

Will the Brunette Race Eliminate the Blond?

Latter Has Lost Ground Steadily Both in This Country and Europe for Centuries, Says Expert

If you are a blonde you belong to the best people in the world, but it's all over with you! Your forebears committed the mistake of intermixing with inferior brunettes, and as a result the great qualities of the blonde race, which gave the world the highest type of culture, have been sadly undermined and the predominant traits of the brunettes are asserting themselves more and more until their complete triumph is foreshadowed, especially in the United States.

That is the theory advanced—in more scientific language, of course—by Madison Grant, Chairman of the New York Zoological Society, Trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, and Councilor of the American Geographical Society, in his book, "The Passing of the Great Race," just published by Charles Scribner's Sons of this city. Mr. Grant traces the history of the blondes—or Nordics—from their first appearance in Europe down to comparatively recent times, showing how they invariably came in as conquerors in the field of the brunettes of the Mediterranean and Alpine stocks, only to allow the latter to conquer them in the long run by assimilation. With his book he provides maps showing the steady advance of the brunette element. It is not an encouraging picture for the blondes.

And the great war now being waged will make matters worse for them, says Mr. Grant, for it is the blonde Nordic element that tends to make the greatest sacrifices in war, while the weaker brunette element prefers to stay at home and therefore emerges from each struggle less impaired in numbers than the blondes. This truth, he thinks, will become particularly apparent after the present war.

He takes up the subjects of race, language, and nationality and shows that it is a mistake to think of men as necessarily similar because they live in the same region and speak the same language. The Nordics, he points out, are especially pure in type in Scandinavia, Germany, and Britain, but may be found in more or less diluted form in France, Italy, Spain, and other countries where the brunette element is in the ascendant. In the latter regions the blondes steadily succumb to the brunettes; in still other lands, which the Nordics penetrated as conquerors—such as India—the conquering strain has vanished entirely.

Mr. Grant describes thus the Nordic or blonde race, its expansion and decline:

The men of Nordic blood today form all the population of Scandinavian countries, as also a majority of the population of the British Isles, and are almost pure in type in Scotland and eastern and northern England. The Nordic realm includes all the northern third of France, with extensions into the fertile southwest; all the rich lowlands of Flanders; all Holland; the northern half of Germany, with extensions up the Rhine and down the Danube; and the north of Poland, and of Russia. Recent calculations show that there are about 90,000,000 of purely Nordic physical type in Europe out of a total population of 420,000,000.

Throughout southern Europe a Nordic nobility of Teutonic type everywhere forms the old aristocratic and military classes, or what now remains of them. These aristocrats, by as much as their blood is pure, are taller and blonder than the native populations, whether these be Alpine in Central Europe or Mediterranean in Spain or in the south of France and Italy.

The countries speaking Low German dialects are almost purely Nordic, but the populations of High German speech are very largely Teutonized Alpines, and occupy lands once Celtic-speaking. The main distinction between the two dialects is the presence of a large number of Celtic elements in High German.

In northern Italy there is a large amount of Nordic blood. In Lombardy, Venice, and elsewhere throughout the country the aristocracy is blonder and taller than the peasantry, but the Nordic element in Italy has declined noticeably since the Middle Ages. From Roman times onward for a thousand years the Teutons swarmed into northern Italy, through the Alps, chiefly by way of the Brenner Pass. With the stoppage of these Nordic invasions this strain seems to have grown less all through Italy.

