

Synopsis 6: Negrito and Negrillo

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The perspective approach to history has been one of constructed mystification. Anthropology is a conjured up science for categorizing people and is blatantly wedged in erroneous idiotic sequences for mass stupefaction. The following statement is an example: The indigenous Negritos of Australia are described as a "SPECIAL MODIFICATION OF THE NEGROID TYPE" by early explorers---a special modification? Why were they a special modification, and who modified them--GOD? The White man has always had a freaked out imagination that he discovered the world. Once he arrived in Asia, Oceania, and other termed "exotic places," he found Black folks already there. He couldn't explain his findings, so he termed the "denials—refusals to explain" or "mysteries." As you will see, Africans were not contained only on the Continent of Africa or the "Root Race."

Two ancient skulls, one from central Africa and the other from the Black Sea republic of Georgia, have shaken the human family tree to its roots, sending scientists scrambling to see if their favorite theories are among the fallen fruit. This skull is the earliest known record of the human family which was discovered in Chad (Central Africa). The new find was nicknamed 'Toumai' and comes from the little-known interval of the human lineage. Christopher Columbus knew that the African Mali Tribe had come to America almost 200 years before he set foot on American soil. Tiger Woods made known to America that he did not want to be referred to as an "African-American." He wasn't Black. People should keep their mouths closed if they don't know from whence they speak. What Tiger Woods does not mention is that his mother is an admixture of the Negrito from Thailand. The indigenous people from Thailand were Negroes in antiquity--You're still a Negro Mr. Tiger Negrito Woods.

(a) African pygmies (Negrilloes) (b) Asiatic pygmies
(Negritos) <http://46.1911encyclopedia.org/P/PY/PYGMY.htm>

Homer, (Iliad iii -1200 B.C.) describes a race of tiny folk dwelling in the far southern land, "whither the cranes fly when inclement winters and piercing frosts visit the northern shores." Fierce battles were often mentioned by later writers as occurring between the pygmies and cranes and were even represented on their vases. On the vases the pygmies were depicted as dwarfs with large heads, Negro features, close, curly hair, and sometimes armed with lances.

Aristotle firmly believed in the existence of pygmies. He characterized them as a race of men with small stature inhabiting the marshes of Upper Egypt towards the sources of the Nile. Representations of the pygmies have been found sculptured on tombs at Sakkara, which is referred to as the V Dynasty of Egypt (3366 BC). The pygmies depicted in bas-relief on these tombs faithfully reproduce the racial characteristics of the present race of pygmies inhabiting the Iturbi and Semliki Forests.

Various writers have localized pygmies in different portions of the Earth's surface. Pliny makes mention of dwarfed races in both Asia and Africa. Reference is made to the Catizi dwarfs in Thrace, and to a similar race dwelling in Caria. Ctesias, a century after Herodotus, wrote about a race of pygmies in the heart of India, describing them as black and only four feet in height.

The Chinese author, Chao Fu-Kua, at the beginning of the 13th century, described a tribe of black pygmies dwelling in the Philippine Islands. "In the depth of the valleys there lived," he said, "A tribe of men called Hai-tan, small in size, with round, yellow eyes, curly hair, and with the teeth showing through their lips." The pygmies were no doubt the ancestors of the present Aetas. Relics of a pygmy race are supposed to exist now in Sicily and Sardinia, i.e. along the high road between Pleistocene Africa and Europe.

Near Schaffhausen, Dr. Kollman found skeletal remains of small human beings, which have been regarded by some authorities as belonging to the European pygmies of the Neolithic Period. Some anthropologists of authority indeed—in spite of the absence of definite data in support of such a view—believe that a dwarf Negroid race at one time existed in northern Europe and may have given rise to the traditional tales of elves, goblins, gnomes, and fairies.

A group of Negritos—the Karon's—has also been discovered in a small area in the northwest coast of New Guinea. Here there are Negrito-Papuan crossbreeds. There is much diversity of opinion as to whether the recently extinct Kalangs of Java—in some respects the most ape-like of all human beings—did or did not belong to the true Negrito Race.

