

# THE KHAZARIAN CONNECTION

## A SEARCH FOR JUDAIC ORIGINS

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### FOREWORD.

I bring an outstanding story in need of retelling in light of crucial events on both the domestic and the world stage. It's not that you

haven't heard some of this before, especially if you use the Internet, but you may not have seen it all encapsulated in one place. Some readers may choose to disbelieve or possibly refute my research. Not a problem. Our presentation is thoroughly predicated on both traditional and recent historical works, scientific literature, archaeological discoveries and Internet resources. So, say what you will, but at least read it first. I intend my composition to be readable and usable with easily verifiable information, something you might talk about and share with others. What is more, you may also enjoy it as a fascinating historical adventure saga featuring exotic people, places and events.

## **THE CURIOUS CAMOUFLAGED CHRONICLE OF THE PEOPLE CALLED JEWS.**

Make the primary Khazarian connection. A significantly large number of the folk called Jews are not Semitic in origin, and their ancestors never set foot in old Palestine. For over a millennium, an originally Asiatic tribe has had considerable, some say undue, influence on the course of world affairs, perhaps more than any other ethnic group. Who are they? Few, if any other cultures have impacted the world through the ages like this people. Their real name almost faded away along with their once mighty empire of Khazaria. In contrast, the people called Khazars did not disappear at all. They underwent a convenient identity change, creating a unique designation for themselves. They became the "Jews of Eastern Europe", the so-called and self-styled Ashkenazim, adopting and adapting a Semitic Hebrew heritage that was never really theirs. It was under this new name that they entered Europe.

**"Jews are the most intelligent people in the world, so if it benefits them to change their names, they do so. That's all there is to it. They mix in your society which is plenty corrupt...."** Harold Rosenthal Interview.

## FOLLOWING THE TRAIL CAN BE DIFFICULT.

**“The truth cannot be told without words, but lies can be told in silence.”** *Anonymous.*

Quite naturally, one of the first questions some readers ask is why there are so few books on Khazarian culture and history? In addition to being ignored and somewhat suppressed, there are reasons of a more scholarly nature. Douglas M. Dunlop, whose study preceded Arthur Koestler's, was one of the first modern scholars to directly address this little-known saga.

**“A continuous account of the Khazars was in fact given by the Cambridge historian J. B. Bury, in a chapter of his *History of the Eastern Roman Empire* [London, 1912]. This may be taken as the best account available, though there are others, besides a great number of monographs on various aspects of the subject and incidental references in modern books. The chief reason why we are not more familiar with the Khazars appears to be neither the lack of intrinsic interest presented by their story nor the absence of material, but rather the difficulty of dealing with the existing sources -- partly because they are written in a variety of languages, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac, Armenian, Georgian, Russian, Persian, Turkish, and even Chinese, with which no one can be expected to be conversant at first hand; and partly because of the contradiction and obscurity of the data thus afforded.”** *History Of The Jewish Khazars, p. x.*

Dr. Koestler was a tragic character in some ways. Always a premier figure in the mostly Judaic-led American Communist movement, as did others, he ultimately grew ill at ease and uncomfortable. While ignoring the Khazar Judaic origin hypothesis in his 1199pp. 2008 volume, *The Jewish Revolutionary Spirit and its Impact on World History*, E. Michael Jones briefly describes the curious and forlorn Communist activist author.

**“Arthur Koestler, a Hungarian Jew... described his defection and his disillusionment in *Darkness at Noon*, one of the great political novels of the twentieth century.”**

**“Koestler, who committed suicide after questioning the Semitic origins of the Askenazi in *The Thirteenth Tribe*, had significant impact on American Jews, who moved from the Communist Party.”**

## **THE GENESIS OF A STRATEGIC TERM.**

**This term is our second Khazarian connection; a few points must be made about the word, Jew. It was originally spelled and pronounced very differently than today. The meaning was Judean, i.e., someone from Judea, a small subsection of ancient Palestine. In its beginning, this meant nothing necessarily religious. It was a simple geographical designation, but things have changed. The modern word is a “secondary usage”, and did not take on its current meaning or pronunciation until the 1700s. Through this adaptation and misuse, the Khazars took on the special mantle and alleged heritage (in truth, mostly mythological anyway) of an ancient coalition of Semitic tribes, sometimes called Habiru Sagaz (“raiders from across the river”), Hebrews or Israelites. Israel means “chosen of El” (one of several deities mentioned in *Genesis*), though some say its roots come from Egypt, denoting Isis, Ra and El, the same place they borrowed and adapted their Yahu/Yahweh ethnocentric deity. Whatever the case may be, Israelite, like Judean, was used at one time or another by several tribes who migrated around the area.**

**But wherever the alleged bloodline rights to any purportedly “promised lands” may lead, they never lead to non-Semitic Khazaria. Khazars are neither the “Chosen Ones” nor the “Children of Israel” except in their own fantasies and desires! The real roots of the ancient Semitic Middle Eastern tribes are quite hard to follow. In**

practical and provable historical terms, there are no pure and distinct bloodlines back to Old Testament times. How can we follow bloodlines when we hardly know who some of those ancient folk really were? One need not explore too far into ancient history to realize how very little we actually know. Later in my composition, we'll address genetic studies and ancient origins in more detail.

**“Historical sequences are convoluted at best. The players are manifold and the events themselves become lost in the obscurity of antiquity.”** *The Phoenix Journals.*

## JESUS AND THE JEWS OF HIS TIME, PARALLELS WITH TODAY?

Let me be clear. I don't believe any of the three Semitic religions are suitable for our Indo-European peoples. Martin Luther, bless his heart, did his best to Aryanize the Catholic Christianity of his day. And he did rather well, given the already Judaized scriptures he had to work with. Original Christianity, which prominently included some now “religiously incorrect” persons like Gnostics, Essenes and other mystics, has mostly been lost in the detritus of eons and in the fires of various Inquisitions, both Roman and Protestant. No matter what some of you might like to think, Christianity -- especially as it has come down to us after the Roman usurpation of c.325 -- is a Semitic religion based on its predecessor faith, Talmudic Judaism. And, by the way, those of you who have chosen Islam have your own unique problems about real origins, but no time for that now.

Nonetheless, some parts of the vast compilation called the Bible have motivating and far-reaching things to say. For those who follow New Testament teachings, here is what Jesus said to the Talmudic cult over twenty centuries ago. There is a theme here, one of lies and deception. Modern “Judeo-Christians” (what an ultra misnomer!) seem obsessed with prophecies of one kind or another, but can they connect what is below with current events? Sadly, few seem willing

or able to do so, choosing to believe “Jesus was a Jew” and that today’s Zionists are the “chosen people”. No, no, no. That is not what your Bible says at all. There’s a lot more of what the one called Jesus said if you bother to find it, but these verses should really be enough. Make the connection!

**“Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.”**

**“And because I tell you the truth, ye believe me not.”** John 8:44-45.

**“I know... the blasphemy of them which say they are Jews, and are not, but are the synagogue of Satan ... which say they are Jews, and are not, but do lie....** Revelation 2:9-10, 3:9.