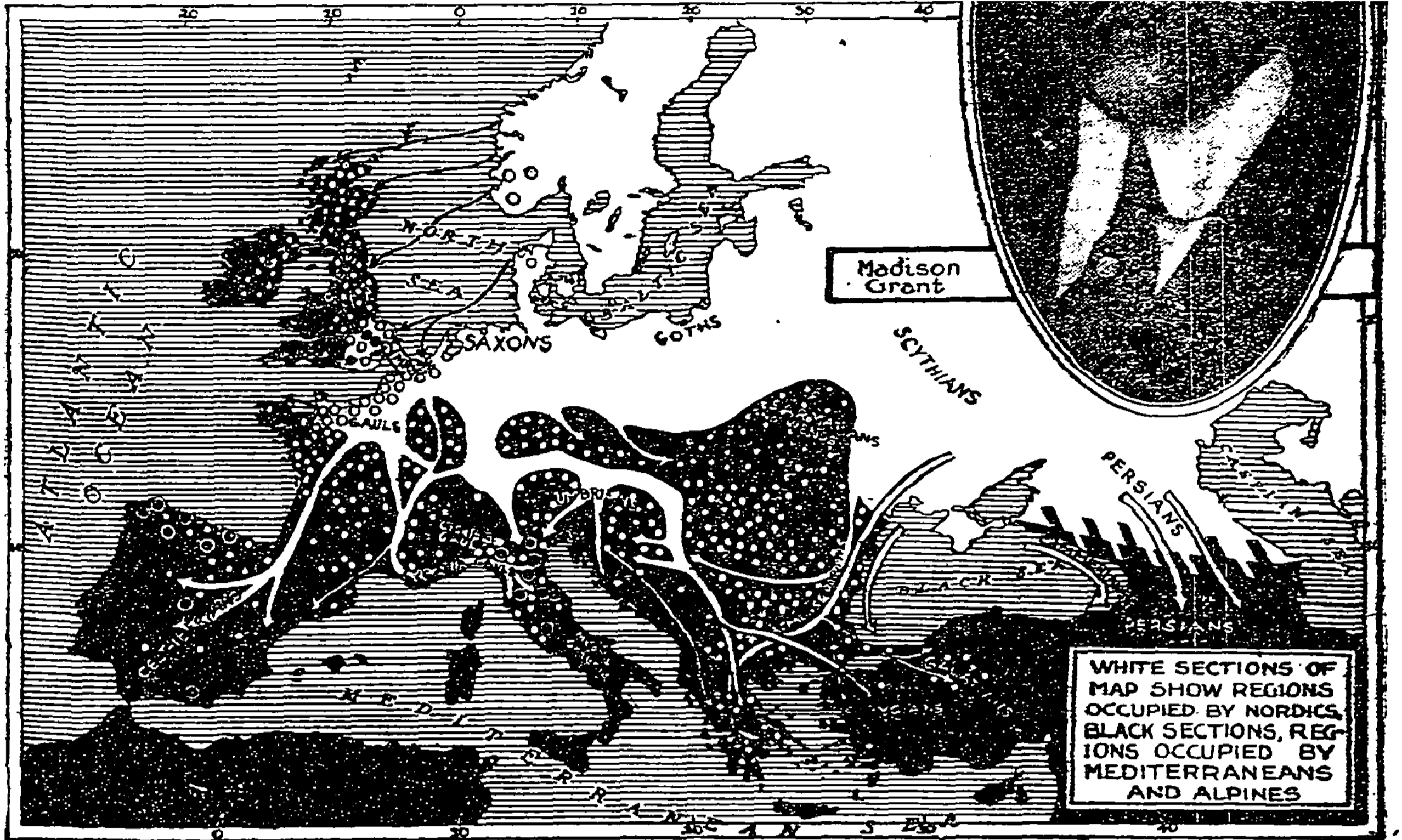
In the Balkan Peninsula there is little to show for the floods of Nordic blood that have poured in for the last 3,500 years, beginning with the Achæans of Homer, who first appeared en masse about 1400 B. C., and were followed successively by the

Dorians, Cimmerians, and Gauls, down to the Goths and the Varangians of Byzantine times.

The tall stature of the population along the Illyrian Alps from the Tyrol to Albania on the south is undoubtedly of Nordic origin.

