Paleolithic period a term which refer only to the type of culture that existed amongst these early Homo Sapiens - our ancestors, the White race's ancestors, lived as hunter gatherers in Europe.

Their physical remains and artifacts from this time are plentiful - and what is really amazing is how far spread out they were. This, the first race of people with whom we can claim a genetic affinity, were what is called the proto Nordic racial type - tall, light hair and eyes.

In certain isolated areas in Europe you can still find perfect living examples of this racial type, and they differ only slightly in height from modern day Nordics.

This great proto Nordic race lived in a broad band spanning from Spain right across Europe all the way to central Asia and even to the Pacific rim, where skeletal remains have been found as well.

In Siberia and Asia they were eventually absorbed by the Mongoloid races and the same also happened in the Pacific rim - for example the Ainu people of Japan - that society's highest class - are very clearly crosses of Mongoloids and Whites. They differ so substantially from the rest of the Japanese population that this is visible even to the Western eye.

PASTORAL PEOPLE

When this great Ice age finally ended, some of these White hunters became a pastoral people. The first artifacts made from bone and stone date from this period - about 35,000 years ago. With established settlements came developments such as fire, paintings stone blades and the fashioning of animal bones into weapons and tools. Sewing needles were also developed during this period.

Musical instruments also made their appearance- at certain sites, in Southern France flutes that date back 27,000 years have been found. A typical settlement would have about 5 to 20 families living together. Coal was also first used as a fuel at about this time.

They fired clay statues in ovens, had bows and arrows (a weapon which first appeared on the scene about 10,000 years ago).

Their greatest failing was that they left no written records of their achievements - only paintings on rock walls.

ALPINES AND MEDITERRANEANS

With the total disappearance of the Ice Age certain biological changes did start to creep into this proto Nordic race. In Southern and Central Europe, a process of an increasing head breadth began to develop which eventually resulted in the Alpine race.

The Mediterranean race also appeared at about this time - also originally of Nordic extraction, it appears as if they developed their own physical characteristics due to long periods of isolation around the Mediterranean basin.

I must stress here that what we today know as "Mediterraneans" are in fact different to these original Mediterraneans. The Mediterraneans commonly referred to today are much darker than the original Mediterraneans. The reason for this difference we will see presently.

The most well preserved example of this age comes from caves in Southern France, called the Azilian culture, after the caves at Mes d'Azil. Here stones were found with what appears to be writing on them dating from this period - but they have never been deciphered and it remains to this day speculation as to what they exactly are.

NEOLITHIC AGE

As climatic conditions improved, so occurred what is called the Neolithic revolution. Again, this is a fancy term indicating only a change in living style. Neolithic means the establishment of farms and crops and even more settled lifestyles.

There are isolated examples of proto Nordics having established farms at the beginning of the Neolithic period in Northern Europe, the fact is that the climatic conditions were not ripe for large scale farming. The proto Nordics, Alpines and darker Mediterraneans who were living in the more climatically favourable Middle East were the first to start with large scale farming and settlements. Cereal crops were planted in the Middle east 10,000 years ago.

The cereal grain farmers spread their skills westwards, penetrating central Europe about 8000 years ago - when these crops first started appearing in Italy and the Balkans.

SEMITES AND MONGOLS

Here we must of course bear in mind that the inhabitants of the Middle East at this period in our history were not the same people who inhabit that region now! The Semites and Mongols (who lived further east) were still migrating North and West from ancient homelands in the South and East.

The people who lived in the Middle East at the time we are talking about now were a mixture of proto Nordics, Alpines and Mediterraneans, with Mediterraneans being in the majority. Although they do not predate the Upper Paleolithic settlements in Europe - they can most certainly be said to have provided much of the impetus for early White civilization.

It was so that almost without fail the leadership elite of these Middle Eastern inhabitants were Nordics. A few examples: the first Egyptian societies were clearly White. The majority of the population were Mediterraneans, while the leadership elite were Nordic.

The mummified remains of numerous pharaohs and common folk from the first great Egyptian civilization have these undeniable racial characteristics, while the first written reference to blond hair is made on the wall of the tomb of the pharaoh Cheops - his daughter, Queen Hetep-Heres II, is identified as having blond hair. Cheops was of course the builder of the great Pyramids we still see today outside Cairo.

These racial types dominated in the Middle East for nearly 10,000 years, eventually being displaced and intermingle with massive waves of Semitic and Mongoloid invaders.

