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ARCTICUS BLANCUS

SHORT HISTORY OF NATURAL ARCTIC ETHNICITY

Rewritten with Copilot. What do you think of Copilot's skills?

ABOUT ARCTICUS BLANCUS

1. Arcticus Blancus is the sole naturally occurring ethnic group native to the Arctic climate, having lived in isolation for an extended period. This group is distinguished by its characteristic white Arctic hair. Historically, Arcticus Blancus has maintained minimal contact with other ethnic groups, with the notable exception of Arcticus Blondus, which inhabits the subarctic regions of the Baltic area still today.

2. The historical way of life for the Arcticus Blancus ethnic group was vastly different from today's conditions. This group was not always endangered, but over the past 5,000 to 10,000 years, much of its history and contributions to the subarctic and lower regions were nearly erased as civilization began forming societies and social structures. During the Roman era, Arcticus Blancus faced near extinction, though larger communities still lived in the Baltic regions of present-day Poland. However, most of the population migrated following the spread of Christianity in 966. Today, Poland is home to approximately 500 males and up to 50,000 females of this ethnic group, while the largest remaining Arcticus Blancus population is likely dispersed across Russia.

ARCTIC SQUOTTERS

3. The indigenous residents of Alaska, Canada, and Greenland have likely never encountered the Arcticus Blancus ethnic group. As a naturally occurring Arctic indigenous tribal ethnicity, Arcticus Blancus has lived in the Arctic for 100,000 years, distinctly differing in phenotype from Native Asian populations of the Americas, Greenland, and Siberia. Historically, Arcticus Blancus was unaware of the settlement of non-Arctic ethnicities in Greenland and Canada, as their primary mode of travel was across the frozen Arctic ice—once a vital connection between Scandinavia, Greenland, and Canada, but now lost due to changing climate conditions. The Alaskan, Canadian and Greenland indigenous ethnicity refers to the

cultural and ancestral identity of groups that begin to inhabit a particular American region before the arrival of colonists populations, however those small communities are not indigenous to the Arctic climate as the indigenous climatic group of Arcticus Blancus ethnicity that for the last 5000-1000 years are mostly present in the Scandinavian and Russian side of the arctic circle geographic latitude.

4. These communities often maintain distinct traditions, languages, and ways of life that are deeply connected to their environment. Arcticus Blancus just as the american and other indigenous peoples worldwide have faced challenges such as colonization, displacement, deculturalization, forced dissimilation to own homogenous ethnicity, religious conquests, heteroethnic wars and genocide. Arcticus Blancus as other ethnicity struggle to preserve their heritage and advocate for their rights. The concept of indigenous ethnicity is closely tied to self-identification, historical continuity, and a unique unquestionable relationship with the land as the Arcticus Blancus has to the arctic polar regions.

Map of the foreign ethnic groups mostly of Rafaltic-Aquatic origin that are move in the Arctic area while the Arcticus Blancus descanted to the Baltic area due to and to explore climatic changes to the arctic that cause ice to disconnect that made indigenous travel over the surface of the ice impossible.

ARCTICUS BLANCUS DESCENT TO SUBARCTIC

5. The descent of Arcticus Blancus into the subarctic likely began when the Arctic ice started to break apart, making travel across the region on live animals impossible. It can be theorized that the presence of Arcticus Blancus among other ethnic groups, such as Arcticus Blondus in the Baltic regions of present-day Poland, was a direct result of climate change disrupting traditional Arctic travel routes. The fragmentation of ice may have severed connections between Siberia, Greenland, Canada, and Scandinavia, forcing

Arcticus Blancus to migrate southward. One intriguing question remains—could future discoveries uncover the remains of large Arctic mammals at the bottom of the Arctic Ocean, once possibly domesticated by Arcticus Blancus for travel across the frozen expanse hundreds of thousands of years ago?

6. Arcticus Blancus, having long inhabited the Arctic, never engaged in colonization or conflict with the Arcticus Blondus subarctic ethnic groups. By the time Arcticus Blancus descended into the Baltic region, Arcticus Blondus had already established communities along the shores of the Baltic Sea, as well as in northern Europe and present-day Russia. In contrast, Arcticus Blondus has repeatedly had to assert its natural presence in the subarctic, a challenge it continues to face today. Arcticus Blancus may have coexisted with Arcticus Blondus in various Baltic areas, yet the extent of its cultural and linguistic legacy remains uncertain. It is unclear whether Arcticus Blancus left a more significant imprint on those who remained and navigated interactions with Catholic royalty, which expanded into Arcticus Blondus territories in central Poland and the Baltic region—areas where Arcticus Blancus still resided prior to 966.

