



# BLOOD GROUPS & RACE

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by Roger Pearson, M.Sc. (Econ)

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## AN INTRODUCTION TO ETHNOLOGY

Although decades of research into the origins and classification of human races have accumulated a coherent and extremely well-integrated body of knowledge on the subject, it is unfortunate that political and emotional forces have suppressed this knowledge over the past two decades. The result is that in an age when ethnological classification is being perfected by new techniques of blood group analysis, few amongst the general public have any knowledge of the stimulating subject of Ethnology.

Starting from the beginning means only one thing, and that is with the beginning of Life itself. In this, we may safely assume that the reader appreciates how matter on this earth became highly diversified, and as increasingly complex and increasingly unstable molecules came to be created the earth produced, eventually, Life.

Through the natural laws of the universe, acting upon these highly complex and unstable chemical compounds, 'evolution' took place, and as the primitive living compounds themselves became more complex and diversified, we find both plant and animal life developing into numerous non-intermarrying species, each of which in turn usually flowered into a variety of sub-species.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>A sub-species is a distinctive group of individuals which are on their way to becoming separate species, but which have not been isolated long enough, or had time to become sufficiently diversified, to lose the power to inter-breed.

And so it was that less than a million years ago one of the highest forms of life, the anthropoid group of mammals, eventually produced *Homo Sapiens*, though only by a very slow process in which it was not possible to say at any one given moment: this is a man and that a mere proto-man. Whether all men came from a 'common origin' or not is a question commonly misunderstood. All men came from a common origin—an origin which they share with the apes, with the beasts in the fields, the fishes, and even the plants—for all are descended from the very earliest forms of life. But even before the emergence of man a wide variety of different proto-humans existed, and fought with each other on the rare occasions that they strayed from their native locale, for the world population of human and near-human animals was very small.

## II

## EVOLUTION AND DEVOLUTION

By the time we reach the records of archaeology and history, science confirms that ten thousand years ago the basic racial types (or sub-species) which we know today were already in existence, although at that time far more sharply contrasted than today. Even then, mingling was taking place along the fringes. We know that in some parts of the world, certain sub-species interbred, even, with the last sub-human types to walk the earth; capturing the females, no doubt, while they slew the males—an old, old story of cross-breeding. Yet while all this was happening in those early days of human history, the human tribes were still so widely scattered that nature's pruning knife, the differentiating effects of selection based on climate, diet and geography, was still keeping the edges between the sub-species fairly sharp.

As time passed by, however, evolution began to lose the battle, and when *Homo Sapiens*, the highest and finest creation of evolution, began to master his environment, to increase numerically, and to spread freely over the surface of the earth, so the power of evolution to continue to diversify, to prune and keep her prize experiment healthy, weakened. Men insisted on intermingling, and having become virtually lords of their own destiny, they promptly threw out Nature and started to destroy the heritage she had left them—the heritage of variety, for evolutionary progress can only take place properly amongst small non-cross-breeding

groups.<sup>2</sup>

Always, a cross between two types meant the annihilation of the better type, for although the lower sub-species would be improved by such a cross, the more advanced would be retarded, and would then have a weaker chance in the harsh and entirely amoral competition for survival.

<sup>2</sup>The smaller the group, the quicker mutations or other modifications can be conveyed to all the members by inbreeding, and the quicker, therefore, the entire group will either progress or else fail and be eliminated from the battle for survival. There is of course no inherent defect in inbreeding, but any defect which the group may acquire will, through inbreeding, be quickly accentuated, so that that group will be eliminated in consequence, and with its elimination, so the defect will also be eliminated. Breeding outside the group, however, although it may for a time appear to suppress the defect, only distributes it more widely until more and more offspring are contaminated by the faulty gene, which will crop up at any time in future generations. Also, under Nature's plan, competition is not so much between two individuals of the same group or sub-species,—that would be pointless self slaughter— but between two differentiated types, between groups, between sub-species, or between species. Thus inbreeding and co-operation within the group have an evolutionary value in that it strengthens the group in the battle for group survival in competition with inferior species or sub-species which are then eliminated.

