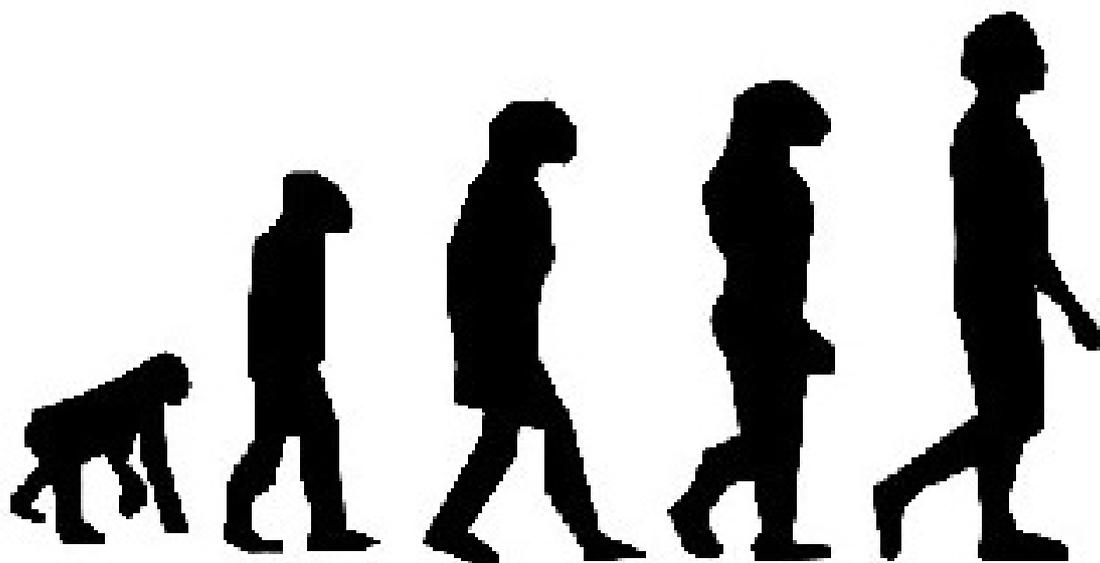




What should you know about races

an introduction to the Creativity



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Preface. After six thousand years of recorded history, our people finally have a religion of, for, and by, them. CREATIVITY is that religion. It is established for the Survival, Expansion, and Advancement of our White Race exclusively. Indeed, we believe that what is good for the White Race is the highest virtue, and what is bad for the White Race is the ultimate sin.

We Have come to hold these views by observing the Eternal Laws of Nature, by studying History, and by using the Logic and Common Sense everyone is born with: the highest Law of Nature is the survival of one's own kind; history has shown us that the White Race is responsible for all that which we call progress on this earth; and that it is therefore logical and sensible to place supreme importance upon Race and to reject all ideas which fail to do so. No species on earth besides the current misguided White people willingly aid other species at its own expense.

Our people have faced threats throughout history, but never before have our people faced as grave a threat as it is facing today. Today, our people's very continued biological existence on this planet is in doubt. In 1920 for example, one out of every three people on this planet were White. Today, only one out twelve are White. If present trends continue, one can only imagine what the complexion of the world will be like in another one hundred years.

How did this calamity come about? It came about because of our people's skewed thinking. Our people have thus far been concerned with every issue besides the issue of their own survival. We have subsidized those not of our own kind at our expense, causing their numbers to soar, while at the same time, White people have scaled back the size of their families, either out of selfishness or because of low-paying salaries and exorbitant taxes. We have divided ourselves into all kinds of organizations and causes, none of whom address the most basic issue: Will White children have a future? With CREATIVITY, this is the issue, and all other issues revolve around it.

Our people everywhere are beginning to embrace the dynamic and inspiring creed and program of CREATIVITY. White people everywhere are beginning to put aside their past differences and divisions and are coming together as one people for their best interests. More and more of our people are beginning to realize that if White people do not look out for their own future, no other people will. As a result, our churches are sprouting up all over the world, our ministers preaching the word of White unity and our members zealously spreading the word to you, our fellow White people. We hope that after reading this, you will decide to obtain more information, will consequently decide to become a Creator, and will decide to join us in this historic struggle.

Harmful egalitarianism. Egalitarianism, the dominant ideology of our time, holds that all people everywhere are equal, at least genetically, and any suggestion to the contrary is simply not acceptable. I will call those who permit no one to question genetic equality the "Equality Police." On most college campuses, the Equality Police have speech codes (i.e., rules that prohibit free speech) and (required) sensitivity sessions (i.e., brainwashing), and those who are "insensitive" (i.e., think for themselves) may end up disciplined, expelled, or worse. Research that might reveal racial differences, particularly in intelligence and behavior, is strictly verboten. Egalitarianism is an intellectual plague that has infected mostly the West and has left s-S Africans and Asians relatively unscathed. Particularly in anthropology, psychology, and sociology, the scientific study of racial differences has been corrupted by egalitarianism. Only those conclusions that are consistent with racial egalitarianism may be published by reputable journals and any research that might produce data to the contrary is

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not financed by government or any organization that wishes to be avoid being labeled a “hate” group”.

False theory. The scientific theory of modern human origins that is consistent with egalitarianism is the “OoA” (Out-of-Africa) theory. OoA hold that modern man (*Homo sapiens sapiens*) arose in Africa, then migrated out of Africa. Thus, consistent with egalitarianism, all living human beings are fully modern. Furthermore, since that migration out of Africa occurred recently (about 65,000 ya), very little human evolution has had time to occur since then. Because the migrating s-S Africans were fully modern and there has not been enough time for any significant genetic changes to occur, all living human beings must be genetically equal. In essence, then, “we are all Africans”¹.

The OoA theory says that it was the African *erectus* that became modern man, then came the races, so the species *Hs* (and the subspecies *Hss*) arose before the races; the Multiregional theory says that there was an Asian *erectus* race and an African *erectus* race and they both became modern man, so the races came before the species *Hs*. And this book (*Erectus walks amongst us – The Evolution of modern humans*) says the **races arose before *erectus*, with *Australopithecus*, so the races came before the genus *Homo***².

OoA is the accepted theory of modern human origins. It is in the textbooks and is taught in colleges and universities and is taken for granted by scientists. But science moves inexorably onward in its march towards the truth. The truth will prevail, not because man is noble or wise, but because man cannot long survive when he has an erroneous view of reality. Eventually, erroneous man will be supplanted by those who see reality as it really is³.

A Story of the Origin of Humans. The story begins about 60 mya in the tropics of SE Asia. Early primates (“prosimians”) chatter in the trees where they are safe from most predators. Some of the prosimians cling to trees vertically and have a vertical posture. They support themselves and climb with their strong back legs and use their front legs to grasp branches and food. Some primates become larger, making it more difficult to walk on top of the branches, so they begin to move by hanging from the branches by their feet and arms, then just by their arms; they are “brachiators.” Arms become longer as those with longer arms can move more efficiently with larger swings, just as longer legs make walking more efficient. Tails are no longer needed for balance and are a waste of the body’s resources, so the brachiators who have shorter tails now have an advantage and tails decrease in size, then disappear entirely. Less mobile in the trees and too heavy to reach fruit on the end of small branches, the tailless brachiators spend more time on the ground, where their size eliminates the threat of small predators and enables them to eat foods, such as underground tubers, unavailable to their tree-bound predecessors. They have not evolved the anatomy needed for efficient walking on two feet so they walked partly bent over supported by palms in Eurasia and knuckles in Africa. The environment on the ground is more complex, giving a survival advantage to those who have larger brains and are more intelligent. It is about 25 mya and the tailless brachiators have become apes.

Some of the Eurasian apes live in swampy areas, near lakes or the sea, or in forests near rivers, where they feed on plants and aquatic animals. When they are in the water, they walk on two feet (“bipedalism”). Over time, they become more and more anatomically adapted to bipedalism and venture farther away from the safety of shallow water and nearby trees. This is the first “giant step for mankind” because bipedalism was the single most important

¹ R. D. Fuerle, *Erectus walks amongst us – The evolution of modern humans*, Spooner Press, 2008, Introduction.

² R. D. Fuerle, *Erectus walks amongst us – The evolution of modern humans*, Spooner Press, 2008, Chapter 2.

³ R. D. Fuerle, *Erectus walks amongst us – The evolution of modern humans*, Spooner Press, 2008, Introduction.

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adaptation in the evolution of man; man is the only habitually bipedal mammal. It is about 10 million years ago and bipedal apes have arrived. The Eurasian bipedal apes follow the fruiting of trees and bushes and the herds of animals that predators feed on, scavenging the remains. Walking on two feet lets them travel farther and faster and with less energy than the quadrupedal apes, and there are many other significant advantages as well. Their hands are free to carry food and rocks and sticks for weapons, standing upright presented less surface area to the sun, keeping them cooler and able to forage longer and, by standing, they could better spot predators. Weapons and tools improve, as they can now be carried with them instead of being made only when needed, then discarded. Larger brains enabled them to plan better hunting strategies, thereby obtaining more meat to fuel their growing brains, creating a feedback loop of bigger brain → better tools and weapons → more meat → bigger brain (where “→” means “makes possible” or “goes to”).

Because the bipedal apes move about on the ground so much, they are constantly in different environments. They must remember where to go, when to go there, and what dangers and food sources to look for in all the many different locations they visit. A larger brain, despite its high energy requirements and additional weight, becomes worth its high cost.

Moving around on two feet means that a mother can hold her baby with one hand and gather food with the other while it nurses. Walking uses less energy if the legs are close together and women with a narrower birth canal, and therefore closer legs, survive better. But a narrower birth canal means that babies must be born less developed so their brains and skulls can fit through the narrower canal during birth; the growth of the brain is delayed and it has its greatest growth after birth. While that solves one problem, it creates new problems, for now the less-developed baby requires longer care in order to survive. The bipedal ape's numbers increase rapidly and like his predecessors he, too, migrates into Africa, where he drives all the other great apes to extinction, except for the chimpanzee and the gorilla, who retreat to more isolated and less desirable territories. It is about 4 mya; the bipedal ape has become *Australopithecus*, the last bipedal ape.

While *Australopithecus* ventured into the subtropics, man could go farther north, into a seasonal and colder climate. Had *Australopithecus* remained in the tropics, there would today be no men, *Homo*. But when the tropics were full, some Australopithecines, the losers in the competition for the best territories, were pushed into less desirable territories, one of which was the colder north.

A seasonal climate is vastly more mentally challenging than a tropical climate. In the tropics, different types of plant food are available all year long, but in a more seasonal climate, plants begin to limit their edible portions to only the warmer seasons, which also limits the biomass of the animals who eat them. Thus, more skill and intelligence are required than in the tropics. While some species of Australopithecines partially adapted to a cooler climate, they could not go as far north as man, and hibernation was not an option.

The seasonal climate strongly selected for the greater intelligence needed to survive in this more mentally challenging environment. Individuals who had it survived and passed their particular genes on to their children; those who lacked it did not. Gradually, they extended their northern range. By about 2½ mya, the combination of efficient bipedal walking, free use of hands, and greater intelligence had paid off big time and the ape had become man. Sometime around 2 mya, a dramatic change began in these more northern Australopithecines – their brains enlarged dramatically, as must have their intelligence. This was the birth of the genus *Homo*, the first men.

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For early man, struggling to survive as seasonal differences became ever more severe with each extension to the north, his larger brain, and greater intelligence, was the key to the completely different mindset needed in this environment. Impulsiveness and immediate gratification was out; saving for the future was in. Ignoring the future consequences of actions was out; careful planning became a necessity. Nature's price for becoming man was high, no more tropical Garden of Eden, but desperate preparation for the trials of winter. The *hukana matata* ("no worries") grasshopper, happily singing his days away in the sun, becomes *Homo*, the hard-working, struggling ant.

