

# Who We Are #20 — On the Historical Struggle of Europeans and Asians in the East



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Sviatoslav The Great, Viking ruler and Russian folk-hero

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*Unending Struggle Between European and Asian in the East  
Slavic Lands Repeatedly Overrun by Asian Hordes  
Sviatoslav, Viking Ruler, Stamps out Khazar Pest  
Mongol Terror Rules Russia for 250 Years*

TODAY THE GEOGRAPHICAL boundary between Europe and Africa-Asia runs roughly from the Strait of Gibraltar eastward across the Mediterranean to the Aegean Sea, along the eastern and northern shores of the Black Sea, thence along the spine of the Caucasus range to the Caspian Sea, and northward along the Urals to the Arctic Ocean. Somewhat more roughly a racial boundary follows the same course, dividing Whites to the north and west from non-Whites to the south and east.

Throughout history the borderlands on either side of this boundary have been contested between White and non-White, between European and Asian, and the contest has been fiercer, bloodier, crueller, and more unrelenting than any of the wars Europeans have fought among themselves. This is as it should be, considering the vastly greater stakes: when European fought European, the outcome determined which sovereign taxes would be paid to or the language one's descendants would speak, but when European fought Asian the issue was whether or not one's descendants would be White.

**Three-phase Struggle**

The contest actually began long before the dawn of history, nearly 10,000 years ago, when the Mediterraneans of northern Africa and the Middle East began infiltrating Europe during the Neolithic period, Mediterraneanizing the southern coastal regions of the continent. Of that most ancient phase of the struggle we have no details: no sites or dates of decisive battles, no heroes' names. All we know is that the Mediterraneans won, and their genes gained a permanent beachhead on European soil, mixing so thoroughly with those of the Europeans that the Mediterraneans themselves became an inseparable constituent of the European race of later ages.

The second phase began about 6,000 years ago with a European counterattack. The Nordic Indo-Europeans sent wave after wave of conquerors, not only into Mediterraneanized Southern Europe and the Cro-Magnon realm in the North, but also into Asia and northern Africa.

### **Mixed Success**

This phase lasted roughly 4,000 years and, as we have seen in earlier installments in this series, had mixed success: a new Nordic heartland was established in Northern Europe, along the coasts of the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, but elsewhere the Nordics gradually sank down into the conquered masses under them. In northern Africa the only trace remaining today of the former Nordic rulers is an occasional individual with light eyes; in Asia, from Iran to India, all that is left is a medley of Indo-European languages babbled by the swart descendants of a hundred conquered tribes originally taught those languages by a tall, golden-haired warrior aristocracy which was nowhere numerous enough to predominate genetically.

The third phase began about 16 centuries ago, in the year 372, when the Huns came swarming around the north end of the Caspian Sea into southern Russia, a Brown pestilence from Mongolia. Roughly every two or three centuries after that, through the 14th century, the same pestilence struck Europe, again and again, almost as if it were governed by some biological rhythm — perhaps a periodic overpopulation in Central Asia, forcing a mass exodus to the west in order to relieve the pressure.

### **Race Pollution**

Europe managed to stem the Brown tide in each case, but only at enormous cost. Huge areas of Europe were overrun by the Huns and their successors: Avars, Bulgars, Khazars, Magyars, Patzinaks, Cumans, Mongols, and Ottomans. Sometimes it was more than a century before the invaders could be expelled, and a great deal of racial mixing took place meanwhile.

Some European territory was lost permanently. Even today a large section of the ancient Indo-European homeland on the western shore of the Caspian Sea remains racially Mongoloid, while pockets of racially mixed population can be found throughout Eastern and Southeastern Europe. In other areas the languages of the

invaders have displaced the original European languages, even where most of the Asian genes left behind have been thoroughly diluted.

## **Khazar Commissars**

There has not been a really massive Asian invasion of Europe since the Ottoman Turks struck in the 14th century — unless one counts the westward advance of the Red Army in the Second World War. There were Mongol units in this army, and even the units which were racially European usually were overseen by a political commissar of Khazar ancestry. But then the invading U.S. Army had about as high a quota of non-Whites in it.

So the third phase of the contest seems to be over, whether one counts its end in the 14th century or in 1945, with the fall of Berlin.

