

# Aryan

PRACTICAL IDEALISM



# ARYAN LITERATURE



## API: Aryan Literature

Hello there and welcome to Aryan Practical Idealism. Today we are discussing Aryan literature and the opposition on the part of Aryans to Jews in literature, in novels, in plays, in stories, in folk tales, throughout history, and what we would recommend from the beginning of our limited knowledge of history to the present moment in terms of what people should read for literature and things of that sort. So Bookworm is back with us now, and I guess what we can do is just try to present a more historical overview of what the Jews have been portrayed as in the literature throughout history of white literature.

So where can we start with this? Obviously, we could say in the ancient mythology, there's a lot of references to what we could associate with Jews or that which is associated with Jews, occult entities maybe, things like the figures of Typhon in Greece, Apep in Egypt, Tiamat in Sumeria, these sort of serpent gods. And then in the Eddas, you have the Yormungandr, the serpent, you have figures of that sort. And I'm not too sure if Loki also is a figure that represents the Jew or not.

I personally haven't really figured that out. I'm sort of orienting myself in that direction that it may very well be that. Well, the god Loki, I've heard some refer to it as, you know, the god of deception, basically.

And I know that that's what basically the Jews have been known for throughout history is basically, you know, sort of being chameleons, you know, they blend in and they just will sort of snake their way through things by either lying or knifing people in the back or whatever means necessary. It might be also a Christian interpretation from Snorri Sturluson, so you can't really be sure if that's entirely true. Snorri Sturluson obviously was a Christian, so he may very well have been a deliberate distorter of the traditions of the Aryans in, you know, the Teutons, the Nordics in that region.

So there's no guarantee that that represents the things as they are, but I'm thinking that that may very well be the case. Not entirely sure. I certainly don't hear that terminology used as much now compared to maybe the 19th century or the early 20th century about, you know, you know, Celts and Teutons and Slavs and Latins and, you know, even really Anglo-Saxon.

I don't really hear these words as much now. It's just sort of to try to wipe us out of history, to scrap us out of the history books. Yeah, that's why they pushed forward just the general term white, you know, just white, you know, as meaning anyone with our skin color, I guess.

But I mean, the word white, I mean, it's like, you know, Asians, for example, could have that color. I mean, that's the danger of that word. It's not like Aryan, which is more descriptive.

Yeah, basically like a chromo, what would you call the sort of like color-related term, chromo-logic? I don't know what, you know, like chrome, something ever pertaining to color. So it's not really a biological term. I just prefer the term Aryan.

Aryan is a literal term of, you know, in the literal sense of skin color, which is, you know, obviously meaningless in this sense. Yeah, that's why it's the term Aryan. Looks like I'm getting some feedback.

What was that? Getting some feedback in your stream. Some feedback? Yeah, I can hear my voice when I speak. Oh, I can hear you, yeah.

Yeah, but I can hear my voice echoing, so something's going on there, I don't know. Or maybe, no, it disappeared. But now I'll just mention briefly, Snorri Sturluson, he wrote, and I'm reading off a blog here, he wrote in his prose edda of La Salthar and Dhakalthar, light elves and dark elves.

The La Salthar living in heavens and the Dhakalthar under the earth. The consensus of modern scholarship is that Snorri's elves are based on angels and demons of Christian cosmology. So that's the consensus of contemporary scholarship related to Snorri Sturluson, who apparently was a Christian.

So he incorporated that, not possibly, but not necessarily distorted the authentic tradition of the Aryan about that. Interestingly enough, the Dhakalthar, or the dark elves, I think they're also called Svartalfs, which means black elves. They mix the blood of this guy named Kvasir with honey to make mead, which is maybe like an allusion to Jewish ritual murder.

And they live in the earth, and Bill White, the guy who wrote *The Tradition of the Mother in the Centuries of Revolution*, he basically says that these entities that Jews work with live in the earth, and that there's some type of serpent-like entity, not necessarily physical, but in whatever form, like a serpent, and that they are like the Nagas spoken of in, I think, the Bhagavad Gita. So that's an interesting reference, that even in the literature in early Scandinavia, in the Edda, they were speaking about, or allegorically representing these entities in the form of those Svartalfs, or the black elves. Right.

Of course, that's a Christian understanding of things. Whether that's actually the case or not, not too sure. Were the brothers Garin, were they Christian? Not really too sure.

I'm actually, I'm reading this blog here that's got quite a lot of information on that particular subject. It's actually a Christian identity blog, so obviously it has its biases. Speaking of that, did you hear recently about William Fink denouncing white supremacy? Right, yeah.

Yeah, he says God supremacy is his orientation. Obviously, that would still hook in more Christians on our side, so it would enable our survival to some extent, but it might

mislead people, lead them astray. It doesn't say in this book that the Grimm brothers were Christian.

I'm not too sure. I doubt they were Jews, because they had written the, what is it called, the fairy tale or whatever, the tale about the Jew and the Brambles, which is notorious in their work. Also, and I think that was actually tried to be excised from their work recently, because the Jews didn't like it, of course.

So, this was published in 1812, though, The Brothers Grimm. So, we're jumping around historically quite a lot, but I guess we pretty much have to. Hansel and Gretel is another story where the witch is basically like a cannibal.

You know, so she involves herself, and witches are always associated in fairy tales with Jews, because they're portrayed as a Jew with a hook nose, and they have the Jew hat, which is in the Middle Ages called the Judenhut, the Jew hat that they wore to distinguish them so people would know them, and they wouldn't be able to carry out their ritual murder activities. So, in Hansel and Gretel, you've got the cannibalistic witch who basically, you know, tries to fatten up children to consume. So, that's also warning them, you know, to keep away.

So, obviously, that's a representation of Jews and a sort of, you know, counter force against them by the Aryan authors, presumed Aryan authors, The Brothers Grimm in the 1800s. Yeah, I'm sure you've probably read *Candide* by Voltaire. Ah, no, I've just heard about it.

There were some stuff about Jews in that one, and that was, I believe, from the 18th century. Yeah, I've heard Voltaire was actually... Like a merchant character. He was against Jews.

But the thing is, with these types of figures, they very often, they want anti-Semitism Jews very often so that they can unify in opposition to that. So, that's always a question, whether these authors were really anti-Jewish, because in Shakespeare you have the Merchant of Venice, and I'm not too sure what other references. But, yes, I'm just getting somebody emailing me here.

Sorry. Voltaire, he obviously was anti-Jewish, so there's some more references. So, going back to the more ancient world now, with Greece and Rome, I'm not too sure.

I know Cicero was against the Jews, I know Titus was against the Jews, the significant figures who were. I'm not too familiar with any of the actual literature that discussed them, though. I know that, what's his name, Aristophanes... Did Tacitus mention... Yeah, that's Tacitus.

Yeah. I know that Aristophanes, in Greece, he wrote the alleged comedy *The Clouds*, which is a lampoon of Socrates, which portrays Socrates in a negative light. And, of

course, in my opinion, and I think Nietzsche shares this opinion, Socrates was actually pretty much like a mongrel Jew, because he was always claiming he was a citizen of the world.

He was always trying to, you know... He would personalize everything. Yeah, he was always trying to put everything forth as if it were, as if that were the most desirable thing. Like, it doesn't matter, you know, if you're a Greek or anything.

And so he was teaching that to the youth, and then he was executed, because he was probably trying to, you know, lead rebellions, like Jews always do, or, you know, corrupt the youth. And he was probably involved in some type of, like, sodomic rituals of sorts, because, you know, he's like always... I think it was in the Symposium of Plato, he's always talking about how he likes boys and so forth. So he's a pederast.

And, yeah, so that was basically probably what he was involved in. It was some type of, like, typically Jewish sodomic, you know, black magic. And he always makes reference to his daemon also, which is like his spirit or whatever, his higher self that is with him.

So maybe he has to sort of feed that through those sorts of rituals, through creating trauma, and then allowing the demons or whatever, his daemon to feed off the energy from that sort of ritual murder, or ritualistic sodomy that he corrupted the youth with. Because that's what they do in their cult, is basically to corrupt the youth through that sort of trauma-based mind control. I was reading, you know, of course, Fritz Springmeier in his book, *How the Illuminati Create a Total, Undetectable Mind-Controlled Slave*.

He speaks about that a lot, about how the Jews utilize that trauma-based mind control to bind people to themselves. I'm pretty sure that they do that in the Catholic Church also, because it's all part of the same sort of Luciferian cult. That their intention is to become gods themselves through that sort of ritualistic practice.

So Socrates was killed off because of that. At least that's what it would appear to be. Well, what's your opinion of the story of Romulus and Remus, I believe it was, about building the walls of Rome? Not actually too familiar with that story.

Sort of like the story of Cain and Abel, where basically one of them, I forget the exact story, but basically one of them, I believe it was, I believe Remus was taunting Romulus and saying, I can build bigger walls than you. And then basically Romulus killed him, and then went on to be mythologically the first king of Rome. There was a sort of mythology about originally going to rule together, but instead one of them just killed the other, and then Romulus became the first alleged king of Rome, or emperor of Rome, I should say.

Could be. I'm not really too sure. But yeah, we got all sorts of references in ancient myths, although it's more references towards like a mythological allegory with the serpents and the sort of Donic-Tellurian dark forces as represented in the serpent figure

and various other dark figures that are always involved in violence and hedonism and typically Jewish type of behavior.

So that takes us through the ancient world. I'm not really too familiar with offhand that I can think about. I'm sure Aesop's Fables have a bunch of references to the Jews also in there.

I'm not too familiar with it. Haven't actually read that. I know there's some Ukrainian folktales that one of them is called Ilya Muromets and Nightingale the Robber.

You know, it's interesting about Aesop's Fables that brings me back to when I was a small child, I guess. There was this Jewish kid that I knew as a kid and he was sort of known to everyone as kind of a snob. You know, that was just kind of how he was.

And basically, he pissed me off one day. I don't remember why. Again, the details are fuzzy to me because this is when I was like a small child.

And then he gave me the book he gave me was Aesop's Fables. So I just thought that was kind of interesting that that brought back that memory when you mentioned Aesop's Fables. It begs the question as to why he would want you to read that.

Well, it was actually, I don't know. I mean, it seemed to me like he was looking at random books on his shelf or something, and that was all that was on his shelf. So I don't know.

I mean, evidently, if they were reading that, then obviously maybe it wasn't so such a beast. Yeah, or what have you. Maybe Aesop was a Jew himself, so far as we know.

I mean, I've never been to ancient Rome. So maybe Aesop himself was a Jew or ancient Greece, rather, sorry. So I have no idea about that.

But I was going to talk about just mentioning this Ukrainian folktale when I was a child. I had a bunch of stories called the Ukrainian folktales. And there's this one called Ilya Muromets and Nightingale the Robber.

And this Nightingale the Robber figure, he basically represents a Jew, sort of like this thieving interloper who just comes into the peasant's area and sort of controls it all through this castle and so forth. And Ilya Muromets has to go through the woods, become stronger and stronger and build up his power level. And then he goes and basically fights against this Nightingale the Robber and basically cuts his head off in the end in the open field in battle.

