

Nordlux: South Africa War Everlasting

Today we will be discussing the issues and events in South Africa with Arend. He is a native of South Africa. Would you like to introduce yourself? My name is Arend.

Thank you for having me on your show. It is a privilege and I have been listening to your show, which I find quite intriguing. I'm glad that you appreciate it.

Unfortunately, there's not very much in the way of content in this movement anymore, very suppressed and marginalized. So it's very hard to get the message out to anybody, except through, you know, very grassroots. So I guess you could say that we are basically the grassroots, whatever, revolutionaries of the mind here anyway.

So we're discussing South Africa and the events that are going on right now. I don't know where you want to begin, because there's quite a lot of topics that you'd like to cover and that I'd like to know more about, and I'm sure the audience would also. Okay, where would you like to start? By Siena Calm? I guess you could do that.

We could discuss even what's going on right now, maybe trace it back, or we could go through the history and then bring it up to the present moment, if you want to do it in a logical way. Yeah, let's do it the historical method then. Okay.

Okay, how soon would you like to start in history? Well, maybe you could just give a very, very brief overview, as you had said in your notes, you wanted to do a sort of Colesnotes version of the history of South Africa. Yeah. Okay, well, it was in the mid-17th century when Dutch people landed here.

But of course, this was the Dutch East India Company, which was 50% owned by Jews. And this was originally not intended to be a colony, just like an outpost, like a refreshment station on their route to India. Then, so there were like, I think there were 60 families living there that were left there.

So it was a very, very small community. And they, unlike the Portuguese who had come before, but never set up any outposts, they didn't have conflict with the natives, the Boesmans or the Hottentots, as other people know them, the Khoi Khoi. So these people were willing to trade with us with stock and stuff.

So we did well. Later on, the religious persecution in Europe started from the French. Well, the French started with the enunciation of the Edict of Nancy, or I think it's Nancy, or Nantes, where they started massacring the Huguenots.

But an interesting side note about the Huguenots is that some of the Huguenots came from the north of France and were Dutch speaking. And the Huguenot name is actually a latinization of Heisgenoot, which means housemate, or Heisgenooten, which means, which is the Dutch version of Heisgenoot, which means housemate, because of course,

they were Protestants, therefore rejected the centralization of religion. So these Huguenots then went all over Europe, to Germany, to the Netherlands, to Austria, Hungary, all these places.

And they then decided to go to the Dutch colonies. That's why you have a lot of French sounding names in Afrikaans history, because these were the Huguenots, the Heisgenooten, who were, of course, refugees, because they were chased out of their home by the Catholics. Yeah, I had a South African doctor who sewed up my wrists after I attempted suicide, had a very French name.

But I could still tell he was South African, though. I guess his accent, his appearance was somewhat, I don't know, they have a different appearance to some extent, it appears anyway, to me. Well, yes, definitely.

And so, yes. By all means, continue with your narrative. Sorry to interrupt you.

No, feel free to interrupt. But anyway, so the French came, and little by little, more Germans came as well. That's why actually, if you look at the Afrikaans surnames, or more the Boers surnames than Afrikaans, and we'll go into that, why I make the distinction later, you will see that about 34% of them are Dutch, and 33% of them are German, and like, maybe 10% of them are Huguenot.

So the Germans made a very slow entrance, but a constant, there was a constant influx of German immigrants. And that's why we have this, obviously, the Dutch and the Germans were obviously very close, as well as the Huguenots and the Germans. That's why we've always had this, at least the Boer people have always had this strong connection to Germany, which I also feel.

Yeah, I've also noticed that, yeah, I've also sensed that sort of continental quality to South Africa. It always struck me as a very Germanic environment, just given my superficial researches. It's different from the British, the Anglo.

Certainly, yes. We have a very strong anti-British sentiment, because of the history, obviously. Are you still there? Yep.

Okay, just making sure my apologies. I thought the connection dropped or something. Yeah, sometimes there's delays.

Yeah. But so now you have the beginnings of the people, you know, the Cape Colony. Now, the Napoleonic War happens, and the English take over the Cape Colony.

My ancestors are the Boer people, and their ancestors were the people, the Freiburgers, who translated it means the free citizens, who did not want to live under British rule. They didn't even want to live under Dutch rule. So, the Freiburgers actually developed even during the Dutch rule of the Cape Colony.

Now, with the British administration, they were forced to action, and they started moving north into what would become the two republics of Transvaal Free State. You had small republics like Stalinland and stuff like that, but these are mostly insignificant. But the main ones were founded there, the Oranje Free State, and the Transvaal Republic, or the South African Republic, the Zuider Afrikaanse Republiek, which is why if you look at our currency, it's still called the ZAR, Z-A-R, because it's the Zuider Afrikaanse Rand, which is the currency, obviously.

So, we founded these republics, and on the way, we had some conflicts with blacks. For example, most people by now know that blacks were not native of Southern Africa. The Haudenosaunee are the natives, and the blacks were migrating downwards.

Some of them were the Xhosa, and these were the first people we encountered, and they would raid our track booths, the people who were migrating. So, we had a very negative experience with the Xhosas, but we defeated them. They're small parties.

Then, we founded those republics, and some of them went to Natal, which is today KwaZulu-Natal, and tried to establish a republic there. The English had gone to the Zulus there and tried to manipulate them, well, successfully manipulated them to be anti-Boer, because they knew that we had pro-German sentiment, and there was a German colony in Southwest Africa, which would later become a part of South Africa, which is today called Namibia, and they knew of our pro-German sentiment, and it stood in the way of their colonial aspirations for Southern Africa. Yeah, they wanted to get it, because that's the most mineral resource rich area in the world, isn't it, in South Africa? I think so, yes.

The thing is, the only resource that we don't have is oil, but everything else we have. We had the stainless steel, which comes from Viridium, and I think it's Viridium. I'm not sure, but stainless steel, that steel originally came from here, the British stockpiles from that.

