

Who We Are #11 — Indo-European Conquerors, Aryans



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By Dr. William L. Pierce

*Indo-Europeans Conquered Middle East, Perished through Racemixing
Mighty Hittite Empire Was Built by Nordics, Destroyed by Nordics
Aryan Warriors Ruled Persian Empire, India
Only Total Separation Can Preserve Racial Quality*

BEFORE WE DEAL with the next Indo-European peoples of the Classical Age — the Macedonians and the Romans — let us review briefly the history of our race to this point, and let us also look at the fate of some Indo-Europeans who, unlike those we have already studied, invaded Asia instead of Europe.

The White race of today consists of three principal White elements — plus, unfortunately, a certain admixture of non-White elements. The former are the Cro-Magnon element, a White Mediterranean element, and the Nordic element.

Original Europeans

The Cro-Magnons were the original White people of Europe. Their traces go back 35,000 years, into the last of the great Ice Ages. They were a tall, rugged race, a race of hunters, who thrived on the frozen tundra which covered most of Europe during Upper Paleolithic times. They were the most culturally advanced race on the planet during those times: their art and their skill in making weapons, clothing, and tools surpassed those of all other races.

When the glaciers retreated about 10,000 years ago, some Cro-Magnon tribes followed them northward, continuing their ages-old lifestyle as big-game hunters. Their descendants today are to be found primarily in Scandinavia and the British Isles.

Other Cro-Magnon tribes learned new lifestyles along the seacoasts of northern Europe or in the forests which sprang up across Europe in the wake of the glaciers. But these Cro-Magnon tribes of the Mesolithic Age, whose members lived by hunting, fishing, and gathering, were spread quite thinly across Europe. Their lifestyles were not suited for a high population density.

Neolithic Revolution

Along the southern coastal fringes of Europe and in adjacent areas of northern Africa and the Middle East — areas which had been less affected by the great ice sheets of the previous age — lived men who were smaller and more gracile than the Cro-Magnons of the northern forests and coasts. Collectively they were the Mediterraneans, although they were by no means as nearly racially homogenous a group as the Cro-Magnons. Some we would have regarded as White and some as non-White, although it might have been difficult to decide just where to draw the line.

When the glaciers began retreating in Europe, the climate of the Mediterranean area changed as well. Varieties of wild, grain-bearing grasses flourished, and men began deliberately cultivating these grasses as a food supply. They also began keeping animals as a food source, instead of relying solely upon hunting. Thus began the Neolithic Revolution.

The Neolithic Revolution caused a population explosion, with an enormous increase in population density in those areas which had shifted from hunting and gathering foodstuffs to stock raising and farming. As the climatic zone suitable for farming advanced northward, the farming peoples flooded into a Europe with a relatively low population density, racially swamping the Cro-Magnon inhabitants in many areas.

Two civilizations arose in the wake of the Neolithic Revolution, one in the Middle East and one in Europe. The latter civilization, centered in the Balkan area, we have called Old Europe.

Nordics

Then, around the middle of the fifth millennium B.C., a new racial type made its first impact on Old Europe. The people of this type were taller and more rugged than the White Mediterraneans, but not so tall or rugged as the Cro-Magnons. They were the Nordics, and 7,000 years ago they occupied a large area in Russia, mostly steppeland, north of the Black Sea and between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea.

Their language was Proto-Indo-European, from which Greek and Latin and the great Germanic, Celtic, and Slavic language families of Europe evolved. They were an extraordinarily energetic people, who hunted, farmed, and raised livestock. In particular, they domesticated horses, riding them and using them to pull their swift, light, two-wheeled chariots over the grassy plains.

Their social structure was aristocratic, and their religion was solar. They were, in contrast to the Mediterraneans, quite homogeneous racially and culturally.

Homogeneity was a consequence of the mobility which their use of horses gave them; men from the extreme limits of the ancient Nordic homeland were able to remain in genetic and cultural contact.

