Telegony (pregnancy)

TELEGONY -- by Sir Robert the Bruce of Frenz --

Telegony is the name given to the hypothesis that offspring can inherit characteristics from a previous mate of the mother. Breeders call this "throwing back" and physiologists call it "infection of the germ". The idea here is that the entire female's ovum apparatus is affected by the sperm, and hormones, which are injected by the male. There is an absorption factor here and absorption of many substances through ostensible membrane barriers is common knowledge. Otherwise the market for Ben Gay, beauty pastes, cellulite creams, and nicotine patches would simply be non existent.

I have mentioned earlier that Africans over the centuries have noted that when a wildebeest bull (genus Connochaetes) mates with a domestic cow (genus Bos), the cow is rendered sterile and is subsequently killed by the herders.

I have observed one example relative to a White colleague who married a White woman with mulatto children, where his children had a negro taint to their looks and behavior. Coincidence or what, I do not know, but years ago while still earning a living as a machinist, I was familiar with another case where George P.'s kids, from a similar situation, also appeared somewhat negro.

It has been often recorded that mares (Equus caballus, horse) who had previously mated with zebras (Equus grevyi), and subsequently mated with their own kind, often had foals with stripes on their legs. This was noted by people such as Charles Darwin, L. Agassiz, W.B. Carpenter and G.J. Romanes. Quite naturally, other reasons were given for those observations and many people on the experimental end claim they cannot find any evidence in their results, for telegony.

The doctrine of "infection" is ancient and widespread, and one might wonder if observation did not reinforce, or affirm, then why the tenacity of such a belief over the centuries? It would certainly be to any breeder's benefit to believe the contrary -- that their mares are not contaminated by previous mating. Whatever the views of stock owners in the past, it is clearly evident that all of the English and Continental breeders of the period 1700-1920, were fully satisfied that it was truth, and acted accordingly. The veterinarian which tended to my grandfather's live stock held similar views and grandfather once related that a stray scrub bull once 'ruined' his prize Holstein, Mary Lou. It remains difficult for me to believe that telegony is made from the same fabric as groundless gossip.

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Telegony -- true or false? As with all schools of thought, there are opposing views and the dispute arises since science, contrary to popular opinion, does not know everything. This clearly is demonstrated in the changing view of the atom and in nearly all aspects of nutrition. Once vitamin C was isolated, the belief was that it could be given in tablet form to produce the same effects as eating natural foods containing it. This view, now archaic, has been proved false and

only persists due to the profits engendered by the promotion of such a view. We are now back to natural foods which is another enduring belief of the past many centuries. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing and one only has to study the views concerning the "harmless" radiation of the first atomic explosions. (See the video Atomic Cafe.) At that time, the "experts knew the truth" and they certainly let we gullible goyim know that they did. The years proved them wrong to the sorrow of thousands. If the Army had believed that the radiation was extremely dangerous, then I am sure the whole atomic explosion business would have taken an entirely different path. What other sacred cows will be demolished in the future? The number will certainly be quite large.

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I bring to your attention that all dispute over telegony deals entirely with the offspring and not one thing is mentioned of any possible effect upon the female. I find it very hard to believe that a White female's delicate sexual apparatus, complete with glands, ova, and other vitals, could remain unaffected by continual bombardment of the biological discharges of Black men which, incidentally, are chemically distinct from those of a White man. There is a whole lot more to the differences of blood, and semen, than mere DNA. We need no DNA to tell one blood from another, or one ejaculate from another.

I am writing briefly on this topic due to the number of email questions I have received. I am sure that those asking were less interested in what happens to Herefords or Spaniels, than they do about women who practice race-mixing.

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We White men often like to show the downside of race-mixing, of which evidence abounds. Let's assume that there are no "side effects" and that Matilda views sex is a neutral thing whether the object is Aids Johnson or Bush's pet goat. Have all the White males vanished? Or is there some dark reason like a hatred for your own kind? Whatever the reason, all life strives to reproduce its own kind. Black people and White people are not the same kind, for "kind" means kin, and kin are of the same blood, that is, they have a common ancestor. Pray tell, who is the common ancestor of Robert Mugabe and George Washington?

Since I have no personal interest in filling any available orifice, I do not concern myself with telegony, AIDS, or syphilis, one way or the other. As I intend to rob no banks, I have no interest in what penalty the law provides.
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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the ancient Greek epic poem about Telegonus, see Telegony.

Telegony is a theory in heredity, holding that offspring can inherit the characteristics of a previous mate of the female parent; thus the child of a widowed or remarried woman might partake of traits of a previous husband.

Whereas experiments in the late 19th century on several species failed to provide evidence that offspring would inherit any character from their mother's previous mates,[1][*medical citation needed*] a similar phenomenon whereby environmental (non-genetic) traits were passed has been recently discovered in a species of fly.

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Etymology

The term was coined by August Weismann from the Greek words τῆλε (tèle) meaning 'far' and γονος (gonos) meaning 'offspring'.[2] The name may also refer to Odysseus' son Telegonus; the lost poem named after him is *Telegony*.[*citation needed*]

Early perceptions

The idea of telegony goes back to Aristotle. It states that individuals can inherit traits not only from their fathers, but also from other males previously known to their mothers.[3] in other words, fatherhood is not indivisible: paternity can be partitioned.