Gold, diamonds, coal, everything comes, you can get everything, copper, silver. Cash cow for the Jews, they wanted to get their greedy hat. Yeah, in fact, the Jews, Jewish people were directly involved in the Second War, like instigating the Second War, but I'll get to that.

So, we fought against the British, or not the British at that stage, the Zulus, because we had made, we went to, Peter Thief went to Dingan, who was the king of the Zulus at this time. But actually, they weren't actually called the Zulus yet, they would actually become called the Zulus, so they were proto-Zulus. They would actually become Zulus after this fact, and this is something that many people don't understand.

So, then we made an agreement with Dingan to raid these other blacks who had stolen their cattle, and bring back their cattle, and then they would give us a treaty for the land. So, they did that, then they went back, then they got murdered, and they got impaled on spikes and stuff. Then they sent people to, then they sent their warriors to

kill us off, or the people who were there.

Those families were slaughtered. From these other republics, though, came Andrei Pretorius, and Andrei Pretorius is the man after whom Pretoria is named the capital of South Africa, and has always been the capital of the South African Republic, or the Transvaal. So, he led a group, I think it was 460 men with 64 oxwagons, which he would form into a lager during the battle.

Now, a lager is when you attach them, so it's like a mobile fort that the Zulu could not penetrate. It's like circling the wagons. Yeah.

So, in this battle, they formed the lager, and they utterly destroyed the... Let me just try and see if I have the statistics here. Is this the battle for Blood River? Yeah, Blood River, yes. And this also plays into the Abirbia, which we will discuss later as well.

So, they were very outnumbered, and there's... Yeah. Okay, here it is. On 26 November 1838, Andrei Pretorius was appointed as commander of 64 wagons and 464 plus heavily armed Burk combatants.

Dengan had thousands. The military commander during Degan's attack on Frelager was Ndela Blabla. The highly experienced general Ndela had served under Shaka, with Shaka Zulu, who fought against the English.

And was also prime minister and chief advisor under Degan. Ndela with his 10,000 troops had retreated from the Frelager after three days and nights of fruitless attempts to penetrate the enclosed Trakker wagon lager. So, there's 10,000, and I think, yeah, most of the... At least almost half of them, I think like 3,000.

Here's the battle part where it says... Aftermath. Oh, it doesn't really give the amount. 2,000 Zulu casualties, perhaps 1,000 killed over three hours before being overrun.

I think there were four people killed from the Burz. And another, yeah, but of course... Yeah, and... But they had like spears and shit, but that doesn't really matter, because they actually did very well. They actually beat the British in a few instances.

Yeah, I think there's a Zulu, too, about that. I think it was about their attacks against the British. That was like in the 60s or something that that movie was made, called Zulu.

Yeah, that is... Yeah, I remember that movie, yeah. I think the battle was called Isipande or something like that, something with an I, but they beat the British because, of course, the British weren't... They wore these bright outfits and they marched in these formations. This would not work against such a numerical disadvantage.

Yeah, you'd have to use guerrilla tactics or something like that. Yeah, yeah, definitely. Or any kind of unconventional fighting that you could adopt to fit the situation.

But yes, in that situation, they had... The women were also in the lager. So the women would reload the guns, because back then you didn't have... If I remember correctly, they didn't have these semi-auto... They had these one-shot guns at the time. So they'd shoot, women would reload, give them the gun, shoot, you know, so like that.

Well, that was like in the 1800s or something. Yeah, yeah. Yeah, I'm not too sure when the repeating rifle was made.

Must have been like in the late 1800s. Yeah, late 1800s. So now we have that small Natal outpost after that battle for a while, then the English came and they abandoned it and joined the others in either the Free State or the South African Republic.

So in the First War, the British were soundly defeated, so soundly defeated, in fact, it's the only other incident in that period of British dominance in which the British had been so decisively defeated that they had to sign a treaty. And this is actually the treaty that... What's his name? Eugene Treblance had made reference to when... Before Apartheid, they were something, and then... Before Apartheid ended, they were something, and then when it became democratic South Africa, they stood for something else. So after Apartheid ended, this treaty is what they made reference to in their movement.

And so we beat them soundly, and this was so humiliating that they no longer acknowledged the existence of the First War as a real war. That's why they always say the Anglo-Boer War and not the First Anglo-Boer War and the Second Anglo-Boer War. And after that, they never wore the red coats again or these white helmets.

And they started adopting the khaki for camouflage. So they learned from these tactics. Yeah, it's pretty stupid tactics that they used there.

I think they did something similar in India too, the British. Yeah, I think so too, yeah. Maybe that was just a Jewish, either deliberate on the part of Jews to slaughter their own people, which is not likely, but maybe just the stupidity of Jews and their lack of understanding of military tactics.

Yes, they don't understand it. Yeah, obviously the British Empire is controlled by Jews. British means covenant man in Hebrew.

I just get so tired of having that thrown in the face of every white person, as if somehow white people were the British Empire, when obviously Jews controlled it from the beginning, ever since Oliver Cromwell came there in the 1600s. And there were white children who were forced to work at factories for like 14 hours a day at the age of eight years old. And they were in Britain, starving in the streets.

And suddenly they benefited from the British Empire. How exactly? Yeah, exactly. And it's actually also the same with the Dutch Empire, actually, because not to the extent that it was with the British, but you see the Dutch had their companies, like the East

India Company and the West Company.

And it was the between 25% and 50% of that company that was owned and led by Jews. And this is never mentioned. And the Dutch colonial system was much different from the British system because they didn't have the agrarian approach.

So there was much more of an exploitative approach to colonialism. And after some while, the agrarian method of wealth became the dominant one and gold and slavery wasn't the most appropriate method by which to determine your wealth. So the Jews realized that, okay, well, the British, if we want to do that here, we can't do that because we'll have to deconstruct everything.