So that's another, I guess, a representation or a reference to that in the mythos of the Aryan tradition in Ukraine. Just unfortunate I'm not that familiar with the most ancient of all these folktales and so forth. Otherwise, I'm sure we could cite endless references

because I'm sure it pervades the whole of history.

Yeah, a lot of the, even just the stories I read as a child, they're kind of fuzzy to me. I don't completely remember them. A lot of what I would read were like these classic tales or what have you, but I only remember them.

Do you want to fast forward a bit? Yeah, I can't think of it offhand. I know Geoffrey Chaucer had the Prioress's Tale. That's another reference to the Jew talking about the Prioress.

I could actually go and get that and have a look at it. If you want to just, so I guess we can situate in the medieval period and around that time because that's when Geoffrey Chaucer was writing. Can you name any medieval authors or tales? I was wondering if you could.

I know there's the Arabian Nights Tale too. Yeah, I don't know. There's also Beowulf.

That's another one. I'm pretty sure that the archvillain in there is representative of the Jew. Yeah, it seems like a lot of, you know, well, I already said that.

I'm just repeating myself here, but yeah, they really aren't coming to me. I mean, it seems like there weren't too many stories from the ancient world or really even during the medieval period that were necessary, representative. I mean, I could just look it up.

I'm sure there are countless tales of that nature, but I cannot personally recall any of them or having read any of them other than sort of oblique references to like stereotypically evil figures throughout history. Yeah, I just found something, a piece of shit. In this particular Canterbury Tales book that I have of Geoffrey Chaucer, they actually don't have the Prioress's Tale in it, so I guess they must have taken it out deliberately.

Oh, right, the medieval period was where the accusations of ritual murder and blood libel became more prominent, sort of like the murder of William Norwich, which was in the 12th century. Yeah, there's all sorts of, there's a whole chronological history of Jewish ritual murder throughout the whole of history, and especially at that time. Here it is, the Prioress's Tale, so we have that in Geoffrey Chaucer.

That one apparently alludes to Jews. Yeah, and of course during that period was where all the expulsions, a lot of the expulsions happened. Also, there's Thomas Moore's Utopia, and that represents basically what the Jews want, that's their totalitarian government.

Right, a utopia, that's their way of trapping the goyim, is to fill their, pollute their minds with this idea of a utopia. That's funny, here's a quotation from the Prioress's Tale. So that's sort of some Geoffrey Chaucer there.

I know there's so much in the way of literature that Jews have written, so it seems like they always seem to have had a monopoly on writing, like they were the authors. They always had a monopoly on really the publishing industry in general. Yeah, and their whole intention seemed to have been just to just use literature, as we had said in our last discussion, as a propaganda tool to mind control people to basically go along with their whatever agenda they had.

And so there was only seemingly limited pushback, maybe in the more ancient folk tales of the people, that was the pushback in their traditional tales. But all of that which we encountered just as like a normal average person who is not acquainted with these folk tales in any great depth, because they've been concealed by Jews historically, you know, the only literature we encounter is the literature that Jews have put forward in their academic curriculum that they put together in the first place. So it's not so easy to really find any pro-white or Aryan literature throughout the history that I can think of offhand.

Although maybe Christopher Marlowe, this is taking us way up though to like the 1600s with Shakespeare, he was actually apparently a playwright that was greater than Shakespeare, and he wrote plays that were against Jews and that were sort of covert means of trying to reveal what Jews and Masons were doing, or what, you know, like proto-Masons that were working with Jews. And then he was actually ritually murdered, Christopher Marlowe. Well, if you go more towards the 18th century, wasn't Goethe kind of, you know, based on? Well, I know I heard that he was actually the head of the Illuminati at one point, but that's jumping way, way ahead.

So I just like to know that Faust is like known as like kind of a quintessential German play, basically. I don't know. That's what it's associated with.

And of course, Faust as a story shows this, the figure of Faust, who's like this scholar and learned magician who wants to gain power. And then he makes a pact with Mephistopheles or the devil. And then I think he just ends up cursing himself.

So maybe that's a cryptic allusion to Freemasonry itself. Might be, because that's similar to Tolkien's Saruman of the White Hand, where he makes a pact with Sauron and so forth. And then, but we can get into that later.

I've heard mixed things about, you know, I've heard some say Tolkien was a Christian and I've heard others say he was pagan. We want to do things more historically instead of jumping around too much. Yeah, we could get into that.

So Christopher Marlowe, the guy who was contemporary with Shakespeare and Queen Elizabeth I, he wrote a play called The Jew of Malta. And that might have been what got him ritually murdered, so far as I know. I've actually not read his book, but I have it here.

I got it in a thrift store because when I see books like that, I immediately snatch them up



because I know the Jews will probably try to destroy them. That's what Jews do. They take books, you know, they serve as old booksellers and then they get up all the books that are a threat to them and destroy them.

That's what they did when I was in my alma mater in university. I tried to get Mussolini's autobiography at one point, and then they said it was held in storage and it was stored in like a Greyhound bus depot. And then, you know, like they're on the verge of getting ready to destroy it.

But when I read it, it wasn't really very, I wasn't very enthusiastic about it, actually. So I've heard Mussolini actually might have been a Freemason himself. He had his, you know, his hat.

He's got the double headed eagle, which is Scottish Rite Freemasonry's logo. But he was also horribly murdered afterwards by the Jews and the Masons, by the anti-nationalist forces. You know, what's crazy about that is when I was in university, I actually found a copy of George Lincoln Rockwell's *This Time in the World*.

And I was thinking about, you know, maybe stealing it or something just in case like someone just in case he tried to destroy it. But then I thought about it and I was like, what if someone else wanted to read this book? Yeah, it's true. I left it alone.

It's a question of conscience because you don't have the right to be the proprietor of that book. Right. Because it's not yours, but because, you know, you might be depriving somebody else of that advantage.

Yeah, there's like one, there are two things I thought of. You know, I thought of the hypothetical possibility, like, you know, what if they try to destroy this book or I don't know. But the fact that it was probably sitting there for, you know, 50 years or whatever, and maybe it was just neglected and no one.

It seems like Rockwell, most people don't even know who he is, really, unfortunately. But you never know. I mean, someone out there might want to read that one day.

He could have been controlled opposition himself, so far as we know. What was that? He could have been controlled opposition himself, so far as we know. He could have been.

I mean, you know, the. Because they ritually murder their own people all the time, right? A lot of these people are bound by blood oaths and they actually some of them even know that they're going to be ritually murdered at a certain time, a certain date, because it's all cabalistic numerology and ritualism. I know he was the son of a vaudeville actor named Doc Rockwell, which is interesting.

And I know that he was, if you read earlier on in *This Time in the World*, he mentions being friends with William F. Buckley, who I believe was a CIA operative or something.

Yeah, that's the thing. Anybody who has a military background, I would immediately be suspicious of, because even though, especially in the States, a lot of people do, usually that means that they might have had some type of training where they are trained to be an operative in a sort of in that capacity and intelligence or something like that.

So you can never really. It's like Patrick Little was trying to be the new version of him because he was previously in the space. Well, right.

But I know, I mean, in a sense of like he used to be ex-military, and then all of a sudden his story was that, whoa, he picked up a copy of *The Culture of Critique* and quit his, you know, \$100,000 a year job because he read *The Culture of Critique*. I mean, it just didn't sound very realistic to me. Must have been an epiphany there.

Not very convincing, that's for sure. I'll go back to mythology. I discovered another source of, regarding vampirism, because Jews are always associated with vampirism.

This is the Persian or the Babylonian goddess Lamashtu, which is a flesh-eating, blood-sucking monster that preys on pregnant women, drinks the blood of newborn babies and eats them. And of course you have today, all the abortion clinics are run by Jews. So I'm pretty sure they probably cannibalize the children or the fetuses that they abort in there also.

And they probably abort them maybe in a ritualistic sacrifice. Of course, pretty much all of it is ritualistic sacrifice because it releases death and pain energy and that's fed upon by the entities that Jews are bound up with. So they are basically vampiric in that sense because they derive power from these entities and the entities derive power through their sacrifices.

That's what the Dragon's Paw guy says, quid pro quo. In other words, giving in order to receive. The Jews have to give sacrifice to these entities in order to receive power from them.

Otherwise, they might themselves be turned upon by these entities. So they're sort of trapped in this Mephistophelian pact, just like in Goethe's *Faust*, where they make a compact through various rituals, using various occult elements, numerology and symbolism and ceremonial magic to invoke these entities. And then they probably are bound with them or to them generationally also.

The so-called bloodlines of the Illuminati or the Jewish Illuminati. This figure, Lamashtu in Babylonian mythos, is obviously Jewish because that metamorphosed into the Jewish myth of Lilith. Probably a female sexual predator, a demon who feeds on the blood of babies in Greek mythology.

Lamia feeds on sleeping children. I just want to say here, Sinead has her as her profile picture on Reading Tribune. In Sumeria, there's a myth of Lilithu, and that's sort of like

maybe an Aryan representation of that Jewish vampiric thing or their demonic nature.

So, yeah, Sinead obviously is Jewish, judging from her physiognomy and her behavior. She's got that sort of brassy Jewish personality. You know, that sort of a hutzpotic pushiness.

Yeah, her voice sounds kind of, I don't know how to describe it. There's a kind of a berating, you know, I don't know how to describe it. I don't know about nasal, but there's just a sort of a certain way they speak that's kind of brash, kind of, you know.

Yeah, she's obviously a representation of that or of that typical Jew worshipping vampires or, you know, taking that as their emblem because they know that that's what they are themselves. So you have in. Oh, go on.

Yeah, I was just going to say something. Go on. No, go ahead.

Oh, what what's your opinion on them being sort of golems of a dark force, you know, sort of just being sort of robotic entities that are basically being operated by, you know, whether it's Jehovah or whatever terminology you want to use or Demiurge or what's your opinion of that? Well, I definitely think that Miguel Serrano is right in that respect, that the Jews are the robots of whatever dark force, whatever you want to call that. Archons, the Demiurge, so-called Satan, I guess people would commonly associate that with. But that's, in my opinion, an incorrect term.

That's more just a Christian term than anything. So, yeah, there definitely are robots that are controlled by these entities and that work with them to derive power for themselves. Still there? Yeah.

Jews have often been associated with witches, obviously, so that every time you see the face of a witch, it's always the hook nose, this sort of, you know, characteristically Jewish mentality. Got the Wizard of Oz. Like Snow White in Wizard of Oz, just as, you know, a couple examples.

Yeah, the Wizard of Oz is obviously, you know, characteristically Jewish. She represents, you know, this power source that has dark occult power and utilizes occult forces to derive power for herself and basically seeks the enslavement of everyone else. Yeah, that's sort of, you know, the part where it's, you know, I'm melting, I'm melting, and that reminds you of their behavior when they're attacked.

They sort of, you know, overreact, basically, when they are, I don't know, you know, like it's kind of like that meme, you know, the Jew cries in pain as he gets strangled by a strike or something, or however, what does that meme go again? Yeah, they're obviously, water represents purity, I think. So I think when you, I'm not too sure where I heard this, but given that these energies are like electrical entities, when you splash them with water or something that they actually that that causes them to dissipate,

maybe, or affects them negatively, I think I've heard that somewhere. So that might be an oblique reference to that particular process.

