



The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
P.O. Box 2222
Harrison, Arkansas 72601
NationalOffice@TheKnightsParty.com



The 10th plank of The Knights Party platform is to actively promote love and appreciation of our unique European heritage. The Knights Party advocates for you to actively promote love and appreciation of your unique European (White) Heritage. We should celebrate our heritage for a number of reasons. First and foremost because our heritage is our past. Our Future. Our honorable racial legacy is not one to be disregarded, forgotten or put to the wayside. In America, the land of the free, the home of the brave-- Every non-White race that has the ability to speak is given a nod of approval, pat on the back, and an "at a boy" for uniting, resisting change, celebrating heritage and protecting their own ethnic customs. Presented here are three of the more well known racial heritage celebrations we can see in America. An African holiday (created in America) called Kwanzaa. A Hispanic holiday called Dia De La Raza. The Jewish holiday Hanukkah.

Kwanzaa is a week long celebration held in the United States honoring universal African heritage and culture, marked by participants lighting a kinara (candle holder). It is observed from December 26 to January 1 every year. Kwanzaa consists of seven days of celebration, featuring activities such as candle-lighting and libations, and culminating in a feast and gift giving. It was created by Ron Karenga and was first celebrated from December 26, 1966 to January 1, 1967.

Ron Karenga created Kwanzaa in 1966 as the first specifically African American holiday. Karenga said his goal was to "give Blacks an alternative to the existing holiday and give Blacks an opportunity to celebrate themselves and history, rather than simply imitate the practice of the dominant society." The name Kwanzaa derives from the Swahili phrase matunda ya Kwanza, meaning first fruits of the harvest. The choice of Swahili, an East African language, reflects its status as a symbol of Pan-Africanism, especially in the 1960s. Kwanzaa is a celebration that has its roots in the black nationalist movement of the 1960s, and was established as a means to help African Americans reconnect with their African cultural and historical heritage by uniting in meditation and study of African traditions and common humanist principles. The first Kwanzaa stamp was issued by the United States Postal Service on October 22, 1997, with artwork by Synthia Saint James. In 2004, a second Kwanzaa stamp, designed by Daniel Minter, was issued; this has seven figures in colorful robes symbolizing the seven principles. During the early years of Kwanzaa, Karenga said that it was meant to be an alternative to Christmas, that Jesus was psychotic, and that Christianity was a white religion that black people should shun. However, as Kwanzaa gained mainstream adherents, Karenga altered his position so that practicing Christians would not be alienated, then stating in the 1997 Kwanzaa: A Celebration of Family, Community, and Culture, "Kwanzaa was not created to give people an alternative to their own religion or religious holiday." The origins of Kwanzaa are not secret and are openly acknowledged by those promoting the holiday. Many Christian African Americans who celebrate Kwanzaa do so in addition to observing Christmas.

Kwanzaa celebrates what its founder called the seven principles of Kwanzaa, or Nguzo Saba (originally Nguzu Saba--the seven principles of blackness), which Karenga said "is a communitarian African philosophy," consisting of what Karenga called "the best of African thought and practice in constant exchange with the world." These seven principles comprise Kawaida, a Swahili term for tradition and reason. Each of the seven days of Kwanzaa is dedicated to one of the

following principles, as follows:

Unity: To strive for and to maintain unity in the family, community, nation, and race. **Self-Determination:** To define ourselves, name ourselves, create for ourselves, and speak for ourselves. **Collective Work and Responsibility:** To build and maintain our community together and make our brothers' and sisters' problems our problems, and to solve them together. **Cooperative Economics:** To build and maintain our own stores, shops, and other businesses and to profit from them together. **Purpose:** To make our collective vocation the building and developing of our community in order to restore our people to their traditional greatness. **Creativity:** To do always as much as we can, in the way we can, in order to leave our community more beautiful and beneficial than we inherited it. **Faith:** To believe with all our heart in our people, our parents, our teachers, our leaders, and the righteousness and victory of our struggle.

In his 2004 Presidential Kwanzaa Message, George W. Bush said, "During Kwanzaa, millions of African Americans and people of African descent gather to celebrate their heritage and ancestry. Kwanzaa celebrations provide an opportunity to focus on the importance of family, community, and history and to reflect on the Nguzo Saba or seven principles of African culture. These principles emphasize unity, self-determination, collective work and responsibility, cooperative economics, purpose, creativity, and faith." In 2004, BIG Research conducted a marketing survey in the United States for the National Retail Foundation, which found that 1.6% of those surveyed planned to celebrate Kwanzaa. If generalized to the US population as a whole, this would imply that around 4.7 million Americans planned to celebrate Kwanzaa in that year. In a 2006 speech, Ron Karenga asserted that 28 million people celebrate Kwanzaa. He has always maintained it is celebrated all over the world. Lee D. Baker puts the number at 12 million. The African American Cultural Center claims 30 million. According to Keith Mayes, the author of Kwanzaa: Black Power and the Making of the African-American Holiday Tradition, the popularity within the US has "leveled off" as the black power movement there has declined, and now between half and two million people celebrate Kwanzaa in the US, or between one and five percent of African Americans. Mayes adds that white institutions now celebrate it.