But we can hop over to England with our other friends in England and make this East India Company, which was obviously larger than England, like two thirds of the Royal Navy. It wasn't the Royal Navy. It was like the East India Company.

I think it might be more, but I think it was at least two thirds, was actually the British East India Company. So they jumped over because now the English could adopt this agrarian style economy, which was, like I said, a better indication of wealth. And that is why the Dutch all at first, they're like all over the place.

And now they just disappeared because the Jews jumped ship to England. And they came to the Netherlands from Spain, of course. Yeah, when they were kicked out by Isabella, Queen Isabella.

Yeah, good decision. But yeah, so now we get to the Second World War, the Second Anglo-Boer War. And what happened was, obviously, there were diamonds discovered and more mineral wealth than was thought there would be at the time by the British Empire.

So they created a bunch of pretenses for the war. One of the instigators was a Jew called Alfred Biet, who was a British German. How do you spell his name? I'll just make it in the show notes.

Yeah, A-L-F-R-E-D, Alfred, B-E-I-T, Alfred Biet. And he and Cecil Rhodes were key instigators in the Second Boer War, because Cecil Rhodes wasn't a Jew, I believe, but he was a British supremacist. Well, probably.

Yeah, probably. But this Alfred Biet guy, he was a gold and diamond magnet, yes. So you could see here the mineral comes into place.

So he started, and he actually has some kind of dedication in Imperial College London, you know, stuff like that. So this Jew and Cecil Rhodes were some of the instigators. Another factor was that Paul Creer, at this time you had the government in the Transvaal, which was the preeminent Boer Republic.

There was also the Orange Free State, but they were like a buffer between the Transvaal, which was the South African Republic, and the British presence, because the Transvaal was vehemently opposed to the British, obviously. So they had intercepted some telegrams between these wireless communications that they used back then, between Paul Creer, who was the president, the staunch president at the time, and the Kaiser of Germany, and they used this as some kind of indication, once again, that we were going to be on the British side, or on the German side, which we would have if we could have. Was that Kaiser Wilhelm II? No, I think it was a previous one, or, you know, I think it was a previous one.

I think Wilhelm II was the one who betrayed us, because he made, he, I believe he informed the Queen of England about some of our activities. So he betrayed us, actually. Yeah, he was like a Freemason and a traitor to Germany as well.

I think he enabled Jews to really have a greater influence in Prussia, and intermarrying with the nobility. That makes sense, yeah. Because he really fucked us.

Yeah, this is the previous Kaiser that you're referring to, which is, I guess, his father or something. Yeah, I think so, yes. Or it could have been him, which would make sense of how or why it was intercepted by the British in the first place, and they used this as the main pretext.

Because at the time, this was slightly before World War One. So the tensions between the Germans and the British wasn't, it wasn't something to joke about. If you read the books by Edgar Rice Burroughs, the author from around that time period, he's got a lot of anti-German sentiment in his books.

He discusses that sort of issue of the warring between the colonies in his Tarzan novels. Oh, is he the guy who wrote Tarzan? Yeah. Oh, never mind.

Yeah, he's got a lot of racial content in his works. That would make sense, yes. But yeah, because they didn't want us to ally with the Germans in South-West Africa, and like I said, jeopardize their wealth in Africa.

And so the Second World War was the bad one. It's also called the Freiheits-Werloch, which is the freedom war, because we lost our freedom in that war. But we had somehow, unlike the Americans, we didn't get the entire French colony.

But apparently the Russians and the French at the time did want to, oh yeah, this is where Wilhelm Betrayed Us. The Russians and the French wanted to intervene in the Boer War, the Second Boer War. And they wanted to include Kaiser Wilhelm II.

This is now I remember. And Wilhelm II then sent this information, these telegrams, to the Queen. I don't remember which one it was, but they sent it to the Queen of England.

And so they really fucked that. And so we couldn't get help. But what we did get is we did get the best rifles at the time, the Mauser rifles from the Germans, which was far superior to the English rifles.

And also unlike the British, professional military standards were very low back then. These people that they would send over weren't as professionally trained as they should have been. Right.

Just a lot of cannon fodder they wanted to get rid of, maybe. Yeah. And for example, these soldiers, I believe they had like a month of volley fire.

So they didn't really do good target practice or anything. So they weren't very accurate. And that's what they struggled with in the First War and what they struggled with in the Second War as well.

Because my ancestors rode on horseback shooting at their plate. That's where the bulk of their meat came from. Yeah.

So they were at that stage the best cavalry in the world. That's sort of like a characteristically Aryan trait, that hunter on the horses, because horses have always been a signifier of wealth and status amongst Aryans throughout history. Yeah, definitely.

I completely agree with that. And I saw it as that too. So I'll take part in that aspect.

There are some things not to take part in, and we'll get to that later. But so you had these, we were like these horse riding people and like our military wasn't a professional military. It was made up of like volunteers, mostly, who were paid sometimes, but not entirely professional.

And most of them were like farmers who would bring their own guns and their own horses and stuff like that. And the, like I said, the British had problem with the sharpshooters and the mobility. So at first they were losing, but they were losing pretty badly.

So they replaced the commander. I think it was, I don't remember, but they brought in Buller, who also struggled. And so they brought in, there was Mullner and later on Lord Kirchner, who was the guy who started with the burn the land policy, the scorched earth policy, which led to the concentration camps.

Yeah, that's typically Jewish. Yeah, definitely. Or British, because the British are somewhat interbred with Jews, especially the nobility.

Yeah, yeah, definitely. And like, so where were we? Oh yeah, so the outbreak. So they struggled a lot that first, so they kept bringing more and more people in.

So at the end of the day, let me just check the amount of people that were involved. There was over 452,000, I think, or was it 458,000? No, 448,725 troops of the world's largest empire. And they were, the active birds were like 6,000, but obviously later on, that would include more people because it was apparent that this was a real struggle.

