

# Identitarian movement

The **identitarian movement** (otherwise known as **Identitarianism**) is a European and North American<sup>[2][3][4][5]</sup> white nationalist<sup>[5][6][7]</sup> movement originating in France. The identitarians began as a youth movement deriving from the French *Nouvelle Droite* (New Right) *Génération Identitaire* and the anti-Zionist and National Bolshevik *Unité Radicale*. Although initially the youth wing of the anti-immigration and nativist *Bloc Identitaire*, it has taken on its own identity and is largely classified as a separate entity altogether<sup>[8]</sup>

The movement is a part of the counter-jihad movement<sup>[9]</sup> with many in it believing in the white genocide conspiracy theory.<sup>[10][11]</sup> It also supports the concept of a "Europe of 100 flags".<sup>[12]</sup> The movement has also been described as being a part of the global alt-right.<sup>[13][14][15]</sup>



Lambda, the symbol of the Identitarian movement; intended to commemorate the Battle of Thermopylae<sup>[1]</sup>

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## Geography

### In Europe

The main Identitarian youth movement is *Génération identitaire* in France, a youth wing of the *Bloc identitaire* party.

In Sweden, identitarianism has been promoted by a now inactive organisation *Nordiska förbundet* which initiated the online encyclopedia *Metapedia*.<sup>[16]</sup> It then mobilised a number of "independent activist groups" similar to their French counterparts, among them *Reaktion Östergötland* and *Identitet Väst*, who performed a number of political actions, marked by a certain degree of civil disobedience. A 24-page first manifesto, aimed at defining the identitarian movement in Northern Europe, was published as *Identitet och Metapolitik*.<sup>[17]</sup>

The origin of the Italian chapter "Generazione Identitaria" dates back to 2012.<sup>[18]</sup>



German Identitarians demonstrating in Berlin on July 2016

Markus Willinger (born 1992), who grew up in Schärding, Austria, and is now a student of history and political science at the University of Stuttgart, wrote and published in 2013 a manifesto entitled "Generation Identity: A Declaration of War Against the '68ers", (68ers being people whose political identities are seen as stemming from the social changes of the sixties,<sup>[19]</sup> what in the US would be called baby boomer liberals or those sympathetic to them) and translated into English from German by Aetius. The book is considered the founding manifesto of the Identitäre Bewegung Österreichs

The movement also appeared in Germany converging with preexisting circles centering on the magazine Blaue Narzisse and its founder Felix Menzel, a martial artist and former German Karate Team Champion, who according to Gudrun Hentges, who then worked for the official Federal Agency for Civic Education belongs to the "elite of the movement".<sup>[20]</sup> It has been a "registered association" since 2014.<sup>[21]</sup> Drawing upon thinkers of the Nouvelle Droite and the Conservative Revolutionary movement such as Oswald Spengler, Carl Schmitt or the contemporary Russian Aleksandr Dugin, it played a role for the rise of the PEGIDA marches in 2014/15.

The Identitarian movement has a close linkage to members of the German New Right,<sup>[22]</sup> e.g., to its prominent member Götz Kubitschek and his journal Sezession, for which the Identitarian speaker Martin Sellner writes articles.

As their symbol the Identitarian movement uses a yellow lambda sign, a symbol that was painted on the shields of the Spartan army and is supposed to commemorate the Battle of Thermopylae<sup>[1]</sup>

In August 2016, members of the Identitarian Movement of Germany scaled the iconic Brandenburg Gate in Berlin and hung a banner in protest at immigration and perceived Islamisation.<sup>[23]</sup>

Members of the Identitarian Movement erected a new summit cross in a "provocative" act (as the Süddeutsche Zeitung reported) on the Schafreuter, after the original one had to be removed because of damage by an unknown person.<sup>[24]</sup>

In June 2017 the PayPal donations account of the Identitarian Project "Defend Europe" was locked, and then the Identitarian account of the bank "Steiermärkische Sparkasse" was closed.<sup>[25]</sup> Defend Europe crowdfunded more than \$178,000 to charter a ship in the Mediterranean.<sup>[26]</sup> Its intention was ferry any rescued migrants back to Africa, observe any incursions by other NGO ships into Libyan waters and report them to the Libyan coastguard.<sup>[27]</sup> In the event, the ship chartered by GI suffered an engine failure, and had to be rescued by a ship from one of the NGOs rescuing migrants.<sup>[28]</sup>

In October 2017 key figures of the Identitarian movement met in London as they are targeting the United Kingdom and discussing the founding of a British chapter as a "bridge" to link up with radical movements in the US.<sup>[30]</sup>

On 9 March 2018 Sellner and his girlfriend Brittany Pettibone were barred from entering the UK. The reason stated was that their presence was "not conducive to the public good".<sup>[29]</sup>

Prior the ban, Sellner intended to deliver a speech to the Young Independence party, though they cancelled the event citing supposed threats of violence from the far-left.<sup>[30]</sup> He intended to deliver his speech at Speakers' Corner in Hyde park prior to being detained and deported.<sup>[31]</sup>

## In North America

The Traditionalist Youth Network is modeled after the European Identitarian movement according to the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) and the Anti-Defamation League (ADL).<sup>[32][33][34]</sup> The Identity Evropa movement also labels itself identitarian. The United States has seen a significant increase in people and organizations affiliated with white identity movements after the campaign and election of Donald Trump.<sup>[35][36]</sup> Richard Spencer's National Policy Institute is also a white nationalist movement pushing a version of Identitarianism.<sup>[3]</sup>

On 20 May 2017 two US Marines were arrested after hanging a banner with an identitarian logo from a building in Graham, North Carolina during a Confederate Memorial Day event. The United States Marine Corps strongly condemned the behavior and investigated the incident.<sup>[37][38]</sup>

