

A PLAN FOR PEACEFUL PARTITION

**A Draft Proposal of the Society for the Promotion of Christian
Ethnic Homeland Nations**

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SECOND EDITION

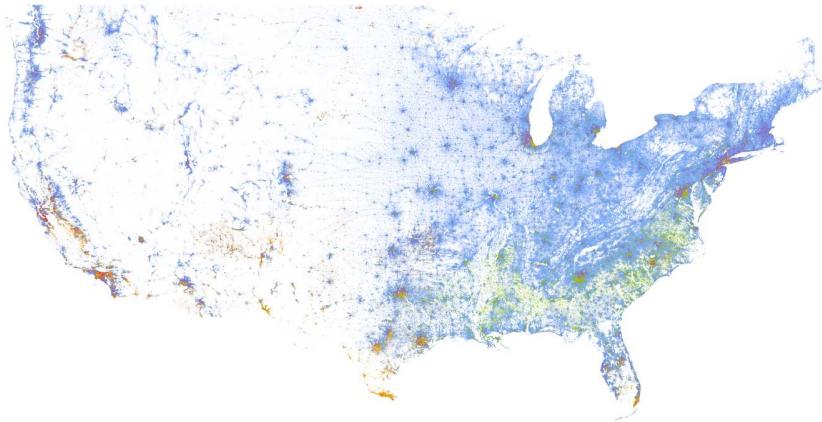
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter #	Chapter Title
1	Introduction to the Topic
2	Likely Causes of a US Collapse
3	Likely Consequence of a US Collapse
4	What is an Ethnicity and What is an Ethnic Homeland Nation?
5	Principles of Nationhood and Partition
6	Primary Ethnicities that Inhabit the USA and Their Relation to Partition
7	Homelands for Ethnic Black Americans
8	Homelands for Ethnic Hispanic Americans
9	Homelands for Ethnic White Americans
10	Miscellaneous Homelands
11	The Scattered US Territories and Military Installations Around the World
12	Conclusion
Appendix 1	About the Society for the Promotion of Christian Ethnic Homeland Nations
Appendix 2	Application of These Principles to Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa
Appendix 3	Application of These Principles to Other Areas of the World, Especially Those Characterized by Civil War

CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC

In recent years websites such as <http://www.coopercenter.org/demographics/Racial-Dot-Map#themap> have done a great service in providing demographic maps of the USA:



These maps demonstrate in graphic detail how Americans tend to congregate by ethnicity. That is true at the macro level, and it is also true at the neighborhood level. Even the most multi-ethnic cities in the USA, such as New York City, when more closely examined by neighborhood, manifest this fact. Readers of this booklet are encouraged to visit the website and examine the facts for themselves.

God has simply made mankind in such a way that people tend to congregate by ethnicity, and no politically correct re-education program is going to erase it. This of course does not mean there is no geographic blending of races and ethnicities, nor does it mean there is no inter-marriage among the various races and ethnicities. Of course there is. And this booklet is not intended as an effort to stop such. But that is and will likely always be the exception to the general pattern, rather than the general pattern. And the general pattern too is for people to want to have political leaders for themselves that reflect their culture, which generally speaking is tied in with their ethnic heritage. Again, there are exceptions, and the purpose here is not to forbid exceptions (i.e., forbidding a people from electing a leader outside that people's ethnicity and culture or forbidding all ethnic minorities in a certain area). But this booklet does intend to suggest that political divisions should seek to be consistent with social realities that the Bible attests to, and that when they do not, conflict and dysfunction are often the consequences.

The modern USA, however, is very uncomfortable discussing whether political boundaries should primarily be based on ethnicity. Americans are put off enough as it is by discussions of race and ethnicity, but to discuss the topic of how race and ethnicity will or should factor in a partition of the USA is downright sacrilege in the milieu of modern America. It is “politically incorrect”. Nevertheless, often a topic that is most avoided is a topic that most needs to be

considered and discussed. If I am correct that the USA is approaching a point of collapse in the coming decades, then there needs to be a discussion of how to handle the consequences of such a collapse should it occur. Collapses put societies through a crucible, and what comes out at the other end is generally not what is deemed “politically correct” but instead what is socially realistic.

History shows there are more and less desirable ways of handling collapse and its consequences. The old Soviet Union and Yugoslavia offer the two main paradigms of how collapses are handled. The former displays how collapse can be maneuvered in a more peaceful manner. This does not mean there was no suffering and a total absence of conflict in the process; some level of suffering and conflict must necessarily accompany a collapse of any nation or empire.

Nevertheless, the collapse of the old Soviet Union follows the basic historical paradigm of an empire that collapsed in relative peace. In contrast, the old Yugoslavia is an example of a collapse and fall characterized by significant violence and civil strife. It included civil wars among the constituent ethnicities as each battled for territory. Civil wars like this are generally the most brutal that people can experience. There is widespread “ethnic cleansing”, murder, rape as a weapon of warfare, sieges of cities and villages, looting, street-by-street combat as neighbor fights neighbor, etc. Long suppressed resentments among the ethnicities flare in great acts of revenge. At the end of this violence, the parties either have to negotiate a settlement dividing the nation up among ethnicities which could have instead occurred at the beginning, or else each side settles into a stalemate which divides the nation up along the same essential demographic lines that could have been predicted at the beginning.

Having considered the two basic models of handling national collapse, I hope that Americans will see the good sense in looking for ways to follow the pattern set by the old Soviet Union and not that set by Yugoslavia. I see a number of impediments to Americans’ following the former model, including the following:

1. National pride rooted in un-Biblical thinking
2. Denial of the marks of collapse and lack of preparation for it
3. Wrong notions of how ethnicities should relate
4. Significant racial resentments that are under the surface but very real
5. Unwillingness of those with economic and political power under the status quo to relinquish any of it

Let’s consider each of the impediments mentioned above.

Most Americans are proud of their nation, even if many are concerned and frustrated with aspects of its current condition. The USA is still the most powerful nation in the world: the world’s superpower. It is the most powerful economically, politically and militarily. In addition,

the USA has led the world in promoting what may be described as secular democratic government, with its many freedoms and few social or religious restrictions. Viewed without sufficient respect to scriptural teaching and long term consequences, these are all very appealing characteristics to humanity in general and to Americans in particular. Such concentrations of power focused in one central government are not necessarily healthy. Money is flowing to the national capital and Wall Street, but not to Main Street, because of political dictates. It becomes expensive and unwieldy to maintain. But even more important, every society needs the restrictions placed upon it by the moral law of God summarized in the Ten Commandments. Freedom to sin with impunity is the road to a cruel form of slavery- slavery to sin and its ill consequences. God has created man to glorify and serve Him in gratitude- this is the path of true happiness for each nation as well as each individual.

There is still a denial of the severity of the current crisis by most Americans. The general routines of life continue, and so far the Federal Reserve and other institutions have been able to keep the economy going, despite major challenges like the financial collapse of 2008. But these responses have simply papered over the underlying problems, postponing their manifestation into the future. Even if people are uneasy, they are still not prepared for real long term solutions, nor are they adequately preparing for real long term solutions.

Partly in an over-reaction to the atrocities of World War II as well as sinful practices in America's own past, combined with the self-serving interests of certain groups, there has come to exist a prevalent view that all forms of ethnic nationalism are wrong. Many American Christians base their view on misinterpretations of Galatians 3:28 and other passages, which they argue forbid any consideration of ethnicity in determining national boundaries. One great goal of this book is to argue that there are Biblical forms of ethnic nationalism and that it is not immoral for a person to want to live in a community and nation which is designed as a homeland for that person's ethnicity. Indeed, it is my argument that ethnic homeland nations are the scriptural and historical norm and that they are conducive to the well-being of all concerned.

Many people have historical scores they would like to settle, and such resentments can be an impediment to working out fair and peaceful partitions of the nation for all peoples. These resentments must be set aside in order to work out deals that are just. There needs to be repentance from pride, and recognition that each ethnicity has done its share of wrong to others.

Finally, there are those in power who will do everything they can to maintain the status quo. Most of these will likely not be persuaded to change, but others should simply work on towards a proper settlement and solution. This booklet offers a blueprint for partition, in the hope that it will spur consideration and discussion.

CHAPTER 2 : LIKELY CAUSES OF A US COLLAPSE

The USA shows the marks of an empire in decline and headed for collapse. She is fulfilling that scriptural admonition that “the nation and kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish” (Isaiah 60:12). Here are some marks and signs of a US collapse:

1. A debt level beyond the capacity of the nation to service it without significant inflation (much like the old Ottoman Empire as well as many other empires in history)
2. An over-extended military
3. A fractured and quarreling populace and political culture
4. A people that has lost its former moral discipline and has succumbed to an entertainment culture
5. A welfare society where there are too many takers and too few givers
6. Declining national loyalty
7. Replacement of a dominant ethnic culture by competing ethnic tribalism, resulting from a multicultural national policy
8. An untenable and unwinnable international situation, including an asymmetric war with Muslim terrorists, proliferation of nuclear capabilities beyond what the USA finds acceptable (e.g., in North Korea and Iran), etc.
9. Losing wars and international conflicts
10. Porous, uncontrolled borders
11. Breakdown of the family unit
12. Loss of one common dominant language in the USA, even as ancient Babel was divided by language differences

In his article at <http://www.lewrockwell.com/2013/10/david-stockman/its-sundown-in-america/> , David Stockman documents the economic problems of the USA. His conclusion: “...notwithstanding the assurances of debt deniers like professor Krugman, the honest structural deficit is \$1-2 trillion annually for the next decade and then it will get far worse. In fact, when you set aside the Rosy Scenario used by CBO and its preposterous Keynesian assumption that we will reach full employment in 2017 and never fall short of potential GDP ever again for all eternity, the fiscal equation is irremediable. Under these conditions what remains of our free enterprise economy will buckle under the weight of taxes and crisis. Sundown in America is well-nigh unavoidable.”

Based upon a similar analysis, Dr. Lloyd Dumas back in the 1980s predicted that the Soviet Union and the USA would eventually collapse, but the Soviet Union would collapse first. To quote from his book *The Overburdened Economy*: "Partly because the economy is younger and not as large, and partly because the resource base is itself smaller, the burden of maintaining an overlarge distractive sector has fallen more heavily on the Soviet than on the American economy. The drain of technologists and of production and infrastructure capital (and perhaps of other resources as well) is apparently on a scale comparable to that in the U.S., a result of the Soviet society's struggle to compete with America in distractive-sector output."

A future major war involving the USA will likely precipitate its downfall, even as World War I precipitated the downfall of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires and World War II precipitated the unwinding of the British Empire. It is already buckling; its collapse awaits a trigger.

In an ultimate sense, a nation or empire falls because God has determined for it to fall. We read in the book of Daniel how four successive empires (there called "beasts") rise and fall. As an historicist (see <http://www.historicism.net/>), I am persuaded that the history of the world from the time of the Apostolic era to the future coming of Jesus Christ is outlined in the book of Revelation. I am also persuaded that in that historical time line of the book, we now fit in that period described in Revelation chapters 16 to 18 (see <http://www.historicism.net/timeline.pdf>). Even more specifically, my guess is that the USA is the "mystery Babylon" therein described that sits upon the Romish Beast of 7 Hills. She is characterized by religious and sexual adultery, Sabbath desecration, murderous abortion, institutionalized theft, and promotion of numerous lies like Darwinian evolution. She has made the nations wealthy, and she has provided them a model for secularist democracy. If the USA is the "Babylon" therein described, we should expect her to fall and divide, following a great world war. As we read in Revelation 16:19, "the great city was divided into three parts, and the cities of the nations fell: and great Babylon came in remembrance before God, to give unto her the cup of the wine of the fierceness of his wrath." That division which will likely follow is the focus of the next chapter.

CHAPTER 3 : LIKELY CONSEQUENCE OF A US COLLAPSE

The most significant immediate internal consequence of the fall of the USA would likely be its division. The nature of that division would likely prove an unwinding of some of what had been formed over the previous centuries. The national policies of “manifest destiny”, black slavery, and multiculturalism over the course of American history were wrong and misguided, and so it is reasonable to believe that there will be a rollback of American national borders to correct for these erroneous policies, and the result would be a division largely along ethnic lines.

Many people that formed America in its colonial era, or else immigrated into it afterwards, did so on a voluntary basis. In doing so, they wanted to assimilate into what was a predominantly white, English-speaking, Protestant Christian people. These include many that immigrated from Europe, as well as some from elsewhere. But there have been others that became part of America more in the fashion of a shotgun wedding. These include most that came from Africa (often as slaves), as well as the various American Indian tribes and many Mexican Americans located in the southwest (brought in over the course of America’s westward expansion). Like most shotgun weddings, this has often not been a happy one. It should not be surprising that it is among the various ethnic groups which make up this second category- often brought in under circumstances of black slavery or “manifest destiny”- that there is arguably the most support for separatism and non-assimilation.

In addition to these, especially since the 1960s America has had an altered sense of its own identity, at least among its intellectual leadership. It has taken on the identity of a “multicultural nation”, so that many immigrants under these circumstances are not coming to assimilate. These often support non-assimilation and some form of ethnic separatism within the context of a “global nation”.

Finally, there have been various groups of white Americans over the course of US history that have wanted to secede from the Union, most notably the Southern secessionists. As noted before, even in its formation in the colonial era, America was settled by various distinct ethnic groups, each with its distinct ethnic culture, which settled regionally. Ethnic regionalism among white Americans has not been erased by time.