It couldn't just be the active personnel. And that's actually where the commando come from, where the word commando also comes from and all those traditions come from. Yeah, I can see that happening again soon all over the white world because now they're facing a similar existential threat as at that time.

You're going to pretty much have to throw your hat in the ring, otherwise you're just going to be destroyed anyway. Yeah, that's actually something I think about a lot because you have these conservative governments or these right-wing governments, and they're actually really counterproductive because it's apparent that people will wake up when they're pushed far enough. And then you have these right-wing governments that stole these leftist policies.

And the only result of that is it takes longer for these policies to come into action. And at the end of the day, these right-wing governments, they don't do anything. They cannot undo what, they don't have any policies to fix these problems, but all they do is they stall.

They stall for time. And that's something that we don't really have. So they're actually worse than the left-wing governments.

It would actually be better if people like us would actually vote for the left-wing so they could bring their shit so that we could wake up sooner. Yeah, I agree. Basically, that works hand in glove with the Steinleit plan of Stephen Steinleit, the Jew, where he was saying, you know, we got to make sure that we slow down the non-white immigration, otherwise the whites are going to pick up and, you know, try to rebel against us.

So it's just a more gradualistic methodology that they employ to try to, you know, dampen the flames of anger of white people, make it perceptible. Yeah, more and more digestible to the public. And so people could say, oh, there's nothing going on.

Oh, it's been going on for a very long time. Nothing has happened. People can clearly see something is happening.

But yes. So at the time of the war, I believe our entire population was about 250,000. So you had almost double the amount of soldiers for the British that would fight against our people.

And obviously, most of us were not fighters at the time. And they were seeing some progress. There was like a stalemate.

And then they called for more reinforcements, which would have broken that stalemate. Obviously, this included the British colonies, like they got people from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, all kinds of colonies. I believe some Indians too.

And this would have broken that stalemate. And so the commando, the commando in Afrikaans system became very vital, because this is the guerrilla warfare that really made a big difference. And they couldn't fairly deal with it.

But of course, there's nothing truly fair about war. So they brought in this guy called Kirchner, which sounds very Jewish to me. But anyway, this Kirchner started the burn.

I think it was Kirchner, not Lord Muller. But he started with the burn the land policy. Let me just see.

Concentration. Yeah, the British have sort of been painted with the black brush of the Jews as the most dishonorable people. And that's probably the fault of the Jewish influence, that they become infected with that Jewish consciousness through Freemasonry, and so on.

And interbreeding, you were saying? Oh, no, I just said, and Freemasonry. That's Freemasonry, interbreeding. Yes, I agree.

And yes, it was Kirchner. And the way that they would deal with these commandos, who would perpetrate very devastating attacks on their positions and their supply lines, was by burning down the farmhouses, which were all vital importers to the commando. Because they didn't have to report to some leader.

They had a leadership structure, but it was very mobile in nature. They got their supplies from the farmhouses and stuff. So they started killing all the, well, what they did is, they did it themselves.

And they also paid the blacks who were on their side, those who weren't against them, who were also interned. They paid them to hunt down Afrikaans families, or not Afrikaans, Bur families at the time, and to get them there. Obviously, this included a lot of rape and stuff like that.

But these things are mostly forgotten, because obviously British history dominated. Yeah, that's the way they psychologically terrorized the population. Yeah.

And so what they would do, for example, when the Australian or Canadian contingents would get there, they usually used these newer soldiers to do it. So it was also British, but it also included the Australian contingents and the New Zealanders and the Canadians, when it wasn't the blacks who caught these families. But then they'd burn down the farmhouses, the children would be made to watch, the women and children would be made to watch how they killed the farm animals in horrible ways, like dynamite

and killing them.

Like, imagine a child seeing how they kill their dogs or their cattle that they have some kind of bond with, with bayonets stabbed to death, blown up, set on fire, really disgusting tactics. Basic sadism. Yeah, very disgusting tactics.

And then they put them on wagons and took them to the concentration camps. I believe it was about 155,000 people who were in the concentration camps. Let me see somewhere in my notes.

I think Winston Churchill was instrumental in that too, wasn't he? He was part of the, yeah, the last part of the war. He was instrumental in that, but not particularly the concentration camps, but he worked under Kirchner. And Winston Churchill was actually caught, he was caught and interned by my people, but he wasn't really interned, he was just held captive.

And here's actually a quote about why he was, they were, and this is one of the flaws of my people, because we treated the prisoners very well. Yeah, I was going to mention that too. It's just the fatal flaw of the Aryan is that they're too noble against their enemies.

Yeah, because you see that in the case of like Antonio Gramsci, the guy who created cultural Marxism, more or less, he was just kept in a jail cell in Italy, where he could have just easily been executed right away, and then there would be no cultural Marxism. Yeah. But here's a quote from Bureau Assistant Commandant General B.A. Yefelyan, which is a Yuganak man, that's why it sounds French.

The soldiers we had made prisoners during the fight, as well as those we took at Talvetia, were given up to the British officers a few days afterwards, as we were not in a position to feed them properly and it would not be humane or fair to keep the soldiers who had the misfortune of falling into our hands without proper food. And if you compare that, if you contrast that with the concentration camps when the Boers were in there, I bet they were given similar treatment. Yeah, they definitely weren't.

It was completely different. There was this other quote that I was looking for. It was from this other English guy who I wrote.

Here it is, something. Here it is from private correspondents from a private in the Derbyshire regiment to his father, Patrick McHugh of Sunderland, published in the Daily News, stated, the Boers behaved like men, never shooting when they could take prisoners, and even apologized because they had to take our rifles and ammunition. Yes.

And if you look at, so they put them in concentration camps. Now you get the concentration camps. There were 155,000 women and children in the concentration camps, including some men, but mostly women and children.