SUMERIA

The first great White Egyptian civilization was in fact predated by about some 3000 years by the great Sumerian civilization - another population whose racial make-up was predominantly Mediterranean with a Nordic ruling elite. This civilization, founded between the two great rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, even built pyramids - called Ziggurats - of their own long before the Egyptians apparently stole the idea from them.

The Sumerian civilization was the first truly literate civilization, and was established as late as 3000 BC - some 5000 years ago. The most famous city state of the Sumerians was Babylon, which later became one of the wonders of the ancient world because of its beautiful hanging gardens.

The first great novel - a recreational work of fiction, was written down in Babylon - The Epic of Gilgamesh (which interestingly enough has as part of its story line the flooding of the world - clearly this was from where the later Hebrew religionists took the idea of Noah's Ark and the flood.)

The first written law statutes also date from this Sumerian civilization, the Law code of Hammurabi, which dates from 1760 BC.

A number of other smaller White civilizations sprang up at this time in this region as well, each of them contributing in their own way to the advancement of civilization.

CARTHAGE

Amongst them were the Phoenicians, people originally of Greek origin who has established our modern alphabet and through trade established themselves as a very powerful nation in the Mediterranean. The Phoenicians founded the city of Carthage (Tunis) just opposite the bottom

of the Italian peninsula. Carthage was of course to become one of the Roman empire's greatest enemies.

OLD EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION

The neolithic (farming) revolution slowly spread through Europe, first along the Grecian peninsula, Italy, up the Danube River and reaching Northern Europe about 7000 years ago.

These civilizations are what is known as the "Old European civilization" and it included places such as Crete (the palace at that island's capital city, Knossos, had by the way, the first running water toilets - this about 4500 years ago!)

MODERN NORDIC

By this time the modern day Nordic racial type had fully developed, and it may come as news to some of you that original large Nordic concentrations were not in fact in Scandinavia, but in the modern day Ukraine and South Eastern Russia (henceforth, Whites are now mistakenly called Caucasians - after the Caucasus mountains - by those who don't know better).

The town of Kiev, was for one of the biggest Nordic cities, dating from about 7000 years ago, and had a population of 20,000 - huge by standards of the time.

These Nordics slowly crept westward, invading and re-invading Western Europe for a period of nearly 6000 years, finally resulting in the establishment of a new Nordic heartland in Northern Europe.

These people developed a linear script and their own language. Very little of this language now remains, although there are those who argue that the Hungarian language - which is exclusive and bears no relation to any other European language except to a Baltic dialect - is the purest surviving example of this language.

These original Nordic tribes had stone buildings and worked bronze and copper. How much of this metal working skill was passed South to the Middle Eastern civilizations remains a matter of debate.

However, what is for sure is that successive waves of Nordic tribes started invading central and Southern Europe in earnest about 6400 years ago, and caused the Mediterranean civilizations ("Old European" civilizations) to topple. Nordic tribes occupied large regions of Turkey, Crete, Greece and Southern Europe and Italy.

Invading Nordics did not kill the largely Mediterranean populations of these areas - obviously feeling some type of racial kinship, but instead just ruled over them.

Some Nordic tribes migrated into the Far East - as far as China, where some Nordic remains have been found in burial chambers. The details we have about this is too sketchy to speculate on what effect this may have had on the undeniably advanced Chinese culture.

These Nordic tribes also invaded Egypt, but were in turn occupied by a Semitic invasion - the Hyksos, who were only expelled after 100 years of their rule.

GREECE

It was some of these invading Nordic tribes, around the year 2100 BC - some 4000 years ago - laid the basis for the great age of Greek culture. From this period on we owe much in terms of philosophers, mathematicians and great soldiers. This flowering of Greek civilization lasted till just after the founding of the greatest empire the world has known, in Rome.

In 1595AD - some 3500 years ago - the city of Babylon was captured by these Nordic invaders. Another invading tribe was called the Philistines by the Egyptians - and they established what is believed to be a harsh rule over the increasing number of Semites in the Middle East. These Semites developed a fanatical hatred of the Philistines, which they developed into their religion. This was developed to the point where today anyone who has been raised a Christian knows that to call someone a Philistine is to insult him, even though the person using that insult may not even know who the Philistines were.