Who is spoken in these verses? Who fits this profile? Is Jesus talking about the Khazar faux Jews who entered Europe a thousand years after he spoke? If so, we could say this young Palestinian prophet, a revolutionary leading a resistance movement against the Pharisaic cult and conspiracy that ultimately murdered him, provided a prescient look ahead. While the Khazars are surely not the people of the New Testament, having merely appropriated this supposed heritage and mythos, they certainly match the Talmudists of yesteryear in cunning and guile. For hundreds of years, the Khazar Judaics have gravitated to and excelled in the teachings of the Talmud. Unfortunately, a lot of today’s Christianity is little more than an acceptable form of Judaism for the *goyim*. As in many cases, they say it best themselves.

**“Judaism is not only the teaching of the synagogue, but also the doctrine of every ‘Christian Church’ in America. Through our propaganda the Church has become our most avid supporter. This**

**has even given us a special place in society, their believing the lie that we are the 'Chosen People' and they, 'Gentiles'."** Harold Rosenthal Interview.

## **MAKING MORE CONNECTIONS FOR OUR WORLD TODAY.**

**"History is always written generations after the event, when clouded fact and memory have all fused into what can be accepted as truth, whether it be so or not."** Theodore White.

Why is the authentic history of this obscure tribal group so imperative? Not only is the USA, indeed almost every western government, committed financially and militarily to defend the unjustly established State of Israel, as we painfully see, almost every Christian church in America promotes this Khazar Zionist nightmare regime. The present-day reality of the Israeli ministate and its myriad of problems take on an entirely different meaning when seen in proper context. But first, we must lift the veil of obfuscation. When the Khazarian connection is made, it truly begs the question of why the American people support these patently false land claims from a racial/tribal lineage that was never remotely from Palestine, or anywhere else in the Mideast. This is the crucial importance of what are otherwise just little known facts about an obscure ancient people.

As a result of media suppression and a dumbed-down educational system even at the university level, few Americans make the Khazarian connection. American Muslims know the truth through their own news services such as Radio Islam, but most other Americans, especially Christians, seem either to know nothing or don't care to know anything as it contradicts their religious beliefs. Not only that, how is it that most of the people called Jews know or understand very little of this tale? What force is powerful enough, not so much to rewrite history, but to write around it, virtually erasing significant traces or comments about the ferocious Khazar tribes, and their early impact on the world? At its height, Khazaria consisted of a

territory in West Central Asia and Eastern Europe encompassing around 1,000,000 square miles, located between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea (once called the Chasarian Sea), and northwest to Kiev. Why the historical blackout? Who are they? What happened to them? This is the subject of our paper.

**“God cannot alter the past, but historians can.”** Samuel Butler.

[The article continues following the visual presentation.]

## **MAPS OF KHAZARIA AND IMAGES OF KHAZAR WARRIORS.**

Two maps show the Empire at the height of its power.







The Khazars were fierce and ferocious warriors. Both a well armed and armored heavy cavalryman and foot soldier are shown. The word, Hussar, for cavalryman, may have come from Khazar since the Turkish word for Khazar is Hazar.

## AN OVERVIEW OF KHAZARIAN HISTORY.

Here are the fundamental facts as set forth, not only by the historians and books of the past, but by those in modern times. The works of Arthur Koestler, Benjamin Freedman, D. M. Dunlop, Kevin Brook, and more than a few others speak to these matters. We see below what some present day Khazar descendants, called the Karay Turks, say about the origin of the name. They too are Khazar convert Jews, but they do not follow the Talmud. Not just that; the Karay are very proud of their Turko-Asian heritage, and we'll say more about them later.

**“Khazar is a Turkish word derived from the root, ‘kaz’, with the meaning of ‘gez’ (wander). In Anatolian Turkish, the term ‘khazar’ means ‘gezer’ (wanderer), and coincides with the meaning of a nomad who freely wanders around without any connection to one place. Probably, this word took its final shape through an etymological transformation in the forms of ‘gezer’, ‘gazar’, ‘kazar’ and ‘hazar’. The word is ‘el-Hazar’ in Arabic, ‘Huzari’, ‘Kozar’ in Hebrew, ‘Gazari’, ‘Chazari’ in Latin, ‘Hazari’ in Georgian, ‘Huszar’ in Hungarian and ‘Kosa’, ‘ka-sat’ in Chinese.”** [http://ozturkler.com/data\\_english/0008/0008\\_07.htm](http://ozturkler.com/data_english/0008/0008_07.htm)

The Khazars, a migratory folk originating in eastern Asia and close kinsmen of the Huns and Mongols, trekked westward. Prof. Revalo Oliver tells us that in c.138, the Khazar tribes folk arrived in the area between the Caspian and the Black Seas, near several great rivers. There they established a tribal kingdom that grew in power and influence.

**“Their `heartland' appears to have been the delta of the Volga, which flows by many channels into the Caspian. Their most important neighbors were the Alani, a Sarmatian people of Iranian (Aryan) origin. Through this territory passed wave after wave of peoples migrating westward from central Asia, Tatars, Bulgars, Slavs, and many others, whom it would be tedious to enumerate. The Khazars and their neighbors were conquered and subjugated by the Huns in 448 and by the Turks in 560, but recovered their independence and around 600 established a stable monarchy.... The Khazars were finally conquered by the tribes of southern Russia under the command of Verangian (Scandinavian) rulers in 965....”** Dr. Revido P. Oliver, *The Khazars*.

For well over four hundred years they ruled over an immense and lucrative empire south of the Russian territories, between the Black Sea and the Chasarian/Caspian Sea, reaching as far northwest as Kiev. In its day, the Khaghanate (kingdom, empire, khanate) was larger and richer than any other country in Europe. Yes, Khazaria (Khazaran; Khuzaran; Arabic *al-Kazara*, *Kusari*; Hebrew Kuzarim), like later Russia, was both an Asian and a European nation. Their location was of key geopolitical importance. Europe was on the west, the Rus Verangians, descendents of the Vikings, on the north, all of Asia and the Silk Road to the east (but, from whence came the Mongols, their later downfall), plus Greek Christian Byzantium and the newly ascendant Islamic Arabs to the south.

Khazaria was a powerful regional military and trade power. They were commercial wizards of the first order, although those who had to pay the tolls on their seas, rivers and overland trade routes might rather have called them extortionists. Truth be known, the Khazars lived almost solely off this revenue. They produced nothing for export except Isinglass. Clothes, tools and virtually everything else came from outside the country. Over time they created additional loot by conquering, oppressing and extorting taxes from over twenty-five nearby peaceful agricultural tribes. Khazaria produced very little. It was an empire almost solely supported by trade-related revenues. Of course, this mercantile mindset came with them into Europe, but it began much before that.

## TRADERS AND MERCHANTS OF A HIGH ORDER.

Khazars were heavily involved in all kinds of international barter, including the slave trade (hence, the sex trade as well, as they are today). They were one of the better-known procurers and suppliers of Slavs, a people so exploited in this fashion that their very name came to mean slave. The Rus routinely sold Slav captives to the Khazars. This continued in their later migrations and machinations. In the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, Khazar descendents, along with Sephardic co-religionists, are the dominant players in shipping the black slaves from Africa to the Americas. In his *History of the Jews*, Solomon Grayzel clearly lays this out.