Also, water also represents purity too. So when you throw purity at that which is impure, then it causes it to be, you know, destroyed maybe in some way, at least maybe genetically, that could represent that, the destruction of the genetics of the Jew with their DNST3 schizophrenia gene. Also trolls, there are trolls throughout mythology, folklore, that are obviously representative of Jews in many cases.

You've got that in Peer Gynt of Heinrich Ibsen. I'm reading off the blog again. Heinrich Ibsen obviously had written a couple of stories that were representative of Jews.

I think it's called, no, I forget exactly what it was called. There's one other one in addition to Peer Gynt about people being ostracized from their community or something through having like a stigma placed upon them somehow. I can't remember exactly the details.

Peer Gynt, which is the Hall of the Mountain King, is basically representative maybe of the Jews. They always live on the hill by themselves, away from others. They're basically like a cannibalistic creature, just like again in the Tolkien mythos.

You've got the trolls in the first book, The Hobbit, which turn to stone when the sunlight shines on them. Yeah, I haven't read that book. Yeah.

There's another story here, Jack and the Beanstalk, which apparently came from a story in 1734 called The Story of Jack Spriggans and the Enchanted Bean from England. And obviously that story represents like, you know, it's always a Jew way out that's controlling everything else. And everybody's trying to oppose this Jew, right, up in his, you know, in his castle in the clouds or whatever.

And it's always this sort of peasant, you know, the average person who's trying to overcome this entity, this power figure. So he's got the fee-fi-fo-fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman, I'll grind his bones to make my bread. So again, another reference to Purim and Passover bread, which is the matzo balls of the grinding of the bones.

And so that's sort of like with the three little pigs, the big, you know, the big bad wolf or whatever it was that would, you know, all huff and puff and blow your house down. Yeah, it's sort of the same idea. It's always the peasants being attacked by this figure.

This, you know, hegemonic despotic presence, like in, again, in cartoons, you've got Gargamel, the Smurfs. The Smurfs are the little people. They're all, you know, they've got Mithraic caps on their heads.

That, I guess, is like an indirect reference to ancient Rome, maybe, that they're the folk, the people. And Gargamel is obviously a Jew with his cat, which is the police or security forces that he uses against the population. Yeah, I shouldn't laugh about this.

Yeah, it is. I don't know. But the I just remember the there was a cartoon, I believe, in one of the early Disney cartoons of the I think the three little pigs where the wolf does dress up as a Jew.

Yeah, exactly. Guys to try to persuade the pigs or whatever. Yeah, in the cartoon, he's like a shoe brush salesman.

He tries to break into their place. Yeah, and he has like a, you know, one of those big hats and a long nose. And that's pretty it shows that Disney knew what he was talking about because he was the one who also released Snow White and the Seven Dwarves, as well as the Wizard of Oz.

So obviously, Disney was probably a pro-white. He was a Mason. He was a 33rd degree Mason.

So I'm not really too sure how how on the side of the forces of light he was, but he was obviously on the side of whites to some extent. Right. And then afterwards, after he died, it was taken over by the Jew, Michael Eisner, which basically made, you know, R-rated Disney movies and turned it basically into what you see now.

You know what's interesting about Michael Eisner? One time I was at a hockey game for the Winnipeg Jets, and he had his hockey team that he just created called the Anaheim Mighty Ducks. And they were there and I was there trying to get like autographs from a goalie. And then he he just grabs my pendant and he said, he says, here you go, kid.

He signs a pendant with his autograph. And I looked at him like with sort of like a frightened look on my face to some extent, because he had this sort of bizarre resonance, like this negative aura, you know. It was like it was like that Batman movie with Jack Nicholson.

You know, do you ever dance with the devil under the pale moonlight type of situation? Oh, man. Yeah, that was definitely weird. Did he give you that that kind of death stare a lot of them do? Not too sure.

If I can recall, I just remember you're seeing a stare that a lot of them tend to give to people where it's like they kind of don't blink and they just kind of look at you with dead eyes or whatever. Can't remember exactly. I just remember him being like this sort of hulking, sort of looming presence, this negative presence, basically.

Were you pretty young at the time? I would assume. Yeah, I think that was like in 1996. So I would have been, you know, or no.

That was even like that might have even been before that. So I was maybe like 10 or so years old or something like that. So it's a little bit hard to recall exactly the details.

But yeah, Disney obviously was a pro white kind of guy. And obviously the Jews took over his company because his children sold out. Probably, you know, they sabotaged his legacy.

And then, you know, the Jews took it and perverted it and distorted it like they always do. They did that to Henry Ford also taking his company and, you know, destroying it, outsourcing it and then, you know, making it into sort of like crappy quality company, whereas he had made a vehicle that would last a lifetime and run on gasohol. Now they portray him as if he were like the cause of global warming or something like that.

Right. And they filled his town of Dearborn Independent up with Arabs, with violent jihadists. That's the way they have of cursing people, just like with Charles Lindbergh.

They filled his town of Minneapolis, Minnesota. I think that's where he's from. He was the son of the governor, I think, of Minnesota.

And he tried to put a stop to the Second World War. And so the Jews basically ritually murdered his son. And then they destroyed his town by filling it up with Somalians in recent years.

And that's one of the places where the Black Lives Matter are very prominent, so far as I've heard, in their destruction of the place that was created by white people. You might as well look at that stuff as sort of like guerrillas being let out of their cage in the zoo. And then they run around, they just smash all the, you know, at zoos there would be like those sort of convenience, you know, kind of like amusement parks, right? Where they'd sell like cotton candy or whatever, right? Just run around and they'd just pick that up and throw it and just smash everything.

Yeah, well, the thing is, these beings are controlled by dark forces when they're involved in these riots. In the Occult War by Immanuel Malinsky, he talks about that, how there are, you know, dark forces that are behind the revolutions, that it's not just, you know, the people in it. They're basically hijacked sort of like puppets by these entities and used as vehicles to create chaos.

Because that enables them to feed off the death and pain energy that's released through the violence and the torture and the murder, which is why it always leads to that, this mass hysteria and sort of like mob mentality. It leads to, you know, that ultimately. There's also another, backtracking a bit, there's another fairy tale, Rumpelstiltskin.

That's another representation of the Jew. You know, he sort of like makes a pact, says that, I forget the exact story, but he's got a, you know, yeah, the king wants to get some gold or something like that. So Rumpelstiltskin, i.e. the Jew, he makes the king a bargain and says that, you know, if I can turn all this straw into gold within a certain time frame, then you have to give me your daughter's hand in marriage.

So that's sort of like the modus operandi of the Jew, how they invade, they make it appear as if they've got something to offer the king, they corrupt the nobility, the king pawns off, you know, they make basically blood pacts or marriage pacts so that they can worm their way into the nobility. And then from there, they can basically, you know, get more and more power for themselves. Another one is Pinocchio with the long nose, the nose gets longer as he lies.

Yeah, that book is basically, you know, notoriously associated with so-called fascism in the sense that it's like a harsh book. But I read that book as a child and it is a very harsh book. I think it's actually a pro-white book for the most part, because it's actually on this blog, I'll just go down a little bit.

I have that book, too, in its original form. It's written by Carlo Collodi. And obviously, Walt Disney also did a cartoon of that.

So in that cartoon, Stromboli obviously represents the Jew. The coachman represents Freemasonry. If you look at his apparel, it has sort of like a Freemasonic uniform.

Then you have the sort of footpads, you have that cat and the fox. Honest John, you know, they're like this sort of thing. When it comes to...never mind, never mind, you go on.

I was going to say they're like the hired goons that are hired to, you know, corrupt people, corrupt the pure, which is Pinocchio. Pinocchio, you know, his goal is to become a real live boy. He's a little wooden head.

He's not a real live boy. In other words, he's not a perfected soul because he is still within, you know, underdeveloped state. And so he has to understand, you know, listening to his conscience, Jiminy Christmas, Jiminy Cricket, he's got to listen to that, which is the higher self in order for him to, you know, go beyond that wooden head state.

And then there's a figure of Lampwick in Pinocchio, in Disney's version especially, who is, you know, on Pleasure Island. He's living a life of disillusion, of alcoholism, of pleasure and smashing stained glass windows and so forth. And then he turns into a donkey.

In other words, he's cultivating beast consciousness through being a dissolute, degenerate person. And so once he's a donkey and he's just packed off onto ships and then probably that leads like to his death through whatever ritual murder or something of that sort. What's the, you know, this might have not had any symbology to begin with, but what about like the main characters, you know, the Disney characters like Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck and Goofy? And did those really have any sort of allegory to Jews or anything like that? Yeah, I don't think so.

I've heard that Walt Disney actually made Mickey Mouse in his own image, although I

might be mistaken. I'm not too sure. But yeah, I have no idea.

Yeah, because I recall I used to have a book on him. I don't know what happened to it, but he had like a before that he had a character called like Oswald the Lucky Rabbit or something like that. And then and then he lost the.

It was bought by some guy named like Charles, Charles Mintz, which sounds like kind of a Jewish name or something that was bought by him. And then basically he created Mickey Mouse after that because he lost licensing. I know that rabbits are often associated with Jews because you have Bugs Bunny.

He's sort of like this impudent, you know, annoying. Bugs Bunny was voiced by a Jew, you know, Mel Blanc. He voiced like all the characters or whatever at the time.

Well, of course, Merry Melodies and Looney Tunes was owned by, I don't remember exactly who owned it, was it Universal Studios or something? Or no, Metro Goldwyn Mayer. And they're the major one of the major studios for cartoons that was Jewish. All the all of them were basically Max Fleischer, who did Betty Boop and so forth.

But we covered all that in the in the movie's discussion previously. Right. In the book Pinocchio, Stromboli obviously is a Jew.

He's like a slave trader. You know, he this filthy gypsy just goes around in the dead of night. You know, he's a theater promoter.

You know, he's got he's got all these actors that are like his slaves in the theater. And he just puts them in cages and so forth afterwards. So they have strings on them, you know, because they are controlled by the Jews as a puppet on a string.

And that's the way celebrities are now, too. And I'm sure that's the way they've always been. I've heard the guy who killed Abraham Lincoln, whose name was John Wilkes Booth, but whose real name was John Botha.

He was an actor. And I think there was another one who might have killed Garfield, President Garfield. He was, I think, maybe an actor as well.

So this is what they do. If you remember the movie Zoolander with what's his name? Ben Stiller, who's a Jew, you know, they turn him into like a Manchurian candidate, a mind controlled slave in the end. And he's like a celebrity.

So obviously that's what they do with these people, because this way it enters into the consciousness of the population, these hero figures, and it modifies their consciousness so that they can, you know, they can engineer their theater of the real. That's what it ultimately is designed for, is to create a reality that doesn't exist, which is simulacrum simulation. And that's basically the sort of allegory of Stromboli there.



Right. That was sort of the 19th century or the early 20th century. Well, for the films, it's more like early 20th century.

