

# White Genocide – Logical Fallacies & Legal Reference

## I. Historical Reference

The term *genocide* was coined in 1944 by Raphael Lemkin, a Polish-Jewish legal scholar. He later influenced the 1948 Genocide Convention adopted by the United Nations.

The definition is race-neutral.

It applies to any national, ethnic, racial, or religious group.

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## II. Legal Criteria for Genocide

Under international law, genocide requires:

1. A protected group
2. Specific intent to destroy that group (in whole or in part)
3. One or more qualifying acts, including:
  - Killing members of the group
  - Causing serious bodily or mental harm
  - Inflicting destructive living conditions
  - Preventing births
  - Forcibly transferring children

All three elements must be present.

1. Were White Christians targeted? Yes, globally.
2. Were Whites targeted? Where? Yes, globally.
3. Was slavery used as a form of genocide? Yes, historically and in modern contexts.
4. Who were the victims of slavery the most? Whites, the majority.
5. Did we witness population decline? Yes, Whites among the majority.
6. Did Whites suffer mental harm as a result of genocidal hate speech? Yes. Daily heartbreak.
7. Did the White homeless population increase? Yes, a majority, yet most underrepresented.
8. Did White suicide rates increase? Yes, a majority.
9. Did medical negligence increase? Yes. There was reporting bias, with more reports for Whites experiencing negligence than expected. Black and Hispanic individuals were more likely to have escalated investigations.

10. Did Whites experience a cultural shift? Yes. Culture was attacked repeatedly.
  11. Were Whites targeted in violent hate or political crimes? Yes. We witnessed political assassinations and murders.
  12. Did we see eugenist campaigns targeting whites? Yes. White majority cities experienced campaigns such as “Stop Having Kids.”
  13. Did you experience a personal attack? Can you think of any others?
  - 14.
  - 15.
  - 16.
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### III. Foundational Logical Claim

Genocide is a term that may apply to any race.

If it applies to one race under the legal definition, it must logically be capable of applying to another race under the same criteria.

The definition does not change based on identity.

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### IV. Observed Response Pattern

When genocide is discussed in relation to the White race, responses may include labels such as:

- “White supremacist”
- “Racist”
- “Nazi”
- “White nationalist”
- “Far right”

When these labels replace argument, several logical fallacies may occur.

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### V. Logical Fallacies Involved

1. **Ad Hominem**

Attacking the person rather than addressing the argument.

2. **Abusive Ad Hominem**

Using insulting language instead of reasoning.

3. **Guilt by Association**

Rejecting an argument because others who hold it are considered extreme.

4. **Genetic Fallacy**

Dismissing a claim based solely on its origin rather than evaluating the evidence.

5. **Poisoning the Well**

Preemptively discrediting someone before their argument is examined.

6. **Appeal to Emotion**

Using emotionally charged language to provoke a reaction instead of analysis.

7. **Hasty Generalization**

Assuming that because some extremists use a term, all uses are extremist.

8. **Composition Fallacy**

Assuming that misuse by some invalidates the concept entirely.

9. **Oversimplification**

Reducing a complex legal discussion to a single motive (e.g., "hate").

10. **False Equivalence (Potential)**

Treating unlike situations as legally identical without examining intent and qualifying acts.

11. **Reality Denial (If Evidence Exists)**

If qualifying evidence were presented and dismissed without examination, that would constitute denial.

***& More***

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## **VI. Logical Standard**

The correct evaluation process is:

- Identify the protected group
- Determine whether specific intent to destroy exists
- Examine whether qualifying acts occurred
- Apply the definition consistently

Discussion should be grounded in:

- Evidence
- Legal criteria
- Logical consistency

Not personal labeling.