When these Nordic horsemen of the northern steppes (or battle-axe people, as they have been called) outgrew their grassy homeland, some of them migrated westward into Europe. We have followed the fortunes of these migrants in earlier installments in this series.

But some moved east and south, into Asia instead of Europe. We do not know when the first of these movements occurred or when the Nordics first made contact with the Mediterranean peoples of the Middle East.

Black-Haired Sumerians

The Sumerians, who built the first literate civilization in the Middle East, around 3,500 B.C., were Mediterraneans, not Nordics. Their language was unique, related neither to any Indo-European tongue nor to the Semitic languages of the indigenous population of the Middle East.

The Sumerians invaded Mesopotamia during the fifth millennium B.C., probably coming from the mountains of northern or western Iran; their traditions referred to a mountainous homeland. They brought to Mesopotamia with them the techniques of bronze metallurgy, which had its origin in the Caucasus Mountains, not far from northwestern Iran. And they brought chariots.

Significantly, the Sumerians referred to themselves as “the black-haired people,” strongly suggesting that at one time they had been in contact with a fair-haired race.

Did Nordics Rule Sumeria?

Did, in fact, the Sumerians learn the use of chariots — and, perhaps, some of the other skills of civilization as well — from contacts with the Nordics north of the Caucasus? Or did a Nordic invasion into the mountains of northwestern Iran impel the Sumerians, perhaps led by a tiny minority of Nordic chieftains, to migrate into southern Mesopotamia? We do not yet know.

Likewise, we do not know whether the Elamites, a non-Semitic Mediterranean people of southeastern Mesopotamia and western Iran, were ruled by Indo-Europeans. But we do know that several Mediterranean peoples of the Middle East were indeed conquered and ruled by a Nordic elite. Among these were the Hittites, the Kassites, and the Hurrians.

During the third and second millennia B.C., wave after wave of Indo-Europeans left their ancient homeland, as they already had been doing for at least two millennia. Some went around the western end of the Black Sea and doubled back into Asia Minor from the west, passing their cousins from an earlier wave along the way, while some went south across the Caucasus and then into Asia Minor from the east. Some went down through Turkistan, along the eastern side of the Caspian Sea, and into Iran from the northeast. And some took a southeasterly route across Turkistan as far as the Karakoram and the Hindu Kush.

Conquest of Babylon

All the waves played havoc with the Mediterranean peoples of the mountains and the plains through whose territories they moved. In the Zagros Mountains of western Iran the Indo-European warriors met and conquered the Kassites, a non-Semitic and non-Indo-European people probably related to the Elamites. This conquest probably took place in the 20th or 19th century B.C.

In the 18th century the Nordic-ruled Kassites came boiling down from the mountains into the Mesopotamian plain, pillaging and laying waste to the Semitic kingdoms there. They were initially checked by the Semitic Babylonians, but they retained their hold on a large area of east-central Mesopotamia, establishing a new Kassite kingdom there under their Indo-European chieftain, Gandash. Later, in the 16th century, the Kassites moved against a decadent Babylon and conquered it. An Indo-European king then sat on the Babylonian throne.

Mitanni: Nordic Lords

Before that, however, other Indo-European-led peoples began writing their chapters in the history of the Middle East. Sometime before the 18th century the Hurrians came down from the mountains of eastern Asia Minor into northern Mesopotamia and northeastern Syria. Like the Kassites, they devastated the Semitic peoples of the plain and desert. And, also like the Kassites, they were led by a Nordic warrior clan, the Mitanni.

During the 18th century the Mitanni-led Hurrians conquered more and more of Semitic Syria, raiding far down into Canaan. This brought them into contact with the Egyptians, who had outposts as far north as Ugarit, on the Syrian coast.