The relationship between the sexes also changed. In the north, where hunting was a more important source of food, women could no longer gather the provisions needed to sustain themselves and their children throughout the year. Without a man to provide for them, they died and their children died. Men who committed to a single woman and cared for her, the "dads," passed on their pair-bonding genes; fewer "cads" passed on their philandering genes.

An early species of man, *Homo erectus*, spread into the warmer areas of Africa, Europe, and Asia, as far north as his naked body could tolerate the cold, driving his predecessor, *Australopithecus*, to extinction. When he had filled all the territory he could, his great expansion stopped. Any further migrations meant moving into territory already occupied by other *erectus* and fighting and defeating them. That was not easy to do because the resident *erectus* knew the land, the food sources, and the dangers, and he fiercely defended his homeland.

In widely separated and different environments, *erectus* continued to evolve, each population becoming better adapted to its unique environment; ***erectus*, like *Australopithecus* before him, becomes distinct and genetically different races.** In the northern range of Asian *erectus*, the climate was much colder, so those individuals who had traits that made them better able to endure the cold survived there while others did not.

In Europe and western Asia, early *erectus* eventually evolved into Neanderthals (also spelled "Neandertals") about 350,000 ya. In East Asia, cold-adapted *erectus* acquires control of fire, moves still farther north, and evolves into *Homo sapiens (Hs)*, archaic man, about 200,000 ya. Similar changes occurred in West Asia, but without cold adaptations. The last stage before becoming modern, *Hs* further improved his skills and increased his intelligence, extending his range still further north. By about 150,000 ya, archaic man became *Homo sapiens sapiens (Hss)*, modern man. Where this happened is a major contention that is the subject of much of the rest of this book (*Erectus walks amongst us – The Evolution of modern humans*), but the author believes it happened in East and West Asia.

Like his predecessors, the new-found tools, weapon, and intelligence of *Hss* were an advantage not only in the north, but also in the south, still occupied by *Hs* and even by some *erectus* in the tropics. So, when his numbers increased and the climate became colder and winters so severe that the snow no longer melted, he moved south, invading *Hs* and *erectus* territory, driving them to extinction, but sometimes interbreeding with them along the way, creating hybrids. The glaciation of the north lowered sea levels and migration to Pacific islands and Australia became feasible. When the ice finally began to melt thousands of years later and the cold retreated, *Hss* moved north once again. West Asian *Hss* spread into Europe, where he bred to a limited extent with the Neanderthals, becoming today's **White Men**.

About 50,000 ya, one or more mutations occurred in a Eurasian population that affect the functioning of man's brain. These mutations were so favorable that they rapidly spread through to Eurasians. Man created an elaborate culture, acquired religious beliefs, and crafts,

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art, and tools that had to be visualized in his mind. Agriculture and the domestication of animals followed about 10,000 ya and the rest, as they say, is history

This is our origin, according to the author of this book (Erectus walks amongst us – The Evolution of modern humans). Those who favor a divine origin for man will not agree, nor will most scientists who believe man's origins were in Africa. Nevertheless, I hope the reader will carefully consider the evidence that supports this story before making up his mind⁴.

Homo erectus – doubtful White ancestor. Archaeology and its allied science, palaeoanthropology, have revealed that life forms in the general shape of humans (that is, two arms, two legs, a torso, a head and walking upright on the two legs) appeared in different places across the earth approximately two million years ago. These were the "Homo Erectus" (or "upright man") racial types so favored by evolutionists as the "ancestors of man". These creatures have been found scattered throughout Europe, Africa, China and Australia. It remains however speculative to say with any certainty that modern man is descended from any of these Homo Erectus racial types.

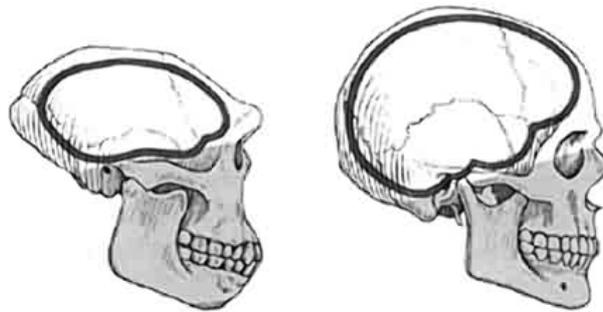


Figure 1

Above: A comparison between the skull of a Homo Erectus type (left) and that of a Homo Sapiens (right) shows the difference in cranial size and facial angle which serves as an outstanding marker of the huge distance between the two racial types. Such vast differences call into question the theory that modern White racial types are descended from any previous racial groups, in particular the "Out of Africa" myth.

Neanderthal – not related to Whites. The time of the Homo Erectus types is known as the Paleolithic age. This age is deemed to have come to an end coinciding with the appearance of Neanderthal man, a new racial type, typified in modern imagery as the "ape man". Although Neanderthal man was slow witted, he was an advance on Homo Erectus. Once again, however, there is no clearly established link to modern White racial types.

The results of DNA tests carried out on Neanderthal remains by researchers at the University of Glasgow, UK, and published in the journal Nature in March 2000, proved conclusively that modern humans do not have Neanderthal ancestors in their family tree, and are thus completely unrelated.

Neanderthal man's physical characteristics were epitomized by the heavy browed skull and generally his arms were longer in relation to his body size. He was prognathic - which means

⁴ R. D. Fuerle, Erectus walks amongst us – The evolution of modern humans, Spooner Press, 2008, Chapter 1.

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that the forehead slopes back and the teeth stick out significantly - usually further than the furthest point of the nose or the chin⁵.

Cro-Magnon - the first modern White racial type. The Cro-Magnons were the immediate predecessors of modern White Men. They lived in Europe about 40,000 to about 10,000 ya. They were slightly more robust than modern Caucasians and, like Neanderthals, they had brains that were larger (about 4%) than modern Caucasians, though their skulls were thicker and brow ridges heavier. With the appearance of the Cro-Magnon culture, tool kits started to become markedly more sophisticated. A wider variety of raw materials, such as bone and antler, were used and specialized tools were made for producing clothing, engraving, and sculpturing. Fine artwork, in the form of decorated tools, beads, ivory carvings of humans and animals, clay figurines, musical instruments, and spectacular cave paintings⁶.

Both the Cro-Magnons, who became the Europeans, and the Neanderthals initially had larger brains than today's Europeans. It is possible that a mutation about 50,000 ya (the beginning of the Cultural Revolution) enabled the brain to become more efficient, so that greater intelligence could be achieved even with a smaller brain, but it is more likely that the domestication of animals and agriculture reduced the reproductive pay-off from intelligence⁷.

Cro-Magnon man is the first biped life form with whom modern Whites can clearly claim a direct genetic affinity. **White racial history therefore begins around the year 40,000 BC**⁸.

Race, ethnicity and culture. A race is defined as a group of individuals sharing common genetic attributes which determine that group's physical appearance and, more controversially, their cognitive abilities⁹.

WHITE RACE - Nature's Finest Creatures; those whose genetic make-up is wholly or predominantly that of the people indigenous to the European continent, the collection of traits of which are readily distinguishable from the other races¹⁰.

Ethnic or cultural group is defined as part of the White Race as long as it shares for the greatest part enough of a common genetic inheritance with the broad racial group. When such an ethnic group loses this genetic commonality it is then formally excluded from the broad White racial category¹¹.

Ethnicity is defined as the creation of groupings by individuals (most often within racial groups but also possible across racial divides) of certain common traditions, languages, art forms, attitudes and other means of expression.

A culture is the name given to the physical manifestations created by ethnic groupings - the actual language, art forms, religion and social order and achievements of a particular ethnic group.

⁵ A. Kemp, *March of the Titans – A history of the White Race*, Ostara Publications, 1999, Chapter 1.

⁶ R. D. Fuerle, *Erectus walks amongst us – The evolution of modern humans*, Spooner Press, 2008, Chapter 2.

⁷ R. D. Fuerle, *Erectus walks amongst us – The evolution of modern humans*, Spooner Press, 2008, Chapter 14.

⁸ A. Kemp, *March of the Titans – A history of the White Race*, Ostara Publications, 1999, Chapter 1

⁹ A. Kemp, *March of the Titans – A history of the White Race*, Ostara Publications, 1999, Chapter 1.

¹⁰ M. Hale, *Creator's Manual*, The Creativity Movement, Chapter 27.

¹¹ A. Kemp, *March of the Titans – A history of the White Race*, Ostara Publications, 1999, Chapter 1.

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In practical terms then, it is possible to talk of a White race; of a Scottish ethnicity and a Scottish culture. The last two - ethnicity and culture - are directly dependent upon each other, and in fact flow from each other in a symbiotic relationship¹².

Genetic distance. Populations that are reproductively isolated, usually because they are separated geographically, gradually become genetically different. The principal reason for the differences is that the selectors in different environments (or the selection pressures of those selectors) are different. Also, if a portion of a population moves to a different territory, or becomes isolated from the rest of the population due to waters rising, rivers shifting, glaciers and deserts forming, or other reasons and, if some of those isolated people just happen to be a little genetically different from the remainder of the population, which is probable, the entire isolated population is likely to become even more genetically different, which is called the "Founder Effect"¹³.

This process cannot be regressed, however. If a large group of Chinese people had to move to Norway, live there for any length of time, all the while remaining (marriage and children wise) within their racial group, will anyone seriously suggest that they will "evolve" into blue eyed blond people over any period of time?

The same argument can be used in reverse: who will seriously contend that Whites moving to China, (and remaining within their own genetic community, not interbreeding with the local population) will become Mongolian in physical appearance after any length of time¹⁴?

Good example here are Eskimos – mongoloids who came to Arctic from Asia in the Ice Age and have been living there since then. Their genetics have never been „changed through climate”.

Gene pool can be changed if enough members of that gene pool physically mix - physically integrate and have offspring with - a gene pool outside of that original group. This is the only way in which genes can "change" - and history is full of examples of where this has happened, where original racial groups have integrated with other previously separate racial groups to produce new groupings having overall different physical and even cognitive characteristics from both the original parent groupings¹⁵.

“Genetic distance” is a way of numerically expressing how genetically different two individuals or two populations are. Everyone has the same genes, e.g., we all have a gene for eye color, but each gene comes in an average of 14 different A-C-G-T sequences, called “alleles.” To determine the genetic distance between two individuals, the number of alleles that differ between them can be counted; for populations, the number of people in each population who have a particular allele is counted (preferably using a large number of alleles to increase precision), and the results are expressed mathematically. If the other person is your identical twin, all of your alleles and your twin’s alleles will be the same and the genetic distance between you will be zero. If the other person is your child, at least half will be the same. (If his other parent has some of the same alleles that you do, more than half will be the same.) If a mating is incestuous, the number of the child’s alleles that are the same as a parent’s would be higher than if the parents were unrelated. The number of alleles in common is lower between cousins, still lower for people of your own ethny and race, still lower for

¹² A. Kemp, *March of the Titans – A history of the White Race*, Ostara Publications, 1999, Chapter 1.

¹³ R. D. Fuerle, *Erectus walks amongst us – The evolution of modern humans*, Spooner Press, 2008, Chapter 7.

¹⁴ A. Kemp, *March of the Titans – A history of the White Race*, Ostara Publications, 1999, Chapter 1

¹⁵ A. Kemp, *March of the Titans – A history of the White Race*, Ostara Publications, 1999, Chapter 1.

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different races and, for different species, it continues to decrease as the age of the LCA between humans and the other species increases.

