

Gunnar HEINSOHN

Reception Speech for Medal “Odwaga i Wiarygodność” (Courage and Veracity) of 2021



KAPITUŁA NAGRODY IM. PREZYDENTA R.P.
LECHA KACZYŃSKIEGO

DECYZJĄ Z DNIA 16.02.2021 PRZYZNAŁA MEDAL
COURAGE AND VERACITY
ODWAGA I WIARYGODNOŚĆ

W ROKU 2021 MEDAL OTRZYMUJE

Prof. GUNNAR HEINSOHN
SOCJOLOG, EKONOMISTA I DEMOGRAF

ZA WYBITNĄ DZIAŁALNOŚĆ NAUKOWĄ I PUBLICYSTYCZNĄ
A TAKŻE PODKREŚLANIE POTENCJAŁU POLSKI W ŚWIECIE
I UPOWSZECHNIANIE WIEDZY O POLSCE ZGODNEJ Z IDEĄ KONGRESU
POLSKA WIELKI PROJEKT

CZŁONKOWIE KAPITUŁY

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W IMIENIU KAPITUŁY
PRZEWODNICZĄCY KAPITUŁY
ZDZISŁAW KRASNODĘBSKI

WARSZAWA, 19. 09. 2021

Gunnar HEINSOHN (left) received the medal ODWAGA I WIARYGODNOŚĆ from Professor Zdzisław KRASNODEBSKI; chairman of the selection committee (centre) and Mateusz MORAWIECKI, Prime Minister of Poland (right).

[19 September 2021, ROYAL CASTLE, Arkady Kubickiego, Warsaw. Photos via Marta ŁAWACZ/*Polska Wielki Projekt.*]



KONGRES POLSKA WIELKI PROJEKT

Medal “Odwaga i Wiarygodność” 2021

Medalist Gunnar HEINSOHN (*1943)

On September 19, 2021, Gunnar HEINSOHN became the seventh recipient of the medal ODWAGA I WIARYGODNOŚĆ (Courage and Veracity). It is awarded by POLSKA WIELKI PROJEKT (Poland Great Project) to personalities actively engaged for Poland and its citizens in the world.

Heinsohn had been preceded by George WEIGEL (2020; American Catholic philosopher and theologian), Fabio BIONDI (2019; Italian violinist and conductor), Anca-Maria CERNEA (2018; Romanian physician and theologian), Irena LASOTA (2017; born Hirszowic, French-Polish philosopher), Sir Roger SCRUTON (2016 {1944-2020}, English writer and philosopher), and Ewa THOMPSON (2014; born Majewska, Polish-American Slavist).

The first laudatory speech for Gunnar Heinsohn was given by Mateusz MORAWIECKI, *Prime Minister of Poland*. It can be found under the following links: <https://www.gov.pl/web/premier/premier-swiat-potrzebuje-niezaleznie-myslacych-naukowcow-socjologow-ekonomistow-i-politykow> {Polish} and <https://www.gov.pl/web/primeminister/prime-minister-the-world-needs-independently-thinking-scientists-sociologists-economists-and-politicians> {English}.

The second laudatory speech was given by Dr. Justyna SCHULZ, director of *Institut Zachodny* (Institute for Western Affairs) in Poznan. Its original version in Polish can be found under the following link:

<https://wszystkoconajwazniejsze.pl/justyna-schulz-odwaga-i-wiarygodnosc/>. A translation into German was published in: <https://www.iz.poznan.pl/en/file,download,1084,aace7b9ba8f4ae611eb8ffe3204cf608/Kommentare%20-%20NF%20-%2013%20-%20Heinsohn.pdf>.

The manuscript of the medalist’s acceptance speech is reproduced on the following pages. Since he spoke mostly freely in English, manuscript and verbal presentation are not identical.

Gunnar HEINSOHN: RECEPTION SPEECH FOR MEDAL “ODWAGA I WIARYGODNOŚĆ” 2021

Ladies and Gentlemen! Mr. Prime Minister Morawiecki!

I My life in Poland

Every day I remind myself that I have the great good fortune to live in Poland, the land of my birth.

As a guest in this passionate nation, I try to let my hosts know how grateful I am. In return, time and again, they let me know that I am welcome to share the homeland we both love.

In fact, sometimes I think I'm treated better in Poland than true Poles.

