

erywhere in the world. It is unfortunate that as well informed about it and as experienced as he is in its inner circles, he

does not more fully understand the force that really drives the racial revolution he at first assisted and later deserted. 

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Our Wandering Ancestors

Mysterious Mummies of China, NOVA Videos, WGBH Boston, 1998, 60 mins. \$19.95. *Homicide in Kennewick*, Channel Four International (U.K.), 1998, 60 mins.

Remarkable discoveries now on video.

reviewed by James P. Lubinkas

Recent discoveries of Caucasian mummies and skeletons have raised the possibility that whites took their civilization well beyond Europe far earlier than previously thought. Two recent videos offer evidence, sometimes in amazing detail, of our globe-trotting ancestors.

Mysterious Mummies of China is part of the science and nature NOVA television series, and describes the remarkably well-preserved 3,000-year-old mummies discovered in the Takla Makan desert of Central Asia. The bodies were preserved by the arid climate and not by any human means. Several clearly have red and blond braided hair, white skin and other unmistakably European features. The discoveries first came to the attention of the West when a visiting American anthropologist named Victor Mair saw some of the mummies at a local museum in Chinese Central Asia. Intrigued, he assembled a forensic archeology team to return to China and identify the ancient remains. The video follows the groups efforts to learn who the mummy people were.

The most impressive mummy was found by a Chinese archeologist identified as "Mr. Hua," who discovered its tomb in the Takla Makan. Along with a young female and a baby who appear to have been sacrificed for the burial, Mr. Hua found a tall, white-skinned, blue-eyed (the color of her eyes is clearly visible in the video), blond-haired, woman with braids, who was probably a noble. She died at about age 40 and was buried in skillfully woven, tartan-like cloth. The 3,800-year-old mummy looks so life-like that Mr. Hua, who has found 17 similar corpses in the area says, "When I brought her out of the ground and held her in my arms, I realized that she was the most beautiful woman on earth."

Where did these ancient whites come from and what happened to them? The team thinks they may have been related to the Tokharians, a people that founded several settlements along the ancient "Silk Road." Mummies and skeletons of the Tokharians show striking similari-



ties to the Takla Makan mummies. A mummy of a Tokharian man clearly has red, braided hair and is wearing tartan cloth. Facial reconstruction's from skulls show a resemblance to the Celtic people of Europe. Grave artifacts like saddles and bread ovens are similar to ones used by the people of western China today.

The video shows the team in areas of China formerly closed to the West, discovering eye-opening rock carvings and cave paintings that show the Tokharians as tall, red-haired, and white. Their writing was in a European script. Interestingly, some are shown with Indian caste marks, which suggest the region was a mixing bowl with the Tokharians taking on characteristics of other people. Prof. Mair says the drawings are consistent with early Chinese accounts of

"barbarians" described as red-haired, with blue-green eyes and long noses. He believes the Tokharians were the descendants of the mummy people who, themselves, came from the Urals. Prof. Mair believes they introduced the wheel and certain types of weaving to China; the Chinese may even have built the Great Wall to keep them out. They disappeared after the 10th century and seem to have been absorbed by Asians. Still, the video notes that many people in western China do not consider themselves racially Chinese. They call themselves "weggers" and while Asian in appearance, some appear in the video with light hair, white skin, and blue-green eyes.

There is little doubt that whites had an early presence in Asia and an influence on the development of China, cracking its isolation thousands of years before Marco Polo. The video concludes that "the region on the doorstep of China was continuously populated by whites from 1800 BC."

Kennewick Man

There is persuasive but inconclusive evidence that whites were the original inhabitants of North America. *Homicide in Kennewick*, released in 1998 by the English television station Channel Four, describes the discovery of a skeleton known as Kennewick Man, named after the little town in Washington state near which he was found. Outdoorsmen discovered the skeleton in July, 1996 (see AR, Jan., April and June, 1997), and it has been a source of controversy between scientists and Indians ever since.

The police asked Jim Chatters, a local anthropologist, to investigate the mostly intact skeleton. He knew it was not recent, but the long, narrow skull, prominent nose, and long limbs indicated it was not an American Indian skeleton either. He also discovered an arrowhead in the pelvis of the type used by Indians over 5,000 years ago. Despite the arrowhead, he thought he had the skeleton of an early white pioneer, which would make it about 200 years old. He

was astounded by carbon-dating tests that showed the bones to be over 9,000 years old.