### III

#### EUROPE IN THE STONE AGE

So it was that in Europe, as in other parts of the world, the sub-human species were eventually eliminated, and the Neanderthal, whom some would honour with the title of the first 'true' men, reigned supreme—almost throughout the world, although there were a great variety of types of Neanderthal men. But in this palaeolithic period, the 'old' stone age, when we first find fire and we first find crude stone tools in use, a new sub-species of the Cro-Magnon type, again with many varieties, appears in Europe, and in turn exterminates Neanderthal man, intermarrying to some extent, however, with the females. This has been strongly evidenced by the discovery of numerous skeletons which indicate obvious hybridisation, and in one instance, the discovery in a cave in France of a male Cro-Magnon type skeleton, a female Neanderthal skeleton, and the skeleton of a child representing elements of both sub-species. All had broken skulls, suggesting that they had died during a raid by a rival family or tribe, or even that they were outcasts, living by themselves without the protection or either Neanderthal or Cro-Magnon tribal organizations.

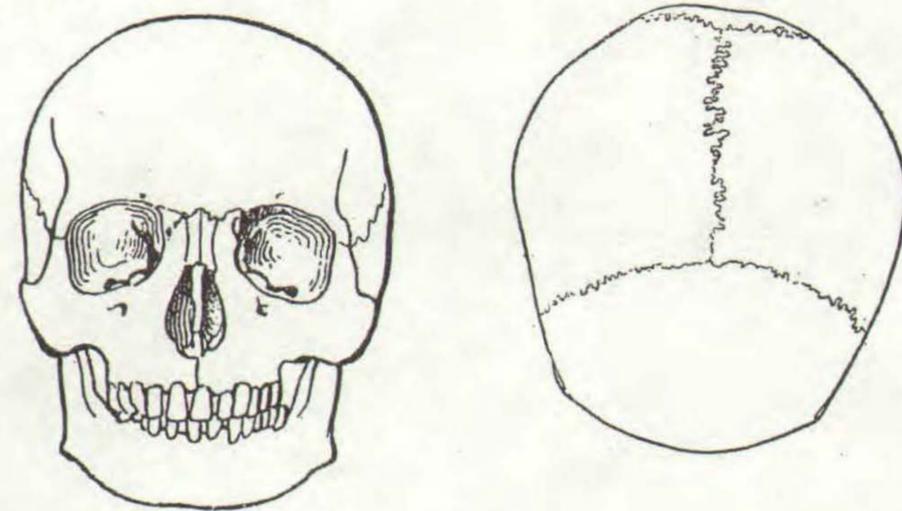
What now was happening in Europe? Clearly, in the vast thinly populated lands which stretched eastwards from Europe the last ice age had allowed yet another human sub-species to evolve in isolation from the other anthropoid and sub-human sub-species, and with the recession of that last ice age, Man, aided by

the greater brain power and intellectual co-ordination that nature had given him, was beginning to wander from his native haunts to explore other parts of the world. Of course, he now had intelligence, the basic biological capacity, but he had yet to acquire an accumulated heritage of knowledge, and so his technological and cultural level was still primitive. This is an important fact to grasp. Neanderthal man, in his pure form, had a very large brain, but one which was underdeveloped in certain important ways (e.g. in the essential frontal lobes which co-ordinate and rationalise activity). Cro-Magnon man, who followed him into Europe, was certainly the finest physical type of man the world has ever seen, and he and his neolithic, bronze and iron age successors, in their more advanced and pure forms, were very probably mentally more advanced (though untrained) than we their imperfect descendents. Cro-Magnon man was responsible for the famous Aurignacian cave-paintings, while the child of a Nordic Iron Age Kelt, educated in one of our schools today, and given, thereby, the benefit of the accumulated knowledge of hundreds of generations, would in all likelihood outstrip even the more brilliant of our children.

## IV

## HOMO NORDICUS

As the various races of the Cro-Magnon 'assemblage' came into conflict, the original broad-headed specimen was over-run, conquered, largely annihilated, but allowed in places to survive in small mountain and swamp pockets, by yet another wave of related but fresh peoples from the same Asian steppelands and the Middle East. These were the Neolithic peoples: the