Is it my imagination, or do my favorite cafés in Gdansk sometimes serve me bigger portions of whipped cream than my neighbors at the next table? But please, you mustn't tell anyone. I don't want people saying that first he takes away our whipped cream in Gdansk and then Warsaw gives him a medal for it!

And they would be right. The extraordinary honor I am receiving today is, indeed, infinitely more than a guest could possibly expect or deserve. Which is why I accept this noble award with humility and gratitude. I am truly and deeply moved.

Because I was born in Poland, and because I live here most of the year, my knowledge of Polish should be better than it is. On the other hand, there are certain advantages in not understanding too much.

For example, political arguments fly right past my ears without stopping. At the same time, in Gdansk I live well protected from the political quarrels in Germany, which is far away. This saves me a lot of agitation in both countries. Moreover, by foregoing day-to-day politics, I gain time to study and research some definitely important things, such as the cognitive advancement of the nation and the protection of its citizens' property.

Both areas are difficult to improve, and both can be impaired by politics. What is particularly dangerous for Poland and the world is wasting talent and discouraging the quest for excellence. I will come back to these points in a few minutes.

II My personal entanglement in the fate of Poland

Unfortunately, my father, Heinrich Heinsohn (1910-1943), the main reason why I was born in Gdynia, did not come to Poland as a guest. He came on a battleship called “Silesia.” In September, 1939, he shelled the Polish port of Hel with 28 cm guns. Forty-five months later, my father was dead, killed off the coast of Canada in the submarine he commanded.

That was six months before I was born. I have often wondered why he didn't stay on the battleship that made it safely through the war. What made him seek death so far away in the West?

That he would die, he knew. The brilliant replication of Germany's Enigma coding machine by Marian Rejewski and Polish mathematicians – an ingenious achievement my father knew nothing about – would ultimately doom the U-boat campaign, reducing chance of a submariner's survival to almost zero.

So when he said goodbye for the last time, he told our Polish-Kashubian nanny, Irena Przytarska, rather than my soon-to-be mother: "Take care of the children and my wife, because I'm not coming back."

Let me pause for a moment to tell you a story about the remarkable Irena. About five years ago, I looked at my German Wikipedia page and read right at the beginning that I had moved to Gdansk and fathered a child there with my former nanny.

Well, Irena was already over 70 when, after almost 50 years, I found her again in Gdynia in 1994. Unfortunately, there was no biological miracle on Poland's coast. What was true, however, was that the day after I found Irena again, I met the future mother of my dear son Tadeusz, my beloved wife, Joanna Sidorczak-Heinsohn. A good friend had pulled both elements of the tale together into a sensational story.

But, back to my father. Why, in early 1940, did he retrain from battleship to submarine duty? It had to do with a victory celebration on the Schlesien after the fall of Hel. Since I was curious about the Battle of Hel I bought the German protocol, dated 1-12 October 1939, of the negotiations, at Jurata, between Poland's navy chief, Admiral Józef Unrug (1884-1973), and the regional German navy chief, Admiral Hubert Schmudt (1888-1984). The Polish officers were discharged with full honors and their small arms. Admiral Schmudt's only condition was the surrender of modern Polish ordnance, I believe 15 cm guns, without damage. The next morning the Poles left and the Germans entered. Immediately they found that the guns were destroyed. Unrug assured that his last task was to

lead his soldiers exactly to those guns that he had promised to deliver unharmed. The Germans realized that they had been tricked. But they let the Poles go without any hindrance. In the end, everything had been done correctly and even generously

However, at the victory celebration on the Schlesien not only officers of Wehrmacht, Luftwaffe and Kriegsmarine but also of SS were invited. My father heard an SS officer brag about the shooting of a Polish doctor. But the officer's soldiers had refused to shoot the doctor's wife, along with infants and a baby. After the threat of disciplinary punishment, the soldiers finally killed the wife, as well. Since they still refused to shoot the children, the SS officer had done so himself.

It was then that my father began to understand that the invasion of Poland was not just a war. It was part of a Crime against Humanity, a crime against the Polish people. He could not yet have known the term 'genocide'. It wasn't published by Rafael Lemkin until 1944.

When I set up Europe's first Institute for Genocide Research at the University of Bremen in 1993, I had received permission from an executor of the estate – Rabbi Steven Jacobs, then in Huntsville/Alabama – to name my institute after the Polish-Jewish scholar, Rafael Lemkin.

