THE FORBIDDEN SCIENCE

Race, Biology, Genetics, and IQ Realities

BY SKRIUWER

Dear Readers,

As the voice behind *The Forbidden Science: Race, Biology, Genetics, and IQ Realities*, I want to take a moment to speak directly to you before you dive into, or perhaps reflect upon the pages that follow. This book isn't a manifesto born from malice or some hidden agenda; it's a deliberate attempt to shine a light on truths that have been shoved into the shadows for far too long. **My purpose here is simple, yet profound:** to challenge the denial that grips mainstream science and society when it comes to human differences. We've been told for decades that race is merely a social invention, that intelligence gaps stem solely from environment or injustice, and that any whisper of genetics in this realm is tantamount to hate. But what if that narrative itself is the problem? What if ignoring the biological realities of our evolution, how populations adapted to wildly different worlds, shaping not just bodies but minds— is causing more division, waste, and suffering than facing them ever could?

Let me be crystal clear: this exploration is not about declaring any group superior or inferior. That's not science; that's poison. Instead, it's about recognizing that humans, like every other species, carry the marks of their histories in their DNA—variations in everything from disease resistance to cognitive styles that emerged as survival tools in specific environments. By framing these as neutral facts, without value judgments, we open the door to better understanding why certain patterns persist despite trillions spent to erase them. Think of it this way: if a doctor ignored a patient's genetic predisposition to a condition because it was "uncomfortable" to discuss, we'd call it malpractice. Why should we tolerate the same in education, policy, or social discourse? The goal here is to provoke curiosity, not contempt—to ask why we've poured fortunes into reforms that falter, why we've silenced researchers whose findings challenge the status quo, and how embracing these realities could lead to more effective, compassionate ways forward.

I approached this with good intentions, rooted in a belief that truth, however uncomfortable, is the foundation of progress. Hate has no place in these pages; in fact, the book argues the opposite, that denying biology fosters resentment, misplaced blame, and failed systems that hurt everyone, especially those it's meant to help. We've seen how suppression breeds underground myths and polarizes us further. By laying out the evidence openly, from evolutionary adaptations to psychometric data, I hope to spark honest conversations that unite rather than divide. If this book stirs anger, let it be directed at the systems of denial, not at each other. Read with an open mind, question everything, and consider: what if facing these truths could heal the very divides we've been trying to bridge in the dark?

Thank you for joining this journey. Let's break the chains together.

Yours in pursuit of truth,

- Skriuwer

Provocative Voices on Race, Genetics, and IQ

'*I am inherently gloomy about the prospect of Africa because all our social policies are based on the fact that their intelligence is the same as ours—whereas all the testing says not really.*' **- James Watson (2007, Sunday Times interview)**

'*It seems more probable than not that some of the average white-Negro differences in ability-test performance is attributable to genetic differences.*'
- Arthur Jensen (1969, Harvard Educational Review article)

'*The debate about whether and how much genes and environment have to do with ethnic differences remains unresolved.*'
- Richard Herrnstein and Charles Murray (1994, The Bell Curve)

'*Nature has color-coded groups of individuals so that statistically reliable predictions of their adaptability to intellectually rewarding and effective lives can easily be made and profitably used by the pragmatic man-in-the-street.*'
- William Shockley (1974, public debate statement)

'*On average, Orientals are slower to mature, less fertile, less sexually active, less aggressive, and have larger brains and higher IQ scores. Blacks are at the other pole. Whites fall in the middle, but closer to Orientals than to Blacks.*'
- J. Philippe Rushton (1989, Race, Evolution, and Behavior summary)

'*The low average IQ of sub-Saharan Africans is the primary reason for the low levels of development in this region.*'
- Richard Lynn (2006, Race Differences in Intelligence book)

'*We have to face the possibility that there may be genetic differences between races.*'
- Francis Crick (1971, letter to colleagues)

'*The major cause of the American Negro's intellectual and social deficits is hereditary and racially genetic in origin and, thus, not remediable to a major degree by practical improvements in environment.*'
- William Shockley (1968, National Academy of Sciences presentation)

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We're using the money we earn to promote the Frisian language.
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Historical Research Methodology

This work synthesizes information from:

- **Primary Sources**
  - Government archives and historical records
  - Period correspondence and eyewitness accounts
  - Contemporary newspapers and publications

Disclaimer:

The images in this book are creative reinterpretations of historical scenes. While every effort was made to accurately capture the essence of the periods depicted, some illustrations may include artistic embellishments or approximations. They are intended to evoke the atmosphere and spirit of the times rather than serve as precise historical records.