There seems little doubt that at one time the Negrito element was widespread throughout Malaysia, though there is no positive evidence in support of de Quatrefages's contention that the Negrito Race once inhabited a vast domain in Indo-oceanic Asia, extending from New Guinea up to the Persian Gulf, and from the Malay Archipelago to Japan. The Malay Peninsula and some parts of India use only portions of the Asiatic mainland where traces of a distinct Negroid substratum have been discovered.

The steatopygia, the dolichocephalic cranium, the lozenge-shaped face with its deep wrinkles, the high protruding cheek-bones, the narrow oblique eyes, the peculiar speech with its marvelous "clicks," the fawn-yellow skin, the absence of downy hair on the body, and other characteristics of the Bushmen, many anthropologists to conclude that we are dealing with the but little modified descendants of an extremely ancient race----the ancestors possibly of all the Negro tribes. Sir W. H. Flower himself, as far back as 1880, stated that he was inclined to regard the Negritos as representing an infantile, undeveloped, or primitive form of the type from which the African Negroes on the one hand, and the Asiatic Melanesians on the other, with all their various modifications, may have sprung. If this view is correct, it seems probable that the members of the pygmy races are the existing human beings that most closely resemble primitive man.

There is no definite steatopygia, though in a few individual cases among the black Negritto women the buttocks attain considerable dimensions.

The feet are large and turned slightly inwards, while the toes are relatively longer than those of Europeans. In some, there is a tendency for the four smaller toes to diverge from the great toe.

They are fond of beads and other articles of adornment; the upper lips are often pierced with holes, through which quills are thrust. They cut their short curly hair into all sorts of fantastic patterns, and often twist some of it into peaks into which they plait feathers.

Black people: Black Australoids, Pygmoids, and Negroids enter Europe, Asia, Siberia, Australia, Melanesia, and the Americas

Grimaldi Negroid entered Europe with advanced African culture called the Aurignacian Culture. Arts such as paintings, cloth making, advanced tool making, and other advanced crafts from Africa is brought to Europe, the Americas, Australia, and the South Pacific/Melanesia.

Ancestors of Black Australoids, Pygmies, and Melanesians from the Sahara and East Africa migrated to Australia thousands of years ago. Melanesians arrived from the coast of East Africa. They establish cultures throughout Asia and are the only Homo sapiens in the region. Many occupy China, India, and Southeast Asia.

Maya Indians live north of the Black Olmec areas in Central America and Mexico.

The following studies authenticate from whence the Negrito migrates and the authenticity of both Cheikh Diop's and Frances Wesling's research of 40 years ago. According to the Associated Press, scientists from the University of Padua in Italy examined hereditary material in cells found that modern humans followed a migration wave from Africa to Asia thousands of years ago after an earlier exodus to the Mediterranean and Greece. Blood samples of people from East Africa and India showed close genetic similarities indicating a common African ancestor. The Italian study was reported in the December 1998 issue of the journal Nature Genetics.

The researchers examined Mitochondria DNA, units outside of the cell's nucleus that act as a cell's energy source. The mother passes it from generation to generation, which lets scientists trace ancestry between geographically distant human populations. In the Italian study, researchers reported that closely related genetic sequences were found in high-frequency blood samples from people in Ethiopia, the Arabian Peninsula, and India. The first, and older, human migration route out of Africa is believed to have extended northward around the Eastern Mediterranean and Greece. Tool-making human ancestors are believed to have left Africa and spread to Asia and Europe (Joseph B. Verrengia, 30 Nov 1999).

We have begun to realize that European and US History is Colonized science and Colonized information about science—in reality, a PSEUDO-SCIENCE. Most genes work in complex interlocking networks that cannot be unraveled easily. Research by White scientists claims that nose forms, body hair, skin color, and eye shapes are simple-minded theories used to link and connect ethnic groups together.