Yeah, there's also, I think Edgar Allan Poe had quite a few allusions to Jews in his works. I just can't think of any offhand that would relate to that. But I've heard that Edgar Allan Poe was like some sort of initiate of the Irish tradition.

He's like a carrier of this, of an Irish occult tradition, like a Celtic, Druidic tradition. Bloodline. Right.

You know, what's really interesting is that the cover of that Aesop's Fables book had a spider. And I know that the spider is an allegory for, you know, a parasite as that cartoon from, I believe it was like Durstormer or something from the 30s had the spider and the web. And.

Well, yeah. Same with that movie Occult Forces at the beginning of it. It's got like a spider coming down and on the spider's back is the Freemasonic logo.

And a six-pointed star, I believe, also. Yeah. You know, what's interesting about that is that my dad, he's always watching, you know, cable news garbage.

And one day I was, you know, I was over there and I looked at he had MSNBC on and, you know, he's totally brainwashed. So he thinks that like, oh, yeah, they really aren't that biased bullshit anyway. So there was this guy on this black guy and right behind him, he had a you could just look on his shelf and basically see his agenda.

He had a Che Guevara book and then he had right above it, he had a beret that had the Freemasonic logo on it. And that was like a fraternity. Supposedly it was a fraternity.

Prince Hall Freemasonry, which is a black Freemasonry. You know, it makes you wonder about how all of these fraternities and sororities or whatever at these universities, how many of those are basically Freemasonic. Probably they're all they're all meet like doorways into Freemasonry.

That's how they can script people in. Even in Toastmasters, that's a Freemasonic organization, Toastmasters International. I'd gone once long ago when I was in university to this Toastmasters, which was located in a Masonic Lodge in this trendy area.

And I got all these extremely creepy vibes and the people in there, they struck me as sort of like completely, what would it be? Yeah, sleazy, degenerate, basically like Saruman in Tolkien's Lord of the Rings. There's a sort of evil, creeping, soulless creatures. And so I was over there right at the break.

As soon as I took a break, I was just gone from there. Yeah, it's funny you mentioned that because my dad, he would tell me that all the time, like, you should join Toastmasters.

You should join Toastmasters.

I had gone to another one at my university and it was put on by or led by this one Jewish girl and she was orchestrating and controlling it. And all you did was just go there and you stood up and you spoke some bullshit and then sat down again and then passed it around to everybody else. But what I think they do, they just do that to try to hook you into their group.

Maybe they'll put some plants there, they'll get you to go and hang around some of these people and they'll corrupt you. What they do, which has happened to me several times when I went on Facebook and stuff like that, looking for people to hang around with, what they'll do, they'll send out one of their emissaries to communicate with you on Facebook. They'll monitor it and then they'll meet up with you and so forth.

And then from there, they'll probably try to hook you into like sodomic activity and then they can bind you to them because you've become more immersed and shamed and so forth, create trauma. And then they bind you closer and closer to them and then they try to take over. Because a couple of times I hung out with this and on like two different occasions, I was on there looking for people to hang around with when I had moved.

And then the only person that was available was like some Filipino guy. So I was like, OK, I'll meet up with this person. And then they tried to like involve themselves with like faggotry with me.

Oh, man. Then they were saying, oh, it's not it's not it's OK. It doesn't mean you're gay.

There was this camping trip that I went to when I was in fourth grade. And I was in this even at that age, there was this mulatto kid in a tent with me. And I was like 10 years old at the time.

And he kept trying to do like, you know, faggy shit to me. And I basically was trying to fight him off. Basically, I was like, get the fuck away from me.

And that's what they do. That's what they do to try to corrupt people. One time in this town, I was forced to go into homelessness because of my dear old drunkard who caused me to be in homelessness during our little business project.

And the only people I could get a room with, incidentally, were these Jehovah's Witnesses people. This guy just reached out to me on the net. And from there, I went over to their place and there was a bunch of Filipinos in there.

And then the guy was telling me, oh, yeah, that's a part of the Filipinos culture. You know, they sleep with each other. So Jehovah's Witnesses, I mean, that has got to be, I have some relatives of mine who unfortunately were sucked into that cult.

And they really, they really aren't the brightest group of people, that's for sure. Well, basically, they become spiritually bound to the Luciferian oversoul. That's what they call spiritual Israel, is in reality, this collective consciousness of these dark entities that control it, and is probably controlled in large part by Jews who are themselves controlled by these entities.

So you get sucked into this, like, you know, the Illuminati pyramid or trapezoid, the capstone in the pyramid, that all-seeing eye. That's probably that. It's probably these entities as a collective hive mind entity that control.

What's really unfortunate lately is I actually found out recently that one of my uncles is married to a member of them, you know. And basically, it didn't surprise me because Jehovah's Witnesses are, you know, that's pretty much as brainwashed as you can get. Kind of like this other time over a year ago, where last summer of 2019 or whatever, I was over there with them, and basically they, I was kind of talking with them about how I'm kind of generally more of an introverted guy, and I've always had a small circle of who I talk to, and basically they, you know, oh, don't worry, you know, Jesus Christ only had 12 disciples.

Meanwhile, Adolf Hitler had, you know, millions of people, and then I was just like, thanks, thanks. And then I was just kind of like, in my mind, I was like, baseball me. Well, you know that the Jehovah's Witnesses is created by Charles Taze Russell, who is a Freemason.

They talk about the saving of the 144,000, but that's just an occult number, it's just an occult reference. So, all of that's part of that Illuminati trapezoid, and the capstone in that, which is the all-seeing eye, is basically these entities as a collective hive mind, and that's what's spoken of in the Lord of the Rings, where that's Sauron, which is what would be called Satan, and they're all bound up to that, like Gollum. They're basically the golem, or the golems of the Jews, and of their dark entities that they're controlled by, and do their bidding, basically.

So, that's a good segue into Tolkien and the mythos that he created. Apparently, he was Christian, but at the same time, he was also apparently a Nordacist. His relations discovered Nordacist magazines that he had, and so forth, but he was obviously anti-Hitler.

He was a typical British versus German type, to some extent. And he was friends with C.S. Lewis, who wrote a book on Christianity. I forget what it was called.

Mere Christianity was the name of the book by C.S. Lewis. The meaning of it? What? Did you say the meaning of Christianity? No, no. It was called Mere Christianity, was the name of the book written by C.S. Lewis, which detailed why he was a Christian, basically.

Mere as in like a mirror? He also wrote the Narnia books. Did you say mere as in the mirror on the wall type thing? Mere, M-E-R-E, like Mere Christianity, Mere. Right.

More sort of like supercilious smug discourse there. But yeah, we can get into the Narnia series afterwards, but Tolkien will discuss that. So obviously, Tolkien, his mythos is basically, in a way, sort of like biblical prophecy, acting out biblical prophecy in an allegorical, more racialist, mythopoetic fashion.

The dwarves are Jews, and they sort of lead all the hobbits on their trek toward Mordor, first toward the Mount Doom with Smaug the dragon. Maybe Smaug the dragon represents, because the first book, *The Hobbit*, was quite different from the others. You know, it didn't really mention, so far as I remember, Sauron or anything of that sort.

That's sort of like a bit of a separate thing completely. In the first one, there's a dragon Smaug. So maybe that refers to these Nagas.

There's like a sort of microcosm or a synecdoche, which is a part representing a whole, of these dark entities that the Jews are bound up with. So they've got to go to Mount Doom to get their gold back. Maybe that's their soul, because gold refers to philosophical gold and alchemy.

And maybe that's what that refers to, that the white race helped the dwarves to get their soul back or something through, quote unquote, saving them. That's a sort of Christian understanding of things, maybe. Because I know it says on this blog here, Tolkien, his quote, the dwarves, of course, are quite obviously, wouldn't you say, that in many ways they remind you of the Jews.

Their words are Semitic, obviously, constructed to be Semitic. And so obviously that proves that that's what he intended. Very interesting.

It's been a while since I've really read that stuff. Like, I'm really happy to think back here. Like, I remember I even used to have, well, I do have the *War of the Rings* books.

But I remember when I was a kid, I used to have like all the Narnia books. And I don't know what happened to them. Well, we'll get into that later, though.

We'll get into the Narnia books later, though. We don't want to get too distracted. Yeah, yeah, I know.

And then *The Hobbit*, I don't have that one. But I read it when I was younger, my early teens. And I don't know, I don't remember too much from it.

I remember there was poetry in it and things of that sort. And what's interesting is when they made the movies, it wasn't really like much like the book at all. If you watch the movies by the cartoons by Rankin Bass, which is in the 70s, they made those, those are

actually fairly, you know, decent.

They're fairly tolerable. I watched them quite a lot as a child, Rankin Bass. Yeah, there was a War of the Rings movie in the 70s, which was directed by that Ralph Bakshi guy who did Fritz the Cat.

Yeah, I tried to watch, I for some reason, I found that one a bit boring. I don't know what's the thought of it. I think he was just trying to show his techniques of cinematography because he used different novel techniques, sort of like a cartoon real life blend to try to put that forward there.

Yeah, Fritz the Cat, though, I mean, just as an aside, that's a pretty degenerate movie. Yeah, yeah, pretty much. It pushes race mixing.

It portrays white people as these violent, drugged out rabbits who beat cows who are representative of white women. There are pigs who are representative of the police. And there's, of course, rabbis featured in it.

And he sort of sounded like the main character sounded almost like kind of a communist or something. Yeah, that's what they're pushing, because that's the whole Jewish ethos in a nutshell. Yeah, and there are also parts where he was kind of having these Woody Allen-ish monologue diatribes where he's like, I just don't understand why don't they, you know, do this or, you know, where he's like walking in circles and that kind of thing seems to be a common thing, you know, I just don't understand.

Yeah, they always like to absolve themselves of responsibility. They always say, I'm trying to understand you or something like that. It's kind of it's passive aggressive in a way.

Yeah, trying to imply that you're not intelligible in your speech or something of that sort. Yeah. Yeah, apparently, according to this blog, the 12 dwarves represent the 12 tribes of Israel.

According to Tolkan. Well, 12, you know, obviously, that's the number of the Zodiac and, you know, the number of months of the year, which obviously, you know, according to the calendar that we use, the Gregorian calendar, I believe it was called, which was after St. Gregory. I believe that was what it was.

I'm not too sure. Yeah. Yeah.

Meanwhile, the days of the week, you know, are like, you know, you know, Wednesday is Wotan's day and, you know, Tuesday is Tears Day and Friday is Freya's day and Saturday is Surtur's day. Yeah, I think that's where that came from.

And that refers to Saturn, which is a Jewish god when they have their Sabbath. Yeah, and

that's where they that's their day of worship. Yeah, Saturn that goes back to Saturn worship again.

And Sunday is Suna's dog, which is a Sunday, day of the sun. There's a quote here from Tolkan about Hitler. Anyway, I have in this war a burning private grudge against that ruddy little ignoramus Hitler.