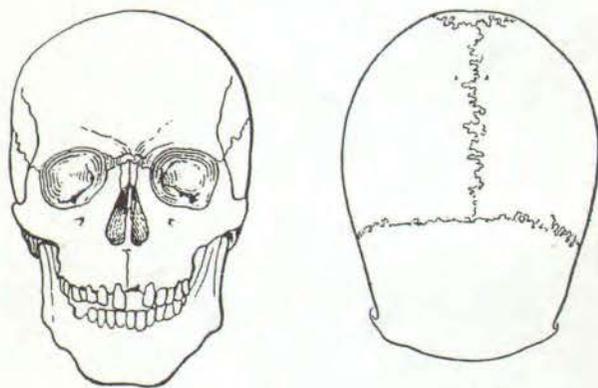


Broad Headed Alpine Skull (Palaeolithic Influence)

first 'Mediterranean' and 'Nordic' types to enter Europe. In the course of time these first Neolithics were followed by other 'Nordic' tribes of the same basic racial type who had pushed ahead into the Bronze and Iron age cultures, for we have now reached the very peak of evolutionary progress—the highest form of life

that Nature has ever produced. The later Bronze and Iron Age Nordics superimposed themselves as an aristocratic conquering race in all parts of Europe, thereby creating the Hellenic and early Roman Empires.

This period of Neolithic settlement began, perhaps, as long ago as 10,000 B.C., and although in some places intermarriage with pre-Neolithic stocks took place more than in others, it is the Neolithic conquerors of Europe from whom we today primarily claim our descent. In more recent times the Mediterranean area has been largely over-run by other less closely related types, and it is primarily north Europe which to-day remains the most distinct 'reserve' of our people.



Longheaded Nordic or Mediterranean Skull (Neolithic)

In other parts of the world similar Indo-European conquests, invasions and migrations were taking place, and elements of these peoples, all speaking similar 'Aryan' languages, spread out widely, taking their advanced culture with them, but were generally lost, biologically, with the passing of generations, amongst the indigenous peoples whom they conquered in Southern Europe, Asia and even North Africa by the sheer weight of numbers of the latter. Conquest is unfortun-

ately always regarded by man as entitling him to the privilege of acquiring womenfolk for his own use from the families of the conquered, and this more than anything else has always resulted in the annihilation of conquering races throughout the world by a process of either rapid or slow absorption. These Neolithics were of course, the same people as those who created the civilisations of Ancient Egypt, the Middle East, the Indus Valley culture, and the Aryan culture of India. In Africa, before they were assimilated, they introduced the Hamitic culture, in which their biological and linguistic influence still mark off the Masai, Basutos and Zulus from the more indigenous Kaffir and Pigmy. Some even entered early China. Only in Europe and certain neighbouring areas, however, did they migrate in sufficient numbers to superimpose themselves radically on the existing population. In the remaining parts of the world, very different races survived and for example, until the Maori and European invasions, Australasia never got beyond a somewhat primitive Neanderthaloid type practising an elementary Palaeolithic 'old stone age' culture.

### THE PATTERN OF MODERN EUROPE

As a result of these migrations and admixtures, the position in Europe today is that we find the long-headed and fair-coloured, sharp featured 'Nordic' type inhabiting the North, a basically similar but more slightly built and darker 'Mediterranean' type in the south, with an intermingling of the latter, in a form known as Atlanto-Mediterranean, along the western coastlands, especially in the hilly or less accessible areas, and much intermixed in all the overlapping areas. These two types descend from the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age settlers and constitute the basic 'European' type.

In the central mountain areas, however, there is an emphatic survival from the Palaeolithic period of a closely similar but broad-headed type, which because of its location comes generally to be called 'Alpine' by anthropologists. Elements of this survival extend westwards from the Alps across central France, but are also found in the Walloon area of Belgium and in the Lake Ladoga area of Finland.

Two other racial influences also survive from the palaeolithic age, and these are the Borrowby type in Germany (named after the locality where certain 'pure' form Borrowby skeletons from the Palaeolithic age were found) which also results in a broadening of the head, and gives us the popular myth about 'bullet-headed' Prussians; and the 'Brunn' type (again carrying an archaeological name) commonly influencing the population of Norway, western Ireland, and certain

highland areas of Scotland, and once more resulting in a broader head than that which characterises the surrounding Neolithic and west Neolithic stock. Borrowby and Brunn types share the privilege of having, also, the largest heads in the world, since the old Cro-Magnon stock, as we have said, was of very large head size, but lacked the sharp or fine features of the later Mediterranean and Nordic peoples.

Add to the foregoing the concentration of East Baltic peoples in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia (often fair in colouring because of a strong Nordic blend), the Mongolian-cum-Palaeolithic Lapps, and widespread non-European elements in Finland, Hungary, the Turkish Balkans and Bulgaria, and in all the European countries bordering the Mediterranean, and the overall pattern of European ethnology may be firmly grasped.