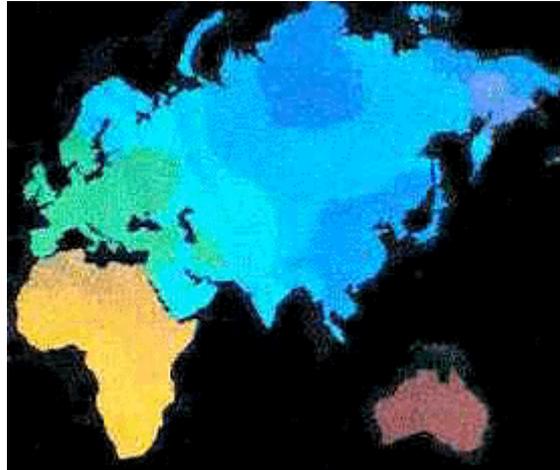


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows populations grouped according to genetic similarity. Africans are yellow, Whites green, Mongoloids dark blue, and Australian Aborigines brownish-red. The map clearly shows that people who are genetically similar occupy the same geographical area, just as one would expect; in other words, **race is real**.

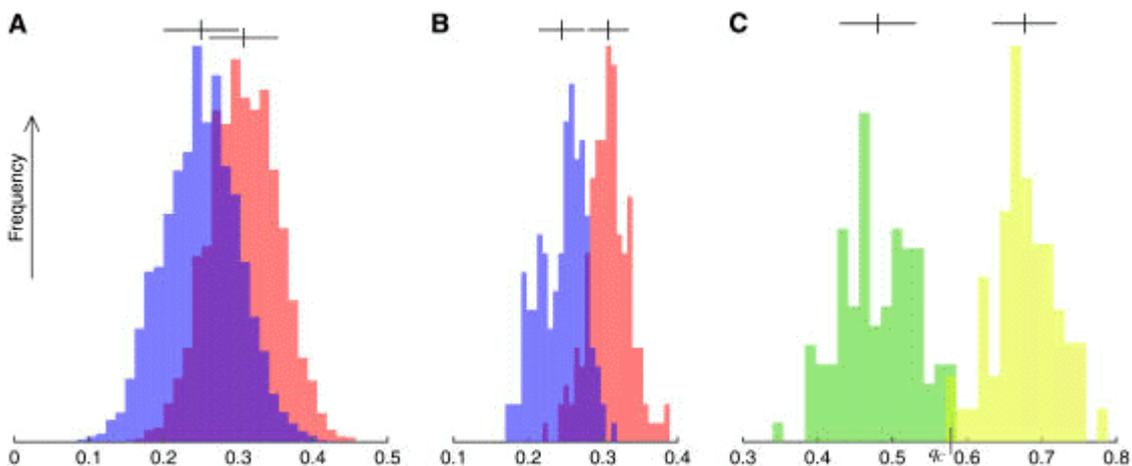


Figure 3

Figure 3 compares the genetic distance (numbers at the bottom) between African (blue in A and B and green in C) and European populations (red in A and B and yellow in C). The vertical black lines at the top are the means and the horizontal black lines at the top are the standard deviations. In Figure 3, note that when alleles that are common in Africa are compared to alleles that are common in Europe (graph C) the two populations can be separated with close to 100% accuracy. The means are farther apart and the genetic distances are greater in graph C. In graphs A and B the means are close together, the genetic distances are smaller, and there is much more overlapping because far fewer alleles that are unique to those populations were used in the comparison.

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Once numerical genetic distance data had been collected, it became possible to calculate other results, some of which are quite startling. For example, we all assume that a mother is more closely related to her own child than she is to anyone else's child, but that is not always true.

For most Asians, and a large (but less than half) percentage of white Europeans, a mulatto child with a Bantu African would be less closely related to them than a randomly-selected child of their own race! The explanation for that strange result is simple – the isolation of the Bantus from the Eurasians has resulted in the two populations becoming so genetically different from each other that, because Eurasians have interbred among themselves for at least tens of thousands of years, the neighbor's child has more alleles in common with the Eurasian than the Eurasian does to his or her own mulatto child.

A theory of human origins has to be consistent with, at least approximately, the genetic distances between different populations¹⁶.

Symptoms of a race. Apart from genetic characteristics, symptoms of a race are visible in behavior, reproductive strategy, intelligence and achievements.

Table 1.

Trait	Asian	Whites	African-americans	Africans
1. Self-esteem	Average	Average	High	-
2. Preparing for the future	High	High	Low	Very Low
3. Work ethic	High	High	Low	Low
4. High school non-dropout rate	79%	72%	51%	-
5. Promiscuity (number of sexual partners)	Low	Medium	High	High
6. Pair bonding	High	High	Low	Low
7. Intercourse position	Most face-to-face	Most face-to-face	?	?
8. Sexually transmitted diseases (STD)	Low	Norm	High	High
9. Illegitimate births	<10%	23%	66%	High
10. Father involvement	Norm	Norm	Low	-
11. Welfare dependency	Low	Norm	4½ times greater than Whites	-
12. Altruism	High	Very high	Lower	-
13. Social conformity	Higher	High	Lower	-
14. Full chattel slavery	Rare	Not since 1865 in US	Not since 1865 in US	Still reported
15. Cannibalism	No	No	No	Incidents still reported
16. CRIME				
Murder	Low	Norm	13 times higher than Whites	High
Rape	Low	Norm	10 times higher than Whites	High
White collar crimes	Low	Norm	3 times higher than Whites	High

(1) In their opinion of their own attractiveness and competency in reading, science, and social studies (but not math), blacks score higher than Whites and Asians, despite their actual lower scores. Ethnic pride, prohibited to whites by the Equality Police, increases happiness and, presumably, self-esteem.

¹⁶ R. D. Fuerle, *Erectus walks amongst us – The evolution of modern humans*, Spooner Press, 2008, Chapter 7.

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(2) Forethought, the ability to plan and prepare for the future (preferring increased future benefits to immediate gratification), is closely related to the absence of impulsiveness. The savings rate among Asians is high, indicating increased planning and willingness to defer gratification. Drug addicts, children, low IQ people, and blacks prefer pleasures now rather than later, and typically have little or no savings. In a classic experiment, children were offered a small candy bar now or a large one later; most whites chose the large one later and most blacks chose the small one now. A number of observers of Africans have commented that their behavior is “child-like” – that they are similar to children. The inability to defer gratification leads to renting instead of saving and buying, theft rather than working and waiting, and rape instead of courting and seduction. The ability to plan ahead and defer gratification is critical to creating and maintaining a civilization, where the rights of others must be respected even if it means not getting something immediately when you want it.

(3) Asians students are known for the extra hours of study they put in, Whites less so, and African-Americans still less. Eurasians become self-motivated as they mature, Africans less so. Black unemployment is typically significantly higher than for Eurasians, even when jobs are available. “Hard work pays off in the future; indolence pays off now.” All populations of all living things all over the planet, animal or plant, expand their numbers to meet the resources available. (Populations that failed to do this simply went extinct long ago as the inevitable drops in numbers in bad times would not have been compensated for by increases in good times.) This means that, a great deal of the time, every population bumps up against the limits of the carrying capacity of its territory and, during those difficult times, there will be intense competition, physical conflicts, and starvation. Only those individuals who are prepared for the bad times will survive them. In the colder north, the bad times come every winter when food is difficult or impossible to find. Man is not made to hibernate, so he must store enough food to survive the winter, either as provisions or by fattening up. His body fat will not feed his children and children cannot store enough fat on their own bodies to make it through the winter, so there is no alternative but to store provisions; fortunately, the cold weather helps preserve food. The amount that a family needs to store will depend upon the severity of the winter and, since that cannot be predicted, man will, like squirrels, store an excess of food if he can. In contrast, an African in the tropics has no winter to worry about, but he does have changes in rainfall and other factors that affect his food supply. Unlike winter, however, these changes are unpredictable and preparing for them is likely to be a waste of time and resources. And, even if he acquires extra food, it is nearly impossible to store it for long at the high temperatures of the tropics. Hunting for extra food that cannot be easily stored not only wastes his future food supplies, but could result in injury and death; he is better off doing nothing until he must.

(5) Blacks have the most sexual partners. The sex drive of non-Hispanic blacks is 1.19 standard deviations (SDs) or 37% greater than Whites, but that of Asian/Pacific Islanders is 0.124 SDs or 4% lower. The proportion of adults who first had sex before age 15 was highest for non-Hispanic blacks (28%), compared to 14% for both Mexican-Americans and non-Hispanic whites. Only 6% of blacks abstained from sex until age 21 or older, fewer than Mexican-Americans (17%) or non-Hispanic Whites (15%); 46% of black men and 13% of black women reported having at least 15 partners in a lifetime, more than other racial or ethnic groups. According to the CDC, 70.7% of the births of non-Hispanic blacks were out of wedlock, compared to 26.6% for non-Hispanic White mothers. Africans have a high frequency of fraternal twins (up to 49 per 1000 births) which indicates high promiscuity and low pair bonding. Promiscuity in a population correlates with larger testicles because females have sex with many males and the male that produces the most sperm is more likely to fertilize the egg. There is a tradeoff between testicle size and brain size because both are costly organs – if more resources are invested in larger testicles, then there are fewer

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resources available for a larger brain. Also, brains and testicles support different strategies for the male to pass on his alleles; large testicles rely on sperm competition and a large brain relies on “meat for sex,” i.e., supplying the female with the resources she needs to reproduce and support her offspring. If females need male resources, big brains beat big balls. Of the three major races, blacks have the largest testicles and the smallest brains.

(6) Pair bonding is related to monogamy, the extent to which men and women limit their sexual activity to a single partner. Pair bonding supports a family structure for raising children, a more “K” reproductive strategy. Since the burden of provisioning fell more heavily upon men in the cold north than in the warm tropics, where women gathered most of the food for themselves and their children, it was more difficult for a man in the north to support more than one wife. Monogamy is more typical of the colder climates, while polygamy is more typical of the tropics. In sub-Saharan Africa, a woman is more likely to have children by different fathers, and the children are raised, not by a family, but by the village. Monogamy was induced by females when they evolved to hide obvious indications that they were fertile (e.g., bright red genitalia or rumps), so that males stayed around for sex all the time and helped raise the kids instead of chasing after other females. Unlike female apes, who give obvious signals when they are in estrus (i.e., capable of conceiving), it is not obvious when a human female is ovulating. Concealed ovulation in females leads to “copulatory vigilance” in males, i.e., males had to stay close to the female as much as possible to keep other males away and be certain that other males did not father her children; that would also promote pair bonding. Pair bonding was an important step toward becoming human and, since there is less of it in Africa, that suggests that it did not originate in Africa and that man's lineage became human outside of Africa. The hormone-driven feeling of falling in love is clearly an adaptation that induces pair bonding. Thus, the feeling should have been absent prior to pair bonding and should be diminished in Africans, who pair bond less. Male deception can be expected when females rely upon their mates being in love with them in order to ensure long-term pair bonding. Men, even those who pair bond, seek sex with other women to maximize their fitness because having sex a thousand times with one woman will produce fewer progeny than having sex once with a thousand women. Each sex tries to maximize its fitness, only because those individuals whose alleles did not induce maximizing behavior did not leave descendants. Prior to agriculture (about 12,000 ya) our hunter-gatherer ancestors pair bonded only as long as it took to wean a child, 4 or 5 yrs. After that, the couple would find other mates if they wished to. However, when the hunter-gatherer lifestyle gave way to agriculture, splitting up was no longer feasible because survival was tied to farming a particular piece of land. As the percentage of farmers in the U.S. has declined from about 97% to less than 3%, couples have reverted to man's original lifestyle of short term pair bonding, aka “serial monogamy.”