INDO-ARYANS

Around the year 1500 BC - say 3500 years ago - Nordic tribes, who were sun worshippers, and who used the Sanskrit (or Sumerian) language and their symbols, invaded central Asia and occupied territory as far as the North of India. These invaders were what is known as the Indo-

Europeans, or the original Aryans. In fact, all of those countries spanning their age of conquest bear names directly related to them - India, Iran, Iraq are all corruptions of the original word Aryan.

One of the symbols the Aryans had was the sun-wheel, representing the sun and well-being, which later developed into the swastika. This symbol was taken up in the Indo-Aryan's religion, and transported over into the Hindu religion, which sprang from a corruption of the Indo-Aryans' beliefs. To this day you will find swastikas in Hindu temples across the world.

Up until this time then, the development of White race's territorial expansion was such that they were a majority in Europe and Western Russia. The Nordics ruled as elite over a largely Mediterranean population into the Middle East. In areas further East; that is Iran and Northern India, the population grew steadily darker and less White, till at the furthest outpost in India the Nordic invaders were a distinct minority.

TURNING POINT

At this stage in history the first great turning point in White civilization came about. The White Egyptians started using Nubian (or Black) labour to provide the manpower needed to build their great pyramids, while in other Central Eastern countries the Semitic or Arabic populations now began to increase as they too were increasingly used as labour by the ruling Whites.

Herein lies the key to understanding the rise and fall of all civilizations.

As long as a race maintains its territorial integrity and does not start to rely on others to provide its labour, that civilization will stand intact. Once it starts to allow large numbers of other races into its midst, to do the labour, then that civilization falls.

A civilization stands or falls by the homogeneity of its population, and nothing else.

To digress for one minute to explain this in another way: no-one will argue that the Chinese people have built a civilization in China. If however the Australian aborigines had to immigrate to China in their millions, then in a few years the character of Chinese civilization would changed to that of an aboriginal one.

Those who occupy the territory, not those who own the territory, determine the nature of that society. This is an immutable law which cannot be escaped.

INDIA

In India, for example, the Indo- Aryans established a strict segregation system to keep themselves separate from the local native population. This system was so strict that it has lasted to this day as is today known as the caste system. However, even the strictest segregation (and punishments such as death for miscegenation) did not prevent the majority population from eventually swallowing up the ruling Nordics till today when only a few very high caste Brahmin Indians could still pass as Europeans.

Now exactly the same thing happened in central Asia, Egypt, Sumeria, and to a lesser degree, Turkey. Slowly but surely, as these civilizations relied more and more on others to do their work for them, their population became darker and darker. Today Egypt is not populated by the people who built the pyramids - and the same applies to any other original site of White culture in that region.

GREECE

The Nordic civilizations in Greece also fell prey to this trap, and the last great Grecian leader, Pericles, actually enacted a law in the year 451 BC limiting citizenship of the state by racial descent. However, some 400 years later this law was changed as the population shifts had become more and more evident. Today there are significant genetic differences between many inhabitants of Greece and the original inhabitants of that country, although this change is not as complete as in a place such as Egypt.

Thus, only the Nordics who invaded Eastward into Europe, have left any significant genetic heritage today, mainly because the original inhabitants of this region were so genetically compatible with the Nordic invaders.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

One of the best known rulers of the period leading up to the Christian year 0 was Alexander the Great. His tribe of Nordic invaders had settled the land known as Macedonia - just to the north of present day Greece. Alexander set about invading the already struggling Greece and then eventually most of the known world, including poor old Egypt once again.

Alexander was however an exponent of multi culturalism, and established his new capital at Babylon. He even forced his army's senior officers to take Asiatic wives!

Upon Alexander's' early death at Babylon, virtually all of his senior officers who had been forced into these multi-racial marriages renounced their Asiatic wives, and Alexander's empire was split up amongst his generals.

The most famous one of these generals was Ptolemy, who established the Ptolemaic reign in Egypt. The best known Ptolemaic Egyptian queen was Cleopatra, who was born in Macedonia and not in Egypt at all. This Ptolemaic reign provided a new short lease of life to Egypt, but soon the by then overwhelmingly Arabic population took over once again.

ROME

Then came the great civilization of Rome. Originally the inhabitants of the Italian peninsula were settled neolithic - or agricultural Mediterranean peoples, starting about 1000 BC - 3000 years ago - Italy also fell victim to the invading bands of Nordics flooding across Eastern Europe. In the 9th century BC the last of these Nordic invasions took place and the last tribe to be invaded carried the name the Latini - and it is from them that the word Latin came.