Americas, the sceptre fell from this noble race into the hands of the little, dark Iberian, who had not the physical vigor or the intellectual strength to maintain the world empire built up by the stronger race.

The splendid conquistadores of the New



Expansion of Nordics (1800-100 B. C.)

and dates from some of these early invasions, but these Illyrians have been so crossed with Slavs that all other blonde elements have been lost, and the existing population is essentially of brachycephalic Alpine type. What few remnants of blondeness occur in this district, more particularly in Albania, are probably to be attributed to later infiltrations, as are the so-called Frankish elements in Bosnia. In Russia and in Poland the Nordic stature, blondness, and long skull grow less and less pronounced as one proceeds south and east from the Gulf of Finland.

It would appear that in all those parts of Europe outside of its natural habitat the Nordic blood is steadily being replaced from England to Italy and throughout the present acclimated and partially assimilated Alpines and Mediterraneans are subtly reasserting their long lost political power through a high breeding rate and democratic institutions.

In western Europe the first wave of the Nordic tribes appeared about 3,000 years ago, and was followed by other invasions with the Nordic element becoming stronger, until after the fall of Rome whole tribes moved into its provinces, Germanizing them more or less for varying lengths of time.

These incoming Nordics intermarried with the native populations and were gradually bred out, and the resurgence of the old native stock has proceeded steadily since the Frankish Charlemagne destroyed the Lombard kingdom, and is proceeding with unabated vigor today. This process has been greatly accelerated in western Europe by the crusades and the religious and Napoleonic wars.

The world war, now in full swing with its toll of millions, will leave Europe much poorer in Nordic blood. One of its most certain results will be the partial destruction of the aristocratic classes everywhere in northern Europe. In England the nobility has already suffered in battle more than in any century since the Wars of the Roses. This will tend to realize the standardization of type so dear to democratic ideals. If equality cannot be obtained by lengthening and uplifting the stunted of body and of mind, it can be at least realized by the destruction of the exalted of stature and of soul.

The first Nordics in Spain were the Gauls, who crossed the Pyrenees about the seventh century before our era and introduced Aryan speech into the Iberian Peninsula. They quickly mixed with Mediterranean natives and the composite Spaniards were called Celtiberians by the Romans.

In Portugal and Spain there are in the physical structure of the population few traces of these early Celtic-speaking Nordic invaders, but the Suevi, who 1,000 years later occupied parts of Portugal, and the Vandals and Visigoths, who conquered and held Spain for 300 years, have left some small evidences of their blood, and in the provinces of northwestern Spain a considerable percentage of light-colored eyes reveal these Nordic elements in the population.

As long as this Gothic nobility controlled the Spanish States during the endless crusades against the Moors, Spain belonged with the Nordic kingdoms, but when their blood became impaired by losses in wars waged outside of Spain and in the conquest of the

World were of Nordic type, but their pure stock did not long survive their new surroundings, and today they have vanished utterly, leaving behind them only their language and their religion. After considering well these facts we shall not have to search further for the causes of the collapse of Spain.

Gaul at the time of Caesar's conquest was under the rule of the Nordic race, which furnished the bulk of the population of the north as well as the military classes elsewhere, and the power and vigor of the French nation have been based on this blood and its later reinforcements. In fact, in the Europe of today the amount of Nordic blood in each nation is a very fair measure of its strength in war and standing in civilization.

Going into further detail regarding the intermixture of the Nordics with the Alpines and Mediterraneans, Mr. Grant develops his theory thus:

