

Ethnic Apocalypse

Guillaume Faye

Is a racial Civil War in Europe inevitable? Faye has the courage to write about the unmentionable

Faye's topic is one the authorities would rather not discuss. Tensions between ethnic French and their minority populations, predominantly Muslim and African, are rising. The minority populations are growing rapidly in number; that of ethnic French is falling – not enough births. The minorities are arrogant and disrespectful. They have learned there are no repercussions as they spit in the faces of the French. The authorities side with the dangerous immigrants over the docile natives. There is no talk of a peaceful resolution to the situation. The authorities are merely trying to keep the lid on as long as possible – by suppressing the legitimate concerns of the native people. Faye's topic is what happens when the lid blows.

Though I give this book 5 stars, Guillaume Faye's writing does have shortcomings. It is too verbose and repetitive. Faye is unduly harsh on those with whom he disagrees both on the left (e.g., Bernard Henri Levy) and on the right (Alain Soral, Kevin MacDonald). One would respect him more if he would respect the intellectual integrity of people with different points of view. This book is the subject of an excellent review, longer than this one, getting all of the highlights, by F. Roger Devlin. Internet search on "preparing for the decisive struggle Devlin." Faye is dead – he won't miss the royalties.

A striking factor in the book is the parallel between the situations in United States and in France. America hears the same constant stream of accusations from the left that the problems are due to white racism. This is untrue. The racism trope is fairly recent, though the impossibility of a society that is both highly diverse and peaceful was noted as early as Aristotle, and certainly by Alexis de Tocqueville. Among other things, the histories by which the minorities arrived in these countries are quite different. In America the Blacks came as slaves more than 200 years ago and have been free for 160 years. The Hispanic population was already present in the United States as the southwestern states were brought into the Union. It has burgeoned over the past 50 years due to legal immigration and recently increased illegal immigration. The surge of Muslims into Europe started only a half-century ago, with guest workers in Germany and the Algerian crisis in de Gaulle's time.

The immigrant groups - Blacks, Hispanics, Muslims and North Asians – are different in temperament. Faye mentions that which is absolutely forbidden to notice, that these groups differ substantially in average intelligence. Even if they wanted to do so, the immigrants would by and large be unable to take roles now filled by whites in European society. Their hatred is driven in part by resentment for that which they cannot achieve. North Asians are the model minority – seldom mentioned – causing few problems. American Indians are simply never mentioned. The other three pose different problems in their host societies. If white racism were monolithic, one would assume that a more homogeneous reaction would be evident. There is, for example, no discussion of black terrorism, Amerindian gangs or Chinese child grooming.

A particularly useful chapter is on the role of the Jews in the mass emigration to France. Prior to the widespread Muslim emigration there were 600,000 Jews in France, something over 1% of the population. Compare that with approximately 2% in the United States.

The paradox is this. The Muslim immigrants carry an animus to the Jews that has been with them since Mohammed's time. They kill Jews on the street, rape them, rob them and commit all sorts of atrocities. The pressure is such that many French Jews choose emigration. Yet, the loudest advocates for open borders are also Jews. George Soros is not mentioned, but a great many French Jews are, Bernard Henri Levy heading the list. Faye attributes this to a difference in

class. The cosmopolitan Jews favoring open borders are the rich, presumably Ashkenazi Jews. The victims of Muslim antipathy are more often working class Sephardic Jews.

Faye contends that the Jewish elites are in any case secular, not representative of Judaism, and besides which they are getting a bum rap. The Catholics, he contends, especially true under Pope Francis have been most instrumental in opening the floodgates for immigration. The Catholic argument does not hold as well in the United States, Germany or Scandinavia, and I do not think it is as big a factor in France as Faye would contend. I would recommend that the reader also search on download the PDF found by searching on 73100MearaFaye. Neither author is excessively dogmatic – the reader will benefit by analyzing two different, well-informed points of view on the same question.

Faye provides the reader with the names of a great many other thinkers, books and YouTube bloggers on the topic. He gives the reader the tools to find, for instance, books such as "The Management of Savagery," a handbook by Abu Bakr Naji, a prominent Islamic terrorist mastermind on how they will take over Europe. Faye says, "Don't take my word for it, read the book."

He writes extensively about the systematic bias in favor of the immigrants and against the police. Such bias seems to be common in North America and throughout Europe, and among all of the minority groups.

One case is particularly instructive. If you search the Internet on "Affaire Theo" you find a vast number of articles still available from the mainstream media condemning the police for brutality. A young man named Theo was allegedly subjected to an unprovoked attack by Parisian police who sodomized him with a baton. Among others, there is a sympathetic video put out by the man who invented the baton who says it could not have happened by accident.

The affaire was highly political. President Francois Hollande visited Theo in the hospital amidst weeping relatives to apologize on behalf of France. The question is, was a story true at all?