## ETHNIC CHANGE

It would be wrong, however, to assume that since the Bronze and Iron Ages, the period of the great *Folk Wandering* and the break-up of the Roman Empire the ethnology of Europe has remained fairly constant. At first sight, studying the map of Europe, one is led to a supposition of this nature, because the names of the states founded by the Nordic Teutons following the break-up of Rome still remain in regular use today, and language has assisted also in the preservation of the concept of 'Nations' in Europe. In point of fact, however, enormous racial changes have taken place during the last fifteen hundred years, the effect of which is particularly noted in the cities. Towns such as London today reveal a violently contrasting mixture of races, when compared with the old Nordic stock which inhabited them in the Elizabethan era.

While Nordic elements, combining sometimes with Mediterranean stock, built the great civilisations of ancient Greece and Rome, it was racial decay that resulted in the collapse of both these great nations, and their consequent destruction by a new wave of Nordic peoples from northern Europe. It was the Nordic peoples, combined partly with Mediterranean cousins, who created the great art and culture of the Middle Ages, and again the same Nordic European stock who brought about the Renaissance in Nordic Lombardy, together with the Reformation movement.

Always culture centred, throughout Europe, amongst the Nordic aristocracy who for a thousand years or more after the Gothic period succeeded in retaining their racial identity, even in Spain and Portugal, where their numbers were always relatively few. But steadily, the influence of Nordic, and even true-Mediterranean blood, has been running slowly out, until today little true Nordic or Mediterranean blood is to be found in southern and central Europe.

Steady immigration into Europe from Africa has done much to destroy the old Mediterranean stock in the so-called 'Latin' countries, while in central Europe Alpine influences are spreading widely, and today dominate the bulk of the continental area between the Teutoburger Wald and the Mediterranean Sea. At the same time constant internecine warfare has destroyed the Nordic element, always attracted to the scene of military activities more than any other race, while social revolution has uprooted or annihilated the Nordic aristocracy in most non-Nordic lands for Communism was never an ally of ruling racial castes. Evidence of the vast racial changes which have taken place in Europe, and are even now taking place with ever increasing rapidity, is to be found in any graveyard, the excavation of which reveals the knowledge that the modern inhabitants of central and southern Europe, whom we see walking the streets today, are in the main far removed from the old European stock.

However, a cursory study of the accompanying photographs will show that ethnic facts can be grasped immediately and without effort by the human eye. He who trains his perception may without the aid of instruments or apparatus open up for himself a vast field of stimulating and significant human interest, and will rapidly learn to classify and analyse the ethnic background of the people he meets and mixes with every moment of his waking life. History is written in the human features he studies.

## VII

### ANALYSIS BY BLOOD GROUPS

Now we have probably been asking ourselves, how did science deduce the foregoing ethnological information? The answer is, originally by the physical measurement of ethnic types, both living and dead, and in particular the measurement of the head, face and skull, which being the most highly developed and delicate part of the human, physiological structure, was more clearly indicative of inherited variants.

The attempt to analyse modern nations into their racial constituents by outward physical indications such as the shape and colour of head, nose, eyes and hair achieved very considerable success, but was handicapped always by the fact that such characteristics were the product of a variety of genes, and so despite what we know of Mendelian heredity it was not possible from such a survey to indicate accurately the admixtures and relative strength of the admixtures that went into the making of any nation. Today, however, mankind is on the verge of a truly scientific study of anthropology, which must in the long run prevail over older methods just as a scientific zoology prevailed over earlier essays in natural history. Not that the results of the new technique conflict with the old, rather they substantiate the findings of the older technique to a greater degree than the earlier school of physical anthropologists would themselves have expected. What the new technique does gain over the older anthropo-

metric approach is a simplicity and statistical accuracy which are the basic requirements of any true science.

This advance has been made possible by the identification of certain inherited characteristics which are easily recognisable and which are determined at conception by the specific nature of one gene only, instead of being the result of the less predictable combination of several distinct genes, as is, for example, the shape of the human head. Amongst these easily identifiable and genetically constant characteristics is the human blood group, the study of which has been greatly advanced during recent years by the necessity of classifying and recording types of blood donated for medical purposes by donors in all parts of the world. The analysis of the blood of any one individual will not, of course, give us a complete racial history of that person, since the classification of a single gene cannot unravel a complex hereditary background and there is no way of telling what other genes may be recessive in his genetic constitution but may yet appear in his descendants. On the other hand, by studying the blood group pattern throughout a given area, it is possible to gain very accurate information indeed regarding the racial structure of that population on a statistical basis. The study of blood groups therefore promises to be of importance not as a key to the identification of individuals, but in providing us with measurable statistical information concerning the racial origins of peoples and nations as distinct inter-marrying units.