(7) Most animals [female primates] have brightly colored and fleshy rumps, and they mate from behind. Only man, orangutans (usually), bonobos Japanese macaques (30% of the time), gorillas (“sometimes”) and porcupines (wisely) mate front-to-front. When man shifted to front-to-front mating, women's breasts and nipples became a more prominent visual display to the male. The large fleshy rumps of Andaman Islanders, Hottentots, and Buszmen suggest front-to-back mating, but data on the sexual positions of Africans is hard to come by. “We travel in packs and we do it from the back.” (Lyric from the album “Doggystyle” by African American rapper “Snoop Dogg.”) The popularity of “down low” (anal homosexuality) in African American men, which has been responsible for the spread of AIDS to African American women, also suggests front-to-back mating, as does the high level of AIDS in Africa. Unprotected receptive anal intercourse is 20 to 500 times more infectious than vaginal intercourse and people frequently lie about their sexual activities. While the female genitals in Orientals are “front and high,” in Africans they are “back and low”; erections in Orientals are

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“parallel to the body and stiff” but in blacks are “at right angles to body and flexible,” which also suggests front-to-back mating.

(8) Blacks have the highest incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), a consequence of their promiscuity and impulsiveness. Of the roughly 1 million people estimated to be living with HIV in the United States, 47% are African-American (CDC, 2005) and they were 56% of the newly diagnosed HIV cases in 2005. African Americans represent about 12.8% of the U.S. population (U.S. Census, 2005), but black men are diagnosed with HIV at more than seven times the rate of White men, and black women at 20 times the rate of White women. The prevalence of the AIDS virus doubled from 1% to 2% of American blacks while White rates held steady at 0.2 percent. Non-Hispanic blacks between 19 and 24 yrs of age are 20 times more likely to be infected with HIV than young adults in any other racial or ethnic group in the U.S. Blacks have higher rates for other sexually transmitted diseases as well, which can also be attributed to their promiscuity and failure to practice safe sex (which requires anticipating future consequences of current acts). In 2006, the U.S. African American chlamydia rate was 8 times the White rate, the African American gonorrhea rate was 18 times the White rate; the black congenital syphilis rate in 2005 was 15.1 times the White rate. About 40% of U.S. black adults have genital herpes, compared to 14% of Whites. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Aug., 2006). Nearly half of black girls age 14 to 19 have at least one STD, compared to 20% for White girls. (CDC, 2003-2004 data).

(10) Africans are more likely to be cads than dads (more “r” orientated, reproductive strategy comparsion). Low father involvement (e.g., illegitimacy, divorce) is tied to promiscuity in girls and aggression in boys both of which are higher in African Americans. Africans and African Americans have similar family structures, suggesting it is genetic

(12) A desire to help other people, even strangers (“altruism”) appears to be a genetically-induced behavior as it has been observed in children as young as 18 months. No studies of racial differences in altruism have been found but, in terms of donations of money, blood, and human organs, Whites are far more generous than other races, and they do so less in accordance with kinship.

(13) Social conformity and less deviancy may contribute to a lower Asian level of achievement, despite a higher IQ.

(14) Full chattel slavery (the buying and selling of people as though they were animals), either legally or tolerated, has been practiced by all three races against members of their own race and other races, but it is practiced openly today only by Africans. In the U.S. prior to 1865, some black slaves who had been freed even purchased their own black slaves. Had Whites not purchased African slaves from Africans, the slaves would most likely have been slain and eaten because they were enemies and had little value unless they could be sold as slaves. Thus, being purchased by non-Africans was a successful reproductive “strategy” for African slaves.

(15) Cannibalism occurs under a number of very different circumstances. In its least unacceptable form people find the behavior abhorrent, but the choice is eat or die. "Desperation cannibalism" occurred, for example, when the Donner Party was trapped in the Rocky Mountains in 1846, when a plane crashed in the Andes Mountains in 1972, and when the Allies starved the German people after WWII. Next, there is cannibalism that is not necessary to live, but it is part of the culture. "Cultural cannibalism" occurred on Papua New Guinea in the South Pacific, kuru, a brain disease caused by prions, was passed on to people who ate the brains of dead relatives. It has also been reported in China. (Chong, K.R.,

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Cannibalism in China, Longwood Academic, 1990, excerpted *Dienekes' Anthropology Blog*, Feb. 9, 2004). Last, there is "homicidal cannibalism," deliberately killing people for the pleasure of eating them, either in secret by psychopathic individuals or in the open by groups of seemingly-normal people. From cut marks on fossilized human bones, cannibalism is believed to have been widespread among early man, but it is difficult to determine the circumstances from fossils. However, given that man competed group-against-group, with groups expanding in times of plenty and starving the rest of the time, killing people in other groups for food would not be surprising. Before contact with the outside world, killing people for food was common in Africa and there are still occasional reports of it today. It was also practiced by indigenous natives in Ecuador as recently as the 1970's and is still being reported in New Guinea. Homicidal cannibalism is a good indicator of psychopathy because it requires the complete absence of empathy for the victim. It is likely that early men were homicidal cannibals and would be judged psychopathic today. When man moved north, cooperation, trust, and honor were required for survival. Since psychopaths lacked the empathy needed for those qualities psychopathy would have become maladaptive and would have been selected against and minimized. Thus, we should expect tropical primitive populations to have a higher percentage of psychopathic individuals.

(16) The crime ratios in Table 1 are for African Americans living in the U.S., but similar ratios are found in other countries that have a high percentage of blacks, such as Great Britain, France, and Canada. Indeed, go to any city or country in the world that has a significant black population, and blacks will be overrepresented in the criminal population. In Great Britain, 3 out of 4 black men are in the DNA criminal database (i.e., they were arrested; *Telegraph*, Nov. 5, 2006). Using data from international surveys of crime, Rushton found that violent crime was twice as common in Africa and the Caribbean as in predominantly white countries. In the U.S., the crime rate of black high school dropouts between ages 26 and 30 is so high that more are institutionalized (34%) than are employed (30%). Although blacks are only about 12.8% of the U.S. population (U.S. Census, 2005), "Among the 1.4 million inmates sentenced to more than one year at year-end 2003, an estimated 44 percent were black, 35 percent White, 19 percent Hispanic and 2 percent of other races." (Bureau of Justice Statistics, Nov. 7, 2004, on About.com). African American crime has long been a fixture in the U.S. In 1954, for example, the Negro/White ratio was 16:1 for murder, 13:1 for robbery, and 6:1 for rape, despite Negroes being only about 10% of the population at that time. (Dept. of Justice, Vol. 25, No. 2). More recently, the death from murder rate in 2003 per 100,000 for non-Hispanic males aged 20 to 24 was 6.5 for Whites but 10 times higher, 64.5, for blacks. (*National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 55, No. 10, Mar. 15, 2007). Compared to non-blacks, blacks are seven times more likely to commit murder, eight times more likely to commit robbery, and three times more likely to use a gun in a crime. In the United States, 18.71 blacks were killed per 100,000 blacks and 2.97 Whites were killed per 100,000 Whites. During the 10 year period from 1975 to 1985, spousal homicide among blacks was 8.4 times higher than that of Whites. Since blacks discourage blacks from cooperating with the police ("Don't Snitch") and black juries frequently refuse to convict black defendants, even when they are obviously guilty, e.g., O.J. Simpson, the real black crime rates are higher than the reported rates. Blacks and White egalitarians may say that higher black crime rates are just a stereotype, but even they are betrayed by their amygdala, a part of the brain that serves as an "alarm" that activates a cascade of other biological systems to protect the body in times of danger. The amygdala alarm "goes off" in about two-thirds of both blacks and Whites, even egalitarian Whites, who are shown pictures of black faces, but not when shown pictures of White faces. (NCF, 2005). As the statistics show, people, e.g., Barack Obama's White grandmother, correctly believe that the primitive features of blacks indicate a more violent and dangerous person. African American male murderers of Whites who have "black-looking" features are more than twice as likely to be executed as those who look less "black,"

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i.e., less primitive and therefore less dangerous. Other primitive people also have a high crime rate. A tendency towards criminal behavior is heritable. A 1999 Justice Department survey found that 46% of jail inmates had at least one sibling, parent, or child who had been incarcerated at some point. “Research consistently places the average IQ of convicted lawbreakers at 92, some 8 points below the population average and 10 points below the average for law-abiding folks. Available data also suggest that offenders who get away with their crimes fare no better on intelligence tests than those who get nabbed and convicted. IQ scores often dip most sharply for serious, repeat offenders, a small set of primarily young men who commit a majority of all crimes.” (Bower, B., “Criminal Intellectuals,” *Science News*, Apr. 15, 1995). Crime increases as IQ decreases in both Whites and blacks, but blacks commit more crime than Whites who have the same IQ. Lynn suggests that this is because blacks are more likely to have a psychopathic personality, as evidenced, for example, by their inability to work consistently, unlawful behaviors, aggressiveness, failure to pay debts, impulsiveness, deception, recklessness, poor parenting, absence of remorse, and disruptive childhood behavior. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) is used to measure psychopathic personality. Blacks and American Indians have the highest psychopathic scores, then Hispanics, followed by whites, then ethnic Japanese and Chinese, who have the lowest scores. Consciousness and character are concentrated in the frontal lobe of the brain, which is a recent evolutionary development and therefore not yet completely stable. Europeans have the most developed frontal lobe and Africans the least.

Black on White crime. There is so much more black-against-white crime than white-against-black crime (Figure 4), despite blacks having more contact with other blacks and blacks constituting a smaller percentage of the population, that it is clear that blacks are targeting Whites. Between 1964 and 1994 there were over 25 million violent interracial crimes, overwhelmingly black offenders and White victims. (Justice Department and FBI statistics). “Black Americans have committed at least 170 million crimes against White Americans in the past 30 years.” “Blacks commit more violent crime against Whites than against blacks,” and are “an estimated 39 times more likely to commit violent crime against a white person than vice versa, and 136 times more likely to commit robbery,” despite whites doing their best to stay away from blacks. (NCF, 2005). This is clearly seen in Figure 4 which explains “white flight.” In Figure 5, the probability (“ Φ ,” left vertical axis) that a White is violently victimized within a year increases exponentially as the proportion of blacks in a neighborhood increases, i.e., blacks target Whites as soon as they start to outnumber Whites.