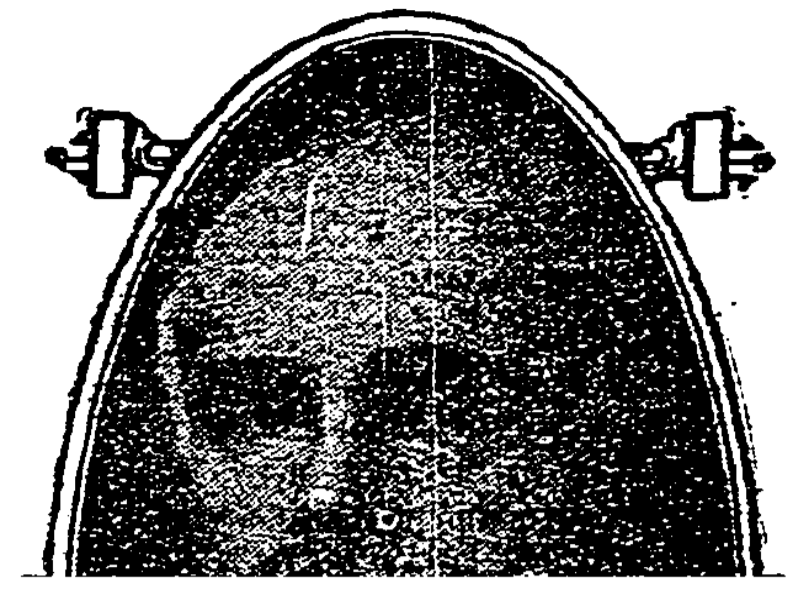
Man is the most cosmopolitan of animals, and in one form or another thrives in the tropics and in the arctic, at sea level and on high plateau, in the desert and in the reeking forests of the equator. Nevertheless, the various races of Europe with which we deal in this book have, each of them, a certain natural habitat in which each achieves its highest development.

The Nordics appear in their present centre of distribution, the basin of the Baltic, at the close of the Paleolithic, as soon as the retreating glaciers left habitable land. This race was probably at that time in possession of its fundamental characteristics, and its extension in the Teutonic group from the plains of Russia to Scandinavia was not in the nature of a radical change of environment. The race in consequence is now, and always has been, probably always will be, adjusted to certain environmental conditions, chief of which is protection from a tropical sun.

Men of the Nordic race may not enjoy the fogs and snows of the north, the endless changes of weather, and the violent fluctuations of the thermometer, and they may seek the sunny southern isles, but under the former conditions they flourish, do their work, and raise their families. In the south they grow listless and cease to breed.

Why these Nordics, flying from cold northern homes, did not succumb more quickly than they have to the insidious climate and the deteriorating influence of admixture with inferior peoples, is explained as follows:

This blond race can exist outside of its native environment as land-owning aristocrats, who are not required to do manual labor in the fields under a blazing sun. As such aristocracy it continues to exist under Italian skies, but as a field laborer a man of Nordic blood could not compete with his Alpine or Mediterranean rival. It is not to be supposed that the Teutonic armies which for a thousand years after the fall of Rome poured down from the Alps like the glaciers to melt in the southern sun were composed solely of knights and gentlemen who became the landed nobility of Italy. The man



WHITE SECTIONS OF MAP SHOW REGIONS OCCUPIED BY NORDICS, BLACK SECTIONS, REGIONS OCCUPIED BY MEDITERRANEANS AND ALPINES

in the ranks also took up his land and work in Italy, but he had to compete directly with the native under climatic conditions which were unfavorable to his race. In this competition the blue-eyed Nordic giant died, and the native survived. His officer, however, lived in the castle and directed the labor of his bondsmen without other preoccupation than the chase and war, and he long maintained his vigor.

The same thing happened in our South before the civil war. There the white man did not work in the fields or in the factory. The heavy work under the blazing sun was performed by negro slaves and the planter was spared exposure to an unfavorable environment. Under these conditions he was able to retain much of his vigor. When slavery was abolished and the white man had to plow his own fields or work in the factory, deterioration began.

The change in the type of men who are now sent by the Southern States to represent them in the Federal Government from their predecessors in ante-bellum times is partly due to these causes, but in a greater degree it is to be attributed to the fact that a very large portion of the best racial strains in the South were killed off during the civil war. In addition the war shattered the aristocratic traditions which formerly secured the selection of the best men as rulers. The new democratic ideals with universal suffrage in free operation among the whites result in the choice of representatives who lack the distinction and ability of the leaders of the Old South.

