

Chapter 9 — Long Heads and Round Heads in the German Empire

from *Long Heads and Round Heads: Or, What's the Matter with Germany* (1918)

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Sources for Chapter 9, in the order in which they first appear

- (1) Madison **Grant**, *The Passing of the Great Race: Or, The Racial Basis of European History* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916)

Key

- (a) **Green** indicates where a source author first appears, or where he/she reappears.
- (b) **Yellow** highlights most parallelisms.
- (c) **Tan** highlights parallelisms not occurring on the same row, or parallelisms separated by yellowed parallelisms.
- (d) An underlined word or words indicates where the source and Sadler pointedly differ from one another.
- (e) **Bold type** indicates passages which Sadler copied verbatim, or nearly verbatim, from an uncited source.
- (f) **Pink** indicates passages where Sadler specifically shares his own experiences, opinions, advice, etc.
- (g) **Red** indicates an obvious mistake, in most cases brought about by Sadler's miscopying or misunderstanding his source, or an otherwise questionable statement.

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IX — LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE

[See endnote.]

9:0.1 THE rulers and leaders of the Roman Empire were largely Nordic, but when they ceased to keep pace with the increasing progeny of their slave peoples, and when they suffered increased casualties on the battle-fields, the empire passed rapidly into physical decadence and the end of Roman glory drew on apace.¹ *The Roman Empire fell because of the physical decay due to the rapid multiplication of a physically inferior stock.*

GERMANIC RACE SUBSTITUTION

9:1.1 The modern German Empire is also the victim a subtle and persistent race substitution; not one which has resulted in physical impairment or military decay, but one which has resulted in an *unmistakable intellectual and moral deterioration*. It is an ethnic fact, an anthropological phenomenon, that for a period of two or three hundred years the Alpine stock in southern Germany has been crowding steadily northward; that there has been an increasing admixture between the long-headed Teutonic peoples of northern Germany with the round-headed Alpine and Slavic inhabitants of southern and eastern Germany.

9:1.2 *Three hundred years ago the so-called Germanic peoples were preponderantly Teutonic, but a great change has been taking place in the racial constituency of this nation; and this change, be it remembered, affords us the real explanation of the unparalleled brutality, the shocking atrocities, and otherwise inexplicable barbarous behavior of the German armies in the present European conflict.*

9:1.3 I think the best authority which can be cited on this point of Alpine substitution in the Germanic stock is Grant, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, from whose book, *The Passing of the Great Race*, I again quote:

II, IV: THE ALPINE RACE (Grant 121)

Through the neglect of the Teutons they were allowed to range far and wide from their homes near the northeastern Carpathians,

and to occupy the lands formerly belonging to the German nations, who had abandoned their country and flocked into the Roman Empire.

Goth, Burgund, Lombard, and Vandal were replaced by the lowly Wend,

and his descendants to-day form the privates in the east German regiments, while the officers are everywhere recruited from the Nordic upper class.

The mediæval relation of these Slavic tribes to the dominant Teuton, is well expressed in the meaning—slave—which has been attached to their name in western languages (G 127).

9:1.4 “Through the neglect of the Teutons they were allowed to range far and wide from their homes near the northeastern Carpathians,

and to occupy the lands formerly belonging to the German nations, who had abandoned their country and flocked into the Roman Empire.

Goth, Lombard, Burgund, and Vandal were replaced by the lowly Wend,

and his descendants today form the privates in the east German regiments, while the officers are everywhere recruited from the Nordic upper class.

The medieval relation of these Slavic tribes to the dominant Teuton is well expressed in the meaning—Slave—which has been attached to their name in western languages.”

ALPINES VS. NORDICS

9:2.1 But let us more carefully examine the causes of the Nordic decline and the disproportionate Alpine increase among the so-called Teutonic peoples. We have noted in our studies up to this point that the Nordic race is probably decreasing in almost every part of the world. The Germanic peoples have been sharing in this world-wide decrease of the Nordic stock for more than two or three hundred years;

[?]

and in addition to this, the early German tribes were given to a great deal of inter-racial strife and fighting. Many of the most princely Nordic strains were either greatly decimated or entirely destroyed in these struggles of the pre-empire days;

but probably the greatest single inroad made into the Nordic stock of Germany was the terrible slaughter of its most valiant breeds in the Thirty Years' War about two hundred years ago. The terrible losses of that struggle constituted almost a moral and intellectual suicide,

[It has taken Germany two centuries to recover her vigor, her wealth, and her aspirations to a place in the sun (G 167).]

from which the Germanic peoples have hardly been able to recover.