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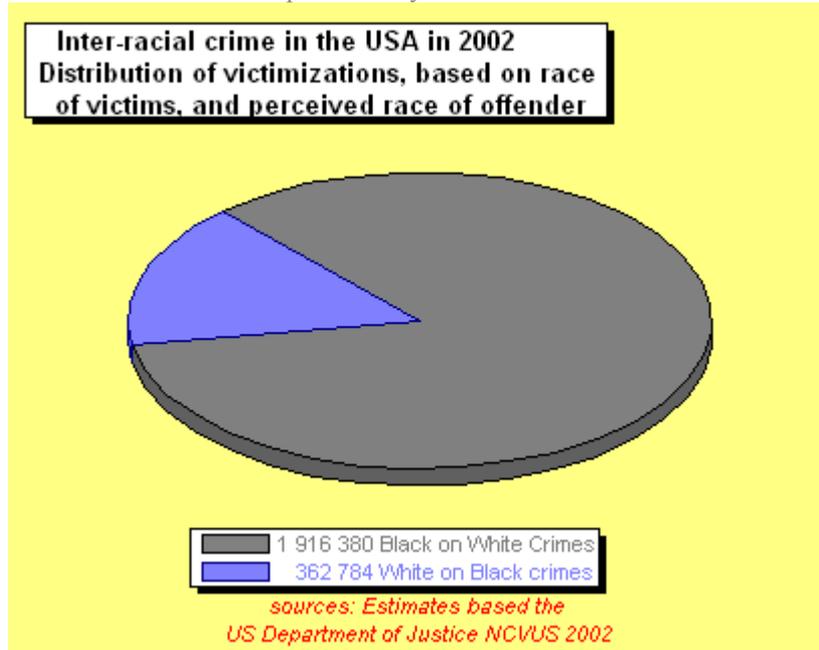


Figure 4

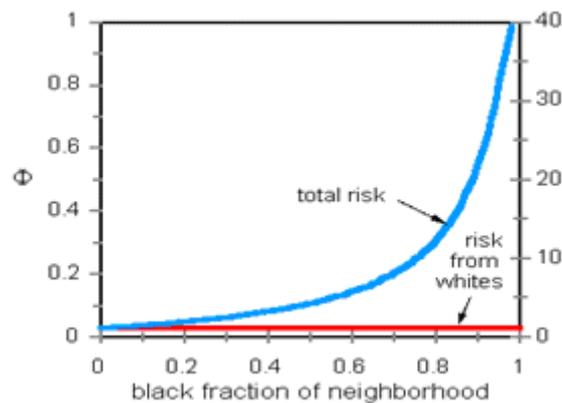


Figure 5

Black rap “music” and black leaders encourage blacks to commit crimes against Whites. At least one prominent black leader, Khallid Muhammad (a personal assistant of Louis Farrakhan and an event organizer with Al Sharpton), has openly called for blacks to kill Whites, even women and babies. Not only is the black-on-White crime rate much higher than the White-on-black crime rate, but it differs from White crime in that it is more impulsive, more savage, and often involves more attackers, sometimes even black females, who are more-or-less “normal.” Examples, typically ignored by the mass media, include the December, 2000, “Wichita Massacre,” where the Carr brothers raped, sodomized, and murdered five young Whites (three men and two women), and the January, 2007, Knoxville, Tennessee, torture, sexual mutilations, rapes, and murders of Channon Christian and Christopher Newsom – five blacks, including one female, were charged. African men have a high crime rate for rape, regardless of what country they are in. There is little punishment for rape in Africa and therefore, it would be maladaptive not to rape. It is a good reproductive strategy for a male who is unable to obtain a female any other way. In a 2005 survey on “rape and sexual assault” in the United States, 37,460 white women were victims of blacks, but white-on-black rape was too low to show up in the statistics. “What this means is that every day in the United States, over one hundred white women are raped or sexually assaulted by a black man.” Between 2001 and 2003, there were, on average, 15,400 black-on-white rapes per year, while whites averaged only 900 white-on-black rapes per year, a black-white ratio of 17.1:1. (U.S. Department of Justice’s National Crime Victimization Study (NCVS)). Since

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there are five-and-one-half times as many whites as blacks in America, that means that blacks rape whites over ninety times as frequently as whites rape blacks. The actual difference is much higher because the “White“ figure (900) includes Hispanics, who are counted as White. Thus, the real black-White ratio is likely 200:1 or higher. (NCF, 2005). The number of White men raped by blacks in prison may be even greater than the number of White women raped by blacks. Although “blacks committed 10,000 gang-rapes against Whites between 2001 and 2003, the NCVS samples did not pick up a single ‘white’ [includes some Hispanics]-on-black gang rape.” (NCF, 2005). Blacks also have a higher rate than Whites for child molestation¹⁷.

Reproductive strategy. There are two strategies that living things can use to create the next generation with the limited amount of energy they have available for reproduction: (1) They can invest that energy in a large number of progeny, putting only a little energy into each one so that, although most will not survive, there will be so many of them that a few will survive (an “r” strategy), or (2) they can invest that energy in only a few progeny, putting more energy into each one (e.g., as food in an egg, larger size at birth, body fat, milk, or care after birth), so that each one has a better chance of surviving (a “K” strategy). Salmon, for example, have an “r” strategy, laying millions of eggs that are then abandoned; most die, but enough survive to make the next generation. An elephant, on the other hand, has a “K” strategy, having only a single 170 to 250 pound baby after 22 months of pregnancy, which is then nursed by the mother for three to five years. Most living things are in between the extreme “r” and the extreme “K” strategies. All humans have a very “K” strategy, but the races differ considerably in how “K” they are.

J. Philippe Rushton has done a superb job of documenting racial differences in reproductive strategy concluding that blacks are the least “K,” Asians the most “K,” and Whites in between, but close to Asians. This racial order of reproductive strategy is a direct consequence of our evolution from a more “r” orientated ape.

Table 2

Trait	Northeast Asians	White Europeans	African-Americans	A: Africans C: Chimp
1. Cranial sutures	Close late	Close late	Close earlier	C: Still earlier
2. Eruption of wisdom teeth	1-2 yrs late (Japanese)	Average	Earlier	A: 1-2 yrs early
3. Mean age of puberty	Later	Pubic hair: 10.5 Breasts: 10.3 Menarche: 12.7	Pubic hair: 9.5 Breasts: 9.5 Menarche: 12.1	-
4. Gestation period	-	Week 39: 33% born Week 40: 55% born	Week 39: 51% born Week 40 70% born	-
5. Twins (per 1000 births)	<4	8	-	A:>16
6. Triplets (per million)	10	100	-	A:1700
7. Quadruplets (per million)	0	1	-	A:60
8. Total fertility rate	1.6 (China)	1.5	-	A:5.5

(1) The sutures are where the bones of the skull meet. In a child, they are open and moveable but by adulthood they have fused. The sutures of Africans close earlier. Late fusing sutures indicate greater neogeny and a more prolonged period of brain growth; sutures that close early indicate faster maturation. The sutures in Africans close earlier than in Eurasians. The cessation of brain growth is consistent with IQ testing that shows increases in the intelligence of Negro children until about age 3, when they begin to lose ground; 2 year old Africans have an average IQ of 92, but it falls to 67 as they mature

¹⁷ R. D. Fuerle, Erectus walks amongst us – The evolution of modern humans, Spooner Press, 2008, Chapter 12.

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(3) By age nine, 49.4% of African American girls start developing pubic hair or breasts, but only 15.8% of White girls. Environment can affect the onset of menstruation; for example, vigorous exercise can delay it and obesity can accelerate it. Growing up in a stressful home (e.g., no father, violence, abuse) can lower the age of puberty and make girls more promiscuous.

(4) This is a large difference and is strong evidence that blacks have a less K-orientated reproductive strategy than whites. Black women have 3 times as many premature births as white women, even after adjusting for SES, and their median gestation period is two weeks earlier (31 vs. 33).

In Table 3, the age of mother at birth is based on data from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 3

Race	Age under 18 (2000)		Births Under 19 (1999)		Rate (B)/(A)
	(A) % of Population	% of Race	Number	(B)%	
White	44.0	60.9	214971	44.3	0.9
Black	11.4	15.8	122175	25.2	2.2
Hispanic	12.4	17.2	127402	26.2	2.1
other	4.5	6.2	20556	4.2	0.9

The last column shows that white and “other” teenagers have slightly fewer births than do adults of those races (0.9), but black and Hispanic teenagers have more than twice as many births as do black and Hispanic adults (2.2 and 2.1, respectively).

Faster maturation is also associated with faster population growth, and Africans have the highest population growth in the world, now that Eurasians provide them with food and medical care. Despite wars, famines, AIDS, and the theft and waste of hundreds of billions of dollars, the population of Africa continues to explode. “In the United States the average woman will be a source of 14 children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren; the comparable figure for an African woman is 258”. This is exactly what one would expect from an examination of African reproductive traits. Figure 6 shows the fertility rates around the world. The rate is clearly highest in Africa, which is consistent with the more “r” reproductive strategy of Africans.¹⁸

¹⁸ R. D. Fuerle, *Erectus walks amongst us – The evolution of modern humans*, Spooner Press, 2008, Chapter 11.

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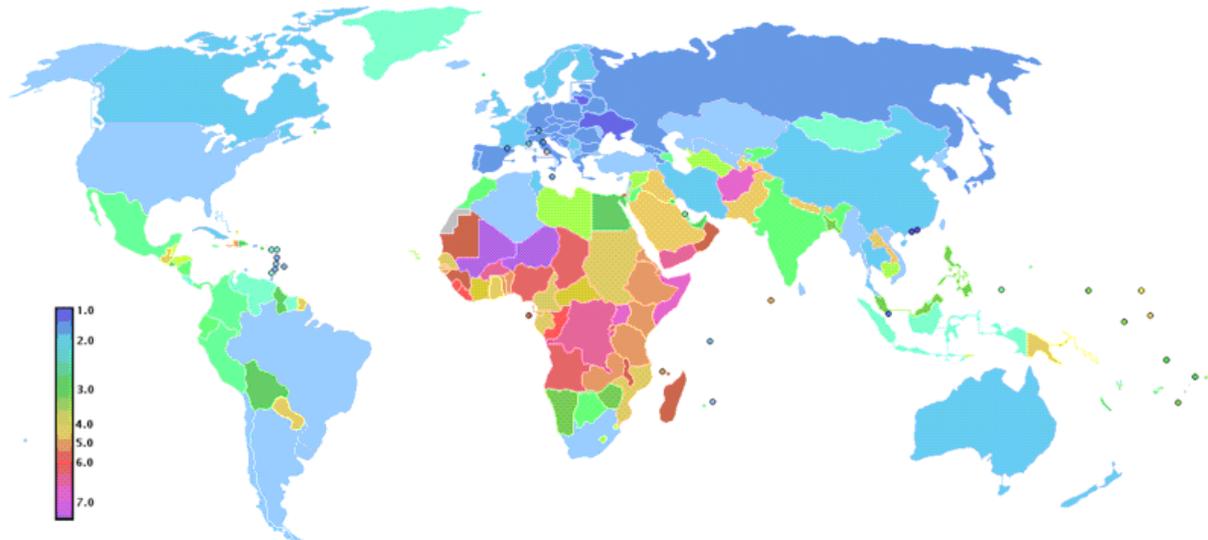


Figure 6

Intelligence. The single most important trait that man has is his intelligence and therefore its absence is the single most important primitive trait. A population could have primitive bodies, but if they have a high average intelligence they can nevertheless build a great civilization and have a relatively high standard of living. It is anyone's guess what the minimum average intelligence required today for a population to create and maintain a modern civilization might be, but it can be safely said that 67, the average for today's sub-Saharan Africans is way too low.

Paleoanthropologists have long conceded that from monkey to ape to archaic man to modern man, both brain size and intelligence increased. The correlation is so strong that no one disputes that, in the context of different animals, more brain (in proportion to body size) equals more intelligence. In proportion to his size, man has the largest brain of any large animal. There is also considerable evidence that brain size and intelligence correlate strongly between human populations, as both increase from Bushmen to Australian aborigines to s-S Africans to Whites to NE Asians. But some of the same people who think the brain size-intelligence correlation is obvious in animals will vigorously argue that it is not true of different human populations or of different individuals. And, indeed, it is not difficult to find people with average-sized brains who are unusually intelligent, and it is even easier to find people with large brains who are not intelligent at all. After all, by injury, disease, or genetic defect, you can always take a person with the brain of a genius and turn him into a dummy, but there is no way you can take a person with the brain of a dummy and turn him into a genius. At any rate, there is a correlation of 0.44 between human brain size and intelligence for individuals, as measured by IQ. Figure 7 shows this relationship for the major races, where the "ecological" correlation between cranial capacity and IQ for the three major races is an extremely high 0.998.