And this was more than half of the population, because at the time, like I said, we had an estimated 250,000 population. That's more or less a genocidal endeavor. Yeah.

And so it was like about two thirds of the population were in the camps. And then those who died, about 34,000, that's 22%, 34,000 of the inmates of the concentration camps died, of whom 27,540 were under the age of 16. So these were children.

So 81% of the child population died. This was more than 50% of the entire Boer population's children at the time. So if you look at the losses, the British, their military had lost about something like 20,000.

But whereas 9,908 Boer soldiers died, more than 34,000 civilian concentration camps inmates, mostly women and children, lost their lives. Yeah. So most of the casualties from our side were, of course, civilian casualties.

And that is why the commando eventually surrendered, because these families who had men still fighting, they were treated even worse than the others. They would not receive proper rationing, so they would die first. And also, there are some hearsay stories about some of the torture techniques and the cruelty, if you want to hear about that, but I'm not sure if this is completely true.

Well, it seems like something a Jew would do, because obviously they were behind the tortures throughout history of the Middle Ages and so forth. And every revolution ever staged, they ended up basically subjecting the population to brutal abuse. Basically, many would call it satanic abuse, but I guess Jewish would be a better word.

Yes. It's kind of funny when they conflate that, when they make their own devil, so to speak. Yeah.

Yeah. So for example, one of the stories was that, and this was from some of the women who survived these concentration camps, so they would say that some of them would obviously be raped by the British soldiers, including the children. But this isn't something new, this is what they did in World War II as well.

They just like to say, oh, it was only the Soviets. Bullshit. So it was, these women were raped, but some of them were used in sports.

So they would take them and then they would throw them to the black laborers to be raped, gang raped. And then they would have these mixed race children. And the story goes that they would break their necks after they were born and throw them in, put them in a circle around the camps so that the British would be scared.

It was pretty freaky to see all these dead babies around these particular camps where this was occurring. So I have no idea whether this is completely accurate. I'm sure there was the rapes.

I'm not sure about the baby thing. That would take quite a trip of time to lead to that. Yes, exactly.

So I know there's also mass rapes that occurred after and after the Second World War, too, with the women, the Jews leading the Soviets. Yes. And all over Europe.

It wasn't only Germany, it was like in Croatia and all that stuff, too. That's why it's a pretty shitty situation for them. Yes, that's why a lot of the women in today's society need to understand that if you're going to throw your lot in with the Jew, you're not going to have a future anyway.

So you may as well not bother being a traitor to your race because you're going to be kept around. Yes, it's a problem of the fact that most people don't have the long-term interest of their family in their mind, mostly their entire lives. People think that way.

It's all just instant gratification, what I can do in my lifetime and not what will happen to my children because of this decision or this course of action that my country or my state is taking. Or even in their own lives, because you can't live your life all by yourself because you're part of a collective group. And if you don't work as a collective group, then you'll be destroyed as an individual by enemies.

So yeah, we lost the war. After the war, we now became their dominion, obviously, so we had lost the right to independence. And so for a while it was that way, but then it was made into a union, the Union of South Africa.

And here is where we get to one of the big problems in the history of South Africa, because remember that this was not a democratic system or anything. So when they made this Union of South Africa by combining these Southern African territories, including the Cape Colony, the Natal Colony, the Eastern Cape Colony and the Boer Republics, they made what is today South Africa. And of course, Afrikaans people or Boer people did not have a say in this at all.

They didn't have a say in it. So this is what has led to the problem caused by apartheid, and I will address that later. So now we have a British tactic which they used.

The British had a tactic where they were going to make the Boer people docile by taking the Cape Dutch people. An interesting fact is 26,000 Cape Dutch fought against the Boer people for the English during the Boer War. And when I say Cape Dutch, I mean the people who stayed in the Cape Colonies because they were content with being ruled by the Dutch and then content with being ruled by the British when the British came.

That's where Cape Town is now probably? Yeah, yeah. So that's the South Africa right on the tip. Yeah, yeah.

And so now they were planning on making a single identity for the Boer population and

the Cape Dutch population, even though we had linguistic and cultural differences because the Cape Dutch people still spoke Dutch. Well, a dialect of Dutch from which Afrikaans originated called the Hollandic or Hollandese dialect of Dutch. Because if you know anything about Dutch, you know they have so many dialects.

And this was just the dialect that we interacted with, which is why we don't have a lot of Zs in our language as opposed to the Dutch language. I guess later in the show, after you get past the more historical elements, in the present moment, we can discuss the Afrikaans language and how it's under attack and the whole culture. Yeah, definitely.

And so we have the British creating this plot to make us the Afrikaners. So now there is a single identity that they refer to us by. And this is a problem because the Cape Dutch people have always been the more liberal-minded people.

And this will also relate to later subjects. And also, they didn't like Afrikaans at the time, and they were opposed to the Afrikaans replacing Dutch, whereas my people were speaking Afrikaans. And so this was actually a very successful tactic used by these Jews, these British and the Jews.

And also to make us believe that we had an identity that was false, because like I said, these people were not Bur people, their ancestors did not go. For example, I come from the Transvaal area, right? I've been in the Transvaal area my entire life. So if you go up, yeah, you have some, if you go to like a kindergarten, you know what that is, right? Like for small children before school, but anyway, preschool, nursery.

Yeah. So you have that. When I was doing that, we grew up playing, doing stuff like Bure sport, running with eggs in spoons and stuff like that.

There's like a cultural aspect that people from the Cape don't have. And we also have a much different, for example, the way that we pronounce words, we have different accents and different parts. My accent comes actually from more like the Northwest province, which is, so I don't sound like people from Pretoria, actually.

Right. You want to reveal somewhere close by where you are, just so we can, because I'm looking at a map of South Africa now, just for reference sake. Oh, okay.

You know, the province Gauteng. This is just listing cities on this particular map that I'm looking at. I'm in Pretoria, which is the northern city in Gauteng, which is the capital, the largest, the smallest province with the largest population, obviously.