He is ruining, perverting, misapplying and making forever accursed that noble northern spirit, a supreme contribution to Europe, which I have ever loved and tried to present in its true light. And that makes sense, to some extent, that Hitler would be a disinformation agent on the part of the Jews to sully the the nature of anything pro-white or anything European, which is obviously the consequence of that. Ever since the Second World War, it's been basically illegal to have regard for your own identity if you're white.

So that serves as a Jew. Tolkan read *The Passing of the Great Race* by Madison Grant, which was sort of a Norrisist work. Yeah.

Did he ever comment on that work at all? Did who? Oh, Tolkan. I don't know. I don't think so.

*Passing of the Great Race*, which was, you know, obviously kind of a Norrisist work at the time, early 20th century work. Yeah. Yeah, that was coming around there when people had somewhat of a healthy consciousness still.

Do you know what his thoughts were on eugenics? Who, Tolkan? Yeah. I have no idea. He says here on the blog that I'm reading.

Where is it? Let's see. The hobbits are just rustic English people. So it refers to the average person, you know, he portrays them in their, you know, their their petty little spats and so forth and their their desire for big things, you know, and their concern with history and so forth, like Bilbo writing the history and so on.

Their love of the countryside and gardening and simple country life and so forth. So that that portrays the quaintness of the sort of English type, basically. And from there, we've got other types, you know, the elves.

What do they represent? Do they represent the Nordic or do they represent like the devias? You know, that they go to the Isles of the Blessed. You know, they're going away from the chaos and so forth. They're leaving.

Or maybe that's an allegory of ascension, where you become something like a higher being through that means and those are higher beings that, you know, ascend to higher dimensions. Over the sea, quote unquote, maybe the sea represents some type of dimension or something of that sort, like the Rainbow Bridge of Bifrost also may very well represent that. So it's overcoming the lower self.

And attaining like a higher state of consciousness. That may be the case. Not too sure about that for the elves.

Then, of course, you have the Rohirrim and the Gondorians. They represent like the continental whites, the fighters, Germans and people of that sort who are always fighting against those from the wicked men from the east, the Easterlings, which are the Bolsheviks or the Slavic, quote unquote, Slavic or whatever, the, you know, mixed Eurasian type. Then you have the orcs.

Obviously, the orcs represent the Negroes and represent the Arabs, probably. And they're always around in Mordor in the southern lands. There's the Southrons, which are probably Arabs also.

Or Sezos, maybe. But over there, that would not have been. Yeah, it wouldn't have been as much of a concern.

He's got more like a Eurocentric and historical view. Perspective, of course, Mordor obviously refers to like probably the Levant region in the desert and so forth. And yeah, of course, you have Shelob, who, in my opinion, represents like the sort of dark feminine consciousness.

You know, Frodo fights against Shelob. He's got Sting, which is this light sword, which represents maybe like the divine masculine consciousness overcoming the sort of dark feminine. You know, the lies and the sneakiness and the underhandedness come by the sword of truth, I guess you could say.

Right. I guess we could mention, first we'll go through Narnia and then Roald Dahl also, we could mention. You had mentioned it last time.

So Narnia. Yeah, Narnia. C.S. Lewis was obviously a Christian.

Then, you know, the one that I, the first one that comes to my mind is the what was it? The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe. And what's interesting about that is in the film, all the cast members were white, which I thought was interesting. I just, you know, considering it was made in the 21st century and, you know, usually they or it could have just been an allegory for like, this is what we want whites to be, you know, led by, you know, Mr. Tumnus and, you know, the Ice Queen who would give you the Turkish delights if you do what we say or whatever it was.

Right. Yeah, maybe the Ice Queen represents sort of like the dark feminine herself, that they can be easily led astray. I think it's Lucy and the other young children or whatever.

I guess they're sort of like preteen children for the most part. Yeah. They get corrupted by that, maybe the subterranean consciousness of the dark feminine through that means, you know, because that could represent sort of like a sort of feministic character,

the Ice Queen.

But it could also represent, you know, the Einstopf or the Kabbalah of the Jews, which is like the divine feminine or whatever. And Mr. Tumnus, obviously, is sort of like this dude who brings him the children to the Ice Queen. Isn't that correct? So far as I remember, I'm not too sure.

I believe that was the case. He's sort of like the Jew corrupting the white race to that ideology of the sacred feminine. Right.

And then there was the other book. One of them was The Silver Chair, which I forget what the symbology of that was, but there was a band in the 90s called Silver Chair, who did a song called Israel's Son, which, you know, I hate you, I want you dead. I forget the words.

But Silver Chair, that book takes place in part underground. There's like an underground city. Maybe that refers to the underground city where the Jews are bound up with these entities who live underground, like Bill White says.

That might very well be possible. I mean, it's pretty hard to verify. Well, or underground being the shadow, the hidden hand, you know.

It could mean that also, or it could mean both in a real physical sense also, so far as we know. But yeah, at the very least, it would represent a sort of chthonic Tellurian, Tellurian being upper pertaining to the Earth, earthly Telluric. And so, obviously, that's what the Jews operate on the basis of, that sort of sneaky underhandedness.

But at the same time, the author C.S. Lewis, you know, the lion, the witch and the wardrobe, the lion is, isn't that the Lion of Judah? I believe so. Yeah, it's hard, hard to tell entirely. But I'm not too familiar with that set of books, actually.

I haven't read it like over more than once as a child, so I can't remember it exactly. Yeah, I had all the books when I was, you know, a small child, and I don't know what, I obviously don't know what happened to them. But that is just sort of interesting that the band Silver Chair would do a song called Israel's Son, you know.

Well, they're, yeah, because they represent themselves as Silver Chair, because the silver represents the moon, which is a lunar feminine. So they are the sort of like underground Silver Chair. Is that why golden, you know, like there's the golden cord, which is more solar and yeah, that's the polar opposite.

Pretty much. That's what Evola distinguishes between the solar Uranian, which is upper pertaining to like a virile masculine spirituality in the higher consciousness with the lunar feminine, which is, again, sort of like a Jewish contemplative, emotional and so forth. Thing there.



Hmm. Yeah, we could go through this forever, this Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe, but I can't really remember exactly. Right.

Okay. That was going to take a pretty long time to figure it out. What about books that, you know, we're more or less going into works that I think, you know, we think people should read or.

Oh, yeah. There's also pertaining to it's like the last stream was more of the degenerate negative side of literature. This is more of the positive side.

Yeah, this is like the solar masculine and that is more like the dark feminine lunar conception. You were referring to before the Wizard of Oz series and Frank Baum. That might be something worthwhile to actually read.

I personally have never read the books, but it. Neither have I. May very well have been a pro pro white type of guy. I mean, he had he was very critical of the Redskins and said that they you know, they're just a waste and should just be wiped away altogether.

Oh, I would say. Going later here, when it comes to children's books. I I don't know if I ever actually read any of the books, but, you know, the popularity of all the the this Harry Potter stuff, which seemed to just be kind of a cult propaganda for kids.

Yeah, I wouldn't I would definitely avoid all that. Frank Baum's face looks pretty Jewish, actually. But, you know, it seems like a lot of his works were.

I looked him up and he was actually like English and Scottish and German. I think he was. Yes, it says German, Scots, Irish, English.

But his face looks a tad Jewish, because, of course, when you call somebody English, that doesn't imply necessarily racially English. It could mean that they're just, you know, from England. I think that's what his ancestry, what it said of his ancestry.

I think that's what it indicated. But it does seem somewhat like he's like that because he has. He has sort of like Mediterranean features.

Yeah, perhaps this is one of his quotes. He called the so-called Native Americans miserable wretches and said that when the whites win a fight, it is a victory and when the Indians win it, it is a massacre. Talking about how they kill all the whites and so forth, the Redskins.

Oh, OK. He said that there would not be safety on the frontier until there was total annihilation of the remaining Redskins. Yeah, and on this side here, a lot of literature, you know, you could reference our last stream, but a lot of literature to stay away from would be a lot of what tends to get popular now.

Like, you know, I know 10 or whatever years ago, there was that Twilight garbage. And

then later there was that 50 Shades of Grey crap, which I never read. From what I heard, it was just a bunch of sexual perverted crap.

Anything that comes out now is degeneracy. So there's no point. The only thing you can do is try to go back to origins in that sense and to represent it and to write and create your own to the extent it's possible at this time to do anything of that sort.

Try to learn the lessons, extract valuable information, because it's always written as like a moral or ethical allegory of how to act. There's lots of symbolism in that. He obviously, Dorothy, like I said on the last show, I don't know if we should just review that.

I said it on the last show that Dorothy represents the white race and the Tin Man, the Lion and the Scarecrow represent like hypostases or aspects of Dorothy. You know, the Tin Man representing courage or cowardice or recklessness and the Aura Mediocritus is courage. And with the Lion, it's... Or no, the Tin Man is like emotion, sorry, which is basically, what is it like, bravery or sort of like the Aristotelian Aura Mediocritus or the golden mean applied to these different hypostases of consciousness, the thoughts, the emotions and the actions.

So thoughts are the Scarecrow, emotions are the Tin Man and actions are the Lion. The thoughts are, you know, maybe sterile intellectual arrogance versus wisdom. And then you have stupidity.

So wisdom is the goal there. And throughout the journeys of Dorothy, they, you know, they figure things out as she integrates these aspects of her soul into herself and becomes sort of like, you know, perfected as a soul through that journey, through the yellow brick road. That's at least my understanding of it.

The Lion represents like, you know, courage versus recklessness. And the Tin Man is sort of like, you know, unfeeling, not having any emotions on the one hand or on the other hand, being a sort of emotionally unstable type. And the balance between the two being, you know, proper empathy, I guess.

And then, of course, they're going to find the Emerald City, they want to go to the Wizard. What's that? Is that God? So-called the Wizard of Oz, the strength of God in the Emerald City. So they're going there.

They're trying to, you know, they're trying to find this God. But then when they find this God, they find out that he's just an illusion. He's just in their mind, a fake.

So that's sort of like an anti-Christian allegory in a way. Right. Do you want to go into the racial books? Like what people should read out of those or? Yeah, that's a good idea.

We can do that. I don't know what you'd call that literature specifically. Instauration, I think people call it.

Instauration literature or racial. Earlier on in the, you know, in the early 20th century, you had like, you know, Lothrop Stoddard and what I mentioned with the passing of the great race and then. Not really literature.

That's more like anthropological works. Okay. Yeah, right.

That's not really. Well, literature, if you want to talk about. Are you more referring to fiction and things of that sort? Yeah, that's basically what I'm talking about.

Here's novels and plays and things like that. Um, the. The Turner Diaries, you know, you want to talk about that or? We can do that.

First, I just want to touch upon. Upon Edgar Rice Burroughs and his books, because I think that that's actually quite quite valuable for people to understand at the very least what they are thinking, because I'm pretty sure he was a theosophist or an occultist. And yet his works are more like pro-white.

They're more Aryan heroic, I guess, the figure of Tarzan, the figure of all his like hero figures, these sort of Anglo-Saxon white heroes who just go around and, you know, fight against others in the name of goodness and so forth. He's got a bunch of different series of books. One of them is John Carter of Mars, which might be a reference to the Aryan race who came from Mars before.