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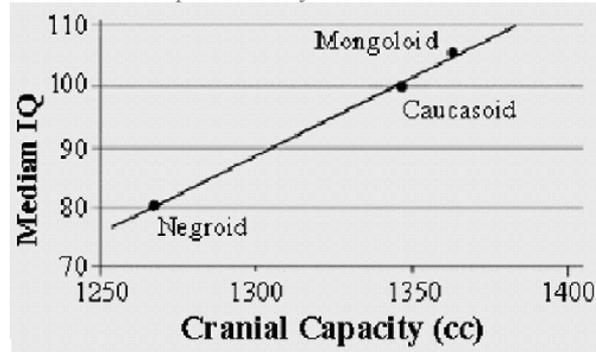


Figure 7

The mysterious black-White gap. Trillions of dollars have been spent on programs to erase the gap between White and black academic achievements. All have failed. After each program fails, the egalitarian chattering classes get together to see what can be done about this Mysterious Gap. IQ differences are never mentioned, and another program costing even more money is started, only to fail several years down the road, and the Mysterious Gap remains, or even increases. “Insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results.” (Albert Einstein).

Geneticists are identifying the genes responsible for intelligence and are finding the incidence of those genes in people around the world. To no one’s surprise, the incidence in Africa is much less than in Europe or Asia. It is difficult to argue that blacks fail to achieve for lack of education or because of white racism when they do not have the genes required for learning.

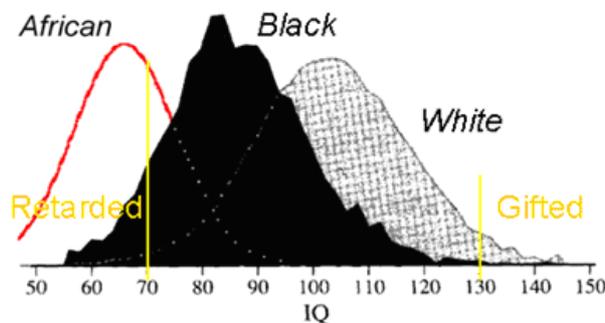


Figure 8

Figure 8 shows the IQ frequency distributions of Africans, blacks (African Americans) and Whites (European Americans). The distributions of blacks and whites are of equal population size. The African distribution is a normal bell curve having a population approximately equal to the black curve. The mean of the African distribution is 67 and the black mean is commonly given as 85, the White mean as 100.

The IQ difference between blacks and whites is observable by age 3, indicating that it is genetic. At age 8 months to 12 months blacks, due to their faster maturation have IQ scores that are almost identical to Whites, while Asian scores are slightly lower due to their slower maturation; as blacks become older, their IQ gap with Whites increases and, with Asians, increases even more.

The egalitarians argued that the IQ scores of Africa Americans were depressed by slavery and therefore the IQ scores of Africans would prove to be much higher than the scores of African Americans; instead, they were much lower. In Figure 8, the black curve would be much closer to the African curve had whites not interbred with African slaves and given their children genes for higher intelligence.

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Note that in Figure 8, the peak of the black distribution is higher and the left end is less spread out than the ends of white curve, even though both curves include the same number of people; the narrower black curve means that the black standard deviation (SD) is less than the White SD. Although the SD “is commonly given ... as 15” for everyone, the black SD for the data used in Figure 8 was 12.4. According to Jensen, the SD for whites is 16 (18 for males and 14 for females) but is 10 or 11 (some say 14) for NE Asians and about 12 for blacks. A group that has a larger SD will have both more geniuses and more dummies than another group that has the same mean but a smaller SD; White males have the largest SD, which may explain their greater achievements.

In Figure 8, people with IQs below the left vertical yellow line ($IQ < 70$) are considered to be retarded and people with IQs above the right vertical yellow line ($IQ > 130$) are considered to be gifted. As Figure 14-5 shows, over half of S-s Africans are in the retarded range. About 37% of American blacks have an IQ below 80, just above retarded, but only about 9% of Whites do, but blacks are 6.1 times as likely to be retarded ($IQ < 70$) as Whites (i.e., about 12% of African Americans and 2% of non-Hispanic whites have an IQ less than 70).

Even though the percentage of blacks with IQs under 70 is about 6 times the percentage of Whites, in one study only 4% of those blacks were actually classified as “retarded,” i.e., as behaviorally impaired, while 15% of the whites were! The reason is not that whites are being discriminated against, but that in Whites a low IQ is usually due to a genetic abnormality such as Down’s syndrome, which causes obvious physical deformities, but low IQ blacks usually do not have a genetic defect and are normal in behavior and appearance; in Africans and aborigines these low scores are normal. “Black children of IQ 70 routinely learn to speak, to play games, learn names, and act friendly with playmates and teachers. They appear quite normal, whereas White children with similar IQs ‘look’ abnormal.

Referring now to the right tail “gifted” region of Figure 8, we see that the lower average IQ of blacks means not only that the left tail “retarded” region has disproportionately more blacks, but also that the right tail “gifted” region has disproportionately fewer blacks; a much greater percentage of Whites have high IQs than blacks. Although half of all Whites have an IQ over the white average, only 16% of African Americans do (i.e., 5 out of 6 blacks have an IQ below the white average) and only 1.3% of Africans would be expected to have an IQ above the white average. The higher the IQ, the greater is the difference between the percentage of blacks and the percentage of Whites. Only 1% of the black (African American) population has an IQ over 120, but 9% of the white population does. About 2.3% of whites have an IQ of at least 130 (gifted), 20 times greater than the percentage of blacks who do; only 0.00044% of Africans would be expected to have an IQ over 130. (Id.). The large differences in the percentages of blacks and Whites IQs in the right tail of the curves account for the small number of blacks in high-IQ professions, such as physicians and attorneys.

For African Americans, skin color, which is a surrogate for European ancestry, correlates highly ($r = 0.92$) with intelligence so the blacks at the right tail of the black IQ curve (Fig. 8) have lighter skin (and more of other White features) than those in the left tail. The IQ of Africans is estimated to increase by 0.2 IQ points for every 1% of White heritage.

The latest attack on the massive amount of data that shows that blacks are less intelligent is the “stereotype threat,” which asserts that blacks do worse on IQ tests because they fear that they will confirm the White stereotype of them – that they are less intelligent; this fear makes them so nervous that they don’t do well on the tests. Steele demonstrated experimentally that blacks perform worse on a test when it is called an “IQ test” than when it is described as a

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“research tool.” The egalitarians were, of course, overjoyed at this news and both academics and the popular press exulted in the Tinker Bell Theory of Intelligence, that blacks would be just as smart as Whites if only they believed they were. Belief may increase motivation, but our belief does not create reality. Steele’s experiment disguised racial differences in IQ, but did not eliminate them, i.e., the gap between White and black IQ scores remained. Nor does the “stereotype threat” explain how stereotypes get started in the first place. The very fact that Africans were so extensively enslaved for centuries, not only by other Africans, but also by people from many other countries, and were unable to stop their own exploitation, despite their often superior physical abilities, strongly suggests that mentally they were, and are, incapable of competing with other races¹⁹.

Table 4

Population	Median IQ	Equivalent Age of White Child
1. Jews	107-115	
2. East Asia	105	
3. Europeans	98	16
4. Inuit (Eskimos)	91	
5. South East Asians	87	13
6. Native Americans	86	
7. Pacific Islanders	85	
8. African Americans	85	
9. South Asians	84	
10. North Africans	84	
11. s-S Africans	67	11
12. Australian Aborigines	62	10
13. Kalahari Bushmen	54	8
14. <i>Homo erectus</i>	50	5

- (1) European Jews in the United States and Great Britain.
- (2) China, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan.
- (5) Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.
- (6) North and South America.
- (7) Pacific Islands and New Zealand.
- (9) India, Iran, Iraq, Israel-Arabs, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Syria, Turkey, and Yemen.
- (10) North Africa and Egypt.

Civilizations and achievements. Baker, in his book *Race (1974)*, argues that a society originates a “civilization” if, prior to influence from outsiders, most of its members met most of the 21 requirements given in Table 5 where, as usual, “Africans” means sub-Saharan Africans.

Table 5

Indicia of Civilization	Asians	Whites	Africans
1. In the ordinary circumstances of life in public places, they cover the external genital organs and the greater part of the trunk with clothes.	Yes	Yes	No
2. They keep the body clean and take care to dispose of its waste products.	Yes	Yes	No
3. They do not practice severe mutilation or deformation of the body, except for medical reasons.	Yes	Yes	No
4. They have knowledge of building in brick or stone, if the necessary materials are available in their territory.	Yes	Yes	No
5. Many of them live in towns or cities, which are linked by roads.	Yes	Yes	No
6. They cultivate food-plants.	Yes	Yes	Probably

¹⁹ R. D. Fuerle, *Erectus walks amongst us – The evolution of modern humans*, Spooner Press, 2008, Chapter 14.

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			not
7. They domesticate animals and use some of the larger ones for transport (or have in the past so used them), if suitable species are available.	Yes	Yes	No
8. They have a knowledge of the use of metals, if these are available.	Yes	Yes	No
9. They use wheels.	Yes	Yes	No
10. They exchange property by the use of money.	Yes	Yes	No
11. They order their society by a system of laws, which are enforced in such a way that they ordinarily go about their various concerns in times of peace without danger of attack or arbitrary arrest.	Yes	Yes	No
12. They permit accused persons to defend themselves and to bring witnesses for their defense.	Yes	Yes	No
13. They do not use torture to extract information or for punishment.	Yes	Yes	No
14. They do not practice cannibalism.	Yes	Yes	No
15. Their religious systems include ethical elements and are not purely or grossly superstitious	Yes	Yes	No
16. They use a script (not simply a succession of pictures) to communicate ideas.	Yes	Yes	No
17. There is some facility in the abstract use of numbers, without consideration of actual objects (or in other words, at least a start has been made in mathematics).	Yes	Yes	No
18. A calendar is in use, accurate to within a few days in the year.	Yes	Yes	No
19. Arrangements are made for the instruction of the young in intellectual subjects.	Yes	Yes	No
20. There is some appreciation of the fine arts.	Yes	Yes	No
21. Knowledge and understanding are valued as ends in themselves.	Yes	Yes	No

(3) Although there is currently a mania of tattooing and body piercing sweeping US youth, this is not considered “severe” mutilation or deformation of the body.

(4) African huts were built with vegetation and mud, never more than one story.

(7) Domesticating animals requires not only foregoing the instant gratification of eating them, but also caring for them until they have reproduced. Even then, one must plan still farther ahead by eating only the worst animals, saving the best for reproduction. Such long-term planning is not characteristic of Africans.

(9) Africans had no wheeled vehicles or devices that employed a wheel, not even a compass.

(10) Africans never rose above a barter system

(13) This should be interpreted as open, publicly-accepted torture against common people, and not during a war.

(14) Again, this means openly killing people in order to eat them.

(15) On January 9, 2001 a lunar eclipse caused rioting in Nigeria; evil people were blamed. (“Eclipse Triggers Nigeria Riot,” *BBC News*, Jan. 10, 2001). Children have been banned by their own parents in the belief that they are witches. (“DR Congo’s Unhappy Child ‘Witches’,” *BBC News*, Jan. 13, 2003). Albinos are killed for their body parts, which are used in witchcraft. (“Living in Fear: Tanzania’s Albinos,” *BBC News*, July 21, 2008). “Police in Congo have arrested suspected sorcerers accused of using black magic to steal or shrink men’s private parts. There has been a wave of panic and attempted lynchings triggered by the alleged witchcraft.” (The Case of the Penis Snatchers, *Now Public*, Apr. 23, 2008).

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(16) Writing arose independently in at least three places: Mesopotamia, China, and Mesoamerica, and probably also Egypt and India, but did not spread to sub-Saharan Africa.

(18) Africans lacked even a sun dial for determining the time of day.

Baker concluded that Caucasians met all 21 criteria in Sumeria (Iraq), Crete, India, and Egypt, and the Asians met them all in China²⁰. Africans and Australian aborigines met virtually none of the 21 criteria. The list is, of course, open to much dispute, both as to the requirements on it and as to whether or not the three listed races have met those requirements.²¹.