Faye writes that Theo was a criminal with a long police record, as was much of his family. He also contends that the sodomy story was totally made up. The tenth hit returned by my search engine look like this: "Affaire THÉO : une nouvelle vidéo dévoilée / JT du lundi 29 janvier 2018" It is from a CCTV surveillance camera that captured the whole thing. It supports the police contention that Theo had fought with them. They subdued him, and they did nothing wrong. Specifically, they never got his pants off or prodded him below the belt. I did not find anything further to challenge the validity of this video, and the conclusion is that the police were eventually exonerated, as Faye writes in his book.

Faye writes: "Any police officer who defends himself is considered guilty, and our justice system immediately takes sides against him, in support of thugs and rioters." As with Freddie Gray and Michael Brown in the United States, it appears that the press and the officials conducting the investigation had a bias in favor of the supposedly abused minority and must have required convincing proof of their innocence to let the police officers off. In writing this, I know that many have such an animus for the police that they will simply believe the police are wrong in every case.

Faye goes on at length about the fecklessness, weakness and cowardice of the officials in charge, from the politicians at the national level down to the local level and the police commissioners. This is a problem of democracy. Elected officials and government employees have an interest in sweeping problems under the rug rather than resolving them. It is easier to cave in to the aggressive minorities than to seek justice. The people in charge are well enough paid that they do not have to live with the chaos they cause.

Don't look for solutions to emerge from the system. I recommend three other European books addressing the topic, [[ASIN:B009S2LKLY La France Orange Mécanique]], [[ASIN:B007TXXOYU The Problem of Democracy]] and [[ASIN:B07649GNMT The End of Democracy]].

Faye mentions the collaborators of the Vichy regime several times. The French government found it convenient to cozy up to the Nazis during the period of occupation. Analogously, the present French establishment finds it convenient to cozy up to the black and Muslim occupiers of today. In any case, in order to achieve victory in the upcoming war, Faye contends that the French will have to overcome their own government as well as the invaders.

Faye is concerned that young Frenchmen have been too softened, too emasculated by good times and diversions such as video games to ever take up arms. A question he does not raise is whether or not they even have firearms or any knowledge of how to use them. The French state works to see that they don't. The Muslims, on the other hand, no matter how despicable their acts, do seem capable of physical bravery in carrying out their attacks. Julian Langness, in calling for a sense of white identity, writes of his own experience in [[ASIN:B01B2FNUI0 Fistfights with Muslims]]. See also his treatment of Faye's theme in [[ASIN:B074JF5Z2W The Coming War in Europe]].

Faye discusses the fact that an increasing percentage of the Armed Forces is made up of Africans and Muslims. In the event of a civil war, it is likely that many would defect to the side of their co-ethnics. Faye does not pose the question as such, but it appears to this reader that the question would be whether or not the rump of the Army and the police would be well enough armed and have the will to fight for the ethnic French. Would they consider it their fellow French worth fighting for? Could they commandeer nuclear weapons? Read Douglas Murray's [[ASIN:B06XDV5R78 The Strange Death of Europe: Immigration, Identity, Islam]] for a further investigation of this theme.

Faye offers a conjecture about similar events transpiring in the United States. To reiterate a point made above, the minorities in the United States are different from those in Europe. America's Hispanic population is not driven by religion in the way that Muslims are. In most of the countries in Latin America white minorities have long coexisted, albeit not without friction, with mestizo majorities. This stands in contrast to black Africa, where a very strong anti-white prejudice is increasingly manifest, and the Muslim countries sending emigrants to Europe, which treat their Christian and Jewish minorities deplorably. While the whites in America may be little better prepared to defend themselves than whites in Europe, the Blacks and Hispanics they face will not be as fanatical.

Faye does not consider what will happen elsewhere in Europe when Civil War comes to France. It would certainly provoke a massive flight of refugees to other European countries. The Visegrad countries have already made it clear that they do not want non-Europeans. One could be reasonably sure that they would repatriate the not inconsiderable number of their own countrymen who have resettled in Western Europe. They, and Ukraine and Belarus might well also accept French, Germans and other native Europeans.

Russia is a wildcard. It is a huge country with its own demographic crisis brought on by a low birth rate. One can only imagine Vladimir Putin's schadenfreude at welcoming highly educated, productive Western Europeans into Russia - once they were disabused of the disastrous progressive notions that led to their folly in allowing mass immigration from third world countries.

Faye contends that there are several possible outcomes of the coming racial Civil War: victory, defeat, or a debilitating middle state whereby France makes major concessions to the invaders and the ethnic French retreat to rural ghettos where they live impoverished lives with increasingly diminished civil rights. An alternative Faye doesn't discuss is that the locus of European civilization shifts eastward to the Visegrad and Slavic countries. Why not? Within historical times it

shifted from Byzantium to Italy and then north to England and Germany. Central Europe has modernized quickly since the fall of the Soviet Union, and even Belarus, Ukraine and Russia show signs of waking up.

The strength of the native culture is a factor that Faye doesn't frequently mention. From Visegrad eastward the countries remain somewhat religious and ethnically homogeneous. Having never been colonial powers or imported slaves, they have no sense of historical guilt for the plight of the immigrants. They will not let themselves be inundated. As was true in the times of Byzantium, the East may prove itself the last redoubt of Western civilization.