The theory, expounded as part of Aristotle's biology, was accepted throughout Antiquity. The concept of telegonic impregnation was expressed in Greek mythology in the origins of their heroes.[*citation needed*] Such double fatherhood, one immortal, one mortal, was a familiar feature of heroes such as Theseus, who was doubly conceived in the same night. By the understanding of sex in Antiquity, the mix of semen gave Theseus a combination of divine as well as mortal characteristics. Of a supposed Parnassos, founder of Delphi, Pausanias[4] observes, "Like the other heroes, as they are called, he had two fathers; one they say was the god Poseidon, the human father being Cleopompus." Sometimes the result could be twins such as Castor and Pollux, one born divine and one mortal.

The more general doctrine of "maternal impressions" was also known in Ancient Israel. The book of Genesis describes Jacob inducing goats and sheep in Laban's herds to bear striped and spotted young by placing dark wooden rods with white stripes in their watering troughs.[5] Telegony influenced early Christianity as well. The Gnostic followers of Valentinius (circa 100-160 CE) characteristically took the concept from the physiological world into the realm of psychology and spirituality by extending the supposed influence even to the thoughts of the woman. In the Gospel of Philip, a text among those found at Nag Hammadi:

> Whomever the woman loves, to him those who are born are like; if her husband, they are like her husband; if an adulterer, they are like the adulterer. Often when a woman sleeps with her husband, but while her heart is with the adulterer with whom she is accustomed to unite, she bears the one whom she bears so that he is like the adulterer."[6]

The concept of telegony was revived with the rediscovery of Aristotle in the Middle Ages.[*citation needed*] This was part of the resistance to the marriage in 1361 of Edward, the Black Prince, heir to the throne of Edward III of England, with Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, who had been previously married: their progeny, it was thought, might not be completely of his Plantagenet blood.[*citation needed*]

Understandings in the 19th century and the collapse of the theory in the 20th

In the 19th century, the most widely credited example was that of Lord Morton’s mare, reported by the distinguished surgeon Sir Everard Home, and cited by Charles Darwin.[7] Lord Morton bred a white mare with a wild quagga stallion,[8] and when he later bred the same mare with a white stallion, the offspring strangely had stripes in the legs, like the quagga.[9]

The Surgeon-General of New York, the physiologist Austin Flint, in his *Text-Book of Human Physiology* (fourth edition, 1888) described the phenomenon as follows:[10]

> A peculiar and, it seems to me, an inexplicable fact is, that previous pregnancies have an influence upon offspring. This is well known to breeders of animals. If pure-blooded mares or bitches have been once covered by an inferior male, in subsequent fecondations the young are likely to partake of the character of the first male, even if they be afterwards bred with males of unimpeachable pedigree. What the mechanism of the influence of the first conception is, it is impossible to say; but the fact is incontestable. The same influence is observed in the human subject. A woman may have, by a second husband, children who resemble a former husband, and this is particularly well marked in certain instances by the colour of the hair and eyes. A white woman who has had children by a negro may subsequently bear children to a white man, these children presenting some of the unmistakable peculiarities of the negro race."[10]

Both Schopenhauer and Herbert Spencer found telegony to be a credible theory;[11] August Weismann, on the other hand, had expressed doubts about the theory earlier and it fell out of scientific favor in the 1890s. A series of experiments by James Cossar Ewart in Scotland and other researchers in Germany and Brazil failed to find any evidence of the phenomenon. Also, the statistician Karl Pearson pointed out that, if telegony was true, later children of the same couple should increasingly resemble their father, which is not the case.[12]

Biologists now explain the phenomenon of Lord Morton's mare with reference to the dominant and recessive variants of a gene: both the mare and the stallion had a recessive gene; the foal inherited these alleles and thus displayed the characteristic invisible in its parents.[*citation needed*]

In mammals, each sperm has the haploid set of chromosomes and each egg has another haploid set. During the process of fertilization a zygote with the diploid set is produced. This set will be inherited by every somatic cell of a mammal, with exactly half the genetic material coming from the producer of the sperm (the father) and another half from the producer of the egg (the mother). Thus, the myth of telegony is fundamentally incompatible with our knowledge of genetics and the reproductive process. Encyclopædia Britannica stated "All these beliefs, from inheritance of acquired traits to telegony, must now be classed as superstitions."[3]

Recent developments

Telegony, once a popular theory among nineteenth century biologists, was largely dismissed with the arrival of Mendelian genetics. However, in 2014 the evolutionary ecologists A. J. Crean and colleagues reported a seemingly telegonic phenomenon in a fly, *Telostylinus angusticollis*.[13][14]