# Links to violence and neo-Nazism

According to Christoph Gurk one of the goals of the Identitarians is to make racism modern and fashionable<sup>[39]</sup> and they have close connections to Hungarian and Polish Neo-Nazis, according to Anna Thalhammer.<sup>[40]</sup> There has also been Identitarian collaboration with the white nationalist activist Tomislav Sunić<sup>[41]</sup> The investigation by political scientist Gudrun Hentges came to the conclusion, that the Identitarian Movement is ideologically situated between the Front National, the Nouvelle Droite and Neo-Nazism.<sup>[42]</sup>



Identity Evropa is a part of the American identitarian movement

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## External links

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-  Media related to Identitarianism at Wikimedia Commons
- Génération Identitaire website

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# White nationalism

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**White nationalism** is a type of nationalism or pan-nationalism which holds the belief that white people are a race<sup>[1]</sup> and seeks to develop and maintain a white national identity.<sup>[2][3][4]</sup> Its proponents identify with and are attached to the concept of a white nation.<sup>[5]</sup> White nationalists say they seek to ensure the survival of the white race, and the cultures of historically white states. They hold that white people should maintain their majority in majority-white countries, maintain their political and economic dominance, and that their cultures should be foremost.<sup>[4]</sup> Many white nationalists believe that miscegenation, multiculturalism, immigration of nonwhites and low birth rates among whites are threatening the white race,<sup>[6]</sup> and some argue that it amounts to white genocide.<sup>[6]</sup>

White nationalism is sometimes described as a euphemism for, or subset of, white supremacy, and the two have been used interchangeably by journalists and other analysts.<sup>[7][8]</sup> White nationalist groups espouse white separatism and white supremacy.<sup>[9]</sup> White separatism is the pursuit of a "white-only state"; supremacism is the belief that white people are superior to nonwhites, taking ideas from social Darwinism and Nazism.<sup>[4][10]</sup> White nationalists generally avoid the term "supremacy" because it has negative connotations.<sup>[11][12]</sup>

Critics argue that the term "white nationalism" and ideas such as white pride exist solely to provide a sanitized public face for white supremacy, and that most white nationalist groups promote racial violence.

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## Views

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White nationalists claim that culture is a product of race, and advocate for the self-preservation of white people.<sup>[13]</sup> White nationalists seek to ensure the survival of (what they see as) the white race, and the cultures of historically white nations. They hold that white people should maintain their majority in mainly-white countries, maintain their dominance of its political and economic

life, and that their culture should be foremost.<sup>[4]</sup> Many white nationalists believe that miscegenation, multiculturalism, mass immigration of non-whites and low birth rates among whites are threatening the white race, and some argue that it amounts to white genocide.<sup>[6]</sup>

Political scientist Samuel P. Huntington described white nationalists as arguing that the demographic shift in the United States towards non-whites would bring a new culture that is intellectually and morally inferior.<sup>[13]</sup> White nationalists claim that this demographic shift brings affirmative action, immigrant ghettos and declining educational standards.<sup>[14]</sup> Most American white nationalists say immigration should be restricted to people of European ancestry.<sup>[15][16][17]</sup>

White nationalists embrace a variety of religious and non-religious beliefs, including various denominations of Christianity, generally Protestant, although some specifically overlap with white nationalist ideology (Christian Identity, for example, is a family of white supremacist denominations), Germanic neopaganism (e.g. Wotanism) and atheism.<sup>[18]</sup>

## Definitions of whiteness

Most white nationalists define white people in a restricted way. In the United States, it often—though not exclusively—implies European ancestry of non-Jewish descent. Some white nationalists draw on 19th-century racial taxonomy. White nationalist Jared Taylor has argued that Jews can be considered "white", although this is controversial within white nationalist circles.<sup>[19]</sup> Many white nationalists oppose Israel and Zionism, while some, such as William Daniel Johnson and Taylor, have expressed support for Israel and have drawn parallels between their ideology and Zionism.<sup>[20][21]</sup>

Different racial theories, such as Nordicism and Germanism, define different groups as white, both excluding some southern and eastern Europeans because of a perceived racial taint.<sup>[22]</sup> Pan-Aryanism defines whites as individuals native to Europe, the Americas, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Western Asia who are wholly of Caucasian lineage or are overwhelmingly from the following Caucasian ethnic groups, or any combination thereof: Indo-European ("Aryan", including the Iranian and Indo-Aryan peoples), Old European (e.g. Basque), or Hamitic (in modern times supposedly confined to Berbers).

## Regional movements

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### Australia

The White Australia policy was semi-official government policy in Australia until the mid twentieth century. It restricted non-white immigration to Australia and gave preference to British migrants over all others.

The Barton Government which won the first elections following Federation in 1901, was formed by the Protectionist Party with the support of the Australian Labor Party (ALP). The support of the Labor Party was contingent upon restricting non-white immigration, reflecting the attitudes of the Australian Workers' Union and other labor organizations at the time, upon whose support the Labor Party was founded. The first Parliament of Australia quickly moved to restrict immigration to maintain Australia's "British character", passing the Pacific Island Labourers Act and the Immigration Restriction Act before parliament rose for its first Christmas recess. The Immigration Restriction Act of 1901 limited immigration to Australia and required a person seeking entry to Australia to write out a passage of 50 words dictated to them in any European language, not necessarily English, at the discretion of an immigration officer. Barton argued in favour of the bill: "The doctrine of the equality of man was never intended to apply to the equality of the Englishman and the Chinaman."<sup>[23]</sup> The passage chosen for the test could often be very difficult, so that even if the test was given in English, a person was likely to fail. The test enabled immigration officials to exclude individuals on the basis of race without explicitly saying so. Although the test could theoretically be given to any person arriving in Australia, in practice it was given selectively on the basis of race. This test was later abolished in 1958.