Negroid Pygmies migrated into Southeast Asia (Vietnam, Cambodia, Burma and Thailand, Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Korea, Japan) followed by Australoid and Melanesian Negritos and Papuans. Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, and most of the islands of the Pacific developed their own isolated cultures and native beliefs but were not affected by literate civilization until the arrival of sailing vessels in the 16th Century. Pygmies from Africa are referred to as “Negrillos.” Pygmies who live in South East Asia, New Guinea, and The Philippines are referred to as “Negritos.”

The Andaman Islanders share the same ABO Blood group as people in Somalia. The stealing of young Melanesians to work in the cane fields of Australia and Fiji was called "Blackbirding." Europeans in big ships with muskets, axes, and Mattocks would seduce naive islanders on board to look at other treasures. Sometimes they were offered a pleasure cruise that never came back. One account tells how recruiters in the bay of a missioned island stood on deck with hymnbooks, singing until the islanders paddled out for a look. They were told falsely that a Bishop was on board; they clambered up and were promptly thrown in the hold. It is quite interesting reading. Her website goes into great detail about the Wild Borneo Man, Malaysia, and other parts of the Oceanic Islands. The picture shows the now-extinct Tasmanian Aborigines (1860). The pictures of the Tasmanians come from the following website:

Over almost 40 years, more than 800 ships scoured the waters of the South Seas, issuing about 62,000 contracts to people labeled Kanakas - the Hawaiian name for “boy”. It is a story of slavery, of how young men and women from exotic islands such as Pentecost, Tanna, and Malaita in the Solomon Islands were taken, sometimes by force and sometimes by deception, and shoved into the putrid hulls of ships and carried across to work in the cane fields of Australia and Fiji.

When numerically small groups have lived in isolation for long periods, physical types tend to standardize throughout a population. The Andamanese are one of the very few examples of such a situation. They appear in India Continental Southeast Asia, Papua, New Guinea, The Philippines, and Australia. Fossils excavated in China suggest a continuum between H. Erectus and modern Chinese people (Scientific American Jan. 1999).

Caucasians have become victims of their own propaganda. They are slowly going through an evolutionary process or development—a process of organic change by which new forms are constantly arising and replacing others less suited to survive in a competitive human nature.

Genetic science—that of Caucasian Scientists—is beginning to throw more light on human origins and on species' relationships of human groups. They report: “The form of the nose, body hair, the color of the skin, or the shape of the eyes of a group is meaningless and misleading in determining race.” Highly variable characteristics like skin color--(because Northern Africans are now white) or bodying height are less reliable in determining race than characteristics like hair structure or skull forms. WHY? Because Blacks with straight hair have been classified as White. On the left is the last known full-blood Aborigine from Tasmania (Trugannie) who died in 1875.

In 1868 during the Royal visit by the Duke of Edinburgh, when Prince Alfred attended the 28th regatta on the Derwent River where "on the steps of the pavilion stood the last representative of the Tasmanian Aboriginal Race, King Billy, and the old woman Trugannini". The press recorded their every public appearance as a curiosity - specimens of a dying race nearing extinction.

Last known full-blood Aborigine male from Tasmania (1869) William Lanne (Laney).

The name comes from the Spanish "little Negro" and was given by early explorers who thought that the Andamanese were the survivors of a shipwrecked slave ship from Africa. This theory collapsed the moment the first unbiased scientific observers met living Andamanese Negritos face-to-face. Apart from Blue-Black's shiny-leathery skin and kinky hair that is in peppercorn form, they have little in common with the African pygmies, let alone ordinary Africans according to the Caucasian Geneticists. That's what the White man said!!!

On December 26, 2004, an earthquake registering 9.0 off Indonesia, caused Tsunamis which resulted in devastation in Asia and Indian Ocean Island Nations.