Ethnic non-assimilation and separatism manifests itself in a variety of ways. At one end of the spectrum it manifests itself by organizations that recognize their separate ethnic status and especially seek the well being of their ethnic people. At the other end of the spectrum are organizations which actually seek separate national status for a certain ethnic people (or have to some degree already achieved it, like many American Indian tribes). Below is a sample list of organizations that fall at different points along this spectrum:

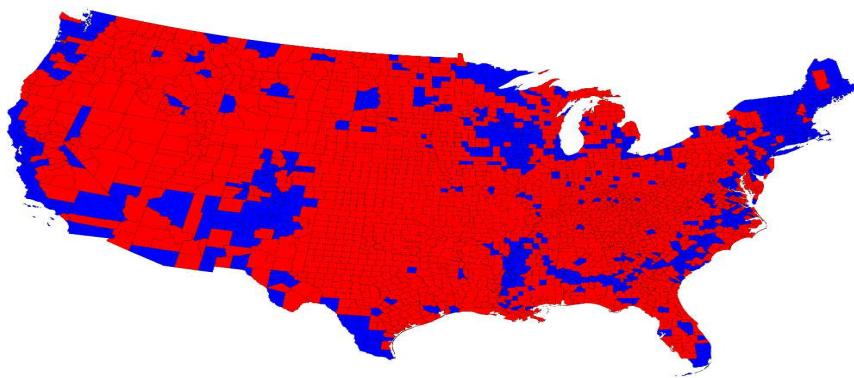
- Congressional Hispanic Caucus (see
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congressional_Hispanic_Caucus)

- Congressional Black Caucus (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congressional_Black_Caucus)
- National Council of La Raza (<http://www.nclr.org/>)
- League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)
- Labor Council for Latin American Advancement (LCLAA)
- Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán (*MEChA*)
- NAACP
- New Black Panther Party (<http://www.cbpm.org/nbpp.html>)
- Nation of Islam (now led by Louis Farrakhan)
- Malcolm X Grassroots Movement (see <http://mxgm.org/>)
- New Afrikan People's Organization (see <http://onkwehonwerising.wordpress.com/tag/new-african-peoples-organization/>)
- Hawaiian sovereignty movement represented by a number of organizations (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawaiian_sovereignty_movement)
- American Indian tribal nations (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tribal_sovereignty_in_the_United_States)
- Alaskan tribes <http://tm112.community.uaf.edu/unit-4/alaska-tribal-sovereignty-and-jurisdiction-major-case-law-affecting-alaska-tribal-jurisdiction/>
- League of the South (a Southern white secessionist organization) (<http://dixienet.org/>)
- American Renaissance led by Jared Taylor (advocating for white nationalism) (<http://www.amren.com/>)
- Orthodox Jewish communities like Kiryas Joel, New York
- Arab American communities (especially predominantly Muslim ones)

The US Congressional House of Representatives has often been called the “People’s House”, because it more reflects the character of the people, less filtered by larger scale interests. This “People’s House” has already divided along ethnic lines to some degree. Its major break down is as follows: members of the Congressional Black Caucus (currently 39 members, all Democratic),

members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus (currently 27 members, all Democratic), and white representatives in Congress, most of which are now in the Republican Party (but lacking an explicit ethnically named caucus). When a Jewish representative representing a majority black district tried to join the Congressional Black Caucus, he was informed by the caucus as follows: "Rep. Cohen will have to accept what the rest of the country will have to accept—there has been an unofficial Congressional White Caucus for over 200 years, and now it's our turn to say who can join 'the club.' He does not, and cannot, meet the membership criteria, unless he can change his skin color. Primarily, we are concerned with the needs and concerns of the black population, and we will not allow white America to infringe on those objectives." (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congressional_Black_Caucus) For the most part white Americans are not willing to acknowledge that there is an unofficial white caucus, even though evidence says otherwise.

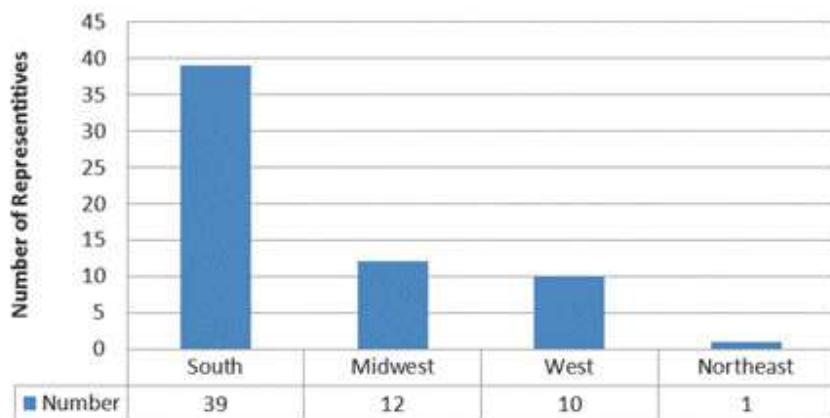
Even when societal divisions are not explicitly ethnic-based, such as membership in the Democratic and Republican Parties, the realities are that each political party for the most part represents a coalition of certain ethnic groups. For instance, the Republican Party largely consists of white Americans, especially from the South and West (such that the Republican Party is more and more becoming the political party of white America) ; whereas the Democratic Party largely consists of a coalition of black Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, liberal secularist white Americans (especially concentrated in the Northeast and West Coast), etc. There are no doubt exceptions, but this is the general pattern. For instance, this map by county of the 2012 presidential election results (see <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~mejn/election/2012/>) can to a great degree be explained by the ethnic composition of each county, if one understands the various ethnic coalitions:



This ethnic separatism and division manifests itself in a dangerous form in the various US ethnic-based prison gangs. The gangs fall into three main categories: black, Hispanic, and white. They include such gangs as Black Guerrilla Family, Mexican Mafia, and Aryan Brotherhood (see <http://listverse.com/2010/12/11/top-10-us-prison-gangs/>). All of the major prison gangs are ethnic-based and demonstrate how society naturally splits.

Ethnic splits often result from ethnic cultural differences. Each people's historical experience as a people informs its general perspectives on a whole array of cultural and political issues. For example, the historical experience of black Americans, white Northerners, and white Southerners has shaped the majority view of each with respect to the role of the central government. On one end of the spectrum, black Americans by and large favor a more activist central government, because in their experience central government is their protector. Freedom from slavery was obtained for black Americans by the central government, as was the Civil Rights movement. On the other end of the spectrum, white Southerners by and large are suspicious of more activist central government. Their historical experience is one in which central governments have tended to do them harm. Even before arriving in North America, most come from a people in Britain that were largely at odds with and suppressed by the central government (Scot-Irish from Northern Ireland, Scots, borderland English, etc.). After arrival in North America, they felt oppressed by the English central government (resulting in the American Revolution), the US federal government (resulting in the Civil War), Reconstruction, and more recently by affirmative action and other such federal programs which discriminate against them. Not surprisingly, white Southerners constitute a significant portion of the "Tea Party" today (see http://www.salon.com/2011/08/02/lind_tea_party/):

Tea Party Caucus Members by Region



Ethnic cultural differences, resulting in different political views among the ethnicities, are well documented:

"An enormous body of survey research shows that large majorities of recent immigrants, who are mostly Hispanic and Asian, hold liberal views on most policy issues and therefore vote Democratic two-to-one. Their motivation is not our immigration policy; it is economic issues. The 2008 National Annenberg Election Survey found that 62 percent of immigrants prefer a single government-run health care system. The 2010 Cooperative Congressional Election Study found that 69 percent of immigrants support Obamacare, and the Pew Research Center found that 75 percent of Hispanic and 55 percent of Asian immigrants support bigger government. A

Harris poll found that 81 percent of native-born Americans believe the schools should teach students to be proud of being American, compared to only 50 percent of immigrants who had become naturalized U.S. citizens. Only 37 percent of naturalized citizens (compared to 67 percent of native-born citizens) think our Constitution has a higher legal authority than international law. The Pew Research Center reported in 2011 that, of all groups surveyed, Hispanics have the most negative view of capitalism in America -- 55 percent. This is even higher than the supporters of Occupy Wall Street." (see
<http://www.gopusa.com/commentary/2013/10/29/schlafly-amnesty-is-republican-party-suicide/>)

In his book *Albion's Seed*, author David Fischer documents how the white people that settled the southern US in its early decades were by and large ethnically and culturally distinct from those that settled the North. Trying to tie such different ethnic groups with different cultures into a tightly knit federal union will result in recurring clashes and should be expected ultimately to result at the very least in a less tightly knit union (confederation or commonwealth), if not complete dis-union. And as the 2012 election showed, by and large the black American culture is even more different still. Of course, there are a significant number of people with exceptions to this general pattern. And those exceptions may want to be a minority ethnicity in a nation with which they feel more affinity, for which there should be allowance made. But trying to fit all of these different cultures as they are manifested in their general patterns under a strong federal government itself is likely to fail, even if there were not the further complication of massive US government debt, etc. This is an important reason the EU is also having such difficulties now. Tying together different cultures under one tight-knit national roof stirs up strife among ethnic groups and results in a dysfunctional government. It's now 150 years after the US Civil War, and the clashes still have not ceased.

Dr. Thomas Sowell has noted how we are already in the first stages of the ethnic civil war: "Initial skirmishes in that race war have already begun, and have in fact been going on for some years. But public officials pretend that it is not happening, and the mainstream media seldom publish it at all, except in ways that conceal what is really taking place. For American society, a dangerous polarization has set in. Signs of this polarization over the years include opposite reactions between blacks and whites to verdicts in the O.J. Simpson murder case, the "rape" charges against Duke University students, and trials resulting from the beating of Rodney King and the death of Trayvon Martin. More dangerous than these highly publicized episodes over the years are innumerable organized and unprovoked physical attacks on whites by young black gangs in shopping malls, on beaches and in other public places all across the country today" (<http://www.creators.com/opinion/thomas-sowell/race-hustling-results-part-iii.html>). One of the latest examples of such attacks is the "knock out game", described in the article at <http://www wnd com/2012/07/black-mobs-knockout-game-raising-alarms/>. Such low level violence is similar to the attacks by Chechens in Russia, who seek an independent Chechnya free of Russian control. Russians do not want to accept that they need to partition Chechnya off from Russia, and white Americans do not want to accept that they need to partition territory off from the USA for a black American homeland free of white American control.

An historical survey of collapses of empires and nations reveals how their collapse leads to political divisions along ethnic lines. This is demonstrated in the past by such collapses as of ancient Babel, the Roman Empire, and the Hunnic Empire. It is demonstrated in the last century by the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire, British Empire, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. The collapses of these empires led to political divisions along ethnic lines. There is every reason to believe that the USA will follow this same general historical pattern and lead to a breakup of the nation along racial and ethnic lines, forming ethnic homelands. The only real question is how civil such a break up will be. Will it be savage and brutal like the break up of Yugoslavia, or will it be more peaceful like the break-up of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia?

Trying to keep disparate ethnic groups with their different ethnic cultures together in one tightly knit nation with a common central government is bound to be tumultuous and eventually fail. Rather than trying to keep these disparate groups in one tightly knit union, the commonsense solution is to partition them into separate nations, where each people can have the type of government it prefers. Just as water naturally flows downhill, so over course of time ethnic splits are inevitable because each ethnic group wants to have its ethnic culture supported by its government, rather than suppressed by the government. The future of what is now the USA looks a lot more like Europe, with its smaller nation-states for each ethnicity but of varying geographic size. In that sense, Oklahoma is paving the way for what North America will look like, with its various homelands for each American Indian people. In the following chapters I will advocate for a peaceful partition in an effort to avoid a break up characterized by brutal civil war and spearheaded by those given to false ideologies rather than sound Biblical principles.

CHAPTER 4 : WHAT IS ETHNICITY AND WHAT IS AN ETHNIC HOMELAND NATION?

In the previous chapter I spoke of the probable break-up of the USA along ethnic lines, and the likely consequent formation of ethnic homeland nations. Let me define these terms more clearly.

Ethnicity or ethnic group is a category of people who identify with each other based on a shared social experience and ancestry. Membership of an ethnic group tends to be associated with shared history, ancestry, cultural history, language or dialect, homeland, and biological features like physical appearance. Each ethnic group is generally characterized by a common dominant culture, consisting of that group's dominant religion, cuisine, dressing style, etc. Example ethnic groups include Mexicans, Russians, Germans, Japanese, Ethiopians, Arabians and American Indians. Certain ethnic groups are part of sub-ethnic groups or tribes. For instance, the ancient Hebrews were sub-divided into Twelve Tribes, and American Indians are sub-divided into the Navaho tribe, Sioux tribe, Cherokee tribe, etc.

An ethnic homeland nation is a nation-state protective for a certain ethnic people (in which they are a majority of its population, or more specifically the ruling majority) against colonization, discrimination and persecution, which are often not possible when that people are an ethnic minority in a country. Historically, ethnic minorities have often been discriminated against. This is why Feagin (1984)^[3] states that a minority group has five characteristics: (1) suffering discrimination and subordination, (2) physical and/or cultural traits that set them apart, and which are disapproved by the dominant group, (3) a shared sense of collective identity and common burdens, (4) socially shared rules about who belongs and who does not determine minority status, and (5) tendency to marry within the group. (see [Racial and Ethnic Relations](#). [Prentice-Hall](#). 1984 (2nd edition). p. 10. [ISBN 0-13-75012-0](#).) The ruling ethnic majority in an ethnic homeland nation thus protects itself against the abuse and enjoys the benefit of not having to be an ethnic minority in a nation.

Ethnic homeland nations fall into two types: de jure ethnic homeland nations and de facto ethnic homeland nations. De jure ethnic homeland nations are nation-states explicitly and legally designed to be protective for a certain ethnic people, their being the ruling majority (and generally the majority in population) in the nation-state by law and design. This is the most common form of ethnic homeland nation historically, and this is the form of ethnic homeland nation advocated in this booklet. An example of this de jure type of ethnic homeland nation is the modern nation-state of Israel, which is by law and design established as a homeland for the Jewish people. The second type, de facto ethnic homeland nations, are nation-states where a certain ethnic people are in fact the ruling majority, but they do not explicitly claim the nation-state to be an ethnic homeland nation for that people and it is not legally designed to be so. In modern times, this latter form of ethnic homeland nation has become more common in Western countries due to the adoption of the ideology of multiculturalism and the view that white ethnic homeland nations are morally improper. Nation-states such as Australia, Canada, America, etc.

which were historically de jure ethnic homeland nations for certain white peoples, have in more recent decades become de facto ethnic homeland nations for certain white peoples. For example, in 1966 Australia dismantled its White Australia Policy with the Migration Act 1966 (the historic policy had especially favored British people), and in 1965 the USA dismantled its immigration policy that maintained the USA as an ethnic homeland for certain white peoples with the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 (see

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_and_Nationality_Act_of_1965). As a result of their legal changes (a consequence of a change in prevailing ideological philosophy), these Western nations are no longer de jure ethnic homeland nations for certain white peoples, but they remain de facto ethnic homeland nations for certain white peoples until demography has so changed in these nations that certain white peoples no longer constitute the ruling majority. If current trends were to persist for a sufficient number of decades, these nation-states will transform from de facto ethnic homeland nations for certain white peoples into full-fledged multi-ethnic, multicultural nation-states or else an ethnic homeland nation of some non-white people or peoples. Nation-states such as South Africa and Rhodesia, where the ruling majority had been Afrikaner and British, respectively, and which had been de jure white Afrikaner and white British ethnic homeland nations, rapidly transformed into de facto black ethnic homeland nations due to demographics in those nation-states. South Africa and Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia) rapidly enacted legislation discriminating against and even oppressing whites, and whites in those nations have fled en masse to de facto white ethnic homeland nations (but for the most part still not acknowledging the need for de jure white ethnic homeland nations). De jure ethnic homeland nations are more politically stable than de facto ethnic homeland nations, as well as being more intellectually honest and straightforward. Most Western white people manifest by their actions that they need white ethnic homeland nations for themselves, but they generally still do not acknowledge such, in part due to fear of having the “racist” label thrown at them (with its ill consequences) and in part due to a belief that ethnic homeland nations for white people are immoral (albeit without sound Biblical justification).