"History is the version of past events that people have decided to agree upon."

– Napoleon Bonaparte

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INTRODUCTION: THE SILENCED TRUTH

Imagine a world where the most basic facts about human differences are treated like state secrets. Where scientists whisper their findings in private emails, fearing career-ending backlash. Where billions of dollars pour into programs doomed from the start because they ignore the elephant in the room: biology. This isn't some dystopian novel—it's the reality of modern science when it comes to race, genetics, and intelligence. Welcome to *The Forbidden Science*, a book that dares to pull back the curtain on what mainstream academia won't touch with a ten-foot pole.

You've probably heard the party line a thousand times: "Race is just a social construct." "IQ differences are all about environment—poverty, education, culture." "Any talk of genetics is racist pseudoscience." But what if I told you that's not the full story? What if the data—piles of it, from decades of research—points to something far more uncomfortable? Human populations, shaped by thousands of years in wildly different environments, didn't just evolve different skin tones or hair textures. They developed distinct genetic profiles that affect everything from how our bodies handle diseases to how our brains process information. And yes, that includes predispositions to certain cognitive strengths.

This book isn't about superiority or inferiority. It's not a manifesto for division. It's a cold, hard look at the evidence that's been buried under layers of political correctness, funding pressures, and outright censorship. We'll explore how evolution didn't stop at the neck, how IQ gaps persist despite trillions spent to erase them, and why denying these realities is hurting everyone, especially the very groups we're trying to help. By the end, you might not like what you read, but you'll wonder why it took so long to hear it.

Why This Topic Matters Now

Let's cut to the chase: we're living in an era of unprecedented scientific advancement. CRISPR gene editing, AI-driven genome mapping, massive twin studies—the tools to understand human variation have never been sharper. Yet, when it comes to applying them to race and intelligence, the lab doors slam shut. Why? Because the implications are explosive. Admit that genetics play a role in group differences, and suddenly policies on education, affirmative action, and even immigration look different. Politicians panic, activists mobilize, and grants dry up.

Consider the numbers. In the United States alone, over $1 trillion has been funneled into education reforms since the 1960s, all aimed at closing racial achievement gaps. Head Start, No Child Left Behind, Common Core—you name it. Yet, the gaps remain stubbornly wide. Black students score about 15 points lower on average IQ tests than white students; East Asians often outpace both. Similar patterns show up in SATs, ACTs, and international assessments like PISA. If environment were the only factor, shouldn't all that money have fixed it by now?

The truth is, it's not just nurture—nature's in the mix too. And ignoring that isn't compassionate; it's cruel. It sets up false hopes, wastes resources, and perpetuates inequality under the guise of equality. This book will show you the studies, the data, the genetic markers that mainstream outlets gloss over or outright suppress. We'll dive into how Arctic dwellers evolved denser bones to survive the cold, how West Africans developed genetic protections against malaria that come with trade-offs, and how these adaptations extend to the brain.

But be warned: reading this will make you question everything. You'll start seeing the cracks in the narrative pushed by universities, media, and governments. And once you see them, you can't unsee them.

The Roots of Denial

To understand the silence, we have to go back. The horrors of the 20th century—eugenics movements, Nazi racial science, colonial

exploitations—left deep scars. Post-World War II, the scientific community swung hard the other way, emphasizing unity over difference. UNESCO's 1950 statement on race declared it a myth, more social than biological. Influential anthropologists like Franz Boas argued that culture explained everything, biology nothing.

It was a noble pivot, aimed at healing divisions. But it overcorrected. By the 1970s, when psychologists like Arthur Jensen published data suggesting genetic factors in IQ gaps, the backlash was fierce. Protests, death threats, canceled lectures. Fast forward to today: James Watson, co-discoverer of DNA, was stripped of honors in 2007 for similar comments. In 2020, a paper on genetic clusters in human populations was retracted not for errors, but for "harmful" implications.

