

The history of China, Mongolia and Russia

Thinking about the Great Wall of China, I ended up developing a somewhat advanced analysis of the history of China, Mongolia and Russia.

Basically, it all started more or less with the following two thoughts after consulting an article by Anthelme Arviere on Déprogrammation Historique ([here](#)) about the fact that the Great Wall of China was actually built from **1879** onwards (approximatively).

Why did China build the Great Wall and why didn't it invade eastern and central Siberia over the last 2 millennia?

Once you've admitted that the Great Wall of China was built at the end of the 19th century, the **first question** is: why did the elite have it built?

On the face of it, it makes no sense. There's no reason to build such a gigantic wall in such a remote location in the 19th century. It's hard to see the elite's purpose here. It must be to hide something, but what? It must also have a political purpose, but what is it?

Even the official version doesn't make sense. The wall is impossible to defend. What's more, since there were no people in those mountains and in the Gobi Desert, it was impossible at the time to find the personnel to build such a

gigantic edifice. And the mountains and the Gobi Desert are already a natural obstacle. There's no need to build a wall that won't stop anyone getting through.

A **second question** quickly arises. Whether you're a conspiracy theorist or not, there's something odd about China. Official history tells us that for 2000 years, there have regularly been dynasties controlling large parts of China. China's population was already 60 or 70 million in the year zero. And it was 100 million in the year 1100. So, with an empire that was already so vast and included so many people, one wonders **how it is that in 2,000 years, China hasn't invaded eastern and central Siberia?** And I'm not talking here about spontaneous migration by small groups, but about the Chinese empire's determination to control this area. Normally, the way was wide open for the latter. There was no one to oppose it.

However, as few people in the Western world are interested in the history of China, it's the kind of question you ponder for a few seconds before moving on. It's not important enough. Moreover, since we can't see why the elite would have invented something in this respect, we tend to dismiss the question. Finally, if you do some research on the subject, you quickly find 2 or 3 reasons for this state of affairs, and then you don't dig any further.

To get an idea of the location and size of Siberia, here is a map obtained from [Wikipedia](#):

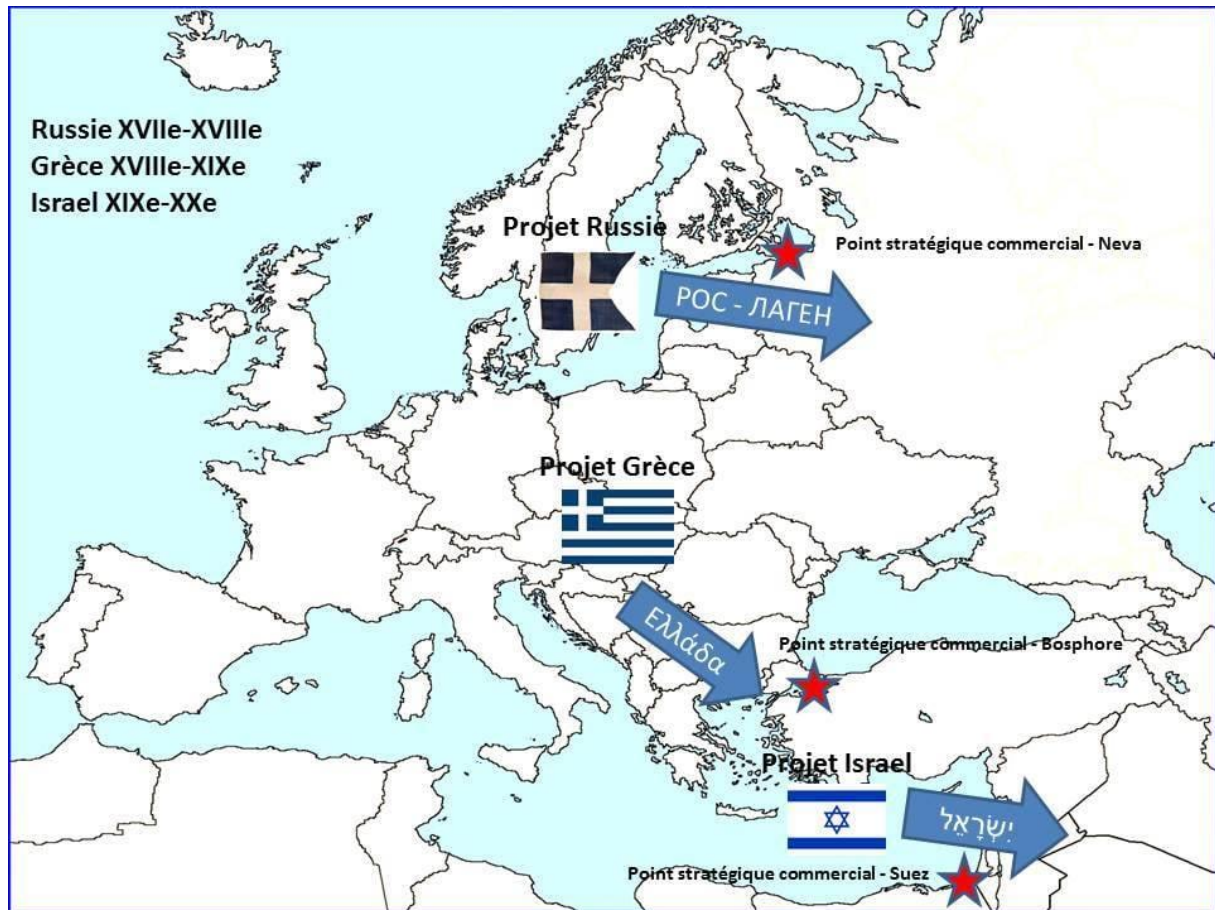


You have to combine Anthelme Arviere's recentist theory with mine (of a pro-White racist elite controlling the whole world) for it to click. And it was when I read his article on the recentness of the Great Wall of China that it hit home.

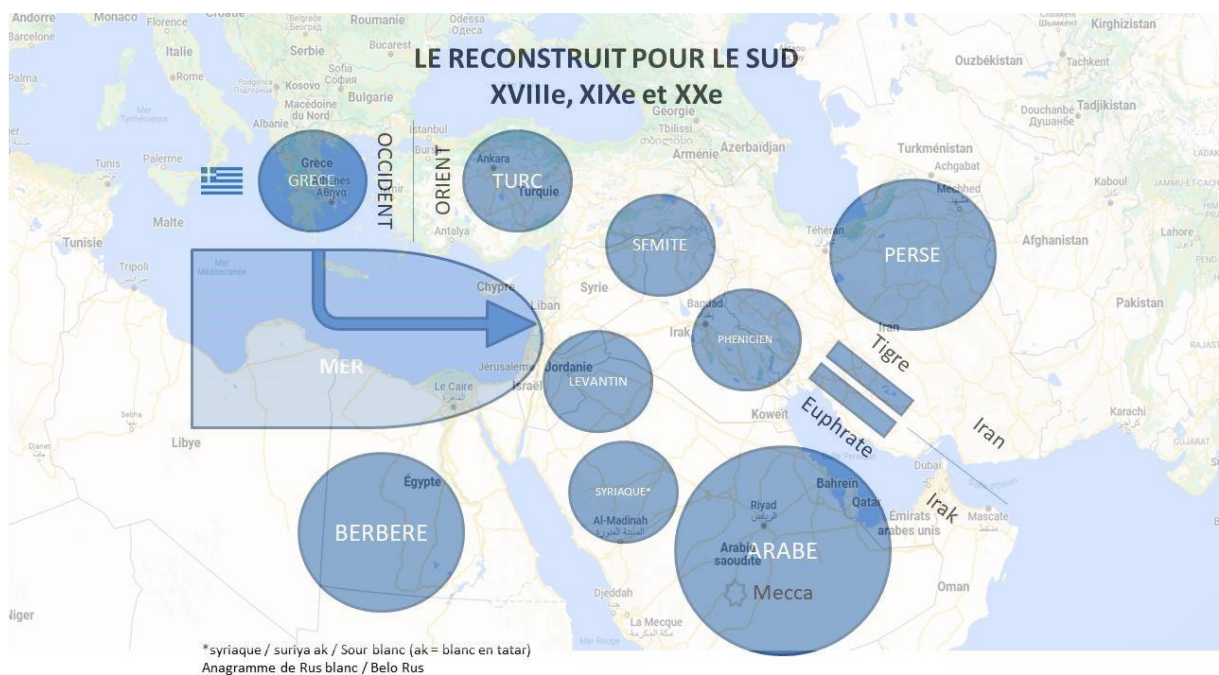
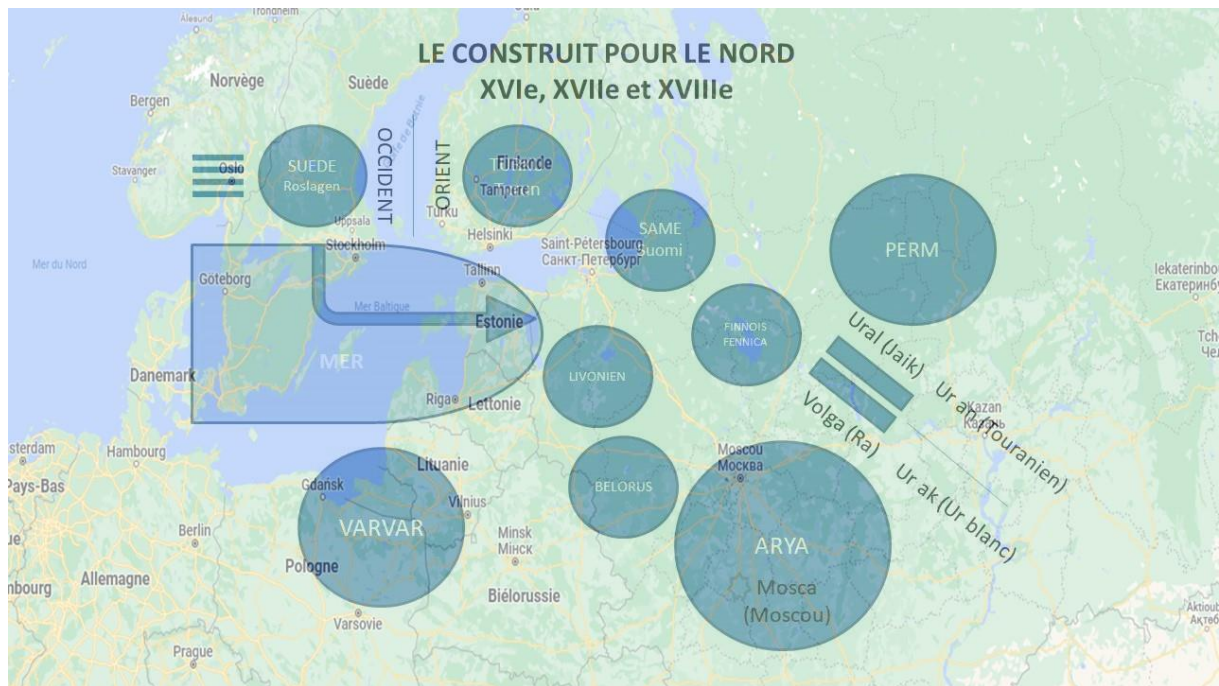
According to the Anthelme Arviere version of **recentist** theory (new chronology), the history of the white world unfolded as follows. After a catastrophe or the advent of a technically advanced caste, the current elite began its ascent towards the end of the 14th century. It was located first in France and perhaps northern Europe. From there, the elite ensured that Europeans colonized new territories. We're all familiar with the colonization of America in the West. But this movement also took place in the East. They began to colonize the western part of Russia, probably in the 17th to 18th centuries. Then they were apparently blocked by the Tatar empire, which they finally got rid of around 1812. Napoleon didn't fight the Russians, but was actually allied with them against the Tatars. And Moscow didn't yet belong to the Russians, but to the Tatars. Once that was done, the road to Siberia was clear for the elite. And

during the 19th century, the Russian Empire advanced as far as Vladivostok (and not during the 17th century, as the official story goes).

Here's an image to illustrate his point.



We also have these two other images that establish an interesting analogy between the conquest of Russia and that of the Middle East:



Anthelme Arviere, for his part, says that the aim of all this is **economic**. The elite would like to develop areas whose economy and technology are still at a primitive stage, to make more and more money.

On the contrary, I defend the idea that the goal is **racial**. The elite is white and wants to expand the living space of the white race. If the goal were economic, then there would be no need for Project Israel, since the whole world is now

economically well-developed (and under the control of the elite). And in the same vein, why organize a third world war? From an economic point of view, there's no point now that the economy is developed everywhere.

So, I think the elite had the white man colonize western Russia from around the 16th-17th century. But it had to wait until the 19th century to continue this eastward push. And it wasn't until the middle or end of the 19th century that they managed to reach Vladivostok, i.e. the far east of present-day Russia.

As for Asia, there certainly weren't many people in China at the start of the cycle in question. A few hundred thousand or a few million individuals. And there was no Chinese, Mongol or Manchu empire. There were only scattered tribes, with local potentates. It was the Europeans who installed an emperor in China (in order to manage the territory more easily, as well as for future political developments) and created almost the entire history of China.

There must have been Asian populations who had arrived far into Russian territory at the end of the 18th century. I say this because we can assume that the Tatars were among them, even if they had mixed a little with the Turks. But there was no established empire, only independent tribes who had arrived by successive migrations. So, the Russians advanced smoothly.

Or, alternatively, the Tatars were purely Turkic and had no Asian blood at all. But since Russian-Asian interbreeding seems to have been present as early as western Siberia, we can assume that the Tatars were, at the very least, Turkish-Asian interbreeders. But that's a secondary problem. What's important is that there were independent tribes west of Siberia, and no organized empire.

However, in order to prevent people from realizing that humanity has only been around for a short time, or at least that the current elite have only controlled it since the 15th century or so, they have altered the world's history to make it seem older than it actually is. And this has led to logical problems. **China's** history is a thousand years old, with an empire already highly developed in antiquity, and a population of 60-70 million by the year zero. Only, with this version of history, the logical problem seen earlier arises: with a population already large in the year zero, **why didn't China invade what is now eastern Russia then, or in the millennia that followed?**

It wouldn't have been a problem if the elite had said that Russia had found the Chinese empire on its way east and defeated it around 1630 and then reached the

Pacific Ocean around 1640. Only they didn't say that. She made it seem as if Russia had found virtually no one in its path. And so the problem with China persists.

But with the recentist explanation, everything becomes logical. If the Russians advanced so easily, finding no established empires in their path to the East and sparse populations, it's because the recent presence of tribes on the spot meant that none had had time to form. Asian populations took a long time to migrate here, even if all in all it was relatively quick, given the chronology. And they were scattered and more or less independent of each other, so very easy to defeat.

The elite obviously realized the inconsistency of the Chinese empire's failure to expand northwards. And they falsified a whole section of Eastern history to eliminate it. It's largely the history of Mongolia and, more generally, of what lay to the north of China that it has falsified. But it also modified the history of China to provide a more structural explanation for the non-invasion of Siberia.

The history of Mongolia and China

The first reason why China didn't invade eastern and central Siberia is that it was constantly **prevented from doing so by the empires and tribes to the north of its territory** - mainly Mongolia, but also Manchuria towards the end. In fact, Mongolia's history has been completely invented to explain this.

Added to this is the fact that the Chinese empire regularly had problems with splits. As a result, there were long periods when the various factions were preoccupied with internal conflicts and not with expanding northwards.

According to official history, China was under regular threat from Mongolia between the 13th and 16th centuries. And between the 16th and 17th centuries, it was under attack from Manchuria. So it was always in a defensive position against the threat from the north.