Australian Prime Minister Stanley Bruce supported the White Australia policy, and made it an issue in his campaign for the 1925 Australian Federal election.<sup>[24]</sup>

It is necessary that we should determine what are the ideals towards which every Australian would desire to strive. I think those ideals might well be stated as being to secure our national safety, and to ensure the maintenance of our White Australia Policy to continue as an integral portion of the British Empire.<sup>[24]</sup> We intend to keep this country white and not allow its peoples to be faced with the problems that at present are practically insoluble in many parts of the world.<sup>[25]</sup>

At the beginning of World War II, Prime Minister John Curtin (ALP) expressed support for White Australia policy: "This country shall remain forever the home of the descendants of those people who came here in peace in order to establish in the South Seas an outpost of the British race."<sup>[26]</sup>

Another (ALP) Leader of the Labor Party from 1960 to 1967 Arthur Calwell supported the White European Australia policy. This is reflected by Calwell's comments in his 1972 memoirs, *Be Just and Fear Not*, in which he made it clear that he maintained his view that non-European people should not be allowed to settle in Australia. He wrote:

I am proud of my white skin, just as a Chinese is proud of his yellow skin, a Japanese of his brown skin, and the Indians of their various hues from black to coffee-coloured. Anybody who is not proud of his race is not a man at all. And any man who tries to stigmatize the Australian community as racist because they want to preserve this country for the white race is doing our nation great harm... I reject, in conscience, the idea that Australia should or ever can become a multi-racial society and survive.<sup>[27]</sup>

He was the last leader of either the Labour or Liberal party to support it.

## Canada

The Parliament of Canada passed the Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 to bar all Chinese from coming to Canada with the exception of diplomats, students, and those granted special permission by the Minister of Immigration. Chinese immigration to Canada had already been heavily regulated by the Chinese Immigration Act of 1885 which required Chinese immigrants to pay a fifty dollar fee to enter the country (the fee was increased to one hundred dollars in 1900 and to five hundred dollars in 1905<sup>[28]</sup>). Groups such as the Asiatic Exclusion League, which had formed in Vancouver, British Columbia on 12 August 1907 under the auspices of the Trades and Labour Council, pressured Parliament to halt Asian immigration. The Exclusion League's stated aim was "to keep Oriental immigrants out of British Columbia."<sup>[29]</sup>

The Canadian government also attempted to restrict immigration from British India by passing an order-in-council on January 8, 1908, that prohibited immigration of persons who "in the opinion of the Minister of the Interior" did not "come from the country of their birth or citizenship by a **continuous journey** and or through tickets purchased before leaving their country of their birth or nationality." In practice, this applied only to ships that began their voyages in India, because the great distance usually necessitated a stopover in either Japan or Hawaii. These regulations came at a time when Canada was accepting massive numbers of immigrants (over 400,000 in 1913 alone – a figure that remains unsurpassed to this day), almost all of whom came from Europe. This piece of legislation has been called the 'continuous journey regulation'.

## Germany

The Thule Society developed out of the "Germanic Order" in 1918, and those who wanted to join the *Order* in 1917 had to sign a special "blood declaration of faith" concerning their lineage: "The signer hereby swears to the best of his knowledge and belief that no Jewish or coloured blood flows in either his or in his wife's veins, and that among their ancestors are no members of the coloured races."<sup>[30]</sup> Heinrich Himmler, one of the main perpetrators of the Holocaust, said in a speech in 1937: "The next decades do in fact not mean some struggle of foreign politics which Germany can overcome or not ... but a question of to be or not to be for the white

race ... .<sup>[31]</sup> As the Nazi ideologist Alfred Rosenberg said on the 29th of May 1938 on the Steckelburg in Schlüchtern: "It is however certain that all of us share the fate of Europe, and that we shall regard this common fate as an obligation, because in the end the very existence of White people depends on the unity of the European continent."<sup>[32]</sup>

At the same time Nazis subdivided white people into groups, viewing the Nordics as the "master race" (Herrenvolk) above groups like Alpine and Mediterranean peoples.<sup>[33]</sup> Slavic peoples, such as Russians and Poles, were considered Untermenschen instead of Aryan.<sup>[34]</sup> Hitler's conception of the Aryan Herrenvolk ("Aryan master race") explicitly excluded the vast majority of Slavs, regarding the Slavs as having dangerous Jewish and Asiatic influences.<sup>[35]</sup> The Nazis because of this declared Slavs to be untersmenschen (subhumans).<sup>[36]</sup><sup>[37]</sup> Hitler described Slavs as "a mass of born slaves who feel the need of a master".<sup>[38]</sup> Hitler declared that because Slavs were subhumans that the Geneva Conventions were not applicable to them, and German soldiers in World War II were thus permitted to ignore the Geneva Conventions in regard to Slavs.<sup>[39]</sup> Hitler called Slavs "a rabbit family" meaning they were intrinsically idle and disorganized.<sup>[40]</sup> Nazi Germany's propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels had media speak of Slavs as primitive animals who were from the Siberian tundra who were like a "dark wave of filth".<sup>[40]</sup><sup>[41]</sup> The Nazi notion of Slavs being inferior was part of the agenda for creating Lebensraum ("living space") for Germans and other Germanic people in eastern Europe that was initiated during World War II under Generalplan Ost, millions of Germans and other Germanic settlers would be moved into conquered territories of Eastern Europe, while the original Slavic inhabitants were to be exterminated and enslaved.<sup>[42]</sup> Nazi Germany's ally the Independent State of Croatia rejected the common conception that Croats were primarily a Slavic people and claimed that Croats were primarily the descendents of the Germanic Goths.<sup>[43]</sup> However the Nazi regime continued to classify Croats as "subhuman" in spite of the alliance.<sup>[44]</sup> Even among European cultures and people that were considered Aryan, the Nazis considered the Nordic race and German culture to be superior to other Aryan races and cultures, thus making them far less Pan-European than groups that identify themselves as White Nationalist.