ARCTICUS BLANCUS SLOW EXTINCTION

7. After 966, Arcticus Blancus was reportedly subjected to Roman Catholic persecution as various ethnic groups were forced to convert to Christianity. The enforcement of Roman Catholic laws contributed to the decline of identifiable Arcticus Blancus phenotypical traits, making their natural hair characteristics increasingly rare. While Arcticus Blondus exhibited a notable gender imbalance, with 15 to 20 times more females than males, the disparity within Arcticus Blancus was reportedly even greater estimated at 200 females for every male. The expansion of Vatican influence and Baltic interests led to a diverse influx of ethnic groups into the Baltic region. Due to the high UV radiation in the Rafaltic areas, Arcticus Blancus females were not commonly present, except under circumstances of servitude. This dynamic is believed to have contributed to the decline of Arcticus Blancus natural homoethnic relationships, an impact still observable today.

Brama odbudowanej osady Gnieźnieńskiej terenów Arcticus Blondus na których to przed 966 rokiem mieszkały etniczne grupy Arcticus Blancus.

8. The true history of Arcticus Blancus—its life in the Arctic, its presence in the Baltic, and the impact of Roman and post-Roman slavery and regulations on its endangerment—may never be fully known. What remains most crucial is that the visible genetic climatic traits of the natural Arctic phenotype have survived in remaining Arcticus Blancus males and females as we can still find them today. It is my hope that the remaining male population exceeds the *Minimal Vital Population* required for Homo sapiens ethnic groups to maintain sustainability, preventing extinction and mitigating gender imbalance.

ARCTICUS BLANCUS UNIQUE FENOTYPE

9. Arcticus Blancus exhibits a distinct phenotype characterized by naturally white Arctic hair, which is believed to have developed due to prolonged exposure to minimal sunlight—an environmental condition where the Arctic experiences six months of darkness each year. This pigmentation process did not occur rapidly but is theorized to have taken more than 100,000 years. The natural adaptation of ethnic phenotypes due to extended habitation in specific climates is explored in the paper *Eugenix® Classification of Sub-Climatic Tribes*, which provides a general classification of the three primary climatic ethnicities. In theory it's possible that Arcticus Blancus has dwelled in the Arctic more than a hundred thousand years. The northern Asians have dwelled in the Northern China for few thousand years at the most as state their own sources and had developed only small visible arctic color changes in the orbital part of the Iris-Oris of the eye due to habitation of the Arcticus Blancus ethnic group cold climate that lacks light.

The top images show the Orises of the Rafaltic-Aquatic people of Asian that have migrated to the arctic area recently. Oris orbital color changes are minor in comparison to the orbital and radial changes that occurred in the Subarctic ethnic climatic groups of gray and blue color eyes that naturally belong to Arcleticus ethnic climate.

DIFFRENT MELANINE FOR DIFFRENT UV RADIATION LEVELS

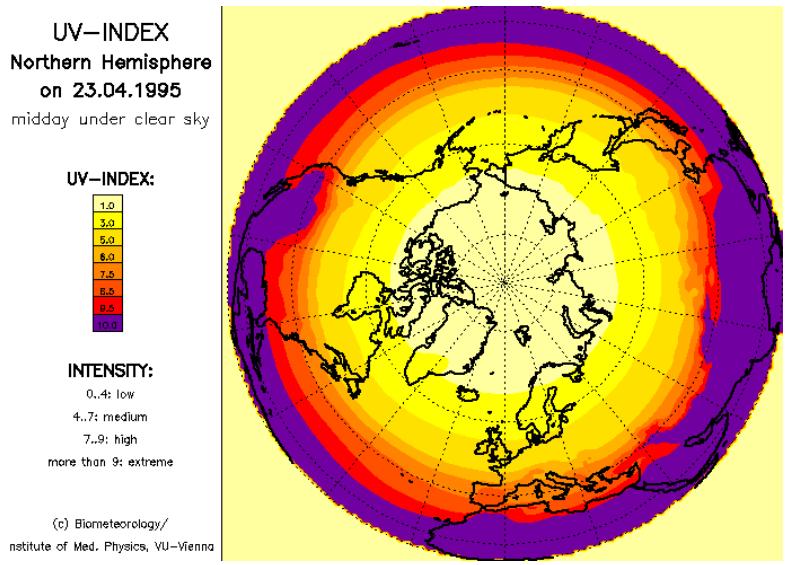
10. Melanin exists in several forms, with eumelanin being the most well-known. Eumelanin produces a brown-to-black pigment, contributing to darker shades in hair, skin, and eyes while offering protection against UV radiation by absorbing harmful rays. In contrast, pheomelanin, a yellow-to-red pigment, influences lighter hair and skin tones but has phototoxic effects, meaning it can generate oxidative stress when exposed to sunlight. Phototoxicity occurs when certain components in essential oils interact with the skin and ultraviolet photons, leading to reactions ranging from skin pigmentation to severe burns.