The problem is that this story is completely ridiculous when you consider the difference in population between China and Mongolia. It's a bit like Lichtenstein invading France, or Belize invading the USA. Indeed, at the time of Mongolia's conquest of China, the former had a population of around 100 million, according to official figures. As for the latter, we're not sure. But given that its population is still only 3 million today, and was only 738,000 in 1935, we can assume that in the 13th century, there were no more than 200 or 300,000, at the most. A ratio of 1 to 500.

That's why the elite invented the completely unbelievable story of **Genghis Khan**. Since it was bizarre that Mongolia could have subdued China, given the difference in population, an extraordinary conqueror had to be invented. With an exceptional man, people weren't going to question Mongolia's conquest of China.

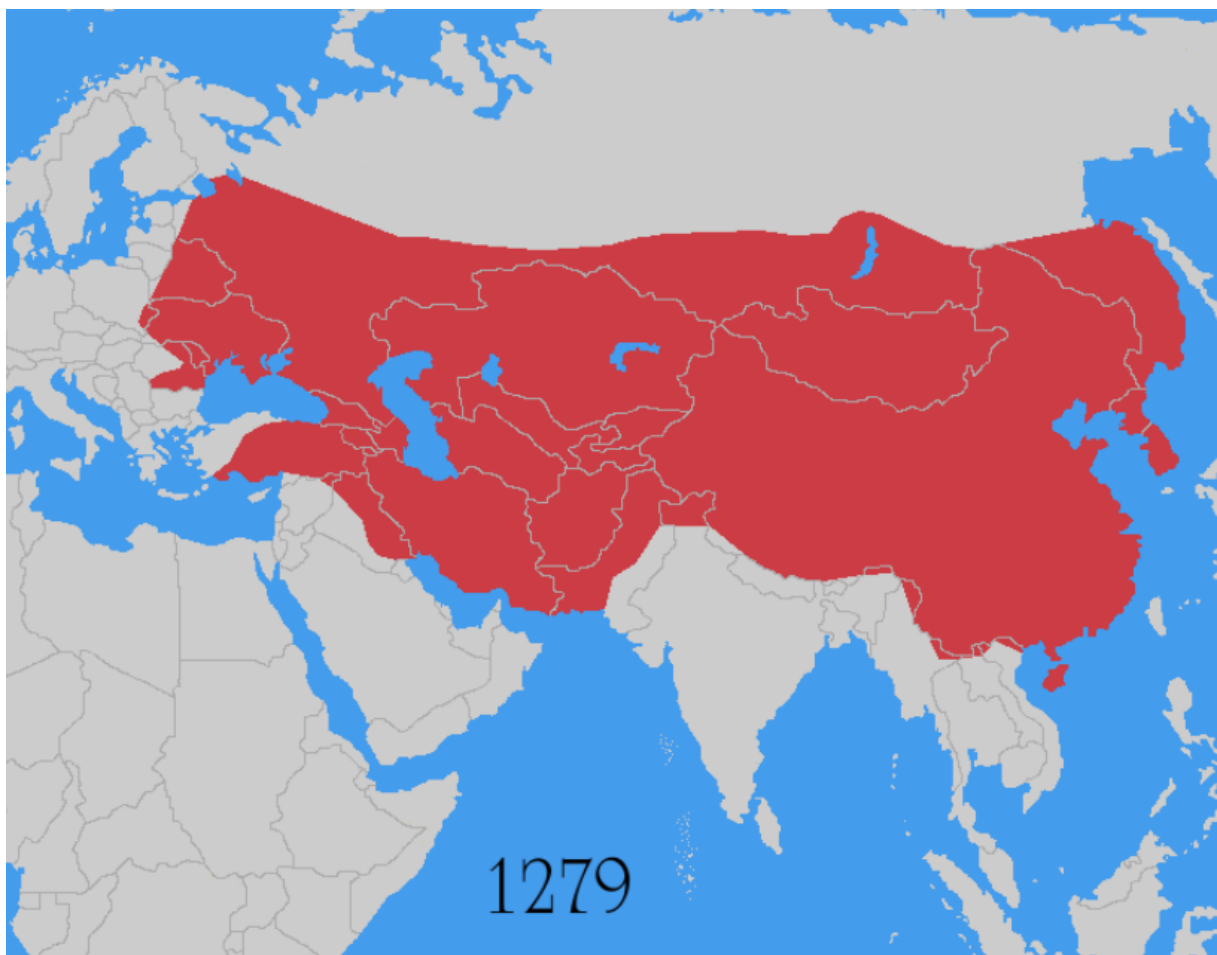
And of course, to accompany this story, the elite invented a weakening of the Chinese empire at the same period. Indeed, in 1127, the Song dynasty lost northern China to the Jin (who were a people located in northern China anyway, so the danger was already coming from the north). But the Jin were never able to control southern China and re-establish the equivalent of the Song dynasty. So, when Genghis Khan seized China, he was faced with an empire divided in two. How convenient.

And that's why the elite had to invent a gigantic Mongol empire in the west. Without it, invading China would have been highly suspect, even if the Chinese empire was divided, and even with an incredible conqueror like Genghis Khan. Here, with such an empire, we could say that Mongolia had enough men to invade a divided China. The problem was that an extraordinarily large empire had to be invented. If Genghis Khan had only controlled the territory of Central Asia, since there was nobody there either, it would have remained suspect. So they had to do even more, and invent an empire stretching all the way to Turkey, and even controlling western Russia and the Ukraine. Total madness... By the way, the invasion of this part of Russia justified a Russian war against the hereditary enemy that would have been the Mongols.

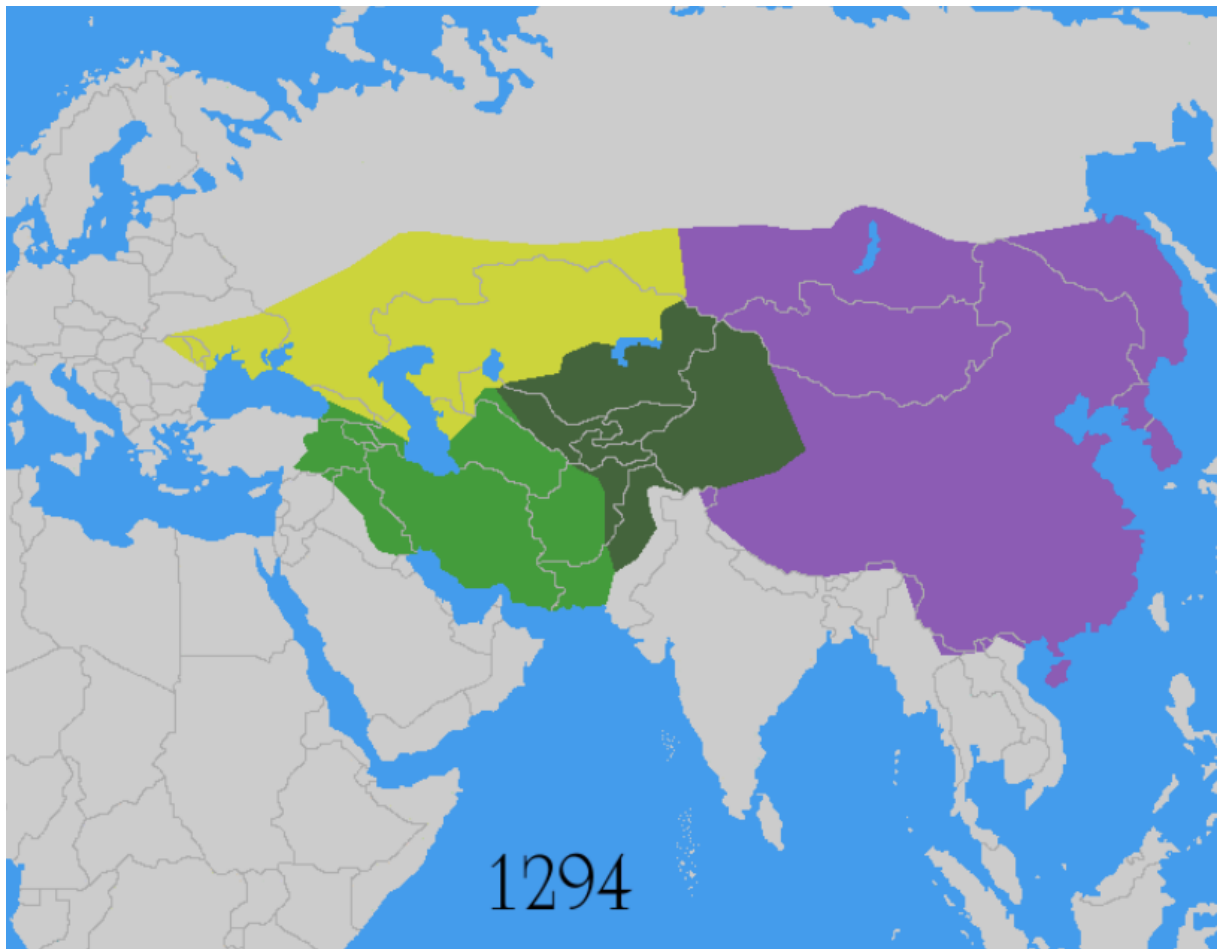
That said, even then, it remains completely implausible that Mongolia could have invaded China, because there was virtually no one in Central Asia. So, having enough men to invade China would have meant bringing back hundreds

of thousands of men from the populated provinces of Asia Minor and the western part of Russia. They would have had to be fed for many months or even a year or two in Mongolia before launching the attack on China. All this in a country with a population of just 200,000. Impossible with the means available at the time.

The downside of inventing this formidable enemy of China was that it only shifted the problem, and for the worse. In fact, in the history invented by the elite, the Mongol Empire had seized part of eastern Russia. So, there was already a presence. And given its power, it would have been natural for it to move northwards, seizing all of eastern and central Siberia (and especially the east). Here's a map to give you a good idea of what the Mongol empire looked like at its peak.



So, to avoid this, the Mongol empire had to collapse very quickly and then be subject to numerous internal problems. And that's exactly what the official story goes. By 1294, the empire had split into 4 parts (in addition to losing western Russia and Turkey).



It's clear, then, that Genghis Khan never existed. He is simply a character-project, to use Anthelme Arviere's expression. As a contributor to *Déprogrammation historique* (pseudo Hedi Bassoussi) said in February 2022, the first book on Genghis Khan was published in 1908 by a Mongolian nationalist. This clearly indicates that the creation of this character-project dates from this period (give or take a few decades).

Bassoussi points out various weaknesses in the official history of Genghis Khan. Firstly, Genghis Khan isn't even a proper name, it simply means Great Khan (great king). There are no period coins bearing the name of either Genghis Khan or Temujin. Coins used in the Mongol empire referred to several Khans. There are no statues of Genghis Khan over 200 years old. There is no direct written testimony from Genghis Khan or his generals. He built no military fortifications and founded no cities. There are no pacts or trade treaties with Genghis Khan. No contemporary ruler refers to a Genghis Khan. There are no period maps of Genghis Khan's conquests. Only modern graphic approximations exist. Genghis Khan has no real tomb. There are only monuments built centuries later.

Now, in 1294, the Mongol Empire split into 4 parts. But, by then, the Asian part controlled all of China. So the original problem persisted. But, of course, it didn't last long either. By 1368, 74 years after the division into 4 parts, the Mongols had lost control of China. And, of course, internal dissension began before the loss of China. So, long before 1368, this part of the Mongol empire (**the Yuan**) must not have been too focused on conquering eastern and central Siberia. [Wikipedia](#) states:

"After Kubilai's death in 1294, the Yuan gradually weakened. Revolts broke out and the Chinese eventually drove out the Mongols."

So, the Yuan were busy quelling revolts rather than seeking to conquer other territories.

In 1368, they were replaced by the **Ming** dynasty, which succeeded in reunifying China. However, China remained confined to the northern borders with the Mongols, defined by the Great Wall of China.



Apparently, Mongolia remains an important adversary, since China can't invade it. And we don't really understand why, since when the Mongol empire was at its peak, it **theoretically** had the troops to oppose China. This was no longer the case. Maybe he controlled 2 or 3 times his natural population. But against China, that was nothing.

And it's hard to see how, between 1409 and 1449, there could be new Mongol attacks against China, when [Wikipedia](#) tells us that at the same time (1400-1454), there was civil war in Mongolia. But this was a way of continuing to justify China's failure to conquer and colonize eastern and central Siberia.

Another logical problem was that, in all that time, the Mongols had never tried to conquer eastern and central Siberia, even though, on the face of it, there was hardly anyone there.

And so it continued until 1571, when the Mongols put an end to 300 years of war with the Chinese.

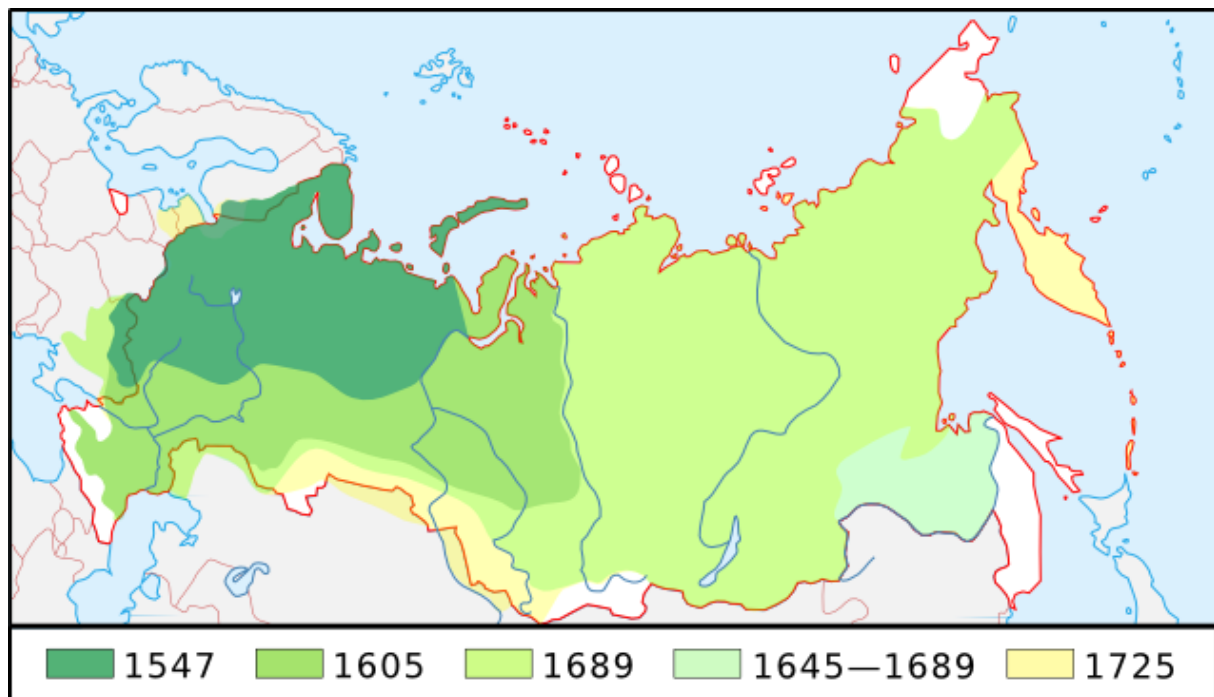
But the threat from the north didn't end there, as the Ming dynasty was conquered by the **Manchu** empire in 1644.

The Mongols were incorporated into the Qing Empire in **1691**. At last, we had a unified Chinese empire, with the addition of Manchuria and Mongolia. So, the stars were finally aligned for China's military invasion and colonization of Siberia.