Hyksos: Mixed Multitude

Some Hurrians took service with the Egyptians as mercenary warriors, and the Egyptian descriptions of the blond, grey-eyed charioteers who led the Hurrian mercenaries leave no doubt that the Mitanni still preserved their racial purity at that time. It was the Mitanni, incidentally, who introduced the first horses into Egypt.

A few years later, in the 17th century, a mixed Hurrian-Canaanite army, the Hyksos, invaded Egypt in force, overthrowing the last pharaoh of Egypt's 13th dynasty and ruling the country for a century. Some of the Hyksos were still recognizably White, but mixing with the Semitic Canaanites quickly sapped their racial strength, and the Egyptians were able to expel them early in the 16th century.

Hittites

Within the 120-mile-wide loop of the Halys River (modern Turkish name: Kizil Irmak) in central Asia Minor lay, in ancient times, the altogether unremarkable kingdom of the Hatti and their capital Hattusas. The Hatti were a Mediterranean people; quite "beaky" in appearance, they could easily be taken for Jews. Their original language, neither Semitic nor Indo-European, was probably related to the languages of the other mountain-dwelling peoples of the area, but so few traces remain that it is impossible to say with certainty.

The Hatti were rescued from obscurity sometime around 2,000 B.C., when they had the good fortune to be conquered by a group of Indo-European warriors from north of the Black Sea. These Nordic conquerors brought not only their bronze battle-axes, their horses, and their chariots to the land of the Hatti; they also brought their Indo-European language and religion.

Henceforth, the Mediterranean Hatti, with their Nordic aristocracy, were known to the world as "Hittites." They spoke the tongue of their conquerors and worshipped the northern god of the sky.

Nordic Bringers of Iron

There are no written records of the first few centuries after the Nordic conquest of the Hatti; the Hittites entered history in the 17th century B.C., when King Labarnas ruled. They began being mentioned in the records of their Semitic neighbors, who were becoming increasingly alarmed as Hittite squadrons raided further and further afield.

Not only had the Hittites become skilled in blitzkrieg tactics with their war chariots, making lightning raids across the mountains and down into the plains of northern Mesopotamia and Syria, but they fought with weapons of a new kind, previously unknown to their Semitic foes: iron weapons. The Hittites ushered in the Iron Age.

Conquest of Yamkhad

Although the Semitic armies of the plains could not stand up against the Hittite warriors and their chariots on the battlefield, the plains cities were heavily fortified; if the Semites could reach the safety of their walls, the fast-moving Hittite squadrons could not harm them. So the Hittites taught themselves the tactics of siege warfare. The first major city to fall to them was Aleppo, capital of the Semitic kingdom of Yamkhad, in northern Syria.

A few years later, in 1595 B.C., the Hittites, under King Mursilis, captured mighty Babylon, which lay a full 500 miles southeast of Aleppo. The Semites were taken completely by surprise, and the fast-moving Hittite army burned and plundered the most powerful Semitic capital. The Hittites, unfortunately, were not numerous enough to adequately garrison their conquest, and so they had to withdraw to the north again with their booty, leaving Babylon to be occupied and ruled by the Kassites.

New Blood: Phrygians

In succeeding centuries the Hittites built a mighty empire in the Middle East which lasted until about 1,200 B.C. As was so often the case with other empires founded by Indo- Europeans, the proximate cause of the demise of the Hittite empire was the appearance on the scene of a new group of Indo-Europeans who had not yet polluted their blood through racemixing — in this case, the Phrygians. Toward the end of the 13th century the Phrygians came around the western end of the Black Sea and crossed over into Asia Minor from Macedonia. Their Indo-European cousins, the Dorians, may well have been their traveling companions, until the paths of the two groups separated in Macedonia, with the Dorians continuing southward to conquer the Achaeans of the Peloponnesus, while the Phrygians turned eastward to conquer the Hittites.