So historically, it was like divided in North and South. No, it wasn't really divided, but it became divided after, because Johannesburg used to be where the mines were and stuff like that. And Pretoria used to be the capital before the end of the war, before we lost the war.

And later on, Johannesburg would actually become the area where more English people in Gauteng would congregate. At that time, the only province which had a dominant majority of English speaking South Africans was actually the Natal part, which is the eastern coastal area. So that portion of the country was the only place where there was an English speaking majority.

And you could see it in their politics for the most part. And as time went on, Johannesburg actually became, obviously in English, it would be Johannesburg or Jo'burg. They just say Jo'burg.

Let's just say Jo'burg because we're speaking English here. Yeah. So the English people congregated and started living in Jo'burg.

So Jo'burg is a more English city and Pretoria is a more Afrikaans city. So now it's more of a North and South thing and an Afrikaans-English thing. Because like I said, to the North, you have more Afrikaans speakers.

To the South, you have more English speakers in Gauteng. What is the demographic split like in terms of black and white? Is it somewhat even throughout or just more concentrated Negroes closer to the non-white countries? I'll try to answer your question because it wasn't very clear. My apologies.

Or maybe it's me not clearly understanding what you're asking. I mean, like in terms of the demographics in different regions, like the ratio of black and white, is it somewhat evenly distributed? Yeah, it's definitely evenly distributed. But I would say that in the English areas in Johannesburg, there's a disproportionately larger ratio of black people in the Johannesburg part.

For example, the biggest township is Soweto, I believe, and it's also in Johannesburg to the South. Whereas in Pretoria, it's very complex because before the end of apartheid, Pretoria was just the city of Pretoria, which they now call Chwane. But Chwane now includes Pretoria and these townships, which is where the blacks live, obviously, kind of like favelas.

And they live like on the outskirts of Pretoria, but they weren't traditionally part of Pretoria. So now it's more even, but historically it hasn't been the case. But every area is about the same, except for, I would say, the Northern Cape, which is very scarcely populated.

It's a very rural place. You have farms which are about the size of states or provinces in Europe. So you have very big farms.

But you come from Canada, so I don't have to tell you how big farms can be. But in Europe, they probably don't know that because they have much smaller farms. Some of these people live like 16 hours away from, well, not 16 hours, but like maybe 10 hours

away from the nearest hospital, depending on how far you live from the big cities.

So this area is actually quite safe compared to the rest of Africa because it's obviously not as populated, and there's not as much going on. And this is actually where Rania exists. You probably know Rania, the white town.

Yeah, I've heard of it. That's where that Simon Roach wants everybody to be concentrated. I guess we'll get into him after we get through the historical discussion.

So now we have the Union, and we didn't have a choice in the foundation of apartheid, which is contrary to the original desire of the Bur people. But of course, now we are called the Afrikaners because of the language, even though the Cape Dutch didn't speak Afrikaans. So now we have this problem, and eventually we were made, I think it was 1942 or 1948, we were made an independent country.

So we were still part of the Commonwealth, but we weren't directly overseen. Now we didn't just have prime ministers, we also had presidents. And here's some interesting insight to the Jew infiltration in Bur, not only Cape Dutch, but Bur society.

For example, the Bur general, Louis Buetta, he was born in the British territory, it was either Natal or the Cape, and it's the same with Herzog. No, not Herzog, but who's the other one? There's Buetta, oh yeah, Smith, Jan Smith, the biggest traitor. You've probably heard of Jan Smith.

Yeah, it says in your notes that he was. Yeah, he's a traitor. He was actually a field marshal for the English and second in command in the British military structure behind Churchill.

So that's how hardly they valued their little title. But anyway, because they were born in the English areas, and they fought in the second Bur war and so on. So they fought with us, but they were born in the English areas.

And they were definitely spies. These people would become the leaders of this union at first. So Buetta, Barry Herzog and Jan Smith, these were the three main traitors.

And Louis, for example, in World War I, right before World War I, the, like I said, the presidents during the pre-British conquest of us, of my people, there was the president was Paul Krier, which in English you would say Kruger, who was of German descent. The movie, the Third Reich movie, Kruger. Yeah, Uncle Krier, which is uncle.

Yeah. Or mister, depending on how properly you want to say it, but it's more like uncle. And that is actually an interesting point because Hitler and I have the Stalag edition here.

Hitler used, you've probably seen that poster that they used to recruit the Dutch SS. No,

I haven't actually. Let me try and say, can I send you links on Skype? You can put it on the chat.

I remember Hitler having said something. I don't know if it was in Mein Kampf, it must have been. Yeah, it was in Mein Kampf, yes.

Was he praising the genetic stock of the Boers, I think? He was praising the character of quality, but I sent it to you and you'll see it says, alles sal recht kom, which means all will be right. And straight, and that's in Afrikaans. And then beneath that, on the lower part, you'll see it's Strijd niet tegen het Bolschewisme, which is probably their version of Bolshevism, and the Waffen-SS.

So, that's how they recruited and that guy is Paul Krier. He was the president and then the vice president was Piet Joubert, who was a general. He was the leader of the Boer army and the vice president.

And then Pretoria is named after that guy who defeated the Zulus Andrei Pretorius. So, these guys disappeared after, in other words, and this is another tactic that the Jews use because they infiltrate the caste system, right? They infiltrate the caste system and then they supplant and replace, obviously, the nobility, the upper tier people. Either through interbreeding with them, usually buying their position through bribery.

They marry into the nobility through money. And then also, I guess they use Freemasonry too, to corrupt the upper class, maybe entice them. The gent, El Goyim, I think it says in the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, there's a section on Freemasonry in there where it speaks about how they use that to beguile the Goyim and then the Goyim don't know what they're doing or what the function of Freemasonry is and or what agenda it serves.