Another anthropologist, Katie Macmillan, agrees the skeleton was Caucasian. "I don't believe that the person could have been an Indian," she says, "but how could a white person have been present that many years ago? How could he get here? Where are some of the rest of them?"

The discovery rocked the anthropology community, and the Smithsonian Institution asked for the bones for further analysis and DNA testing. However, before Dr. Chatters could get the skeleton to the Smithsonian local Indians got the police to confiscate Kennewick Man. A 1990 law gives Indians the rights to all ancient bones found in America. It assumes all bones more than 500 years old must be Indian and forbids tampering with Indian graves.

Homicide in Kennewick interviews two Indian leaders who try to make the case that Kennewick Man was their ancestor. Chief Yellowbird is the leader of an unidentified tribe near where the skeleton was found. He calls Kennewick Man "The Ancient One" and says that what science says doesn't matter. His elders say Indians were the original people of the area, and that's that. An Indian professor of religion named Vince Deloria doesn't believe in DNA testing, and says anthropologists have no right to disturb Indian bones. He does admit there are legends among Indian tribes in

Nevada of "red-haired giants" who used to live in the area.

The confiscation and reburial of old bones has been a problem ever since the 1990 law, and several anthropologists decided to sue the government to get Kennewick Man back. While the wrangling continues the bones are in storage. Testing has been halted and partial DNA test results are locked in a safe. It appears that the government is letting Indian tribes in to perform rituals over Kennewick Man and that some of the rituals could contaminate the bones and hamper further study.

Indians are obviously afraid testing will prove they are not so native to America after all, but with the exception of a pre-Christian religious group called the Asatru Folk Festival, none of the people suing to get Kennewick Man back seems to have much interest in the racial angle. Anthropologists just want to study the bones.

Some of the scientists on the video hedge their bets about whether Kennewick Man was European. At the end of the video Dr. Chatters and a colleague say they believe the skull matches those of the Ainu, a Caucasian-type people who were the original inhabitants of Japan. Others talk of Kennewick Man coming perhaps from Central Asia. None of the experts believes he was an American Indian.

NOVA and Channel Four have done an excellent job producing these videos but neither seems to have given much

thought to their political impact. The Chinese have known about the Caucasian skeletons for years but were reluctant to tell anyone about them. As for Kennewick Man, if he turns out to have been Caucasian and killed by Indians, whites may be a little less willing to listen to lectures about how whites committed "genocide" against "Native Americans." These videos suggest whites have a far-flung history that is only now being uncovered. **Ω**



Is this what happened to Kennewick Man?

To order *Mysterious Mummies of China* call (800) 255-9424 or go to www.wgbh.org to order on-line. Information on *Homicide in Kennewick* is available on-line at www.c4international.com or by calling 44-171-396-4444 in England. Channel Four ignored repeated efforts to get purchasing information so the video may not be for sale in America.

Freedom Party Enters Austrian Government

Europe panics as nationalists join coalition.

by Jared Taylor

AR was just going to press as Jörg Haider's Freedom Party was sworn in as a coalition partner in Austria's new government. Mr. Haider himself will not serve in the cabinet, but the very presence of his party in several key ministries has set off an unprecedented outcry and plunged the European Union into a crisis that only underlines the conformist spitefulness of liberalism. It should be utterly unremarkable when a party that wants Austria to stay Austrian should take power. It is

only in these benighted times—with Europe and America in frenzied opposition—that it is significant. The step Austria has taken to reclaim its heritage points the way for all of Europe.

The Election of 1999

Since the end of the Second World War, Austria has been dominated by two parties, the People's Party—conventionally conservative—and a typically European socialist party, the Social Democrats. For the last 13 years, they have finished first and second at the polls, and have ruled together in coalition, but the election of last October 3rd blew up that cozy arrangement. Jörg Haider's Freedom Party finished second, just ahead

of the conservatives, winning 52 seats in the 183-seat parliament (see AR, Dec., 1999 for a full account). The Social Democrats got 65 seats, the People's Party also won 52 (it got slightly fewer total votes than the Freedom Party), and the Greens, who vote with the socialists, won 14 seats. Since then—for four months—Austria has been without a government.

It would have been logical for the People's and Freedom parties to form a coalition, since they have much more in common with each other than either does with the socialists. With 104 seats between them they would have had a handy majority. However, the "conservatives" did not want to appear to be playing footsie with a "racist" (see sidebar, page