> "As a first step towards disentangling whether the effect is borne by the sperm itself or by accessory-gland products (ACPs) in the seminal fluid, we mated females initially to a male in high or low condition and then remated the female to a new male in high or low condition two weeks later. Interestingly, offspring size and viability were determined by the condition of the first male, with no effect of the condition of the second mate. Genetic tests confirm this result holds even when the second male is the biological father of the offspring. These findings suggest the paternal effect is mediated by ACPs, and provide a compelling case for reassessing the possibility of telegony as a valid phenomenon."[14]

— Like father like son? Nongenetic paternal effects reinvigorate the possibility of telegony

Y. S. Liu has proposed possible molecular mechanisms that may account for telegony; however, his work is predicated on the beliefs of pre-Mendelian breeders to reinforce the idea that traits are passed from earlier matings. The proposed mechanisms include the penetration of spermatozoa into the somatic tissues of the female genital tract, the incorporation of the DNA released by spermatozoa into maternal somatic cells, the presence of fetal DNA in maternal blood, incorporation of exogenous DNA into somatic cells, presence of fetal cells and fetal DNA in maternal blood and sperm RNA-mediated non-Mendelian inheritance of epigenetic changes.[15][16]

Influence in culture

See also: Scientific racism

Telegony influenced late 19th-century racialist beliefs. A woman who had a child with a non-Aryan man, it was argued, could never have a "pure" Aryan child again. This idea was adopted by the National Socialist German Workers Party.[11]

Telegony re-emerged within post-Soviet Russian Orthodoxy. *Virginity and Telegony: The Orthodox church and modern science of genetic inversions* was published in 2004. Pravda.ru gave an overview of the concept and a brief review of the book, saying that the authors invented "scary and incredible stories" to "make women be very careful about their sexual contacts" and that the idea was being used by the Church to scare the faithful.[17] Anna Kuznetsova, who was appointed Children's Rights Commissioner for the Russian Federation in 2016, had said several years earlier that she believes in the concept, amongst other fringe views. The founding editor of the business newspaper *Vedomosti*[18] interpreted the appointment of someone with such views as a sign that Russian President Vladimir Putin was becoming more ideological.[19]

Microchimerism

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

During pregnancy, a two-way traffic of immune cells may occur through the placenta. Exchanged cells can multiply and establish long-lasting cell lines that are immunologically active even decades after giving birth.

Microchimerism is the presence of a small number of cells that originate from another individual and are therefore genetically distinct from the cells of the host individual. This phenomenon may be related to certain types of autoimmune diseases; however, the mechanisms responsible for this relationship are unclear.

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Types

Human

In humans (and perhaps in all placentals), the most common form is **fetomaternal microchimerism** (also known as *fetal cell microchimerism* or *fetal chimerism*) whereby cells from a fetus pass through the placenta and establish cell lineages within the mother. Fetal cells have been documented to persist and multiply in the mother for several decades.[1][2] The exact phenotype of these cells is unknown, although several different cell types have been identified, such as various immune lineages, mesenchymal stem cells, and placental-derived cells.[3] A 2012 study at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, has detected cells with the Y chromosome in multiple areas of the brains of deceased women.[4]

Fetomaternal microchimerism occurs during pregnancy and shortly after giving birth for most women. However, not all women who have had children contain fetal cells. Studies suggest that fetomaternal microchimerism could be influenced by killer-cell immunoglobin-like (KIR) ligands.[5] Lymphocytes also influence the development of persisting fetomaternal microchimerism since natural killer cells compose about 70% of lymphocytes in the first trimester of pregnancy. KIR patterns on maternal natural killer cells of the mother and KIR ligands on the fetal cells could have an effect on fetomaternal microchimerism. In one study, mothers with KIR2DS1 exhibited higher levels of fetomaternal microchimerism compared to mothers who were negative for this activating KIR.[5]

The potential health consequences of these cells are unknown. One hypothesis is that these fetal cells might trigger a graft-versus-host reaction leading to autoimmune disease. This offers a potential explanation for why many autoimmune diseases are more prevalent in middle-aged women.[6] Another hypothesis is that fetal cells home to injured or diseased maternal tissue where they act as stem cells and participate in repair.[7][8] It is also possible that the fetal cells are merely innocent bystanders and have no effect on maternal health.[9]

After giving birth, about 50–75% of women carry fetal immune cell lines. Maternal immune cells are also found in the offspring yielding in **maternal→fetal microchimerism**, though this phenomenon is about half as frequent as the former.[10]

Microchimerism had also been shown to exist after blood transfusions to a severely immunocompromised population of patients who suffered trauma.[11]

Other possible sources of microchimerism include gestation,[12] an individual's older sibling, twin sibling, or vanished twin, with the cells being received in utero. Fetal-maternal microchimerism is especially prevalent after abortion or miscarriage.[13] It is hypothesized that unprotected intercourse with ejaculation may be another source of microchimerism.[14][15]

Animal

Microchimerism occurs in most pairs of twins in cattle. In cattle (and other bovines), the placentae of fraternal twins usually fuse and the twins share blood circulation, resulting in exchange of cell lines. If the twins are a male-female pair, the male hormones from the bull calf have the effect of partially masculinising the heifer (female), creating a *martin heifer* or *freemartin*. Freemartins appear female, but are infertile and so cannot be used for breeding or dairy production. Microchimerism provides a method of diagnosing the condition, because male genetic material can be detected in a blood sample.[16]