Neither had my father known about Germany's carefully planned "Intelligence Action", the assassination of some 60,000 members of the Polish elite in the territories immediately annexed to the Reich. But now he knew the truth. In September, 1939, he understood what – even today – the German public still rarely understands.

Germans today speak of the "Polish campaign" (Polenfeldzug) or even – certainly self-critically – of the "invasion of Poland," or the "war of aggression against Poland". But they don't talk about the annihilation of the Polish people.

In 1939, that part of Hitler's plan, the "Generalplan Ost", was a secret. But today, everyone is, or should be, aware of Nazi intentions. Between Germany and the Ural Mountains more than 100 million Slavs¹ were to be murdered, expelled or worked to death as slaves of 30 million German settlers.

My father had realized that the success of the Kriegsmarine over the Polish fleet did not deserve any military honor. It was forever sullied and dishonored as a sub-operation of genocide.

¹August 6, 1942, Albert Speer, *Der Sklavenstaat. Meine Auseinandersetzung mit der SS*, Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1981, p. 422.

On my father's own ship, SS officers had bragged about mass murder. Whether he liked it or not, he belonged on the side of the perpetrators. Unlike the wars in the West against Norway and France, where Jews were persecuted first and foremost, in the East the advances of the Wehrmacht and the genocides by the SS went hand in hand against non-Jews, as well.

My father was willing to conquer Poland and promote a German empire. But now he was defenseless against the accusation of wanting to exterminate the Polish people. Resistance, desertion or suicide were not options. He still had a sense of duty. And so, his choice was death in the Atlantic.

Even General Johann Blaskowitz (1883-1948) – head of the Wehrmacht and thus the highest judge in Poznan in the so-called Warthegau – had not been informed about the “Intelligence Action” in Poland. Therefore, he collected material about the murder of Poles and prepared the arrest of the SS by the Wehrmacht. He reported his preparations to the High Command in Berlin. Only when SS Chief Himmler had told him personally that the SS acts were done on Hitler's orders did Blaskowitz give in.

Hitler called Blaskowitz a “clergyman” and transferred him to France. Blaskowitz, the son of a Protestant pastor, supposedly jumped to his death in 1948 during the Nuremberg trials. But there is circumstantial evidence that he was pushed by other German prisoners. In the end, the SS had taken revenge on him.

My father told the story about his encounter with the SS to his sister, my aunt Ruth. She was a Sabbatarian. As the secretary of the later Ma'ariv founder, Ezriel Carlebach (1908-1956²), she was often mistaken for a Jew. Thus, my father trusted his sister's confidentiality when he revealed to her a secret Nazi operation. In 1943, Aunt Ruth survived Operation Gomorrha against Hamburg – up to then the most lethal bomber attack of history – and was thus able to preserve my father's testimony. But she did not tell it to his sons, thus also not to me. Only my late father's first grandchild, my nephew Ulf, was initiated.

Another German from the time of my father's remorse put the enormities into words. It was Admiral Wilhelm Canaris (1887 - 1945), who was the chief of German military espionage from 1935 to 1944. The SS executed him, in April 1945, for his involvement in the attempt on Hitler's life on July 20, 1944. On September 14, 1939, he personally accused the commander-in-chief of the Wehrmacht, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel (1882-1946; executed by the Allies in Nuremberg), “because of the assassinations in Poland” (*wegen*

² https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ezriel_Carlebach

der Morde in Polen). Keitel was talking about an “ethnic extermination” (“volkstümliche Ausrottung”) with which he had nothing to do, although it was only possible under the protection of the Wehrmacht. Canaris told him so to his face. After the German victory in October 1939, he confided to a friend that – because of “the crimes of the SS and Gestapo in Poland” – “the war is lost, no matter how many more victories we make; but it is lost.”³

For Canaris, a man of the German nationalist right, the Polish genocide victims of September 1939 were outrageous enough to turn Germany into a pariah nation. To realize this, he did not need the murder of Europe's Jews, which he also witnessed beginning in June 1941. Present-day events to educate people about the crimes of Hitler-Germany are almost never started with the September 1939 genocide against Poland. Nor has there been a German state visit to Warsaw in which holders of the chancellor's or president's office begin with the confession that Germany shut itself out of civilization in September 1939 when it murdered Poland's educated people. Canaris was more honest in German-Polish relations in 1939 than Berlin politicians and the German nomenklatura in Brussels in 2021. Only when Germans make themselves honest with Poles, they can put aside their shameful arrogance and start a dialogue. Only then can Poles learn that it was because of their suffering that Germans joined the resistance and went to their deaths.