Yes, but too late. Indeed, on the [Wikipedia](#) page about Russia, we learn that:

*"Throughout this period, the **Cossacks** gradually occupied Siberia, reaching the Pacific Ocean in **1640**."*

On the [Wikipedia](#) page for Siberia, we have a map showing the chronology of the Russian conquest.



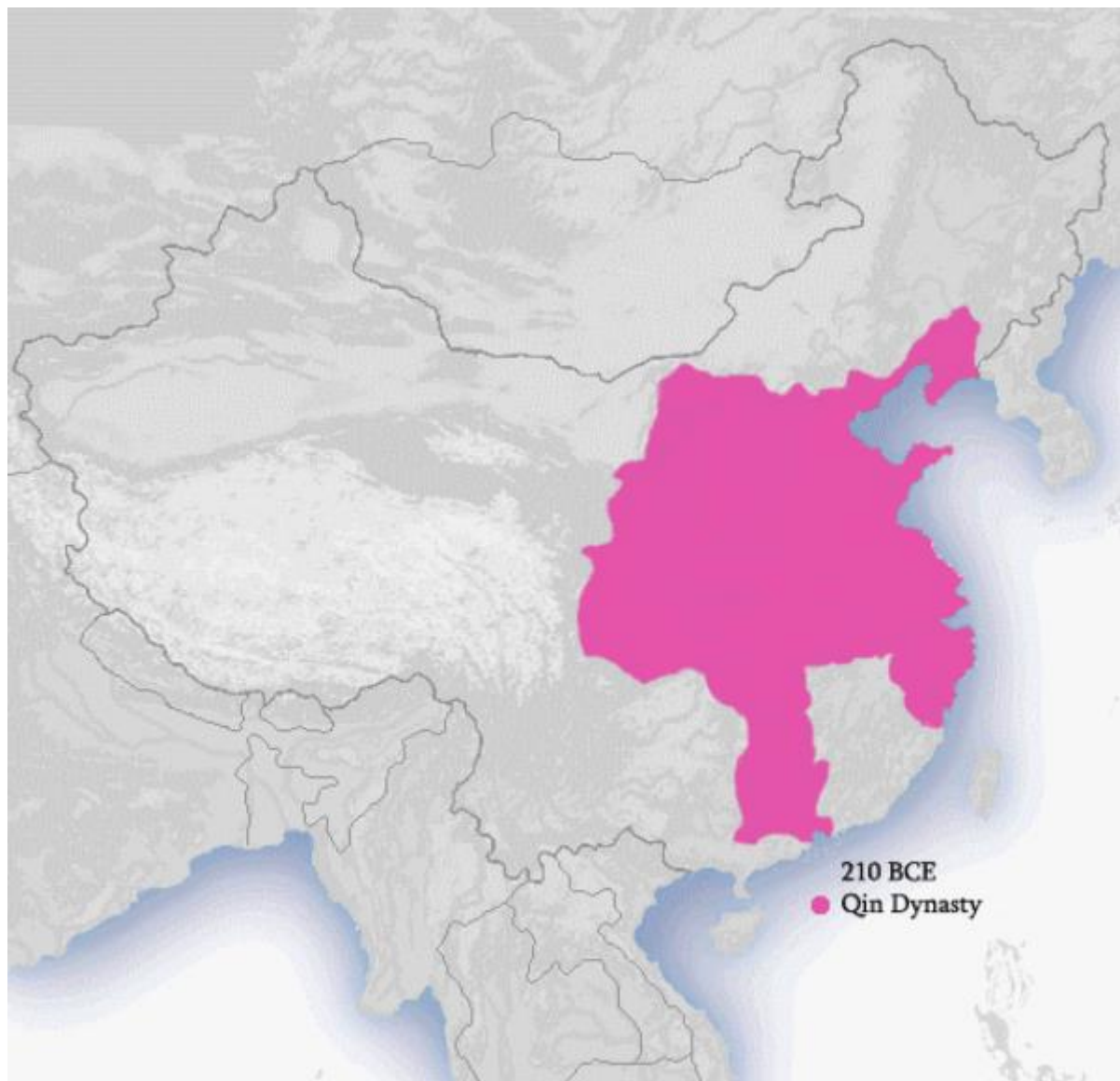
So, just when the Chinese Empire has succeeded in reconstituting itself and eliminating the Mongol threat, which could allow it to finally invade Siberia, the Russians overtake them. Too bad...

Anyway, thanks to this false history of China, the elite were able to justify the fact that China didn't invade Siberia, and that Russia did it first. So, Russia's control of Siberia is perfectly legitimate.

The history of China before the 13th century

And of course, the history of China before the Mongol invasion is similar. Either it was divided, or the empire regressed to the north. In any case, it never went beyond Mongolia.

And yet, it started off well, with a unified empire as early as 210 BC. It only controlled part of present-day China (see [Wikipedia](#)). But for the time, it was already enormous.

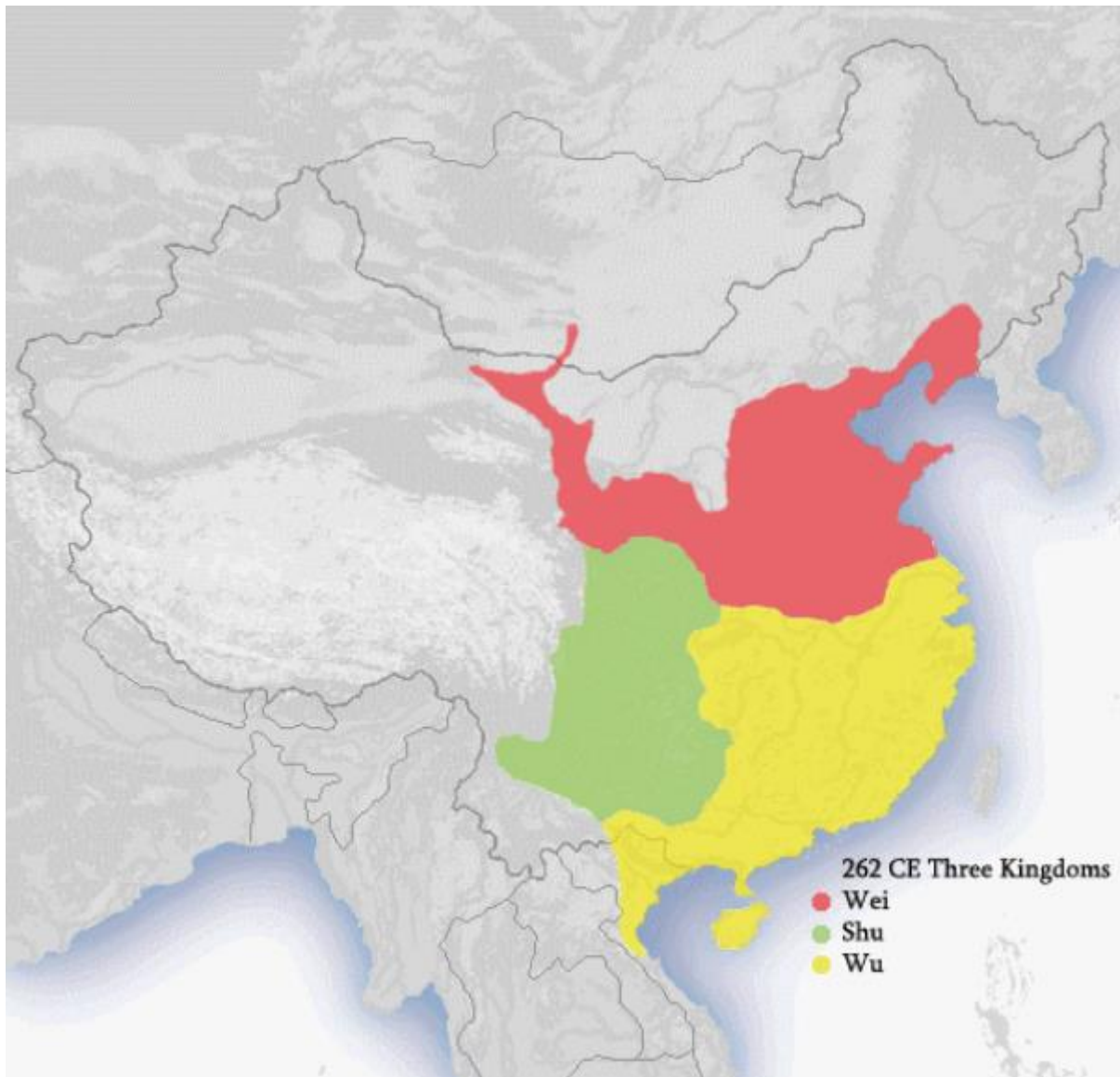


And it continues in 100 BC, with the Han Empire.



But we can already see that the empire expanded to the south and east, but not to the north.

So, it wasn't impossible to have a great unified empire at that time. But in 262 AD, 472 years after the beginning of the Qin Empire, then the Han Empire, it split into 3 kingdoms. What's more, it regressed to the north:



In 376, things improved, as it was now only divided into 2 parts. But it was still not united. It advanced northwards, but only slightly beyond the current border with Mongolia.



In 560, China is again divided, this time into 4 parts. And it regresses slightly to the north:



In 609, 347 years after the first partition, China was finally united into a single empire. But there was still a regression to the north:

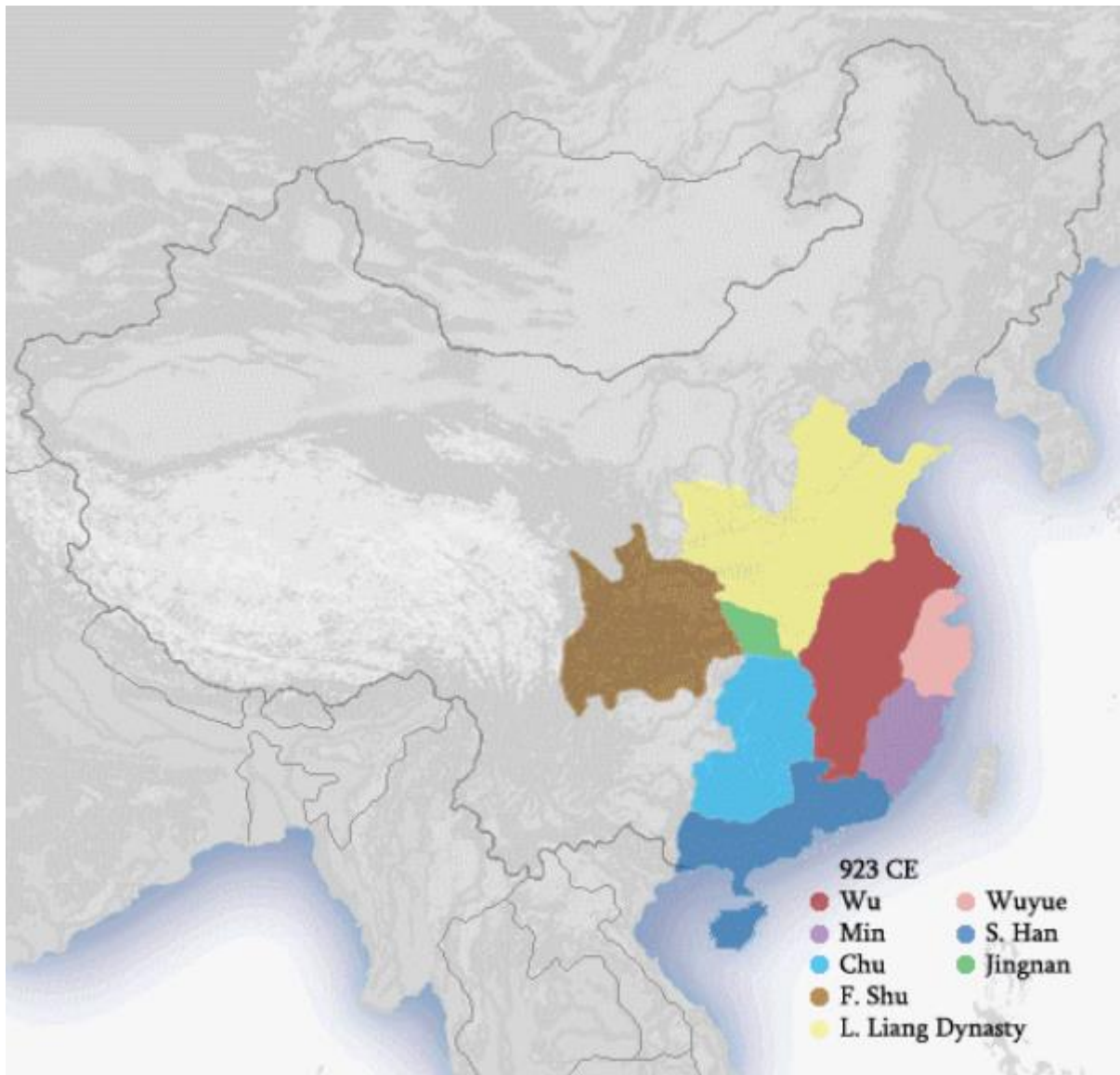


And yet, without the Mongol empire, it's hard to see what could have resisted China to the north. At that time, there were no obstacles in that direction. So there was no reason for regression.

And by 700, the empire had expanded to the north-west and a little to the north-east, but not to the north.

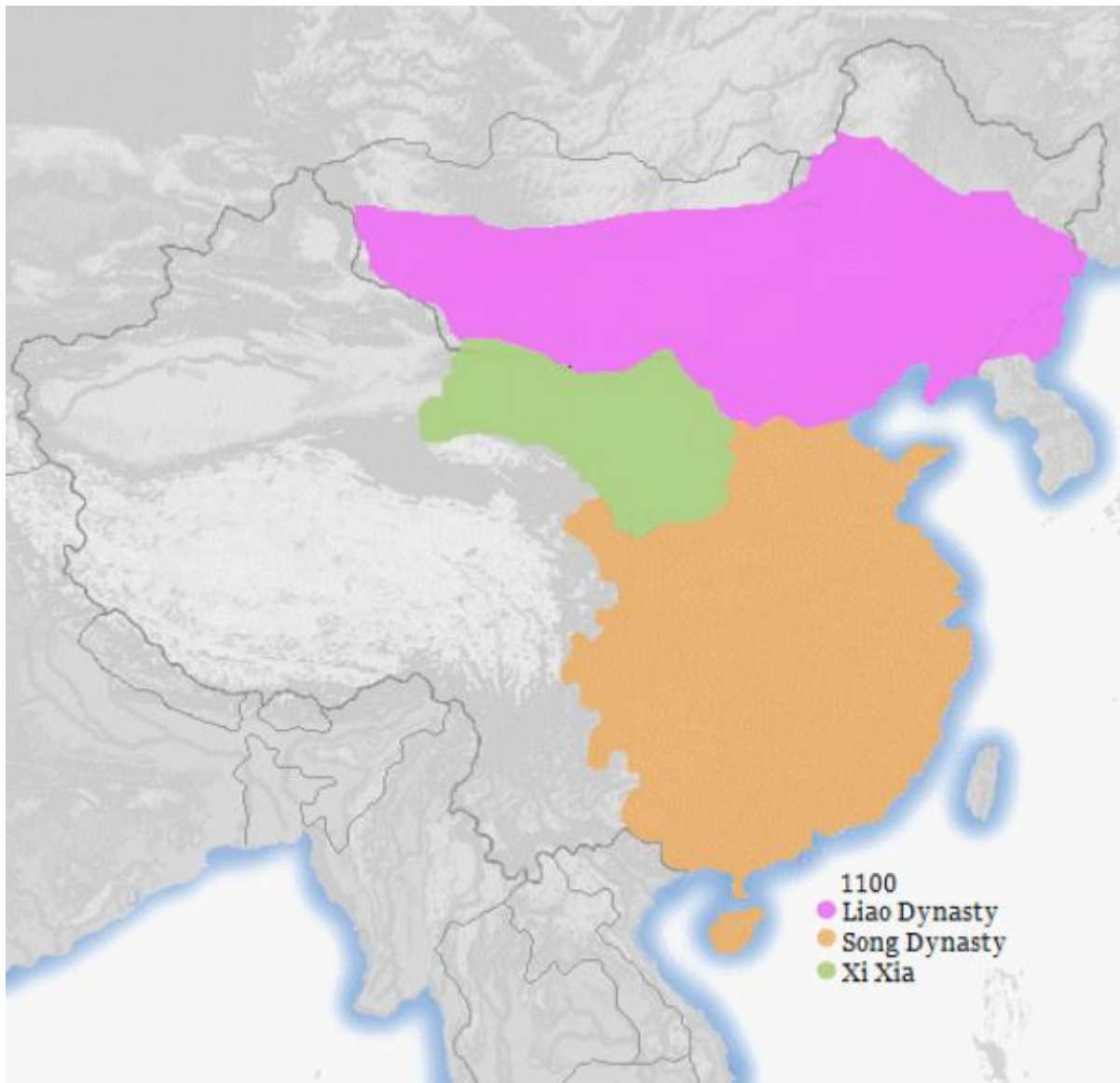


Alas, in 923, 314 years after reunification, China was once again divided, this time into 8 parts. And these controlled a much smaller territory than the Tang dynasty. All progress to the north-west was lost, as was a large part of that to the north.