**“One type of business carried on in the early Middle Ages by the Jews of Europe, namely the slave trade, requires a special word of explanation. The Jews were among the most important slave-dealers. As inhabitants of western Germany pushed their way deeper and deeper into Central Europe, driving the Slavic inhabitants farther eastward and taking away their land, they brought back captives whom they sold to Jewish traders. The Jews, in turn, transported these slaves to other lands to be sold to Christian and Mohammedan masters.”**

Surprisingly, he goes on to defend the Jewish slave trade as a “legitimate” and “necessary business then”. I wonder what black Americans think of this “historical revisionism”?

Another trade learned as Khazars and continued as Jews was that of the furrier. Marten, Sable and other fine furs (in addition to many other valuable products) came down the Volga via the Bulgars, and goods flowed all the way from Novgorod via the Dnieper, not to mention other centers via the Don and several more major waterways. Some main commodities were furs, hides, honey, flax, tar, cloth, grains, gold, silver, jewels and silks. The Khazars made almost no

cloth or clothes, getting them all through the mercantile networks. Old descriptions of Khazar clothing sound something like the Hasidim and others, featuring fur hats and long coats. Trade in many of these items continued to be dominated by the Khazars even after they migrated into Europe. For example, the fur business is often a Judaic enterprise even today. Of course, the dominant international diamond and jewel traders (thus, involved with “blood diamonds”) are the Khazar Hasidic Jews. While dominant in more than a few industries today, back in Khazaria and later in Europe, they were the chief players, sometimes the only players, in enterprises such as brewing and later, distilling. The early pioneers in these enterprises were Judaics.

**“In the ‘dark age,’ the commerce of Western Europe was largely in Jewish hands, not excluding the slave trade, and in the Carolingian cartularies Jew and Merchant are used as almost interchangeable terms.”** Dr. Cecil Roth, *World History Of The Jewish People*.

Louis Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam were lambasted and cruelly criticized by the Zionist dominated media for daring to publish, with heavy documentation, the history of Jews and the African slave trade. *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews* (by an anonymous writer or group of writers) is quite well researched and very difficult to refute. The Sephardic Jews were among the earliest sea traders, sailors, shippers and ship owners, as were their Semitic cousins, the Phoenicians. With co-religionists in almost every port in the world, they got the goods reliably delivered when international shipping was an extremely risky business, and before the modern insurance industry began. Their involvement in the profitable human cargo trade was a natural development of their extensive trade and shipping connections. Today, it is the lucrative and despicable sex slave trade that holds their interest. Make the connection. Some of their main families, as well as other Illuminati bloodlines, consisted of slavers, war profiteers and exploiters, then as now.

## HOW THE KHAGHANATE WAS GOVERNED.

Before moving on, we say a few words about the Khazar monarchy. Its ruler was the Khaghan, an emperor or high king (related to Khan, also rendered as khakhan, khaqan, etc.). He was a ceremonial figure of sorts, and a spiritual leader as well. Curiously, this old Khazar title may still be with us in the Judaic name, Kagan. The Khaghan was head of state, but not head of government. Another important character was the Begh, a Shogun-like grand vizier generalissimo figure. This is a curious job. As would a Prime Minister, along with a council of ministers, the Begh conducted everyday business, yet was also the military commander-in-chief. But at other times, he seems more like a co-monarch, sometimes styled as the Khaghan Begh. Of course, this “begs” the question and makes the relationship even harder to fathom. In Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan and other places, the old title is still used for some tribal leaders. Koestler tells us more.

“All this does not explain the startling division of divine and secular power, apparently unique in that period and region. As Bury wrote: ‘We have no information at what time the active authority of the Chagan was exchanged for his divine nullity, or why he was exalted to a position resembling that of the Emperor of Japan, in which his existence, and not his government, was considered essential to the prosperity of the State.’ A speculative answer to this question has recently been proposed by Artamonov. He suggests that the acceptance of Judaism as the state religion was the result of a *coup d'état*, which at the same time reduced the Kagan, descendant of a pagan dynasty whose allegiance to Mosaic Law could not really be trusted, to a mere figurehead. This is a hypothesis as good as any other - and with as little evidence to support it. Yet it seems probable that the two events - the adoption of Judaism and the establishment of the double kingship - were somehow connected. Before the

conversion the Kagan was still reported to play an active role - as, for instance, in his dealings with Justinian. To complicate matters further, the Arab sources sometimes refer to the 'Kagan' when they clearly mean the 'Bek' (as 'kagan' was the generic term for 'ruler' among many tribes), and they also use different names for the Bek....”

In some ways, the supreme monarch's role seems ceremonial and minimal, but this is not consistent, and may have varied, depending on the personality and goals of those who came to the throne. As we shall see, some played the dominant role in diplomatic affairs. We also know that the Khaghan made a required ceremonial appearance before the people every four months, but the record is vague about other functions. When he appeared before the people, did he grant audiences? Did he make proclamations? Alas, we do not know. We might assume he had some sort of veto power if the Begh failed in his tasks. This curious relationship was not always consistent. The Begh was the supreme military leader, but some Khaghans were known to take the field at the head of their troops. Other than the curious “co-rulers”, Khazaria was, more or less, a traditional monarchy. It also had a shamanistic priesthood, a warrior caste (probably the Begh came from this class) and an aristocracy (the “White Khazars” or Aq Khazars), but we know little more.

## **DID THE ANCIENT KHAZARS RITUALLY SLAY THEIR KING?**

As the Khaghan was also a spiritual leader, some strange rituals grew up around him and his role. Arthur Koestler tells the tale.

“There is no evidence of the Khazars engaging in religious persecution, either before or after the conversion to Judaism. In this respect they may be called more tolerant and enlightened than the East Roman Empire or Islam in its early stages. On the other hand, they seem to have preserved some barbaric rituals from their tribal past. We have heard Ibn Fadlan on the killings of the royal



gravediggers. He also has something to say about another archaic custom regicide: 'The period of the king's rule is forty years. If he exceeds this time by a single day, his subjects and attendants kill him, saying 'His reasoning is already dimmed, and his insight confused'.

"...Istakhri has a different version of it: When they wish to enthrone this Kagan, they put a silken cord round his neck and tighten it until he begins to choke. Then they ask him: 'How long doest thou intend to rule?' If he does not die before that year, he is killed when he reaches it."

"Bury is doubtful whether to believe this kind of Arab traveller's lore, and one would indeed be inclined to dismiss it, if ritual regicide had not been such a widespread phenomenon among primitive (and not-so-primitive) people. Frazer laid great emphasis on the connection between the concept of the King's divinity, and the sacred obligation to kill him after a fixed period, or when his vitality is on the wane, so that the divine power may find a more youthful and vigorous incarnation. [Sir James Frazer wrote a special treatise on these lines on "The Killing of the Khazar Kings" (*Folklore*, XXVIII, 1917).] It speaks in Istakhri's favour that the bizarre ceremony of 'choking' the future King has been reported in existence apparently not so long ago among another people, the Kok-Turks. Zeki Validi quotes a French anthropologist, St Julien, writing in 1864."

"When the new Chief has been elected, his officers and attendants ... make him mount his horse. They tighten a ribbon of silk round his neck, without quite strangling him; then they loosen the ribbon and ask him with great insistence: "For how many years canst thou be our Khan?" The king, in his troubled mind, being unable to name a figure, his subjects decide, on the strength of the words that have escaped him, whether his rule will be long or brief."