This isn't science; it's ideology. Funding bodies like the NIH prioritize "equity" over inquiry. Journals demand sensitivity reviews. Researchers self-censor to keep their jobs. The result? A generation of scholars tiptoeing around the obvious, leaving the public in the dark.

Yet, the evidence keeps leaking out. Genome-wide association studies (GWAS) identify thousands of variants linked to intelligence. Ancient DNA reveals how migrations and selections shaped modern groups. Adoption studies show kids raised in the same home still reflect their biological parents' IQs more than their adoptive ones. This book compiles it all, chapter by chapter, building a case that's hard to ignore.

Teasing the Evidence Ahead

What can you expect? We'll start with evolution's basics—how humans left Africa 60,000 years ago and adapted to new worlds. Think lactose tolerance in Europeans, high-altitude lungs in Tibetans. These aren't random; they're survival hacks etched into DNA.

Then, we'll hit the hard stuff: physical differences like bone density (higher in Africans to withstand impacts), muscle fiber types (why West African descendants dominate sprinting), and disease risks (Ashkenazi Jews' higher Tay-Sachs but also elevated IQ averages).

From there, the brain. Did you know Neanderthal DNA, more common in Eurasians, influences skull shape and possibly cognition? Or that brain volume varies by ancestry, correlating with IQ?

We'll dissect IQ data—over a century of it—showing gaps that hold across socioeconomic lines. **Heritability estimates:** 50-80% genetic. Environmental fixes? They've narrowed gaps a bit, but not closed them.

The controversy peaks with policy failures. Education reforms assume blank slates, ignoring biology, leading to burnout, resentment, and stalled progress. **We'll explore alternatives:** tailored learning, genetic insights for medicine, honest dialogues for society.

Along the way, I'll counter the critics. "Race isn't biological"? Tell that to forensic anthropologists identifying ancestry from bones. "IQ is culturally biased"? Yet it predicts success universally.

This isn't comfortable reading. It challenges sacred cows. But curiosity demands we look. What if embracing these truths leads to real progress, not regression?



Here, a photograph from 1945 showing a group of scientists in lab coats gathered around a table, intently discussing a large chart of human migration patterns.

The Personal Stake

Why write this now? Because the cost of silence is rising. In a globalized world, ignoring genetic diversity means botched medical treatments—drugs that work for one group flop for another. In education, it means forcing square pegs into round holes, breeding frustration. Socially, it fuels conspiracy theories when official narratives don't match reality.

I've pored over the data, talked to hushed experts, and seen the patterns myself. This book is my attempt to spark a conversation that's overdue. Not to divide, but to understand. Humans are diverse—that's our strength. Denying the biology behind it weakens us all.

As you turn these pages, ask yourself: What if the forbidden science isn't dangerous because it's wrong, but because it's right? What worlds could open if we faced it head-on?

Buckle up. The journey starts here.

CHAPTER 1: THE EVOLUTION OF HUMAN DIVERSITY

Humans didn't pop into existence as a uniform batch. We clawed our way through ice ages, deserts, and jungles, with each step leaving marks on our DNA. This chapter tears into the story of how our species scattered from Africa and morphed to fit brutal new worlds. Forget the sanitized version where everyone stayed the same under the skin—evidence shows populations picked up genetic tweaks that reshaped bodies and survival strategies. We'll dig into the migrations, the pressures that drove changes, and the adaptations that prove human diversity runs deep. And yes, this challenges the cozy idea that race has no biological footing. Buckle up; what you'll see here pokes holes in that narrative, raising questions about why we pretend otherwise.

Out of Africa: The Starting Line

Picture a band of early humans, lean and resourceful, stepping out from the cradle of our species. Fossil records pin modern Homo sapiens emerging in Africa around 300,000 years ago, give or take. Sites like Jebel Irhoud in Morocco yield skulls blending archaic and modern features, hinting at a gradual shift from older hominins. But the real action kicks off much later. Around 70,000 to 60,000 years ago, a small group—maybe just a few thousand—ventured north and east, crossing into the Arabian Peninsula. Why? Climate swings, perhaps. Africa wasn't a paradise; droughts and volcanic eruptions like Toba around 74,000 years ago might have pushed them out.