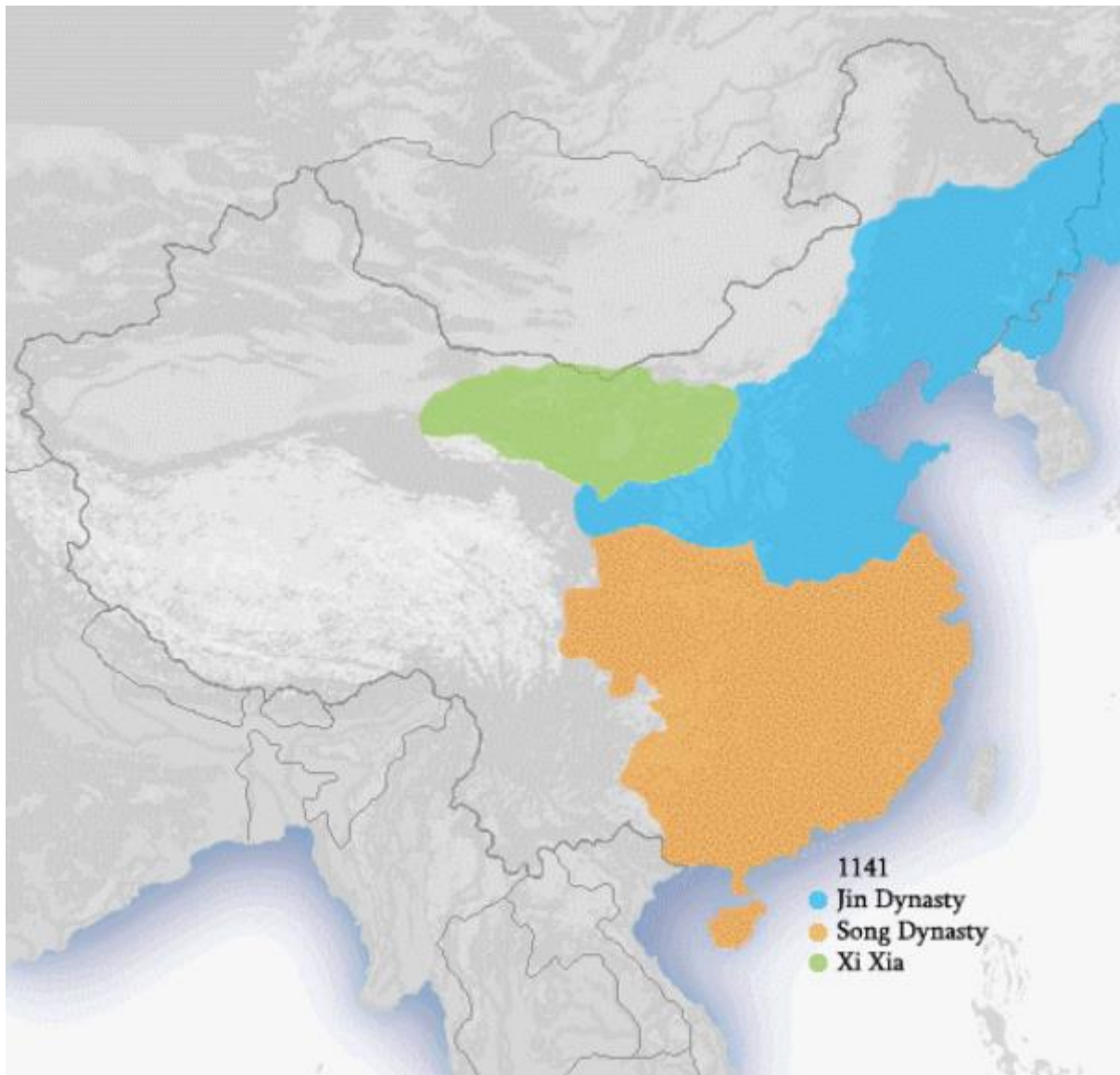
So, between 609 and 923, China once again had a 314-year window of opportunity to expand further north, where there was nobody. But no, it didn't.

And by 1100, China was still divided, this time into 3 parts. However, it was expanding strongly to the north:



In the end, it was when it was divided that China finally managed to seize Mongolia. But in fact, a closer look at the **Liao** dynasty reveals that it was a **Mongol** dynasty. It was the Mongols who invaded northern China, not the other way around. So, in reality, nothing has changed. The Chinese still haven't managed to take control of Mongolia.

In 1141, it was also divided into 3 parts, but with a slightly different configuration. Above all, the northern Mongolian state disappeared (before being reborn with Genghis Khan):



So there you have it. Prior to the 13th century, China's territory almost never extended beyond the current border with Mongolia, apart from about 100 or 200 km from time to time. Yet it was unified twice, and each time for at least 300 years. And at those times, there was no gigantic Mongolian empire able to stand up to them. So, the Chinese emperors could have colonized Mongolia extremely easily. But they didn't.

And if they didn't, it's because China's history is completely invented, and in this fictional narrative, it was necessary for China not to expand to the north, because otherwise, it would have given them the opportunity to claim Siberia today. Of course, since China is under the control of the elite, it wouldn't have done so anyway. But then, it would have seemed odd. If China had controlled

Siberia for say 400 years before being expelled by Russia, it would have been odd if it hadn't claimed the territory.

And then, given the weakness of the Russian Empire in the East until the 18th century, according to the official narrative, the conquest of Siberia against China could only have taken place around the 19th century. And then, if China had held Siberia for 400 or 500 years, Russian control of this space would have been far less legitimate than Chinese control. So it was necessary to invent a fictional history in which China would never have invaded even Mongolia, let alone Siberia. In this invented story, Russia's invasion of Siberia in the 16th century was entirely possible, since there was hardly anyone there.

In any case, it's true that China never invaded the area. But that's because, basically, there never was a Chinese empire. There were only independent tribes. On the other hand, it's quite possible that Asian tribes have been settling in Siberia for a relatively long time (not thousands of years, but at least a few centuries, before the whites). And if so, these populations were expelled by Russia, to be replaced by whites. And the eviction is fairly recent. It must have happened towards the end of the 19th century and throughout the 20th. Or perhaps there was no eviction, but only submersion by continual arrivals of whites, with the indigenous populations being kept at low fertility by various means. And we could have both: simple submersion in some places, and submersion/expulsion in others.

The elite could have invented a history without a Chinese empire. In that case, Russian colonization would have been similar to American colonization of the Indians. So, it would have lacked legitimacy, but who would have cared about a few hundred thousand primitives? Not many. As they were not linked to any great empire, no one would have come to claim this territory in the future.

So, once again, we're faced with the problem of why the elite absolutely had to invent the Chinese empire. We've already seen that it must have been easier to control all these populations with a single state. But what must also be happening is that the elite need to have a millennia-old, complicated Chinese history to justify future divisions of it. The future history of Asia is already written, and in this history, a powerful Chinese nation is apparently needed for the time being, perhaps to justify future wars against other nations. But, in the future, there will probably be a division into several parts; something that will seem normal, given that it has already happened several times in China's history.

Once Siberia is well populated, perhaps it will separate from the rest of Russia and wage regular wars against a divided China. As China will have suffered aggression from the north for much of its history, this will seem normal. Except that now, the Asian population will be replaced by whites. As the rest of Russia won't be involved, this will seem like a local war, not a war of white colonization. We can assume that China will initially be the aggressor. In this way, Siberia will be the innocent one, merely defending itself, before invading northern China in retaliation or to secure its territory.

It's possible that the elite will bring large numbers of Indians and/or Africans to southern China (hence, perhaps, the reason for China's growing influence in Africa), to justify new divisions and a plunge into anarchy, and a possible demand for white intervention from the north, to restore order and drive out the Indians and blacks. This will generate a new movement of white colonization in southern China. But then, regarding how to invade China with whites, the possibilities are open. So maybe the elite will use other strategies.

What's almost certain is that the elite will make the situation extremely complicated, so that nobody understands anything, as with Israel and the Middle East.

Maybe they'll make the population of Siberia a mix of whites and Asians for a while, to muddy the waters, until control over China is strong enough to gradually expel the Asians and make the territory of "Siberia + northern and possibly central China" overwhelmingly white.

It's a bit like Israel today, where the presence of Sephardim gives the impression of a fairly mixed population. Especially since some of the Ashkenazi population has a slightly Armenian background. So, all this gives the impression that it's not pure whites who are currently colonizing Israel, and that the objective is not racial. But, in time, other populations will be sent, which will be much whiter. And the Sephardim and Ashkenazim of the Armenian type will be outnumbered.

When will all this happen (in China)? It's hard to say. It could be in 100 or 200 years, or more.

All this also helps to answer the question: is it the Jews or a non-Jewish elite who dominate the world? We don't see why the Jews would have altered the history of Asia in order to hide from the world the fact that there was a policy of

conquering territories for the benefit of the white race. So it's consistent with the idea that it's a non-Jewish elite that dominates the world. Despite all the propaganda to the contrary, Jews are only second fiddle.

Of course, the elite gives many, many positions of power to Jews. So it seems impossible that it's not the Jews who rule the world (for people who are even remotely awake). As one slogan put it 20 years ago, "I've never seen an Illuminati, whereas Jews in positions of power are everywhere". But that's on purpose. Not only does it serve the objective of colonizing the Middle East, since it designates Jews as tyrants, which will lead to the expulsion of almost the entire diaspora to Israel. But it also allows the elite to hide behind the Jews. And once the Jews have fallen from their pedestal, the elite can pretend that there are no longer any masters of the world, that it's all over and that we're now in a true democracy. It's a bit like the movie "My name is nobody", in which Jacques Beauregard pretends to be dead in order to live peacefully.

The need for a peaceful Chinese empire

Of course, the history of China and its conflicting relations with Mongolia and Manchuria provides a more or less correct explanation for the fact that it has never sought to invade Siberia (at least since the 13th century). But, as we've seen, there are still inconsistencies in the narrative.

And I've talked about what was happening in northern China. But there's also the problem of the south. It's hard to see why they didn't invade Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, etc. Here, there were no forces opposing the mighty Chinese empire.

So, the history falsifiers had to further lock in the narrative. To this end, they presented China as a country intrinsically peaceful towards its neighbors, with little inclination towards military and colonial expansion. Here, the elite had a structural explanation, and not just a contextual one, for the fact that China had never sought to conquer other territories, despite a very large population and an advanced civilization.

And this is where the construction of the **Chinese wall** at the end of the 19th century comes in. It gave the impression of a non-expansionist China, seeking only to defend itself from its bellicose northern neighbors. By the way, it validates the history of conflicts with Mongolia. And as it was built some 2 millennia ago, it means that China's pacifist tendencies go back almost to the beginning of the empire.

Zheng He's Chinese **naval expeditions** from 1400 to 1433 also point in the direction of a peaceful nation seeking only to explore or trade, but not to conquer and colonize. This also helps to explain why China didn't colonize Australia, even though it had a free hand to do so. There was no opposition here.

And the low number of naval expeditions of this kind reinforces the idea of a country centered on itself, a little autistic and therefore little inclined towards military conquest.

On the other hand, inventing the story of Zheng He's expeditions was problematic. It took place during the Ming Empire. This empire controlled all of China and was relatively prosperous until around 1610. So, if it had continued, it would have been normal for it to evolve into something more aggressive. For the next 170 years (from 1440 to 1610), there should have been expeditions aimed at military conquest and colonization to the south. And the elite didn't want that. Now, they could have remained peaceful. But 200 years of purely peaceful expeditions might have seemed a little excessive in the peace-and-love kind of way. So it was better to put an end to these expeditions in the official narrative. And that's what happened. Elite's historians say that after the death of Emperor Yongle in 1424, the new emperor quickly put an end to these expeditions. So much so that in 1500, building a seagoing junk of more than two masts became a capital offence. Can you believe that? Finally, once again, this story reinforced the idea of a country with a tendency to easily close in on itself. Even a little distant exploration wasn't in its DNA. So, conquest and colonization...

We might even say that Taoist, Buddhist and folk **religions** were developed with this in mind (in fact, they were created by Europeans). With its peaceful, fairly relativistic religions, based on harmony and individual development, etc., China was once again presented as a peaceful country.

Even reports of the Chinese empire's highly administrative side (another fiction) were in line with this. It gave the impression of a government of unimaginative

but unwarlike bureaucrats. It reinforced the impression of a nation that was laborious, a little autistic and inward-looking.

One inconsistency with this version is the fact that when the empire was divided, factions always sought to reconstitute it. This doesn't fit in with such a peaceful nation. If a southern dynasty wanted to defeat a northern one, why not go further? Still, it's rather odd that once China's natural borders had been reached, they didn't want to go any further.

Another use for the Great Wall and Mongolia

Another thing the Great Wall of China enabled was the invention of an **extremely ancient false border**. Today's Chinese imagine that the Great Wall has always been their natural border to the north, and don't imagine it could be otherwise. And the same applies to the rest of the world.

The problem is that construction began 2,000 years ago. At that time, Mongolia couldn't pose a problem, given the huge difference in population between the two countries. So there was no reason to build it at that time.

The same goes for the relationship with the Mongolians. If it weren't for this history of enemy peoples over the millennia, the Chinese could say to themselves that the Mongols are Chinese; and that even the tribes scattered across Siberia are Chinese too. So, their natural frontier is that of all these tribes. And since they were established as far east as the center of Siberia, a large part of Siberia should be theirs.

China's contemporary history

Of course, once Russia had achieved its goal of controlling Siberia, all the issues discussed above became obsolete. It was before Russia took possession of this territory that it had any use.

Even so, it was better for the two countries not to be portrayed as hostile to each other. The fact that China was communist, like the USSR, and therefore a sister state, explained why there was no territorial conflict between the two countries. The atomic bomb, another complete invention of the elite, was also a step in this direction.

Today, the USA's hostility to both Russia and China justifies an entente cordial between the two countries.

A few thoughts on Russian history

This explains why **serfdom** lasted from 1649 to 1861 in Russia ([Wikipedia](#)).