During maybe like the chains and rounds of theosophy, Mars from Mars, you know, like from Orion to Mars to the Earth, and then from there, Hyperborea, Atlantis and so forth. That's the sort of theosophical mythos to some extent, so far as I know. But John Carter of Mars is the series of books related to Mars.

And it gives a lot of insight into what Jews have probably done on that planet, because there apparently was a nuclear war on Mars before. And, you know, it turned the planet into sort of like a red, you know, it destroyed its atmosphere, apparently. Well, what's your opinion of the, you know, the ice theory, you know, kind of like there's a book by a Jew called Moons, Myths and Man from 1936 by H.S. Bellamy.

Well, the world ice theory is by Hans Heinz Hörberger from around 1900 and some. He's a German researcher. And he propounded that the Golden Age ended when the Moon came into the orbit of the Earth and created the flood and everything else, which created an ice age, which caused the Earth to tilt on its axis, which caused the seasons.

Is the Moon coming into the Earth? And that may very well be true, because the Moon is supposed to be like, you know, a fake structure like the Death Star in Star Wars. It's not a real organically developed structure is probably created. Apparently, there's various sources who claim, anyway, that this is, I think, NASA, which is obviously possibly disinformation, that they were shooting at the Moon and they're hearing like hollow pinging sounds on the inside based on the vibrations.

So the Moon is like this hollow structure. And according to this other guy, this guy named Max Heindel, who is an occultist from around the turn of the last century, he's claiming that Jehovah lives in the Moon and that they actually, and all the sort of like undeveloped souls or the souls that are like not very well developed, sort of like criminal souls, that they actually live in the Moon. Well, what's your opinion of the theory that, like, we never really went to the Moon at all, because no other country besides the United States, plus the United States never really went back to the Moon in general.

And then supposedly the original tapes were mysteriously destroyed of the Moon landing. Well, the Moon landing was basically like a Freemasonic ritual. Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, they were all Scottish right 33rd degree Freemasons.

And I've heard that Kubrick actually filmed that and it wasn't actually a real event. But there's the Van Allen belt or the asteroid belt, which is so radioactive that probably nobody could be able to get there in physical form, couldn't be able to get away from the Earth in a physical body, because you'd burn up in the radiation, the atmosphere. So that may very well be true.

We don't want to get too, too far afield here with all these subtopics. I know we were going to go into the, you know, I guess, racial books. Well, I wanted to touch on Burroughs first, Edgar Rice Burroughs, because there's a John Carter of Mars series, which discusses Mars being like a planet that we were on before, but fell apart through racial mixture.

And all the people on there were like this red color. And there's all these cave paintings and so forth that show like ancient Aryans, like the whites that were, that were, you know, there before. And there's this one, one of the series of that story, which portrays the Jews as these, these sort of pasty faced creatures who live in this like cavernous mountain.

And they made up this religion that says any but when you die, you go down this river, and you never come back. And then all the way in Tarzan. Well, I'll get to that.

But just let me finish up with this part. And then the Jews in that mountain, they make up a religion that's, that's basically the same as Christianity, that you have to give them tribute. You can't criticize them, you can't do anything to them.

And in the mountain, when you approach it, you know, John Carter, who's the main protagonist, the hero figure, you know, the Jews are tricking him, they're like letting these sort of lion like figures come out of the secret catacombs every time he turns his back. And then he eventually grabs one of the Jews. And the Jews have like blonde wigs that are snapped to their head.

And he goes in there and infiltrates. And then, you know, they eventually conquer the

Jews on that planet. So it's sort of like an allegory of what they're doing on this planet is basically destroying it.

You're trying to turn it into race mixing and trying to take away the traditions of the Aryans. That's why they have blonde wigs snapped to their heads and so forth. So Edgar Rice Burrell's books are definitely highly interesting to read.

I'd recommend people read those. Tarzan is basically like the Aryan hero figure. He's a sort of, you know, virile hero who was of aristocratic lineage.

You know, he's Aryan. He's noble in a real sense as a hero, but he could not fit in with Gentile society because it's too effeminate. Right.

When he goes back to England, he can't fit in. So then he just decides to go back to the jungle. And then he, you know, he does whatever there.

And there's a lot of references in Tarzan to Jews, too, as there's actually a book called Tarzan the Uncensored that someone had made, which is just a compilation of how Jews, all the references to Jews and niggers and so forth were basically censored in later editions of Edgar Rice Burrell's books. So it's pretty funny. I'm sure that there is probably a campaign out there to, you know, kind of like Mark Twain's, you know, Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer and stuff like that.

There's probably a movement out there, you know, maybe they don't want people to read these books anymore. No, they don't want people to have any racial consciousness. So they'll do whatever they can to submerge it.

And if they can't, then they'll distort it in whatever way. But if they could ever win, they'd just burn all of our books and turn the whole world into, you know, like the Matrix, the movie with everybody inside of a cube or a bubble and siphoning off their soul energy for themselves. It's basically what the Jews would try to do, probably.

Didn't you read Heart of Darkness? Yeah, I think I read, if not whole of it, then part of it when I was a child. But that is also in the movie Apocalypse Now. That's like a contemporary version of that.

I've watched that several times. Is that a movie that you actually enjoy? I thought it was pretty good. It was pretty a revelation, sort of.

There's a lot of movies are obviously, you know, once you really know what these messages are, a lot of them are just sort of unwatchable. Yeah, I think that movie is pretty tolerable. Actually, I've watched it a couple of times.

I'm pretty familiar with it. John Carpenter's movies you could still watch, you know, they live and, you know. Well, he was a Jew himself, so far as I know.

He's just revealing what he's doing because in the movie they live, they've got Rowdy Roddy Piper as the protagonist, and he's got a Negro that he's trying to like work with. But then I think she betrays him in the end or something. And yeah, I don't know.

I think there might have been a movie falling down. Right with Michael Douglas or he plays sort of like the. Well, I mean, I think a lot of people don't think about that.

You know, Michael Douglas being a Jew, they watch that thinking like, oh, it's the that's the angry white man, you know. That's probably what that is supposed to give off. And there was a scene where in that film there was sort of a skinhead guy that was like, hey, man, you know, you know, you rule or whatever.

And then and then and then Michael Douglas looks back and was like, I'm not one of you or whatever. And then he walks away and. Yeah, what a hero.

What a superstar of morality, right? Yeah. Yeah. She did talking about movies, though, because I was on the last one.

I know. Yeah, I was I was just in the side of, you know, symbology there. Yeah, there's a lot going on about movies and stuff like that.

But that would just take up a soft track. Well, this just to mention the last part of the Edgar Rice Burroughs, he had another series of books called Pellucidar, which were about like the Hollow Earth. And in the Hollow Earth, they discover these like serpentine beings who cannibalize humans and who look upon humans as animals.

And they don't understand that they can think and act and reason. And so that's an allegory of the Jews. Basically, the Jews are bound up with some type of serpentine entities.

And, you know, they're probably in the Hollow Earth. And yeah, so that's basically. There's also other books in that series called At the Earth's Core and the Land that Time Forgot, which I think is a subtitle of Pellucidar.

Those are definitely something to investigate for people. You can get them in audiobook of Edgar Rice Burroughs books on YouTube. I'd highly recommend people, you know, listen to that if you want to waste your time reading any sort of or listening to any sort of literature at all.

Not to say it's a waste of time, but, you know, depends on what your priorities are in life. If you have the time, then, you know, do that. Better that than listening to garbage music, right? So.

Right. I would also suggest people out there, if you really are going to play music in the background, I would say play like something I would actually kind of more stimulate your

mind, like maybe some harpsichord music or something like that. Play that in the background instead of, you know, if you're playing rock music or rap or whatever, that's just going to distract you.

Yeah, pretty much. All that does is just put you into a lower vibrational frequency state of consciousness. That's not going to do any good, no matter what.

There's also Robert E. Howard. He was another author similar to Edgar Rice Burroughs with his Conan trilogy or whatever. I guess he had a bunch of them.

You can get a lot of those in audiobook off YouTube, too. Conan read by Robert Jordan or I mean, yeah, written by Robert Jordan, who is like a later author who adapted the movie Conan with Arnold Schwarzenegger seemed to me to just be like kind of a satire of like European, you know, mythology. Yeah, but the original Conan, the Barbarian and various other of the works of these people who have taken that that mythos forward, it's it's more like a presentation of ethics and morality in a heroic sense.

So, you know, it instills some some more positive influences into you. I don't know if you're familiar with Celine, the author Celine, you know, death on installment plan. And are you familiar much, much with his works? Oh, was he mentioned by Michael Hoffman in Secret Societies and Psychological Warfare? I believe so.

And then there's Ambrose Bierce, you know, The Devil's Dictionary. Well, what is Celine's first name? I forget exactly. I kind of forget as well.

It's Louis Ferdinand Celine. Yeah. The thing with that is I can't find any of his works on the Internet.

I can only find it in French. I think he was actually executed because he was a fascist. He was sympathetic with the National Socialist regime, and then they killed him in France.

The government did. I believe that's what they did to Ezra Pound, right? Yeah, they put him into a mental institution and then he was basically done away with there. And he was, I believe, for the remainder of his life.

I know that Miguel Serrano went and visited him and he wasn't able to speak or something like that. Apparently, I know that he could actually read Chinese and he translated the I Ching. So this is what they do to people who, you know, create a positive representation of things they don't like.

In other words, he was he was living in Italy. He was a supporter of the fascist regime. And then that was good enough to kill him.

Same with Newt Hamsun, K-N-U-T-H-A-M-S-U-N, in Norway. He was also, I think, imprisoned or something of that sort because of his support for the National Socialist

regime after the fact. An author that a lot of these third position types tend to promote is Jack London with the Iron Heel.

Yeah, I think that that's just a prescription of socialism. I haven't actually read the book, so I don't really know anything about it. But I remember in school having to read The Call of the Wild.

Like every single year, they're forcing me to read this boring book. Dog. I think the whole point of that book, though, is putting forth naturalism.

That's the sort of, you know, Mother Nature is the cruel. Pantheism and sort of right. And obviously that's sort of what they are pushing right now.

You know, they're pushing environmentalism. They're pushing sort of Mother Goddess worship, the dark feminine. And that's sort of like Tolkien's Shelob is what they're pushing.

So you want to be like Frodo with the flaming sword and go and, you know, finish off Shelob, I guess you could say. So I think we've covered much of the, I guess, the classical art authors. I should try to get a hold of Celine's books if I can, and then maybe I could scan them or something and make it more available to people.

Um, they really aren't available, that is, but. I'm just going to mention one, though, in addition to that. Sure.

August Strindberg, who is a Swedish author from around the time of Nietzsche, and who actually, I think, knew Nietzsche. He was also a member of Jörg Lenz von Leibenfels. Osters.

Yeah, Order of the New Templars. And I found this one book of his that was basically impossible to find, which I had to buy from this company called Norvik Press, N-O-R-V-I-K Press. You mentioned that in your video showcasing your library.

I had to order it specially from them because they don't even advertise it on their site because they're afraid that they'll get backlash. It's called Chandala, which is, you know, obviously the word that refers to, like, the intervention in the caste system, the chandal, the lowest. So that's basically like a classist sort of aristocratic work.