11. The most common culprits are furanocoumarins - compounds found in lemon oil, which contains oxypeucedanin and bergapten, both known to trigger phototoxic responses. Lime and bitter orange oils also contain furanocoumarins, though in smaller amounts. In Arcticus Blancus, pheomelanin reacts swiftly to photons within the subcutaneous layers, suggesting an adaptation in DNA to unique UV sunlight exposure, distinct from other climatic ethnic groups. This variation may have played a role in shaping Arcticus Blancus' distinct phenotype.

12. The intensity of the solar spectrum reaching Earth is influenced by multiple factors, including the Earth-Sun distance, the angle of sunlight entering the atmosphere, weather conditions, and air pollution levels. Equatorial regions receive sunlight more directly than polar areas, meaning irradiance generally decreases with increasing latitude. Despite lower overall sunlight exposure, Arctic UV levels can still cause

sunburn (erythema) and snow blindness (photokeratitis) under normal conditions, as snow and ice do not absorb UV radiation.

13. During their habitation of the Arctic before migrating to the Baltic, Arcticus Blancus ethnic climatic groups reportedly developed methods to protect themselves from sunburn and vision damage caused by intense summer sunlight. Their strategies included avoiding direct sunlight exposure and wearing polar bear fur, complete with an attached skull, which covered the entire body—including the head—to reflect UV radiation, as white surfaces are naturally reflective.



Map showing the UV index in the northern hemisphere. The UV radiation from the sun in the arctic is visibly lowered than the lower latitude areas that are marked by the orange, red and violet colors.

ARCTICUS BLANCUS UV LIGHT SUBCUTENOUS PIGMENTATION

14. During the long Arctic nights, when little to no sunlight is available, melanin production decreases due to the absence of UV rays, which normally stimulate its synthesis. However, the body retains baseline melanin levels, as it plays a crucial role in protecting DNA from damage and regulating skin pigmentation. In arctic regions experiencing extended periods of darkness, Arcticus Blancus indigenous populations developed lighter skin tones over generations, as the evolutionary need for high melanin production diminishes. Lighter skin tone is slowly developing in the Aquatic-Asian, Chinese ethnic populations that had never descended to the Rafaltic regions or has done so for brief period or few generations.

15. Additionally, vitamin D synthesis—also dependent on sunlight—is significantly reduced during Arctic nights. To compensate, ethnic groups such as Arcticus Blancus have historically adapted through

diet, incorporating vitamin D-rich foods like fish and marine mammals to maintain adequate nutritional levels in low-light conditions.

16. Eumelanin and pheomelanin are pigments produced in melanocytes, with their balance determining an individual's pigmentation. Due to its prolonged habitation in the Arctic, the Arcticus Blancus ethnic group naturally exhibits white hair. However, the presence of phototoxic pheomelanin results in visible red under-skin pigmentation, indicating that melanin production persists even in such extreme environmental conditions.

Map of Canada

Map of Greenland

Map of Poland

17. The red pigmentation has been linked to the origins of early Polish flags, symbolically connected to historical events in which Poland, under the threat of genocide, was forced to adopt Roman Catholicism—an event that also significantly impacted the Arcticus Blancus ethnic group. Today, traces of Arcticus Blancus' legacy are believed to be subtly reflected in the flags of various Arctic regions, including Canada, Greenland, and Poland, despite these flags having no direct connection to Arcticus Blancus.