## **Fourth Phase?**

Will there be a fourth phase in the age-old struggle between Europe and Asia? Without a doubt, although it is difficult to forecast the exact form it will take, or even which side will be on the offensive. Certainly, Central Asia has thoroughly lost the threatening aura it had in the days of Genghis Khan and the Golden Horde, and modern Turkey, wracked by internal problems, does not seem a menace to Europe, except in the stream of immigrant workers it is sending into the Western nations.

On the other hand racial Europe — including both Russia and the United States — is as disunited and as spiritually confused as it has ever been. If it is to regain the initiative in the struggle for possession of the planet, it must first regain a measure of unity, based on racial consciousness, and build new spiritual foundations for itself. The principal purpose of this series is to aid in the building of the necessary racial consciousness. So, let us begin looking again at the details.

## **Last Whites into Europe**

The rulers of the steppe north of the Caucasus in 372 were the Sarmatian Alans. The Sarmatians were a group of Indo-European tribes most closely related to the ancient Medes, Persians, and Aryans. They were the last of the White nations to migrate westward from beyond the Urals.

Prior to the sixth century B.C. the Sarmatians lived in western Turkistan, between the Aral Sea and the western foothills of the Hindu Kush and the Pamirs. Between the sixth and fourth centuries B.C. the Alans, foremost among the Sarmatian tribes, made themselves masters of the territory between the Volga and the Don, and by the second century B.C. they had conquered nearly all the territory formerly ruled by the Royal Scyths. During the third century A.D. the Alans in turn were subdued by the Goths, but the former nevertheless remained in possession of their land north of the Caucasus.

## **Warrior Women**

The Alans were, like the Scyths, mounted warriors, the best horsemen of the steppe. Contemporary accounts describe them as tall and handsome, blond and fair of skin. They were famed far beyond the steppe as highly skilled armorers and craftsmen. In battle they used their long spears and their characteristically long, iron swords with deadly efficiency, the women often riding and fighting alongside the men.

During the five centuries before the coming of the Goths, the Alans who ruled the territory north of the Black Sea became thoroughly amalgamated with the indigenous Slav tribes there. The princely families of nearly all the tribes had Alan ancestors, and the name of the most powerful Slav tribe, the Antes, was itself of Alan origin.

## **A Race of Gods**

Antes, in fact, is derived from As, the name by which the Alans north of the Caucasus referred to themselves. A leading clan among them was known as the clan of the Rukhs-As (“the light, or shining, Alans”), and from this designation came the tribal name Rus, which was later adopted by the Viking rulers of Russia.

It is also interesting to note the connection between the Alans and later Scandinavian mythology. One of the two groups or factions of Norse gods were the Aesir (singular Ass). As related in the eleventh installment of this series, the ancient legends tell of a time before the Aesir came to Scandinavia:

The land east of the Don River (i.e., the steppe north of the Caucasus, between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, which was the homeland of the Alans until the Huns arrived) was called Home of the Aesir, and the capital of that country they called Asgard [i.e., As(s)-stronghold]. In the capital the chieftain ruled whose name was Odin....

## **End of the Golden Age**

For more than a century the Scandinavian Goths mixed with the Alans and Slavs over whom they ruled. Then came the Huns. Slavs, Goths, and Alans all suffered mightily, and we have dealt with the ensuing events in an earlier installment. Perhaps the greatest tragedy of the Hun invasion was the disaster which befell the Alans. The godlike race of Odin and Frigg, of Thor and Balder, met its Ragnarok.

Although the Alan nation was not annihilated, its Golden Age was over. Some were driven south into mountain strongholds high in the Caucasus, where they maintained a national identity for another five centuries. Others fled westward, and most of these shared the fate of the Vandals in Africa. The rest became vassals of the Huns and were turned against their own race.

## **Bulgars and Avars**

Soon after the Germans crushed the Hun empire in 454, the surviving Huns retreated eastward, eventually regrouping around the Sea of Azov. There they acquired a new name: Bulgars.

Then, in the middle of the sixth century, even before Europe had recovered from the desolation left by the Huns, the next Brown wave struck. Driven westward by intertribal warfare in Central Asia, an amalgamation of Mongol tribes known to Europeans as the Avars invaded the Russian steppe in 560. Conquering the Slavs as they went, they were only halted when they came up against the Franks on the Elbe, in 562.

The following year they wrested the eastern half of Thuringia from the Franks and extended the territory under Avar rule from the Baltic in the north to the Danube in the south, and from Thuringia in the west to the Volga in the east. The Frankish defense of their land was so fierce that the Avars were able to advance no further to the west after 563. In Central Europe, however, they wreaked havoc on Slav and German alike.