At about the same time, a group of Indo-European invaders — part of a larger group given the name “Peoples of the Sea” by the Egyptians — landed on the coast of southern Canaan, conquered the local Semites, and established a kingdom. They were the Philistines, from whom came the modern name of the territory they occupied: Palestine.

The exact origin of the Peoples of the Sea is not known with certainty. About all that can be said is that they had previously lived in the Aegean area: on the Greek mainland, the coast of Asia Minor, or the Aegean islands.

They may have been Achaeans uprooted by one of the other invasions sweeping through the Aegean world at that time. Or they may have been an especially large contingent of those “divine-born heroes” who came across the Aegean and made such an impact on Mycenaean Greece just a few generations before the Trojan war. In any event, they were Indo-Europeans — Nordic White men who had come into the Aegean area from north of the Black Sea at some earlier time.

Unhealthy Diet

The Philistines eventually extended their hegemony over the Semitic Israelites, who were their neighbors, and exacted tribute from the Israelite cities. The Israelites in turn regarded the Philistines as arch-enemies and hated them as only Jews can. Thus arose the Old Testament slurs against the Philistines, leading to the use of the word “Philistine” in a derogatory sense even today by Indo-Europeans raised on an unhealthy diet of Jewish mythology.

Every White man, woman, and child should understand that, on the contrary, the Philistines were the “good guys” in that ancient conflict between Aryan and Semite — a conflict which has continued unabated to this day.

The modern Palestinians, of course, bear as little resemblance to the ancient Philistines as the modern inhabitants of north-eastern Syria do to the ancient Mitanni. In the intervening centuries there have been new invasions of the Middle East, in many cases by non-Indo-Europeans, but the main reason this entire section of the world, once ruled by blond horsemen from the northern steppes, is so utterly non-White today is that the Indo-Europeans were, in nearly all cases, only a tiny racial elite in the midst of a sea of Semites and other non-Indo-Europeans.

Wrong Choice

Because this elite generally chose to conquer and rule, rather than to exterminate, they invariably fell victim to racemixing and eventual absorption into the non-Indo-European masses. Today their only traces are to be found in an occasional gray-eyed or blue-eyed or green-eyed Turk or Syrian, a fair-haired Iraqi or Palestinian. In the cases of those peoples who left extensive records, oral or written, which have come down to us, it is plain that the failure of the Indo-Europeans who invaded the Middle East and other parts of Asia to maintain their stock unmixed was not due to a lack of racial consciousness: there was always a strong awareness of the fundamental differences between themselves and the non-Indo-European peoples around them. Nor was it due to any milksop morality, any turn-the-other-cheek doctrine of pacifism or false humanitarianism which kept them from extirpating the alien gene pool in order to preserve the integrity of their own.

Economics over Race

The ultimate downfall of the Nordic conquerors in Asia, just as in the Mediterranean world, can be traced to an economic consideration and to an error in human judgment. The economic consideration was that a conquered population, just like the land itself or the gold and other booty seized by the conquerors, had real value. Whether the people were enslaved or merely taxed as subjects, they were an economic resource which could be exploited by the conquerors. To drive them off the land or wipe them out completely would, from a strictly economic viewpoint, be akin to dumping captured gold into the ocean.

Such an action could be justified to a conquering tribe of Indo-Europeans only if they were willing to subordinate all economic considerations to the goal of maintaining their racial integrity into the indefinite future — and if they also had a sufficiently deep understanding of history to foresee the inevitability of racial mixing wherever two races are in close proximity. Unfortunately, even where the will for racial survival was very strong, the foresight was insufficient. Measures which were quite adequate to prevent racemixing for a few generations, or even for a few centuries, broke down over the course of a thousand years or more.

Aryans

The foregoing remarks are especially well illustrated by the fate of a related group of Indo-European tribes whose members called themselves Aryans. Although the name “Aryan” is sometimes used to designate any person of Indo-European ancestry, it applies especially to the tribes which, beginning probably in the third millennium B.C., migrated eastward and southeastward from the ancient Nordic homeland, some going down through Turkistan and into Iran from the northeast — and some into the more easterly foothills of the Hindu Kush, in what is now Afghanistan.