## New Zealand

Following the example of anti-Chinese poll taxes enacted by California in 1852 and by Australian states in the 1850s, 1860s and 1870s, John Hall's government passed the Chinese Immigration Act 1881. This imposed a £10 tax per Chinese person entering New Zealand, and permitted only one Chinese immigrant for every 10 tons of cargo. Richard Seddon's government increased the tax to £100 per head in 1896, and tightened the other restriction to only one Chinese immigrant for every 200 tons of ~~gr~~.

The Immigration Restriction Act of 1899 prohibited the entry of immigrants who were not of British or Irish parentage and who were unable to fill out an application form in "any European language".<sup>[45]</sup> The Immigration Restriction Amendment Act of 1920 aimed to further limit Asian immigration into New Zealand by requiring all potential immigrants not of British or Irish parentage to apply in writing for a permit to enter the country. The Minister of Customs had the discretion to determine whether any applicant was "suitable." Prime Minister William Massey asserted that the act was "the result of a deep seated sentiment on the part of a huge majority of the people of this country that this Dominion shall be what is often called a 'white' New Zealand."<sup>[46]</sup>

One case of a well known opponent of non-British and non-European immigration to New Zealand is that of English-born Lionel Terry who, after traveling widely to South Africa, British Columbia and finally New Zealand and publishing a book highly critical of capitalism and Asian immigration, shot and killed an elderly Chinese immigrant in Wellington. Terry was convicted of murder in 1905 and sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to life incarceration in New Zealand psychiatric institutions.

A Department of External Affairs memorandum in 1953 stated: "Our immigration is based firmly on the principle that we are and intend to remain a country of European development. It is inevitably discriminatory against Asians – indeed against all persons who are not wholly of European race and colour. Whereas we have done much to encourage immigration from Europe, we do everything to discourage it from Asia."<sup>[47]</sup>

## Paraguay

In Paraguay, the New Australian Movement founded New Australia, a utopian socialist settlement in 1893. Its founder, William Lane, intended the settlement to be based on a "common-hold" instead of a commonwealth, life marriage, teetotalism, communism and a brotherhood of Anglophone white people and the preservation of the "colour-line". The colony was officially founded as

*Colonia Nueva Australia* and comprised 238 adults and children.<sup>[48]</sup>

In July 1893, the first ship left Sydney, Australia for Paraguay, where the government was keen to get white settlers, and had offered the group a large area of good land. The settlement had been described as a refuge for misfits, failures and malcontents of the left wing of Australian democracy.<sup>[49]</sup> Notable Australian individuals who joined the colony included Mary Gilmore, Rose Summerfield and Gilbert Stephen Casey. Summerfield was the mother of León Cadogan, a noted Paraguayan ethnologist.

Due to poor management and a conflict over the prohibition of alcohol, the government of Paraguay eventually dissolved New Australia as a cooperative. Some colonists founded communes elsewhere in Paraguay but others returned to Australia or moved to England. Around 2,000 descendants of the New Australia colonists still live in Paraguay.<sup>[50][51]</sup>

## South Africa

In South Africa, white nationalism was championed by the National Party starting in 1948, as opposition to apartheid heated up.<sup>[52][53]</sup> The Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act, 1959 established homelands (sometimes pejoratively referred to as Bantustans) for ten different black African tribes. The ultimate goal of the National Party was to move all Black South Africans into one of these homelands (although they might continue to work in South Africa as "*guest workers*"), leaving what was left of South Africa (about 87 percent of the land area) with what would then be a White majority, at least on paper. As the homelands were seen by the apartheid government as embryonic independent nations, all Black South Africans were registered as citizens of the homelands, not of the nation as a whole, and were expected to exercise their political rights only in the homelands. Accordingly, the three token parliamentary seats that had been reserved for White representatives of black South Africans in Cape Province were scrapped. The other three provinces – Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and Natal – had never allowed any Black representation.

Coloureds were removed from the Common Roll of Cape Province in 1953. Instead of voting for the same representatives as White South Africans, they could now only vote for four White representatives to speak for them. Later, in 1968, the Coloureds were disenfranchised altogether. In the place of the four parliamentary seats, a partially elected body was set up to advise the government in an amendment to the Separate Representation of Voters Act.

During the 1960s, 1970s, and early 1980s, the government implemented a policy of "resettlement", to force people to move to their designated "group areas". Millions of people were forced to relocate during this period. These removals included people relocated due to slum clearance programs, labour tenants on White-owned farms, the inhabitants of the so-called "black spots", areas of Black owned land surrounded by White farms, the families of workers living in townships close to the homelands, and "surplus people" from urban areas, including thousands of people from the Western Cape (which was declared a "Coloured Labour Preference Area")<sup>[54]</sup> who were moved to the Transkei and Ciskei homelands. The best-publicised forced removals of the 1950s occurred in Johannesburg, when 60,000 people were moved to the new township of Soweto, an abbreviation for South Western Townships.<sup>[55][56]</sup>