In the study of blood groups, we have, in short, a key to the analysis of race, for we have a characteristic which is dependant entirely upon heredity and which is genetically determined at conception and remains fixed for life. Natural selection due to the influence of environment over a period of generations is slight only, and so through blood group analysis we may hope eventually to draw a much clearer picture of the genetic constitution, origin and relationships of

the peoples of the world than has hitherto been possible. The more heterogeneous a nation is in origin, however, the more difficult will such work become.

## VIII

## BLOOD GROUP PATTERNS

Great advances have already been made. With aboriginal populations and nations of relatively pure origin analysis is easy. Thus it would seem that the South American Indians, prior to the arrival of Europeans and consequent intermixture, were probably entirely of group O; the Australian aboriginals, on the other hand, exhibit an almost complete lack of groups A, and AB which would again suggest that where these groups are found this is an indication of a more recent alien admixture. The 'sickle' cell, common among the Bantu tribes in East Africa, diminishes steadily amongst the various Bantu peoples further south, and is completely absent from the constitution of the southern Bushmen. At the same time the sickle cell is found commonly amongst the aboriginal tribes of central and southern India, notable amongst the Veddoid peoples, and also in parts of south-east Asia. This observation would in consequence appear to confirm the hypothesis of Dr. Broom, the physical anthropologist, who by the analysis of skull features showed that there is a distinct affinity between the Asiatic Negritoes and the African Hottentot (possibly responsible for sickle admixtures among the Bantu), who exhibits longheadedness with great head height and strong brows—features identical to those of the Veddoid peoples of South Indian jungles, of the Sakai, of various primitive groups in Malaya and Indonesia, and even of the Australian aborigines. Blood group study and anthropometry may

thus be seen, by many parallel conclusions, to support each other.

Although there are many blood group combinations still to be studied, and many more yet to be discovered, the ABO and Rh systems have been fairly extensively surveyed throughout Europe, and their evidence confirms the findings of anthropometric research. Blood grouping divides Europe into distinct northern and southern regions, with a separate but not wholly unrelated variation in the central or Alpine area (where there is a high A frequency), and reveals African and Asiatic influence in the Mediterranean (and in Egypt also, where a basically Mediterranean pattern, closely similar to that of Sardinia, is overlaid by Negro elements tracing back, no doubt, to the slaves imported by the rulers of ancient Egypt). Imposed on this general pattern there are clear variations corresponding to the area inhabited by the Lapps in northern Scandinavia (an Asiatic peoples with an excessively high A frequency), the Finns and the East Baltic peoples, the Basques, and also by an ancient European influence in parts of the western fringe of Europe, akin to, but distinct from, the Basques.

High A groupings are found in the western fringes of Europe, in parts of Scandinavia, and in Alpine areas, and it has been conjectured that both the so-called Atlanto-Mediterraneans as well as the broad-headed Alpines may have been responsible for this influence. Scientist Lahovary has in fact conjectured that there existed a universal correlation between bracycephalic European peoples and a high A frequency. Nowhere in western Asia or Northern Africa, the lands adjacent to Europe, is there a population of A frequency comparable to these areas.

Among the peoples of Northern Europe there is but little variation in the blood group pattern, and Dr. Mourant, in *The Distribution of Human Blood Groups*, declares: "from the blood group point of view, the chief feature of the peoples of this important region, com-

prising England, France, the Low Countries, Scandinavia and parts of Switzerland, Germany and Austria, is their close similarity to one another." There is in fact a wide belt of almost identical grouping which sweeps across Europe from the Atlantic to the plains of Poland and Russia, reaching from the icy home of the Lapps (the *skritlings* or dwarves of ancient Norse mythology) to the mountainous ranges of the Alps, where the only notable variation, small pockets aside, is a steady transition from a relatively high frequency of blood group A in the West to a slightly increased proportion of B to the East. Other blood group characters are surprisingly constant.