It's a small work. I could actually rip it up and put it in PDF, but I don't really want to damage the book. It's mainly like 120 pages.

But August Strindberg seemed to be pretty interesting. I've actually yet to read this book myself. Is it made of, like, decent material? Is that why you don't want to scan it? Well, sort of.

It's all right. It's not too bad. It's pretty, it's a soft cover, but it's still fairly sturdy in its



manufacture.

So, yeah, people can check that out if they want. Have you read any of Thomas Dixon's books? I've heard of it. Reconstruction Trilogy.

I've never read them. Looks interesting from their perspective. It's about, like, the, it's about, like, the Klan.

And I know that Thomas Dixon was actually friends with Woodrow Wilson. Yeah, it's not necessarily. Woodrow Wilson played the movie Birth of the Nation at the White House.

And Woodrow Wilson was the guy who helped to get the Federal Reserve System installed, I'm pretty sure. Yeah. So that's obviously a red flag that the KKK are just a Freemasonic organization.

Just divide and conquer dialectics, basically, right there. But I have, I have on this website, hopefully I'll be able to come out with it soon. I have, like, 8,000 PDF books that I'm going to be coming out with.

So that way people can get that. They can get all these and just print them off, you know, two on one. There's probably some books you might have in there that you really can't find anywhere else.

Because, like, I've looked for that book by the 55 Club that's flown out of print, that Theodor Fritsch, The Riddle of the Jew's Success. I looked around on archetype.org and the only ones that are up are in German. And the English translation, I'm not sure if it's really been scanned before.

But you were telling me that you had it in that folder somewhere. I'm not entirely sure. I think I might.

I'll check for that. Do you have the book itself? No. From the 55 Club? Because I know it's flown out of print.

Well, I've read it before. I didn't actually find it to be very interesting. It's sort of a bit of a dull book.

But, yeah, there's also HP Lovecraft, who is a fascist and a critic of Jews. Right, HP Lovecraft. Jonathan Bowden did a speech on him.

Yeah, Lovecraft was also, I think his father was a Freemason and he was involved with a Jewess at one point, too. So it's always a question of whether these people were really entirely on the page of their own kind. But, you know, at the same time, you can still derive value from the works of these people, because they were at least somewhat racially conscious.

In many, if not most cases, they had somewhat of a healthy mindset. Whereas now, obviously, the mindset of people is the height of corruption and degeneracy for the most part. Right.

These Cthulhu beings that Lovecraft speaks about, maybe that's what these entities are that Jews are bound up with. Or maybe that's what we came from, as I'd speculated once before, you know, because I've got sort of like webbed fingers and toes. And that apparently, you know, that's my mother and my mother's mother have that.

And apparently that is something that they had, these beings like Ohanis in Babylon, you know, that bar relief, that stone bar relief of that guy, like with fish scales on him coming out of the waters in Babylon. Maybe that's what these Cthulhu beings are. Yeah, it's sort of like an octopus, you know, it's like this one big, you know, it's sort of like a network, you know, it could be an allegory for a network where an arm, the arms of the octopus are basically the factions of what they control.

But I should definitely, have you read Lovecraft's work? Yeah, I read some of it. I didn't read too much of it, though. I think it's interesting enough, but doesn't really give too, too much insight into any sort of racist orientation or anything of that sort.

I was just mainly looking about it as a cross reference to Bill White's references to that being probably what the Jews are bound up with, as these, there's another thing he referred to called The Tale of Senuhi, S-I-N-U-H-E, from Egypt, which discusses like this sort of serpent-like entity with a lion's head that this Egyptian sailor encounters. So that would be something to read. I haven't read that yet, but I've got, I've got a commentary on that from like 100 years ago in PDF also, so that'd be something to investigate further.

I guess now we can go into the racist literature, which I have on my, my collection here, categorized under race war, because that's sort of what it is. I've got quite a lot of them here. There's like 20 of them.

They're talking about like, you know, books like sort of the Turner Diaries sort of books, or is that what we're going to discuss or? Yeah, stuff like that. So we discussed. That was sort of the original of those.

I kind of created that genre, and then. That was 1977, when the moon. That was followed by The Candidate of the Order by Michael Hoffman, which I haven't read.

Yeah, I'm not too sure. We discussed Serpent's Walker. Of course, we don't need to discuss that again.

Yeah. There's another one called by some guy called Wilhelm Landig, a variety of novels that he wrote in German, but I heard he was a disinformation agent. And that's something to investigate for some people, if they cared to.

There's another guy named Kenneth Molyneux, who is affiliated with the creativity movement, who wrote a bunch of books related to that one called Klassen. They're sort of poorly written, actually cheesy literature. Klassen, like Ben Klassen? Yeah.

And another one he wrote was called White Empire. Let's see here. He wrote another one called Joys of Diversity, which is like a satirical work.

But that's pretty much like lowbrow, very, very lowbrow culture right there. It's not really too appealing, most of it. Of course, you have David Lane's book, KD Rebel, Kinsman.

Yeah, it wasn't really. There was sort of a feminine, pantheistic element of that. I wasn't really too impressed with it.

It's a very short work. I believe it's like 60 pages or something. I think it's a bit longer than that.

But yeah, it's very sort of melodramatic, a lot of emotional nonsense throughout much of it. And then I sort of almost quasi-pedophilic. Yeah, like in the first few pages, he says like this beautiful nymph, you know, just over the age of puberty or something like that.

That made me uncomfortable. Yeah, there's another work called Civil War II. Of course, we know about that.

There's another one called Cadre by some guy named Sean O'Malley, which is tolerable, but not that good. Not very well written, but it's tolerable enough. It's basically just the same type of allegory of race war for the most part.

Of course, I'll mention my own work, because I wrote quite a lot of books about this stuff or short stories. People can check that out in the collection if I can get it up online. Your story of the Simpsons meets the Turner Diaries, that was very entertaining with Moe the bartender.

Yeah, the problem is with these, I paid some woman in South Africa whose name is Leigh Oxley-Dupree, who is the director of the South Africa Family Relief Project. I paid her like 1500 bucks and she screwed me over and stole the money. And then she pretended that, oh, I can't do it because I'm sick or I'm having a, you know, the computer connection is too slow.

But she was a Christian who ripped me off. And, you know, because of the stories I had written, which were part of this anthology called The Struggle, which is like 400 pages, which I could have gotten out to people for free, and which now are only in physical written form. Is there a way I could possibly get that up on Lulu for you or something like that? You type, that's the thing.

I paid her to type it, but she screwed me over. So it's only in handwriting form. So if you

want to waste, you know, hours and hours of your time typing it, you can, of course.

Yeah, I mean, that's what I've been doing with this Horace Rises book. It was off of a typewriter. And I basically typed like 60 pages of the manuscript.

And after a while, I found this application called Snagit or something, where you could try to copy and paste the text off of the scan and insert it. I'm not sure if it works, though, but it would save me a lot of time instead of spending hours and hours typing the whole manuscript as it is. Yeah, it's too bad that there's no OCR software that enables handwriting to be translated into text that actually works.

Or speaking, you know, speech to text software that actually works. Is there one for like typewritten works? I don't know. That's the thing.

I'm sure there is, but you can use also [ilovepdf.com](http://ilovepdf.com). If you put your document in there and convert it to Word document, convert PDF to Word, then that might very well work in some cases, but not in all cases. Well, anyhow. Now we can talk about Hear the Cradle Song because that's sort of like the the only one remaining.

Everybody knows the Turner Diaries, so we don't really need to waste time talking about that. Yeah, right. I highly encourage those out there to read this book, Hear the Cradle Song.

It's a good satire on what is to come, especially in California. Yeah, and especially the first 30 minutes of that in audiobook format. The first, I don't know how many pages, maybe 20 pages, discuss what occurs, you know, how the elites want to have this global government, and then it just blows up in their face.

Yeah, and then there are these kingdoms with, you know, there's Asian kingdoms, there's mestizo kingdoms. They're not necessarily called kingdoms. They're just like, you know, enclaves, ethnic enclaves.

Yeah, Azatlan being one of them. Yeah. I don't think it really mentioned, I don't think he really mentioned Negroes.

No, it just sort of looked out of the story. They don't really play a role in it. Yeah, it was mainly Orientals and mestizos that were like fighting against the remaining white people in Orange County.

And then, well, I don't need to give the whole thing away, but I would definitely encourage people to read it. It's sort of obscure. And that's by O.T. Gunnarsson, Hero of the Cradle song.

Maybe I'll link it in the description or something. You can find an audiobook of that on the Bitshoot, but it's in a robot voice, so it's sort of hard on the ears. Audiobook or the PDF is

out there as well.

I think it's on resist.com. Of course, you can always play PDFs if you right click and go read aloud, and you can play it in robot voice. So you don't actually have to have recourse to actual audiobooks. That's why I stopped making those myself, because I figured out that you can just play it in a PDF, which I didn't know about before.

But in terms of Hero of the Cradle song, it's basically just sort of like an overview of what is going to be, what happens, what transpires, how the plans of the so-called New World Order fail, and then everybody has to survive. That's basically where the action picks up. It's just sort of like social relations between different people showing the different relational dynamics between different ethnic groups.

Chinese take over Los Angeles and so forth, and then get rid of all the mestizos, and mestizos have their little enclave, and then they end up having disease and falling apart and so forth. And then the whites have to go and regroup, you know, the affluent whites in like Beverly Hills or whatever, they have to regroup and try to make it out of the hot zone. And there's this group of people who are similar to the Kinsland Defenders in KD Rebel, which was written like a decade or more later.

So David Lane must have sort of ripped it off in some way, maybe. Wasn't that in like 2004 or something? Yeah, I think so. And this, Hear the Cradle song, I think was like 1991.

Yeah, or 1993, I believe it was. And there were in there this figure called Torbjorn, who is like this, or this Odinst... Oh, yeah, Styrborn, yeah. Yeah, he's like a warrior, mystic or whatever, spiritually developed hero figure of Vyria.

Yeah, and then you have Gwendolyn York, who's sort of like the, you know, the kind of rich girl type. Yeah, they have all these different characters who represent different socioeconomic classes and sort of characterizations of different groups of people. And they are all forced together.

You know, there's a character of the liberal. I remember this one scene. He's got like two children, one who's retarded and one who is very intelligent, but who he neglects because he only favors his retarded child because... Oh, yeah, yeah.

Get his power rush, you know, helping the victim. That's what liberals do, basically. Right.

So eventually... Right, yeah, the character was like, oh, they're not going to attack us. Yeah, they're not going to attack us. We're their friends.

He's trying to reason with these mestizo savages who are like talking their own language about how they're going to kill them or something like that. Yeah, and then they start

shooting at them. And then that's when they kind of start to wise up a little bit.

Yeah, so that's the thing. That's what's going to happen. Only way liberals and people like that will wake up is when the mass chaos descends upon them.

They can't wake up otherwise because they're basically fools and stupid. So... Yeah. That's what it'll take for them to wake up.