"We do not know whether the Khazar rite of slaying the King (if it ever existed) fell into abeyance when they adopted Judaism, in which case the Arab writers were confusing past with present practices as they did all the time, compiling earlier travellers' reports, and attributing them to contemporaries. However that may be, the point to be

retained, and which seems beyond dispute, is the divine role attributed to the Kagan, regardless whether or not it implied his ultimate sacrifice. We have heard before that he was venerated, but virtually kept in seclusion, cut off from the people, until he was buried with enormous ceremony. The affairs of state, including leadership of the army, were managed by the Bek (sometimes also called the Kagan Bek), who wielded all effective power.”

As previously observed, this is all a bit frustrating due to its inconsistency. Some Khaghans not only led their troops, but presided over sensitive diplomatic negotiations and treaties as well. The Khazar king was also a spiritual leader, so we examine this dimension next.

## THE KHAZARS AND RELIGION.

**“The Chasars professed a course religion, which was combined with sensuality and lewdness.”** Heinrich Graetz, *History Of The Jews*, 1892.

Like kindred tribes, their old religion was primitive shamanism sometimes even involving human sacrifice. But, change was in the air. History records that in the middle of the Eighth Century (c.740), the Khaghan, along with the Begh, their ministers and close advisors, made a carefully calculated geopolitical decision about a state religion. This had become a sticking point in foreign affairs. While fighting Muslims in crucial battles at certain times, the Khazars also had many of the Islamic faith, not only within their borders, but as mercenaries in their multicultural army. Bulan may have made a half-hearted conversion from shamanism to Islam (c.737), making the religious situation even more confusing. Apparently, if it happened at all, it was largely symbolic, involving only the Khagan, who was said to have quarreled with the Imams about the strict dietary rules.

**“At first sight, the statements that the Khaghan became a Muslim in A.D. 737 and Judaized three years later are, to say the least, remarkable.”** Dunlop, p. 86.

There was apparently an ongoing Christian presence. Certainly they must have interacted with Christian merchants and maybe missionaries and other travelers on their trade routes. An Armenian bishop was said to have preached in the area around 682. While he likely converted a few, there is no record of a diocese being established or priests coming to start mission churches. However, this was right between two Khazar-Arab wars, so the timing was not all that good. As to how deep the Christian roots were planted is a wide-open question. But, apparently, some did get baptized, and there are ongoing references to at least a number of Christian Khazars.

**“The Khazars evidently had the qualities of a Jack-in-the-Box, derived from their Turkish origin, or Mosaic faith, or both. Cedrenus [the chronicler] also says the name of [a] defeated Khazar leader was Georgius Tzul. Georgius is a Christian name; we know from an earlier report that there were Christians as well as Muslims in the Khaghan’s army” . Koestler, pp. 129-130.**

Europe owes an unacknowledged debt to Khazaria. They repelled two massive Muslim jihads from the powerful and aggressive Abbasid Caliphate, which in due course would have continued into Europe. The first Khazar-Arab war lasted from 642 until 653; the second from 732 to 737. So as we see, the Judaic conversion came in a time of war and upheaval as Khazaria was surely and certainly beset by the Muslims. Turning Christian was out of the question. Not only would this have put them in a compromising position with both the Vatican and Byzantium, but more importantly, would have insulted the Muslims. What were they to do?

Bulan, the Begh and their ministers set out to remedy the situation. While some writers say it never really happened, they reportedly brought in Greek philosophers, Christian Bishops and

evangelists, Islamic *Faqihs* and *Mullahs*, and rabbis from Babylon for debates and dissertations about their respective faiths. Whatever the facts may be, the decision was already made. Indeed, we must opine that Judaism did not just suddenly appear right before the great debate. According to several sources, a rabbi was already resident at the Khaghan's court. This may reflect an earlier date (c.721), for the beginning of Judaic influence at the top levels of power. This was through oriental Jews, from already existing communities like those in Persia, Baghdad and Byzantium. While the decision to convert was behind the scenes, for the sake of appearances, the other religions were brought in for the famous theological dispute. So, after an appropriate deliberation period, the Khaghan, and thus his nation, converted to Pharisaic Talmudism. Rabbis were imported for the appropriate rites. Hundreds, maybe thousands of the pagan shamans and members of the elite classes were mass ordained (some then, some later) as Cohens (priestly caste) or as Levites (priestly sub-caste). It is to be expected that some of the rabbis, as well as other oriental Judaics and their families, stayed on to nurture the faith, training lay teachers and rabbis from among the Khazars. And, of course, they must have intermarried.

While this could mean that a drop or two of semi-Semitic blood entered the gene pool, it was minimal. Moreover, oriental Judaic Sephardic bloodlines were already mixed and mottled, e.g., with Canaanites, Edomites, Idumeans and a host of other regional tribes from there to Egypt and up and down the Arabian Peninsula. Essentially, the Sephardim are Arab Jews or Judaized Arabs, whichever you prefer. While neither ethnic group really wants to hear about it, Jews and Arabs are intermixed. Did you know that Yemen, like old Khazaria, once had a monarch and upper classes that converted? Beginning c.390, it became a Judaic kingdom for a time, called Himayar. Like in other parts of ancient Arabia, there were already Judaic tribes of one kind or another living there. Some of

Muhammad's early jihads were against Arab Jews since most of them refused to follow the new prophet. But, I digress.

Like any state-decreed conversion, the coming of the Talmudic religion began with the upper classes. It took time for the faith to spread among the common people. While it eventually did grow and flourish, in the beginning it was still in a multicultural milieu. For example, in a stance befitting its status at an international trade crossroads, and since mercenaries of many religions served in the Khazar military, a tolerance for Christianity and Islam continued. Perhaps the folk in more remote locations continued on with their shamanism, or as is done with most new religions, blended and incorporated the old beliefs with the new.

Arthur Koestler tells us a bit about the beginning of the decline of the empire in the mid to late 900s. But their new religion did not decline at all. By that time, their Judaism was well entrenched. Even when the Kievan Rus were asserting their own sovereignty, and just before they stopped paying tribute to the Khaghan, the Khazar Judaics tried to prevent this by religiously recruiting the ruler. As history shows, this sometimes does the trick, but in the case of the Kievan Rus, it did not come to be.

**“The first non-Arab mention of Khazaria after the fatal year 965 seems to occur in a travel report by Ibrahim Ibn Jakub, the Spanish-Jewish ambassador to Otto the Great, who, writing probably in 973, describes the Khazars as still flourishing during his time. Next in chronological order is the account of the Russian Chronicle of Jews from Khazaria arriving in Kiev AD986 in their misfired attempt to convert Vladimir to their faith.”** Koestler.

As we see, while Kiev was essentially treated as a fiefdom from which to extort tribute, many Khazars settled and lived there. Indeed, they were there before the coming of the Rus. And even after the decline

of their empire, there was still a significant presence. Kiev was commonly called the “City of the Jews”.