9:2.2 The Alpines began their subtle invasion of and assault upon Teutonic supremacy during the days of the disintegrating Roman Empire when the Balkan peoples began to intrude themselves farther and farther westward into the European domain.

II, VII: TEUTONIC EUROPE (Grant 161)

Thus when Rome passed, all Europe had become superficially Teutonic (G 162).

Then came the Mohammedan invasion, which reached western Europe from Africa and destroyed the Visigothic kingdom. The Moslems swept on unchecked until their light horsemen dashed themselves to pieces against the heavy armed cavalry of Charles Martel and his Franks at Tours in 732 A.D. (G 162).

With the passing of Rome, all Europe became superficially Teutonic,

but there persisted this Asiatic Alpine wedge which had never been entirely overcome since its great invasion and expansion during the Bronze Age.

The Teutons were able to check the political and religious Mohammedan invasion,

but they were not able to withstand this racial and eugenic Alpine invasion.

GERMANY IN RELATION TO EUROPE

9:3.1 It is an interesting fact to note that the Roman Empire

and its successor, the Holy Roman Empire,

consisted of a ruling Nordic class with a vast substratum army and population consisting of Mediterraneans and Alpines.

[See G 164.]

The Kaiser, Tsar, and Emperor all take their name, and in some way trace their title, from Cæsar and the Empire.

Charlemagne and his successors claimed, and often exercised, overlordship as to all the other continental Christian nations,

and when the Crusades began it was the German Emperor who led the Frankish hosts against the Saracens (G 163-64).

Europe was Germany, and Germany was Europe, predominantly, until the Thirty Years' War (G 165).

II, IV: THE ALPINE RACE (Grant 121)

The European Alpines retain very little of their Asiatic origin, except the skull, and have been in contact with the Nordic race so long that in central and western Europe they are everywhere saturated with the blood of that race.

Today the Germanic Empire is built on exactly the same racial lines, the ruling and military classes are more or less purely Teutonic, and the great rank and file of the army and civil population are either purely Alpine or of an Alpine-Teutonic type.

In fact, the very name, "Kaiser," and even the claims of that ruler, trace the birth of the title back to "Caesar."

9:3.2 From the days of Charlemagne, his successors have either exercised or claimed an overlordship over all the European Christian nations.

A German Emperor conducted the crusade against the Saracens,

and today the Kaiser undoubtedly has had rekindled in his brain the visions of glory and world empire extending his mastery out over all Europe—he sees himself the Charlemagne of the twentieth century, the supreme secular power of all modern civilization.

9:3.3 Europe was Germany and Germany was Europe until the time of the Thirty Years' War,

and the Kaiser has determined to restore this condition and reign once more as the head of a European Empire—if not, indeed, a world empire.

9:3.4 "The European Alpines retain very little of their Asiatic origin, except the skull, and have been in contact with the Nordic race so long that in central and western Europe they are everywhere saturated with the blood of that race.

SOURCE

Many populations now considered good Germans, such as the majority of the Württembergers, Bavarians, Austrians, Swiss, and Tyrolese, are merely Teutonized Alpines (G 122).

In western Asia members of this race are entitled to the honor of the earliest civilization of which we have knowledge, namely, that of Sumer and its northerly neighbor, Accad in Mesopotamia (G 132).

In classic, mediæval, and modern times the Alpines have played an unimportant part in European culture,

and in western Europe they have been so thoroughly Nordicized that they exist rather as an element in Nordic race development than as an independent type (G 132).

1. Compare:

To what extent the Mediterranean race entered into the blood and civilization of Rome, it is now difficult to say, but the traditions of the Eternal City, its love of organization, of law and military efficiency, as well as the Roman ideals of family life, loyalty, and truth, point clearly to a Nordic rather than a Mediterranean origin (Grant 139).

[T]he south Italians of to-day are very largely descendants of nondescript slaves of all races, chiefly from the southern and eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, who were imported by the Romans under the Empire to work their vast estates (Grant 65).

9: LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS

Many populations now considered good Germans, such as the majority of the Württembergers, Bavarians, Austrians, Swiss, and Tyrolese, are merely Teutonized Alpines.”

9:3.5 In ancient times the Alpines built up a worthy Asiatic civilization in Mesopotamia;

but in medieval and modern times they have exerted but little influence on European culture.