The high Iranian plateau, much of it covered with grass, provided an ideal territory for the horsemen from the northern steppes. They multiplied and prospered, raiding their non-Indo-European neighbors in the Zagros Mountains or on the edge of the Sumerian plain from time to time, collecting slaves and booty. They maintained their racial purity scrupulously enough, however, so that, as late as the middle of the first millennium B.C., King Darius the Great could still proudly and truthfully boast: “I am an Aryan, the son of an Aryan.”

But Semites and other aliens became more numerous in Iran as the might and wealth of the Aryan Persians grew. In the reign of Darius’ son Xerxes, as we know from the Old Testament’s Book of Esther, Jews were already quite influential there. Today, 2,500 years later, the Iranians are no more Aryan than their Semitic neighbors, so thoroughly have the genes of the various races in that part of the world been mixed.

Conquest of India

To the east, in India, the details were different, but the outcome was the same. In the 16th century B.C. there was a thriving, non-White civilization in the Indus valley, with centers at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa. Trade was carried on with countries as far away as Egypt.

Then the Aryans came across the towering, ice-covered Hindu Kush in the north and fell upon the dwellers in the southern valleys with irresistible ferocity. First Harappa, and then Mohenjo-daro, was razed, and the Indo-Europeans were in possession of the rich Land of the Seven Rivers.

It was yet another land whose aboriginal inhabitants differed profoundly from the Indo-European conquerors, both physically and spiritually. And in this new land the Aryans made as determined an effort as anywhere to avoid racemixing.

The tribal society of the Nordic invaders was already organized hierarchically into three estates, or castes: the priests, the warriors (from whom came the rulers), and the workers (farmers, craftsmen, and merchants). After the conquest of the Indian aborigines (or *dasyus*, as the Aryans called them), a fourth estate was added: that of the servants, the hewers of wood and the fetchers of water.

The estates, which among the Aryans had been somewhat flexible, offering the possibility of social movement from one estate to another, became fixed in an absolutely rigid caste system. The members of the first three castes, now called Brahmans (priests), Kshatriyas (warriors and rulers), and Vaishyas (workers), were Aryans. The members of the fourth caste, the Shudras (servants), were *dasyus*. Not only intermarriage, but every form of social intercourse between the castes except that absolutely necessary for the functioning of society, was banned, and the ban had the authority of religion as well as of law.

The Laws of Manu, the most ancient legal code to have come down to us from Aryan India, spell out explicitly the duties of the castes:

“To Brahmans he (Brahma, the Creator, the soul of the universe) assigned teaching and studying the Veda, sacrificing for their own benefit and for others, giving and accepting of alms. [The Vedas (the name comes from the Aryan word meaning “knowledge”) are the collections of sacred writings of the ancient Aryans from the period shortly after the conquest. The particular Veda referred to here is the Rig-Veda.]

“The Kshatriya he commanded protect the people, to bestow gifts, to offer sacrifices, to study the Veda, and to abstain from attaching himself to sensual measures.

“The Vaishya to tend cattle, to bestow gifts, to offer sacrifices, to study the Veda, to trade, to lend money, and to cultivate land.

“One occupation only Brahma prescribed to the Shudra: to serve meekly the other three castes.”

Twice-Born Ones

The dasyus were excluded not only from social intercourse with Aryans and from occupations reserved for Aryans, but also from any participation in the Aryan religion; the Shudra caste the only one not enjoined to study the Veda. Young Aryans were initiated into the adult religious community in special rites, the initiation being considered a “second birth.” The Laws of Manu say: “The Brahman, the Kshatriya, and the Vaishya castes are the twice-born ones, but the fourth, the Shudra, has no second birth. There is no fifth caste.”