Relationship with autoimmune diseases and breast cancer

Microchimerism has been implicated in autoimmune diseases. Independent studies repeatedly suggested that microchimeric cells of fetal origin may be involved in the pathogenesis of systemic sclerosis.[2][17] Moreover, microchimeric cells of maternal origin may be involved in the pathogenesis of a group of autoimmune diseases found in children, i.e. juvenile idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (one example would be juvenile dermatomyositis).[18] Microchimerism has now been further implicated in other autoimmune diseases, including systemic lupus erythematosus.[19] Contrarily, an alternative hypothesis on the role of microchimeric cells in lesions is that they may be facilitating tissue repair of the damaged organ.[20]

Moreover, fetal immune cells have also been frequently found in breast cancer stroma as compared to samples taken from healthy women. It is not clear, however, whether fetal cell lines promote the development of tumors or, contrarily, protect women from developing breast carcinoma.[21][22]

Systemic lupus erythematosus

The presence of fetal cells in mothers can be associated with benefits when it comes to certain autoimmune diseases. In particular, male fetal cells are related to helping mothers with systemic lupus erythematosus. When kidney biopsies were taken from patients with lupus nephritis, DNA was extracted and run with PCR. The male fetal DNA was quantified and the presence of specific Y chromosome sequences were found. Women with lupus nephritis containing male fetal cells in their

kidney biopsies exhibited better renal system functioning. Levels of serum creatinine, which is related to kidney failure, were low in mothers with high levels of male fetal cells.[23] In contrast, women without male fetal cells who had lupus nephritis showed a more serious form of glomerulonephritis and higher levels of serum creatinine.[23]

The specific role that fetal cells play in microchimerism related to certain autoimmune diseases is not fully understood. However, one hypothesis states that these cells supply antigens, causing inflammation and triggering the release of different foreign antigens.[23] This would trigger autoimmune disease instead of serving as a therapeutic. A different hypothesis states that fetal microchimeric cells are involved in repairing tissues. When tissues get inflamed, fetal microchimeric cells go to the damaged site and aid in repair and regeneration of the tissue.[23]

Thyroid disease

Fetal maternal microchimerism may be related to autoimmune thyroid diseases. There have been reports of fetal cells in the lining of the blood and thyroid glands of patients with autoimmune thyroid disease. These cells could become activated after delivery of the baby after immune suppression in the mother is lost, suggesting a role of fetal cells in the pathogenesis of such diseases.[24] Two types of thyroid disease, Hashimoto's Thyroiditis (HT) and Graves' Disease (GD) show similarities to graft vs host disease which occurs after hematopoietic stem cell transplants. Fetal cells colonize maternal tissues like the thyroid gland and are able to survive many years postpartum. These fetal microchimeric cells in the thyroid show up in the blood of women affected by thyroid diseases.[24]

Stem cells

Animal models

Fetomaternal microchimerism has been shown in experimental investigations of whether fetal cells can cross the blood brain barrier in mice. The properties of these cells allow them to cross the blood brain barrier and target injured brain tissue.[25] This mechanism is possible because umbilical cord blood cells express some proteins similar to neurons. When these umbilical cord blood cells are injected in rats with brain injury or stroke, they enter the brain and express certain nerve cell markers. Due to this process, fetal cells could enter the brain during pregnancy and become differentiated into neural cells. Fetal microchimerism can occur in the maternal mouse brain, responding to certain cues in the maternal body.[25]

Health implications

Fetal microchimerism could have an implication on maternal health. Isolating cells in cultures can alter the properties of the stem cells, but in pregnancy the effects of fetal stem cells can be investigated without in vitro cultures. Once characterized and isolated, fetal cells that are able to cross the blood brain barrier could impact certain procedures.[25] For example, isolating stem cells can be accomplished through taking them from sources like the umbilical cord. These fetal stem cells can be

used in intravenous infusion to repair the brain tissue. Hormonal changes in pregnancy alter neurogenesis, which could create favorable environments for fetal cells to respond to injury.[25]

The true function on fetal cells in mothers is not fully known, however, there have been reports of positive and negative health effects. The sharing of genes between the fetus and mother may lead to benefits. Due to not all genes being shared, health complications may arise as a result of resource allocation.[26] During pregnancy, fetal cells are able to manipulate the maternal system to draw resources from the placenta, while the maternal system tries to limit it.[2

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By Robert Frenz
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> Just because it is new, doesn't mean it is correct. Just because it is old, doesn't mean it should be dismissed.

i mentioned this topic the other day, and didn't know the correct spelling due to it's absence from modern reference books.