And that's where we are right now in history. In that book, there's a group of Jews in it. One of the Jews is a feminist Jew.

Another one's a faggot. Another one's... There was one named like David Diamond. And then there was Shapiro, something Shapiro.

And then there's a rabbi who's like the leader of the group who's trying to hold them together. But they're all sort of divisive because of their totally different nature. Yeah, it's like three stooges, you know? Yeah, and so eventually it just falls apart.

Each other and... Eventually it just falls apart for them and they have to have recourse. You know, they end up, I think, getting killed by these... Yeah, they were killed by... They were like ordered to... They were shot to death and then the audience was like all shocked, you know, because of it. I forget who was giving the speech in that part.

Which character was like speaking in front of the crowd. Yeah, there's sort of like two groups. One group is the sort of more rough and ready, blue collar odinous types from the woods.

And then another one is like the more militaristic people who are pro-white. And they're sort of like joined forces against the liberals and various other people of that kind against... Also there are some good, you know, reputations of Christianity in the book, about how it's like winning by losing, basically. Yeah, that sort of characterizes a sort of lunar spirituality that's sort of fatalistic.

You know, just praise to a magic man and rely upon the external authority and don't involve yourself in anything more heroic and powerful. Just pray and worship external authorities, wait around for a savior, don't care about... Yeah, I think Sir Bjorn was talking about what, you know, odinism was and stuff like that. And then the older guy, I think he was the father of the Yorks.

He was like, how dare you say that about Jesus Christ or whatever, you know? And then when he starts refuting everything he was saying, he didn't know what to say afterwards. Yeah, most of the old people, they're too willing to lay down and worship the external authority figure instead of being their own savior, basically. So in the end, it all just sort of falls apart.

The Jews and the Freemasons and the liberals lose. And then, well, it doesn't really definitively conclude so far as I can remember. I can't recall exactly.

Yeah, actually, at the end of the book, basically, Sir Bjorn is all damaged from the shootouts before. They thought he was dead. And then the daughter, York, I believe, I think that was the woman who went up to him on like the park bench or whatever and was like, oh, it's you.

You know, I can't even recognize you because your face is all tarnished. And then she walks away and then he's like, you know, kind of fantasizing about like, you know, his life or something like that. And then it says to be continued.

Yeah, it's sort of weird. I didn't actually like those elements of the novel. It's too much melodrama for my taste.

Yeah, I get annoyed when it was sort of a serpent's walk, basically, when there's a lot of like bantering and, you know, character drama. And, you know, I tend to focus more on what the book, what value you can personally take away from the book. Yeah, of course, you can derive value from social relations, too.

But in some aspects, like when they're sort of like when characters are debating something, a lot of times what they're debating is something very real that could happen in a hypothetical sense. Well, it's you can obviously derive value from the meaning of the characters' relations and how they be in terms of what the characters. Yeah, in terms of their psychology and the way in which, yeah, they're like representative figures of certain ideologies or certain types, characterology, I guess you could call it.

So that's always valuable. But yeah, it just sort of becomes a little bit much in terms of the overemphasis on sentimentalism. That's why I sort of like Pierce's Turner Diaries better, because it's not... I would say the Turner Diaries is the best of these.

I know that it's obviously the most well known. I do think that that is probably the best of these sort of books. Of course, there's Hunter, too, by William L. Pierce, and that's... Hunter was OK.

I just thought that the Turner Diaries was more action packed. I thought it was a little more interesting. Yeah, the Turner Diaries or the Hunter also sort of wavered a little bit, meandered around a little bit too much.

I thought it was slow. I thought it was kind of a slow book. Yeah, pretty much.

But still, they're all valuable. And of course, there's Billy Roper's Haste in the Day trilogy, which is a pretty reputable book. I personally found it to be just a sort of Byzantine mass of details that was pretty much unreadable.

I never read any of Billy Roper's stuff, but what I've heard is he's very descriptive of like what surroundings the characters are in, like where they are. Yeah, it's just a lot of endless amounts of names, places and circumstances. I found it to be very boring, but it still gives some insight into what the plans of whomever might be, because I'm sure he's obviously probably a Freemason himself because he's got the Delta sign in his S.H.I.E.L.D. walled network.

And he was also related. I know that in his family, I believe he's his family had clan members. And I think he's I think he's actually a recruiter for the clan.

I could be wrong, though. And it could be the case, too, that maybe, you know, Freemasonry is has splinters in it so that some of them are actually. Possibly in some form pro white, but that's a big stretch to make that claim on.

I can't really affirm or deny that that's the case. I don't really know. I can only draw inferences, you know, because you have like the order in the Turner Diaries and in Serpent's Walk, you've got like this occult order behind in the background, too.

Yeah, revelation of the method, basically. So maybe that's the case. Maybe there are some pro white occult groups that are opposed to the Jews.

I would assume there would be, but I don't really know what form they'd take. But I do know that the balkanization agenda, I think, is basically divide and conquer. Yeah, pretty much.

That's why I would not subscribe to the balkanization notion, as we talked about before. And another one of our presentations, I think that was the second part of Serpent's Walk. We discussed the balkanization agenda and how that's obviously just designed to tear apart society, just like they did in Yugoslavia.

Yeah, and another. I mean, you brought up orders. I know that the 55 Club, when I was speaking, I actually spoke to Jason Tompkins on the phone.

It was going to be an interview, but it malfunctioned. It didn't record. But he was telling me about, I asked him about how Norman Lowell wrote the foreword of the Ultimate Avatar.

And he was like, he's a member of our order, man. And I'm like, what order is he? Maybe the 55 Club is like an occult pro-white order or something. In my opinion, a lot of these organizations, they're just controlled opposition, Sepharianism.

So always walking through a minefield, you can't really be sure what you're going to be stepping on with these types. Yeah, Tompkins is a bit of a devious individual himself. I know that Serrano thought that, someone was telling me that Serrano actually thought he was a weirdo.



Yeah, well, obviously he is. We don't want to get too much gossipy about this. No, I know.

Yeah, that's completely redundant. Yeah, I mean, that's redundant. I was just naming an example of an occult order, kind of like The Order, you know, with David Lane.

Yeah, you can't really be sure who to trust, really, because if you're involved in occult orders, then they'll compromise you possibly. And, you know, through, again, like I said before earlier, about through sodomy or drug use or doing some horrible illegal act or something and then filming it, and then you become their slave. So if you're going to involve yourself with occult orders, then there's a high probability you might get sucked into their activity, which in turn might lead to you're becoming basically bound to these entities, like all these gang stalkers and various other scum.

Yeah, that's what you're suspecting right now, is you're kind of suspecting sort of a Matt Hale scenario going on, where you're suspecting some people are probably going to set you up in some way by taking photos of you out of context and things of that sort. Yeah, because if I walk around, then I've got these pieces of shit everywhere I go, their tail after me, try to strip me up. They try to throw some non-whites in my face, like non-white chillens and so forth.

And then they can snap photos of me near them and try to portray me as a pedo or something of that sort. Or else they can try to jostle me and get me to act in an aggressive manner. And if I do that, then what will that mean? That'll mean that they'll try to assault me or something, or they'll claim I assaulted them and then they can initiate legal proceedings against you and charge you with whatever else, right? Have you ever considered disguising yourself, or would that just be pointless because they would already know who you are? They monitor the house 24 hours a day.

They've got all these creeps all around me monitoring me 24 hours a day. I know, but I mean when you're going out in public. Because the thing is, they're all tracking you all the time.

There is no escape because they always track you all the time, inside your house, outside your house. They've got all sorts of sophisticated technologies like radar, which they can actually see through the walls of your house. They can listen in to you and so forth through whatever sort of acoustic technologies.

Yeah, I know that you're in the middle of a pretty complicated legal case, but I know that obviously you are probably being monitored in some way. Have you been having to wear one of those tracker things where they track wherever you go, like boundaries? Not in that sense, so far as I know, but maybe I had an implant put in me through the dentist putting it in. Maybe I've got implants throughout my life put in, so far as I know.

I've had maxillofacial surgery, which is wisdom teeth removal in 2005. I was put under then. Maybe they inserted something in me then, prior to that time.

I was also- Was that 2005? That was before you really knew about the J, right? I knew about them to some extent, but the thing is, it doesn't matter what you know. It matters what they know, because they target people who have certain bloodlines, certain noble aristocratic bloodlines, or people who are generational nationalists of certain types. Because I'm in touch with others who are also of the same nature, generational nationalists and aristocratic bloodlines, to whatever extent.

There are lots of people like that because of prima nocta, where the nobleman would be the one to have the first right with the females, so that they could have the best quality offspring. Yeah, I'm always very- I always get uncomfortable whenever I go to the dentist, for example, and they would use fluoride or whatever to clean my teeth or whatever. Well, they could put implants in fillings, and they can put implants further through injecting into your jaw when they inject anesthetic.

Maybe what they're injecting is like a micro-implant RFID chip into your flesh, because that's entirely possible. Or they can implant it in your jawbone or whatever the case. So a lot of these things, these implants are so nanotech that you can't even see them on an x-ray.

So they can do that. They can get your frequency of your body, your brainwaves, and then they can use technology. I don't know if you're familiar with the Royal Raymond Rife, R-I-F-E.

He's a doctor from around like 100 years ago who created Rife technology, which is like using radio frequencies to heal. It's similar to Tesla technology. So in other words, they have tools, they have equipment now, and probably have for a long time, where they can match or modify the frequency of your DNA, of your, I'm sorry, of the energetic signature of your body, your vibrational frequency.

And then they could possibly target you and like beam you with like a particle beam weapon or whatever other sort of microwave weapon and cause harm to you or even kill you. So hopefully I will be able to get out more of this information about this on other venues and shows. Tomorrow, I have to talk to some other people that I'm talking to about this.

And I'll put a link in maybe this or another show about that and maybe give it to you so you can spread it around to people, because it's very important to focus on that particular topic, the gang stalking and directed energy weapons and what they're using them on people, because that's what they had in the protocols of the Elders of Zion. That's their technique, the gang stalking, to basically hound people to death and to, you know, neutralize them and then assassinate them at some point. That's their ultimate...

Are you having a round table? Yeah, tomorrow.

With, I know it's Norlux Bellator. Is anyone else or... No, that's for the day after that. But tomorrow there's something else going on.

Hopefully I'll be able to get that out because it's a pretty important discussion. We'll see what happens. Have you ever had on multiple people before? No, not really.

It was just like a one-on-one conversation so far. So... We're going to have a couple people on. I thought you were going to have Norlux and maybe like Siegeman or something.

Well, that's a good idea to have more people on discussing topics. Although... That would give more input on, you know, perspectives on a certain topic or... But anything over three people is too many. Yeah, because then that would just have everyone interrupting each other and it wouldn't... There's already enough interruptions with like three people, so... That's the problem with these podcasts and these streams of people.

It just becomes too emotionally unstable and too much, you know, the loudest person is the best person type thing. And the other thing is Skype also tends to delay... Delay when you're speaking. It tends to delay it slightly and... Yeah, and that causes either pauses or talking over.

So I guess we'll discuss that whenever. Okay, so for now, I guess that's...