New Delhi: The Sentinelese, anthropologically the most important tribe, living on the flat North Sentinel Island has a population of about 100, officials say no body count is possible as the tribe had remained isolated. The Nicobarese, numbering about 25,000, is also feared to

have suffered major losses, if not near-extinction. Clustered in 12 villages along the coast of Car Nicobar, the worst affected, it is feared nearly half of them could have been engulfed by the giant wave.

Then Chowra and Teresa islands are inhabited by the Nicobarese. Chowra has reported 38 deaths from a total population of 1,500. Here, too, the picture is hazy. The Onges, living on the Little Andaman island, are expected to fare a little better. So far, 14 deaths have been reported from the island. Some of these would be Onges.

The Shompens, Great Andamanese, and Jarawas are expected to have fared better as they live on comparatively higher grounds. But their small number could be working against them. (Times of India 29.12.04)

Great Andamanese: Population: 40. Once the largest tribal group. But most fell prey to communicable diseases in the 1860s after contact with the British. They are settled in Strait Island, about 60 km from Port Blair.

Onges: Population: 100. They inhabit Little Andaman. At present, concentrated in two settlements, at Dugong Creek, in the northeastern corner of the island and South Bay. Semi-nomadic and fully dependent on food gathering. Efforts to befriend them have been successful.

Jarawa: Population: 266. They inhabit the Western coasts of the middle and south Andaman. Have been traditionally hostile to encroachers. They have lately shown a willingness to interact with non-tribals but anthropologists are debating how many contacts should be encouraged.

Sentinelese: Population: 100. Inhabit North Sentinel Island. Perhaps the most isolated community in the world, both culturally and biologically. Hostile towards outsiders and all efforts at initiating contact have proved unsuccessful. Hence, very little is known about them.

Shompens: Population: 250. The only primitive tribe of Mongoloid stock. Are scattered over the Great Nicobar Islands. Are semi-nomadic, hunting and fishing tribes who practice simple horticulture and rear pigs. Barter in honey, cane, and nuts with the Nicobarese. (Times of India 29.12.04)

Asia's last Paleolithic Tribes (Jarawa, Onge, Sentinelese, Andamanese, Nicobarese) - (Indigenous Peoples of Asia) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which are administered by India, are geographically much closer to Burma and Thailand, stretching along a 435-mile archipelago about 400 miles directly north of the epicenter of the earthquake triggering the tsunamis that killed at least 150,000 people around the Indian Ocean on December 26, 2004. The islands are home to some of the world's most ancient Stone Age peoples.

The Jarawa, Onge, Sentinelese, and Great Andamanese are all African in origin and are believed to have settled in the Andaman islands as long as 60,000 years ago.

The analysis of mitochondria DNA, a genetic element passed down only through women showed the Onges and Jarawas belong to a lineage known as M that is common throughout Asia. This establishes them as Asians, not Africans, among whom a different mitochondria lineage, called I, is dominant. The researchers then looked at the Y chromosome, passed down only through men and often gives a more detailed picture of genetic history than the mitochondria DNA. The Onge and Jarawa men turned out to carry a special change or mutation in the DNA of their Y chromosome that is thought to be indicative of the Palaeolithic population of Asia, the hunters and gatherers who preceded the first human settlements.

The discovery of Marker 174 among the Andamanese suggests they too are part of the relic Palaeolithic population, descended from the first modern humans to leave Africa.

Keith Windschuttle and Tim Gillin. "The Extinction of the Australian Pygmies," Quadrant, June 2002

(Portions of this article were reprinted from the following website).

The Encyclopedia of Aboriginal Australia (1994), published by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, today does its best to disguise these people.

No one today with a lay interest in Aboriginal anthropology and few of those doing introductory courses in the subject would ever find out that Australia had a pygmy people.

How did the Australian pygmies become extinct within the public consciousness? These indigenous Australians have been subject to an airbrushing from history.

These pygmy people were an inconvenient counter-example to Australian central doctrines.