This "Out of Africa" model, backed by genetic data from folks like Luigi Luca Cavalli-Sforza in the 1980s, shows non-African populations bottlenecked through that exodus. Mitochondrial DNA—passed down maternally—traces back to an "African Eve" about 200,000 years ago. Y-chromosome data points to an "African Adam" around the same era. Non-Africans carry less

genetic diversity, a sign of that narrow escape. Africans, meanwhile, harbor the richest variation, reflecting longer time brewing on the continent.

But here's where it gets sticky. Mainstream chatter often stops here, emphasizing unity: "We're all African under the skin." True enough, but it dodges the aftermath. Once out, groups splintered. Some hugged coasts to Australia by 50,000 years ago, evidenced by Mungo Man fossils. Others pushed into Europe around 45,000 years ago, bumping into Neanderthals. Asia filled up with waves, including Denisovans in Siberia. These encounters weren't just handshakes—interbreeding left traces. Europeans and Asians carry 1-4% Neanderthal DNA, linked to immune boosts but also risks like depression. East Asians and Oceanians have Denisovan bits, aiding high-altitude living.

Critics of biological race say these mixes blur lines, making groups arbitrary. But DNA clustering tells a different tale. A 2002 study in Science by Noah Rosenberg analyzed 377 genetic markers in 1,056 people, grouping them into five clusters matching continents: Africa, Eurasia, East Asia, Oceania, Americas. That's not social; that's biology echoing geography. Denying it ignores how isolation bred distinct profiles. As groups settled, environments hammered them into shape. Cold snaps in Europe favored stockier builds; equatorial heat in Africa kept limbs long for cooling. This wasn't random—natural selection picked winners.

Curious how far this went? **Stick around;** we're just warming up.

Natural Selection's Ruthless Hand

Evolution isn't kind; it's a grinder. Charles Darwin nailed it in 1859: traits helping survival get passed on. For humans post-exodus, pressures varied wildly. In Europe's Ice Age grip, food scarcity meant favoring genes for fat storage. In malaria-plagued tropics, mutations trading health for resistance won out. These weren't overnight flips—generations of death and reproduction sculpted them.

Take population genetics basics. Allele frequencies shift via selection, mutation, migration, and drift. In small groups—like those early migrants—drift amplified changes. But selection dominated. The

Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, p2+2pq+q2=1 p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1 p2+2pq+q2=1, assumes no forces at play; real life disrupts it. For instance, positive selection boosts beneficial alleles fast. Scans of genomes spot these "sweeps"—regions with low variation, signaling a recent fix.

A 2010 study in Nature by Pardis Sabeti's team scanned for such sweeps, finding hits tied to diet, pigmentation, and immunity. Non-Africans show sweeps absent in Africans, proof of post-migration tweaks. Controversially, this implies races aren't illusions; they're echoes of adaptation. Anthropologists like Richard Klein argue modern behavior exploded around 50,000 years ago, fueling the spread. But why deny the genetic fallout? Politics, maybe—admitting differences risks misuse. Yet, burying it stalls science. What if these adaptations explain health disparities today? Let's probe specific cases.

Skin Deep? Think Again: Pigmentation and Beyond

Skin color screams adaptation. Dark melanin shields against UV in sunny Africa, preventing folate loss and skin cancer. Lighter skin in cloudy north lets UV penetrate for vitamin D synthesis, dodging rickets. Genetic culprits? Genes like SLC24A5, mutated in Europeans 6,000-12,000 years ago per a 2005 Science paper. East Asians lightened via different genes, like OCA2. Native Americans, crossing Beringia 15,000 years ago, carry mixes suiting varied latitudes.

But it's more than cosmetic. Dark skin correlates with denser bones—higher mineral content to withstand impacts, per studies on African athletes. Eye color? Blue eyes popped up in Europe 10,000 years ago, maybe aiding low-light vision or just sexual selection. Hair too: tight curls in Africans dissipate heat; straight in Asians insulates.

Push deeper: body proportions. Bergmann's rule says colder climates favor bulkier builds to conserve heat. Inuit exemplify this—short limbs, high body mass. A 2015 study in PNAS linked this to genes like TBX15, selected in Arctic populations. Africans, per Allen's rule, have longer limbs for heat loss. **These aren't trivial;** they affect metabolism, disease risk. Europeans' lighter skin ups skin cancer odds in sunny climes—witness high rates in Australia. Ignoring this in medicine? Reckless.