But obviously, it's serving the Jews' Zion government for global dominion for themselves. Yeah, I agree with that. That sounds appropriate to us.

But in this instance, what happened is, so these families, these three families were the leading families in the republics, like the Ubairs, the Kriers, and the Praetorius families. And after their conquest of us, these families never rose to prominence again. So there was no president called Ubair or president called Praetorius or Krier.

Again, it was all different kind of men, which not all of them were bad, but it's just another indication of how they do it. But yes, this is what Hitler said in the... What did you say? Dysgenics in a leadership. Yes, definitely, definitely.

And it says, here is the quote, right? Here is the quote from the Stalag edition. So it's the edition. Why could I not have been born a hundred years ago? I used to ask myself somewhere about the time of the wars of liberation, when a man was still of some value, even though he had no business.

Thus, I used to think it an ill-deserved stroke of bad luck that I had arrived too late on this terrestrial globe. And I felt chagrined at the idea that my life would have to run its course along peaceful and orderly lines. As a boy, I was anything but a pacifist and all attempts to make me so turned out futile.

Then the Boer War came like a flash of lightning on the far horizon. Day after day, I used to gaze intently at the newspapers and I almost devoured the telegrams and communiques overjoyed to think that I could witness that heroic struggle, even though from so great a distance. So he had knowledge of that.

And there are other editions of Mein Kampf, not the Stalag edition, but there is another one, which is like 554. This is the annotated version, I believe, but it's not the Stalag edition, where he talks about different things, some different things. He talks about the Zulu and like the Odintot.

And also he adopts the word that we use for the blacks or used to use. We can't do that now. You've got a peasant.

It's called Kafka. Yeah. Yeah.

And now that means, yeah, it's funny. I was just going to mention that I read this one, a very cheesy action novel, where they had this stereotyped figure of the South African Boer guy. And he was always saying, calling the black females, a calf ear cows.

And he was trying to work with them and stuff. Pretty hilarious. Yeah.

I remember in Lethal Weapon, they even add that to that, the one guy that called the black guy, I can't remember the black guy's name, that played Danny Glover or something. Danny Glover. Yeah.

He called him, he said to him, you puscaver, which is your cunt, nigger. So they always the bad guys, but that's fine. There's another, just if I could mention another example of that, this movie called Shaft in Africa, which is like a sequel to Shaft, where the black guy, he goes to Africa.

And then there's this portrayal of the Boer, this rich white Boer who is driving around with like this female. And he says, you are the only woman who could ever get it up for me. And he's like this sexually deviant, perverted person.

So that's how they're characterizing, like a child's caricature of the evil white man type figure. It's ridiculous that people actually think that is real. Goes to show how stupid.

Yeah, it's funner. Yeah. Jan Lampart actually made a video called what Adolf Hitler said about the Boers.

And there's a lot of deviation from the subject, but he mentions that aspect about it too,

how that movie that the Germans made, and this was like a high quality movie at the time, because they had all their best actors and Dr. Goebbels signed off on it. And so that was the non-South African positive portrayal of the struggle of the war in the world. Yeah.

I watched that before too. I watched that about 10 years ago when I first heard it. Actually, the first time I heard about it was when I was like 19.

I had some nationalist friends on Facebook and they pointed it out to me. So I was like, oh, wow, that's fucking awesome. And I had subtitles, so I could understand it, but it was really interesting to see other people.

But I already had that, but we'll talk about that later. But anyway, so they replaced these nobles with other people. Most of these people were honest people, but they weren't very smart people, obviously.

What did you say? Useful idiots. Yeah, useful idiots in a sense. But yeah, definitely useful idiots who thought they were doing well, but obviously, like you, I saw that video that you linked to me about the real problem with Christianity and whites.

And this is ultimately what destroyed us. It's the real core problem with my people is that Christian aspect to it. And I'll discuss that later.

But anyway, so now you have these other people, but I also have to now mention the Afrikaner Bruderbund. Do you know who that is? No. Is that the good general? No.

Okay. What did you say? Yeah, I think you had said in the show notes, the Afrikaner Bruderbund is like the brotherhood, African kind of brotherhood, and that's some sort of a Christian thing. Yeah, yeah.

So they were formed after the war to kind of re-establish the Burr as the dominant force. But now they had adopted this Afrikaner thing. But they were to put this into perspective.

If you look at the way that religion was practiced here, there was a racial aspect to the Christianity. Right, so it's an identity, basically. Yeah, like a prototypical version of it.

Because like I said, we called them Kafirs, and Kafir means non-believer in Muslim, part to the Muslims in Arabic. And the reason we adopted this term is when the Dutch came here, obviously there were Indonesian slaves who were Muslims. So these Indonesians would call them Kafirs, and we would call them Kafirs too, to signify that they were non-believers.

And at the time, for a long time, there weren't really established churches. So the Burr people would eventually have churches. So the kind of Protestantism which is dominant

in South Africa, and was dominant back then, was Calvinism.

But it was changed. It was changed to something much different. Not really much different, but it had a slightly different twist to it with the racial aspect.

And the Afrikaans, for example, they saw themselves as kind of the Israelites. Yeah, they're Israelites. Did they look upon themselves as a particular tribe of the Israelites? Not to my knowledge, but they did believe that God put Afrikaans people in this land.

And this ideology actually started before that war. Paul Krier wanted to make a unified religion to unify the people. So there was the Protestant religion.

There were also the Baptists, the Duopenars, but it was mainly the Protestant people, the normal Protestants, the Calvinists. And so they created this principle around it, to have this racial veneer, this flavor to the Calvinist, Protestant, religious aspect of the Burr culture. So it started before, but these people really drank the Kool-Aid.

And so they really believed that they were these chosen people. But they did a lot of good, but also they were infiltrated later on, which fucked us. And so people would think... Another Protestant secret society is the Orange Order.