Mr. Grant comments further on the results of intermixture of races and its steadily deteriorating effect on blondes or Nordics in these words:

When a country is invaded and conquered by a race speaking a foreign language, one of several things may happen: replacement of both population and language, as in the case of eastern England when conquered by the Saxons; or adoption of the language of the victors by the natives, as happened in Roman Gaul, where the invaders imposed their Latin tongue throughout the land, without substantially altering the race.

In England and Scotland later conquerors, Danes and Normans, failed to change the Saxon speech of the country, and in Gaul the German tongue of the Franks, Burgundians, and Northmen could not displace the language of Rome.

Autochthonous inhabitants frequently impose upon their invaders their own language and customs. In Normandy the conquering Norse pirates accepted the language, religion, and customs of the natives, and in a century they vanish from history as Scandinavian heathen and appear as the foremost representatives of the speech and religion of Rome.

In Hindustan the blonde Nordic invaders forced their Aryan language on the aborigines, but their blood was quickly and utterly absorbed in the darker strains of the original owners of the land. A record of the desperate efforts of the conquering upper classes in India to preserve the purity of their blood persists until this very day in their carefully regulated system of caste.

In our Southern States Jim Crow laws and

social discriminations have exactly the same purpose and justification.

The Hindu today speaks a very ancient form of Aryan language, but there remains not one recognizable trace of the blood of the white conquerors who poured in through the passes of the Northwest. The boast of the modern Indian that he is of the same race as his English ruler is entirely without basis in fact, and the little dark native lives amid the monuments of a departed grandeur, professing the religion and speaking the tongue of his long forgotten Nordic conquerors, without the slightest claim to blood kinship. The dim and uncertain traces of Nordic blood in northern India only serve to emphasize the further swamping of the white man by the swarming south.

The power of racial resistance of a dense and thoughtful population to an inferior invader is great. No ethnic conquest is possible unless the natives are exterminated, or the invaders bring their own superior qualities. If the conquerors are dependent upon the winner of a battle, the victory on the rate of their numbers, and a short time becomes a permanent one.

All the present day fighting is a struggle for life and death. The victors are the more numerous, and the little tribes are being exterminated.