From the 1940s until the 1960s, it was fairly widely known there were pygmies in Australia. They lived in North Queensland and had come in from the wild of the tropical rainforests to live on missions in the region. This was a fact recorded at the time not only in anthropological textbooks and articles but also in popular books about the Australian Aborigines. There was even an award-winning children's book tracing their origins. The more famous photographs of the Australian pygmies were reproduced in both academic and popular literature.

The Australian pygmies have been totally obliterated from public memory. To test just how complete this process has been, over recent months we have questioned a wide range of friends and acquaintances. Although most were well-educated and well-read people, none had ever heard of the pygmies, not even when we used some of their other, once-familiar alternative names such as "Negritos" and "Barrineans". A few friends scoffed at the notion and demanded some evidence. They wouldn't believe us until we emailed them the photographs.

The Encyclopedia of Aboriginal Australia (1994), published by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, today does its best to disguise these people. It lists some of their tribes, including the Djabugandji, Mbarbaram (Barbaram), and Yidinjdji (Indindji), but does not mention a word about their stature. Only its entry "Rainforest Region" records the existence of "small, curly-haired people with languages which have distinctive features", but the accompanying photograph of Yidinjdji tribesmen taken in 1893 does not give any scale or point of comparison to show that these adult males were only about 140 centimeters (four-feet-six inches) tall.

Joseph Birdsell, height 186 centimeters (six feet one inch), with the twenty-four-year-old male of the Kongkandji tribe, height 140 centimeters (four feet six inches). The photograph was taken at Mona Mona Mission, near Kuranda, North Queensland, in 1938.

No one today with a lay interest in Aboriginal anthropology and few of those doing introductory courses in the subject would ever find out that Australia had pygmy people. What, then, has been going on? Why would these people have been expunged from popular memory? How did the Australian pygmies become extinct within the public consciousness? These indigenous Australians have been subject to an airbrushing from history.

The Aboriginal encampment in the rainforest behind Cairns, 1890. This is the photograph (attributed to A. Atkinson) found by Norman Tindale in 1938, which sent him and Joseph Birdsell in search of the people depicted. He identified the location by the wild banana leaves on the roof of the hut.

These rainforest people held the key to the story of an older "Negrito" Race. They also knew that, since the nineteenth century, there had been a number of theories about the origins of the Aborigines and the migration of ancient peoples to the Australian Continent. In his book *Environment and Race* (1927), the controversial Sydney geographer Griffith Taylor speculated that several waves of Aboriginal migrants had swept before them an even older "Negrito" Race.

There were three major waves of migration of quite different ancient people who came to the Australian Continent from southeast Asia. When sea levels were low, the first to arrive was a slightly-built people of pygmoid stature with dark skin and very frizzy hair. They were Negritos (named after the Spanish "little Negro"), and they provided the initial population for the whole of Greater Australia.

Their second type of support came from the remnant populations from whom the three Australian types were supposedly derived. Birdsell argued that between the Bay of Bengal and the Melanesian islands, there was an arc of isolated peoples still in existence who all shared Negrito characteristics. They included the pygmy peoples of the Andaman Islands off the west coast of Burma, the Semang of the central mountains of the Malay Peninsula, the Aeta of the rainforests of several of the larger Philippine Islands, a number of Negrito tribes, including the Tapiro and the Timorini, in the New Guinea highlands, the people of the Varzimberg Mountains of the Gazelle Peninsula in New Britain, and some tribes in the interior of northern New Caledonia.

These were all remnants, Birdsell argued, of a chain of migration by ancient Negritos across south Asia to the Pacific. He speculated that the chain had begun in Africa with an ancestral population of Negrito pygmies but the only connection he could make between the African and Oceanic Negritos was a propensity for women to develop steatopygia, a genetic condition that causes an excess of fat deposits on the buttocks and upper thighs. The second and third waves of migrant people, the authors argued, were also connected to remnants of ancient

populations still living in Asia. The Murrayians, Birdsell said, had come from an Asian people whose other vestiges were the Ainu of Hokkaido in northern Japan and Sakhalin Island. Similarly, the Carpentarians bore similar physical characteristics to the Vedda people of south India and Sri Lanka.