personally, i believe this phenomenon to be true.
10 years ago, my friend had an older sister (polish) who gave birth to 3 kids by a nigger. however, the nigger in question went to jail, and while he was locked up, she cheated on him with a white guy with blonde hair. 9 months later the child was born, appearing to be white w/ blonde hair, however, as the child got older his nose flattened, and skin became a grayish-brown color, but he retained his blonde hair, and green eyes.
definately, a strange sight to behold.
the nigger ended up staying with her, because she got welfare, and he didn't like working, and they had 4 more children after that.
this is why i always refer to nigger lovers as "damaged goods
I agree with you, many cattlemen and livestock breeders believe it as well. I've witnessed a similar event where a Nordic mudshark cheated on Jamal with a White man, and the offspring (in this particular case she had twins) had blonde hair and sapphire blue eyes, but the hair became noticeably negroid texture and the features became negroid with age, particularly as the child approached adolescence.
How some of our Russian friends ("experts") see it:

IUS PRIMAE NOCTIS

Quote:

> The example of telegony with humans given by Le Dantec sound somewhat incredible. He wrote: “Spencer tells that he learnt from Professor Flint that as a result of a research conducted in America it

turned out that a white woman who once had a sexual intercourse with a black man would in the future have babies looking a little bit like Afro-Americans even if she marries a white man and he would be her only sexual partner."

The above hypotheses required experimental application for researchers to understand if it actually existed or not. They started interbreeding horses first with zebras and then with horses and studied peculiarities of their offspring. Researchers also attempted to see telegony by interbreeding rabbits, guinea-pigs, mice and flies. But they failed to witness anything that could be called telegony. As no experimental confirmation of the hypothesis could be obtained it was declared quasi-biological and was never mentioned in the biological society since that moment.

In a word, the notion 'telegony' was never used or applied until the end of the 20th century.

It was in the end of the 20th century in Russia's Orthodox circles that the idea of telegony sprang up again. In 2004, a book "Virginity and telegony. The Orthodox church and modern science of genetic inversions" came out.

This book goes even further than the previous publications pertaining to telegony. Earlier, it was said that previous copulations will have an effect upon the subsequent ones. But the authors of the new book insist that

Quote:

> only a woman's first sexual partner will have a tremendous impact upon all babies that the woman may have with other men.

The book says that a man who deflowers a woman becomes some kind of a genetic father of her prospective children.

Medportal

Translated by Maria Gousseva
Pravda.ru

To doubt, that the first sexual contact, especially the defloration, has a tremendous impact on any

woman, is prove enough for the mental illnes of the writers of this translated article.

exactly, where you all go wrong is that merely having a man's seed shot between her legs and she absorbs genetic material. This is total b.s., cause for
#1,
sperm either fertilize an egg or die!
#2,
how many of your wives and mothers of your children were virgins? and, can you prove they were virgins casue they were proabaly the biggest sluts in town
#3,
does that mean i should find every ex-partner my wife has ever had and sue them to help with child support?

This whole theory that if a woman has sex with a nonwhite then shes somehow tainted in the

physical sense i find totaly absurd. Yes, she is likely tainted with STDs, yes for all you religous people, her souls tainted with another sort of 'soul'.

But in theory you could rape a niggerlover and force her to have white babies, (there now i advoce rape can i be baned please?)

Now what I do believe in casue yes, i too have seen it, in people and in animals is that by carrying a child a mother can absorb some genetic material from the baby inside her womb, and while i think the genetics absorbed tend to be minor in most cases it is possible i do believe for traits such as brillo-hair or flat-nose to be passed on in this manner.

Besides, if this theory of telegony that by merely having intercourse is true, then half of are gonna have yerselves niggerbabies, hahahahaha, good news for alex linder yes all those pieces of shit he posted when he want to show us his favorite fetish can STILL have white babies. thank god i didnt have a daughter when alex posted the porn or i woulda had no choice but go hunting and make him the game! :[] suck my ass it smells!

I'm not a fan of Wikipedia but their science articles are pretty accurate. Sure, they like to inject opinion into a lot of the racial science articles, but you can easily differentiate between the academics and the "Some people think that this is racist..." in the articles.

Since telegony would, as it is being stated, apply to even white women who have sex with lots of white guys only, that would imply you can find a genetic mixture of various white men in the resulting offspring.

There is a whole blooming industry of paternity testing services that do blood work and DNA analysis to tell who the father is, given multiple samples of the potential fathers. I've never heard of a testing coming back linking two or more men to the same child.

Really though, anyone who took basic biology courses knows this is bunk. Sperm doesn't mix with other sperm. Whichever sperm makes it to the egg is the one that fertilizes it.
Telegony is for real.

The act of having sex that results in no pregnancy does not alter the womb.

A sort of meiosis occurs within the female's reproductive organs which alters the genetics of her eggs once she is implanted with the sperm of a male. This goes unnoticed when her mates are of the same phenotype as has been mostly the case for thousands of years that is until the more recent change in cultural norms which has provided us with many cases to study upon.

Of course more detailed and controlled experiments will never be funded by any university under the current enviroment of hostility towards racial preservation.

Very well said!

Themes like this one attract/reject quite a bit of tartareous individuals. They have a hard time dealing with their own or even better: their mommies guilt.
It's like dirt under the carpet.
You don't see it so its not there.

Why in hell would the theme of ius primae noctis play such an important role
then, as portrayed in movies like braveheart?