The Avars virtually annihilated the Gepids, to which nation the noble Ardaric, vanquisher of the Huns, had belonged, and seized the Gepids' territory in Pannonia (modern Hungary), thenceforth centering the Avar empire there. They also dislodged the German Lombards (Langobarden, i.e., "long-beards") from their ancestral lands, and the latter then invaded Italy, seizing most of the northern half of the peninsula (568-572) and making Pavia the capital of a new Lombard kingdom.

During the sixth and seventh centuries the Slavs whose homelands had been seized by the Avars expanded southwestward through the Balkans, occupying the land along the Adriatic coast as far south as Albania; and westward through Central Europe, until they came into contact with the Bavarians, the Franks, and the Saxons.

The Avar strength peaked before 600 and declined quite rapidly thereafter, except in Pannonia. Throughout the first quarter of the seventh century one group of Slavs after another asserted its independence of the Avar rulers, and by 626, in which year an Avar attack on Constantinople was repelled, the Slavs had inherited nearly the whole of the Avar empire outside Pannonia.

## **Europe's Doormat**

The Slavs greatly outnumbered the Avars in most areas where the two races coexisted, so that the former were biologically dominant, if not politically. The Slavs' perennial failure to achieve political unity made them a doormat for one wave

of invaders after another over the centuries. Eventually they absorbed quite a few extraneous elements, each of which left a genetic imprint.

In 576 another Brown wave lapped at Europe's eastern frontier, as a Turkish tribe invaded the Caucasus and established a beachhead along the northwestern shore of the Caspian. Compared to the two waves which had preceded them, this was a relatively minor one, but it was to have by far the most lethal consequence for Europe in the long run: the new invaders called themselves Khazars.

### **Khazar Expansion**

Within three-quarters of a century the Khazars had expanded their beachhead westward as far as the Dniester. In so doing they drove the Bulgar-Huns from their territory around the Sea of Azov. The latter split into two groups and fled westward and northward. Those who fled to the west seized the land between the Dniester and the lower Danube. From there they extended their grip during the next 150 years, until they ruled a Bulgar empire comprising what is now modern Romania and Bulgaria.

Meanwhile, yet another menace to Europe coalesced from a mixture of new and ancient Asian invaders. As the Khazars, Bulgars, and other Mongol-Turkish tribes expanded to the north along the Volga and the Urals, they mixed with the Finno-Ugric tribes which had migrated to Europe long ago from Siberia. The Balts, and later the Slavs, had earlier pushed these Mongoloid peoples out of their westernmost areas of settlement along the eastern shore of the Baltic, forcing them to move to the north and east.

### **Magyars**

Although they left their language behind in Finland and Estonia, the Finno-Ugrians were settled sparsely, were politically disunited, and were very primitive culturally. They had, therefore, not previously proved a major obstacle to the European peoples in the northeasternmost part of Europe.

Blended with their Turkish cousins, however, the Finno-Ugrians became transformed. Calling themselves Magyars, a confederation of these Mongoloid tribes began moving southwestward early in the eighth century, occupying the western half of the Khazar empire.

### **Origin of the Ashkenazim**

The Khazars themselves also underwent a transformation during the eighth century: they adopted Judaism as their religion, and thereafter their national character began to change. From a warlike, nomadic people interested mainly in raiding and fighting, they became a nation of armed merchants and tax collectors. As the principal power in the region north of the Caucasus, they controlled trade between the Arab power to the south, the Turkish power to the east, the Volga-

Bulgar power to the north, the Magyar power to the west, and the Byzantine power to the southwest.

Unfortunately, a substantial portion of the trade controlled by the Khazars was in White slaves, with the Slavs bearing the brunt. So many Slavs, both male and female, were shipped southward and eastward by their Khazar rulers that their very name gave rise to the word “slave.”

## **Vikings Arrive**

During this time of utter misery and alien domination a new power began making its presence felt in eastern Europe: the Norsemen. As early as the sixth century these hardy Germans from Scandinavia had been establishing settlements at the eastern end of the Baltic and making expeditions up the Western Dvina into central Russia to explore, raid, and trade.

By the end of the eighth century Swedes had built major, fortified settlements at Novgorod and Kiev and set up smaller trading posts far south into Khazar territory. In 825 they built another major stronghold on the Taman Peninsula (separating the Sea of Azov from the Black Sea), directly challenging Khazar hegemony. They also fought the Magyars, whipped them, and seized much of their territory. The whole area around the lower Don came to be known as “Great Sweden.”