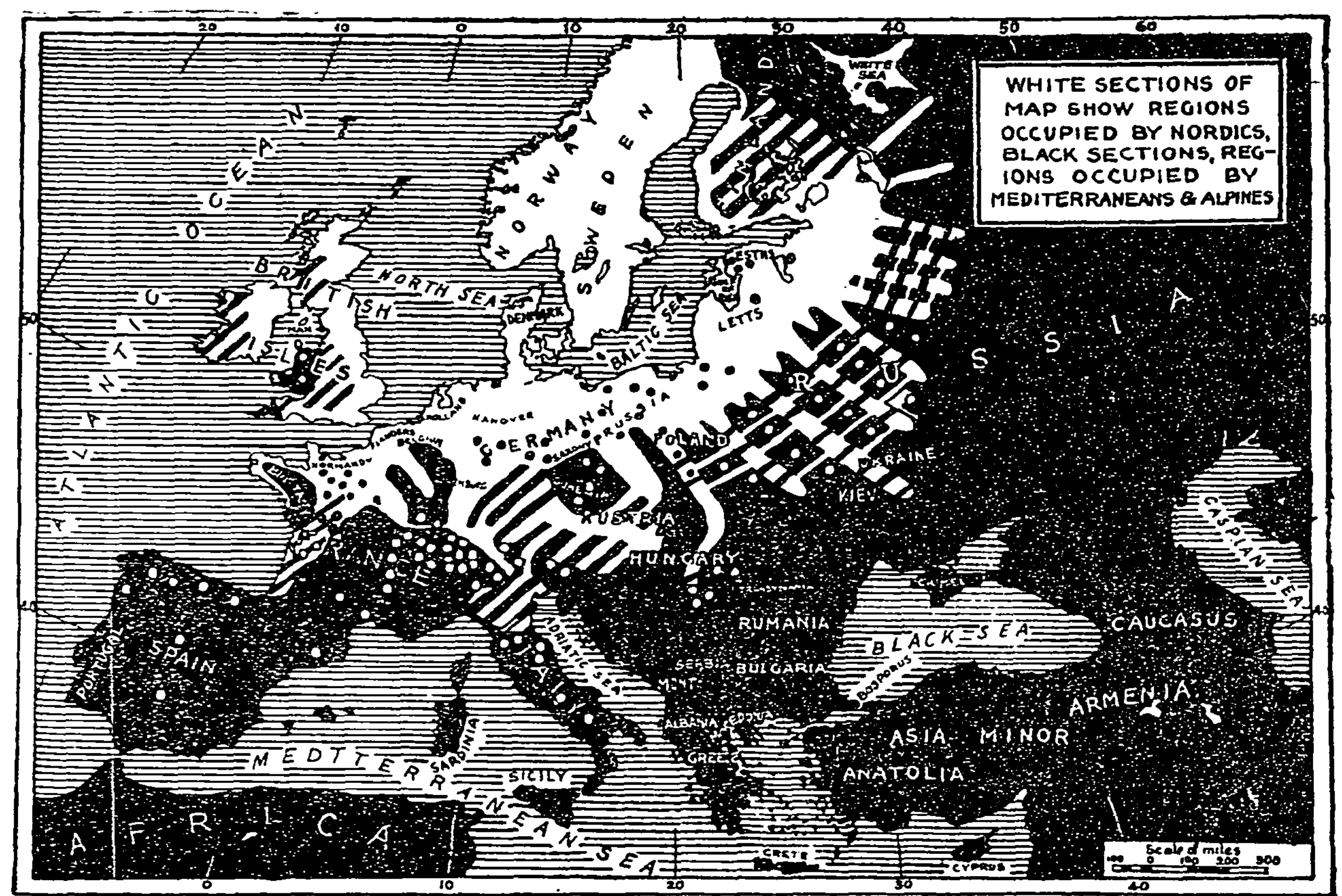
As the world is filled with the little tribes, from a single tribe the little black man is being exterminated.

Mr. Grant is interestingly the racial historian where blonde and brunette are competing. Along the Spanish Mediterranean white man is being rapidly encroached by negroes or Indians; he considers it quite evident that the West Indies, the coast region of our Gulf States, and perhaps the black belt of the lower Mississippi Valley must be abandoned to negroes. Haiti is already conquered by the blacks; Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, and the northern part of South America must, he thinks, eventually succumb to negro or Indian. Where two distinct species are located side by side, he says, either one race drives out the other, as the North Americans exterminated the Indians, or else there is an amalgamation, in which the lower type ultimately wins the upper hand.

In some lands he finds things going better for the white race—for the brunettes in Argentina and Southern Brazil, for the Nordic blondes in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, where the natives have been largely exterminated by the whites. Mr. Grant is of the belief that the finest and purest type of a Nordic community outside of Europe will eventually be developed in Northwest Canada, since "most of the other countries in which the Nordic race is now settling lie outside of the special environment in which alone it can flourish."

So far as the United States is concerned, he finds little hope for the blondes.

The race was swept by the middle of the nineteenth century was rapidly becoming a distinct type, derived from the Teutonic part of the British Isles, and being almost purely Nordic. He was at the point of developing physical peculiarities of his own, slightly variant from those of the English forefathers, and corresponding rather with the idealistic Elizabethan than with the materialistic Han-



Present Racial Situation in Europe, Showing Encroachment of Mediterraneans and Alpines on Nordics.

over an Englishman. The civil war, however, put a severe, perhaps fatal, check to the development and expansion of this splendid type by destroying great numbers of the best breeding stock on both sides, and by breaking up the home ties of many more. If the war had not occurred these same men, with their descendants, would have populated the Western States, instead of the racial nondescripts who are now flocking there.