One of the best ways to understand the concept of an ethnic homeland nation is to consider several historical examples: Old Testament Israel, modern Israel, the modern Czech Republic, and modern Slovakia. Old Testament Israel was a homeland for the Jewish people, and it was characterized by a dominant ethnic culture (in terms of language, customs, religion, etc.). There were ethnic minorities in Israel then, even as there are ethnic minorities in modern Israel. But Jews constituted then and now the ethnic majority, and it is designed that they would retain this majority so as to rule the nation. For instance, in 2013 Israel's population is an estimated 8,051,200 people, of whom 6,045,900 are Jews and Arab citizens of Israel comprise 20.7% of the country's total population (see <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel#Demographics>).

Similarly, the Czech Republic is a homeland for ethnic Czech people and Slovakia is a homeland for ethnic Slovak people. In each case there are ethnic minorities, but Czechs constitute the majority in the Czech Republic and Slovaks constitute the majority in Slovakia. Both nations are designed to retain these ethnic majorities so they may remain ethnic homeland nations for each

people. And each of these homeland nations is characterized by a certain ethnic culture (predominant language, religion, customs, ancestry, etc.). The Czech Republic and Slovakia exist as separate nations because each people wanted to have an ethnic homeland nation for their own people and the trouble of preventing the other from having such a homeland nation would not have been worth it.

Another example of a partition and creation of homelands is that of Bosnia. The US brokered the Dayton Peace Agreement ending the Bosnian War in 1995, effectively creating two de jure ethnic homeland states: the Bosnian Serb Republic (for Bosnia Serbs) and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (primarily for Bosniaks). Partitioning Bosnia finally brought peace out of the Bosnian War. This settlement in Bosnia followed the broader partition of the whole of Yugoslavia into ethnic homeland nation-states. Sadly, the partition had to follow years of violence instead of being resolved peacefully as in Czechoslovakia.

Ethnic homeland nations, even de jure ethnic homeland nations, vary in the extent to which the ruling ethnic majority constitutes the majority. For instance, in the Czech Republic, ethnic Czechs only constitute 63.7% of the population (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Czech_Republic#Demographics). In contrast, 80.7% of the population of Slovakia consists of ethnic Slovaks (see <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slovakia#Demographics>). Generally speaking, there is more political stability in a nation where the ruling ethnic majority is not a bare majority in population, but rather a more significant majority. Simply bare majorities can be peacefully resolved in a given nation-state either by peaceful partition or less centralized government where more civil power devolves to individual provinces within the nation-state.

Historically, the most stable political structure is one where political boundaries are defined by common predominant ethnicity with a common predominant ethnic culture. The test of this is when societies are stressed by severe conditions, whether economic, political, or environmental. Under these conditions, societies commonly revert back to nations defined by ethnicity. The reason is very simple: most people prefer to live in a nation ruled by their own people and dominated by their own ethnic culture. This widespread sentiment is expressed in the following quotes by notable nationalist leaders in the last century:

"I would rather have a country run like hell by Filipinos than a country run like heaven by the Americans, because however bad a Filipino government might be, we can always change it." – Filipino Leader and President Manuel Luis Quezon (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manuel_L._Quezon#cite_note-17)

"No people exists that would not think itself happier even under its own bad government than it might really be under the good governance of an alien power." – Indian Leader Mahatma Gandhi (see <http://blog.gaiam.com/quotes/authors/gandhi?page=8>)

Most people throughout human history have wanted to reside in a homeland nation of their own people and ruled by their own people.

The Bible itself points out how from early on nations have been defined by ethnic groupings: “These *are* the families of the sons of Noah, after their generations, in their nations: and by these were the nations divided in the earth after the flood.” And from there we see this continued throughout scriptural and subsequent history. History shows that fighting against this is like fighting against gravity: one can throw a ball up into the air, but eventually it will descend. It is something that God has providentially built into humanity.

The alternative political systems to ethnic homeland nations have historically been unstable. For example, multi-ethnic empires (either dominated by one ethnicity or lacking any dominant ethnicity) have not endured. Neither have propositional nations which seek to derive their unity simply from a certain ideology, philosophy, or religion. Communism was not enough to hold the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia together, and secular democracy will not be enough to hold the modern USA together. Indeed, even a true ideology is not sufficient to hold a multi-ethnic empire together. At least theoretically, the British Empire was Protestant. But the various peoples that constituted it wanted to have their own ethnic homeland nations. For instance, South African Protestant Afrikaners wanted their own homeland nation and did not want to be under a Protestant British Empire. (In contrast, New Zealand was far more willing to remain part of the British Empire, owing primarily to the British heritage of most of its population.) If it cannot work from British and Afrikaners, how much less is it going to work trying to get Chinese, Mexicans, Ethiopians and English under one national roof. It is simple foolishness to try. Allowing separate homeland nations for each people promotes peace, good relations and stability.

CHAPTER 5 : PRINCIPLES OF NATIONHOOD AND PARTITION

The Bible is the ultimate authority on all topics, including principles of nationhood and national partition. In this chapter I will try to list some of the major principles rooted in scriptural precept which I believe should guide us in this area.

Principle #1: Political boundaries should be drawn to create ethnic homeland nations for each people that wants such a homeland nation and reasonably can form and maintain one. The Biblical principle is: “as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise” (Luke 6:31). Most peoples in the world would like a homeland for their people. Each people should seek to respect the justifiable desire of other peoples for homelands, and at the same time each people can justifiably request that other peoples respect their desire to have a homeland for themselves. Scripture recognizes the close relation between an ethnic people and nationhood from the earliest chapters in Genesis (“These [are] the families of the sons of Noah, after their generations, in their nations: and by these were the nations divided in the earth after the flood”). And it is our eschatological destiny that nations will be Biblically Christian and politically organized along ethnic nationalist principles (Isaiah 19:21-25, Matthew 28:19-20, Revelation 21:24).

Principle #2: Ethnic purity is neither a condition nor a goal of an ethnic homeland nation. It should be borne in mind that Old Testament Israel in its moral aspects is the model for all nations, and this model ethnic homeland nation included ethnic foreigners like Rahab the Canaanite, Ruth the Moabite, and Uriah the Hittite that assimilated into it. In reality, ethnic purity of any nation is a mirage, for no nation begins “ethnically pure” and over course of time there is inevitably marriage with ethnic foreigners.

Principle #3: Peaceful means that respect current political authorities should be the modus operandi of attaining ethnic homeland nations, as we have good examples in the case of the former Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. This principle puts the pause button on Principle #1. There are many peoples in the world who would like a homeland nation and reasonably could form one, such as the Kurds, Hmong, Afrikaners, and Tamils (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unrepresented_Nations_and_Peoples_Organization and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stateless_nation). However, Principle #1 does not give leave for such peoples to employ armed revolution or even non-violent revolution to attain a separate homeland nation. The Bible teaches: “the powers that be are ordained of God” (Romans 13:1). Consequently, peoples desiring a homeland nation should use the legal mechanisms in their disposal to accomplish the justifiable end.

Principle #4: Revolution and sedition should be eschewed as means to form ethnic homeland nations in all but the most extreme circumstances of wicked tyranny where a tyrannical leader refuses to allow a people to uphold the moral law of God. Even in these circumstances the

people should wait for God to raise up for them a subordinate magistrate who will seek to protect them from oppression and uphold the moral law, as is the duty of magistrates at every level.

Principle #5: Political boundaries should reflect current ethnic demographic realities and not wishful thinking. Let me provide some concrete examples.

The League of the South seeks a homeland for the people their organization represents. The League of the South (see <http://www.dixienet.org/>) states the following:

“The League of the South advocates the secession and subsequent independence of the Southern States from this forced union and the formation of a Southern republic.” -

http://dixienet.org/rights/2013/core_beliefs_statement.php

“The eleven Confederate States – Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia -- plus Kentucky and Oklahoma currently form the most consistent and cohesive political South.” -

http://dixienet.org/rights/2013/south_as_own_nation.php

Compare this goal with that first promulgated on March 31, 1968 at a Black Government Conference held in Detroit. Its proponents lay claim to five Southern states (Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina) and the black-majority counties adjacent to this area in neighboring states, in what would become the Republic of New Afrika. (See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_New_Afrika)

But demographic maps by county in the South, including the above listed Southern states, show both white-majority and black-majority counties. The League of the South needs to come to recognize that most black Southerners do not want to be part of a neo-Confederacy, while people and organizations which might support something along the lines of the Republic of New Afrika need to recognize that there are many white-majority areas in the South that simply will not abide joining a New Afrikan nation.

The peaceful way forward is to set political boundaries by county or community or even neighborhood, so as to reflect demographic realities. History shows that it is easier to have smaller non-contiguous parts of a single nation rather than large parts of a nation hostile to the whole. The Falkland Islands show how a geographically separate and small territory can be part of an ethnic homeland nation. In the case of the Falkland Islands, the majority of people are of British heritage, and they want to remain part of the United Kingdom because of their ethnic identity with the British. This shows how there could be various geographically separate and small territories part of a larger ethnic homeland nation. For instance, the main ethnic homeland nation territory for black Americans could be located in the current southeastern USA, but have various geographically separated black American communities in other regions part of the black American homeland nation.

Organizations like the League of the South and the Malcolm X Grassroots Movement, each of which seek more self-determination for their respective peoples, could actually work to help each other's goals with an embrace of current ethnic demographic realities.

An historical example of what happens when current demographic realities are not sufficiently taken into account is the Jewish Autonomous Oblast in the old Soviet Union (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewish_Autonomous_Oblast). The idea was problematic because in order to work Jews would have had to move from where they then resided to an area they really did not want to go. The idea fizzled, such that today few Jews live in what had been intended as a homeland for them. Similarly, the effort of the American Colonization Society to establish a homeland nation in Africa for freed black slaves in North America proved largely unsuccessful, because most blacks simply did not want to move to Africa, just as most white Americans would not want to move to Europe. Very little is accomplished when current demographic realities are not heeded.

Principle #6: Almost every ethnic homeland nation will contain within it some ethnic minorities as citizens as well as visitors. It is the moral duty of every nation to treat such ethnic minorities with equity, love, and justice. No ethnic minority citizen should be deprived of the full civil rights of citizenship (including the right to vote) merely on the basis of his ethnicity. “Thou shalt not oppress a stranger: for ye know the heart of a stranger, seeing ye were strangers in the land of Egypt” (Exodus 23:9) reflects the principle of love which must govern treatment of ethnic foreigners (i.e., “strangers”).

This principle is perhaps best illustrated by a comparison of the covenanted ethnic homeland nation of Scotland in the 1640s (the model of which I advocate) versus apartheid South Africa of the 1900s (the model of which I do not advocate and believe violated this principle in a number of respects). The covenanted ethnic homeland nation of Scotland was designed to be a homeland nation of Scots in which ethnic Scots would be the majority and so effectively rule it, and rule it covenanted to Christ. But there were no laws in this Scotland which prohibited inter-marriage with people of other races or ethnicities, and there were no laws in this Scotland saying people of other races or ethnicities could not live in a certain neighborhood or drink from a certain water fountain or walk on a certain beach. Indeed, there were people of various ethnicities living far and wide in Scotland and enjoying the same civil rights as the Scots. In contrast, in apartheid South Africa a minority of whites ruled over a black majority and legally segregated them from living in certain neighborhoods designated as “white neighborhoods”, walking on certain beaches, etc. The covenanted ethnic homeland model of Scotland recognizes there are still ethnic/ethnic cultural distinctions among the ethnicities of mankind (even as there are still male-female distinctions), but treats all people with equity, love, and justice, welcoming all into the Covenant of Grace, including welcoming people of every ethnicity and race into each church congregation.

Principle #7: Ethnic minorities within an ethnic homeland nation have the moral responsibility not to resent that the ethnic majority rules. In addition, they have a responsibility to respect and conform to the culture and laws of the ethnic majority, to the extent it is not contrary to divine moral law. And they should not seek or expect special privileges and set-asides in such homelands. As we read in Exodus 12:49, “one law shall be to him that is homeborn, and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you.” In other words, if they do not like to be part of a homeland nation of another people, then they should move to the homeland of their own people. But if they want to join the homeland of another people, they should do so with the attitude of Ruth who said, “thy people shall be my people” (Ruth 1:16).

Principle #8: A person should not be legally prohibited from marrying another person merely on account of ethnic difference, and all marriages complying with Biblical moral law (which includes those between different ethnicities and races) should be recognized by the nation. While it is the norm that people marry within their own people, and that for good reason, yet the Bible records a number of exemplary marriage partners from outside the spouse’s race and ethnicity. The Jewish spouses of Rahab, Ruth, and Uriah all were wise in their selection. What God has joined together in this way, “let not man put asunder.” And so legal prohibitions against such marriages are without scriptural justification.

Principle #9: No citizen should be forced to move from his current residence merely on account of his ethnicity. In other words, “ethnic cleansing” should be eschewed as a method in partitioning the USA or any other nation. It is a form of theft and injustice to force people out in this way. It is opposed to the whole thrust of how God calls His people to be loving towards strangers because they were once strangers in a foreign land.

Principle #10: Political partition should wisely be preceded by peaceful intermediate steps which prepare the way for such partition. In point of fact, intermediate steps are already in process in the USA, and our efforts should be to encourage them along. Semi-autonomy of an ethnic homeland (such as is enjoyed by various American Indian tribes) is an intermediate step towards full partition. Here is a sample list of intermediate possibilities to consider:

- Continue and expand upon “racial districting” (aka “racial gerrymandering”) of Congressional and legislative seats which is supported by most whites and blacks. This has been accomplished by white Southern Republican leaders working with black Southern Democratic leaders. The results can be seen on this 2008 map of Congressional districts in the USA at <http://apeoplesconstitution.wikispaces.com/Regions+Maps> :



- Sections of the country request to secede from their current state in order to form ethnic homeland states more culturally homogeneous. In substance, though not in description, this is what a section of Colorado has recently done (see <http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2013/11/05/at-least-5-rural-colorado-counties-vote-to-explore-secession/>) : “Voters in at least five rural Colorado counties decided Tuesday they are done with the state government and want to pursue creating the 51st state of “Northern Colorado.”) While awaiting approval for secession, such sections can start to build political organizational structure of their section.
- Communities declare themselves ethnic homeland communities or regions. Jackson, MS and its environs seems headed in this direction with the Jackson-Kush Plan and the recent election of Jackson’s mayor Chokwe Lumumba . The “Jackson Plan” (or “Jackson-Kush Plan”) describes itself as “a struggle for self-determination, participatory democracy and economic justice” (see <http://mxgm.org/the-jackson-plan-a-struggle-for-self-determination-participatory-democracy-and-economic-justice/> <http://mxgm.org/about/why-we-say-new-afrikan/>). The ultimate goal is the creation of a “New Afrika”, described in this way: “The term “New Afrika” designates us not just as a group or a collective but as a Nation. We claim nationhood and sovereignty at this time and in this place!”
- Leaders of ethnic nationalist organizations like American Renaissance, League of the South, Malcolm X Grassroots Movement, MECHA, etc. meet and discuss peaceful and mutually agreeable ways to partition the USA. If these diverse organizations could come up with a plan of partition mutually agreeable to all of the parties, the movement for such partition would go a long way. It would also help pave the way for a peaceful partition in which violent civil war could be avoided.
- Encourage congressmen representing majority white districts to form a Congressional White Caucus (or else the Republican Party explicitly acknowledge that it is such), like there already is a Congressional Black Caucus and Congressional Hispanic Caucus.