Until 1955, Sophiatown had been one of the few urban areas where Blacks were allowed to own land, and was slowly developing into a multiracial slum. As industry in Johannesburg grew, Sophiatown became the home of a rapidly expanding black workforce, as it was convenient and close to town. It could also boast the only swimming pool for Black children in Johannesburg.<sup>[57]</sup> As one of the oldest black settlements in Johannesburg, Sophiatown held an almost symbolic importance for the 50,000 Blacks it contained, both in terms of its sheer vibrancy and its unique culture. Despite a vigorous ANC protest campaign and worldwide publicity, the removal of Sophiatown began on 9 February 1955 under the Western Areas Removal Scheme. In the early hours, heavily armed police entered Sophiatown to force residents out of their homes and load their belongings onto government trucks. The residents were taken to a large tract of land, thirteen miles (19 km) from the city center, known as Meadowlands (that the government had purchased in 1953). Meadowlands became part of a new planned Black city called Soweto. The Sophiatown slum was destroyed by bulldozers, and a new White suburb named Triomf (Triumph) was built in its place. This pattern of forced removal and destruction was to repeat itself over the next few years, and was not limited to people of African descent. Forced removals from areas like Cato Manor (Mkhumbane) in Durban, and District Six in Cape Town, where 55,000 coloured and Indian people were forced to move to new

townships on the Cape Flats, were carried out under the Group Areas Act of 1950. Ultimately, nearly 600,000 coloured, Indian and Chinese people were moved in terms of the Group Areas Act. Some 40,000 White people were also forced to move when land was transferred from "White South Africa" into the Black homelands.

Before South Africa became a republic, politics among White South Africans was typified by the division between the chiefly Afrikaner pro-republic conservative and the largely English anti-republican liberal sentiments, with the legacy of the Boer War still a factor for some people.<sup>[58]</sup> Once republican status was attained, Hendrik Verwoerd called for improved relations and greater accord between those of British descent and the Afrikaners.<sup>[59]</sup> He claimed that the only difference now was between those who supported apartheid and those in opposition to it. The ethnic divide would no longer be between Afrikaans speakers and English speakers, but rather White and Black ethnicities. Most Afrikaners supported the notion of unanimity of White people to ensure their safety. White voters of British descent were divided. Many had opposed a republic, leading to a majority "no" vote in Natal.<sup>[60]</sup> Later, however, some of them recognized the perceived need for White unity, convinced by the growing trend of decolonization elsewhere in Africa, which left them apprehensive. Harold Macmillan's "Wind of Change" pronouncement left the British faction feeling that Britain had abandoned them.<sup>[61]</sup> The more conservative English-speakers gave support to Verwoerd; others were troubled by the severing of ties with Britain and remained loyal to the Crown.<sup>[62][63]</sup> They were acutely displeased at the choice between British and South African nationality. Although Verwoerd tried to bond these different blocs, the subsequent ballot illustrated only a minor swell of support, indicating that a great many English speakers remained apathetic and that Verwoerd had not succeeded in uniting the White population.<sup>[64]</sup>

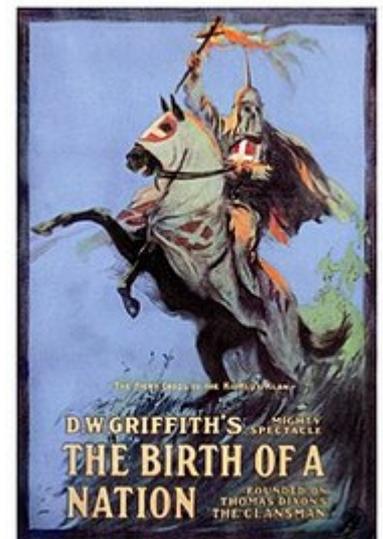
The Black Homeland Citizenship Act of 1970 was a denaturalization law passed during the apartheid era of South Africa that changed the status of the inhabitants of the Bantustans (Black homelands) so that they were no longer citizens of South Africa. The aim was to ensure that white South Africans came to make up the majority of the jure population.

## United States

The Naturalization Act of 1790 (1 Stat. 103) provided the first rules to be followed by the United States government in granting national citizenship. This law limited naturalization to immigrants who were "free white persons" of "good moral character." Major changes to this racial requirement for US citizenship did not occur until the years following the American Civil War. In 1868, the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was passed to grant citizenship to black people born in the US, but it specifically excluded untaxed Indians, because they were separate nations. However, citizenship for other non-whites born in the US was not settled until 1898 with United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 649, which concluded with an important precedent in its interpretation of the Citizenship Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. This racial definition of American citizenship has had consequences for perceptions of American identity.<sup>[65]</sup>

Throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, racial definitions of the American nation were still common, resulting in race-specific immigration restrictions, such as the Chinese Exclusion Act. Groups such as the Asiatic Exclusion League, formed on 14 May 1905 in San Francisco, California by 67 labor unions and supported by labor leaders (and European immigrants) Patrick Henry McCarthy of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, Andrew Furuseth and Walter McCarthy of the Sailor's Union, attempted to influence legislation restricting Asian immigration.

During the controversy surrounding the All of Mexico Movement, Senator John C. Calhoun of South Carolina stated "We have never dreamt of incorporating into our Union any but the Caucasian race—the free white race... Ours, sir, is the Government of a white race."



Poster for *The Birth of a Nation* (1915).

Following the defeat of the Confederate States of America, the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) was founded as an insurgent group with the goal of maintaining the Southern racial system throughout the Reconstruction Era. Although the first incarnation of the KKK was focused on maintaining the Antebellum South, its second incarnation in the 1915-1940s period was much more oriented towards white nationalism and American nativism, with slogans such as "One Hundred Percent Americanism" and "America for Americans", in which "Americans" were understood to be white and Protestant. The 1915 film The Birth of a Nation is an example of an allegorical invocation of white nationalism during this time, and its positive portrayal of the first KKK is considered to be one of the factors which led to the emergence of the second KKK.<sup>[66]</sup>

The second KKK was founded in Atlanta, Georgia in 1915 and, starting in 1921, it adopted a modern business system of recruiting. The organization grew rapidly nationwide at a time of prosperity. Reflecting the social tensions of urban industrialization and vastly increased immigration, its membership grew most rapidly in cities and spread out of the South to the Midwest and West. The second KKK called for strict morality and better enforcement of prohibition. Its rhetoric promoted anti-Catholicism and nativism.<sup>[67]</sup> Some local groups took part in attacks on private houses and carried out other violent activities. The violent episodes were generally in the South.<sup>[68]</sup>