Stoneking and Wilson said their work showed that at least 15 different mtDNA lineages colonized Australia. This confirmed an earlier study of Aboriginal Australians done in 1987 with a smaller sample, which found seven different mtDNA lineages. The authors acknowledged the smallness of their sample but argued that a bigger size would only increase the number of different lineages to be found. "Probably the most important insight to date," they summarized, "is that relatively many females were involved in the colonization of Australia and Papua New Guinea." Stoneking and Wilson were heavily sarcastic about the "one people" thesis:

In the process of establishing a better account of the origins of the first Australians, we would hope to see scholarship in the future eschewing political connections and proceeding unconstrained by the ideology of the current generation of radical Aboriginal activists. No scholar should be a party to the cover-up that has prevailed for the past thirty years about the people of the North Queensland rainforests. Even though, as we have acknowledged, academic anthropologists arrived at their own theory of homogeneity before any political pressures emerged, the fact that the Australian pygmies have today been so thoroughly expunged from public memory suggests an indecent concurrence between scholarly and political interests.

Today, there are 14,700 Aboriginal people living in the Cairns region. We presume a good proportion of them must be descendants of the original Kongkandji, Barbaram, Indindji, and Djabugandji Tribes. For those who want to pursue the question, Norman Tindale's genealogical records can now be consulted in a special indigenous family history section at the South Australian Museum.

The Negritos are not Africans according to White Scientists who claim that the Negritos resemble down-sized Australian Aborigines. When Whites do not want to address a situation, it becomes a mystery. There is little doubt that the Negrito represents an ancient, if not the most ancient, component in the prehistoric peopling of Asia by anatomically modern humans. There are two opposing schools of thought regarding the Negrito. There are three widely separated surviving Negrito populations. There are many cross-connections and similarities between the Negritos, Veddoids, Papuans, Melanesians, Australians, and Tasmanians. The picture on the right is Negritos who are indigenous people of The Philippines, and I thought it was a picture of my cousin Harry Norman.

The Negrito lives among “yellow” or Mongoloid classified countries and continents. So we go back to what Diop presented 40 years ago—The Yellow Race is probably the result of crossbreeding between Blacks and Whites at a very ancient time in the history of mankind. In fact, the yellow peoples have the pigmentation of mixed breeds so much so that comparative biochemical analysis would be unable to reveal any great difference in the quantity of melanin. It has still been observed that wherever there are yellow-skinned peoples, one still finds small pockets of Blacks and Whites who seem to be the residual elements of the race (280-1).

The linguistic relationship alone gives a hint at the sheer complexity of past population movements of the Negritoid-Veddoid ancestral area: the number of living indigenous languages are still spoken in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua-New Guinea, and Australia has been estimated at over 1400 (of which 750 in Papua-New Guinea alone) which is more than a quarter of all the world's languages. There is a linguistic relationship between Tasmanians, Papuans, and Andamanese. There are also a number of genetic characteristics connecting the Andamanese to the foregoing groups. The Andaman Association Project is an attempt to raise awareness of the Andamanese and their unique position - in India as well as all over the world. The Andamanese are Indian citizens. They are the nearest living relatives to our common human ancestors.

The ABO blood group system was discovered in 1901 and since it is of major importance in medicine, samples have been collected diligently from the remotest of people for nearly a century. Of no other human characteristic is so much data available. What sticks out is the fact that more than half of all Andamanese Negritos are of blood group A although it should be noted that the sample sizes are tiny and therefore subject to fairly large potential errors. Worldwide, group A is strongest in parts of Europe, in Turkey, in Japan, and among the Inuit (Eskimo) people. More relevant to the Andamanese may be the fact that Australian Aborigines speak one of the Pama-Nyungan languages and come nearest to the Andamanese Blood Group "A" Frequencies. In the center and eastern parts of Australia, the Aborigines reach up to 45% of the population, while all other Australian Aborigines have group A frequencies below 20%. A more reliable determinant has been DNA testing that was developed in the 1980s.