Modern behavior. Paleoanthropologists make a connection between “modern” (*Hss*) anatomy, which they say arose 160,000 ya, and “modern” behavior. If a population is (or was) anatomically modern, it should be (or should have been) capable of modern behavior and there should be some evidence of such behavior. Conversely, if there is no evidence that a population engaged in modern behavior, then doubt is cast on whether the anatomy of a population has been correctly categorized as “modern.”

“Modern” humans, i.e., *Hss*, did not just make functional tools and weapons, as did *erectus* and *Hs*, but had a culture – drawings, musical instruments, burying their dead with artifacts. The first definite evidence of human culture is beads over 100,000 yrs old found in Israel. Thus, if Omo has a modern skull, as the afrocentrists assert, then modern man in Africa went about 60,000 yrs without modern culture, even though he was supposedly capable of creating it.

Did any Africans engage in modern behavior before recent incursions of modern Eurasians into Africa? As we saw in Chapter 15, Africans did not come anywhere near creating civilizations, which would certainly have constituted modern behavior.

Traveling farther across water than one can swim, which requires, at the minimum, only a few logs secured together, is certainly modern behavior. If Africans became modern 160,000 ya, this is one modern behavior they could easily have engaged in. But there are many large islands just off the coast of Africa that were not visited or settled by Africans. Off the Western coast lies the seven Canary Islands, only 108 km (67 miles) away, with the highest peak visible from Morocco; they were first settled by white Berbers. Zanzibar is only 32 km (20 miles) off the eastern coast, but was visited by Egyptians (2500 BC) and Phoenicians (600 BC) long before Africans (Bantu, 100 AD). The fourth largest island in the world, Madagascar, lies just 370 km (229 miles) off the eastern coast of Africa, with the smaller Comoros islands in between, yet the islands were first settled by Indonesians, not Africans.

Meanwhile, stone tools found on the island of Flores indicate that Asian *erectus* was using boats 800,000 to 900,000 ya. How is that possible when supposedly modern man in Africa could not even reach islands just off the African coast a few thousand years ago? To have not explored and settled islands, even some that are visible from Africa, strongly suggests that Africans, even recently, had not become modern, so to suppose they were modern when they allegedly migrated out of Africa 65,000 ya is ludicrous. How could supposedly modern Africans not only leave Africa and travel throughout Europe, Asia, and even to Australia and South Pacific islands, but never reach islands just off their own coast?

²⁰ Ancient Chinese civilization was founded by Tocharians – White Celtic tribe that came from Europe around 1500 BC – read chapter 6th of *March of the Titans – A history of the White Race*.

²¹ R. D. Fuerle, *Erectus walks amongst us – The evolution of modern humans*, Spooner Press, 2008, Chapter 15.

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Domesticating an animal is behavior that is clearly modern. Domestication requires keeping an animal within a limited space so that it can be located and easily captured, feeding, watering, and protecting it, and selectively breeding it for traits that are useful to man. The domestication of a wild animal, particularly a dangerous wild animal, unlike making simple tools, which even chimpanzees and some birds can do requires a modern mind that can plan for the future and can engage in complicated behavior. There is no evidence that any animal was domesticated in sub-Saharan Africa. Some tribes (Zulus, Masai, Tutsis) do herd cattle, but those tribes have interacted with Arabs, who did have domesticated cattle.

The NE Asian wolf was the first animal to be domesticated, between 100,000 and 130,000 ya. Now, can you guess where the NE Asian wolf lived? If you guessed in NE Asia, you win an honorary paleoanthropologist merit badge. And, one more guess, where did the people live who domesticated it? So, again, the OoA theory fails because modern man must have lived within the range of the NE Asian wolf, which does not include Africa, long before the afrocentrists say he left Africa.

There is other evidence that people outside of Africa engaged in modern behavior before 65,000 ya, the date that the afrocentrists say the first modern man left Africa. Heidi was killing elephants, twice the size of today's elephants, with wooden spears and butchering them with flint tools 400,000 ya in Great Britain. In Germany, seven balanced throwing spears, over 400,000 yrs old, were found with stone tools and the butchered remains of more than 15 horses; these are "the world's oldest wooden throwing spears – so far the oldest complete hunting weapons of humankind." (Thieme, 1997). This find strongly suggests that systematic hunting, involving foresight, planning, and appropriate technology – all modern behavior – occurred in Europe long before modern man allegedly even arose in Africa. The *BBC News*, June 20, 2006, reported that a 250,000 year old cleaver and "giant flint hand axes" of "exquisite, almost flamboyant, workmanship" were found in Britain, which is also modern behavior. People were living as far north as Finland, where tools were found in and below layers dated at 340,000 to 300,000 ya. (Schulz, 1998). In southern France, 73,000 year old prehistoric man was burning coal for fuel. (Thery, 1996). Neanderthals (at least 60,000 ya, Kebara, Israel) and pre-historic man in Europe were burying their dead before Africans.

In the Northern Territory of Australia, stone tools and other artifacts, including a large piece of hematite that had been used as a red pigment, were dated by archeologist Rhys Jones at about 53,000 to 60,000 BP, with the latter date more likely; that date would allow only 5000 yrs to migrate there from Africa.

The control of fire, i.e., keeping a fire burning in one location (and probably also being able to start a fire), is one of the most important modern behaviors because control of fire vastly extends to the north the territory that could be occupied. Fire breaks down meat for easier chewing and digestion, leads to metallurgy, and is a powerful defense against predators (e.g., the cave bear in the north, which competed for living space). The earliest hearths are in Israel 790,000 ya, Vétesszöllös in Hungary, and Choukoutien near Peking, dated at 400,000 to 500,000 ya. In Africa, clear evidence of controlled fire is not found until about 60,000 ya, at Kalambo Falls, Zambia, although many earlier living sites have been found in Africa. The much earlier controlled use of fire by the Eurasians strongly implies that the selection pressures for advanced technology were greater in the north and that Eurasians responded to those pressures, again suggesting that modern man did not arise in Africa.

In one of "the coldest, driest places in Europe," on the Don River in Russia some 250 miles south of Moscow, scientists found 45,000 to 42,000 year old stone, bone and ivory tools, as well as perforated shell ornaments and a carved piece of mammoth ivory that appears to be

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the head of a small human figurine. Could Africans, in only the 20,000 yrs since they allegedly left Africa 65,000 ya, have traveled and lived that far north²²?

Means of tracking race in civilization. How is race tracked in civilization? How is it determined whether the populations of certain societies or civilization belonged to specific races? The answer to this is simple: race in history is tracked in four ways: palaeoserology, art forms, language, and the science of genetics. This last test has only come into its own in the last ten years of the 20th Century, but has proven to be a major aid in tracking racial history.

Paleoserology reveals racial types. Palaeoserology is the study of skeletal remains - physical remains of people who died during the time periods under study. As different racial groups have different physical characteristics, it is a relatively simple matter to determine the racial make-up of the inhabitants of a particular region by studying the contents of grave sites. This skill is today often used by modern police pathologists in identifying the race of unidentified corpses, and this science has proven equally useful in historical diggings. The process of examining burial sites and corpses has proven invaluable in creating an understanding of the racial make-up of the peoples who lived in different areas at different times when there are no other indicators as to their racial origins.

Race appears in art forms. Art forms (artistic illustrations, be they conventional pictures or illustrations on pottery; or even statues) also provide significant indicators of the racial make-up of contemporary inhabitants. The ancient civilizations in particular - of all racial groupings - reflected themselves in their art forms (often because their own racial types were the only human models from which they had to work). In this way for example, early Chinese art depicted principally Chinese people, Inca and Aztec art depicted only Inca or Aztec people, and so on. In virtually all societies, original art forms portraying people closely followed contemporary physical appearances.

Genetic reveals racial past. All human beings have three sorts of genes: mitochondrial DNA, which is inherited through the female line; Y-Chromosomes which are inherited through the male line, and autosomal DNA, which is inherited from both sexes. The study of genetics has served to confirm the accuracy of many historical accounts of racial movements, and is particularly useful in showing cause and effect in the rise and fall of civilizations

Language reflects racial similarities. The study of language is another important clue in the dispersion of peoples: commonalities in language forms leave clearly identifiable "fingerprints" in cultures. Similar words, phrases or language forms are a clear indication of a single origin for civilizations, due to the fact that the people in those civilizations would at some stage have had a common origin. In this way the route of a culture (and hence a people) can be traced by following a language²³.

Table 6

English	German	Latin	Greek	Old Persian	Sanskrit	Russian/Ukrainian
brother	bruder	frater	bhrater	brater	bhrater	brat
mother	mutter	mater	meter	matar	matar	mater
father	vater	pater	pater	pitar	pitar	batya

²² R. D. Fuerle, Erectus walks amongst us – The evolution of modern humans, Spooner Press, 2008, Chapter 18.

²³ A. Kemp, March of the Titans – A history of the White Race, Ostara Publications, 1999, Chapter 1.

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Environment and achievement. popular modern myth is that some racial groups developed faster than others because of the accident of their geographic location. This is known collectively as the environmental theory of development: that because some races were "lucky" enough to live around, for example, fertile river basins, or had access to certain types of domesticable animals or edible plants, that they developed faster than other racial groupings elsewhere in the world.

This world view attempts essentially to explain the huge technological gap which existed between the White Europeans and the black Africans, Native Americans (Amerinds), Asians and Australian Aborigines, at the time of the period of White exploration and colonization of the world.

While it is not the purpose of this book to delve into what are, after all, subjective notions of superiority and inferiority (what is regarded as superior by some can be regarded as inferior to another) nonetheless the issue of the technological gap between the races needs addressing, if only because it played such a huge role in the history of the White Race's interaction with the other races of the world.

The "environmental" theory as expounded by modern sociologists is destroyed by two main examples: Egypt - and a comparison between the indigenous cultures of Equatorial Africa and Central America.

In Egypt, as will be shown, the black and White races shared what was virtually an identical geographic location along the banks of the Nile River - yet despite this the ancient White Egyptians produced a civilization which is still a marvel of world history; while the achievements of the black (Nubian) inhabitants of the same region are distinctly unremarkable in comparison to the wonders of the pyramids.

If the "lucky environmental accident" were true, then the vast difference between the original White Egyptians and Black Nubians should never have come about, as they shared an identical environment.

Often the argument is made that Whites had an advantage because they had pack animals and horses while the native peoples did not - this argument ignores the fact that the White Egyptians did not have horses until long after the creation of many of their finest technological marvels. In fact horses were introduced to Egypt by the Semitic Hyksos invasion which occurred hundreds of years after the first flowering of Egyptian civilization.

Disparity in achievement – same environment. It is of value to compare the achievements of the non-White Inca and Aztec Amerind peoples in Central and South America, lying just north and south of the equator, with that of the original heartland of the Black race, also just north and south of the equator in Africa. Due to the proximity to the equator, virtually identical environmental conditions prevailed (and still prevail) in Central America and Central Africa. Neither region had horses, and both had the challenges of the equatorial rain forest with which to deal.

Despite the similarity in environment, the Amerinds in Central America were able to build sophisticated buildings, establish written forms of communication, establish gold and precious metal working and a host of other advances: while in Africa little or no progress beyond the

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Stone Age was made. (There is of course strong evidence to suggest an early White influence in the Americas²⁴).

Nonetheless, the disparity between the non-White Amerinds and the non-White Africans cannot be explained by the "accident of geography".

Lastly, and most devastatingly, the "environment" argument falls flat when measured against the rise and fall of civilizations. Why is it that Ancient Egypt at one stage led the world in culture and civilization, yet today is a backward Third World country?