The second KKK was a formal fraternal organization, with a national and state structure. At its peak in the mid-1920s, the organization claimed to include about 15% of the nation's eligible population, approximately 4 to 5 million men. Internal divisions, criminal behavior by leaders, and external opposition brought about a collapse in membership, which had dropped to about 30,000 by 1930. It faded away in the 1940s.<sup>[69]</sup>

Starting in the 1960s, white nationalism grew in the US as the conservative movement developed in mainstream society.<sup>[70]</sup> Samuel P. Huntington argues that it developed as a reaction to a perceived decline in the essence of American identity as European, Anglo-Protestant and English-speaking.<sup>[71]</sup> The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 had opened entry to the US to immigrants other than traditional Northern European and Germanic groups, and as a result it would significantly, and unintentionally, alter the demographic mix in the US.<sup>[72]</sup>



Ku Klux Klan members march down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. in 1928.

The slogan "white power" was popularized by American Nazi Party leader George Lincoln Rockwell, who used the term in a debate with Stokely Carmichael of the Black Panther Party after Carmichael issued a call for "black power".<sup>[73]</sup> Rockwell advocated a return to white control of all American institutions, and violently opposed any minority advancement. He rejected the Nazi idea of "master race", however, and accepted all white European nationalities in his ideology including Turks.<sup>[74]</sup>

One of the most influential white nationalists in the United States was Dr. William Luther Pierce who founded the National Alliance in 1974.

In the United States a movement calling for white separatism emerged in the 1980s.<sup>[75]</sup> Leonard Zeskind has chronicled the movement in his book Blood and Politics, in which he argues that it has moved from the "margins to the mainstream".<sup>[76]</sup>

During the 1980s the United States also saw an increase in the number of neo-völkisch movements. According to Nicholas Goodrick-Clarke, these movements cover a wide variety of mutually influencing groups of a radically ethnocentric character which have emerged, especially in the English-speaking world, since World War II. These loose networks revive or imitate the völkisch movement of 19th and early 20th century Germany in their defensive affirmation of white identity against modernity, liberalism, immigration, multiracialism, and multiculturalism.<sup>[77]</sup> Some are neo-fascist, neo-Nazi or Third Positionist; others are politicised around some form of white ethnic nationalism or identity politics.<sup>[77]</sup> and a few have national anarchist tendencies. One example is the neo-tribalist paganism promoted by Else Christensen's Odinist Fellowship.<sup>[78]</sup> Especially notable is the prevalence of devotional forms and esoteric themes, so neo-völkisch currents often have the character of few religious movements

Included under the neo-völkisch umbrella are movements ranging from conservative revolutionary schools of thought (*Nouvelle Droite*, European New Right, Evolian Traditionalism) to white supremacist and white separatist interpretations of Christianity and paganism (Christian Identity, Creativity, Nordic racial paganism) to neo-Nazi subcultures (Esoteric Hitlerism, Nazi Satanism, National Socialist black meta).

More recently, the alt-right, a broad term covering many different far-right ideologies and groups in the United States, some of which endorse white nationalism, has gained traction as an alternative to mainstream conservatism in its national politics.<sup>[79]</sup> The comic book super hero Captain America, in an ironic co-optation, has been used for dog whistle politics by the alt-right in college campus recruitment in 2017.<sup>[80][81]</sup>

### Relationships with black separatist groups

In February 1962 George Lincoln Rockwell, the leader of the American Nazi Party, spoke at a Nation of Islam rally in Chicago, where he was applauded by Elijah Muhammad as he pronounced: "I am proud to stand here before black men. I believe Elijah Muhammed is the Adolf Hitler of the black man!"<sup>[82]</sup> Rockwell had attended, but did not speak at, an earlier NOI rally in Washington, D.C. in June 1961,<sup>[83]</sup> and once he even donated \$20 to the NOI.<sup>[84]</sup> In 1965, after breaking with the Nation of Islam and denouncing its separatist doctrine, Malcolm X told his followers that the Nation of Islam under Elijah Muhammad had made secret agreements with the American Nazi Party and the Ku Klux Klan.<sup>[83]</sup>

Rockwell and other white supremacists (e.g. Willis Carto) also supported less well-known black separatist groups, such as Hassan Jeru-Ahmed's Blackman's Army of Liberation, in reference to which Rockwell told Los Angeles Times reporter Michael Drosnin in 1967 that if "Any Negro wants to go back to Africa, I'll carry him piggy-back."<sup>[85]</sup>

More recently, Tom Metzger, erstwhile Ku Klux Klan leader from California, spoke at a NOI rally in Los Angeles in September 1985 and donated \$100 to the group.<sup>[86]</sup> In October of that same year, over 200 prominent white supremacists met at former Klan leader Robert E. Miles's farm to discuss an alliance with Louis Farrakhan, head of the NOI.<sup>[84]</sup> In attendance were Edward Reed Fields of the National States' Rights Party, Richard Girnt Butler of the Aryan Nations, Don Black, Roy Frankhouser, and Metzger, who said that "America is like a rotting carcass. The Jews are living off the carcass like the parasites they are. Farrakhan understands this."<sup>[84]</sup>

## Criticism

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Numerous individuals and organizations have argued that ideas such as white pride and white nationalism exist merely to provide a sanitized public face for white supremacy. Kofi Buenor Hadjor argues that black nationalism is a response to racial discrimination, while white nationalism is the expression of white supremacy.<sup>[87]</sup> Other critics have described white nationalism as a "...somewhat paranoid ideology" based upon the publication of pseudo-academic studies.<sup>[88]</sup>

Carol M. Swain argues that the unstated goal of white nationalism is to appeal to a larger audience, and that most white nationalist groups promote white separatism and racial violence.<sup>[89]</sup> Opponents accuse white nationalists of hatred, racial bigotry and destructive identity politics.<sup>[90][91]</sup> White supremacist groups have a history of perpetrating hate crimes, particularly against people of Jewish or African descent.<sup>[92]</sup> Examples include the lynching of black people by the Ku Klux Klan (KKK).