Relatives of the Negritos (Andaman Association)

1. The Malaysian Negrito
2. The Philippine Negrito
3. The Shompen of Great Nicobar
4. The Moken of the Burma Coast
5. The Vedda of Sri Lanka

6. The Veddoid of Southern India
7. The Dravidians of India
8. The Naga of India
9. The Kubu of Sumatra and others
10. The Ayome of New Guinea and others
11. The Papuans of Papua-NewGuinea
12. The Melanesians of the Pacific
13. The Australians
14. The Tasmanians
15. The Khoisan of South Africa
16. The Pygmies of Central Africa
17. Negritos in Japan and China
18. Negritos in the Americas and "Luzia"

Citation of Sub-Human Example: Body Snatching and the Australian Aborigines

Classify them as subhuman. Evolution and Racism: In the late 1800's and early 1900's many in the scientific community viewed non-Caucasian races as evolutionary ancestors, human subspecies, or not quite human. As a result of this thinking, humans of certain races were treated like laboratory specimens. The Smithsonian Institution in Washington DC holds the remains of 15,000 individuals of various races.

Ten thousand (10,000) Australian Aborigines were shipped to a British museum in an attempt to determine if they were the "missing link." Some of the leading evolutionists of the day, including anatomist Sir Richard Owen, anthropologist Arthur Keith and Charles Darwin wanted samples. Museums were interested in bones, fresh samples, and pickled Aboriginal brains. Edward Ramsey, the curator of the Australian Museum in Sydney (1874-1894), published a museum booklet that appeared to describe Aborigines as "Australian animals."

It also gave instructions on how to rob graves and plug bullet wounds in freshly killed "specimens." He complained in the 1880s that a Queensland Law to stop slaughtering Aborigines was affecting his supply. Amalie Dietrich, a German evolutionist (nicknamed the 'Angel of Black Death') came to Australia and asked that Aborigines be shot for specimens, so their skin could be stuffed and mounted. "She shortly returned home with her specimens." "A new South Wales missionary was a horrified witness to the slaughter by mounted police of a group of Aboriginal men, women and children. Forty-five heads were then boiled down and the best 10 skulls were packed off for overseas." (The above quotes and paraphrases are from *Creation ex nihilo*, Vol 14, No. 2, March-May 1992, pg. 17).

After a detailed comparison of Australian and Tasmanian crania, combined with a survey of traveler's accounts of skin color, hair form, and stature, Topinard (1872) supported Huxley's description of the Tasmanians as Negritos. However, he differed from Huxley in considering the mainland population to be of mixed race. The modern population resulting from the hybridization of a tall, robust, dolichocephalism, chocolate-colored, and straight-haired race

with a race of smaller stature, black skin, woolly hair, and with several distinguishing features in the cranial skeleton (1872: 324-326). Undoubtedly, this vision of a mixed racial group was a direct result of his reliance on inaccurate reports of woolly-haired and black-skinned people inhabiting isolated parts of the mainland. The Tasmanians are simply an extension of the south-eastern mainland Aboriginal population.

The Middle East

According to the Andaman Association

The "Middle East" means Asia from North Africa to the Caspian Sea and from the Caucasus to Yemen. Of particular interest is Yemen, Arabia, and Iran/Pakistan.

Yemen: The situation regarding the Yemeni aboriginal population is unclear and hard data is missing. The Vedda and Veddoid people are a group much like the Negrito and Negritoids, distributed in India, Sri Lanka, and all over the south and southeast Asia. There is definitely a relationship with the groups. The only major difference to the Negritos is that the Veddoids have long, only slightly curled hair while the Negrito have their very tightly curled peppercorn hair. How the two groups are related is still an open question. It has been speculated that the Negrito represents the first migration of anatomically modern *Homo sapiens* out of Africa while the Veddoids are the descendants of the second wave. Others think that the two are different branches from the same original group.