Once all three exist, then they should begin to discuss an equitable and peaceful partition based upon demographic realities. It is time that white Americans accept ethnic realities.

- Encourage a “Congressional White Caucus” (or the Republican Party) to form sub-caucuses by region, especially one for the region south of the Mason-Dixon Line. And encourage these sub-caucuses to work towards a way that both preserves some form of political union of a white American homeland while at the same time giving each region more autonomy.
- Encourage greater autonomy for American Indian Tribal Reservations.
- Hold plebiscites relating to semi-autonomous or autonomous ethnic homelands in various areas
- Pass legislation against state emergency manager appointments and replace with partition legislation
- Ethnic homeland communities and neighborhood associations and territories should seek to form bonds with other such in order to form a quasi-national union of such homelands.
- Encourage complete independence for overseas US territories.
- Encourage cessation of the USA as “policeman of the world”

Principle #11: Even geographically small areas can be viable homeland nations. There have been many such successful nations in history. In antiquity there were many viable city-states, including Athens, Sparta, Carthage, and Rome. As noted at <http://www.ancient.eu.com/Polis/> : “A polis (plural: poleis) was the typical structure of a community in the ancient Greek world. A polis consisted of an urban centre, often fortified and with a sacred centre built on a natural acropolis or harbour, which controlled a surrounding territory (chora) of land. The term polis has, therefore, been translated as ‘city-state’ as there was typically only one city and because an individual polis was independent from other poleis in terms of political, judicial, legal, religious and social institutions and practices, each polis was in effect a state. Like a state, each polis was also involved in international affairs, both with other poleis and non-Greek states in the areas of trade, political alliances and wars. Other cultures had a similar social and political structure, notably, the Babylonians, Etruscans and Phoenicians, and the latter are believed to be the originators of the polis as a communal unit.” The website <http://countries-cities.generalanswers.org/> lists other city-states both ancient and modern. Well into modern times Danzig and Trieste were independent city-states. And today there are examples such as Singapore and Monaco. These examples illustrate how in the partition of the USA certain peoples can have ethnic homeland nations even though all they could form are city-states.

Principle #12: Every ethnic homeland nation has the right to control its immigration and secure its borders through use of military and police force (what the Bible calls “hedges” in Psalm 89:40) so as to preserve its territory as a homeland for its people. No people should have to suffer displacement and dispossession due to erroneous assertions for “open borders” and “rights to immigrate anywhere”, such as is being promoted by the Roman Catholic Pope.

Each ethnicity is characterized by a certain ethnic culture, and the way to preserve that culture in a given nation is through immigration control. Ethnic foreigners who move into a homeland nation to take up permanent residence or citizenship ideally should be those who evidence an assimilative desire and character. But it must be kept in mind that the majority of any people normally does not want to leave its people and assimilate into another people. Any people is wise to make room for those who join to assimilate, while also recognizing most of any people does not want to abandon its native ethnicity and its culture.

Principle #13: People should respect the sovereign rights and borders of other peoples. This means offensive military conquest of territory and illegal immigration, along with manstealing of people from another nation, are all wrong.

Principle #14: It is manifest that a number of Hispanic and black Americans (along with those of other peoples) in the USA, want separate ethnic status and autonomy, and will not be assimilating into the white English-speaking American people. (Of course, there are also some that are assimilating, even as Pocahontas did early in American history.) This is evidenced by such large ethnic-based organizations as La Raza, MEChA, NAACP, Nation of Islam, etc.; ethnic-based institutions like historically black colleges; ethnic-based legislation treating certain ethnicities different from white Americans in the eyes of the law (such as affirmative action programs); different primary languages/dialects, like Spanish and Ebonics; political parties effectively becoming divided by race and ethnicity; as well as the ethnic caucuses in Congress, along with the significant ethnic cultural differences. Accordingly, the partition of the USA should create independent ethnic homeland nations for Hispanic Americans and for black Americans (as well as homeland nations for peoples in the USA with smaller populations, like Jewish Americans, Hawaiians, Native American tribes, etc.).

Principle #15: It is manifest that among the white American population in the USA, there is significant ethnic and ethnic cultural differences that significantly impact political views. For instance, whites in the South and whites in the Northeast are significantly different in many ways (certainly as much or more than Czechs and Slovaks who decided upon partition of Czechoslovakia). If there is going to be a political union of the various white American peoples, it therefore must of necessity recognize these differences and adjust accordingly. Specifically, such a union of white American homelands should take the political form of a less centralized commonwealth of independent states or confederation, and not attempt a centralized federation as has existed in the USA since the adoption of the US Constitution. Federations should be left to the regional level, for those white American peoples in the various regions that want such.

Principle #16: The partitioned homelands should seek to establish commercial and other treaties so as not to disrupt trade, commerce, and transportation, and to promote peace and friendly relations among the ethnic homeland nations. This will help to minimize economic disruption and encourage the well-being of all parties. After partition of the USA, the various ethnic homeland nations will still be neighbors, and often at very close proximity. This principle surely applies: “love thy neighbor as thyself.”

Principle #17: No nation or people should be compelled by military force of a foreign nation to receive the Christian gospel. Evangelization should be by the word and Spirit, not by human military conquest. Consequently, the decision to covenant to serve Jesus Christ as a nation should be left up to each people and not forced by ethnically foreign people.

Principle #18: Each people in the world, including the various white peoples, will strive to have an ethnic homeland nation for its people. It may for a time be satisfied with a de facto ethnic homeland nation, but that tends to have a limited time usefulness, especially when mixed with a guiding multicultural ideology. The instinct for survival then kicks in, and the choice becomes whether to follow an approach guided by Christian principles (such as this booklet recommends), or else one divorced from Christian principles, such as is exhibited in more fascist approaches. The latter approaches are often characterized by use of tools such as “ethnic cleansing”.

Principle #19: It is the moral duty of every nation and people to serve and submit to the Lord Jesus Christ according to Biblical principles. The Westminster Standards of historic reformed Christianity accurately outline the chief Biblical principles.

Various modern examples have been cited of successful partitions. The case of Malaysia and Singapore is especially notable. Consider the information at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singapore#1965_E2.80.93_Independence_from_Malaysia_and_Lee_Kuan_Yew_as_Prime_Minister about the partition there:

“On 31 August 1963, Singapore declared independence from the United Kingdom and joined with Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak to form the new Federation of Malaysia as the result of the 1962 Merger Referendum. Singaporean leaders joined Malaysia for various reasons. Firstly, as a small country, they did not believe that the British would find it viable for Singapore to become independent by itself. Secondly, they also did not believe that Singapore could survive on its own, due to scarcity of land, water, markets and natural resources. Lastly, the Singapore government wanted the help of the Malaysian government to flush out the Communists. However, the two years that Singapore spent as part of Malaysia were filled with strife and bitter disagreements. The Malaysians insisted on a pro-Bumiputera (Malay for indigenous) society, where indigenous Malays and tribes were given special Bumiputera rights, which still exist to this day to assist the majority Malay community who were left behind in terms of economic share of the country compared to the minority Chinese and to maintain harmony within a multiethnic society. The Malaysians were also suspicious about Singapore's majority of ethnic Chinese and worried that Singapore's economic clout would shift the centre of power from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore. There were also linguistic and religious issues. The Singaporeans, on the

other hand, wanted an equal and meritocratic society, a [Malaysian Malaysia](#) where all citizens were given equal rights. As part of Malaysia, Singapore's economic and social development came to a halt as the Malaysian parliament blocked many bills. [Race riots broke out in Singapore in 1964](#). After much [heated ideological conflicts between the two governments](#), in 1965, the Malaysian parliament voted 126 to 0 to expel Singapore from Malaysia.^{[3][21][22]} Race riots [broke out once more](#) in 1969...Singapore gained independence as the Republic of Singapore (remaining within the Commonwealth) on 9 August 1965^[3] with Yusof bin Ishak as president and Lee Kuan Yew as Prime Minister. Everyone who was present in Singapore on the date of independence was offered [Singapore citizenship](#)."

Is not the situation in the USA today similar in many ways with that of Singapore and Malaysia then? Certain peoples in the USA want affirmative action programs for themselves, whereas certain peoples want a meritocracy where no preference is given by ethnicity or race. And there were no doubt other cultural differences between the Malays and Chinese of Malaysia which precipitated the partition, even as there are cultural differences between the different peoples in the USA today. Singapore and Malaysia peacefully resolved these differences by partition. But in effecting the partition, no one was required to abandon his current residence, and ethnic minorities were allowed to stay in the separate ethnic homeland nations. There are ethnic Chinese in modern Malaysia, and there are ethnic Malays in Singapore. But Malays and Chinese on the peninsular region each have their own homeland nation to rule consistent with their culture and to preserve as a homeland for each. The one important thing lacking is that neither is Biblical Christian, but we can pray that in the future that would change.

CHAPTER 6 : PRIMARY ETHNICITIES THAT INHABIT THE USA AND THEIR RELATION TO PARTITION

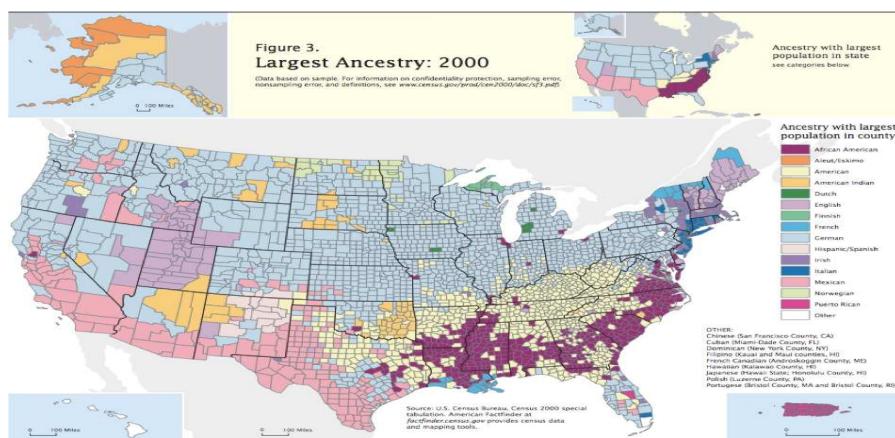
In the previous chapter I addressed principles of partition; in the remaining chapters I focus on applying these principles in a proposed plan for partitioning the USA into ethnic homeland nations. The US federal government officially recognizes the main ethnic groups that inhabit the USA. It officially distinguishes minority groups from what it calls the “dominant white population.” Here is its classification in its own words from

<http://www.archives.gov/eoo/terminology.html> : **Minority:** The smaller part of a group. A group within a country or state that differs in race, religion or national origin from the dominant group. According to EEOC guidelines, minority is used to mean four particular groups who share a race, color or national origin. These groups are:

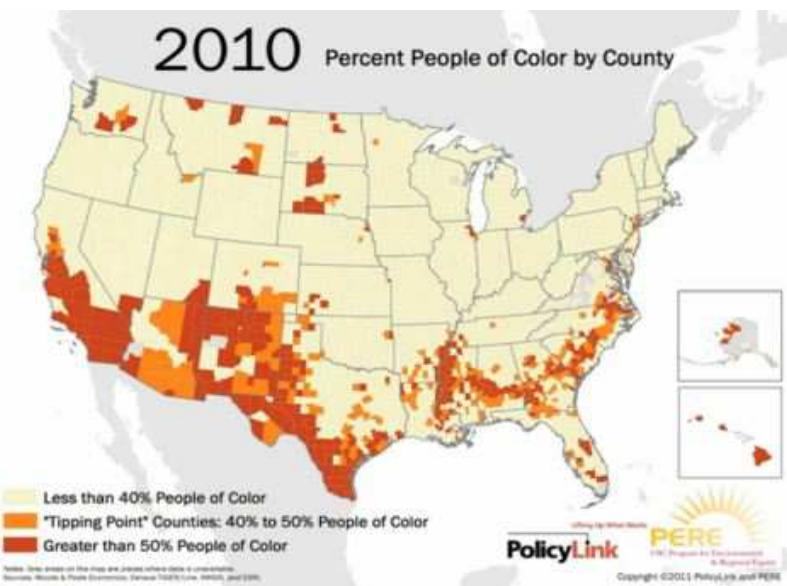
- American Indian or Alaskan Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintain their culture through a tribe or community.
- Asian or Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original people of the Far East, Southeast Asia, India, or the Pacific Islands. These areas include, for example, China, India, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.
- Black (except Hispanic). A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- Hispanic. A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
- The many peoples with origins in Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East make up the dominant white population. Of course, many more minority groups can be identified in the American population. However, they are not classified separately as minorities under EEO law. It should be noted that women are not classified as a minority. However, they have experienced the same kind of systematic exclusion from the economy as the various minorities. Thus, they are considered as having "minority status" as far as the law is concerned.”

These five federally recognized ethnic groups are not only officially classified as distinct peoples, they are also treated in different ways by US law. For example, those classified as “American Indian” have received federally recognized homelands reserved just for their people. Also, those classified as Black or Hispanic are recipients of affirmative action programs in contrast to those classified as White. There seems to be majority support for these legal distinctions, especially among the minority populations in the USA. So the USA has already been legislatively divided by ethnic people group; what is left to do is bring this to an equitable and logical conclusion such that each people have their own homeland.