In Eastern Europe it is interesting to note that blood group surveys confirm linguistic groupings very closely, and the line of 10% frequency of the B gene may be said to divide the Teutonic from the Slav-speaking peoples. One remarkable variation in the general pattern of blood groups in Eastern Europe, however, is a tongue of low A and high B frequency which sweeps across Russia and Poland from the shores of the Caspian to the borders of Prussia. This would appear to indicate the course of a past migration into Central Europe from the East, and since this tongue turns northwards towards Finland, and since the Finnish peoples are likewise characterised by similar blood group frequencies, it may well indicate the course of prehistoric Finnish migration from the Steppes.

The blood groupings of the Jewish populations in various parts of the world reveal the heterogeneous composition of the present-day Jews. As in general anthropological measurements, their blood groups tend to reflect the prevalent groupings of the host nation, in whose territories they reside, but at the same time always differ in certain values.

In Europe the Jews invariably reveal a higher B frequency than the Europeans around them, but the most significant indication of their Middle Eastern origin is in their Rh groups. Most Jewish groups also

show, in their Rh groups, the presence of a small African component. Does this perhaps reflect an admixture with the Negroes who toiled side by side with them in common slavery to the ancient Pharaohs of Egypt?

Despite the inadequacy of research, a number of interesting historical discoveries have already been made. Brittany, which is known to have been settled from south-west England and Wales, following the breakup of the Roman Empire, has to this day a notably higher B frequency than the rest of France, and this variation corresponds to a higher B ratio found in the south-west of England and Wales. Normandy on the other hand was seized from the Bretons in the year A.D. 230 by a large band of Norsemen under Rolf the Ganger (the grandfather of William the Conqueror), in an invasion which was stoutly resisted and was consequently accompanied by much bloodshed and the virtual annihilation of the earlier inhabitants. A Danish Viking colony subsequently joined the Norsemen, and as a result of these two migrations this area today still differs from the blood group pattern of Brittany and the rest of France, slight though all such differences in Western Europe are. Around Cotentin the B gene frequency is only 4%, as distinct from 7% in neighbouring Brittany, whereas the high A and O frequencies of 25 and 71 per cent, respectively, closely resemble those parts of Scotland, Ireland and the Welsh coast which were similarly settled by Vikings.

One surprising factor which has come to light in the study of blood groups in Northern Europe, however, relates to the Vikings of Iceland.

The ABO, Rh and MN blood group frequencies have been closely studied in Iceland and no evidence has been found of any local variation in the island. Yet the ABO frequencies in particular are closely similar to those found in the Viking areas of Scotland, Ireland and North Wales, and differ substantially from those

of modern Norway, from which Iceland is traditionally supposed to have been settled. The A frequency, which is 31 in Norway, is as low as 19 in Iceland, and such a marked discrepancy cannot be overlooked. There can be only two possible explanations. It may be that Iceland was colonized, as the Sagas state, from Norway, but the population of Norway has since changed, the modern population containing a considerable alien strain. This might well be possible, for a spread of Alpine characteristics has been noted by physical anthropologists in southern Norway, and the higher A frequency which exists there is characteristic of the Alpine type. Alternatively, although Iceland must undoubtedly have been settled largely from Norway, as all historic and cultural evidence shows, the effect of the subsequent exchange of population with Iceland and Scotland—particularly the importation of captured females—may have been much greater than is commonly realized. Certainly we know that the Icelanders were on close terms with the Viking settlers on the Irish and Scottish coasts, and often made raids on those coasts to carry off Keltic wives by force. Perhaps, after all, the stories of Tory island were true?

Before we can speak with assurance regarding the blood group pattern of the Vikings, however, it will first be necessary to carry out a detailed survey of the known areas of Viking settlement in Britain, and even then it will be necessary to remember that not all of them were pure Scandinavian types. Amongst their numbers were the 'black Vikings', emanating mostly from the coast of Jutland, and probably equivalent to the small group still apparent in the population of the lowlands at the mouth of the Maas, in Holland, who would appear to be of an early European stock very similar in type to, but seemingly distinct from, the Basques. Small pockets of these people among the western shores of Europe were certainly as important as the remnants of the Iberian or Basque population in

darkening the colour of the Keltic and Scandinavian invaders, the admixture having taken place at a very early date, long before the migration of these peoples across the North Sea.

## IX

## CONCLUSION

When blood group investigation first became common it seemed impossible that we should ever be able to discover the blood groups of peoples who lived centuries ago since all that remained of such peoples were their skeletons or apparently bloodless mummified remains.