"A code enacted in 1649 linked the peasant and his descendants to the land and its owner, thus generalizing serfdom, in contrast to the evolution of the status of the peasant in Western Europe. In return, landowners were obliged to serve their sovereign. Catherine II confirmed and reinforced these provisions."

The elite wanted settlers in Russia. And above all, settlers who stayed. Indeed, the problem is that many parts of Russia are **unwelcoming**, and this is even truer of Siberia. It's very cold. There aren't many people. It's not exactly a happy place. So there was a high risk that many of the settlers would leave within a few years of arriving. Or those who had been around for a long time might decide to move to more welcoming regions. The settlers had to be forced to stay, and tying a peasant to his suzerain was an excellent way of doing this.

We can compare this situation with that of the **USA**. There, there was no notion of serfdom. But this wasn't because the elite were more sympathetic to them; it was because they knew that living conditions were excellent and that the settlers would stay.

Another thing that made them stay was that a good number were members of religious groups, like the Puritans, banished from their home countries (especially England). This helped keep them in their new country.

And the elite wanted American settlers to move west as quickly as possible. So their mobility should not be limited, but encouraged as much as possible.

Returning to Russia, it's true that serfdom was abolished in 1861 by Alexander II. So, the peasants could have left. But, in fact, the peasants remained poor and so could hardly leave. Here's what [Wikipedia](#) has to say:

*"The freed peasant does not become the owner of the land he cultivates. Half the land went to the peasants, the rest to the owners. Each peasant received a plot of 3.5 deciatines (about 4 ha), but this concession was not free: **he had to buy the land, payable in 49 annual instalments** to the State, which in turn advanced the sum to the owners. The land valuation carried out by the administration is very favorable to the owners."*

So, in reality, half the land continued to belong to the owners. And a large proportion of peasants remained very poor wage-earners, and therefore not very mobile.

And for those who bought their land, the fact of paying in 49 annual instalments tied them to it. They wanted to achieve the goal of finally owning their land, and stayed to finish paying.

It is likely that this liberalization served above all to initiate new expulsions of Asian populations, especially the Tatars. If there were already peasant revolts before the abolition of serfdom, it must have been because the natives were already being evicted from their lands. White peasants too, but to settle land further east. And if the revolts continued, it was probably largely for the same reason.

After 1861, it's likely that in areas where the elite wanted to expel Asian populations, they organized the insolvency of peasants, who were eventually forced to leave and were replaced by white peasants. This didn't stop the elite from organizing the insolvency of a certain number of white peasants, forcing them to become wage-earners, but further east. And it could even imprison some of them for unpaid debts, to force them to move much further East, first as prisoners, then as settlers. The same applied to Asian populations, but this time only as prisoners to build infrastructure for the white settlers.

Moreover, this semi-liberty didn't last very long, since in 1929, or perhaps even earlier, the Communists decided to block all population movements. As a result, peasants were forced to stay on their land, as in the days of serfdom.

That's why prisoners were sent to Siberia in the USSR. It's because forced labor was needed to build infrastructure. As before, a lot of non-whites were probably employed for this. But there had to be a significant proportion of whites. And for the latter, they were probably then freed to become settlers. Whereas the non-whites remained prisoners for life (or until they were old), so they wouldn't reproduce.

This excerpt is in line with that ([Wikipedia](#) page on Siberia):

"Throughout the history of the USSR, the Communist government had placed the settlement and industrialization of Siberia at the heart of its concerns. During Joseph Stalin's reign, hundreds of thousands of citizens were forcibly deported to Siberia, even entire peoples (e.g. Poles). Numerous mining complexes and military bases opened, consolidating the Soviet government's presence in the region. Many young graduates were systematically appointed to work in Siberia, with salaries far higher than those offered in European Russia. Finally, new cities were founded. The masterful Baikal-Amur railroad line, running parallel to the Trans-Siberian Railway, was built between 1972 and 1984."

[Wikipedia](#) also has this:

"Stalin set up a totalitarian system over which he reigned as an absolute despot, based on two pillars: propaganda, implementing a veritable cult of personality, and repression, relying in particular on the NKVD, an all-powerful political police force."

Estimates of the number of victims between 1921 and 1954 vary widely, but the figure of 20 million dead has been put forward. Of those convicted of alleged "counter-revolutionary crimes", some 600,000 were sentenced to death, 2.4 million were imprisoned or sent to Gulag labor camps, and 800,000 were placed under house arrest in the sparsely populated cold desert zones of the USSR. The upper echelons of the Red Army were not spared either ("Tukhachevsky affair") and underwent a purge that was to weaken the USSR at the start of the Second World War."

And [this](#) one too (Les Cahiers de l'Institut d'Histoire du Temps Présent n°35, "Déplacés spéciaux" et "colons de travail" dans la société soviétique des années 1930, Nicolas Werth, December 1996):

*"In a report dated August 1936, Gulag chief N. Berman wrote: "Taking advantage of a rather lax surveillance regime, a large number of **labor colonists**, who had long since joined teams of free workers, have recently left their place of residence. It's difficult to get them back to their place of residence. Indeed, they've been working at the plant for years. They have acquired a speciality there, they have managed to acquire a passport, **they have often married their free colleagues and often have a house, or even a small farm.**"*

*"On May 27, **1934**, a decree reinstated the "labor colonists" to their civic rights, after five years of deportation. Believing that this measure implied the right to return, a large number of deportees left their place of house arrest, while the local administration, overwhelmed, let it happen. A "**corrective**" circular from the NKVD clarifies that "**restoration of civil rights does not imply the right to return**".*

So the Soviets sent millions of prisoners to Siberia. And after a while, they either officially released them, but forced them to stay put, or they pretended to be lax and let the prisoners regain their freedom, as long as they stayed put. And if the white men were married before their imprisonment, they let their wives join them after a while, so that they could have children (or additional children if they already had some).

It's also worth noting that free Russians were encouraged to come by offering above-average salaries. So, the carrot and the stick were used. And if a certain number of prisoners ended up obtaining a kind of official or unofficial freedom, while remaining under house arrest, many also had to benefit from these high salaries, which was to encourage them to stay.

The myth that millions or even tens of millions of prisoners died in the camps serves to distract from the idea that the aim was to colonize these regions by whites. Indeed, if prisoners died en masse, then the aim could not have been colonization. Otherwise, the Soviet authorities would have done everything in their power to preserve them.

We can also say that these enormous death figures are given so that we can concentrate on them, and not on the problem of the prisoners and those under house arrest, who only come second in the hierarchy of horror.

But we may have had both. There may have been deaths (probably far fewer than Western estimates suggest). But they were Asians or Turks. Whites, on the other hand, must have suffered very few casualties.

That said, it's possible that the elite didn't even have to kill the non-whites. All they had to do was keep them in prison until they were, say, 60, and separate them from their families. And that way, they were sure they wouldn't reproduce.

And the result is there. Today, 86% of Siberia is white. So the colonization plan was a clear success.

Further observations on the Siberian colonization plan

When we look at the gulag archives, we learn that they only remained open for a short time after the fall of the USSR. The Russian authorities soon closed them again. A mistake by the elite? I don't think so. It did so to launch a wave of documents comparing the Soviets to the Nazis, but only on the aspect of the treatment of prisoners. And these documents explain the deportations on economic grounds, not racial ones. As a result, people who want to do research on the subject will only have a fragmented view of the problem and will only deal with these themes (treatment of prisoners and economic causes). And since the archives are no longer accessible, no one can analyze the original documents; so researchers are now limited to the literature published in the 90s and 2000s.

As well as helping to explain the end of Communism, this is also why the Western media demonized the **Gulag** in the early 80s. There had to be a strong emotional charge when talking about it, so that people couldn't think about it with a cold, logical mind.

The fact that **Stalin**, a Jew, was chosen to lead the country from 1929 to 1953 also served to conceal all this. Even if they didn't know he was Jewish, with his dago face, ordinary Westerners could hardly imagine that he had pursued a racist policy.

Finally, the USSR, with its cult of secrecy, was very convenient in ensuring that nothing leaked out of the ethnic cleansing and colonization operations.

All this also calls into question the version according to which it was the Jews who dominated the USSR (and who dominate the world). Indeed, it's hard to understand why they would have favored white colonization of Siberia after the war, when we were supposed to be in the midst of an era of extermination of the white population by the all-powerful Jews. And even before the war, this was already supposed to be the case. The plan to exterminate the white population was supposed to go back at least to the end of the 19th century. And as far as the interwar period is concerned, Jewish domination of the USSR is very well documented. So it doesn't make sense. But, if it's not the Jews who dominate the world, but a racist white elite, it makes a lot more sense.

Another point is that the mechanization of agriculture in Russia in the 20s and 30s meant that far fewer peasants were employed in a given area. As a result, it allowed sending a considerable number of them to the East.

From this point of view, the insane production targets served to drive people to their knees and then provide a pretext for sending them to Siberia.

On [Wikipedia](#), for example, you can find:

*"**extremely high production quotas** for workers and peasants: miners worked from 16 to 18 hours a day, and very harsh penalties were applied in the event of non-fulfilment of quotas, ranging from wage cuts **to accusations of sabotage or treason that led directly to the Gulag**; the workers' passbook introduced in 1938 kept track of lateness and absences."*

So there you have it: unattainable production quotas were set. They were obviously not met. As a result, the authorities had a ready-made reason to send them to the Gulag, i.e., most of the time to Siberia, or to a region to be colonized.

It's worth noting that the USA practiced and still practices (albeit less so) forced prison labor. That's right, because here too, infrastructure had to be developed rapidly in areas that had not yet been fully colonized. So, as in Russia, prisoners were put to work. All of a sudden, no more American liberalism, no more human rights, no more concern for the welfare of the citizen. Back to the schlag option.

In Australia, prisoners did both. They were used both to build infrastructure, and then to become settlers once their sentence was served.

That's why the USA and England had very tough laws in the 18th and 19th centuries. It was to get enough convicts in the areas to be colonized.

All this slightly undermines the USSR's "camp of good" aspect. Ultimately, they had little to envy the Nazis. World War 2 served to conceal this fact. Who could imagine that those who waged war against the evil Nazis were in fact just as evil as they were? Now, those who have been analyzing the Gulag for the past 30 years pretend to agree, saying that the Soviet methods of treating prisoners were similar to those of the Nazis. But this criticism serves to mask the most important element of the problem: that they had nothing to envy the Nazis in terms of racial policy. In terms of conquering living space for the white race, the Soviets pursued the same policy as the Nazis. In fact, the Soviets are Nazis who succeeded.

Well, that's a nuance. Because, in a way, the Nazis succeeded too. Yes, it led to the creation of the State of Israel, which will serve to increase the living space of the white race. But they didn't survive the process, whereas the Soviets did (for a few decades).

The Russian government also took advantage of the Second World War to deport whole populations of Germans in western Russia to the East, on the pretext of the danger of them rallying to Hitler (which was a valid reason indeed). [Wikipedia](#) states:

"The Second World War caused a veritable tidal wave among the 1.4 million or so Germans from Russia who remained in the country. 900,000 of them, living

*along the Volga, in the Crimea, the Caucasus and southern Russia, were **deported to the East** shortly after the German offensive of 1941."*

*"Some 340,000 Germans from the Black Sea regions were initially spared deportation, as these were under German occupation. In 1943/44, they were transferred by the Nazi authorities to the parts of Poland (Warthegau) annexed by Germany. From there, they fled to the West towards the end of the war in the face of Red Army troops. The majority of them, some **280,000 people**, were nevertheless "**repatriated**" by the Soviet authorities, to be banished to the same regions that welcomed the 1941 deportees."*

And [here](#):

*"The German ethnic minority in the USSR was considered a security risk by the Soviet government, so it was deported during the war, to avoid its possible collaboration with the Nazi invader. In August 1941, the Soviet government ordered the deportation of people of German origin from the European USSR. **By early 1942, 1,031,300 Germans had been deported to Central Asia and Siberia.***

*During 1945, the Soviets deported to special colonies **an additional group of 203,796 Soviet Germans** who had been displaced by Germany in Poland."*

And [here](#):

*"On August 28, 1941, by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the Volga Germans was liquidated. **367,000 Soviet Germans** were deported to the East (it took two days to round them up): to the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the Komis, the Urals, Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Altai Republic. Officially, this was not a punitive deportation, but a transfer designed **to remove any temptation to collaborate with the invader** about to occupy their territory. Conditions were no less harsh. Germans (from the Baltic, Volga, Bessarabia, Caucasus and Black Sea regions) performing military service were withdrawn from the army and deported. In 1942, Soviet Germans aged 17 and over were mobilized and sent to labor colonies. **They built factories, worked in forests and mines.**"*

On Le Monde Diplomatique (1995 [article](#)):

"In 1943-1944, after repelling German troops, the Red Army regained control of the entire Caucasus and the steppes surrounding the Caspian Sea and Crimea.

*Stalin then decided to deport entire peoples - a total of one million people - collectively accused of collaborating with the Nazis. These peoples, including the **Crimean Tatars, Chechens and Ingush**, would only be "rehabilitated" after Stalin's death."*

As a result, since the fall of Communism, there has been the problem of the **Aussiedler**, Germans who were in Russia and wanted to return to Germany. This is what we see [here](#) in the mainstream newspaper Libération (article from 2007):

*"Germans in Russia, they became Russians in Germany. More than **two million 'Aussiedler'** joined the mother country after the fall of the USSR. Their integration is so difficult that some dream of returning to Siberia."*

The article gives an example of these Aussiedler:

*"Viktor and Elena didn't really want to leave Russia. It was the father's wish to finally see what he called his "homeland", and for "the Old Man", leaving alone was out of the question. So Viktor and Elena said goodbye to their colleagues, took their son Roman out of school, packed everything they owned into three trunks and took the train. They headed west for the longest journey of their lives, from Barnaul **in Siberia** to Germany, the land of their ancestors.*

*Seven years later, they're still dreaming of returning. Today, their father is dead. Shortly before leaving them, he apologized to his children: "Nothing is as I imagined it," he confessed. Viktor and Elena have both been out of work for years. **The friends and colleagues they left behind in Siberia have almost all benefited from the Russian economic miracle.** "If I'd stayed, I might own the factory today," Viktor dreams.*

Without Roman, they would have left long ago, they say. Their son, now 15, is the only one of the family to have integrated. Once he's finished his training, he'll be a sports teacher."

Maybe it's a made-up story. Mainstream newspapers are used to this. But what's certain is that it's mainly older people who want to return to Germany, i.e. people who were deported during or just after the war. The children and grandchildren, on the other hand, have their lives in Russia and have no desire to go to Germany. So, the elite won. They didn't care if German deportees who

were 70 or 80 years old in 1995 returned to Germany. What mattered to them was that their children stayed in Russia. Now, in the present example, the children of the deported German stayed in Germany. But we can be sure that very few of the German prisoners' descendants did.

And if 2 million Aussiedler returned to Germany after the fall of the USSR, and if they were mainly elderly, that means there were far more German deportees than has been claimed. That said, the figure of 2 million may be completely wrong.

What follows is also interesting:

"Viktor, Elena and Roman are German "by blood", as German tradition dictates. By law, they were entitled to return, as compensation for the persecution suffered by Germans in the Soviet Union under Stalin. This persecution was seen as one of the consequences of Nazism and the war, which Germany had a duty to "repair ".