Some critics argue that white nationalists—while posturing as civil rights groups advocating the interests of their racial group—frequently draw on the nativist traditions of the KKK and the British National Front.<sup>[93]</sup> Critics have noted the anti-semitic rhetoric used by some white nationalists, as highlighted by the promotion of conspiracy theories such as Zionist Occupation Government.<sup>[94]</sup>

## Notable organizations

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- American Freedom Party
- American Front
- Aryan Guard
- Aryan Nations
- Australia First Party
- Australian Protectionist Party
- Black Legion (political movement)
- British National Party
- British People's Party
- Canadian Heritage Alliance

- [Council of Conservative Citizens](#)<sup>[95]</sup>
- [Creativity Alliance](#)
- [Creativity Movement](#)
- [European-American Unity and Rights Organization](#)
- [German American Bund](#)
- [Golden Dawn](#)
- [Heathen Front](#)
- [Identity Evropa](#)
- [National Alliance \(United States\)](#)<sup>[96]</sup>
- [National Front \(UK\)](#)
- [National Policy Institute](#)
- [National Revival of Poland](#)
- [National Socialist League](#)
- [National Vanguard](#)
- [Nationalist Alliance](#)
- [Nationalist Party of Canada](#)
- [Nazi Party \(Germany\)](#)
- [Nordic Resistance Movement](#)
- [Patriotic Youth League](#)
- [Silver Legion of America](#)
- [Vigrid](#)
- [Volksfront](#)
- [White Aryan Resistance](#)
- [White Nationalist Party](#)

## Notable individuals

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- [Virginia Abernethy](#)
- [Andrew Auernheimer](#)
- [Gordon Lee Baum](#)
- [Louis Beam](#)
- [Richard Girnt Butler](#)
- [Theodore G. Bilbo](#)
- [Don Black](#)
- [Peter Brimelow](#)
- [Thomas W. Chittum](#)
- [Craig Cobb](#)
- [Harold Covington](#)
- [Ian Stuart Donaldson](#)
- [David Duke](#)
- [James Edwards](#)
- [Paul Fromm \(activist\)](#)
- [Matthew F. Hale](#)
- [Hinton Rowan Helper](#)
- [William Daniel Johnson](#)
- [Ben Klassen](#)
- [August Kreis III](#)
- [Alex Linder](#)
- [Kevin B. Macdonald](#)
- [Tom Metzger](#)
- [Nikolaos Michaloliakos](#)
- [Merlin Miller](#)
- [William Dudley Pelley](#)– founder of the [Silver Legion of America](#)
- [William Luther Pierce](#)
- [Thomas Robb](#)
- [Saga](#)
- [Richard B. Spencer](#)
- [Gerald L. K. Smith](#)
- [Edgar Steele](#)
- [J. B. Stoner](#)
- [Kevin Alfred Strom](#)
- [Tomislav Sunić](#)
- [Wesley A. Swift](#)
- [Hal Turner](#)
- [Jared Taylor](#)
- [Eugène Terre'Blanche](#)
- [Varg Vikernes](#)
- [James Wickstrom](#)

## Notable media

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- [American Renaissance](#)
- [Candour](#)
- [The Daily Stormer](#)
- [Info-14](#)
- [Metapedia](#)
- [National Vanguard](#)
- [Occidental Observer](#)
- [Podblanc](#)
- [The Political Cesspool](#)
- [Redwatch](#)
- [Stormfront](#)
- [Vanguard News Network](#)
- [Gab](#)

## See also

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- [New nationalism \(21st century\)](#)
- [Alt-right](#)
- [Anti-Zionism](#)
- [Black nationalism](#)
- [Criticism of multiculturalism](#)
- [Ethnic nationalism](#)
- [Holocaust denial](#)
- [Kinism](#)
- [Know Nothing](#)

- List of organizations designated by the Southern Poverty Law Center as hate groups
- List of white nationalist organizations
- National-Anarchism
- *The Passing of the Great Race*
- White separatism
- White genocide

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# White nationalism

From RationalWiki

**White nationalism** claims that white people are a race and seeks to develop a "national identity" based on that race. They seek to ensure the survival of (what they see as) the white race and its culture, usually in opposition to a supposed globalist threat or Zionist conspiracy.

White separatism and white supremacy are subgroups of white nationalism, but in practice, the term is basically a code word for white supremacy that fools *no one*. Another new euphemism is **identitarianism**. Originally a European movement based in France, it has since spread to America with ardent followers such as Richard Spencer and Identity Evropa, but it's effectively the same stuff. Another movement that overlaps with White nationalism is the Neo-Confederate movement (aka Southern Nationalism). Ditto the **alt-right**, which is now more or less the far end of the neoreactionary movement.

Most self-described "white nationalist" activists also *just happen* to take the side of Nazi Germany against the United Kingdom, the United States, and Russia (all mostly-white nations themselves, supposedly part of their greater Europa), in discussions of World War II. Holocaust denialism and sympathizing with Nazis (if they don't outright support them directly) is a common thread among "white nationalists".