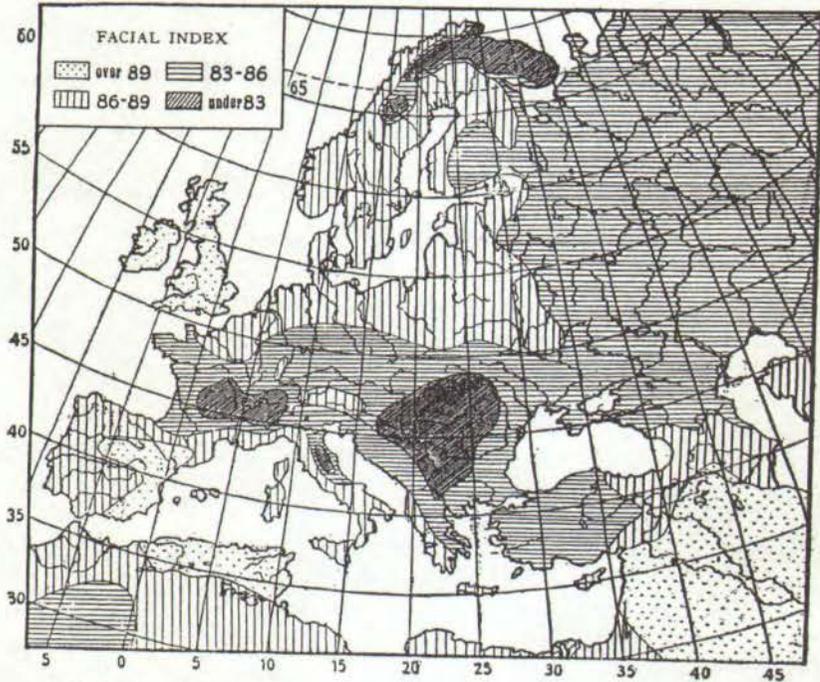
It has since been found, however, that the dry relics often still contain traces of their blood groups. The chemical substances A and B, for instance, exist throughout the whole body, and resist heat and cold, wetness and dryness. Dried tissues and even ancient bones now yield up the secret of their blood groups, but unfortunately up to the present it does not seem that more than a few groupings can be determined by this method, and important types such as M, N and Rh factors have not yet been determined. There are some three dozen or more identifiable blood groups, and unless one can classify all of these blood group analysis is but an imperfect technique.

One important matter to remember, however, is that due to the enormous variety of blood groups, and the complex race patterns which characterise the modern peoples of the world, serological tests do not enable us to classify individuals as belonging to particular races. Only overall averages amongst nations can today be taken to indicate trends and admixtures which probably took place a hundred or even a thousand generations or more ago.

Much work yet remains to be done. Although Wales, Germany, Finland and Japan have been particularly well-surveyed, other countries have been covered less adequately, especially outside Europe. In addition, new blood group types are constantly being discovered, and in the work of blood group analysis mankind is still on the fringe of discovery. Unfortunately research of this nature is generally felt to be of purely academic interest, and the considerable funds which any specialized study would call for are not forthcoming. We can only hope that for the sake of man's knowledge about himself and his own origins, if for no other reason, it will be possible to complete the picture before the continued movement and transfer of populations completely obliterates all evidence regarding the early migrations, the areas of settlement and the varying ties of kinship between the races of Man.