#### **A NOTE ON DATES AND EVENTS.**

We must note some discrepancies in dating events about the Khazars of old, especially about the great Conversion. The following examples are from a dateline found at <http://www.turkicworld.org>. It dates the larger conversion as late as 799-809, but says Bulan himself converted to Judaism in 730. To make matters even more confusing, as we know, there are other sources saying he was forced to convert to Islam in 737 to stay in power! Truth be known, he may have done both, but if it happened, the Islamic conversion probably involved only the ruler. Judaics are said to have come to Khazaria as early as 723. The overall conversion of a nation the size of Khazaria would take some time, but the growth of Judaism was steady and persistent.

#### **THE GROWTH OF KHAZARIAN JUDAISM.**

As with any new faith, the beginning stages were rudimentary. It required its infancy and growth periods before becoming predominant. As we see with the attempt to Judaize the Kievan Rus, they used their religion for political machinations, another Khazarian connection. They use the same protocols of power then as now; religion is merely a tool. Not to belabor the point since we discuss it later, but Zionism uses and misuses Judaism in its quest for domination in our present day. Judaism was at first adopted simply as a geopolitical survival tactic when Khazaria was in a difficult dilemma. It was a practical decision; spirituality had nothing to do with it. Historian J. B. Bury concurs.

**"There can be no question that the ruler was actuated by political motives in adopting Judaism. To embrace Mohammadanism would have made him the spiritual dependent of the Caliphs, who attempted**

to press their faith on the Khazars, and in Christianity lay the danger of his becoming an ecclesiastical vassal of the Roman Empire. Judaism was a reputable religion with sacred books which both Christian and Mohammadan respected; it elevated him above the heathen barbarians, and secured him against the interference of Caliph or Emperor."

To begin planting the Talmudic creed, many Khazars, again beginning with the upper classes, took Biblically-sounding Judaic names. Bulan, whose name meant Elk in Old Turkic, changed his name to Sabriel. All later Khaghans took Judaic monikers.

"The extent of the conversion is debated. Ibn al-Faqih reported in the tenth century that 'all the Khazars are Jews.' Notwithstanding this statement, some scholars believe that only the upper classes converted to Judaism; there is some support for this in contemporary Muslim texts. However, recent archeological excavations have uncovered widespread shifts in burial practices. Around the mid-800s burials in Khazaria began to take on a decidedly Jewish flavor. Grave goods disappeared almost altogether. Judging by interment evidence, by 950 Judaism had become widespread among all classes of Khazar society." Wikipedia.

Khazaria also adopted the Hebrew script, so by this time they corresponded with the Sephardim and other oriental Judaics already established in the west and in the lands around the Mediterranean. Joseph was the name of the Khaghan at the time of the Khazar Correspondence, in which he is called King Joseph. This was an exchange of letters in the mid 900s to Judaics in the Caliphate of Cordoba. It is one of the only extant documents penned by a Khazar, thus is an important part of the few secondary sources on their history. By this time, Khazaria was known as the mysterious Asian Kingdom of the Jews. The conversion 200 years prior was in full

flower, and the Turko-Khazars were fast becoming known as the Jews of the East.

As said, spirituality had little to do with their Judaizing, especially in the beginning. But while this decision was perhaps entered into a bit half-heartedly, like Bulan's earlier symbolic conversion to Islam, it later proved to be momentous in world history. In spite of its later massive impact, the conversion was not really so unique back in the day. Other Central Asian tribes in need of a functional alphabet and written language also adopted Hebrew, and may have undergone some kind of symbolic rites, but not to this extent. So we must remember that while somewhat remarkable, the conversion had little actual effect on Judaism or world events until after c.1000. Other non-Semitic tribes, like the Turkic cousins of the Khazars, the Karay Turks, also converted to Judaism, but none of them ever impacted world history and culture more than the converts of the mid 700s. Yet, as we know, all Judaic folk are of mixed bloodlines, many having absolutely nothing to do with either the Mideast or old Judea.

**“Also, the Khazars were only one recent tribe among many that converted. There were also the Falasha of Abyssinia, who are black; the Chinese Jews of Kai-Feng, who look Chinese; the dark olive Yemenite Jews; and the Jewish Berber tribes of the Sahara, who look like Tuaregs. Who is Jewish? Who is not?”** Paul Wexler.

To Judaics in the west centuries ago, the supposedly now-kosher Khazars were little more than a distant and exotic rumor, similar to the old Christian tales of Prester John. But they were proud of the magnificent “Jewish Kingdom in Asia”. Eventually, the impact of the westward migration of the Khazar converts would reach them, but not quite yet.

[The article continues following the visual presentation.]



A fallen Khazar warrior is shown with the hexagon Star of David on his shield. A heavily armed and armored cavalryman and foot soldier are shown. The bust is of a warrior c.800, right after the conversion. Note Mongoloid facial physiognomy and slanted eyes. Other illustrations show warriors with a lighter complexion, probably one of the so-called "White Khazars".





## **CONVERSIONS CREATED CONSIDERABLE CHANGES IN JUDAIC BLOODLINES, AN ISRAELI REVISIONIST'S VIEW.**

**Until my research had advanced some, I believed that Judaism was an exclusivist supremacist religion, spurning and discouraging converts. I was right about the first part, but not about the second. They don't make it easy, but neither do they make it impossible. While the Talmud says even the best of the goyim should be killed, in certain instances, this is totally set aside! As for gentile conversions, only the best, and the most persistent, among the goyim can enter (at least the outer) realms of the divinely chosen ones. This has had two results. Of course, the persistent and diligent convert is always the most desirable one, so only the best and the most useful are recruited. But whatever the actual numbers may be, over the centuries, these various conversions have had a sure and steady effect on Judaic bloodlines.**

Dr. Shlomo Sand is a distinguished Professor of European History at Tel Aviv University, and author of the surprisingly bestselling politically and religiously incorrect book, *When And How Was The Jewish People Invented?*, now translated into several languages. The material below comes from a review and commentary by journalist Jonathan Cook. It contains quotations from the book and discusses the overall implications of Sand's hypothesis. Obviously, the largest and most important Judaic conversion was that of Khazaria.

[Begin quoting.] So if there was no exile, how is it that so many Jews ended up scattered around the globe before the modern state of Israel began encouraging them to "return"? Dr. Sand said that, in the centuries immediately preceding and following the Christian era, Judaism was a proselytizing religion, desperate for converts. "This is mentioned in the Roman literature of the time."

Jews traveled to other regions seeking converts, particularly in Yemen [which for a time became the Jewish Kingdom of Himayar] and among the Berber tribes of North Africa [from where they and the Sephardics went to Spain, Portugal, and ultimately migrating into the rest of Europe and the Americas].

Centuries later, the people of the Khazar kingdom in what is today south Russia, would convert en masse to Judaism, becoming the genesis of the Ashkenazi Jews of central and Eastern Europe.

Dr. Sand pointed to the strange state of denial in which most Israelis live, noting that papers offered extensive coverage recently to the discovery of the capital of the Khazar kingdom next to the Caspian Sea. Ynet, the website of Israel's most popular newspaper, *Yedioth Ahronoth*, headlined the story: "Russian archaeologists find long-lost Jewish capital." And yet none of the papers, he added, had considered the significance of this find to standard accounts of Jewish history.

One further question is prompted by Dr. Sand's account, as he himself notes: if most Jews never left the Holy Land, what became of them?