The essence of telegony was rediscovered in the 19th century.

Biological implications:

A mare was put together with a male zebra. She did not get pregnant.
Much later she got pregnant from a horse and the baby-horse had many similarities with a zebra.

This proves the fact that at the moment of the male orgasm there has to be
in addition to the creation of semen an information-energetical component to be considered.
Like a powerful non erasable stamp into the psyche of the female.
No matter how hard the female tries to erase the once energetic information
it will stay with her until death.

The essence of telegony was understood and used by the 

initiated "sexuel revolution/free love" (as represented in this forum by despicable Varg) in order to destroy strong family ties.

Before the WWII a healthy folk-relationship still existed.
Hitler tried every way he could to avoid war but was constantly portrayed as
too weak by the elected scum of freemasonic plutocratic jews and their servants who need as many wars as they can get.
He was forced into the war and knew about the horrible human results.

Many millions of German and Russian/American (just to name the most affected) kids grew up without a father whose presence is so crucial to show from time to time where the kid's limits are.
Mothers only spoil their children.
And want them always around. Those children will eventually become
irresponsible parasites, hippies.

With free love no family.
Without family no nation.

Doesn't it sound like a sodomite monkey is talking?

The perversion of humanity started when woman allowed monkeys to get intimate with them - the original sin.
The ithyphallic pavian -with his extraordinary genitals- was a favorite pet in ancient Egypt.

Those Egyptian woman who indulged in getting humped by monkeys are
the damned mothers of the world destroyer:the jew.

In the EDDA it is written about the female giant Gullveig/Angrboda, mother of the snake Midgard and the Fenris-wolf and Hel.
Those bastards will burn the world to ash.

The wolf did Loki sire on Angrboda,
And Sleipnir he bore to Svadilfari;
With child from the woman Lopt soon was,
And thence among men came every troll-woman.

"Troll-women" might refer to malevolent seeresses and witches in general. The word flagð is well established as meaning 'troll-woman, female monster, ogress, giantess, witch'. But it is sometimes here taken metaphorically to mean she-wolves, or all wolves, even monsters in general.

Biological implications:

This proves the fact that at the moment of the male orgasm there has to be
in addition to the creation of semen an **information-energetical** component to be considered.

Like a powerful non erasable stamp into the psyche of the female.
No matter how hard the female tries to erase the once energetic information
it will stay with her until death.

Indeed, she is very cute. "Telogony" ia a primative myth. On;y spermatoza producing a zygote can alter the genetics of any child of a female, and it is utterly impossible for such spermatoza to EVER effect the genetics of the female that recieved it
This has been well known ever since we learned that sperma and eggs transmit racial and all other traits, rather than blood

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It is known that if a virus infects the reproductive system and integrates its DNA into the host then the said DNA will be expressed in offspring. If it wasn't possible to integrate new DNA into living beings then genetic modifications would not be possible.

There is a bacterial group that takes up DNA purposefully
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Competence_(biology)
Quote:

> In the natural world DNA usually becomes available by death and lysis of other cells, but in the laboratory it is provided by the researcher, often as a genetically engineered fragment or plasmid. During uptake, DNA is transported across the cell membrane(s), and the cell wall if one is present. Once the DNA is inside the cell it may be degraded to nucleotides, which are reused for DNA replication and other metabolic functions. Alternatively it may be recombined into the cell's genome by its DNA repair enzymes. If this recombination changes the cell's genotype the cell is said to have been transformed. Artificial competence and transformation are used as research tools in many organisms (see Transformation (genetics)).

What probably happens is that the White looking woman or her White looking mate several generations back had a black in the family tree, which has to all appearances been bred out.

However, every couple of generations the black blood reasserts itself, and a biracial child is born to unsuspecting parents, who may not have even known that one or even both of them had black blood from generations back.

http://www.guardian.co.uk/theguardia.../features11.g2

A woman or man with some black blood from generations back would not feel the repulsion to sleeping with blacks that real Whites feel.

It would then be one or both of the partners black blood from generations past that affects subsequent children and makes them partially black, not sperm.

However, certainly if a formerly pure White woman had ever been pregnant with a black man's child, the mothers body would have been affected, and thus so would subsequent children.

Just because a women has not given birth to a black child doesn't mean she was never made pregnant, and even if she aborted, or had a miscarriage, her blood would still now been affected by the black gene just as much as if she had given birth to a black baby.

This is why so many apparent Whites do not feel the urgent need to separate from Blacks that true Whites feel, why they adopt black children, why some become wiggers etc.

It's the same with Whites who may appear White, but have some of that Arabian Jewish blood buried deep inside them, which emerges in the form of their language or thought patterns.

After getting involved with WN for a while, one usually develops almost a kind of antenna system, like radar, which alerts one to the presence of a coloured. Usually a WN can detect a

disguised Jew within seconds of their opening their mouths, simply by their way of speaking, topics they speak about and thought patterns, even though to all appearances they appear White as driven snow.

Study the Whites around one very closely, particularly when they are very emotional.