The Sanskrit literature of the ancient Aryans is filled with references to the distaste the Nordic conquerors felt for the dark, flat-nosed natives. Poets referred to the dasyus as “the noseless ones” and “the blackskins.” One poet wrote, “Destroying the dasyus, Indra (the ancient Aryan god of the sky, cognate with the Hellenic Zeus and Roman Jupiter, head of the Aryan pantheon prior to the rise of Brahmanism) protected the Aryan color.” According to another poet, “Indra protected in battle the Aryan worshipper ... he conquered the blackskin.” And still another: “He (Indra) beat the dasyus as is his wont.... He conquered the land with his white friends.”

Indo-European Unity

The Sanskrit literature, incidentally, has preserved for us the most extensive sample of an Indo-European language from the second millennium B.C. (assuming that the earliest Vedas, which were originally transmitted orally, were fixed in their present form sometime prior to 1,000 B.C.). Many common Sanskrit words are quite similar to common words of the same or similar meaning in the classical or modern European languages, thus illustrating the unity of the Indo-European peoples and their languages over the enormous area of the earth’s surface which they eventually covered.

For example: pitar (Sanskrit), pater (Greek and Latin), vater (German), father (English); matar (Sanskrit), meter (Greek), mater (Latin), mat (Russian), mutter (German), mother (English); bhratar (Sanskrit), frater (Latin), brat (Russian), bruder (German), brother (English); svasar (Sanskrit), soror (Latin), sestra (Russian), schwester (German), sister (English); duhitar (Sanskrit), thugater (Greek), tochter (German), daughter (English); vidhava (Sanskrit), vidua (Latin), vdova (Russian), witwe (German.), widow (English).

Unfortunately, the Aryans of ancient India were far more successful in preserving their language than their racial integrity. The Brahmans and Kshatriyas of the India of today are lighter, on the average, than the Untouchables, and there are a number of individuals in northern India who are practically White in their coloring and features — but, nevertheless, the Aryans are gone forever. All their initial

determination and all the rigidity of the caste system were insufficient to prevent a mixing of genes over the span of 35 centuries.

The insidiousness of the destruction of a race through racemixing lies in the gradualness with which it can proceed. In the beginning one has two quite distinct races — one tall and fair, the other short and dark. Keeping the two from mixing genetically seems a simple matter.

Crop of Half-Breeds

The first step may be a simple matter of military indiscipline: the rape of a few hundred dasyu women in a rebellious district after a revolt is put down by Aryan warriors. Twenty years later there will be a crop of half-breeds in that district, and some of the half-breed females will be much lighter and comelier than the average dasyu.

These light ones will be especially likely to be targeted for rape the next time there is a rebellion — or the next time a gang of drunken Aryans goes out on the town. And so, 20 years later, there will be some quarter-breeds around — and some of these may be light enough to be chosen as concubines by the local Aryan landlord.

Beware the Almost-Whites!

And so it goes, century after century, with the simple Black-White picture gradually giving way to one in which there is a continuous range of mongrels between the two racial extremes. Near the White end of the spectrum there will be some who, although carrying some dasyu genes, will be almost indistinguishable from the true Aryans. Drawing the line between what is Aryan and what is not becomes more and more difficult. And as the racial picture becomes more blurred, the will to preserve the race is sapped. Many of the almost-Aryans will be bright and energetic citizens; style will be mistaken for substance; the keen edge of the Aryan race-soul will be blunted by imperceptible degrees.

Diluted Essence

By the time the damage has become quite noticeable, racial decadence has become irreversible. The subtle but essential qualities of psyche and intellect in the Aryans which led to conquest and to the building of Aryan civilization are diluted to ineffectiveness in their almost-Aryan descendants 15 or 20 centuries later, even though fair hair and blue eyes may still be abundant.

That is what happened to Aryan Persia and Aryan India. And it is also what is happening to Aryan America and Aryan Europe today.