The following demographic maps indicate where these various ethnicities are concentrated. Per <http://www.upworthy.com/this-map-shows-which-ethnicities-have-the-largest-ancestry-in-us-counties> :



Per <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1391346/The-changing-face-of-America-Time-lapse-map-reveals-non-whites-majority-U-S-30-years.html> :

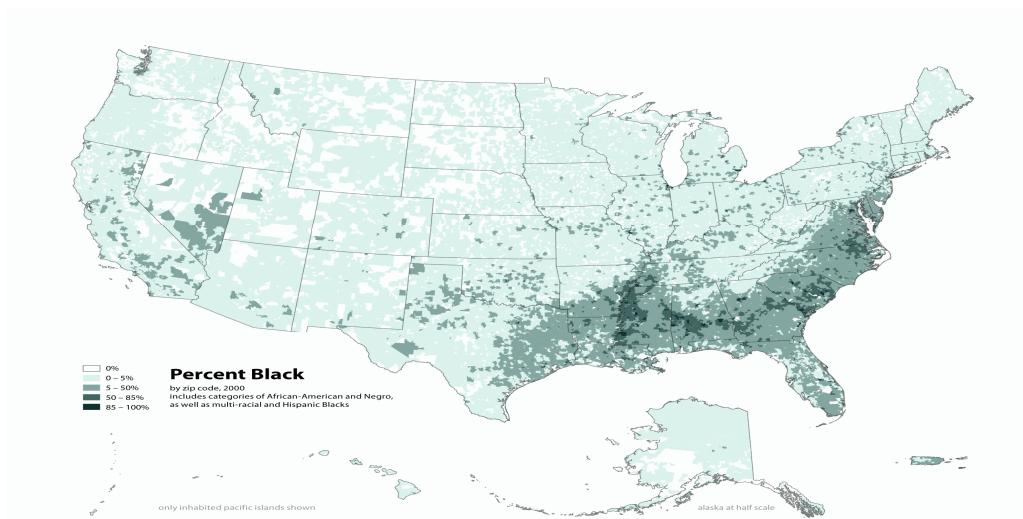


Per the above maps it can be deduced that the major contiguous concentration of American blacks lies in the Southeast USA, the major contiguous concentration of American Hispanics lies in the Southwest USA, and American whites occupy most of the rest. These three ethnic groups form the main ethnic groups which would receive national homelands within the current political boundaries of the USA. There would be other ethnic groups which would receive lesser national homelands via partition, such as American Indians, Aleuts, Hawaiians, Jewish Americans, etc. It is assumed in this plan of partition that no one would be required to depart from their current residence. So the partition would leave ethnic minorities in all of the partitioned homelands. Of course, it may be that some people would voluntarily leave their current residence in order to join the national homeland of their people.

As can be seen in these maps, demographic boundaries do not match current state boundaries, so it would be highly advisable to partition intra-state at the county, community, or smaller level. It should be borne in mind that often in world history political boundaries have changed to give way to demographic realities. It would seem to be necessary in this case too.

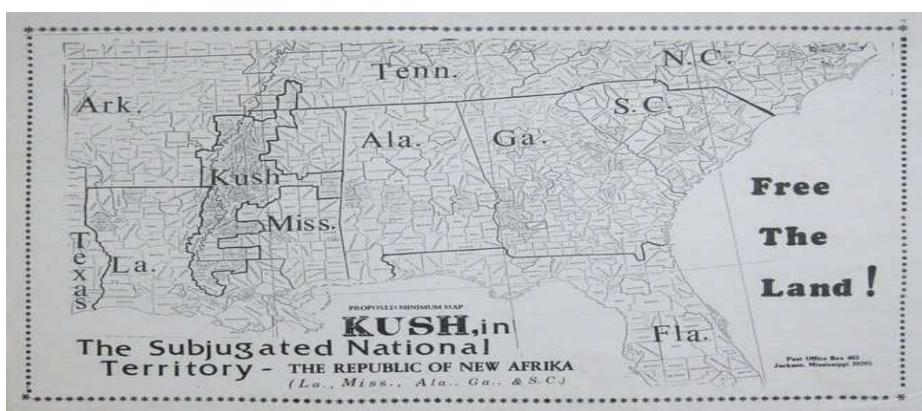
CHAPTER 7 : HOMELANDS FOR ETHNIC BLACK AMERICANS

Black Americans are those people in the USA whose ancestry generally traces back to Africa. The following demographic map from http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d0/New_2000_black_percent.gif, along with previous ones presented in this booklet, suggest where black American homelands should be located:



Areas with over 50% black American population are prime candidates for a black American homeland.

Its starting locus is the Mississippi delta region in what was promoted as the Kush District of the “Republic of New Afrika” (see <http://www.jacksonfreepress.com/photos/2013/nov/13/14616/>):



The more modern version of the plan for a more autonomous black homeland is called the Jackson-Kush plan as described at <http://www.jacksonfreepress.com/news/2013/nov/13/quiet-push-kush/#> : “The Jackson-Kush plan is a revised, scaled-down version of the RNA's original

plan. Western Mississippi, as Lumumba explained, is home to 18 contiguous counties, including Hinds County, that span from Wilkinson County in the southwest corner of Mississippi northward to Tunica County and where African Americans make up the majority of the population...For Lumumba, the most crucial part of securing self-determination is making sure Jackson residents participate in the economy and share in the wealth of the city and region."

From this locus the black American homeland would extend east and west to incorporate those areas with majority black American populations, especially east to Georgia and then north to Maryland. It could also incorporate scattered areas where black Americans compose a majority of the population in a more concentrated fashion, including parts or all of certain major cities.

Those black Americans that reside in majority black areas, typically vote for black political representatives, and support legislation recognizing black Americans as a separate people, effectively support a black American homeland, even if such support may not be explicit. For instance, even though "56 percent of whites oppose affirmative action ... Eighty percent of black respondents support affirmative action" (see http://colorlines.com/archives/2013/06/poll_people_in_the_us_have_never_liked_affirmative_action_less_than_they_do_now.html). This implies a large majority of black Americans want to be legislatively treated as a separate people from white Americans, because they feel it is in their best interest to do so. And a number of prominent black leaders like Louis Farrakhan, along with their followers, explicitly espouse a separate black-majority nation. It is time to take this to its logical conclusion and partition off from the USA a section for a black American homeland nation. There will be in such a black American homeland nation ethnic minorities (including whites and Hispanics), just as there will be ethnic minorities in Hispanic and white American homelands.

CHAPTER 8 : HOMELANDS FOR ETHNIC HISPANIC AMERICANS

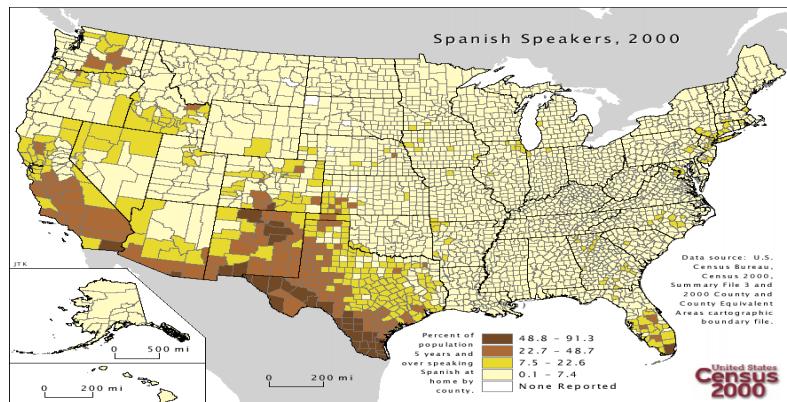
Hispanic American is defined as follows by US law:

"The U.S. [Office of Management and Budget](#) currently defines "Hispanic or Latino" as "a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race".^[35] The [2010 Census](#) asked if the person was "Spanish/Hispanic/Latino".

The [United States Census](#) uses the ethnonym *Hispanic or Latino* to refer to "a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race."^[36] (see <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hispanic>)

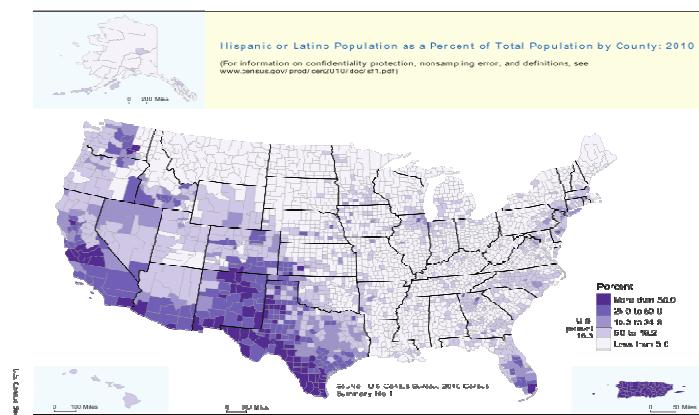
One cultural marker of Hispanic Americans is use of the Spanish language. The following demographic map at

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Spanish_in_the_United_States_by_countr.gif showed where Spanish speakers resided in 2000:



This area has undoubtedly grown since then. Geographically, it is concentrated in the southwest USA in what was formerly Mexican-controlled territory. A more recent demographic map is found at

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:2010_US_Census_Hispanic_Population_by_County.svg :



Prime candidates for Hispanic homelands would be those areas where over 50% of the population is Hispanic.

A significant majority of Hispanic Americans are of Mexican origin per <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2012/06/27/the-10-largest-hispanic-origin-groups-characteristics-rankings-top-counties/> : “Among the 50.7 million Hispanics in the United States, nearly two-thirds (65%), or 33 million, self-identify as being of Mexican origin, according to tabulations of the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) by the Pew Hispanic Center, a project of the Pew Research Center. No other Hispanic subgroup rivals the size of the Mexican-origin population. Puerto Ricans, the nation’s second largest Hispanic origin group, make up just 9% of the total Hispanic population in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.” Significantly, “a majority (51%) [of Hispanic Americans] say they most often identify themselves by their family’s country of origin, while 24% say they prefer a pan-ethnic label such as Hispanic or Latino.” This suggests that a homeland nation of Mexican Americans would most likely be separate from a homeland nation of Puerto Rican Americans or Cuban Americans, even as Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Cuba are separate nations, each with their own distinctive cultures.

The demographic maps, such as the ones presented above, indicate where those homelands would be located. The one centered in the southwest USA would be dominated by Mexican Americans, whereas a Cuban American homeland would likely be centered in part of current day Florida. Puerto Rico would be granted full independence and national sovereignty, and may come to include certain Puerto Rican communities in the current day USA. Or else these Puerto Rican American communities could be either separate homeland nations or else part of a white American commonwealth, depending upon circumstances. The most viable Hispanic American homeland nation within the current continental US borders would unquestionably be that of Mexican Americans. This is explained both by historic precedent (Mexico having controlled part of what is the current USA in the past) and by demographic numbers and concentrations.

As with black Americans, it is time to partition off Hispanic American homeland nations. Most Hispanic Americans desire separate ethnic and legal status, as indicated in the following poll results: “56 percent of whites oppose affirmative action but support among people of color is quite strong. Eighty percent of black respondents support affirmative action, along with 60 percent of Latinos.” (see http://colorlines.com/archives/2013/06/poll_people_in_the_us_have_never Liked_affirmative_action_less_than_they_do_now.html). Especially Mexican Americans have historic ties to a section of the USA that the USA conquered from their control. It is time to work towards partitioning off a section as a homeland for them.

CHAPTER 9 : HOMELANDS FOR ETHNIC WHITE AMERICANS

We have considered in previous chapters how various homelands should be spun off from the USA to form homelands for other American peoples, principally homelands for black and Hispanic American peoples. We now come to the third major people occupying the current USA: white Americans. This people is the most populous of the three major peoples occupying the USA, and it is the historic core of what is generally called “the American people” or America. White Americans are those people in the USA whose ancestry generally traces back to Europe. More specifically, it is an English-speaking people whose religious affiliation has historically been predominantly Protestant Christian (with a Roman Catholic minority). The history of the American people did not begin in 1776 but in 1607 (with the settling of Jamestown by English settlers). As Dr. Samuel Huntington notes in his book *Who Are We?*, America was an English colony, and ... America ... was formed as a result of the Reformation (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Who_Are_We%3F_The_Challenges_to_America%27s_National_Identity). So the historical foundation of this American people (and of its nation called “America”) rests in the 13 original British colonies of America, to which others have joined and assimilated into over the years, both from the British Isles and elsewhere, mainly from Europe, but even from around the world. Although the historic core and ruling majority of “the American people” is white, English-speaking, and Protestant, from its earliest days people of other ethnicities (starting with American Indians such as Pocahontas and Squanto) have attached themselves to this core and have been vital to its survival and prosperity. They are those who have wanted to be so attached and part of the nation with a white, English-speaking, and Protestant ruling majority, and to adapt to its culture.

Most white Americans today do not feel comfortable speaking in ethnic or ethno-religious terms with respect to their political aspirations (e.g., they would feel uncomfortable speaking in terms of desiring a white Christian American homeland nation). In contrast, most peoples of the world do not feel uncomfortable speaking in ethnic or ethno-religious terms regarding their political aspirations. For instance, Jews do not feel uncomfortable speaking of a Jewish homeland nation, Japanese do not feel uncomfortable speaking in terms of a Japanese homeland nation, Ethiopians do not feel uncomfortable speaking in terms of an Ethiopian homeland nation, etc. So it will not surprise me that even if a white Christian American homeland forms, many white Christian Americans will want to describe it in propositional terms (e.g., “red state America”) rather than in ethnic or ethno-religious terms, even though the reality is that it is a white Christian American homeland. Why is this? Because most white Christian Americans have a false notion that all forms of ethnic nationalism are wrong. Certainly some forms of ethnic nationalism are wrong (e.g., Nazism), but not all forms. For white Christian Americans to embrace a homeland nation for themselves will involve overcoming many psychological and philosophical barriers to such. But there is good reason to believe that these barriers will over time fall away.

In partitioning a homeland for this American people, it should be noted that what is left over for this people out of the current USA, after partitioning off homelands for other peoples, is either portions of states or whole states of all 50 states currently comprising the USA. So the current 50 states could continue to exist to some degree as a union in a white American homeland nation, but a number of those states would be significantly reduced in size and population. The united homeland for this white American people could even retain its flag with 50 stars (representing their 50 states, albeit truncated states) and the 13 stripes (representing the 13 original British colonies that formed the historic foundation of America).

Nevertheless, it is time to recognize that while there is a sense in which this America is one nation, there is a sense in which from its very inception there has been an especially strong ethnic distinction between Southerners and Northerners. They even came from different areas in Britain, and each retain different ethnic cultures and different views of the role of government. Those ethnically foreign people that have since assimilated into each chose to do so because they prefer the peculiar ethnic culture of each region. By having an American Commonwealth comprising a Northern Confederation of America and a Southern Confederation of America, there would be a due consideration of all these factors. Representatives of the Northern Confederation and Southern Confederation could meet in a political body to make decisions of benefit to both, similar to the way members of the British Commonwealth meet together.

The Southern Confederation would likely consist of the states south of the Mason-Dixon line geographically, ethnically, and culturally. This would include all of the states in the old Confederacy, plus perhaps Maryland, West Virginia (the northern region of West Virginia perhaps becoming part of Ohio or Pennsylvania), Kentucky, Missouri, and Oklahoma. The rationale for the Southern Confederation to be a confederation rather than a federation is because of the Southerners' natural proclivity for less centralized government.