III German Holocaust on Polish Territory

Over twenty years ago, I wrote a Holocaust speech for a very talented German federal minister. I wanted to write a Polish speech afterwards, as well. Of course, it would also have been about Germans, Jews, Israel and Hitler's extermination camps. That minister's party was soon voted out and my notes vanished into a drawer. The first sentence I had written was:

Every kind of hatred of Jews is deeply reprehensible, but not every anti-Semite prepares a Holocaust.

Some will say that the Jew-hater is morally no better than the Jew-murderer. I respect the argument. And yet the difference is understood by everyone who must choose between an insult, or even expulsion, and his own murder. Every anti-Semite has me as his opponent. And yet, he can still be falsely accused.

³ H. Höhne, *Canaris: Patriot im Zwielicht*, München: Bertelsmann, 1984, p. 365 [*Der Krieg ist verloren, ganz gleich, wie viel Siege wir noch machen; aber er ist verloren*].

And where there is rule of law, he must be allowed to defend himself. Such accusations, and not only against Poles, persist, I believe, because they seem immediately plausible. Because the Holocaust is not understood, but everyone wants to understand it, almost everyone believes the usual explanation that the Holocaust came from anti-Semitism.

All anti-Semites, then, suddenly look like Hitler's allies. But Hitler did not forge an alliance of anti-Semites, even though he enlisted many of them. If half of the 10 to 11 million Slavs killed beyond the battlefield – more Russians than Poles – were anti-Semitic, then Hitler's Germany had over 5 million anti-Semites killed. Their hatred of Jews did not protect them.

The Holocaust is not understood. That is why, for example, Yehuda Bauer, Israel's most eminent expert, laments: “In principle, Hitler can be explained; but this does not mean that he has been explained”⁴. I consider the Holocaust very well explainable, because those responsible have expressed themselves unmistakably.

The murder of the disabled in Germany affected so-called pure Aryans. Hitler's representative for their poisoning replied to the reproaches of a cleric: "The Fifth Commandment, 'Thou shall not kill' is not at all a commandment by God but a Jewish invention." ⁵ Hitler himself declared in Danzig in 1932: "We must clean our blood from [...] this curse of Mount Sinai! [...], of so called morality, which is made an idol to protect the weak from the strong. [...] It is the so-called Ten Commandments that we fight.”⁶

When Germans were going to kill the weak at home and the inhabitants of conquered regions, no one was to shout again 'Thou shall not kill'. One might say that Hitler had smashed the hardware, the Jewish people, to erase the software, the Jewish principle of the sanctity of life. All Christians that actively supported that most profound Jewish heritage were persecuted, too.

The extermination of the Jews and the extermination of Slavs ran in parallel because the Holocaust was supposed to permanently immunize the Germans against inhibitions to genocidally depopulate the territories in the East. What individual Polish lowlife criminals did against Jews and how heroic Polish rescuers of Jews risked their lives will be brought to light by historians. It is,

⁴ Ron Rosenbaum, *Die Hitler-Debatte: Auf der Suche nach dem Ursprung des Bösen*, Europa-Verlag, München/Wien 1999, p. 7.

⁵ H.-W. Schmuhl, *Rassenhygiene, Nationalsozialismus, Euthanasie. Von der Verhütung zur Vernichtung "lebensunwerten Lebens" 1890-1945*, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1992, p. 152.

⁶ H. Rauschnig, *Gespräche mit Hitler*, Europa-Verlag Wien 1988, p. 210.

however, erroneous and morally wrong to portray Poland as a collaborator in Germany's attempt to eradicate the occident's Sinaitic moral code.

I have published this view of the Holocaust in German, English and Polish and will not say more about it here.⁷ One must understand, however, that after the Holocaust Jews rightly react sharply against any prejudice. If they have internalized the formula "anti-Semitism results in Auschwitz", they cannot do otherwise. After all, even today there are enough people who not only want to insult Jews, but kill them.

When you are falsely accused, you need wisdom not to do or say something yourself that you will later regret. I see such wisdom in Poland. That is why I am confident this wisdom will continue to spread. Anyway, I am personally optimistic. My Ashkenazi friends in Israel and North America – almost all of them of Polish origin – have not fallen out with me, though I live in Poland. And my Polish friends still talk to me, even though they know I lived in Israel.