Together with other invading Nordic tribes, the Latini amalgamated with the Mediterraneans in Italy and formed the core of the Roman people.

One of the most prominent of the Mediterranean peoples in Italy before the arrival of the Latini, were the Etruscans, and for a long while they in fact ruled over the Nordic tribes coming south. The Etruscans were the first established and civilized - in the sense of having an established system of reading, writing, technology and so on - in Italy.

In 753 the city of Rome was established, and was immediately under the control of the Etruscan rulers. The Etruscan king was however expelled from Rome in the year 509 BC.

By the 4th century BC - 2000 years ago - the Latini or as they became known the Romans, after their great city, had become the dominant tribe in all Italy. They were predominantly Nordic in racial make-up, with a fair admixture of Mediterranean blood.

The Romans quickly advanced beyond all of their neighbours because they were the first to systemize and organize the state into a modern bureaucracy. Laws, Army discipline, training, advanced weaponry and learning enabled them to start conquering all of the less civilized peoples around them, and they soon conquered virtually all of Western Europe, including the British Isles, where the neolithic age had been plodding on uninterruptedly for many years.

The only time that the Romans were in fact stopped was by their distant Nordic cousins in central Germany. The Germanic king Herman inflicted a massive defeat upon the Roman forces at the battle of Detmold in the year 9AD, and the Romans then never advanced further eastward in Germany past the present day city of Cologne.

The Roman Empire however also extended South and East - and included many peoples into its reign who were definitely not Roman stock material.

The city of Carthage proved to be one of Rome's greatest foes, and it was only after several years' of fierce war and an invasion of Italy by the Great Carthaginian leader, Hannibal, that Rome finally overcame the city. The way they dealt with Carthage was insightful of the Roman mindset of the time - they killed all males, enslaved the females, burned the city down and then ploughed it over, pouring salt in the furrows. Nothing ever even grew on that place again.

Citizenship rights, which were at the beginning jealously guarded and in fact racially linked - only Roman citizens born in Rome of Roman parents could become citizens - were changed as the Empire expanded. With each new conquest and addition, the definition of citizenship became broader and broader.

Cato the Censor, a Roman leader who lived from 234 to 149 BC was one who saw the dangers of extending citizenship rights to non-Romans, and he tried to introduce a number of measures to boost the Roman birth rate and to exclude foreigners. Augustus Caesar followed this up by issuing a decree that every Roman male between the age of 25 and 60 must be married - and

hopefully produce offspring. In 9 AD the Roman government announced tax concessions for Roman citizens having large families.

All these efforts were ultimately in vain, and by the year AD 70, all manner of foreigners had been given Roman citizenship. In this way the Romanised Jew Josephus, wrote an excellent account of the Roman war with the Jews in Palestine, was actually employed by the Romans to write that history.

PALESTINE

The issue of Palestine and the Jews must be addressed quickly as a religion which came from this region - Christianity - has played such a pivotal role in modern Western Civilization.

What happened in Palestine was that a Semitic tribe called the Hebrews had set up a particularly ethnocentric religion - a God for a specific people, which was a new concept amongst religions, as all other Gods could be for all people, but the Hebrew God was only for the Hebrew tribe.

A small band of Hebrew heretics however objected to this ethnocentric religion, and founded a break away sect, called the Essenes. The Essenes preached that their God was in fact a god for all people, and they objected to the more chauvinist Hebrew god. The Essenes were then persecuted by the majority of Hebrew tribe elders, and they were forced to hide many of their works and writings - and this is where the now famous Dead Sea Scrolls come from.

The Essenes claimed that one of their leaders who had been persecuted had been able to perform miracles and had risen from the dead. Although these Essene claims have never been substantiated, it certainly appears to have been the basis or role model for the Jesus Christ of the Christian New Testament.

MISSIONARIES

This Essene religion was reworked and revamped extensively after the Roman Jewish War of AD 70, and some Jewish converts to it set themselves up as missionaries and started trying to convert the rest of the world - after failing fairly spectacularly to convert any large numbers of Hebrews themselves.

The most well-known of these early missionaries was Paul of Tarsus, whose real name was of course Saul of Tarsus.