*"It is not taught in Israeli schools but most of the early Zionist leaders, including David Ben Gurion [Israel's first prime minister], believed that the Palestinians were the descendants of the area's original Jews. They believed the Jews had later converted to Islam."*

Dr. Sand attributed his colleagues' reticence to engage with him to an implicit acknowledgement by many that the whole edifice of "Jewish history" taught at Israeli universities is built like a house of cards.

The problem with the teaching of history in Israel, Dr. Sand said, dates to a decision in the 1930s to separate history into two disciplines: general history and Jewish history. Jewish history was assumed to need its own field of study because Jewish experience was considered unique.

*"There's no Jewish department of politics or sociology at the universities. Only history is taught in this way, and it has allowed specialists in Jewish history to live in a very insular and conservative world where they are not touched by modern developments in historical research."* [End quoting.] <http://renew.com/general83/schol.htm>

## THE RISE AND FALL OF THE KHAGHANATE.

The Khazars were at the nexus of several crucial trade routes. They extorted a ten percent tithe of everything passing through their realm, plus other charges. This included heavily used shipping routes, not only on the Black and Caspian Seas, but on key rivers like the Volga, Dnieper, Don and Ural. This strategic location filled their coffers with gold and silver, but also placed them in a difficult and precarious political position. The empire was vast, making for porous, difficult to defend borders. While they effectively kept the Byzantines at bay through guile and intrigue, they were not so

fortunate on other fronts. The fervently Islamic Arabs from the large and militarily powerful Abbasid Caliphate to the south grew more and more restless and menacing, regularly encroaching. Khazaria fought two major wars and repelled them, but ultimately, the greatest threat came from the northwest.

By the mid 900s, the Rus Varangians, a tribe from Viking stock, were pushing hard. Khazarian troops, by now mostly conscripts and mercenaries, were no match for the motivated and fearsome Rus. By 985, the new Dukedom of Kiev had effectively defeated the Khazars in their own environs, seizing the northwestern portions for themselves. After that, Khazaria began to politically disintegrate, but slowly.

As our map shows, Khazaria was beset from many sides.



Both the Rus and the Arabs were vicious foes, rightfully feared by the ordinary Khazar people. They were plagued on multiple fronts. What do people do in such situations? They often move away, becoming *émigrés* seeking a new home. But, where to go? As we know, a number of them stayed around Kiev and more went there later, but the way north for more than a few was out of the picture. The Rus would never allow this. After all, it was only a few years earlier that they managed to overthrow Khazar suzerainty.

A few may have turned east, toward their old homelands, with kindred Turkic language groups and tribes. But the road east was

long and perilous, and their cousins among the Central Asian nations remembered Khazar extortion, cruelty and warlike ways. In earlier times, many paid heavy tribute on top of the tithe taken from all trade, and would resent their former oppressors coming their way. Not only that, in the 1200s the Mongols would come from the east in a massive migration-invasion wave, eventually overcoming Khazaria and the neighboring lands.

Oriental Judaics and some Khazars already lived in Constantinople, so a few wealthier and more business-adept ones may have gone south, but the Christian Byzantines would have resisted a massive influx. And, anywhere else in the south was out of the question at that time. The militant Arabs would either annihilate or assimilate them, treating them essentially as pagans, that is, those who must accept Islam or face the jihad. But, some did settle in Byzantium. Over the years, Khazaria maintained a full embassy in Constantinople. International intrigue and intermarriage of the ruling family with a Khazar princess named Tzitzac made their influence, a Khazarian connection, difficult to conceal. Tzitzac was baptized as Eirene. This union resulted in her son, “Leo, the Khazar”, becoming emperor in 775.

As time went on, Khazaria’s borders shrank and she was no longer a major player, but fighting hard to keep the frontiers from shrinking further. Over a period of time during the decline of their nation, especially when various powers threatened them, more and more Khazars sought safety. For them, there was only one safe and secure direction to go – west and northwest, into Europe.

**“Two basic facts emerge from our survey: the disappearance of the Khazar nation from its historic habitat, and the simultaneous appearance in the adjacent regions to the north-west of the greatest concentration of Jews since the beginning of the Diaspora.”** Koestler.

**“[Here is] ...a new approach, both to the problem of relations between the Khazar Jewry and other Jewish communities, and to the question of how far we can go in regarding this Khazar Jewry as the nucleus of the large Jewish settlements of Eastern Europe... The descendents of this settlement -- those who stayed where they were, those who emigrated to the United States and to other countries, and those who went to Israel -- constitute now the large majority of world Jewry.”** Poliak.

**“But one must certainly not any longer speak of our Jews of today as pure Semites; they have taken up all manner of foreign national elements; and it is truly remarkable to what a complex extent they have assimilated the same. One is entitled to ask whether the Talmudic spirit alone has rendered this complete adaptation possible, or whether a few drops of Jewish blood have sufficed to give an unvarying stamp of expression – at least mentally – to the entire mass.”**

**“Externally, the Jews of today present marked differences in their appearance; Negroid and Turanian (Mongolian) types can be discerned amongst them as well as Semitic. Even amongst the Hebrews who hail from Russia, Poland one not infrequently comes across blond and watery-eyed examples. It is practically certain that the people, who were formerly called the Chasaren [Khazars], and who are regarded as belonging to a Turko-Finnish stock, and who, about 800 years after Christ, formed a separate empire in what is now South Russia, went over to Jewdom and were completely absorbed. The Jews themselves are conscious of this distinction, for the western Jews who have come across Spain call themselves ‘Sephardim’ (if baptized, Marranen) [Marranos], and have North African blood in their veins [see more about this later on], describe the eastern Jews as ‘Aschkenazim’, and look down on the latter with a certain amount of contempt.”**



**“In spite of this, the Talmudic Law embraces them all, and the Rabbinical despotism welds them into a closed caste, absolutely united in its hostility to all non-Jewish peoples.”**

F. Roderich-Stoltheim, *The Riddle of the Jew's Success* (Leipzig: Hammer Verlag, 1927; Michael Santomauro, 2005), pp. 221-222.

This illustrative material from the fascinating and revealing *Riddle...* book shows that Germanic scholars of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, while they did not write a lot about it, knew that ancient Khazaria was the source of much of European Jewry.

Before moving on to the mass migration, here is another interesting little-known story about some present-day descendants for whom the nation still exists.

#### **DID KHAZARIA REALLY COME TO AN END?**

Not according to the Karay people, a community of ethnic Turkic-speaking adherents of Karaite (non-Talmudic) Judaism, once centered in the Crimea, which as you know was at the heart of old Khazaria. Today, they live in Turkey, Britain, Lithuania (another nation with an honorable Karaite presence in their history), other parts of Europe, Israel, the USA and elsewhere. Their rituals and folkways are quite authentic, going back to ancient times. Some researchers date them from the 800's, right after the conversion a half century or so before. The Karay Crimean Turko-Khazars clearly assert that they are rightful heirs with a direct bloodline connection to the traditions of ancient Khazaria. While they still have a strong ethnic folk identity, their old Turkic dialect is dying out, though efforts to preserve it are underway.