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## But let's pretend

*See the main article on this topic: Anti-racist is a code word for anti-white*

White nationalists, insofar as they try to define the concept, usually will claim that whites around the world should all see themselves as part of the same nation on the grounds that "your race is your nation." Thus, people from Britain to Russia, Armenia to Australia, France to Finland, *all* of the nations of the former Yugoslavia, *both* sides of the Troubles in Ireland, and whites living in the United States, South Africa, South America and elsewhere, even extending to the lighter-skinned Aryan descendants of Iran and India, are all supposed to be

### The colorful pseudoscience Racialism



#### Hating thy neighbour

- Racism
- Racial pride
- Nationalism

#### Divide and conquer

- Forumbiodiversity
- Model Minority
- Posse Comitatus
- The Bell Curve
- Vigrid

#### Dog-whistlers

- Antipodean Resistance
- Greg Johnson
- Mankind Quarterly
- Paul Ramsey
- Steven Anderson

v - t - e (<https://rationalwiki.org/w/index.php?title=Template:Race&action=edit>)

viewed as being the same people and show racial solidarity with each other.

For instance, a common copied-and-pasted screed commonly seen on message boards and YouTube comment sections reads:

“ Africa for the Africans

Asia for the Asians

White countries for everyone

If there was a worldwide effort to flood ALL Black countries and ONLY Black countries with millions of Non-Africans and FORCE integration of every single area in those countries it would be called GENOCIDE. and rightfully so!

But if I point out that reality about MY race, the White race, I'm called a naziwho wantstokillsixmillionjews

Say NO to White GeNOcide<sup>[1]</sup>

”

This concept is hilariously absurd; the European nations themselves have a long history of wars and longstanding ethnic feuds both with each other and within themselves, not to mention numerous languages, at least three alphabets (Latin, Cyrillic, and Greek), splits over religion (Orthodox-Catholic and Catholic-Protestant being the two major ones), and numerous other differences. White nationalists ignore that groups such as the Irish, Slavs, Jews and Italians were not considered "white" until the last hundred years, with Anglo-Saxons even going as far as to pay "naturalists" to "prove" that the Irish were actually not white.<sup>[2][3]</sup> Even today, anti-immigration activists in the UK can rant about "job-thieving" Polish immigrants almost as easily as Middle Eastern, Indian and Caribbean immigrants. Your more *deranged passionate* white nationalists will also almost always regard Jews as nonwhite, and many think — though they may be too chickenshit to admit it — that Jews as a whole are moles planted to destroy the white race from the inside. Caucasian sub-groups like Hispanics,<sup>[note 1]</sup> Arabs and Iranians are also often excluded from the "white" label by many white nationalists.

There is no evidence for there ever having been a *single* white ethnicity, culture, or language, just as the same as a distinctly African or Asian one. White nationalists will often try making a claim for this in the form of an origin in the Caucasus region and the proto-Indo-European language, tying it to a belief that their descendants today form a "greater Europe". (Christian Identity, which is also a form of white nationalism, claims a different origin of white peoples in ancient biblical Israel.) Often, white nationalists speak in terms of a group of "white homelands," consisting of all of Europe plus the United States (guess they forgot the Native Americans), Canada (where there are still a lot of indigenous peoples), Australia (which was never actually white in the first place), New Zealand (the indigenous Maori still exist), and (even though it was never more than 25% white) South Africa; some also include the mostly-white southern South American countries like Argentina and Uruguay. (Note that this would include (a) Indo-Iranians, who white nationalists don't count as white (b) many folks actually descended from the Caucasus area, some of whom have historically been considered Slavic *untersmenschen* by white nationalists.)

Since white nationalists are almost always antisemitic, Israel is usually *not* considered a "white homeland." Indeed, one of this movement's few consistent points is that Jews, and other Semitic peoples, are excluded from the imagined "white nation."

It is also fascinating to note that most "white nationalists" oppose the integration of the nations of Europe into

the European Union.

## Organizations

- Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (English: Afrikaner Resistance Movement)
- Aryan Nations
- British National Party
- Council of Conservative Citizens<sup>[4]</sup>
- Creativity Movement
- Identity Evropa
- Ku Klux Klan
- League of the South
- National Front
- National Policy Institute
- Nazi Party
- Traditionalist Worker Party
- Vigrd
- Youth for Western Civilization

## Individuals

- Don Black
- Willis Carto
- Craig Cobb
- Ian Stuart Donaldson
- David Duke
- George Lincoln Rockwell
- Greg Johnson
- Matthew Heimbach
- Kevin MacDonald
- Tom Metzger
- William Luther Pierce
- Saga
- Richard Spencer
- Jared Taylor
- Varg Vikernes
- Michael Coombs
- Emil Kirkegaard

## Media

- Chimpout.com
- The Daily Stormer
- Counter-Currents
- Metapedia
- Occidental Dissent
- Occidental Observer
- /pol/
- Rightpedia
- The Right Stuff
- Smoloko News
- Stormfront
- VNNforum

## Key concepts

- Anti-Zionism
- Anti-multiculturalism
- Holocaust denial
- Identitarianism
- Know Nothing
- National anarchism
- White separatism
- White extinction scenario
- Race
- Racial pride
- Racialism
- White supremacy
- Third positionism
- Wingnuttery

## See also

- Christian Identity
- Distinction without a difference
- National Socialist black metal
- Neo-Nazis
- White power movement

## Notes

1. Hispanics are considered a sub-race of white at least for US Census standards (not that the white nationalists agree). It should not be confused with the term Latino that, although related, is not the same as it's more of a cultural term that encompasses many races. And yes, white Latino is a thing, just as there are Black and Asian Latinos, although the term is more commonly associated with the mestizo population.

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1. Please downvote this stupid word salad ([http://www.youtube.com/comment?lc=\\_2uwrXrBrGhtF1sQefgpLp7vMTcwDucB20fWG73-PA4](http://www.youtube.com/comment?lc=_2uwrXrBrGhtF1sQefgpLp7vMTcwDucB20fWG73-PA4))
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3. The Irish are actually closely related to the French, both being descended from Celtic tribes.
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