Incidentally, the first Roman reference to Jesus Christ was made in Josephus' book The Jewish wars, which appeared in AD 70. In this book passing reference is made to a sect amongst Jews which claimed that the messiah, Jesus Christ, had been to them. It is interesting that the Biblical figure of Jesus Christ does not appear in any prior Roman records, especially when he is supposed to have played such a major role in the time period around the year 0.

Despite their best efforts, the new cult's missionaries - who started calling themselves Christians as the story about Jesus was built up over several years - did in fact not have things all their own way. The Christian religion did battle with a number of other religions in the Middle East and in the Roman Empire - and the Christians were of course persecuted furiously by more than one Roman emperor who tried to stamp out what they saw as a subversive religion.

EDICT OF MILAN

Christianity was in fact just another cult until the year 313, when Emperor Constantine issued the Edict of Milan guaranteeing equal status to all religions, including Christianity, in the Roman Empire.

The reason why he did this remains a matter of debate. There is evidence to show that his mother was an early Christian convert, and influenced him, but the popular story is that as he was about to do battle with a rival Roman general for the throne, he saw a flaming Cross in the sky with the words In Hoc Signo Vinces - In this sign you will win. He allegedly took this as a sign from the Christian God that he would win if he converted to Christianity. Constantine did win, and did officially convert to Christianity.

With the conversion of the Emperor of the Rome to Christianity, the veritable flood gates were opened and almost overnight Christianity became the most popular religion in the Roman Empire.

In the year 325 Constantine called together what is known as the Council of Nicosea, where elders of the founding church actually physically put the Bible together, discarding chapters and books of loose manuscripts that Christian preachers had been using for years - when they did not fit in with the whole story.

Constantine also founded a new city, which he wanted to be a Christian city unsullied by the paganism of Rome. Modestly, he called the city Constantinople, nowadays called Istanbul.

EMPIRE SPLIT

The new Eastern capital soon became more important than Rome itself, to the point that 50 years after Constantine's death, the empire was formally divided into two - the Eastern and the Western empires, each with their own capitals.

ATTILLA THE HUN

The Western Roman Empire had long since been battling to contain the Nordic Germanic tribes battering against its northern borders. The German tribes had until then been relatively stable but in 451 AD they were propelled into action by a Mongolian invasion from the Far East under the great Mongoloid leader, Attila the Hun. The Huns, being ferocious warriors and excellent horsemen, demolished the Nordic tribes situated to the East, by name the Ostrogoths.

The other German, or Gothic tribes actually petitioned the Romans for help against the Huns. Attila however had everything his own way for as long as he lived, and the Mongoloid Huns' threat to Europe was only finally defeated after he died in 453 AD.

ROME SACKED

The largest remaining Gothic tribe, the Visigoths, then launched a renewed assault on the the Western Roman Empire, under a dynamic leader name Alaric. This tribe sacked Rome in the year 410 AD, and although there remained thereafter a semblance of emperors after this, in reality the Western Empire had disappeared. Historians mark the official end of the Western Empire in the year 476, when a German general, Adovacarr, who had been employed as a mercenary by the Roman government, simply declared himself ruler of Rome without bothering to seek anybody's approval.

ISLAM

The Eastern Empire did not fare much better - surrounded by for the most part by racially alien elements, the furthest extent of the Christian outpost which Constantine had hoped for was quickly reduced to the immediate territory surrounding the city of Constantinople itself. The lands of virtually the entire Middle East had also by this time undergone huge racial changes, so that the vast majority of inhabitants were no longer racially classifiable as White.

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

In the West, meanwhile, the Gothic invaders quickly realized that they were in many respects culturally inferior to the Romans, and quickly took on the Roman ways of learning and government.

The Gothic tribes began to settle themselves in distinct areas - with the Franks setting in the present day France, the Saxons and Angles settling in the British Isles after the withdrawal of the last Roman legions there around 300AD, and so on.

Each king of the various Gothic tribes all aspired to be like the Romans before them, and they collectively laid the basis for the origin of the Holy Roman Empire - an attempt to emulate the Roman days of Glory but this time with Christianity as well.

CHARLEMAGNE

A series of Christian kings in Europe cemented the victory of Christianity, the most famous of which was Charlemagne, who succeeded to the Frankish throne in 758 AD. He ruled over what is today Western Germany and France, and he was a furious Christian missionary who did not hesitate to kill non-believers. In one well known and documented incident, Charlemagne had 5000 Odinist Saxons beheaded in front of the Roman based head of the Christian Church, the pope, and then went about mass as usual, according to his biographer, the monk Einhard.