The Northern Confederation would be quite spread out geographically, and more politically, ethnically and culturally diverse than the Southern Confederation. The rationale for the Northern Confederation to be a confederation rather than a federation would be different from the rationale in the South. Northerners have more of a proclivity for centralized government, but due to its geographic, ethnic, and cultural spread, it may be wise that such centralization be in a more geographically confined area. Hence, the Northern Confederation could consist of a Northeast Federation, a Midwest Federation, a Utah Federation, a Northwest Federation, and a Southwest Federation.

Alternative to the above proposal would be to have the American Commonwealth (or an American Confederation) consist of a Northern Federation of America and a Southern Federation of America. Such an alternative would be chosen if people in each section chose to have more centralized government for each. But my advice would be that white Americans choose a less centralized path rather than a more centralized government path, to prevent concentrations of power with their deleterious effects. America from its start as 13 British colonies has always

existed in a less centralized fashion than most European nations, for instance. It is part of the ethnic culture and fabric of America and the American people. To a certain degree, much of the Democratic Party coalition of peoples is trying to push the American people in a direction contrary to their historic culture. This is yet another reason there needs to be partition of the American people from those who do not want to be part of a nation with a white, English-speaking, and Protestant American ruling majority and to adapt to its culture (to the extent that culture is Biblical). So even within its Northern and Southern sections, there are ethnic and ethничal cultural differences, which tend to argue that even these two sections of the white American homelands not be highly centralized, but instead devolve considerable power to sub-regional governments. Scholars have argued about these regional “nations”, such as the argument set forth at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/govbeat/wp/2013/11/08/which-of-the-11-american-nations-do-you-live-in/>:



It is my hope that this American Commonwealth and its constituent parts will repent of errors made when the USA was formed and as it expanded. Most importantly, it is my hope it will move towards adopting an explicitly Biblical Christian religious basis, instead of the humanistic basis affected by Enlightenment philosophy.

In addition, it is my hope that this American homeland will seek to be a geographically stable homeland (or homelands) for a certain people (namely, the English-speaking, Christian white American people), rather than a geographically and ethnically expanding nation (which really takes on more of the character of an empire). Not only should territorial expansion be eschewed, but also measures should be taken to avoid territorial diminution. One thing white Americans will need carefully to consider is that this partition of territory from what for a time had been their homeland may only be the first of additional partitions in the future, depending upon some of the following factors:

- Will they continue to rely on foreign labor to do much of the work within their borders?
- Will they repent of their widespread use of contraception and abortion?
- Will they reconsider the extent to which they on average delay marriage?
- Will they control their borders and seek to preserve their ethnic homeland territory, or will they have more open borders and allow ethnic enclaves to form within?

- Will they adjust immigration policy that supports rather than undermines the nature of its homeland?
- Most important and fundamental, will they be faithful to Jesus Christ and His revealed will?

If there is not behavioral and cultural modification of white Americans, then even the territory they receive in this partition will be reduced in the future.

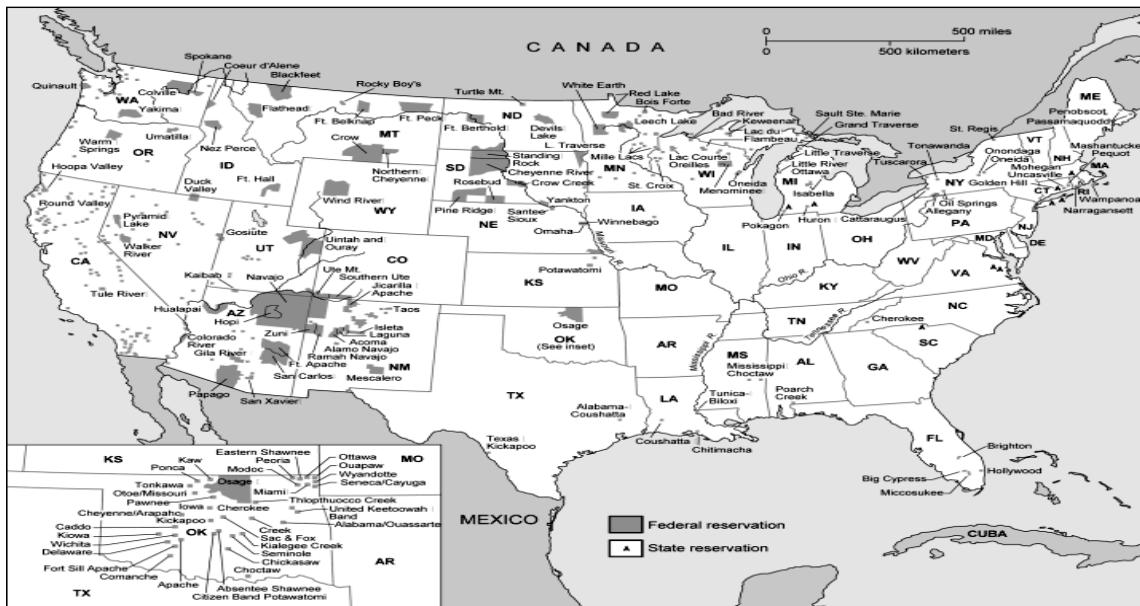
CHAPTER 10 : MISCELLANEOUS HOMELANDS

In the three previous chapters we have considered the three main ethnic peoples that populate the current USA, but there are others with much smaller populations. Although smaller in population, many of these should receive homelands themselves through partitioning off territory from the current lands of the USA. This chapter is not a comprehensive list of such, but rather an exemplary list of such.

American Indian Peoples in the Continental US

There are already federally recognized homelands for various American Indian peoples. The map at

http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://www.infoplease.com/images/indian9.gif&imgrefurl=http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0778676.html&h=595&w=719&sz=82&tbnid=jKA-bUwuiMA2M:&tbnh=90&tbnw=109&zoom=1&usg=_9_4tmnHAD0WkxNkjLu8QmvTJd0I=&docid=xpM8d6DU4za4BM&sa=X&ei=QRhSUuHiEqLWyQGK8IG4DA&sqi=2&ved=0CCsQ9QEwAA shows these reserved homelands:

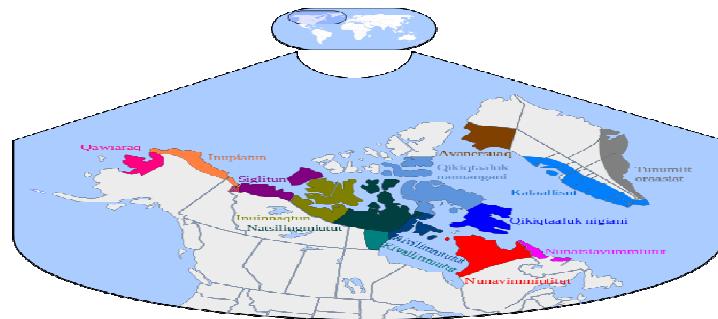


One federally recognized American Indian reservation is that of the Cherokees in North Carolina. Over the centuries a number of Cherokees chose to join and assimilate into white America, but many Cherokees have chosen instead to maintain a separate ethnic identity. The Eastern Band of Cherokee (see <http://nc-cherokee.com/>) maintain a separate ethnic identity and reserved homeland nation. This band of Indians makes the following claim for itself: "The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians is a sovereign nation with over 14,000 enrolled members." (see <http://visitcherokeenc.com/the-people/>).

So the various American Indian peoples, such as the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, with their recognized reserved homelands, are furthest along of all the ethnic peoples residing in the USA towards having their own ethnic homeland nations. The main step that still needs to occur is for these to be given full sovereign and independent status. This full sovereignty and independence should be encouraged along.

Inuit of Alaska

The Inuit are an indigenous people of the arctic region of Alaska and beyond. Their presence in Alaska is described as follows at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inuit#Alaska> : “Currently Alaska is governed as a state within United States with very limited autonomy for native Alaskan. European Colonization of Alaska started in 18th century by Russia. By the 1860s, the Russian government was considering ridding itself of its Russian Americacolony. Alaska was officially incorporated to United States on January 3, 1959. The Inuit of Alaska are the Inupiat (from Inuit- people – and piaq/piat real, i.e. 'real people') who live in the Northwest Arctic Borough, theNorth Slope Borough and the Bering Straits region. Barrow, the northernmost city in the United States, is in the Inupiat region. Their language is Inupiaq (which is the singular form of Inupiat).” Their location in the USA as well as other nations is shown at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Inuktitut_dialect_map.svg :



Yupik People of Alaska

Another people in Alaska that should be partitioned a national homeland are the Yupik people. They are described at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yupik_peoples as follows:“The Yupik are a group of indigenous or aboriginal peoples of western, southwestern, and southcentral Alaska and the Russian Far East.”

Native Hawaiian People

“Native Hawaiians (Hawaiian: *kānaka ōiwi*, *kānaka maoli*, and *Hawaii maoli*) refers to the indigenous Polynesian people of the Hawaiian Islands or their descendants.^[3] Native Hawaiians trace their ancestry back to the original Polynesian settlers of Hawaii. According to the U.S. Census Bureau report for 2000, there are 401,162 people who identified themselves as being

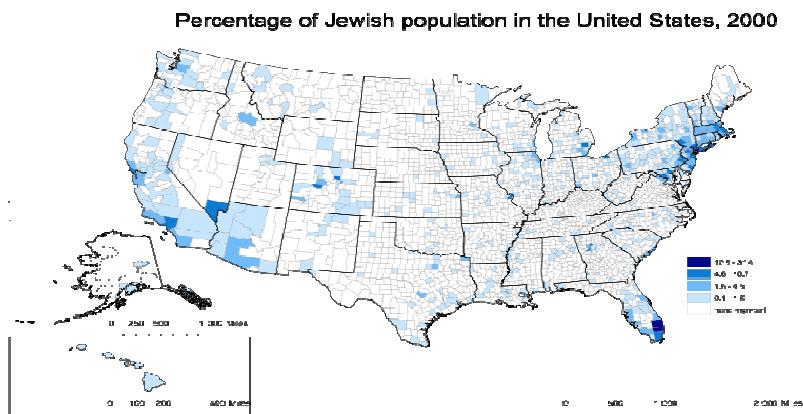
"native Hawaiian" alone or in any combination.^[1] 140,652 people identified themselves as being "native Hawaiian" alone.^[2] (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawaiian_people)

Senator Daniel Akaka of Hawaii was the first US senator of Native Hawaiian ancestry. He sponsored a bill known as the Akaka Bill, described thus: "Since 2000, Akaka has sponsored legislation, known as the [Akaka Bill](#), to afford [sovereignty to native Hawaiians](#). In 2005, Akaka acknowledged in an interview with NPR that the Akaka Bill could eventually result in outright independence." (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Akaka) A majority of Hawaiians support this bill.

Ultimately a portion of the Hawaiian Islands should be partitioned off as an independent homeland nation of the Hawaiian people.

Jewish American People

"The Jewish population of the United States is either the largest in the world, or second to that of Israel, depending on the sources and methods used to measure it...In 2012, demographers estimated the American Jewish population (including religious and non-religious) to be 5,425,000 (or 1.73% of the US population in 2012)" (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Jews#Demographics). The same website shows their current demographic distribution:



Certainly such a large population of people argues for the appropriateness of a national homeland for this people in North America, even as one already exists in the Middle East. Just as the Jewish homeland of Israel has a Gentile minority, so the Jewish homeland in North America would as well. Those areas carved out for a Jewish American homeland would have many Gentile residents as well as Jewish residents, and many of these would likely choose to stay in their current residence, even after it became part of a Jewish American homeland. As with all of the other homelands advocated in this booklet, no ethnic minorities should be forced to leave their current residence.

A Jewish American homeland nation partitioned out of the USA would be an "archipelago" of scattered Jewish American communities and even neighborhoods, with its chief "islands" being

in the metropolitan area of New York City. The chief “islands”, residing in the New York metropolitan area, would include communities like Kiryas Joel, NY and Monsey, NY; villages like Kaser, NY; areas like Borough Park, Brooklyn; and neighborhoods like the South Williamsburg section of Brooklyn and certain areas of Manhattan’s Upper West Side . The outlying “islands” would include such neighborhoods as the Squirrel Hill section of Pittsburgh and the Pikesville area in Maryland . Overall, the Jewish American homeland nation would be significantly more weighted towards those Orthodox Jewish persuasion than the American Jewish population at large. The reason for this is simple: a significant portion of the American Jewish population overall (especially those who are secular Jews, but even those who are reformed Jews) is significantly “melting” into the general white American population. These often do not live in congregated Jewish communities or neighborhoods. So it would not even be feasible to partition off territory for those who have chosen to live in Gentile neighborhoods, assimilating into the Gentile population. It may happen, however, that as a Jewish American homeland nation is carved out, some American Jews who were slipping into assimilation would reverse course and move into and join such a Jewish American homeland nation.

A Jewish American homeland nation would strengthen the Jewish community and help keep it from melting into the larger Gentile population which the Babel model tends towards. Furthermore, Jews have much at stake in the right of ethnic homeland nations. If ethnic homeland nations are wrong, then any Jewish homeland nation- including that of Israel – is wrong too. But if ethnic homeland nations are right for all peoples, then they certainly are right for Jewish people too.

Of course, it is my hope that Jewish Americans would convert to Christianity, but this must be left to the work of the Spirit of God. Jewish Americans would decide the religious nature of their homeland in North America, even as they do in Israel.

Arab American People

It may be appropriate to partition off a significant section of Dearborn, Michigan as an Arab American city-state where Arab Americans comprise the ruling majority. As described at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dearborn,_Michigan#Demographics: “The city's population includes 40,000 [Arab Americans](#).^[18] Ethnic Arabs own many shops and businesses, offering services in both English and Arabic.^[19] In the 2010 census, Arab Americans comprised 40% of Dearborn's population; many have been in the city for several generations. The city has the largest proportion of Arab Americans in the United States.^[20] Once there is such an Arab American homeland nation, many more Arab Americans may choose to congregate there, even as they already have done thus far.

CHAPTER 11 : THE SCATTERED US TERRITORIES AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AROUND THE WORLD

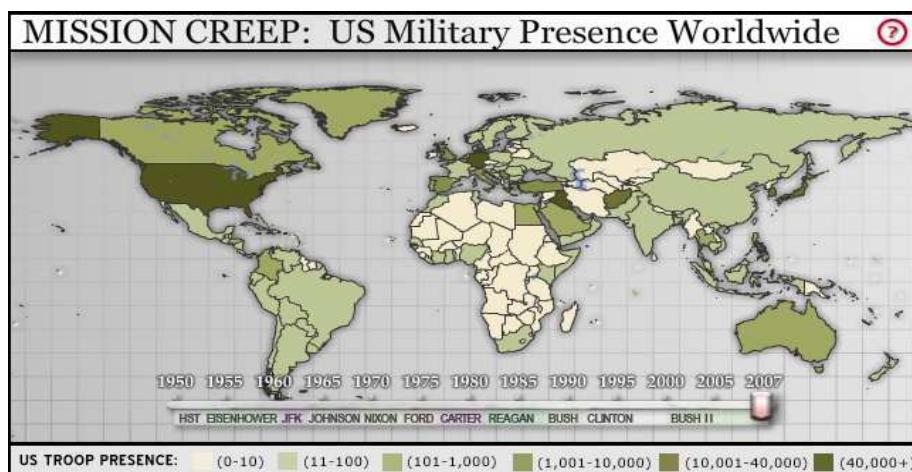
If the USA ever does collapse, many of its scattered worldwide territories and military installations will probably be the first to be partitioned off from the USA.