Their religion and their presence in the world attest to the beguiling story of the old Khazarian Judaic kingdom. This is yet another people, like the Kurds, who were left off the maps when the

**European colonialist regimes redrew them. While there is no time to narrate more of it here, this is a stirring story about an honorable non-Talmudic Khazar people preserving their heritage and birthright. Naturally, not only do the maps omit them, so do most so-called history books. Talking too much about the Karay might lead to more controversial topics, which are assiduously avoided by the court historians who are well rewarded for their compliance and cooperation.**

**The images below show Karay tribesmen from past and modern times, today's official Khazarian flag and Seraya Shapsal (1873-1961), their highly venerated spiritual and political leader. Our presentation continues following the Karay photo display.**



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## THE KHAZARIAN EXODUS INTO EUROPE.



Prince Sviatoslav of Kiev is shown trampling down a Khazar warrior.

Europe had small pre-existing Judaic communities with whom the Khazars could ally, sometimes later to absorb and replace. They moved west, not as Khazars, but using a name they had adopted and helped coin, calling themselves “Jews”. They first nestled in with the small Hebraic communities they found, becoming the *Ashkenazim* (more on this later), the “Jews of the East.” While some think about ghettos when they think of European Jewry, the truly exclusive Judaic settlement is not the ghetto, which was imposed upon them by Christians, but the Khazar Jewish *Shetl*. This closed, segregated institution’s purpose was to allow Talmudic Jews to remain pure, living apart from the defiling goyim. A *Shetl* in today’s perfectly politically correct terms, is a racist, ethnocentric self-contained community, barring all outsiders/goyim and their polluting influences.

By the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, the Khazars had, for some time, practiced and enhanced the terribly tedious, convoluted and legalistic Talmudic Pharisaic faith, so-called Judaism. Judaism, especially when entangled and entwined with Khazarian Zionism -- and even more so in certain parts of their “sacred scriptures” called Talmud and Kabala -- is an exclusivist elitist dogma and doctrine. By late medieval and early renaissance times, the erstwhile Turko-Mongol Khazar converts became the “Jews of Europe”. Then and now, the most devout and devoted Talmudists and Kabalists are of the

Khazarian Hasidic supremacist sect, the “pure ones”, the “righteous ones”.

**“Why should they [Christian Europe] fear a few shabby, furtive aliens who have drifted in from unknown places, and who established themselves in the heart of the city so unobtrusively that it seems they have always been there? These aliens are willing to do anything, they perform any sort of distasteful task which the natives feel is beneath them. The aliens traffic in the bodies of young girls, set up gambling dens, deal in stolen goods, lend money, establish houses in which one can perform every imaginable type of sexual degeneracy, and provide assassins for hire. ... In a short time, the aliens know the secret of the people’s leaders, and they have established their hold over them.”** Eustace Mullins, *The Biological Jew*.

## **DID THE KHAZARS EMIGRATE ALL AT ONCE?**

As we use the biblical term, Exodus, it must be qualified a bit. The so-called Exodus of the Judaic Old Testament (a heavily redacted document) may refer to a series of events at different times when the *Habiru Sagaz* as well as other clans and tribes left Egypt in search of greener pastures. Some say they were run out for being thieves and plunderers, but we musn’t digress too much. My point is that the ancient relocations mentioned in the Bible and the movements of the Khazars eons later definitely have one thing in common. Both were gradual, not all that dramatic, and certainly not all at once.

As to the Khazars of later years, we must consider that not everyone had the desire or the resources for a difficult and possibly dangerous westward trek. Even after the Rus/Verangians, who previously paid tribute to the Khaghan, claimed Kiev as an independent dukedom the mid to late 900s, a substantial Khazar colony continued living in the city. Undeniably, some of the old empire did not fall until much later, the Mongol Invasion eventually

bringing an end to the once glorious Khaghanate. As you see on our map of the Russian Pale of Settlement, some remained in place or if they moved, not very far.

**"In general, the reduced Khazar kingdom persevered. It waged a more or less effective defense against all foes until the middle of the thirteenth century, when it fell victim to the great Mongol invasion set in motion by Jenghiz Khan. Even then it resisted stubbornly until the surrender of all its neighbours.... But before and after the Mongol upheaval the Khazars sent many offshoots into the unsubdued Slavonic lands, helping ultimately to build up the great Jewish centres of Eastern Europe."** Salo W. Baron, *A Social and Religious History of the Jews*.

## **THE EVENTUAL DECLINE AND FALL OF THE KHAGHANATE.**

Eastern and Central Europe became the "home of the Jews". Reflecting this massive immigration, population statistics swell right after c.1000 with the first wave of settlers. We must also consider that better farming methods increased the food supplies, thus contributing to the population growth, but that does not account for the large numbers of Jews who begin appearing in old records. As to better food supplies, this would have been an additional lure for the fatigued and beset Khazar *émigrés*. Khazaria, like other defeated and declining empires, expired slowly. Disintegration was not immediate, nor did the exodus happen all at once.

Besides, not all moved, or not that far. Some settled in the Ukraine, particularly centering on Kiev (where they were previously established), already known as a Judaic center. Some strongholds and outposts hung on later than others, but by the mid 1500s, neither Khazars nor their ancient Asian kingdom receives much mention. They successfully transformed themselves, later migrating to the major population and mercantile centers of the world. These Turko-Mongol Central Asiatic shamanistic tribesmen successfully shape-

shifted themselves into the “Jews” of the world. They speak openly in some of their own publications.

**“In spite of the negligible information of an archeological nature, the presence of Jewish groups and the impact of Jewish ideas in Eastern Europe are considerable during the Middle Ages. Groups have been mentioned as migrating to Central Europe from the East or have been referred to as Khazars, thus making it impossible to overlook the possibility that they originated from within the former Khazar Empire. .... There seems to be a considerable amount of evidence attesting to the continued presence in Europe of the descendants of the Khazars.”** *Encyclopedia Judaica, 1971.*

Actually, there is quite a bit more archaeological evidence, like artifacts and gravesites, than one might think, and more to come. Even the location of the Khaghan’s old capital, Itil/Atil, has been discovered and a dig is in progress in 2008. You may also want to visit Kevin Brook’s [www.khazaria.com](http://www.khazaria.com).

[Our presentation continues following the map display.]





The map shows some of the western migration. Note the boundaries of old Khazaria as compared with the Pale. For some, they did not move all that far. And as we see, many of their descendants later migrated to the Americas.

## THE DISCOVERY OF THE ANCIENT KHAZAR CAPITAL.

In 2008, archaeologists located the actual site of Atil/Itil/Etil. They will find some very interesting artifacts, but no grand and great structures; no Acropolis, no Roman temples, no great pyramids or anything like that. The Khazars were not builders. And even after they centered in around various settlements, in the spring and summer of the year, they would take to the steppes for a long seasonal camping expedition, setting up huge tents that held hundreds.

[Begin quoting. Moscow (AFP, 9/08) <http://www.ejpress.org/article/29915>.]