## **Birth of a Nation**

These Swedish adventurers, who called themselves Varangers, mingled freely with the remnants of the Alans and with the Alanized Slavs (Antes) in the area they conquered, and it was not long before those who stayed had adopted the names As and Rus for themselves.

When the Khazars began taking measures to resist the Swedish inroads, the Swedes sent out a call for reinforcements. The call was answered by Rurik, ruler of southern Jutland and Friesland, who had already made a name for himself as an adventurer, warrior, and pirate in the North Sea area. Rurik arrived in northern Russia, near Novgorod, in or about the year 856, and his arrival is considered to mark the beginning of Russian national history.

## **Franks Crush Avars**

Meanwhile, the Franks, under Charlemagne, almost totally annihilated the Avars in Hungary in 796. Unfortunately, the Danube Bulgars almost immediately took the place of the Avars. The Bulgars, however, had better sense than to attempt to interfere with the protectorate which the Franks established at this time over the Slavs of Bohemia, Moravia, Austria, and Croatia.

When Frankish authority over these Slavs weakened after the death of Charlemagne, they enjoyed a rare interlude of autonomy. The Slav Kingdom of

Great Moravia arose, but it was short-lived.

Around 860 another Mongolian wavelet struck, with the arrival of the Patzinak Turks. They immediately quarreled with the Magyars and defeated them, which led the latter to move west. In 893 the entire Magyar nation crossed the Carpathians, defeated the Bulgars, and seized Hungary.

## **Sviatoslav the Great**

Prince Rurik, ruler of Novgorod, died in 879, and he was succeeded by his kinsman Oleg, a Norwegian by birth, who united the principalities of Novgorod and Kiev and then energetically expanded the territory under Rus rule. Viking Russia rapidly became the principal power in the east.

In 964 Rurik's grandson Sviatoslav, later acclaimed "the Great," ascended the throne of Russia. Christian missionaries were beginning to ply their trade in Russia, and Sviatoslav's mother Olga had allowed herself to be baptized, but this proud Viking lord would have none of it; he insisted on holding to the faith of his Scandinavian forebears.

Sviatoslav was a man of extraordinary strength, resourcefulness, and energy. The ancient chroniclers wrote that he was as brave and quick as a panther.

In the field his armies moved without baggage trains, and he shared all the hardships of his men: he ate no boiled meat, but cooked horseflesh or game over the coals of the campfire; he carried no tent, but slept in the open on a saddle cloth and used a saddle for a pillow. When he attacked he scorned the use of stealth, but instead sent messengers ahead announcing, "I come against you."

## **Driving out the Money Changers**

It is fitting that such a warrior, almost as soon as he took the rule, chose as his first task the elimination of the Khazar pestilence. In 965 he utterly laid waste the Khazar empire (to the accompaniment, no doubt, of loud wails protesting his "anti-Semitism"). It can only be regretted that he did not hunt down and dispatch the last member of the tribe; instead he merely scattered them to the four winds, and their descendants, who make up the bulk of eastern Europe's Jews, are taking their revenge to this day on the White world.

Sviatoslav then turned his attention to the Danube Bulgars, and in 967 he decisively defeated them. He was forced to abandon his Bulgarian conquest, however, when the Patzinaks attacked Kiev. He relieved the city, but a few years later, in 972, he fell in battle against the same enemy.

Back in Central Europe the Magyars, as soon as they had taken possession of Hungary, became the scourge of their German, Slav, and Byzantine neighbors for the next half century, raiding as far afield as Bremen, Orleans, and Constantinople.



In 954 a raiding party of close to 100,000 Magyars swept through Bavaria and into Franconia, crossed the Rhine at Worms, and devastated northeastern France. They raped, burned, and butchered their way through Rheims and Chalons into Burgundy, then crossed the Alps into Italy to pillage Lombardy.

Again it was the Germans to the rescue. The following year another Magyar army invaded Bavaria and besieged Augsburg. Otto I, the Saxon king, arrived with an army of only 10,000 men and annihilated the Magyar force, in the battle of the Lechfeld. The Germans pursued and slew fleeing Magyars for three days following the battle, and the Magyars were never after that a major threat to Europe.