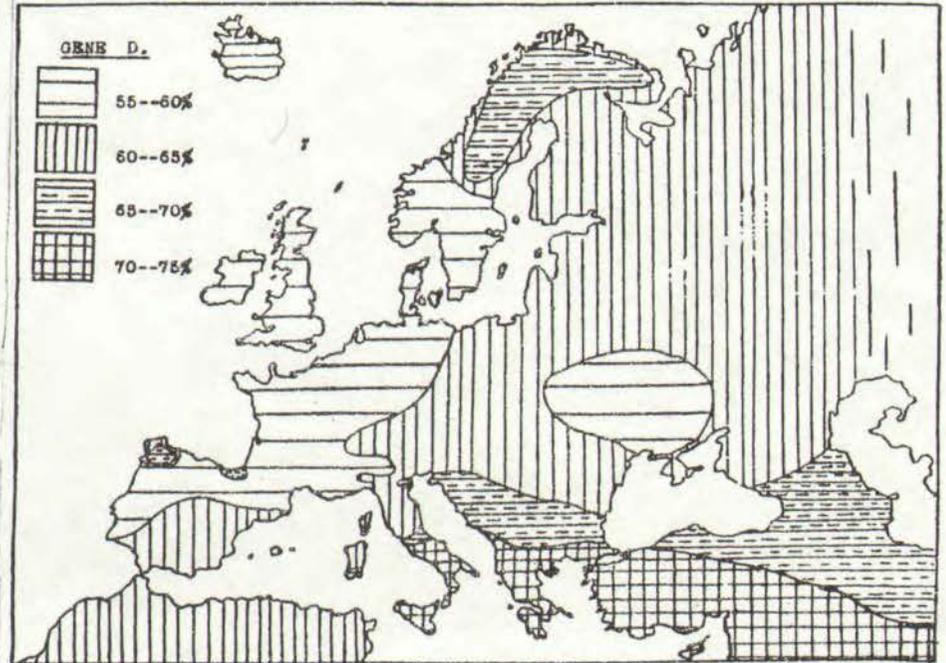
## APPENDICES

APPENDIX I



CONVENTIONAL ETHNOLOGICAL ANALYSIS  
Comparative Width/Length of Face in Europe

APPENDIX I



BLOOD GROUP ANALYSIS  
Distribution of Human Blood Group Rh Gene D in Europe and Asia Minor

### APPENDIX III

#### A DEFINITION OF RACES BASED ON BLOOD GROUP CLASSIFICATION

The following classification of races has been made strictly on the basis of blood group analysis. It will be found to compare closely with recognised racial classification resulting from established anthropological methods.

At present blood group classification is still in its infancy, and no substantial funds have been made available by Universities or from other sources to make possible a study of blood groups specifically in relation to racial patterns. Thus the following results are derived almost entirely from statistics compiled during the classification of blood donated for blood transfusions.

1. *Pre-European type.* This group, now extinct as a pure type, has been hypothecated to explain certain variations found in Europe. It presumably possessed a high proportion of Rh negative, possibly of above 30% frequency, and is assumed to have had no group B whatsoever. The gene *N* was more common than in modern European populations. The closest to the pure form of this race is the modern Basque. Since the Basque language is pre Indo-European in origin, and the ethnic measurements of these people also indicate non-Indo-European characteristics, this blood group type provides valuable confirmation of ethnological theories that Europe was originally inhabited by a different peoples, before the coming of the present Indo-European (Nordic, Mediterranean etc.) stocks.

The nearest parallel to this supposed Pre-European race in modern times is the North American Indian.

2. *European type.* Reveals the highest incidence of Rh negative (although Rh positive is still the major factor) and a relatively high incidence of Genes *Rh* and *A<sub>2</sub>*. "Normal" frequency of genes *M* and *N*. It corresponds to the Indo-European or Caucasian race identified by ethnologists.

### APPENDIX II

#### FREQUENCIES OF MAJOR BLOOD GROUPS IN VARIOUS POPULATIONS

Population	O	A	B	AB
American Indians	98.5	1.5	0	0
English	47.9	42.4	8.3	1.4
Germans	42.5	42.5	10.5	6.5
Hungarians	36.1	41.8	15.9	6.2
Russians	31.9	34.4	24.9	8.8
Pygmies	30.6	30.3	29.1	10.0
Chinese	30.7	25.1	29.1	10.00

3. *African type*. Very high frequency of Gene  $Rh^o$  and high incidence of Gene  $B$ . Reasonably high incidence of gene  $A_2$  and the rare Gene  $A$ .

4. *Asiatic type*. High frequencies of Genes  $A$  and  $B$ , and the highest known frequency of the rare Gene  $Rh^z$ . Little if any Gene  $A_2$  or  $Rh$  negative.

This corresponds to the ethnological group known as Mongoloid, i.e. the so-called "yellow" race.

5. *American Indian type*. High incidence of Gene  $A$ , but no Gene  $A_2$  and probably no  $B$  or  $rh$ . Low  $N$ . Ethnologists believe that the American Indians are an offshoot of the Monogolian race.

6. *Australoid type*. High incidence of gene  $A^1$ , no  $A_2$ , no  $rh$ . High frequency of gene  $N$  and some  $Rh$ . This group has been identified by ethnologists, who equate it to the primitive aborigines of Australia and the now extinct Tasmanians, with certain close affinities in the remote uplands of India and South East Asia.