18. White hair occurs when melanin production decreases or stops in hair follicles. Melanin is the pigment responsible for hair color, and its absence results in white hair. Causes of arctic white hair in the Arcticus Blancus ethnic arctic groups are due to natural phototoxic environment in which natural photoprotective melanin and photoprotective melanin production does not play major significance if the polar regions stay in the low UV radiation and magnetic field does not become weaker. Other causes of hair color change for example from blond to blank in the sub arctic ethnic groups such as Arcticus Blondus can be relate to genetic and environmental factor as well.

Arcticus Blancus male phenotype

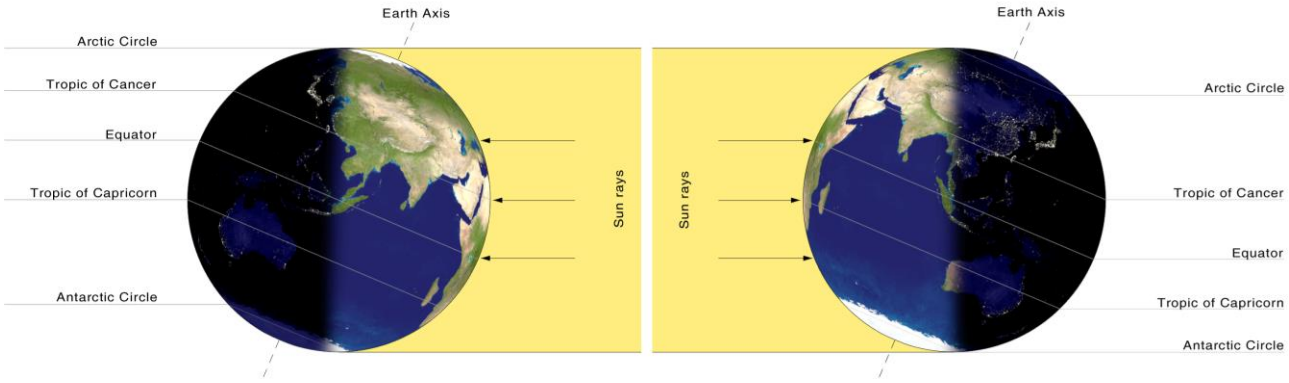
Arcticus Blancus female phenotype

19. Persons that Once melanin is lost, hair cannot naturally regain its original color. However, some treatments aim to slow the process or restore pigmentation in certain cases. Hair is the imprint of subcutaneous cellular activities so it's always good to check levels of various vitamins, minerals, hormones and other vital microelements that healthy body should have regardless of natural ethnic hair phenotype.

ARCTICUS BLANCUS ARCTIC ENVIRONMENT

20. Polar nights and polar days occur in the Arctic due to the Earth's axial tilt of about 23.5 degrees. As the planet orbits the Sun, this tilt causes extreme variations in sunlight at high latitudes. Polar Day (Midnight Sun): During summer months, the North Pole is tilted toward the Sun, causing continuous daylight for regions within the Arctic Circle. As a result, the Sun remains visible even at midnight, creating the phenomenon known as the midnight sun. Polar Night: In winter, the North Pole is tilted away from the Sun, leaving Arctic regions in darkness for extended periods. This means the Sun does not rise for weeks

or even months, leading to a prolonged night. These cycles influence temperature, wildlife behavior, and human activity in Arctic communities.



Winter Solstice Summer Solstice

21. The duration of polar nights and polar days depends on latitude. Near the Arctic Circle, these phenomena last for about 24 hours, but as you move closer to the poles, they extend significantly. At the North Pole, polar night lasts for about six months, from September to March, while polar day lasts for the other six months, from March to September. The start dates vary by location: Polar night begins around the autumn equinox (September) at the North Pole and gradually spreads southward until it reaches the Arctic Circle around the December solstice. Polar day starts around the spring equinox (March) and extends northward until it reaches the North Pole around the June solstice.

WORLD CLIMATIC TERRITORY DIVIDED

22. The equitable distribution of natural climatic zones that serve as habitats for various tribal groups ensures that each tribe has sufficient access to its native environment. The Arctic climate zones, which are home to the tribes of *Homo Sapiens Arcleticus*—namely *Arcticus Blancus, Arcticus Blondus,* and *Arcticus Blundus*—account for precisely 33.33% of the Earth's total surface area. The remaining 66.66% is shared equally between the Aquatic tribes of *Homo Sapiens Aquaticus* (33.33%) and the tribes of *Homo Sapiens Rafalticus* (33.33%).