### **Patzinaks, Cumans, Seljuks**

For nearly three centuries after the taming of the Magyars and the Bulgars and the destruction of the Khazar power, Europe remained relatively free of major new woes from Asia. Not entirely free, however: in 1060 the pressure of newly arrived Turkish tribes behind the Patzinaks pushed the latter westward into the Balkans, while the former occupied the southern Ukraine. In 1068 these new arrivals, the Cumans, seized the Crimean peninsula, which had been the last Gothic stronghold in the east since the Hun invasion nearly 700 years earlier. And in 1071 the Byzantines lost the decisive battle of Manzikert to the Seljuks, another group of Turks, allowing the latter to overrun most of Asia Minor within the next few years.

During the following 150 years the Russians held their own against the Cumans, while the thoroughly decadent Byzantines managed to keep the Seljuks at bay. In the north Europe actually gained ground, as the Swedes continued their colonization of Finland, driving the Finno-Ugrian natives toward the Arctic Circle.

### **Diversity of the Invaders**

It should be noted here that there was a fair amount of diversity in the various Asian waves which had been impinging on Europe's eastern frontier since the fourth century. All the groups involved spoke languages of the Ural-Altaic group (the Magyars spoke a Uralic language; all the others spoke Altaic); they were all mounted nomads; and they all contained a strong Mongoloid racial element.

It was primarily in this last feature that the diversity was found. Each group passed through a vast expanse of territory in reaching Europe, and this territory was not empty. Although the Sarmatians were the last White group to enter Europe from the east, there were other Whites left in Turkistan — and even further east — who didn't make it to Europe before the first Brown wave from Central Asia washed over them and submerged them.

### **Green-eyed Mongol**

Some of the Asian invaders traveled quite rapidly through the peoples between their own homelands and Europe, absorbing little if any White blood on the way, while

others took centuries to make the passage. Even those who did not linger among White or part-White populations often had absorbed some White genes as a result of the slave trade. From the fourth century through the 15th century there was an enormous traffic in White slaves, with millions of Slavs trudging eastward in slave caravans.

Thus, while the Mongols who struck in the 13th century passed like lightning from Mongolia to the eastern border of Europe, their chieftain, Genghis Khan, was described by contemporaries as having green eyes and reddish hair — undoubtedly a consequence of the slave trade. Some Turkish leaders were described as almost White in appearance.

Finally, we must remember that race treason is not a new phenomenon. Conquered Slav, Sarmatian, and German peoples sometimes became military auxiliaries of their Brown conquerors. When Attila was defeated by the Visigoths in 451 at Chalons, his horde consisted not only of Brown Huns but also of a number of White allies from the territories through which he had passed.

### **“Lord of the Earth”**

The first years of the 13th century saw the rise of the next and most terrible of the Asian menaces. In 1206 a Mongol chieftain, Temujin, succeeded in unifying the numerous, perennially quarreling factions and tribes of Mongolia. He then set out on a career of conquest which has never been equaled. In preparation for this career he changed his name to Genghis Khan — “lord of the earth.”

Genghis Khan’s first raiding parties reached Europe in 1221 and won several victories over the princes of southern Russia. Genghis Khan died in 1227, giving Europe a brief respite which it failed to put to good use. When the Mongol horde appeared on Europe’s border again in 1236, a campaign of terror not matched since the days of the Huns was unleashed.

### **Flight in the Winter**

Whole areas of southern Russia were depopulated, and Mongol raiders struck deep into the Balkans, Hungary, northern Russia, Poland, and even Germany. In scenes foreshadowing the winter of 1944-5, hundreds of thousands of terrified refugees fled westward as the Mongols, moving rapidly across frozen rivers in the dead of winter, destroyed everything in their path. In Russia the Mongols even sent squadrons back into cities which had been sacked a few days earlier, in order to hunt down and kill any survivors who might have crept out of their hiding places.

An army of Germans, Poles, and Teutonic Knights, under the command of Duke Henry II of Silesia, attempted to halt the Mongols at Liegnitz, Prussia. In a battle fought there on April 9, 1241, the Europeans were decisively defeated. Just two days later another Mongol column completely destroyed the Hungarian army at the Sajo River, about 100 miles northeast of Budapest.

## **Providential Death**

These two crushing defeats left Central Europe completely at the mercy of the Mongols, who proceeded to consolidate their hold on Hungary and made plans to invade Italy, Austria, and Germany the following winter.

Just after Christmas of 1241 they started westward across the frozen Danube — when suddenly a messenger arrived from Karakorum, 6,000 miles to the east, bearing word that Ogatai, Genghis Khan's successor, had died. The Mongols immediately turned their army around and marched back to the east, never to return.