The writer, explorer-anthropologist, and photographer Carleton S. Coon (1904-1981) in the 1950s has photographed and published the following pictures of two men from Yemen showing some Negritoid, resp. Veddoid physical traits. Photographs of such people from Yemen are extremely rare and we are most grateful for Dr. Coon's son for permission to reproduce them here.

Cleanse the Blackness through reclassification

In Australia, the twentieth-century official state policy and practice forcibly transferred children from Aboriginal families to White families with the express intention they cease being Aboriginal. As a biological solution to Aboriginal extinction, the government practiced child removal—"breeding the 'half-castes' with white," and "dismantling" or reclassifying everyone regarded as less than "full-blood" until 1970.

The intent was to await the "natural" death of the "full-blood" people and to socially engineer the disappearance, forever, of all those "natives of Aboriginal origin." This practice has a strange similarity to Blacks in the US being classified as "multiracial."

In 1905, W. E. Roth, the Chief Protector of Aborigines in Queensland, ruled that the "social status of half-caste children" had to be raised. "In the future, all such infants taken from the camps should be brought up as white children. In 1909, C. F. Gale, the Chief Protector in Western Australia, wrote: Neville had a "three-point" plan: first, the "full-bloods" would die

out; second, take “half-castes” away from their mothers; third, control marriages among “half-castes” and so encourage intermarriage with the white community. Neville established Sister Kate’s Orphanage in 1933, on the guiding principle that the good Sister took in those whose “lightness of color” could lead them to assimilation and intermarriage.

The National Inquiry into the “separation” of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families, published in 1997, summarizes the situation. Between one in three and one in ten indigenous children were forcibly removed from their families and communities in the period from approximately 1910 until 1970”. Note: Anthropologists have classified Black Australian Aborigines as “Caucasian.”

Scurry to Whiteness like research lab animals—test tube Whiteness. Current research shows that in Australia many people did not acknowledge their Aboriginality in the 1996 census. They cited fears of what would be done with the figures or sheer antipathy to all “white systems.” The Aboriginal population is closer to 450,000, perhaps 2.5 percent of the total population rather than the 1.5 percent of the total population or 300,000 as Australia quotes—Again this sounds like the US of A.

A few archaeological traces of populations with Negrito-Papuan- Austro-Melanesian affiliations have been found all over Indochina and Southern China. There are sites in Perak (Malaysia) and in Krabi (Southern Thailand) to give just two examples. No archaeological proof of Negritos has so far been found in Burma (Myanmar), which has not been investigated archaeologically at all well, but Burmese folk tales do seem to remember Negritos. They tell of short, dark-skinned, fuzzy-haired cannibal Negroes who lived on the mouth of the great rivers and on islands offshore.

The situation is much clearer in Vietnam where the oldest known human population has unquestionably been Negrito. Skulls identified as Negrito have been found along the coast of Vietnam. In Vietnam, the Negritos were replaced by (or perhaps developed into) people of Australoid and Melanesian type during the later Paleolithic Period.

The word “colored” has been eliminated from racial references. Colored came from...Middle English color, from Old French from Latin color; see kel-1 in Indo-European Roots. Usage Note: The terms “person of color” and “people of color” have been revived for use in formal contexts to refer to members of groups of non-European origin (e.g., Black people, Asians, Hispanics, Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans)

Africa was Negroid in the previous century. The rest of the world was Colored if it wasn’t White European. Now that the 8% is disappearing from the planet Earth, “Colored” is no longer being used to refer to groups of people that are of Black African descent. Coloreds are now Caucasian. Caucasian dominance only stems from 500 years. Documentation of Caucasian arrival can be traced only to modern history. Before 1950 every black and brown country or continent was classified as either “Negro” or “Colored.” Now you can put the puzzle pieces in the correct holes for yourself. Do they all fit together???