Sometimes from a certain angle one can see suddenly glimpse the Jew or black inside them. Especially when they have been drinking,in vino veritas.Often when drinking their behaviour will suddenly change for a few seconds, and like the monster in the first Alien film that popped out the one astronauts chest

peple are in fact working on projects which come close our subject,
a new science called epigenetics.
In its findings DNA is not destiny.
The new science of epigenetics rewrites the rules of disease, heredity, and identity.

Our DNA—specifically the 25,000 genes identified by the Human Genome Project—is now widely regarded as the instruction book for the human body. But genes themselves need instructions for what to do, and where and when to do it. A human liver cell contains the same DNA as a brain cell, yet somehow it knows to code only those proteins needed for the functioning of the liver. Those instructions are found not in the letters of the DNA itself but on it, in an array of chemical markers and switches, known collectively as the epigenome, that lie along the length of the double helix. These epigenetic switches and markers in turn help switch on or off the expression of particular genes. Think of the epigenome as a complex software code, capable of inducing the DNA hardware to manufacture an impressive variety of proteins, cell types, and individuals.

In recent years, epigenetics researchers have made great strides in understanding the many molecular sequences and patterns that determine which genes can be turned on and off. Their work has made it increasingly clear that for all the popular attention devoted to genome-sequencing projects, the epigenome is just as critical as DNA to the healthy development of organisms, humans included. Jirtle and Waterland's experiment was a benchmark demonstration that the epigenome is sensitive to cues from the environment. More and more, researchers are finding that an extra bit of a vitamin, a brief exposure to a toxin, even an added dose of mothering can tweak the epigenome—and thereby alter the software of our genes—in ways that affect an individual's body and brain for life.

The even greater surprise is the recent discovery that epigenetic signals from the environment can be passed on from one generation to the next, sometimes for several generations, without changing a single gene sequence. It's well established, of course, that environmental effects like radiation, which alter the genetic sequences in a sex cell's DNA, can leave a mark on subsequent

generations. Likewise, it's known that the environment in a mother's womb can alter the development of a fetus. What's eye-opening is a growing body of evidence suggesting that the epigenetic changes wrought by one's diet, behavior, or surroundings can work their way into the germ line and echo far into the future. **Put simply, and as bizarre as it may sound, what you eat or smoke today could affect the health and behavior of your great-grandchildren.**

All of these discoveries are shaking the modern biological and social certainties about genetics and identity. **We commonly accept the notion that through our DNA we are destined to have particular body shapes, personalities, and diseases. Some scholars even contend that the genetic code predetermines intelligence and is the root cause of many social ills, including poverty, crime, and violence. "Gene as fate" has become conventional wisdom. Through the study of epigenetics, that notion at last may be proved outdated. Suddenly, for better or worse, we appear to have a measure of control over our genetic legacy.**

We are still coming to understand the many ways that epigenetic changes unfold at the biochemical level. One form of epigenetic change physically blocks access to the genes by altering what is called the histone code. The DNA in every cell is tightly wound around proteins known as histones and must be unwound to be transcribed. Alterations to this packaging cause certain genes to be more or less available to the cell's chemical machinery and so determine whether those genes are expressed or silenced. A second, well-understood form of epigenetic signaling, called DNA methylation, involves the addition of a methyl group—a carbon atom plus three hydrogen atoms—to particular bases in the DNA sequence. This interferes with the chemical signals that would put the gene into action and thus effectively silences the gene.

Until recently, the pattern of an individual's epigenome was thought to be firmly established during early fetal development. Although that is still seen as a critical period, scientists have lately discovered that the epigenome can change in response to the environment throughout an individual's lifetime.

Epigenetics tells us that little things in life can have an effect of great magnitude.

To the surprise of scientists, many environmentally induced changes turn out to be heritable. When exposed to predators, Daphnia water fleas grow defensive spines (right). The effect can last for several generations.

Until recently, the idea that your environment might change your heredity without changing a gene sequence was scientific heresy. Everyday influences—the weights Dad lifts to make himself muscle-bound, the diet regimen Mom follows to lose pounds—don't produce stronger or slimmer progeny, because those changes don't affect the germ cells involved in making children. Even after the principles of epigenetics came to light, it was believed that methylation marks and other epigenetic changes to a parent's DNA were lost during the process of cell division that generates eggs and sperm and that only the gene sequence remained. In effect, it was thought, germ cells wiped the slate clean for the next generation.

That turns out not to be the case. In 1999 biologist Emma Whitelaw, now at the Queensland Institute of Medical Research in Australia, demonstrated that epigenetic marks could be passed from one generation of mammals to the next. (The phenomenon had already been demonstrated in plants and yeast.) Like Jirtle and Waterland in 2003, Whitelaw focused on the agouti gene in mice, but the implications of her experiment span the animal kingdoms.

"It changes the way we think about information transfer across generations," Whitelaw says. **"The mind-set at the moment is that the information we inherit from our parents is in the form of DNA. Our experiment demonstrates that it's more than just DNA you inherit. In a sense that's obvious, because what we inherit from our parents are chromosomes, and chromosomes are only 50 percent DNA. The other 50 percent is made up of protein molecules, and these proteins carry the epigenetic marks and information."**

The science of epigenetics opens a window onto the inner workings of many human diseases. It also raises some provocative new questions.