ARCTIC AND SUB ARCTIC CLIMATIC TERRITORY

23. The natural Arctic climatic regions inhabited by the tribes *Arcticus Blancus, Arcticus Blondus, and Arcticus Blundus* are systematically divided into designated climatic and ionization zones, ensuring peaceful coexistence among the distinct tribal groups. The territories of *Homo Sapiens Arcleticus* collectively constitute 33.33% of the planet's surface. This area, totaling 170,000,000 km², is evenly split between Arctic and Antarctic zones, with each encompassing 85,000,000 km². Within these regions, each tribal group is allocated precisely 28,333,333 km², allowing them access to their native environmental conditions as follows:

- ★ The natural Arctic climatic areas of the *Arcticus Blancus* tribes are the areas of the Arctic where there is no light for 6 months, with a total area of 28,333,333 km2 located in a 360° circle from 90° North to ~62°45″ North.
- ★ The natural Antarctic climatic areas of the *Arcticus Blancus* tribes are areas of Antarctica where there is no light for 6 months, with a total area of 28,333,333 km2 located in a 360° circle from 90° South to ~62°45″ South.
- ★ Natural Arctic climatic areas of the *Arcticus Blondus* tribes are the Arctic areas directly below the areas where there is no light for 6 months with a total area of 28,333,333 km2 located in a 360° circle from ~62°45″ North to ~51°05″ North.
- ★ The natural Antarctic climatic areas of the *Arcticus Blondus* tribes are the areas of Antarctica immediately below the areas where there is no light for 6 months of the year, a total area of 28,333,333 km2 located in a 360° circle from ~62°45″ South to ~51°05″ South.
- ★ The natural climatic areas of *the Arcticus* Blondus tribes are the sub-Arctic areas beneath *the Arcticus Blondus* with a total area of 28,333,333 km2 located in a 360° circle from ~51°05″ North to ~41°45″ North.
- ★ The natural climatic areas of *the Arcticus Blundus* tribes are the areas sub-Antarctic to the Arcticus Blondus sub-tribes with a total area of 28,333,333 km2 located in a 360° circle from ~51°15″ South to ~41°45″ South.

HOW THE ARCTIC CLIMATE AFFECTS OTHER SPECIES.

24. Polar nights and days have a profound impact on Arctic wildlife, influencing their behavior, physiology, and survival strategies. During Polar Night Extended Darkness: Some animals, like Arctic foxes and polar bears, rely on keen senses such as smell and hearing to hunt in the absence of light. Many species, including reindeer, have adapted to see ultraviolet light, helping them detect food and predators in

the dark. Marine life remains surprisingly active—bioluminescent organisms illuminate the ocean, and fish and seabirds continue feeding despite the lack of sunlight. Some animals hibernate or reduce activity to conserve energy, while others, like Arctic wolves, hunt under moonlight.

Arctic Fox – Their fur changes color with the seasons, turning white in winter for camouflage.

Polar Bear – Their thick, translucent fur appears white and provides insulation.

Snowy Owl – Their white plumage helps them blend into Arctic tundra.

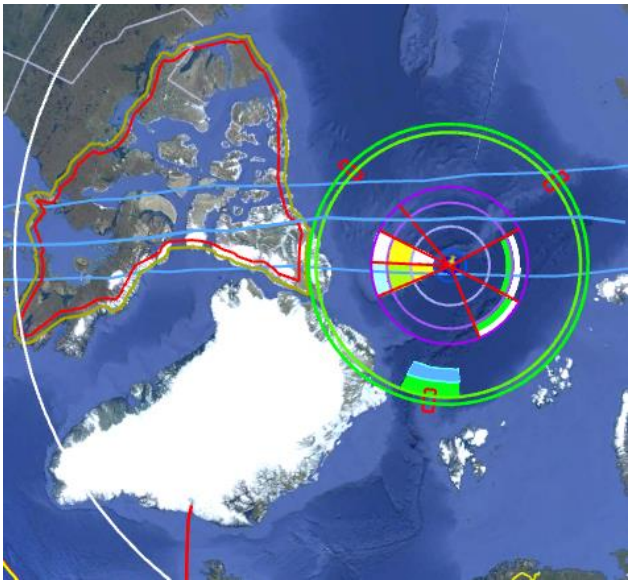
Ivory Gull – A rare Arctic seabird with entirely white feathers.