However, I am more worried about Israel than I am about Poland – please understand that. The Germans reject no other democracy more vehemently than Israel.⁸ It would be promising if Poles did not sink as low as my compatriots. I don't have to tell you about all the other enemies of this tiny nation, which has only one thousandth of the world's population.

IV The future of Poland

We are leaving the past behind. But, I am sure that it will make itself heard anew, even without our help.

A guest takes special interest in the well-being of his hosts. The slides below show Poland's global ranking in the most important determinants of its future viability. We will look at them one after the other. It won't take long, and you will finally get some well-deserved Sunday rest. [The speaker's comments on his slides were not pre-written and therefore exist only in the audio recordings. Thanks for editorial assistance on the first draft of the speech manuscript got to Clark and Diane Whelton, New York.]

⁷ https://www.academia.edu/50840605/HITLERS_MOTIVE_FOR_THE_HOLOCAUST_Gunnar_Heinsohn_Cambridge_Scholars_Autumn
<https://heinsohn-gunnar.eu/store/product/22-0091-gunnar-heinsohn--co--r--ni--holocaust--od--innych--zbrodni--ludob-jstwa--/>

⁸ <https://www.bdae.com/journal/545-welche-laender-die-deutschen-am-meisten-lieben>

Cognitive competence and the absence of terror are Poland's most valuable assets. One cannot learn to be an ace in mathematics. Neither can one buy such talent with money.

MATRIX OF ECONOMIC SUCCESS

COMPETENCE rules the roost over **LIFE, PROPERTY, LIBERTY, and FERTILITY**

Competence can barely be influenced. Fertility is a major problem for all. The remaining factors can be more easily modified. As China is trailing in them, it has reserves to be employed one day. G. Heinsohn 09/2021

Population 2021: **China 1440** mill.; **USA 333** mill.; **Japan 126** mill.; **Germany 84** mill.; **S. Korea 51** mill.; **POLAND 38** mill.

[<https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/population-by-country/>]

COMPETENCE <small>[brightest math students per 1,000 fifteen-year-olds in PISA 2018 https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/79c489df-en.pdf?expires=1604694280&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=7873D34C9E70474BD3C2FC3A387E95B7]</small>	LIFE Terrorist acts 2013-2017 / killed <small>[https://www.worlddata.info/terrorism/country-comparison.php]</small>	PROPERTY <small>[https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/rankings/herit_property_rights/] 2020</small>	LIBERTY <small>https://recruitmentresult.com/global-democracy-index/ - 2021</small>	FERTILITY <small>[Children in a woman's lifetime 2021 https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/total-fertility-rate]</small>
China [4 prov.] (165/1000)* Taiwan (79/1000)*	Korea S. (2/0) POLAND (3/0)		Germany (8.68) Korea S. (8.00)	
Korea S. (69/1000)	Japan (10/19)	Japan (87) Korea S. (83)	Japan (7.99) USA (7.96)	
Japan (43/1000) POLAND (41/1000)	Germany (131/34)	USA (82) Germany (81) POLAND (63)	POLAND (6.52)	
Germany (28/1000)		China (61) <small>[ca. 15 in 1978]</small>		China (1.7) USA (1.7; "whites" 1.6) Germany (1.6)
USA (15/1000)	USA (189/224) China (74/534)		China (2.26)	POLAND (1.5) Japan (1.4) Korea S. (1.0)

* **Taiwan** may be more representative for **the whole of China** than its 4 selected provinces taking part in PISA 2018. China's lead in competence over the USA per 1,000 students is thus rather 5:1 than 11:1. Combined with China's four times larger population, this gives an **overall lead over the USA not of 44:1, but only of c. 20:1.**

Explanation why Poland but not Germany is cognitively close to Switzerland. Two types of immigration policy.

COMPETENCE POOL OF THE 72 LEADING NATIONS (above 1 mill. inhab.) FOR THE FUTURE OF HIGHTECH SHARE OF BRIGHTEST MATH STUDENTS PER 1,000 15-YEAR-OLDS (LEVEL 6 IN PISA 2018). The figure below the share shows the TOTAL NUMBER OF BRIGHTEST MATH STUDENTS for all children from 0-14 in 2019, assuming that the younger ones will perform as well as the 15-year-olds of 2018. **WESTERN FORTRESSES OF COMPETENCE** (Data: <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/79c489df-en.pdf?expires=1604694280&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=7873D34C9E70474BD3C2FC3A387E95B7>; Population under 15: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.0014.TO>.)