*German Russians literally jumped into the breach. Almost 150,000 of them left the former USSR in 1990. Four years later - 1994 marked the peak of the wave - 215,000 joined Germany. The flood was such that the Federal Republic was forced to adopt drastic measures: the new arrivals, initially **parked in transit centers**, were then distributed among the seventeen Länder, according to a sophisticated quota system, to avoid excessive regional concentrations, as was initially the case in the Osnabrück region (where the departure of Canadian soldiers, at the same time, left many **barracks empty**), or in the Marzahn district of Berlin (where **Soviet-style apartment blocks** had been vacated by their inhabitants after the fall of the Wall).*

*Two laws, passed in 1996 and 2005, have tightened the right of return for Aussiedler immigrants. Applicants must now pass a language test and **prove that German has been passed down through the family**. Children and spouses of Aussiedlers can only leave Russia if they too have a good command of German. As an extreme case, a young descendant of German Russians who is fluent in Goethe's language because he studied it at university will not meet the criteria, unlike a 60-year-old factory worker to whom his parents sporadically spoke German during his childhood."*

So, to begin with, we can see that the first waves were not well received, since the Aussiedler were put in camps, barracks and Soviet-style building blocks. This was to deter others from returning.

But above all, the elite quickly ensured that the return movement would dry up with the laws of 1996 and 2005. And especially the return of the descendants of the deportees, i.e., those who are really important to the colonization project. The fact of having to speak German is already a major hindrance, since in Russia, many will not have bothered to learn it, especially those born just after the war, given the stigmatization of Germans there must have been.

[Wikipedia](#) also states:

*"Until 1955, Russian Germans **banished to the East** lived under **extremely restrictive conditions of mobility**. They were monitored by the Kommandantur, who forbade them to leave their assigned locations. When the Kommandantur was abolished, many of them migrated, **initially within the Asian part of the Soviet Union**, as in the territories of Kazakhstan that were being colonized. They gradually integrated into post-Stalinist society, **all the more so as they gradually lost the use of German, having no schools in which to learn it.**"*

Here we learn that the descendants of deported Germans could hardly learn German, as there were no schools to teach it. Of course, they could rely on their parents. But, as many were people with a low level of education (see below), they couldn't teach them grammar and all the subtleties of German. And many of those with degrees didn't have the time to teach their children. So, from the first generation onwards, the language must have been greatly lost. And by the second, there was hardly anyone left who could speak German.

And proving that they learned German from their parents is yet another hindrance. It's a reign of arbitrariness, especially if they're dead. The vicious circle is that the children of deportees must have children of their own. And these children probably don't speak German, which means they must be refused immigration. But if their children can't come, the parents won't emigrate.

Yet Germany welcomes hundreds of thousands of immigrants from the Middle East, Asia, Africa and southern Europe every year (between 150,000 and 500,000 during the 2010s, see [Wikipedia](#)). And it welcomed even more during the Syrian refugee crisis in 2015 (estimate of 428,000 Syrians on [Wikipedia](#) for 2015, for a total of almost 1.1 million immigrants). But here, to welcome people

who are of German blood, it poses a problem and the state makes many difficulties for them.

Another interesting detail:

*"The typical migrant is a close-knit, multi-generational family with many children," explains Christoph Bergner. **The Aussiedler mostly live in rural areas, are Catholic or Protestant, and have a low level of qualification: until 1989, the Soviet regime barred them from certain professions, such as medicine.**"*

Their lack of training or the difficulty of getting their Russian diplomas recognized in Germany explains the dramatic level of unemployment in this community."

So, the elite ensured that the German settlers had a low level of qualification. As a result, it was difficult for them to return to Germany, since they knew they could only get low-paid jobs.

Another advantage is that rural people often have more children, since they have all the space they need. And this is often the case for poor people too (when they have enough space). So, by keeping them in rural areas and in low-skilled jobs, the elite made sure they'd have lots of children. And indeed, this is what is said in the previous extract: *"The typical migrant is a close-knit family of several generations, with many children"*.

It's true that [Wikipedia](#) states:

"Today there are only around 400,000 people left in the Russian Federation who identify themselves as Germans, and some 180,000 in Kazakhstan."

Put like that, it sounds as if almost all the Germans in the USSR emigrated to Germany after the fall of the Wall. But of course, this is completely misleading. In reality, there are certainly many more German-type people in Russia. Except that they no longer identify themselves as German, since they are 3rd or 4th generation after WW2 and all German heritage has been erased. They now see themselves as Russian. But ethnically, they are Germanic. And that's what matters to the elite.

In short, the overwhelming majority of the deportees' children remained in Russia, and the elite's plan to have German settlers in various parts of Russia was a success, despite the collapse of the USSR.

The current war in Ukraine

So it's possible that, in addition to laying the foundations for World War 3, the war in Ukraine is also fueling white colonization in eastern Russia.

And indeed, there have been reports of Ukrainians being sent to Siberia. For example, [this one](#), from the LCI channel, speaks of 600,000 Ukrainian refugees in Russia, many of whom would be sent to Siberia.



So maybe it's pure propaganda and the Ukrainian refugees weren't sent there. But Russian history shows that there's a good probability that it's true, at least in part.

The problem is that there are no longer any restrictions on movement in Russia. So, how do you fix people in such and such a place?

What's important here is that we're not dealing with the internal displacement of populations within a country, but with the displacement of populations from a foreign country as a result of war. This changes the situation.

Already, even if the war in Ukraine were to end, if the situation between Ukraine and Russia were to remain very tense, displaced Ukrainians would have no desire to return to their country. And if Ukraine wins the war, many won't be able to return: either because the Ukrainian government will forbid them to, or because they'll be afraid of how they'll be treated (since they're Russian-speaking). And many will have had their homes destroyed. All this will push many Ukrainians to stay where they are.

And if the war lasts, they simply won't be able to return for a long time.

And after staying for a few years, a certain number will settle down. It's often the same situation with immigrants. They think they'll only stay 10 years. Then they meet a woman or a man; they have children. They make friends here. And now their life is in this new country, and they don't want to go back, especially if poverty or war awaits them there.

And if they're treated very well, that might encourage them to stay. All Russia has to do is provide them with much more spacious accommodation than they had at home, with very well-paid jobs and very good social protection. In that case, why come back?

Besides, as they are currently in camps, this limits their freedom of movement.

It's obviously reminiscent of what happened in Ukraine in the 20s and 30s. There too, many people must have been sent to Siberia for colonization. As we saw above, this was the case throughout Western Russia. But, apparently, Ukraine was more affected than many other regions.

Here's what can be found on the Ukraine [Wikipedia](#) page:

"Between 1931 and 1933, a series of famines and the intensification of "dekulakization" hit the Soviet Union and particularly ravaged Ukraine, even though this region was the most fertile in the entire USSR. Between 2.623 and 5 million people died as a result of this famine.

Ukrainians call it "Holodomor", or "extermination by hunger". Although Joseph Stalin's Soviet government was careful never to write that reluctant peasants should be "exterminated by starvation", declassified documents show that it at the very least used these famines, if not knowingly provoked them, to break the

Ukrainian peasantry and nationalism, even though the Russian people were also victims of the same famines."

We have this passage on the Holodomor [Wikipedia](#) page:

*"At the end of 1929, with the policy known as the "Great Turn", the Soviet authorities launched the first five-year plan to overcome what they called "the crisis of the NEP". The "Great Turning Point" postulated rapid industrial development, **financed by grain exports**.*

*The rapid increase in agricultural yields required for the success of this plan was supposed to be achieved through the collectivization of agriculture, establishing the **kolkhoz** as the basic unit of production. This implied **the expropriation of peasants**, particularly the most prosperous among them, the "kulaks", the direct takeover of agricultural production by the state, and the ever-intensifying draining of agriculture for the benefit of the industrial and urban sectors.*

***This drain was necessarily to the detriment of the peasantry as a whole, particularly in the most fertile regions, which were subject to such heavy levies that the very survival of the peasants was threatened** (prompting them to hide reserves).*

*Collectivization was accompanied by a **violent campaign** against peasants deemed "**resistant**", starting with the "kulaks" and continuing with the average peasantry. **In just a few months, hundreds of thousands of peasants were arrested, and over two million deported.**"*

So the Soviets deliberately imposed huge levies on the peasantry, knowing full well that they would revolt. And they must have sent out agitators to ensure that the insurrection would happen quickly. In this way, they were able to unleash a ruthless crackdown, taking 2 million white peasants from the Ukraine and sending them to colonize eastern Russia. Peasants who were probably no longer needed in the Ukraine, due to the forced mechanization of agriculture, as mentioned above. Indeed, it was around this time (the 1920s) that tractors like the Fordson Poutilovets began to be mass-produced.

The story of the **Holodomor** (the famine that killed millions of Ukrainians) is certainly completely false. The Soviets had no interest whatsoever in killing the peasants who fed them, nor the future settlers of Siberia. But, once again, it allowed them to mask the real act of tyranny (the deportation) behind an even

more horrible, but false one (the Holodomor). And here too, this massacre more or less prevented us from thinking that the aim was racist (white colonization of Siberia). If you kill 2.5 to 5 million whites in the same place as you carry out mass deportations, you can't be pro-white racist. This leads to the idea that the purpose of the deportations was purely economic or political.

What's more, the Holodomor planted one of the many seeds of discord between Ukraine and Russia, the results of which can be seen today. Because, of course, the 2022 war between these two countries was already planned.

Perhaps, as a result, the number of 2 million deportees has been inflated to add even more resentment. That remains to be seen. But since the elite really needed personnel for the colonization of Siberia, and in any case, the millions of dead were enough in themselves to justify this resentment, it's entirely possible that this figure is accurate.

By the way, on [Wikipedia](#), we learn that: *"In a 2008 resolution, the European Parliament recognized the Holodomor as an "appalling crime perpetrated against the Ukrainian people and against humanity".*

So, 14 years before the war between Russia and Ukraine in 2022, the European Union revived this memory. It was obviously not innocent.

Again from the [Wikipedia](#) page about Ukraine:

*"Executions and **deportations of Ukrainians** accused of **nationalism** were organized during the **Stalinist purges of 1937-1939: several million Ukrainians were executed or sent to Soviet labor camps**, as were all suspects of so-called "bourgeois" nationalism, Russians first and foremost. In addition, the Marxism-Leninism applied by the Kremlin advocated state atheism and attacked religious symbols, destroying churches and cathedrals throughout the USSR, and sending **millions of believers**, mostly Orthodox but also of other Christian obediences, **to the Gulag**. All religions, even minority ones (Jewish, Muslim), were banned."*

So it didn't stop in 1931-1933. Again in 1937 and 1939, millions of Ukrainians were deported.

We saw in an extract quoted earlier that many Poles were sent to the Gulag. Millions of Germans were also sent there. And, as we've just seen, so were the Ukrainians. So, the elite took very white people and sent them to Siberia.

The future

And what's interesting for the future - and here we come back to the subject of this blog - is that since the project in the East is far from finished, and Russia will probably also intervene in the South, towards Turkey, there's going to be more white pickings in the Ukraine, Poland and Germany over the next 100 or 150 years. So, the inhabitants of these countries should be prepared to suffer for a long time to come.

You'd think we'd be relatively protected in France. But with the future colonization of Africa, our time will definitely come. Fortunately, that's not going to happen any time soon. That said, before that, we'll probably be called upon to colonize the Middle East.

Generally speaking, Europe must be prepared to suffer for centuries to come, with numerous wars and deportations, since, given the elite's colonization objectives, it's going to take about that long to achieve them. And now that they're heavily populated, the USA, and to a lesser extent Canada, will also participate, this time to colonize Latin America.

About Fomenko

For a long time, I thought Fomenko was an agent. Indeed, he was backed from the start by **Kasparov**, a Russian Jew and clearly an agent of the elite (otherwise, he'd never have become world chess champion). Now, if an agent of this caliber supports someone, it's inevitable that the someone in question is also an agent.

Incidentally, Fomenko was a highly placed and recognized professor of mathematics in Russia before writing his recentist books. He was Head of the

Chair of Differential Geometry and Applications at Moscow State University's Faculty of Mechanics and Mathematics. So, he had everything of an apparatchik. And an apparatchik is an agent. And an agent is obviously not going to write books against his side. What's more, he wasn't fired from his job as a mathematics teacher. But if he had been a nuisance to the elite, he would have been fired immediately.

In 1996, he received the State Prize of the Russian Federation (mathematics). Again, if he were really a problem for the elite, he would never have won this prize.

One might say that, at the time, he hadn't yet published anything in this field, which would explain why the authorities didn't react. But his first recentist writings date back to 1981, with the book "Some new empirico-statistical methods of dating and the analysis of present global chronology", as [Wikipedia](#) puts it:

"Since the early 1980s, Fomenko has been proposing a radical revision of the dates of world history, considered (in his view) dubious until at least the 16th century (i.e. around the time of French king Francois I). To do this, he used astronomical data in particular."

And by 1996, when he was awarded the State Prize for Mathematics, he had published two further works on the subject (in 1993 and 1994).

They must have chosen a maths teacher, because it was easier to make people believe that he was in his position because of his skills alone, and not because he was a Freemason or anything else. Whereas people are more likely to think that a professor of political science or sociology is a protégé of the system. And Fomenko's version of recentism involves astronomical calculations. So, it was better to have an astronomer or a physicist or a mathematician to fill this role.

He was also able to publish his work in book form. And, again, if what he was saying really bothered the elite, all the publishers would have refused to publish it.

Another thing is that the official press was quick to start talking about Fomenko. But the rule is not to talk about people who are really troublemakers. For example, this mainstream [site](#) gives a list of conspiracy sites. Obviously, none of my blogs are on it. They won't mention the really subversive authors. Nor do they mention sites that question the existence of nuclear bombs. On the other

hand, they do mention Fomenko, and also Alex Jones, Alain Soral, Papacito, etc., in short, agents of the system.

And the same is true of the conspiracy sites controlled by the elite. They were quick to mention Fomenko. But here too, the rule is to keep quiet about people who are really dangerous to the system.

Lastly, the story of Russia's domination of Europe, which would later be totally covered up, didn't seem very credible to me. It's true that the level of lies is such that it wasn't impossible. But still, it seemed to come out of nowhere.

But until then, I couldn't see the point of the Fomenko project. Now I understand better.

The problem was that, with the rise of conspiracyism (organized by the elite itself, long before the advent of the Internet), there was a risk that someone would make the same observations about China, Mongolia and eventually Russia as I had. And this risk was particularly high among Russians, who are obviously interested in the history of their country, and who are naturally more inclined to take an interest in the history of China and Mongolia than Western Europeans or Americans.

It was therefore necessary to take the lead and provide truth-seekers with a new (conspiracyist) story that would maintain the important part of the official narrative regarding China, the Mongol Empire and Russia.

In this version, a very powerful central empire was maintained. But instead of Mongolia, it was the Russian Empire. A Russian empire that explained why China didn't try to invade eastern and central Siberia.

In the same way, part of China's history was changed. But the main thing remained: a peaceful nation with little inclination towards military and colonial expansionism. And the northern frontier, embodied by the Great Wall, persisted in this version.

In History, fiction or science vol5, page 122:

"In our opinion, this means that The Chinese Great Wall was built in the 16th and 17th centuries as a political boundary between China and Russia = "Mongols-Tartary."

This means that between the 16th and 17th centuries, China had recognized the border with Russia. According to Fomenko, it's been an official border between China and Russia for 500 years. With such a long history, there's no question of questioning this border today. So we arrive at the same situation that the elite wanted to establish with the official story, a northern border accepted by China for a very long time. Not as long as in the official story, but long enough to justify China's not questioning it today.