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3c/US_insular_areas.png shows the current US Territories:



Many US government subsidies are funneled to these territories, as explained at <http://www.benefits.gov/benefits/benefit-details/632>. Given the current economically bankrupt state of the US government when unfunded liabilities are considered, the USA simply cannot afford to retain most of these US territories. The only reason many of them remain as territories is because of US government largesse, not attachment to America and the American people.

The USA has military installations around the world, also at an expensive cost to the nation. The website <http://www.motherjones.com/military-maps> shows just how extensive that presence is, with an interactive map that readers of this book would do well to visit:



The USA simply can no longer afford to be the policeman of the world, and these extensive military installations should be retired. Much of what is holding the current US government together is US government largesse, made temporarily possible by fiat currency and a willingness of the rest of the world to loan the USA money. But history shows that these conditions are temporary, so the territories they have made possible will be swept away in time.

CHAPTER 12 : CONCLUSION

This booklet has asserted that the USA is a modern version of rebellious Babel which should be peacefully partitioned into ethnic homeland nations that glorify Jesus Christ by becoming explicitly Biblical Christian according to the principles outlined in the original Westminster Standards of historic reformed Christianity. It is recognized that this transformation likely will occur in stages over time. The partition itself is likely inevitable; whether it occurs peacefully or violently is not. Indeed, given the sinful, rebellious nature of the USA, turning away from previous gospel light, divine judgment manifested in civil strife is more to be expected than dismissed. Nevertheless, as Christians we should seek to promote that course which would turn away divine wrath and pursue peace with God and among men.

Leaving the model of Babel means abandoning Babel's two main characteristics and replacement with sound Biblical norms:

1. Secular humanist law to be replaced by Biblical Christian law (the “establishment principle”)
2. Multi-ethnic, multicultural empire to be replaced by ethnic homeland nations (as the term “ethnic homeland nations” has been defined in this booklet)

This booklet has focused on the second characteristic and second transformation while leaving the topic of the establishment principle for other books. The USA has become designed to be a multi-ethnic, multicultural “global nation”, or at least the vanguard of such. Even though it is still to some degree a de facto homeland nation for white Americans, that is rapidly changing as the legal design towards multiculturalism takes more and more effect.

There are two main reasons why Western society, including modern mainstream US society, has come to believe that ethnic homeland nations, and specifically ethnic homeland nations for the various white peoples in the world, are wrong:

1. Much of Western society has rejected the truth of God’s word, and has adopted secular humanism as its religious philosophy. Many of these have adopted a humanist vision for the world effectively modeled after that of ancient Babel (even if this is not acknowledged as such).
2. Most Western Christians who believe the Bible have come to believe it teaches ethnic homeland nations, especially ethnic homeland nations for the various white peoples in the world, are inconsistent with Biblical doctrine and morally wrong. Many, but not all of these, have embraced the view that ethnic distinctions are wiped away in the New Testament, based on Bible verses such as Galatians 3:28, in a departure from the order that was present before Pentecost. According to this interpretation of scripture, if Christians should disregard ethnic distinctions, then there is no justification for organizing nation-states based on ethnic considerations. This view supporting a total disregard for ethnic distinctions represents a radical dichotomy of the Old Testament order and the New Testament order. (I might add that the same view regarding the extent

of dichotomy between the Old Testament and New Testament order has also led most modern Western Christians to reject what is called the “establishment principle”, which calls for each nation-state to establish Biblical Christianity by upholding both tables of the Ten Commandments as its governing law.)

The first category of people in favor of a multi-ethnic, multicultural empire (i.e., unbelievers) I shall direct to other resources demonstrating why the Biblical Christian religion is true. It is the second category (Christian believers) I would like briefly to address here.

The Hebrew word often translated “families” is *mishpachah*. Here are some sample passages where the Hebrew word is found:

“By these were the isles of the Gentiles divided in their lands; every one after his tongue, after their families, in their nations.” – Genesis 10:5

“And the Arvadite, and the Zemarite, and the Hamathite: and afterward were the families of the Canaanites spread abroad.” – Genesis 10:18

“These are the families of the sons of Noah, after their generations, in their nations: and by these were the nations divided in the earth after the flood.” – Genesis 10:32

“And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed.” – Genesis 12:3

“And Joseph nourished his father, and his brethren, and all his father's household, with bread, according to *their* families.” – Genesis 47:12

“Pour out thy fury upon the heathen that know thee not, and upon the families that call not on thy name: for they have eaten up Jacob, and devoured him, and consumed him, and have made his habitation desolate.” – Jeremiah 10:25

“And that which cometh into your mind shall not be at all, that ye say, We will be as the heathen, as the families of the countries, to serve wood and stone.” – Ezekiel 20:32

“You only have I known of all the families of the earth: therefore I will punish you for all your iniquities.” - Amos 3:2

As the above passages suggest and Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon points out, sometimes the term “family” refers to a nuclear family, but often to a whole ethnic people. The ethnic nation of Israel was regarded in this latter sense as a “family” among the many ethnic national families (i.e., ethnic nations) of the earth. This sense of the term “family” is expressly proved by the way Galatians 3:8 translates “families of the earth” found in Genesis 12:3. Galatians 3:8, quoting Genesis 12:3, translates it with the Greek word *ethnai*, meaning “ethnic nations or peoples”.

It is interesting to note in God's promise to bless all the families of the earth in Abraham in Genesis 12:3 that God does not just promise to bless individuals, but "families" (i.e., ethnic nations). This promise is extended by God to all the ethnic nations of the earth. But that implies ethnic nations not only existed in the Old Testament era but also in the New Testament era when this promise would come into fruition. God so recognizes the existence of ethnic nations and even condescends ultimately to bless all of them, such that one day all of the ethnic nations of the earth will be covenanted to God. This also implies God has accorded all of them with certain jurisdictions, such that each should be treated with equity by the others. The jurisdictions normally accorded to such ethnic nations relate to land and nationhood, God recognizing such homeland and national jurisdictions for each people, as indicated in Genesis 10:5, provided of course that they are not forfeited or squandered by evil behavior as the Canaanites did. Just as each nuclear family has certain household jurisdictions that should be respected by others, each ethnic nation or people has certain jurisdictions that should be respected by others. To deprive either a nuclear family or an ethnic nation of its jurisdictions is to trespass upon property of another. If God's eschatological promise is ultimately to bless each ethnic people with the greater blessed promise to be in covenant with it, surely He intends to bless it with the lesser blessing of providing each ethnic people with homeland territory and nationhood. And if this is God's will and promise for each ethnic people, then it follows that man has a duty to fall in line with such. Passages like Revelation 21:24 ("And the nations of them which are saved shall walk in the light of it: and the kings of the earth do bring their glory and honour into it.") suggest that our eschatological destiny is to be many ethnic nations under one King Jesus and not one nation (in a political or tribal sense) under one King Jesus. In other words, Christianity makes it possible for the ethnic nations to live in peace and love covenanted to the Lord, but not to obliterate all ethnic national manifestations (see also Isaiah 19:21-25).

So there is a Biblical form of ethnic nationalism, and one way Christians should manifest it is by a support of Christian ethnic homeland nations for all peoples. Jesus manifested this Biblical form of ethnic nationalism, as did the Apostle Paul. There is significant evidence Jesus had more love and favor of His fellow Jews than He did for foreigners. For instance, all of His Apostles and close friends were Jews. And He made this differentiated favor clear in His exchange with the Canaanite woman as recorded in Matthew 15:22-28. The Apostle Paul too manifested it. God appointed Paul to be the Apostle to the Gentiles, even though an ethnic Jew. Nevertheless, did Paul personally desire the conversion of Gentiles as much as the conversion of Jews? Did he ever say this regarding his desire for Gentile conversion: "For I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh" (Romans 9:5)? No doubt, Paul had great desire for the conversion of all people, as he often manifested. But evidence suggests he had more personal inward desire for the conversion of his fellow ethnic kinsmen. Is there any indication this was wrong per scripture? Evidence suggests this greater desire of the Apostle Paul for Jewish conversion is explained by the fact that he was part of the Jewish family, since family in scripture often means "a particular ethnic nation". If blood matters in household family relations, why not in ethnic national family relations? We are warned: "Be

not righteous overmuch" (Ecclesiastes 7:16). In other words, we should not set up standards of righteousness that would make us more holy than Jesus, who clearly had different degrees of love and closeness for different people, including more love for fellow Jews than for foreigners.

Galatians 3:28 ("There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus.") and passages like it are being quite misinterpreted in our modern Babel. It is not teaching there are no more ethnic distinctions, any more than it is teaching there are no more gender distinctions. Matthew Henry comments regarding Galatians 3:28: "That this privilege of being the children of God, and of being by baptism devoted to Christ, is now enjoyed in common by all real Christians." Galatians 3:28 is thus teaching that people of all ethnicities and genders are welcome as members of Christ's church and equally to receive the church's sacraments like baptism. But there are in the New Testament era still to be ethnic distinctions as well as gender distinctions in human societal relations, as evidenced by many scripture passages. As noted at <http://www.monergism.com/threshold/articles/onsite/qna/analogyfaith.html>, "The "analogy of faith" is a reformed hermeneutical principle which states that, since all scriptures are harmoniously united with no essential contradictions, therefore, every proposed interpretation of any passage must be compared with what the other parts of the bible teach. In other words, the "faith," or body of doctrine, which the scriptures as a whole proclaim will not be contradicted in any way by any passage. Therefore, if two or three different interpretations of a verse are equally possible, any interpretation that contradicts the clear teaching of any other scriptures must be ruled out from the beginning." With this principle in mind, we can infer that those who use passages like Galatians 3:28 to condemn all forms of ethnic nationalism, are misguided, not properly weighing other passages so as to reach a sound conclusion.

Historically speaking, in the context of Scotland, it was the conservative Presbyterians ("Covenanters") who argued most vociferously for a separate ethnic homeland nation for the Scots and the idea of ethnic homeland nations, whereas the more "moderate" elements in the Church of Scotland supported union with England and dissolution of separate national status. Professor Christopher Whatley, of Dundee University's history department, has documented this in his book called *The Scots and the Union*. (see <http://www.scotsman.com/news/scotland/top-stories/nationalist-hero-who-was-really-a-union-man-1-540579>). Lord Belhaven of Scotland voiced this conservative sentiment, which really represented the view of most Scots at the time, in his famous speech against the Act of Union. Here is a brief excerpt from that speech:

"...I think I see a free and independent Kingdom delivering up that, which all the World hath been fighting for since the Days of Nimrod; yea, that for which most of all the Empires, Kingdoms, States, Principalities, and Dukedoms of Europe, are at this time engaged in the most bloody and cruel Wars that ever were, to wit, a Power to manage their own Affairs by themselves, without the Assistance and Counsel of any other. I think I see a national Church, founded upon a Rock, secured by a Claim of Right, hedged and fenced about, by the strictest and most pointed, legal Sanction that Sovereignty could contrive, voluntarily descending into a Plain,

upon an equal Level with Jews, Papists, Socinians, Arminians, Anabaptists, and other Sectaries, &c..." (see <http://cranntara.org.uk/belhave.htm>)

The Solemn League and Covenant was entered into by three separate ethnic homeland nations, that of the Scots, the English, and the Irish. They covenanted to serve Jesus Christ according to the Biblical principles that would be formulated in the Westminster Standards. In so doing, they did not merge into one united nation, but rather preserved their separate ethnic homeland nations, while joining in a common covenant to God. I would like to see the nations of the earth today follow this pattern and model. While I would not assert someone must embrace it to in good conscience adhere to the Westminster Standards, I would assert it is most certainly not contrary in any way to the Westminster Standards, and it is the most consistent way of following the pattern set by the Solemn League and Covenant and Westminster Standards, when considered together. Therefore, supporters of historic Presbyterianism and the Solemn League and Covenant are most consistent when they support Christian ethnic homeland nations for all peoples of the earth.

Finally, let's consider the practical aspects and implications of a partition of the USA into ethnic homeland nations, and how there is much reason to believe it will help advance "Christian spiritual conquest". Right now the Democratic Party is made up of a coalition (white secularist liberal Americans, most American blacks, most American Hispanics, most American Jews, etc.). And this coalition is growing in numbers far faster than those that make up the Republican Party coalition. If the Democratic Party coalition were to break up, such that, for example, black Americans had their own homeland nations in a portion of the USA where they now constitute the majority of residents, like American Indians do to some degree now (albeit still only semi-autonomously), they would likely be far more religiously conservative in their political governance. Just look at how much more socially/religiously conservative Israeli Jews are than most American Jews. And look at how socially/religiously conservative African nations like Uganda and Zambia are. The US liberal coalition of the Democratic Party is held together by fear of what would happen if white Christian American conservatives were to take over. My recommendation to white Christian American conservatives: forget the idea of taking over the USA and then watch the liberal coalition break apart. Instead, seek separate homelands for each people, and seek a just partition of the USA working with groups like La Raza, MECHA, New Afrikan Independence Movement, Malcolm X Grassroots Movement, native Hawaiian sovereignty movement, American Indian tribal nations, etc. In other words, change the coalition so that white secularist liberals are left out in the cold, by changing political goals to seek ethnic homeland nations for each people.