PAGAN RITUALS

Through sheer terror rather than logical persuasion, Christianity then became the dominant religion of the previously pagan Europe -although they never quite succeeded in rooting out some pagan customs.

Easter, for example, comes from the old pagan god of fertility, Eoster (or Ostara), who used as her symbols the egg and the rabbit - potent signs of fertility. Most Christians today of course have no idea where their Easter bunny comes from, or why we still today have Easter Eggs. What happened was that the Eoster feast marked the start of Spring in Europe and as this celebration as to deeply ingrained in these Gothic tribes, the Christianising Church elders simply took this feast and in arbitrary fashion made it into the date of Jesus Christ's crucifixion.

The same happened with the Winter solstice- originally a pagan celebration to mark the turning point of winter - the longest night of winter - with a fire and a pine tree. Solstice was combined with the date of Jesus Christ's birth, again in an arbitrary fashion.

However, the church was for a long time uneasy with the pagan undertones of the celebration - after all, pine trees, which are native to Scandinavia, and the exchange of gifts are nowhere to be found in the Bible - and this led to the church officially banning the celebration of Christmas no less than three times - all of course unsuccessfully.

In any event, Western Europe was, for the most part, won over to Christianity.

MUSLIM INVASION

The Frankish king Charlemagne did not only spend his converting pagans at sword point - he also undertook several successful attacks against Islam - all in the name of Christianity. Islam propagated conversion by the sword, and this inspired (and still inspires) many Muslims to regard it as their duty to wage a holy war for their God, who strangely enough, if one reads the Koran properly, is the same God as of the Old and New Testament of the Christians.

This zeal caused Islamic armies to invade both North-Africa, Spain, the Balkans and Greece at various stages in history, occupying these territories for nearly 400 years at a time. They were eventually driven off by combined Christian - read White - armies, but 400 years of Muslim occupation left a clear genetic mark on the population. The Muslim/White racial mixes in these regions is today quite incorrectly labelled by those who do not know better as the Mediterranean people. They are in reality Arabic - Mediterranean crosses.

Just as a matter of interest, the Muslims in Bosnia that we hear so much about these days also dates from the Islamic invasion of the Balkan peninsula.

CRUSADES

Although the Islamic invasion into Europe was beaten off, the Christian invasion of Palestine to try and dislodge the Muslims there - called the Crusades, and which lasted nearly 150 years, were a failure. Constantinople, the last Eastern Christian outpost, by the time of the Crusades, had been reduced to city state status, and eventually fell to Islam in 1453.

A renewed Islamic offensive into Eastern Europe was only turned back in 1532 when a Turkish Muslim army was defeated outside Vienna in that year. This battle marked the last Islamic invasion of Europe until the second half of the 20th century - our era, when a renewed non-violent wave of Muslim immigration into Europe started.

DARK AGES

The introduction of Christianity into Europe had one important side-affect at this time - the doctrinal teachings actually forbid much intellectual development. Ironically it was up to some Arabic Muslims, who had seized ancient pagan Greek and Roman works during their forays into Europe, who kept alive much of these writings and teachings. The Roman Catholic Church - as the first original Christian church was called - very often simply outlawed any pagan works, thus suppressing them and persecuting anybody who tried to study them.

In this way for example, the astronomer Nicolas Copernicus, who, based on his reading of ancient Greek astronomical texts and his own observations, claimed in public that the sun was the centre of the universe, and not the earth, as was claimed by the Church.

The Church had him placed under house arrest for this - but he was lucky. Many other scientists were branded as devils or witches and actually killed for making simple scientific observations. The Church tried very hard to suppress evidence that the earth was round although the Ptolemaic Egyptians had known this centuries earlier, and they had in fact calculated the circumference of the earth. The Church quoted the scriptures as specifically referring to the four corners of the earth, as only a square can have corners, it was un-Biblical to say that the earth was round. This suppression of learning brought about what is today known as the Dark Ages in Europe - the emergence of the Church as the most powerful factor in life in Europe. This was the age of the theocratic state, where the church held absolute sway, even over kings. Learning was brought to a halt. Feudalism reigned supreme, society was divided into peasants, nobles and the clergy, and social divisions were created which have scarred Europe to this day.

RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION

This absolute control by the Roman Catholic Church was broken by two events: The Reformation and the Renaissance. The Reformation started out as a theological revolt against certain teachings, but soon developed into a full blown political revolt against rule from Rome. A large number of Christians broke with the Catholic Church, protesting about certain teachings - and became known as "protestants."

The Anglican Church was of course founded by the English King Henry 8 after the Pope refused to allow him to divorce one of his unfortunate wives - surely a good enough reason to start a new church if ever there was one! Still today the Anglican church is counted as one of the Protestant churches.

The Luther led Reformation started in Germany and quickly spread to most Northern European countries - and thereupon followed a series of religious wars between Catholics and Protestants which, it has been estimated, killed nearly one third of Europe's population. Lingering elements of this conflict lie at the root of the conflict in Northern Ireland to this day.

In some countries the Catholics regained control - in others they lost. Germany still to this day has an interesting division - the south is Catholic and the north Protestant. This was the basis of a war known as the Thirty years which virtually destroyed Germany as these two Christian groups battled each other for supremacy, each claiming to have the true version of the ultimate truth.

The Renaissance - which is French for rebirth or renewal - allowed the open rereading for the first time in centuries of ancient pagan works, scientific development and technological advances. It was as if a curse had been lifted - suddenly it was no longer dangerous to be a scientist, or to explore the unknown. It was truly a rebirth of civilization, emerging from the Church imposed Dark Ages.

It is no coincidence that the end of the age of the theocratic state also marked the start of a new surge in Western civilization.

Suddenly Europe was on the advance - scientific breakthroughs, great works of art, the discovery of new worlds - there seemed to be no end to it. Explorers set out to discover sea routes around Africa, to the Americas, to India.

White settlements were established in the most far flung corners of the globe - from Australia to South Africa, from America to Canada.

NEW WORLDS, OLD FACTS

In each of these places, great feats and exceptional heroism was displayed by the European settlers in taming these wild lands. In America and South Africa, Great Treks of equal ardour and bravery were undertaken, and in all the colonies little replicas of Europe were established. However, once again the faults that the ancient civilizations had made, were made in the new colonies. Instead of flooding the new areas with their own kind to do the labour, the colonists found that it was apparently easier to get the local races to do the labour. In this way in Africa majority White occupation was never achieved, and only achieved in Australia with the virtual physical extermination of the Aborigine population.

The American Indians were however either too proud or too weak to provide the wanted labour - and no sooner had the Whites established their society than they imported hundreds of thousands of Black slaves from Africa. After engaging in a civil war over whether these slaves

should be freed or not, the American state declared these African slaves free and equal citizens and today virtually all major American cities are Black ghettos. A modern day visitor to America who only tours the big cities might well believe that America is a majority Black country. In South Africa, Black labour was used from the very beginning, and this economic entanglement contradicted Afrikaner attempts to enforce social segregation from the top down. The reliance on Black labour made it inevitable that the Whites in South Africa would lose power - it had happened in every other civilization which engaged in this practice.

EUROPEAN NATIONALISMS

Modern European history has also been marked by competing nationalism - which has led to a number of murderous internecine wars. Pointless conflicts such as the Napoleonic wars, the religious wars, the First and Second World Wars - these bloody and ultimately unnecessary wars lasted right up to the second half of the 20th century.

By the end of the 19th century, the world had been effectively colonized by the White Race. On every virtually every continent the White master held sway - the British Empire stretched right round the globe, leading to the saying that the sun never set on the empire.

America was booming - Southern Africa, Australia, New Zealand were all firmly established as White ruled nations. It seemed as if nothing could go wrong.

ADVANCE

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PARALLELS

It does not take a genius or a fortune teller to see the parallels. As the demographic face of the two White modern heartlands- Europe and America - change, so does the nature of those civilizations. Population trends say that in 100 years America will have an absolute non White majority. Europe is not far behind this projection.

This time however, unlike ancient Egypt, India or other civilizations, there are no new White barbarians ready to take up the reins of Western civilization. There are no new territories to be developed and opened up.

If things proceed unchecked, it is not far fetched to say that the 21st century will see the final disappearance of the White Race from this globe. 40,000 years of this great epoch could be wiped out.

Who will change it? Who will rescue the West? I do not know. All I can do is help to sound the clarion call, and hope that the call will not go unanswered.



phantocomp