The problem is that even in the 16th century, there wasn't the technology or the manpower to build a 2,500 km wall in mountainous or desert terrain (the French [Wikipedia](#) speaks of 6,200 km, but also mentions 8,800 km; and the English [Wikipedia](#) immediately gives the figure of 20,000 km; at this rate, they will soon be talking about 100,000 km). The date provided by Anthelme Arviere is far more credible. By 1879, it was possible. But Fomenko can't shorten the construction date until then, because at the end of the 19th century, a wall was of no military use. It doesn't prevent wars, or the shifting of borders in the event of conflict. It's completely absurd. And if it's absurd, we can come to the reflections I've made in this article. And that's out of the question in the "Fomenko project". Moreover, in the 19th-century version, the northern frontier embodied by the wall no longer has the desired anteriority.

The advantage of this version of history (as important as, or perhaps even more important than the above) is that it muddies the waters with regard to what really happened in Russia. With the Golden Horde said to have dominated Russia and all of Europe for hundreds of years, Fomenko has invented a story in which the movement of colonization, or at least white domination, started in the East and moved westwards. This means that white people had already been present in Siberia for a very long time (and not Asians). And so, the Russian presence in Siberia today is perfectly legitimate. And of course, this erases any idea of a recent eastward expansion of the white race's living space (from Western Europe to Eastern Siberia), something the elite want to hide.

And if whites had been present in Eastern Russia for a long time, the sending of prisoners to Siberia during the 20th century was a priori only for economic purposes and not for colonization. Or if it was for colonization, it was once again legitimate, since Siberia had belonged to Russia since time immemorial. We could then say that it was simply a question of developing the territory, to better exploit its riches, something perfectly normal. So, with this version, it's impossible for truth-seekers to realize that there was a racist policy of

expanding the living space of the white race eastwards. A policy that continues to this day.

Here's an example of what can be found about the Russian presence in Siberia in Fomenko's book "the horde from pacific to atlantic":

*"The consensual opinion is that **Siberia** had first been conquered by the Russians in the XVI century as a result of Yermak's campaign. It had presumably been inhabited by other ethnic groups before that time. The influence of Moscow is said to have reached Ural and Siberia around the same epoch.*

*However, this turns out to be untrue. **The governorship of Moscow used to be recognized in Siberia long before the campaign of Yermak** – see evidence to confirm this below. Yermak's campaign was really a result of a palace revolution and the refusal to pay tribute to Moscow from the part of the new Khan. Therefore, this campaign is likely to have been a punitive expedition aimed at the restoration of order in this part of the Empire. Let us note that the inhabitants of Siberia used to be called Ostyaki – the name is still used in order to distinguish the Russian populace of Siberia.*

Indeed:

*"In the **XII century the Eastern and Central Asia** was populated by independent tribes, which called themselves '**Cossack Hordes**'. The most important of these Hordes had resided near the headwaters of the Yenissey, between Lake Baikal in the East and the Angara in the West. Chinese chronicles call this horde 'Khakassy'; European researchers deem the term to be a synonym of the word "Cossack". According to the records left by their contemporaries, the Khakassy belonged to the Indo-Iranian (**Caucasian**) race and were **fair, tall, green- or blue-eyed**, courageous and proud. They used to wear earrings" (Richter, German historian of 1763-1825, Joachim and Essays about Mongolia; see [183], Volume 1, page 16)."*

So, things are clear. According to Fomenko, as early as the 12th century, East and Central Asia (i.e. Siberia) were populated by Caucasians, white, tall, with blue or green eyes. So, white colonization is ancient in this version, which makes it perfectly legitimate today. And even then, Siberia belonged to Russia. The message is that Russia's current stranglehold on this region is also completely legitimate.

What's more, the icing on the cake is that Fomenko's theory stirs up Russian nationalism (the grandiose story of a former empire controlling almost the entire known white world), which will come in handy in the next world war if this theory ever takes hold in Russia.

Fomenko's predecessor: Nikolai Morozov

When you read Fomenko's biography on Wikipedia, you learn that his first recentist book appeared in **1981** (Some new empirico-statistical methods of dating and the analysis of present global chronology). Now, it's very odd that someone managed to understand and dare to think as early as 1981 that whole swathes of history were untrue. Even in the 2010s, even in the conspiracyist world, this was considered extreme. And even in 2023, even among the most advanced conspiracyists, very few take up these ideas. So in 1981, it seems incredible that an ordinary, well-integrated guy like a maths teacher (who aren't usually the type to get into fantasy), would have had the audacity to think that. In those days, everyone believed in the official narrative in every field. Nobody doubted anything.

The elite saw the problem and provided him with a predecessor in the person of **Nikolai Morozov**. So Fomenko didn't create recentism; he merely developed it. But that only shifts the problem to an earlier date. How could Morozov have dared to think that, at a time when questioning official history was even more unthinkable?

And when you look at Morozov's bio, he looks like a project character.

Wikipedia tells us that Morozov discovered science and history in prison, between 1882 and 1905, where he was imprisoned for political reasons. And when it came to science, he studied no less than physics, chemistry and astronomy. No less! This while he had been expelled from his high school for political activity. And apparently, he didn't return to his studies afterwards, being fully committed to the political struggle. So, his intellectual career in prison is quite extraordinary. Or maybe it's completely made up.

We are then told that he became so good at science that when he was released from prison, he taught chemistry and astronomy at the University of St. Petersburg. Not years later, but apparently almost immediately afterwards. So, his mastery of these subjects had only been obtained in prison. But for that, he would have needed access to very high-level books, not only in physics, but also in chemistry and astronomy. This is ridiculous. In fact, in Russian prisons at the end of the 19th century, you probably didn't have access to much in the way of books. At best, you'd have had high-school level books. So it would have been impossible for him to reach such a level.

As for the fact that he taught chemistry and astronomy at St. Petersburg University just after his release from prison, who can believe that? As if a former prisoner was going to be appointed professor at one of Russia's most prestigious universities. In general, universities appoint people from the ranks, i.e. students who have studied at the university and then taught the subject for years as junior lecturers. This is to reward their assiduity and ensure that we have people who are accountable to the people who appointed them. Alternatively, they take on people who come from elsewhere, but who are extremely bright and who are endorsed by the system. You don't hire people who have been in prison for 23 years, let alone those who have been there for political reasons. These people are pariahs. And university administrators, who are stooges of the system, are obviously not going to compromise themselves with people like that. So this story is pure invention.

By the way, we're told that in prison, he wrote political poems. So, he was in prison for political reasons, and was allowed to write political poems while incarcerated? Sure; yeah...

In the superman genre, we also learn that in the 1910s, when he was almost 60, he became an aviation pioneer. He flew airplanes and dirigibles.

It was apparently after the Soviet revolution of 1917 that he developed recentist theories. He had already written a book questioning some of the dates (The Revelation in Storm and Thunder). But it was very limited in scope. As for what he said after 1917, here's what [Wikipedia](#) has to say:

"Based on the astronomical records such as the Almagest, he speculated that much of human history has been falsified. His theories about the chronology of the Middle East and Israel before the first century BCE later attracted the attention of Anatoly Fomenko, who based his own New Chronology upon them."

But they're not talking about a book here, or even an article. So we don't know what kind of work he did that might have influenced Fomenko later on, apart from "The Revelation in Storm and Thunder", which was far too weak in scope to prompt someone like Fomenko to question the whole story from 1981 onwards.

So, he puts forward a theory that scientists of the time must surely have found completely delusional. They should have definitively dismissed him as a crackpot. But, in 1932, he was made an honorary member of the Soviet Academy of Science.

This guy had all the talent and courage, since we're told that, during WW2, at the age of 88, he joined the Soviet army as a **sniper**. Really, the agents who created his biography must have had a lot of fun.

To come back to the fact that he dared to put forward his recentist theory, in the end we have no reason to explain it. So the problem remains. How did he dare question the official story, back in the 20s, when conspiracyism didn't exist and when nobody doubted the official narrative in the slightest in almost any field?

The answer is that it's impossible. It's clear, then, that Morozov is a project character used to give anteriority to recentism. Either he never existed, or he was an agent playing a role.

And then there's the problem of transmission. How did Morozov manage to publish a book revealing such an explosive secret of the elite? Normally, no publisher would have agreed to publish it, given that practically all of them are Freemasons. And generally speaking, Freemasonry and all the intelligence services watch over the publishing sector. So even if there were a few small independent publishers, they wouldn't be able to make a move without the approval of these organizations. And if, by the greatest of miracles, he had managed to get his book published, the elite would have done everything in their power to make it disappear. So how did Fomenko come to know of the book's existence and get his hands on a copy? It's completely implausible. And it's all the more implausible given that the elite would have made sure to maintain total silence about Morozov and his works. So, that alone should have prevented Fomenko from reading Morozov, since he would simply never have heard of him.

And of course, the fact that Morozov is clearly a project character inevitably reflects on Fomenko. If someone wanted to invent a predecessor for him, but that predecessor was an agent or a total invention, then Fomenko himself is an agent.

PS: Am I a traitor?

Some might call me a traitor to my race for making these revelations (I'm white, non-Jewish); because it could jeopardize the elite's plan and lead to the death of the white race. Indeed, as things stand (migratory flows, miscegenation), the white race won't last much longer if things continue as they are.

But nothing of the kind will happen. Nothing can stand in the way of the elite's plan. Because, apart from work, which already takes up most of their time, 95% of people are interested in soccer, their next vacation, buying the latest smartphone, etc. So they'll never read a blog like this one. In any case, most people don't read or read very little, and this is even truer of the new generations. And 90% of them are totally conformist. They have no ideas of their own. So they instantly label a blog like this one as delirious conspiracy, and stop reading after a few minutes.

So, it's true that, because of the objective of the third world war, the elite is making sure that more and more people become fanatical about this or that subject (climate, lgbt, racism, immigration, Islam, conspiracy, etc.). That's why we've seen a huge rise in extremism over the past 10 years. So, having a little political awareness, some of these people might be interested in this blog. Only, they're entirely focused on their struggle, and aren't interested in anything else. So they're not likely to come across it.

And most of the time, they're locked into the theoretical schema provided by the elite, which narrows their field of consciousness. So, if a theory isn't 100% in line with what they've been fed, they simply ignore it. Take, for example, a current of thought that might be interested in what I'm saying: nationalists. If they're a little pro-Hitler, they'll leave my blog in a second if I question him. If it's too conspiracyist for them, same thing. If you criticize Jews a little and they're anti-Muslim and pro-Jewish, same thing. Etc... So, even with people who

are a little more politically aware and concerned, the ideas in this blog aren't likely to spread.

Perhaps in 50 or 100 years' time, if people realize that things have happened as I predicted, they'll say to themselves that what I was saying was interesting. But, in the meantime, the elite will have put in place other manipulations, and moreover will have launched counter-fires against my theories in the event of their minor success. And so, even then, awareness will remain limited to a derisory number of individuals. And that's if my writings are still accessible anywhere.

Of course, as long as I thought that the elite's plan was to eliminate us whites, I regretted this state of affairs. But now that I think the elite are going our way on this, I have much less of a problem with it.

And so I'm not a traitor at all, because my revelations won't change a thing. The elite hold all the cards, and nobody can stop them.

In the same way, some might think that non-white governments might question this plan once, through my fault, they realize it exists. But they won't. All the world's governments are under the control of the elite. So nothing of the sort will happen.

This blog should therefore also be seen as a message of hope for all those white people who believe that their race is living its last hours and who deplore it. That's not what's going to happen. On the contrary, after great trials, it will emerge stronger. And in the end, it will rule the planet. So, for us, the future is bright.

And, best of all, you won't have to do a thing to make it all happen. The elite are in charge. All you have to do is sit back and watch. Of course, there's nothing to stop you from taking part. But that won't be necessary.

Of course, those who believe that the Jews are the true rulers of the world will tell themselves that it's all a lie. But they should be in for a pleasant surprise in 150 years' time. Because I think that, after a period of glory, Jewish influence will be reduced to zero. Of course, according to my new theory, that won't make much difference, since they're not the ones at the top of the pyramid. But the "anti-Semites", in fact the Judeo-critics, will at least have the comforting illusion that the Jews have been defeated, and that there are no longer any masters of the world. Well, that won't concern today's "anti-Semites", but their great-

grandchildren at the very least. That said, before World War 3, European and American Jews should be forced to flee to Israel. This will be a first sign that my predictions are right, and a first source of hope for Judeo-critics.

And if you continue to believe that it's Jewish leaders who rule the world (which is perfectly your right, and understandable, since the arguments in this direction are very convincing), and then tell yourself that you were wrong, you'll have my theory to update you immediately. Whereas without it, you'd be in a fog.

Besides, everything I say is just speculation. I could be wrong. Often, all it takes is one or a few details that have not been taken into account for an entire line of reasoning to prove false, even if it seemed very convincing. So we need to keep thinking, and see if there isn't another, more extensive hidden reality than the one I'm presenting here. As we're still in the early days of conspiracyism, and the information we can access is limited, it's possible that new discoveries will change everything. So we must remain vigilant and continue to observe and reflect.

PS 2: Goy children declared Jewish at the end of WW2?

With regard to the Second World War, we might wonder whether, at the end of it, a number of very young German, Polish, Ukrainian or Russian children who were totally goyish were not circumcised and **declared Jewish**, in order to provide an additional contingent of Jews (but above all whites) for the colonization of Palestine. Then, they simply had to believe that their whole family had been killed in the camps, so that they could never learn the truth. Maybe some Jewish adults were made to believe that they were distant cousins whose entire direct family had died, that they were the only family left and that they had to be taken care of. Or else, they were put in Israeli orphanages; and before their transfer to Israel, in European orphanages.

[Here's](#) something in line with that:

"One and a half million Jewish children were murdered during the Holocaust. Those who survived owed it to the desperate efforts of their parents and resistance groups to save them from the genocide and hide them, sometimes with the family, but more often separated from their parents in foster families, Christian institutions, orphanages, children's homes or as runaways, wandering the forests of Eastern Europe. From one day to the next, they had to change their identity, lying about their family history, religion, language and parentage. Hidden children were in constant danger of being denounced, arrested and deported. According to Dwork (1991), at least 200,000 Jewish children were hidden in Europe at one time or another during the Second World War."

There's no guarantee that the figure given here is accurate. But here's the thing: perhaps 100,000 or 200,000 goy children (more, less? we don't know) were made to believe they were Jews. And as an added ruse, maybe the goy identity some of them had was the real one, and they were made to believe it was false. Or they were given a false goy identity (for example, Karl born in Coblenz was actually called Friedrich and was born in Munich), only to reveal later that they were Jews, which was just as false.

The icing on the cake was that it reinforced the narrative of the Holocaust. Here we had people who had "proof" that their entire family had been exterminated, and that the Holocaust was real. Well, all they knew was that they were orphans, which wasn't enough. But, in their minds and those of their Jewish co-religionists, it was convincing enough to be considered definitive proof.

A little research on the subject reveals that the elite have developed the concept of hidden children of the Holocaust. These are orphans who were given a goyish identity, only to discover decades later that they are in fact Jews. Of course, the overwhelming majority of them are actually goys. It's clear that the elite are pulling out all the stops to bring more settlers to Israel.

Then, in the document quoted, it seems to be said that most of the people in question would have remained in ignorance of their Jewishness for most of their lives. So there's no way they could have been transferred to Israel after the war. But that's probably just to confuse the issue. In reality, most of the so-called Jewish orphans of this period must have been identified as Jews just after the war, or even during the war, and sent to Israel.

PS 3: the case of the Sakha region

While 86% of Siberia's population is Slavic, it seems that part of Eastern Siberia, notably the Sakha region, contains quite Asian populations (70% of the population).

Sakha region :



So, the **first possibility** is that the Asians got there from China. But the progression of the Asian population in this area must have been achieved without military conquest. There was no one there and they settled there. It wasn't an empire that conquered this area and installed settlers there.