All of eastern and southern Russia remained under occupation by the Mongol horde, however, and the rest of Russia escaped occupation only by acknowledging itself a vassal state and paying tribute to the Mongols.

## **Lithuanian Flowering**

During the following century the one Eastern European nation which not only avoided being conquered but which actually gained substantial territory at the expense of the Mongols was Baltic Lithuania. As Mongol strength declined during the 14th century, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea, became the most powerful state in Eastern Europe.

In 1380 Grand Duke Dmitri of Moscow and Prince Vladimir of Serpukhov made the first successful Russian challenge to the Mongol conquerors. In an enormous battle fought between Russian and Mongol forces on September 8 on the upper Don, near the site of the present village of Kulikovo, the Russians won a decisive, though costly victory. This victory did not throw off the Mongol yoke, but it loosened it and helped make it possible for Ivan the Great, exactly a century later, to do so. Then, during the 16th century, the Russians regained the territory which had been occupied by the Mongol horde since early in the 13th century.

## **Race before Creed**

Today the Soviet Union includes not only Russians but also a number of peoples of Mongoloid race, including the descendants of the 13th-century Mongol conquerors of Russia — all supposedly “equal” in the eyes of the state and the Communist Party. In view of this, it is quite interesting to note that Grand Duke Dmitri of Moscow, surnamed Donskoi after his great victory on the Don, is an official hero of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet government maintains a huge monument to him on the site of the battle, and in 1980, on the 600th anniversary of his Kulikovo victory, Soviet Life and other Soviet publications carried glowing tributes to this great “savior of the motherland.”

Racial feeling, apparently, is not dead in the Soviet Union.

## **End of an Empire**

While the Mongols were being overcome by the Lithuanians and Russians in the north, things were not going so well for Europe in the south. In 1353 the Ottomans, a Turkish tribe newly arrived in Asia Minor from the east, having overwhelmed the Seljuks, crossed the Bosphorus and began a rapid expansion of their bridgehead on European soil. Within a few decades the Byzantine Empire was reduced to the city of Constantinople plus a few enclaves in the Balkans.

A century after the first Ottoman landing on the European side of the Bosphorus, the Turks stormed and took Constantinople (May 29, 1453), putting a final end to a world empire which one can reckon to have begun 2206 years earlier, with the founding of Rome. Shortly thereafter they occupied the rest of the Balkan peninsula, and for more than two centuries they posed an active threat to other areas of Central and Eastern Europe.

## **The Janissaries**

The most effective means which the Ottomans employed in their struggle against White Europe, and the most humiliating to their White adversaries, was their corps of Janissaries. The Janissaries were the Ottomans' elite army and they were entirely White.

During the reign of Emir Orkhan (1326-1359), the Ottoman ruler who first seized European soil, an edict was issued commanding the Emir's White subjects to deliver to him each year exactly 1,000 young, male children. These children, who were required to have faces "white and shining," were torn from their mothers' breasts and then raised by the Turks with special care and rigor, trained in arms from a tender age and conditioned to give absolute obedience to their masters. Their military discipline was especially severe, but they were liberally rewarded for courage and proficiency.

## **Turkish Retreat**

The yearly levy of 1,000 White children was continued for 300 years, until 1648, and during that period the Janissaries came to be the most efficient and feared corps of warriors in the world. They sustained the Turkish power in Central Europe, while the Mongol power in Eastern Europe withered.

Hungary was the unfortunate battleground between Europeans and the Turks and their Janissaries during much of this time, with ownership of various parts or the whole passing back and forth from one side to the other.

At times the Turks entertained dreams of a general conquest of Europe, and it was not until the failure of their second siege of Vienna in 1683 that they began a slow retreat which lasted almost another two and a half centuries. Even today Turkey

retains a beachhead of several thousand square miles on the European side of the Bosphorus.

## **Bastardized Balkans**

The Ottoman Turks were the last of the Asian invaders of Europe, but they were certainly not the least. Their occupation has left as severe a racial imprint on the Balkan peoples — Yugoslavs, Albanians, Greeks, Bulgarians, and Romanians — as the Mongol occupation did on the Russians.

Nevertheless, there remain today many groups throughout the Balkans which are as White as any group in Western Europe: some are immigrants from the north during recent centuries, while others are the descendants of clans and tribes which jealously guarded the purity of their blood and were able to avoid substantial racial mixture even during the darkest days of Asian occupation.