The prosperity that followed the war attracted hordes of newcomers who were welcomed by the native Americans to operate factories, build railroads, and fill up the waste spaces "developing the country" it was called.

These new immigrants were no longer exclusively members of the Nordic race, as were the earlier ones who came of their own impulse to improve their social conditions. The transportation lines advertised America as the land flowing with milk and honey, and the European Governments took the opportunity to unload upon careless, wealthy, and hospitable America the sweepings of their jails and asylums. The result was that the new immigration, while it still included many strong elements from the north of Europe, contained a large and increasing number of the weak, the broken, and the mentally crippled of all races drawn from the lowest stratum of the Mediterranean basin and the Balkans, together with hordes of the wretched, submerged populations of the Polish Ghettos.

With a pathetic and fatuous belief in the efficacy of American institutions and environment to reverse or obliterate immemorial hereditary tendencies, these newcomers were welcomed and given a share in our land and prosperity. The American taxed himself to sanitize and educate these poor helots, and as soon as they could speak English, encouraged them to enter into the political

life, first of municipalities, and then of the nation.

These immigrants adopt the language of the native American; they wear his clothes; they steal his name; and they are beginning to take his women, but they seldom adopt his religion or understand his ideals, and while he is being elbowed out of his own home the American looks calmly abroad and urges on others the suicidal ethics which are exterminating his own race.

As to what the future mixture will be it is evident that in large sections of the country the native American will entirely disappear. He will not intermarry with inferior races, and he cannot compete in the sweat shop and in the street trench with the newcomers. Large cities from the days of Rome, Alexandria, and Byzantium have always been gathering points of diverse races, but New York is becoming a *cloaca gentium* which will produce many amazing racial hybrids and some ethnic horrors that will be beyond the powers of future anthropologists to unravel.

One thing is certain: in any such mixture, the surviving traits will be determined by competition between the lowest and most primitive elements and the specialized traits of Nordic man; his stature, his light colored eyes, his fair skin and blonde hair, his straight nose, and his splendid fighting and moral qualities, will have little part in the resultant mixture.

The "survival of the fittest" means the survival of the type best adapted to existing conditions of environment, today the tenement and factory, as in Colonial times they were the clearing of forests, fighting Indians, farming the fields, and sailing the Seven Seas. From the point of view of race it were better described as the "survival of the unfit."

In summing up, Mr. Grant again warns us that the Nordics are in danger of extinction in this country. He says:

The continuity of physical traits and the limitation of the effects of environment to the individual only are now so thoroughly recognized by scientists that it is at most a question of time when the social consequences which result from such crossings will be generally understood by the public at large. As soon as the true bearing and import of the facts are appreciated by lawmakers, a complete change in our political structure will inevitably occur, and our present reliance on the influences of education will be superseded by a readjustment based on racial values.

Bearing in mind the extreme antiquity of physical and spiritual characters and the persistency with which they outlive those elements of environment termed language, nationality, and forms of government, we must consider the relation of these facts to the development of the race in America. We may be certain that the progress of evolution is in full operation today under those laws of nature which control it, and that the only sure guide to the future lies in the study of the operation of these laws in the past.

We Americans must realize that the altruistic ideals which have controlled our social development during the last century, and the maudlin sentimentalism that had made America "an asylum for the oppressed," are sweeping the nation toward a racial abyss. If the melting pot is allowed to boil without control, and we continue to follow our national motto and deliberately blind ourselves to all "distinctions of race, creed, or color," the type of native American of Colonial descent will become as extinct as the Athenians of the age of Pericles, and the Vikings of the days of Rollo.