43-170/1,000 15-year-olds	28-42/1,000 15-year-olds	21-27/1,000 15-year-olds	14-20/1,000 15-year-olds	6-13/1,000 15-year-olds	2-5/1,000 15-year-olds	1/1,000 15-year-olds	Below 1/1,000 15-year-olds
<i>Math aces total below 15 years</i>							
China [4 prov.] (165) 41,000,000*	POLAND (41) 238,000	New Zealand (27) 25,970	Italy (20) 158,800	U. Arab E. (12) 17,260	Greece (5) 7,450	Bos+Herz (1) 485	Argentina <1 na
Singapore (138) 97,000	Canada (40) 240,000	Sweden (26) 47,100	Finland (18) 15,910	Spain (11) 75,900	Moldova (4) 1,690	Brazil (1) 44,340	Colombia <1 na
Hongkong (95) 88,000	Estonia (37) 5,880	Australia (25) 122,500	France (18) 214,900	Vietnam (11) 246,400	Romania (4) 12,060	Chile (1) 3,700	Costa Rica <1 <1
Macao (77) 7,500	Belgium (32) 67,720	Austria (25) 31,750	Israel (18) 45,000	Ireland (10) 10,450	Albania (3) 1,490	Georgia (1) 745	Dominic R <1 na
Taiwan (76) 250,000	Czech R (31) 52,080	Portugal (25) 34,000	Lithuania (17) 7,170	Serbia (10) 10,790	Azerbaijan (3) 7,050	Jordan (1) 3,900	Indonesia <1 na
S-Korea (69) 455,000	Slovenia (31) 9,770	Norway (24) 22,340	Russia (15) 393,000	Ukraine (10) 70,000	Kazakhstan (3) 16,040	N-Macedon. (1) 342	Mexico <1 na
Switzerland (49) 63,700	U-Kingdom (31) 366,730	Slovakia (23) 19,480	USA (15) 915,000	Bulgaria (9) 9,220	Lebanon (3) 5,250	Peru (1) 8,210	Kosovo <1 na
Japan (43) 688,000	Germany (28) 322,000	Denmark (21) 20,030	Hungary (14) 19,740	Turkey (9) 182,700	Malaysia (3) 22,710	Uruguay (1) 708	Morocco <1 na
Netherlands (43) 188,250			Latvia (14) 4,370	Croatia (8) 4,740	Thailand (3) 35,140		Panama <1 na
				Qatar (6) 2,310			Philippines <1 na
Gunnar Heinsohn 09/21							Sa-Arabia <1 na

* If one takes a value for China of, say, 80/1000 (i.e. closer to Taiwan or Macao), the total would be only ca. 20,000,000 math aces younger than 15 years.

Explanation why even cognitively strong nations can only survive as fortresses of competence.

Even the best of the West are only second rate *versus* East Asia.

If you protect your skills by building a FORTRESS OF COMPETENCE, you may win the future.
Strong bastions attract the smartest migrants for their defense.

1000
CHILDREN
0-14
years
in the
WORLD
of 2020
are
devided
into>

[<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.0014.TO>]

40: INDIGENOUS in WESTERN NATIONS [loss of talent; low-skill migrants accepted].
 [US 15; Germany 4; **POLAND 3**; etc.] G. Heinsohn; Warsaw; 19-09-2021

13: WESTERN FORTRESSES OF COMPETENCE on 21 mill. km² [only high skill migrants accepted: AUS, CDN, CH, DK, ICELAND, N, NZ, UK].

17: Russia, Belarus, Ukraine [loss of talent; more emigration than immigration.

150: EAST ASIA [Chin/Jap/Kor/Viet; 75 % of global talent for high tech].
FORTRESSES OF COMPETENCE [only high skill migrants accepted].

20: MIGRANTS/minorities in WESTERN NATIONS [US 15; Germany 2; etc.].

760: REST OF THE WORLD [premature de-industrialization;
 lack of competence for switching to high tech; loss of scarce talent].

What do **WESTERN FORTRESSES OF COMPETENCE** know and do?
Retain own talent, recruit foreign talent, keep away low achievers!

Every country has people in need who have to be financed in a dignified way by the active population. At the same time, the achievers are supposed to withstand the global competition from the model pupils of East Asia. That is why they must not be discouraged by artificially increasing the number of the helpless through immigration or otherwise.