I think it is highly unlikely the US empire in its current multicultural, multi-ethnic form will embrace establishment of religion, just as it was highly unlikely the old Soviet empire would. In part that certainly is because both the Soviet Union and the USA have been wedded constitutionally to certain forms of secularism (albeit different forms). But I think it goes beyond that. A multi-cultural "global nation" not designed to be an ethnic homeland for any ethnicity

generally speaking has a diversity of religious sects within it. Historically speaking, as was noted earlier in this book, each ethnicity is characterized by a certain dominant religion. So it is not surprising that a so called “global nation” will have within it a diversity of religions or at least denominations. Since no one ethnicity wants another ethnicity to impose its own religion or religious denomination upon it, each ethnicity in such a “global nation” is incentivized to settle for a more secularist state. But once partitioned into ethnic homelands, there is a tendency for each of the homelands to establish the dominant religion of that ethnicity. We see this manifested in the former Soviet Union, where since the partition each of the separate homelands has moved more and more away from secularism and towards establishment of religion. Even Russia has moved towards effectively establishing its historic established church, the Russian Orthodox Church. I view this as a positive first step, but of course pray that Russia and its historic church might in time move towards a form of Christianity more consistent with the Bible, even as Czar Peter the Great sought. Since I want to see the American people moving toward the eventual establishment of their historically dominant religion, Protestant Christianity, I believe practically speaking the partition of the USA into ethnic homelands is likely a necessary precondition for that to happen. To date, most of those exercised in opposition to my plan for ethnic homeland nations have been professing Christians (unjustly fearing that it represents a form of racial hatred). But longer term, I think Christians will come around to my viewpoint, and it will be the secularists that most oppose it. They will rightly see it as the bane of their hope to have a secularist world. But I believe secularism is on its way out at this time in history, and one reason that will be the case is that the secularist empires will give way to division into ethnic homeland nations. Rejection of secularism and acceptance of religion logically leads to Christianity, since Christianity is the one true religion. Christianity logically leads to Protestantism, because Christians believe the Bible and the Bible teaches that it is the alone word of God for us. And Protestantism leads to the Westminster Standards, because the Westminster Standards accurately summarize the chief doctrines of scripture. This is the end for which I hope and pray. Will you join me in this hope and prayer?

APPENDIX 1 : ABOUT THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN ETHNIC HOMELAND NATIONS

The Society for the Promotion of Christian Ethnic Homeland Nations

(<http://www.puritans.net/homelands/>) is an organization to encourage the establishment of Christian ethnic homelands, by lobbying and other efforts. Secular humanism and multiculturalism are failures rooted in falsehood. They are a following after the principles of ancient Babel. Needed instead are homelands for each ethnic people in which Biblical Christian principles are the law of each homeland, in a form that may be called Biblical ethnic nationalism. This model the Society advocates follows after the example of Old Testament Israel in its moral aspects.

The Society welcomes new members. Anyone can be a member of this Society who agrees with its goals and adheres to the doctrines of the original Westminster Standards. All adult male members of the Society over the age of 20 years old are voting members. Officers of the Society will be elected by its voting members, and must be male.

This booklet advocating the partition of the USA into Christian ethnic homeland nations is a major project of the Society. The Society is seeking to distribute it widely in order to advance the vision of the Society.

APPENDIX 2 : AUSTRALIA, CANADA, NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICA

The goals and principles of this book not only have application to the USA, but to every nation of the world. The cases of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa are especially close though to the USA, because each of these nations have many characteristics in common. They were all settled and founded by Protestant Christian whites who had left Europe. They were all also at one time part of the British Empire. Let me propose in broad contour the partitions of these nations even as I did for the USA.

Australia

The current demographics of Australia are described at
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia#Demographics> :

"For almost two centuries the majority of settlers, and later immigrants, came from the British Isles. As a result the people of Australia are primarily of British and/or Irish ethnic origin...Over 80 percent of Australia's population is of European ancestry, and most of the rest are of Asian heritage, with a smaller minority of indigenous (Aboriginal) background. Following the abolition of the [White Australia policy](#) in 1973, numerous government initiatives have been established to encourage and promote racial harmony based on a policy of [multiculturalism](#).^[238] In 2005–06, more than 131,000 people emigrated to Australia, mainly from [Asia](#) and [Oceania](#).^[239] The migration target for 2012–13 is 190,000,^[240] compared to 67,900 in 1998–99.^[241] The Indigenous population—mainland [Aborigines](#) and [Torres Strait Islanders](#)—was counted at 548,370 (2.5% of the total population) in 2011,^[242] a significant increase from 115,953 in the 1976 census.^[243] ...In common with many other developed countries, Australia is experiencing a demographic shift towards an older population, with more retirees and fewer people of working age. In 2004, the [average age](#) of the civilian population was 38.8 years.^[251] ..."

The Torres Strait Islanders are seeking independence from Australia: "Notable politicians have declared support for independence, including [Bob Katter](#) and former Queensland Premier [Anna Bligh](#), who in August 2011 wrote to Prime Minister [Julia Gillard](#) in support of Torres Strait Islands independence from [Australia](#); Prime Minister Gillard said in October 2011 "her government will respectfully consider the Torres Strait's request for self-government". Other figures who have supported independence include Australian indigenous rights campaigner [Eddie Mabo](#).^{[11][12][13]} (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torres_Strait_Islands)

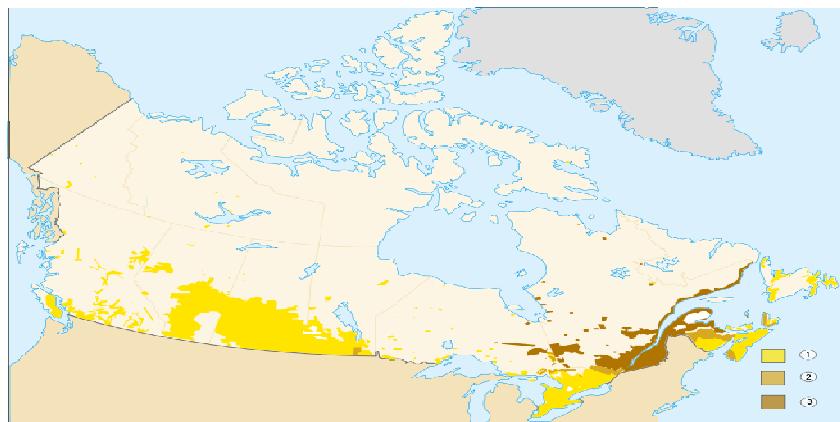
The Aborigines are also seeking independence: "About 22% of land in Northern Australia ([Kimberley](#) ([Western Australia](#)), [Top End](#) and [Cape York](#)) is now Aboriginal-owned.^{[191][192]} In the last decade, nearly 200 native title claims covering 1.3 million km² of land — appropriately 18% of the Australian continent — have been approved.^[193] The [Murrawarri Republic](#) declared its independence from Australia in 2013, claiming territory straddling the border of the states of New South Wales-Queensland within Australia.^[194] (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_Australians)

Australia should partition off ethnic homeland nations for the Torres Strait Islanders and Aborigines. It is wrong not to allow them their own ethnic homeland nations.

Furthermore, Australia needs to repent of its apostasy from Biblical Christianity, which is a major factor leading to its population decline. With this decline erased, and internal population growth restored, there would be no need of large-scale immigration. Immigration policy should return to favoring the British people so as to preserve Australia's historic ethnic character.

Canada

Historically, Canada has divided between British and French, as reflected in this map showing distribution by primary language at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Bilinguisme_au_Canada-fr.svg:



"French Canada" (located primarily in Quebec) should be partitioned from the rest of Canada. There has been a long history of efforts to effect such a partition, advocated to a great extent by The Bloc Québécois and The Parti Québécois. The current premier of Quebec is of the latter party, which seeks secession of Quebec from Canada in order to have a French Canadian ethnic homeland nation.

The native Inuit and First Nations should also have territories partitioned off for them to have their own separate ethnic homeland nations. There are already reserved homelands for these peoples, as well as separate political structures. For instance, the Assembly of First Nations (AFN) is a body of First Nations leaders in Canada whose aims are to protect the rights, treaty obligations, ceremonies, and claims of citizens of the First Nations in Canada.

Finally, it may be necessary to partition off certain areas in larger metropolitan areas of Canada like Toronto for various peoples who have come to Canada according to Canada's modern multicultural policy. These may include separate homeland nations for various Asian and Caribbean peoples that have immigrated there.

Small Canadian Jewish homelands may also be appropriate. These may eventually unite with American Jewish homelands.

After these partitions, the historic core of a predominantly English-speaking, British Canada would remain. The foremost duty of it would be to repent of its religious apostasy, returning to a sound Biblical Protestant Christianity.

New Zealand

The current demography of New Zealand is described as follows: "In the 2006 census, 67.6 percent identified ethnically as European and 14.6 percent as Māori.^[236] Other major ethnic groups include Asian (9.2 percent) and Pacific peoples (6.9 percent), while 11.1 percent identified themselves simply as a "New Zealander" (or similar) and 1 percent identified with other ethnicities.^{[237][n 8]} This contrasts with 1961, when the census reported that the population of New Zealand was 92 percent European and 7 percent Māori, with Asian and Pacific minorities sharing the remaining 1 percent." (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand#Demography)

Among the Maori people there are significant efforts towards self-determination: "In New Zealand society, *iwi* form the largest social units in Māori culture. The word *iwi* means "peoples" or 'nations', and is often translated as "tribe", or confederation of tribes...*Iwi* can become a prospective vehicle for ideas and ideals of self-determination and/or *tino rangatiratanga*. Thus the "Rules of the Maori Party" (Māori Party Constitution) mentions in its preamble "the dreams and aspirations of tangata whenua to achieve self-determination for whānau, hapū and iwi within their own land".^[13] Some Tūhoe envisage self-determination in specifically *iwi*-oriented terms." (see <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iwi>) These should be partitioned off as separate ethnic homeland nations for the Maori people of New Zealand.

After partition of separate homeland nations for the Maori people, New Zealand itself should repent of its religious apostasy and its multiculturalism, embracing New Zealand as a Protestant Christian homeland for English-speaking New Zealanders .

South Africa

Unlike the USA, Canada, New Zealand and Australia , settlement leading to the formation of the nation of South Africa did not originate with the British but with the Dutch, starting in 1652. Dutch settlers were joined by French Huguenots and other Europeans, forming the Afrikaner people. Their settlement came into contact with various black African tribal peoples. The following from http://www.jyu.fi/viesti/verkkotuotanto/kp/sa/peop_ethnicgrps.shtml explains the demographic composition of what is today South Africa:

"Until 1991, South African law divided the population into four major racial categories: (1.) The Black Africans, of which the Nguni and Sotho groups account for 90% of the Black population. Black population accounts 75% of the South Africa's entire population. (2.) The Whites who account for about 13% of the population. (3.) The Indians who account for around 3 % and (4.) the Coloreds who are mixed White and Black descent and account for 9% of the population. Although the South African law of racial categories has been abolished, many South Africans still view themselves according to these categories. The black population consists of several groups: Khoi-San, Xhosa, Zulu, Ndebele, Sotho, Shangaan and Venda, just to name a few. The biggest groups are Zulus (21 %), Xhosas (17 %) and the Sotho (15%). Next smaller minorities are the Tswana, Venda, Ndebele, Swasi, and Pedi, among others...The first Europeans to reach the Cape of Good Hope were Portuguese, arriving in 1488. However, permanent white settlement did not begin until 1652, when the Dutch East India Company established a provisioning station on the Cape. In subsequent decades, French Huguenot refugees, the Dutch, and Germans began to settle in the Cape. Thus, The Whites are primarily descendants of Dutch, French, English, and German settlers who arrived at the Cape in the late 17th. They are called

Afrikaners and speak Afrikaans, a language closely related to the Dutch language. The province of Natal is also home to about one million Indians, whose forefathers came to South Africa to work on the sugarcane plantations. They were brought by the British people in the 19th century. Indians were among the exploited and among the exploiters. Most were poor, having come as indentured labourers under a brutal system that was very close to slavery. When their terms of indenture expired, many stayed on as labourers or small farmers. A smaller, but more prominent group of Indians, came voluntarily to engage in trade. They opened up shops and warehouses and some of them were quite rich. Among the non-White peoples, the second largest group is the Coloured community, 89% of whom lived in the Cape Colony. Generally thought of as a mixed-race group, it loosely included some Indians, Malays and native Africans.”

While not requiring any to leave from their current residences, South Africa should be partitioned into homelands for these various people groups. Each of the people groups should make efforts towards establishing a homeland for its own people. Efforts are in fact underway to do just this.

One example is the Zulu people. “The Zulu … are the largest South African ethnic group, with an estimated 10–11 million people living mainly in the province of [KwaZulu-Natal](#).” (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zulu_people) “When the [homeland](#) of KwaZulu, which means “Place of the Zulu” was re-incorporated into the Natal province after the end of [apartheid](#) in 1994, the province of Natal, which had existed between 1910 and 1994, was renamed KwaZulu-Natal. The province is home to the Zulu monarchy; the majority population and language of the province is Zulu. It is the only province in South Africa that has the name of its dominant ethnic group as part of its name.” (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KwaZulu-Natal>)

Another example is the Afrikaner people. Small steps towards forming an ethnic homeland nation for this people are found in the Afrikaner communities of Orania and Kleinfontein. But these suffer from requiring Afrikaners to move into them from elsewhere and allowing only Afrikaners, in contrast to partitioning territory requiring no movement of people but establishing a homeland nation where Afrikaners constitute the majority of the population. I would urge Afrikaners to embrace the principles of partition and nationhood advocated in this booklet, and to eschew models based in absolute segregation of the races and prohibition of any interracial marriage. As with the other nations mentioned in this booklet, Afrikaners by and large have apostatized from their historic Biblical Protestant faith and have embraced Babel as a model. Until there is repentance on this by God’s grace, most efforts will prove unsuccessful.

Conclusion

The principles of forming Christian ethnic homeland nations set forth in this booklet are relevant not only to the USA but to many other nations in the world today as a way to address some of their most intractable problems. Change will come as God changes hearts and minds.

APPENDIX 3 : APPLICATION OF THESE PRINCIPLES TO AREAS BESET BY ETHNIC CONFLICTS

Many of the ethnic conflicts in the world today are a testimony of the fallacy of trying to organize the nations of the world in a way contrary to organization by ethnic group. Africa is a prime example, where the European powers carved up the nations there in the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin_Conference). This conference totally ignored the various ethnic and tribal groups of Africa in establishing boundaries. The insistence on retaining these artificially contrived national boundaries has led to unnecessarily ethnic conflict, as each ethnic group jockeys for power. Africa needs to return to organizing the continent by ethnic and tribal group, and abandon its artificial political boundaries.

The strength of a view is tested in difficult situations, and a case in point where organization by ethnic or ethno-religious group can greatly reduce civil strife is the current conflict in Syria. Most of the world is seeking to resolve the civil war there by keeping the nation of Syria intact. But the view of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Ethnic Homeland Nations would be that the nation of Syria should be partitioned by ethno-religious group, even as the civil war in Yugoslavia was resolved in this way. The article at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sectarianism_and_minorities_in_the_Syrian_Civil_War shows an ethno-religious demographic map of Syria. The reality is that if Syria is kept together as one nation and the majority Arab population rules, it will lead to a bloodbath for Syrian Christians, Alawites, etc. On the other hand, the majority Arab population has good reason not to trust Alawite rule or rule by some other demographic minority people. The resolution should be easy enough to see, but many in the world (including many Western Christians) resist the idea of partitioning nations by ethnic and ethno-religious group, even though the Bible would indicate the norm is for the world to be organized by ethnic family into ethnic nations.