The **second possibility** is that the people living there are in fact displaced Tatars, i.e. people originally located further west.

Indeed, [Wikipedia](#) states:

*"Numerous monuments are being built in Ukraine to celebrate the tercentenary. It was also marked by the transfer of Crimea to Ukraine. Officially, this decision is presented as a demonstration of friendship by the Russian people, but the underlying reasons are much more prosaic. **The Tatars who occupied Crimea were deported to Siberia during the Second World War by Stalin, who accused them of betraying the Soviet Union to the Nazis. The Russian settlers who***

replaced them (they represent 71% of the population compared with 22% for Ukrainians) were unable to adapt to the southern conditions, and agricultural production collapsed. In 1950, Crimea produced five times less grain than in 1940, three times less tobacco and half as many grapes."

In this case, there were no, or virtually no, Asian populations there before the Tatar deportation.

And the fact that Asians are in the majority here is certainly intentional. They are used to build the infrastructure before being expelled elsewhere.

And I'm talking about Tatars here, but it could be other Asian-type populations that have been moved to Siberia.

The third possibility is a mixture of the two previous situations.

Obviously, as this territory belongs to Russia, the fact that Asians are in the majority poses no problem. It could drive them out of the territory when the elite decided to launch a new period of white colonization in the east.

PS 4: the shape of Zheng He's boats

When you see the shape of Zheng He's boats (extremely wide), you realize that the elite historians must have had a lot of fun inventing this ridiculous thing. Not only was it extremely unmaneuverable, but it risked sinking at the slightest swell arriving on one of its sides.



PS 5: Mongol Empire

You could also think that the history of the Mongol Empire and the Tatars was used to invent a falsely powerful enemy to justify Russia's war against the populations located in the center of its current territory. Otherwise, it would have looked like ethnic cleansing.

One of the problems with the elite is that they make sure that people are very peaceful thanks to religion (or media propaganda since the 20th century). This ensures that they never revolt. But on the other hand, it wants to invade territories populated by defenseless people. It's hard to do that with sheep. So the sheep have to be made to believe that those on the other side are monsters, so that they'll agree to fight against them, or at least let unscrupulous soldiers do it.

Another question about the Mongols is: how did they control the invaded regions after their "victories"? That would have meant leaving a lot of soldiers behind. But with only 100,000 men of fighting age at the most (assuming a population of 300,000, which is already a very unlikely assumption), and given the size of the empire, they would quickly have had more than half the army unavailable for combat. And the more they expanded, the smaller their army would have become. So, by the time they reached the Middle East, they would barely have had 10,000 men, or even less. And they would have ended up beaten. And then there's the problem of the dead and wounded in the fighting. And there's also attrition (non-combat), which we're told was as high as 20-30% for a single military campaign in those days.

Or maybe they wouldn't have left anyone behind. But in that case, their victories would have been meaningless. As soon as they'd left, the local populations would have been independent again, which would have meant beating them again on the way back. And they would have organized themselves to fight the Mongols more effectively by then. Of course, the Mongols could have incorporated soldiers from other countries to ensure the occupation of the conquered countries. But, their loyalty would have been almost nil. As soon as the Mongols had left, they would have defected.

PS 6: A clue about the construction date of the Great Wall of China

Regarding the approximate date of construction of the Great Wall, it's common sense anyway. The technology, infrastructure and personnel required to build it did not exist until the late 19th century. But Anthelme Arviere has also found this, which shows it more precisely.

In this [video](#) made at the Musée Ethnographique in Geneva on January 21, 2018, Arviere shows us a brick from the Great Wall of China, collected by Alfred Bertrand in 1879 :



The important thing here is that the French were present in 1879 with the so-called Emperor of China. As Avriere has made clear that the French were behind or involved in many other monument-building projects to falsify history, it's clear that they were involved in this one too. And so, the presence of the French in 1879 indicates that the project took place around that time.

As Arviere says, they're not even hiding.

And by the way, it says that the brick is **cement**. So, 2000 years ago, the Chinese mastered cement. They didn't cut the stones for the wall; they made them out of cement. Very credible compared to the official story. No, in fact, it's

made of cement because it was done in 1879, by which time cement had been mastered.

Note: of course Alfred Bertrand is Swiss. But he's a French speaker. And since it was the French who had the military power to carry out this kind of operation, and had carried out many others, it's clear that it was France who was behind Bertrand. Moreover, the date Bertrand was in China was not far from the Franco-Chinese war of 1881-1885. But then, even if it had been the Swiss or the English or the Germans who had financed Bertrand, it wouldn't have made any difference, since they all worked for the elite.

In the end, it's fair to say that, with the Great Wall, the elite overdid it, because once the trick is out in the open, the wall becomes blatant proof of the plan. Indeed, since the wall couldn't have been built by a poorly developed nation with few men, it had to have been built recently. The problem is that a developed nation had no valid reason to build it. It had no use for it. So, inevitably, there's elite manipulation going on here. And given that the official position is that the wall was built to protect against Mongol invasions, we have to wonder why it was so important for the elite to have this history of Mongol invasions in China. On the other hand, the wall is considered to be China's thousand-year-old northern frontier. And here again, one wonders why the frontier had to be a thousand years old and why it had to be located there.

So, until we are aware of the white race's plan to expand its vital space, and that the falsification of history also concerns very ancient times, we remain in a fog. But once you've understood that, the reason for building the wall becomes obvious.

If the elite had been content to manipulate history in books and stick to China's inability to develop to the north because of the Mongols, its internal divisions, and its peaceful character, there would have been no patently absurd evidence of an elite scam there. But, with the wall, there is. And as a result, some people are starting to think (well..., one at the moment). And by connecting the historical elements, they come to understand the manipulation.

PS 7: number of Chinese 2000 years ago, Hadrian's and Antonin's wall

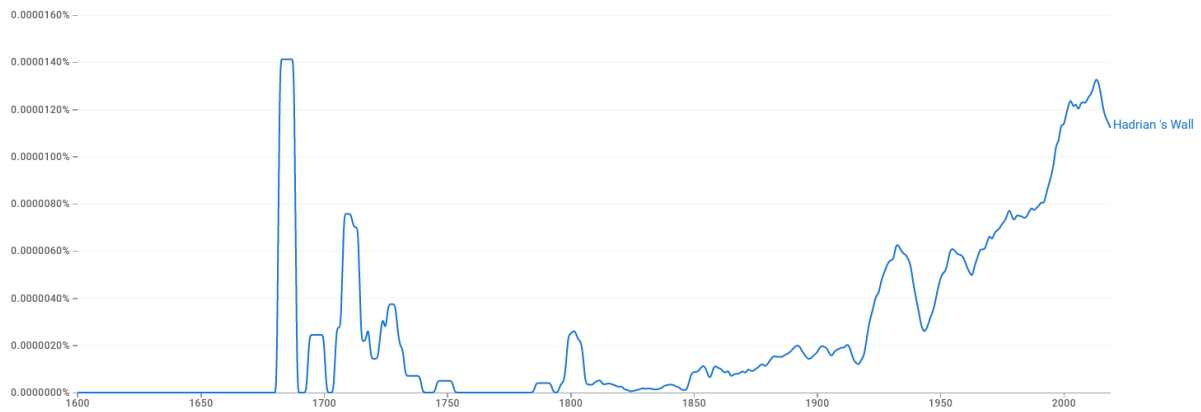
You could say that it was because of the Great Wall that the elite said there were 60 or 70 million Chinese in the year zero. If there had only been 4 or 5 million, it would have been implausible for them to build the wall, or even consider doing so. The same goes for the fact that there was a vast (and unified) Chinese empire by this time. Without it, such an extraordinary project would have been unlikely.

With 60 or 70 million Chinese and a vast empire, it wasn't credible either. But it became less incredible. With ordinary people, it could pass. And don't get me wrong, before I found out that the wall was a scam, none of this had even occurred to me.

You might also think that this is why the elite invented the story of **Hadrian's Wall** ([here](#)), in Scotland. Another wall, much shorter (around 115 km), but with a much smaller population than in China, was needed to give credibility to the Great Wall of China. If the Romans managed to build a 115 km-long wall in just 5 years with a fairly limited number of men, then the Chinese, with 60 or 70 million inhabitants, could well have built the Great Wall in around 2000 years.



By the way, you can see on Ngram that English references to Hadrian's Wall don't begin until around 1680. Odd for a wall that was built between AD 122 and 127:

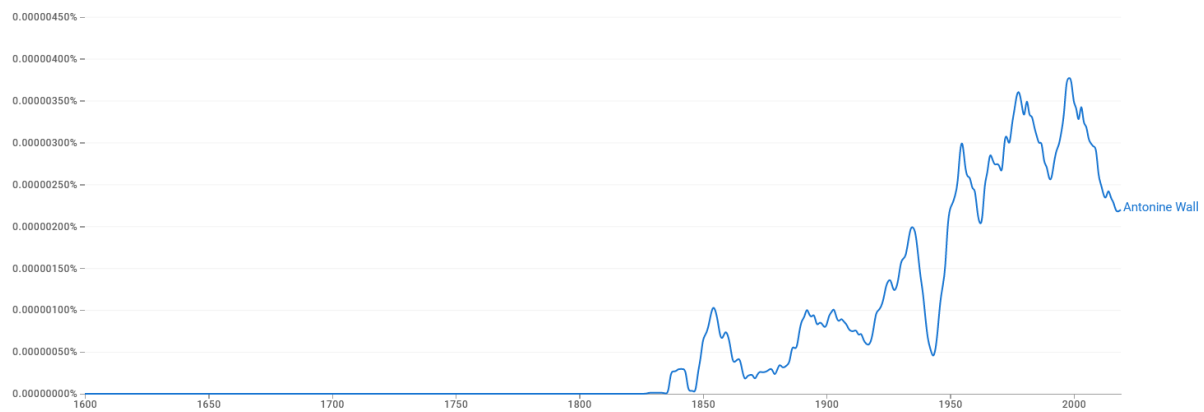


In French, it began much later, around 1872.

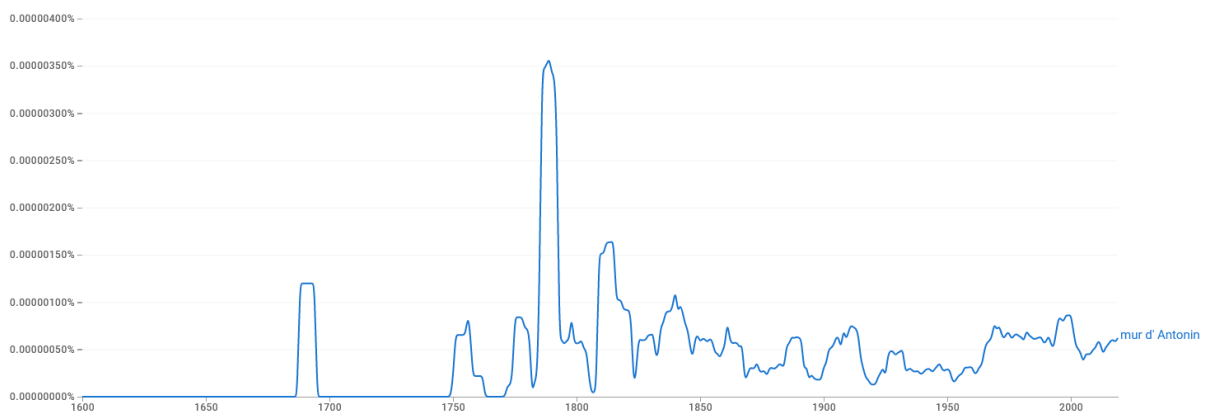


Apparently, the English forgers were more conscientious, producing backdated documents dating back to 1680. In France, on the other hand, since we were less concerned, they didn't produce any. So it's with the French results that we have the true approximate date of the wall's construction. That is, at the end of the 19th century. It was probably a little before 1872 (maybe 1850 or 1860), so as to have something to show the public and useful idiot scholars. But it's possible that only a small part of the work was done before 1872, and then construction continued well into the 20th century.

However, for the **Antonine Wall** (built between 142 and 154 AD), located further north and 63 km long, the opposite seems to be true. The French were more meticulous than the English. Indeed, with the English Ngram, we only began to get results around 1835.



Whereas for French results, we have results as early as 1685:



That said, the 1685 results are isolated. So, the date can be advanced to 1748.

Antonin's Wall must have been a sub-project of Hadrian's Wall (itself a sub-project of the Great Wall of China). It is therefore certain that it was conceived at the same time or a little later, towards the end of the 19th century. So even the 1835 date must be backdating.

And because it was a sub-project, they must not have had the funding to build a real stone wall for dozens of kilometers. As a result, they said the Romans had built most of the wall **out of sod and wood**. This is what [Wikipedia](#) shows:

*"The wall's main material is **sod**, i.e. blocks of the top layer of soil measuring around $44 \times 30 \times 15$ cm and weighing around 30 kg. These brick-shaped blocks are cut using a spade-like tool with a crescent-shaped blade. Sampling is carried out in the immediate vicinity of the site, in fifty-meter-wide corridors on either side of the wall."*

"Antonin's wall has quite different characteristics from Hadrian's wall. In the first place, it is not entirely made of stone: only the substructures use this material, the rest being built of sod with wooden superstructures."

Here, the elite are clearly taking the piss. But hey, those who led the project had to make do with the means at hand.

So, with this explanation, historians can explain that there was indeed a wall, but that it has long since disappeared. Given that it was only made of dirt and wood, it's normal. The only slight problem is that building a wall out of dirt isn't at all credible. Anyone could easily climb over it and destroy it.

The substructures are apparently the foundations of the wall. But, of course, as there was dirt on top, it must be invisible for most of the wall's length. How convenient.

What was the point of putting stone foundations under an earthen wall? If the project was real, of course. But for a false wall, it was useful for proving its existence cheaply after the fact. All you had to do was "find" foundations stretching over a few hundred metres to provide "proof" of the reality of the so-called wall. Because, otherwise, what proof of the wall's existence would there have been? None at all. And that would make historians look ridiculous. So, a little trace of proof had to be provided. That's what the stone foundation story was for.

In fact, it seems that fields are often surrounded by walls in this region. There must have been stones in the ground. Of course, the farmers would remove them. But they weren't going to transport them 100 km away. So, they minimized their efforts, put them on the edges of the field and built walls with them. So, it must be easy to find wall bases all over the place and say that this was Antonin's wall. For some portions, the elite may have invested a little and built foundations with worked blocks, to make the project more convincing. To be verified.

Of course, the fact that the wall was made of dirt explains why it's no longer visible. But there was another problem. The earthen wall version was untenable with a longer Roman presence.

Normally, if the Romans had stayed, they would certainly have erected a stone wall, like Hadrian's. In fact, the official story says that this was the original plan. So, in the official narrative, the Romans absolutely had to leave very quickly.

And that's exactly what happened. We're told that they had to flee in the face of the Scottish tribes to the north, in 162, just 8 years after the wall was completed.

The problem is, how come the mighty Roman legions had to retreat so quickly, when there were probably not many people north of Antonin's wall? And it must have been inhabited by totally harmless peasants struggling to survive in rather unwelcoming territory. What's more, Rome had managed to conquer most of southern Scotland not long before, between 122 and 140, which meant that the tribes were just as numerous, if not more so. All this makes it highly implausible that they could have been defeated so quickly afterwards. As a result, we're sold the legend that these weren't harmless tribes, but the terrible Caledonian and Maeatae tribes. So, of course, the Romans had to be defeated.

In reality, the whole story of the Roman invasion of Scotland served mainly to invent this second wall, and then to explain why it was so primitive and why there are practically no traces of it.

By Hexzane527

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