If environment alone gave certain peoples a "permanent advantage" then it would surely follow that Egypt would today be one of the most advanced countries in the world.

In reality it is, as any visitor to that land will testify, filled with misery, poverty and backwardness - despite the "environment" being exactly the same as it was during the great age of the civilization which built the pyramids.

The "environmental" theory does, therefore, not explain why Egypt, with exactly the same environmental conditions, could have lost its pre-eminence over the rest of the world.

Technological ascendancy - reasons. Just what caused the technological gap then? If environment did not cause it, the only other logical explanation must be that certain types of cultures, or civilizations, are the products of certain types of people - representative of the innate potential of any given group of people. While this is presently deemed a politically incorrect point of view, the facts of historical development support no other conclusion.

One further example - the progress of North America can be compared with that of South America. North America was for the greatest part colonized by White Europeans, and subsequently became the leading power in the modern world. South America, on the other hand, having far richer natural resources than North America, was never majority colonized by White Europeans and today has a majority mixed race population.

This continent is classed as Third, or at best Second World. Clearly, if environment were the only factor determining levels of achievement, South America should in theory be more advanced than North America, having far more "environmental advantages" than North America²⁵.

The raise and fall of civilizations. When reviewing the historical development of all nations, quite often mention is made of a "rise and fall" of particular civilizations. This poses a major question: why is that Japan, Sweden, England and Germany (as examples), all nations with limited natural resources, can have progressive active cultures after more than 2,000 years - and then why did such mighty nations as Rome, Greece, Persia and India, amongst others, produce active vibrant civilizations for a few centuries, and then fall, never to rise again?

Politically correct historians blame the rise and fall of the great nations of the past on politics, economics, morals, lawlessness, debt, environment and a host of other superficial reasons.

However, Japan, England, Sweden and Germany have gone through crises of these nature scores of times, without those countries falling into decay. It is obvious that there must be

²⁴ Read charter 6th of March of the Titans – A history of the White Race and visit this website:
<http://phoenicia.org/america.html>

²⁵ A. Kemp, March of the Titans – A history of the White Race, Ostara Publications, 1999, Chapter 1.

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some other factor at work - something much more fundamental than just a dip in politics, morals, lawlessness or any of the other hundreds of reasons that historians have attempted to dream up.

Each society unique to each people. Herein lies the key to understanding the rise and fall of all civilizations, no matter where they are or who they are. In any given territory, the people making up the society in that territory create a culture which is unique to themselves. A society or civilization is only a reflection of the population of that particular territory. For example: the Chinese civilization is a product of the Chinese people, and is a reflection of the makeup of the population living in China. The Chinese civilization is unique to the Chinese people, they made it and it reflects their values and norms.

As the Chinese people made the Chinese civilization, it logically follows that the Chinese culture would disappear if the Chinese people were to disappear.

Presently the overwhelming majority of Chinese people live in China, creating the Chinese civilization in that land. If however Australian Aborigines had to immigrate into China in their millions, and the Chinese population had to dramatically reduce in numbers, then in a few years the character of Chinese civilization would change - to that reflecting the new inhabitants of that territory.

In other words, the society or civilization of that territory would then reflect the fact that the majority of inhabitants were now Aborigines rather than Chinese people. If China had to fill up with Aborigines, this would mean the end of Chinese civilization. Aborigines would create a new civilization which would reflect themselves, and not that of the Chinese people.

That this should happen is actually perfectly logical. It has nothing to do with which culture is more advanced, or any notions of superiority or inferiority - merely a reflection of the fact that a civilization is a product of the nature of the people making up the population in the territory.

If the vanished population is replaced by different peoples, then a new society or culture is created, which reflects the culture and civilization of the new inhabitants of that region.

There are numerous examples of this process at work. One which will be familiar to all is the shift which occurred in North America. On that continent, the Amerind (American Indian) people lived for thousands of years, creating a civilization which dominated that continent. In other words, the civilization and culture which dominated North America reflected the fact that the Amerind people lived and formed the majority population there.

After 1500 AD, however, that continent filled up with White immigrants from Europe. These White immigrants displaced the Amerinds by squeezing them out of possession of North America.

The great shift in North American civilization then occurred. Whereas the Amerind culture had dominated for thousands of years, in a few hundred years the dominant civilization on that continent had become White European. This shift reflected the fact that the majority of inhabitants of North America had become White Europeans - and the Amerind civilization (if only we could name it a „civilization“- back to Table 5) for all practical purposes, disappeared. The Amerind civilization in North America "fell" because the population of North America changed.

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Racial shift paramount. This effect - the displacement of peoples and the subsequent disappearance of their civilization - has direct implications in racial terms. So the rise and fall of any particular civilization can therefore be traced, not by the economics, politics, morals etc. of a particular civilization, but rather by the actual racial presence of the people themselves. If the society which has produced a particular civilization stays intact as a racially homogeneous unit, then that civilization remains active.

If, however, the society within any particular given area changes its racial makeup - through invasion, immigration or any decline in numbers - then the civilization which that society has produced will disappear with them, to be replaced by a new civilization reflecting the new inhabitants of that territory.

Disappearance of Whites led to disappearance of their civilizations. Originally created by Proto-Nordics, Alpines and Mediterraneans, and then influenced by waves of Indo-European invaders, the White civilizations in the ancient world, the Near and Middle East all flourished, producing the wonders of the ancient world.

These regions were either invaded or otherwise occupied (through the use of laborers or by immigration, or in rare cases, by conquest) by non-White peoples - Semitic speaking peoples, and in many cases black peoples.

What happened was that the original White peoples who made up those civilizations vanished, were killed, or were absorbed into other races, and with their disappearance, so their civilizations "fell" in exactly the same way that the Amerind civilization in North America "fell."

It is around the year 500 BC, that the first great turning point in White history was reached. This was the decline of the first great White civilizations in the Middle and Near East and their replacement by nations and peoples of a substantially different racial makeup.

Up until this time the development of the White race's territorial expansion was such that they were a majority in Europe and all of Russia west of the Urals; and formed a significant component of the population of the Middle East, extending their rule into the Indus River Valley in Northern India.

In India, for example, the Indo-Aryan population was diminished by four factors:

- A large non-White (Indian) immigration northward into the region to do work offered by the society and civilization set up by the conquering Indo-Aryans;
- A high natural reproduction level amongst the non-White immigrants;
- The level of racial mixing amongst Aryans and the Indians, which, by creating a new mixed ethnic identity, also changed the racial makeup of the inhabitants of the region; and
- A decline in the birth rate amongst the Aryans.

In India, the invading Indo-Aryans established a strict segregation system to keep themselves separate from the local dark skinned native population. This system was so strict that it has lasted to this day and has become known as the caste system.

However, even the strictest segregation (and Aryan laws prescribing punishments such as death for miscegenation) did not prevent the majority population from eventually swallowing

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up the ruling Aryans until the situation has been reached today when only a very few high caste Brahmin Indians could still pass as Europeans.

Exactly the same thing happened in Central Asia, Egypt, Sumeria, and to a less marked degree, in modern Turkey. Slowly but surely, as these civilizations relied more and more on others to do their work for them, or were physically conquered by other races, their population makeup became darker and darker.

The original White Egyptians, for their part, had from the time of the Old Kingdom, been using Nubian - or black - and Semitic (or Arabic) labor to help with the work on many of their building projects or as general slaves.

At various stages the Pharaohs also employed Nubian mercenaries, and ultimately Nubia and Sudan were physically occupied and incorporated into the Egyptian empire. Although the buildings of ancient Egypt are very impressive - many having survived through to present times, technologically speaking, their construction was dependent on the Egyptian ability to organize an unprecedented mass of human labor.

Under the direction of a scribe and architect, thousands of slaves and regiments of soldiers labored for decades to create the great buildings, using only levers, sleds and massive ramps of earth. It is impossible to think that such massive use of slave and foreign labor would not have left some mark on the population of the land. Interbreeding took place, and this combined with the natural growth and reproduction patterns of the slaves and laborers meant that in a relatively short time they compromised a significant section of the population.

Despite several attempts to prevent large numbers of Nubians from settling in Egypt - one of the first recorded racial separation laws is inscribed on a stone on the banks of the Southern Nile, forbidding Nubians from proceeding north of that point - the use of Nubians for labor of all sorts gradually led to the establishment of a resident non-White population. This population gradually grew in numbers, through natural reproduction and continued immigration.

The region also was occupied for 200 years by the Semitic Hyksos, who also intermarried with the local population, and this was followed up with other Semitic/Arabic immigration, fueled by the long existing black settlement on the southern most reaches of the Nile river itself.

Once again the factors which led to the extinction of the Aryans in India came to work in Egypt - a resident non-White population to do the labor - a natural increase in non-White numbers - physical integration - and a decline in the original White birth rate - all these compounded to produce an eventual Egyptian population makeup of today that is very different to the men and women who had founded Egypt and who had designed the pyramids.

As the population makeup shifted, so the cultural manifestations, or civilization, of that region, changed - to the point where the present day population of the Middle East is not by any stretch of the imagination classifiable as White.

This explains why the present inhabitants of Egypt are not the same people who designed the pyramids. The Egyptians of today are a completely different people, racially and culturally, living amongst the ruins of another race's civilization.

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Figure 9

On the left, the White female pharaoh, Queen Nefertiti, circa 1,350 BC; in the center, the effects of racial mixing are clearly to be seen on the face of this coffin portrait of a Roman lady in Hawara, Egypt, 100 AD; and on the right, the mixed race Egyptian, Anwar Sadat, president of Egypt in the 20th Century. Nefertiti ruled over an advanced civilization; Sadat ruled over a Third World country. The reason for the difference in cultures between Nefertiti's Egypt and Sadat's Egypt was that the Egyptian people themselves had changed.

Lesson. The lesson is clear: as long as a race - any race, be it White, Black, or Mongolian - maintains its territorial integrity and does not start to rely on others not of its own or similar race to provide its labor, that civilization will stand intact. Once it starts to allow large numbers of other races into its midst (to do the labor and then to integrate with the original population) then that civilization will change - or in many cases, vanish completely. This fact applies equally to all civilizations, no matter who their original creators are, anywhere in the world.

A civilization - any civilization, be it White, black, Asian or Aboriginal - stands or falls by the homogeneity of its population, and nothing else. As soon as a society loses its homogeneity, the nature of that society changes.

In reality, this is a perfectly logical principle and is not even an opinion, but a simple statement of fact and of the obvious.

Those who occupy a territory, determine the nature of the society in that territory. This is an immutable law of nature which cannot be escaped. This is very principle upon which history is founded: **history is a function of race**²⁶.

Summary. CREATIVITY is a Professional, Non-Violent, Progressive Pro-White Religion. We promote White Civil Rights, White Self-Determination, and White Liberation via 100% legal activism. We do not promote, tolerate nor incite illegal activity.

Based on the Eternal Laws of Nature, History, Logic and Common Sense we Creators believe:

1. WE BELIEVE that our Race is our Religion.

²⁶ A. Kemp, March of the Titans – A history of the White Race, Ostara Publications, 1999, Chapter 9.

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2. WE BELIEVE that the White Race is Nature's Finest.
3. WE BELIEVE that Racial Loyalty is the greatest of all honors, and racial treason is the worst of all crimes.
4. WE BELIEVE that what is good for the White Race is the highest virtue, and what is bad for the White Race is the ultimate sin.
5. WE BELIEVE that the one and only, true and revolutionary White Racial Religion -Creativity- is the only salvation for the White Race.

To the fulfillment of these Religious Beliefs we Creators forever pledge our Lives, our Sacred Honor and our Religious Zeal.

RAHOWA! TOTAL WHITE VICTORY!