25. During Polar Day Continuous Sunlight: Animals take advantage of the abundant daylight to feed and reproduce, maximizing their energy intake before winter. Migratory species, such as birds, arrive in large numbers to breed and raise their young in the short Arctic summer. Some species, like Arctic hares, change their fur color to blend with the summer landscape, improving camouflage. These extreme light conditions shape Arctic ecosystems in fascinating ways. Many Arctic animals and birds have natural white fur or feathers like Arcticus Blancus most likely due to same benefits of phototoxic pheomelanin over photoprotective eumelanin that potentially helps Arcticus Blancus and other life in the wild to survive extreme cold. Above presented are some notable examples of the white fur arctic life.

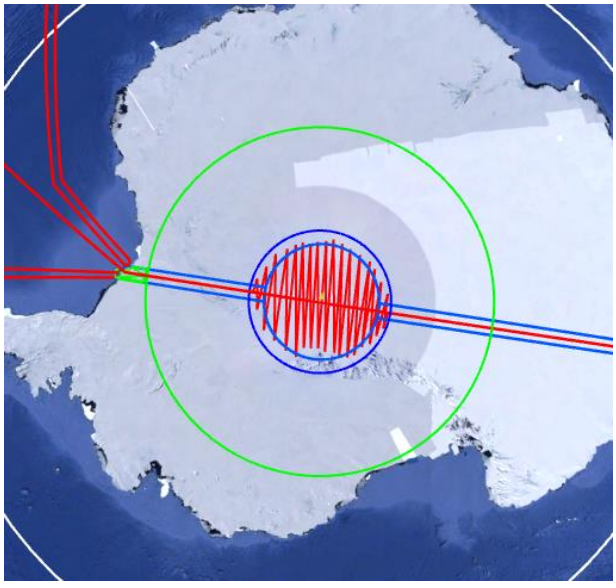
ARCTICUS BLANCUS PLANS TO FIX GEOMAGNETIC FILED

26. Despite the prevailing view in academic and corporate science that climate change cannot be fully reversed, Arcticus Blancus remains uniquely vulnerable to UV exposure compared to other groups. Nevertheless, there has always been a belief in the Arcticus Blancus ethnic community that climate can be repaired. It is surprising that, in a world driven by scientific knowledge where global warming and extreme weather patterns are constantly monitored key insights into the science behind disasters have been overlooked.

27. A multiethnic civilization should prioritize innovation in health and climate solutions while ensuring the protection of individual ethnic rights across all climatic groups. Many essential legislative measures regarding ethnic rights and protections remain overdue. Eugenix has submitted numerous proposals to the EU, UN, and the Republic of Poland, advocating for comprehensive solutions that honor all ethnic identities and their respective economies. All governments and ethnic communities within its abilities by working collaboratively on global advancements, humanity can move forward into the next century, striving for sustainability rather than war and humanitarian crises.



Arcticus Blancus planned work in the Arctic area composed of two dams.



Arcticus Blancus planned work in the Antarctic area composed ice removal and one dam.

28. Eugenix has outlined essential protections that should be implemented at the UN level to safeguard the natural rights of all climatic ethnicities in the paper *Eugenix® Petition Annex UN Resolution 260A III*. Additionally, the organization has proposed solutions for addressing global climate issues through various Arctic and Antarctic projects, briefly described in *Eugenix® Theory of Geomagnetic Deep Field Interference* and *Eugenix® Petition Annex Antarctic Treaty*. These papers explore methods to enhance polar geomagnetic capabilities, aiming to shield Earth from excessive UV radiation, which contributes to cancer rates among Arcticus Blancus. Beyond health concerns, they also highlight the broader impact of disrupted geomagnetic forces—linking them to persistent droughts, wildfires, floods, hurricanes, and earthquakes, largely caused by trapped protective magnetic forces beneath polar ice caps.

29. The world will soon awaken to the search for truth regarding the climate challenges that Arcticus Blancus has long recognized. Amid the current ethnic uncertainty, where a lack of ethnic identity affects many groups globally, Eugenix aims to reunite Arcticus Blancus to prevent the extinction of the only natural Arctic ethnic group. If Earth can be repaired, then perhaps Venus, too, can one day be restored. Who knows—maybe humanity originated from Venus, as Earth's gravity sometimes feels unfamiliar, almost as if it were never truly our own.

30. Thank you for caring about health, climate, and the well-being of all species. The universe will surely look after you in return.

K Pawlak

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Fundator i Prezes Zarządu
Eugenix ® Prosta Spółka Akcyjna
Etnicznej Grupy Arcticus Blancus