Everyone speaks English or teaches it already in kindergarten, because it remains the world language. Where English is, at least, the language of commerce, foreign talents, who have all have learned it, apply first.

Anti-racism dominates. Those who are qualified and young enough are allowed to immigrate regardless of pigmentation or denomination. However, the border remains closed for members of the still ethnic European majority if they do not meet the achievement requirements.

Even in economic crises with increased unemployment, highly qualified people are accepted as immigrants in any quantity, because their global share is shrinking, although they supply innovations for rising out of the recession.

G. Heinsohn 09/2021

Even when the economy is booming, they do not bring in unskilled workers. However, excellent students are accepted at the universities. Successful immigrants from non-competitive countries help the world by sending money to their former homelands.

Why wise **FORTRESSES OF COMPETENCE** avoid invasions of countries with high war index. They cannot absorb losses due to their low war index!

AFGHANISTAN'S WAR DEMOGRAPHY 1950 - 2030

(TF=Total fertility; i.e. children in a woman's lifetime; estimates for 2025-2030).

[<https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/total-fertility-rate>; <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/afghanistan-population/>; <https://population.un.org/wpp/>; <https://web.archive.org/web/20060718225045/>; http://www.vfw.org/resources/levelxmagazine/0203_Soviet-Afghan%20War.pdf; <https://www.statista.com/statistics/262894/western-coalition-soldiers-killed-in-afghanistan/>; rounded.]

Year	Total population (million)	WAR INDEX (WI) (ratio of 15-19 to 55-59-year old males).	Fighting age males (15-29 year old; mill.).
1950	7.8	3.34 {TF 7.45} PL 3.07 WI [e.g., 3,340 or 3,070 young men to 1,000 old men]	1.1 mill.
1960	9.0	3.92 {TF 7.45}	1.3 mill.
1970	11.2	4.22 {TF 7.45} PL 2.51 WI	1.5 mill.
1979	13.4	4.67 {TF 7.45}	1.8 mill. (Russia enters.)
1979-1989	0.7 million natives killed in civil wars and war against USSR [War index 1.32 ; 14,500 men lost]		
1990	12.4	6.53 {TF 7.47}	1.7 mill. (Russia leaves.)
2001	21.6	5.59 {TF 7.65} PL 2.27 WI	2.3 mill. (US, Germany, etc. enter.) (2002 Poland in Afghan.)
2010	29.2	5.43 {TF 6.37} PL 0.96 WI	3.9 mill.
2015	34.4	6.00 {TF 5.26}	5.0 mill. (2014 Poland left Afghan.)
2001-2021	0.2 million natives killed in civil wars and war against US/Germany, etc. [War index 1.13/0.70 ; 3,600 persons lost].		
2021	40,0 (09/21)	5.74 {TF 4.50} PL 0.72 WI	5.9 mill. (US/Germany, etc. leave.)
2025	42.4	5.23 {TF 3.71}	6.8 mill.
2030	46.7	4.24 {TF 3.19} PL 0.84 WI	7.3 mill. Gunnar Heinsohn-09-2021

Helping low-skilled immigrants will never be enough but may ruin a Fortress of Competence.

DESIRE TO MOVE FROM LOW-SKILLED REGIONS INTO FORTRESSES OF COMPETENCE

(Gallup's 2017 percentages for low-skill regions).

[<https://news.gallup.com/poll/245255/750-million-worldwide-migrate.aspx>; https://blogs.harvard.edu/mesh/2008/03/mena_population/; <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/population-by-country/>; <https://newrepublic.com/article/90118/pakistan-terrorism-emigration-isi>]

Area	Population 1950	Population 2020 Desire to emigrate [percentage of 2017]	Population 2050 Desire to emigrate [percentage of 2017]	Percentage of adults desiring to emigrate in 2017 (calculated for 2020 + 2050 with children)
Sub Saharan Africa	186 million	1,136 million 375 million	2,123 million 700 million	33 %
Arabs and Iran	104 million	520 million 125 million	692 million 166 million	24 %
Latin America /Caribbean	169 million	652 million 176 million	780 million 211 million	27 %
Afgh.; Bangla., Pakistan	63 million	425 million 115 million	596 million 161 million	27 % (Pakistan; Gallup 04/2011)
South Asia	493 million	1,857 million 151 million	2,382 million 190 million	8 %
Sums total	1,117 million	4,590 million 942 million	6,573 million 1,428 million	