**"This is a hugely important discovery," expedition organiser Dmitry Vasilyev told AFP by telephone from Astrakhan State University after returning from excavations near the village of Samosdelka, just north of the Caspian Sea.**

**"We can now shed light on one of the most intriguing mysteries of that period -- how the Khazars actually lived. We know very little about the Khazars -- about their traditions, their funerary rites, their culture," he said.**

**The city was the capital of the Khazars, a semi-nomadic Turkish people who adopted Judaism as a state religion, from between the 8th and the 10th centuries, when it was captured and sacked by the rulers of ancient Russia. At its height, the Khazar state and its tributaries controlled much of what is now southern Russia, western Kazakhstan, eastern Ukraine, Azerbaijan and large parts of Russia's North Caucasus region.**

The capital is referred to as Itil in Arab chronicles but Vasilyev said the word may actually have been used to refer to the Volga River on which the city was founded or to the surrounding river delta region. Itil was said to be a multi-ethnic place with houses of worship and judges for Christians, Jews, Muslims and pagans. Its remains have until now never been identified and were said to have been washed away by the Caspian Sea.

Archaeologists have been excavating in the area of Samosdelka for the past nine years but have only now collected enough material evidence to back their thesis, including the remains of an ancient brick fortress, he added. "Within the fortress, we have found huts similar to yurts, which are characteristics of Khazar cities.... The fortress had a triangular shape and was made with bricks. It's another argument that this was no ordinary city."

Around 10 university archaeologists and some 50 students took part in excavations in the region this summer, which are partly financed by the Jewish University in Moscow and the Russian Jewish Congress.

[End quoting.]

## **KHAZAR ASHKENAZIS DOMINATE TODAY'S JUDAIC RELIGION.**

**"No one really knows what the Jewish religion is. ... We have to be detectives to find any traces of it. ... The Jewish religion is the only one in the world, which is famed for its secrecy. Its aims and purposes, as well as its traditions, are shrouded in mystery. For all practical purposes, the scholar finds that the Jewish religion is an unwritten code, which can be best compared to the unwritten code of the Italian gangster group, the Mafia. The Jewish code is principally concerned with protecting a criminal group, and it too invokes the Mafia rule of omerta [silence], or death to anyone who talks about their activities."** Eustace Mullins.

**Make this crucial Khazarian connection. Their influence on the nature, dogma, doctrines and practices of modern Judaism is all-embracing. Ashkenazi Talmudism, with a good dose of Kabbalistic**

occultism, is now the main expression. I trust most readers know the spiritual practices of the Old Testament and what today passes under the name of Judaism aren't the same thing. The old Hebrew temple bloody animal cruelty religion, and whatever else it really was, had almost nothing to do with the Judaic religion of today. Even the proposed rebuilding of the old temple by Judaic Ashkenazi extremists is little more than a continuing Zionist strategy to further exclude the Palestinians and the world's Muslims from the ostensible "Holy Land".

But as to Pharisaic Talmudism in its present form, this is a rather late development, beginning in early medieval times, after the coming of the Khazars into Europe. Benjamin Freedman always called them "so-called and self-styled Jews". They are not the people seen in the Bible. They are not Semitic and certainly not Judean, but Judaism from AD1000 onward is almost entirely a Khazar creation. Moreover, their ideology and their behavior are truly elitist and racist, just as we see in their apartheid ministate. Even with other Judaics, Khazar supremacism rules. This is emphatically why the Sephardim, the few remaining Karaites, Mountain Jews, Ethiopian Falashas, the Kai Feng of China, Torah True Jews and other Judaic minorities, do not get along very well with the snobby Ashkenazis, who act as if all the others are inferiors. Note that all the Judaic minorities mentioned are non-Talmudic sects. While treated a little better than Palestinians, they are definitely victims of prejudice and animosity in New Khazaria. Oops, I mean "Israel".

Zionism has usurped and appropriated much of Judaism for its own non-religious, basically atheistic, political ends. However, it does appear that the Talmud -- extremist parts of which are openly anti-Christian as well as ethnocentric and racist -- certainly seem agreeable with rather than disavowing supremacist goals. Again, the contents of the Talmud are deceptive, diverse and obscure, requiring close examination, so we shall not go there in this paper. The

essentially atheistic Zionist founders and leaders use all of this to their advantage with unfortunate Jews who have bought into the fake Pharisaic fairy tale that they are a specially and divinely chosen folk.

**“While the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, p. 771, Vol. 21, 1949 ed., says: The *Talmud* is still the authoritative and practical guide to the great mass of the Jews, and still not all the rabbis accept the *Talmud*, with its glorification of secrecy and cunning and its incitation to blood-letting and conquest. Rabbi Elmer Berger, for instance, repudiates the *Talmud* and the *Torah*.”**

**“In his *Partisan History of Judaism* (Devin-Adair Co., New York, 1952) he attacks the *Books of Moses* as expressions of nationalistic fanaticism, only partially based on historical fact. He shows that Zionism springs from this ancient Zionism”.** *The Jewish Utopia*, Prof. Martin Higger.

## COMPLETING THE CONNECTION.

**“The future is only the past again, entered through a different door.”**  
*Through Darkness Into Light*, a *Phoenix Journal*.

We began this composition with a look way back in time at the fierce, acquisitive and aggressive Euro-Asian Turko-Khazar tribes of ancient epochs, and we end with reflections on the Khazarian Zionist menace of today. Yes, it is very true. Few, if any, ethnic groups have had an equivalent impact on world history. But not just in the past and current events, but surely and certainly looming in our future as the Khazar Zionist threat seems stronger, more determined, more aggressive and thus more toxic and volatile than ever. In regard to that, never forget that the Zionist statelet has weapons of mass destruction, aided abetted and quietly tolerated by the various world powers.

A host of questions pose themselves, but in a time of both moral and economic crisis, two of them step out in front of all the others. If Christians follow the examples of the peaceful Palestinian prophet called Jesus, why do they support Zionist aggression? Shouldn't they repudiate these classic Pharisees as did their Messiah/Saviour? But even more in light of current events and a collapsing economy, why are billions of dollars in American tax money used to support this radical régime? But I am sure all my readers know, such seemingly simple questions are not only not unanswered, they are rarely even raised, and certainly not in Christian pulpits or the American Congress. The old Indo-Aryan religions tell us that all we really see in life is *Mahamaya*, the Great Illusion, and that we shall not truly ascend to higher levels until we become personally willing to recognize and deal with the truth. Later on, Jesus said "and you will know the truth, and the truth will set you free". H'mm. What interesting spiritual concepts, both pagan and Christian.

If you feel informed by this presentation, don't just sit on the information. Share it with others. Not just by Internet, but print some of it out for those who are not online. Share it with open-minded folk. Take my word for it. You never really know who might see or hear the information, or who it might influence. So once again, dear readers, help me launch a truth seeking missile.

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### BOOKS, ARTICLES AND INTERNET RESOURCES FOR FURTHER STUDY

By the way, even though lengthy, this collection is incomplete. If you need more, it is a simple matter on the Internet or through a library. Email if you have further questions or comments. [EagleRevisionist@aol.com](mailto:EagleRevisionist@aol.com).

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<http://rense.com/general82/case.htm>

## The Evils Of Zionism

<http://www.realjewnews.com/?p=58>

## Poll - American Jews Hate NeoCons, AIPAC

<http://washingtonindependent.com/563/i-know-what-jews-like>

## [Churchill On Zionist Worldwide Conspiracy](#)

<http://rense.com/general82/zxow.htm>

## [10 Questions To Zionists](#)

[http://www.nkusa.org/Historical Documents/tenquestions.cfm](http://www.nkusa.org/Historical_Documents/tenquestions.cfm)

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