The Mexicans and almost all Hispanic or Latino peoples celebrate Dia De La Raza. This translates, literally, to Day of the Race. It has more commonly been referred to as Day of the People. Raza means race and can also mean "people" in a community sense. No matter how you look at this, it is still an ethnocentric celebration. About.com tells us that Día de la Raza is the celebration of the Hispanic heritage of Latin America and brings into it all the ethnic and cultural influences making it distinctive. While this description is not as lengthy or offering as much explanation as Kwanzaa has, the ethnocentric nature of this festival is not to be missed. A more well known advocacy group called, "La Raza organization" advocates specifically on behalf of all Hispanic peoples in America regardless of their immigration status, or any alleged or actual criminal activity. In Mexican culture race is so important that we have an extradition treaty with Mexico. This treaty allows Mexico to deny extradition of criminals back to America for trial if the offender will face the death penalty, cruel, or unusual treatment. A crime which gathered world wide attention and garnered national spotlight attention from all American news outlets was the murder of the female Marine, Lance Corporal Maria Lauterbach who was late in her third trimester of pregnancy. The trial for Cesar Laurean is set for June, 2010 and the results of the trial are unclear even now (March, 2010). The offender in this case was a Marine Corporal named Cesar Laurean, a naturalized American citizen. Cesar fled to Mexico and lived in a wooden shack on an avocado farm for three months before being picked up by Mexican police for suspicious behavior... Not being able to speak Spanish. The Defense Attorney

that had jurisdiction on this case had to settle with the maximum penalty of life in prison because of our extradition treaty with Mexico. It was also rumored that Mexico could refuse extradition on grounds that life in prison would have been cruel and unusual, and then set Cesar Lauren free in Mexico to live the rest of his life. To protect Hispanic life is so very strongly entrenched in the minds of the Hispanic people that we can see it in their international laws.

Hanukah is a Jewish celebration that Christians must be familiar with. This is the Jewish holiday that celebrates the Jewish resistance to assimilation in to another culture. This holiday celebrates racial unity, and a military victory in defense of race and religion. Jews are absolutely 200% opposed to letting anyone of Jewish race/faith become assimilated away from their race/faith that this topic is constantly hounded on by Jewish magazines, Jewish advocacy groups, and there are even laws in Israel which strictly forbid Jews and Christians from marrying one another. Looking at this time line makes it clear. Hanukah celebrates a military victory to preserve race and religion which reached its height in 139 BCE where the Roman Senate recognized autonomy for the Jewish state.

198 BCE: Armies of the Seleucid King Antiochus III (Antiochus the Great) oust Ptolemy V from Judea and Samaria.

175 BCE: Antiochus IV (Epiphanes) ascends the Seleucid throne.

168 BCE: Under the reign of Antiochus IV, the Temple is looted, Jews are massacred, and Judaism is outlawed.

167 BCE: Antiochus orders an altar to Zeus erected in the Temple. Mattathias, and his five sons John, Simon, Eleazar, Jonathan, and Judah lead a rebellion against Antiochus. Judah becomes known as Judah Maccabe (Judah The Hammer).

166 BCE: Mattathias dies, and Judah takes his place as leader. The Hasmonean Jewish Kingdom begins; It lasts until 63 BCE

165 BCE: The Jewish revolt against the Seleucid monarchy is successful. The Temple is liberated and rededicated (Hanukkah).

142 BCE: Establishment of the Second Jewish Commonwealth. The Seleucids recognize Jewish autonomy. The Seleucid kings have a formal overlordship, which the Hasmoneans acknowledged. This inaugurates a period of great geographical expansion, population growth, and religious, cultural and social development.

139 BCE: The Roman Senate recognizes Jewish autonomy.

Looking at this time line speaks volumes on the extreme importance of Hanukah for Jews. It is a celebration of military victory in defeating their enemies and preservation of race and religion. This is not a religious holiday, it is a victory dance. Christians must recognize that it is murder, death, overthrow, and destruction which Hanukah celebrates-- not a religious event. Judaism has, and forever will be, a threat to Christians and we must recognize the Jewish "reason for the season" and repudiate Jewish policies, advocacy, and lifestyle.

The amount of public support and toleration these three types of festivals receive should be sufficient to justify a similar festival for White Christians. Unfortunately, the double standard persists. Heritage festivals which support White pride and White Heritage are few and far in between and city officials are intent on keeping it that way. While there is no quick fix for the problem we, White Christians, must constantly put our best effort forward. Our best effort to lead a Christian lifestyle. Our best effort to show others that we are not dangerous. Our best effort to promote a positive community. Celebrate your heritage! There are many ways to celebrate heritage and to show children how to take pride in heritage. Prepare only meals that are European in origin. Celebrate only holidays that are appreciative towards the White race. Speak with your children on the importance of lineage, racial identity and family

history. Because our children are our future, we must always be on constant alert to those things which can confuse or misguide them. Warn against the dangers of racial mixing. Speak against homosexuality so as to firmly imprint the dangers of sexually immoral lifestyles. Celebrate today and share your pride of heritage and identity. With strength, courage, and Christian faith we can show our children how to be Christians and to be loving and appreciative of their rich heritage.