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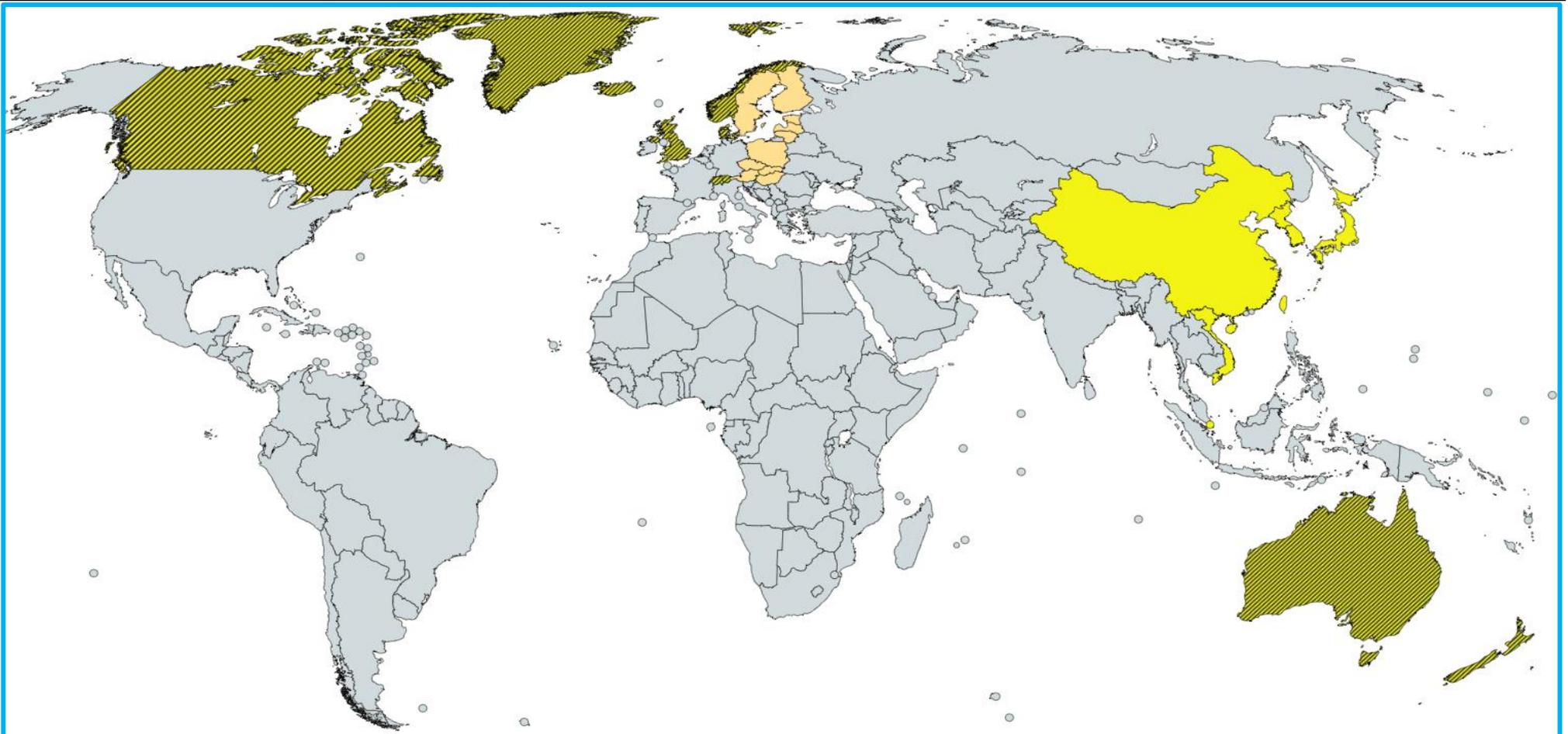
East Asian nations competing with Western Fortresses of Competence.

WESTERN (yellow stripe; 150 mill. inh.) and EAST ASIAN (yellow; 1.8 billion inh.)

FORTRESSES OF COMPETENCE.

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Nations (in beige) with potential to turn into FORTRESSES OF COMPETENCE.



Possible candidates for a European alliance of fortresses of competence.

EUROPEAN FORTRESSES OF COMPETENCE AND CANDIDATES (in beige)

Heinsohn, 09-2021