Through epigenetic alterations, our genomes retain something like a memory of the environmental signals received during the lifetimes of our parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, and perhaps even more distant ancestors. So far, the definitive studies have involved only rodents. But researchers are turning up evidence suggesting that epigenetic inheritance may be at work in humans as well.

To come back to telegony let me shortly mention Weininger who - not much older than you are right now - committed suicide.

In his book "Sex and Charakter" we get to know that:

1. Aryan woman - once impregnated by niggers and having born wiglets -

will later have children, even though fathered by Aryan fathers, with wiglet characteristics for the simple reason that the blood of lower races has
more perseverance than that of the White race Aryan.

2. Even though Weininger admits the nigger/mongol characteristics in any jew
he postulates that the jewish outlook of life and a specific psychological expression which can - like a sickness - infect any Aryan.
"The jew in us" is our understanding for something satanic in us and thanks to jews we know what it means to think and act satanically and it is our duty
to avoid jewish thinking or behavior.

3. Everyone seriously interested in finding out about what this jewishness really means has to become aware, that jews are serving the principle of feminism as opposed to masculinity, proclaiming the benefits of passivity as opposed to creativity necessarily leading to disfunctionality and finally to destruction of the universal laws of balance.

Another (this time non-jew) author is Essner.

He said that jews are trying to protect their own blood but try to infect and finally to poison the blood of their hosts.

The Aryan race is not able to withstand the primitive strength of the jew/nigger/mongol blood or heal its members, once infected.
Every mixed race child is a little jew and therefore has to be avoided.

It's not as uncommon as erroneous literature leads on e to believe.

> Article: bionet.cellbiol.2053
> Message-ID: <9509028126.AA812656527 at ftdetrck-ccmail.army.mil>
> From: dr._margaret_martens at FTDETRCK-CCMAIL.ARMY.MIL
> Date: 2 Oct 1995 12:19:05 -0700

> Mitochondria themselves come from your mother because during
> fertilization the only thing that the sperm contributes to the embryo
> is its DNA. The egg donates all other structures including
> mitochondria, which replicate by division. Thus, initially all the
> mitochondria come from the mother. However, as mitochondrial proteins
> are encoded by both nuclear and mitochondrial DNA, defects in
> mitochondrial structure/function can be inherited via the classical

> Mendelian pattern of inheritance (mutation in nuclear genes) or
> maternally (mutation in mitochondrial genes).

Sorry, this is just plain wrong, yet it persists in many texts. Sperm definitely carry mitochondria into the egg. There is a low albeit measurable level of paternal inheritance on mt DNA. One of Allan Wilson's last papers actually measured the rate of paternal inheritance of mitochondria in lab mice,
and found it to be around 10^-4 (Nature 352: 255-257 1991).

In some organisms (eg conifers) paternal inheritance is the rule.

Typical published misinformation is as follows:

"At fertilization the mother's egg contains many mitochondria (and lots of mtDNA) while the father's sperm dos not contribute its mitochondria to the embryo presumably leaving them behind in its discarded tail" Pat Shipman "The Evolution of Racism" Simon and Schuster NY 1994 p269.

And, even accompanied by a cartoon showing the "discarded" sperm tail, from Roger Lewin (who surely must know better!) we get the following:

"..when the sperm fertilizes the egg, it leves behind all its mitochondria: the developing fetus therefore inherits mitochondria only from the mother's egg"

Lewin R "Human Evolution" 1993 Blackwell p 155

Now leaving aside the African Eve polemics, this is just plain WRONG. The only mammal in which I'm aware the sperm tail gets excluded (because of its size) is the Chinese Hamster. In all others that have been studied (including human embryos) the tail including centriole and mitochondria are indeed incorporated and can be indentified for several cleavage stages.
Indeed in ICSI for male infertility we deliberately inject the whole sperm into the oocyte.

The reasons for maternal inheritance of mtDNA are complex and, incidentally, *not* universal-there are several exceptions including Conifers and mussels. However it is not because of exclusion of mitochondria. There may be dilution effects, destruction of the midpiece or inactivation of mtDNA and at last count the jury's out on the real mechanism. The bottom line is that there always remains the possibility of
slow "leakage" of paternal mtDNA, and any hypothesis of human origins must

take this slippage into account. Hurst's paper goes into the possible reasons for uniparental inheritance of cytoplasmic genes, and is a wonderful comparative account.

You don't necessarily have to verify every experiment for yourself to know that it is valid. That is what the scientific community exists for, as a meritocratic entity it makes sure that such experiments are not only valuable but reproduceable, if an experiment really wasn't it wouldn't be hard to see how that is so and the paper would inevitably be torn to pieces. The fact is yes everyone who takes a biology lab nowadays gets to see the assimilation of foreign DNA , this is how viruses often work and how engineering works so there is absolutely no doubt whatsoever that bacteria absorbing dead bacterium matter is a fact of nature.