Do you know them? I think I've heard of it. Scotland, yeah. The Orange Order in Ireland.

Yeah, I was going to mention that it's Irish as well, it seems. So they had the same kind of idea, but some people would say, oh, they're a secret society, so they have to be Masonic. And that's not true.

They were just these Christian identity type Calvinists who believed they were chosen people. And so these people believed in it, and they did everything they can to pull these things behind the scenes, so that the Afrikaans people could become the more dominant force in the political scene in South Africa after the war again. And that did happen.

But obviously, this included traitors like Smith and Buerta. So the first... Louis Buerta was the first prime minister, and he's this traitor, like I said. And he and Jan Smith were very close.

And Herzog... Well, Jan Smith made a party called the South African Party. And Herzog... The thing about Herzog, and I didn't explain this to you, I explained to you the other two, they were born in English territories, and they were definitely spies and shills. But Herzog was actually a Jew.

Herzog was a general in the Boer Wars, but he was actually a Jew. And I'm not sure if he was... Generals. Yeah.

I don't know if he was aware of it, but he was a Jew, because Herzog is a Jewish Dutch name. So Herzog was the leader of the National Party. So these were the supposed

nationalists.

And there was another guy called D.F. Malan, and he's not a Jew. He was a somewhat positive guy, okay guy. And Herzog merged with the South African Union Party, or the South African Party of Smiths, to remain as prime minister.

This was a bit later on. Because he was like a Jewish... And this is what convinces me that he knew that he was a Jew, and that he was absolutely a Jew. Because the thing is, he's so wishy-washy.

So here he's now the nationalist. He's the nationalist. And now he has to join with these conservative pro-British guys like Jan Smith, in order to keep his position as the prime minister, which he did.

Then a section of that split off, and D.F. Malan instigated this. D.F. Malan was a Huguenot guy. So you can see the Huguenot leadership was very prominent in these days.

So D.F. Malan was... People would say, like, the one thing that Jan Lampard gets wrong, is because he's obviously a Rhodesian, but he knows much more about history than I do. But one thing he gets wrong is he says that apartheid was our version of National Socialism, which isn't true. D.F. Malan was not a National Socialist, but he was like these Bruderbund types.

And he personally believed that Afrikaans people were the chosen people, and so on. But he was a white nationalist, definitely. So unlike Herzog, that is, who was a Jew and just controlled opposition.

So he was, in earnest, trying to... And that's the thing. Most of them were trying to do it, be good for their people. But ultimately, he was a person that... The Christian aspect of him, it corrupted many of his noble traits.

And many of the things that would come to be apartheid would be outlined by some of his beliefs. And another aspect would be the relationship between Oswald Pirro and Oswald Mosley. And I'll get to that in time.

But anyway, so he broke away, making the Herford, like the renewed National Party, because these other people weren't nationalists, like he was. And they were bullshit. And eventually, they came into power.

And then Herzog, once again, goes to the winning side. Now he's like, okay, I make peace with you. I will join your party, and so on.

But anyway... Jewish. Yeah, just this flip-flopping, no honor, no integrity, don't stand by your principles, just fucking flip-flop, like a fish out of water. But so these people, this was now leading up to World War II, obviously.

But in World War I, we tied to, well, some of us, the most famous general in the Second Boer War, the Freedom War, was De La Rye. You've probably heard about De La Rye. What's his first name again? It's like Kuus or something? Yeah, Kuus.

It's a very shitty name, but it's a very Afrikaans name, but it's a very shitty name. Does it have a specific meaning, or just... No, I don't know. It's just a very shitty name.

Kuus De La... I know many people with Kuus. Kuus De La Rye. And he was the most, because he was one of the commando generals, which is why I have the song De La Rye from Bock van Blark.

But he and some other generals were tying to, they resigned their commission, and they didn't want to be part of this British coup, or this British invasion, because this was World War I. So they wanted to... Louis Boetin was instructed by the English to invade Southwest Africa, which would be Namibia, which was part of South Africa after the First World War, and also until 1990 or 1989. That whole section, didn't they call that German Southwest Africa? Yeah, yeah. German Southwest Africa.

Back then it was German Southwest Africa, because they hadn't unified it, they hadn't conquered it yet. Was the intention of whatever group, I guess there was divisiveness amongst obviously the British and the continental powers in South Africa. Were they expansionist in any way? They had intentions of maybe trying to colonize, move further north? Yeah, they definitely did, and they were further north because they had Rhodesia, which was part of the... And obviously the Rhodesians at the time had fought against us as well, but they weren't that numerous.

But you had these... So some of these people wanted to, the generals wanted to secede, to join the Germans, because they didn't agree with Boetin's approach. And like I said, Boetin himself was a traitor, he was a British shill. So he would do anything.

He and Smith. Smith is also a piece of shit, but both of them are... Most of these people are Freemasons, right? Probably? I think maybe Smith. I don't know about Boetin, but Smith definitely.

He was very, very connected to Churchill. They were like best of friends to some extent. And like I said, he rose to the rank of field marshal.

And there was this... I remember that there was this report that stated that Churchill was trying to convince the parliament at the time that if Churchill were to die, then he wanted John Smith to become his successor. So he wanted this Afrikaans speaking traitor to become his successor in the leading role in Britain. I'll quote a couple of quotes from the Protocols of the Elders of Zion on Masonry and what their intention is.

From protocol number four, it says, Gentile masonry blindly serves as a screen for us and our objects, but the plan of action of our force, even its very abiding place, remains for

the whole people an unknown mystery. It says in protocol number 15, death is an inevitable end for all. It is better to bring that end nearer to those who hinder our affairs than to ourselves, to the founders of this affair.

We execute masons in such wise that none save the brotherhood can ever have a suspicion of it, not even the victims themselves of our death sentence. They all die when required as if from a normal kind of illness. So this is basically... I think it says somewhere in the protocols that basically they'll serve the masons up as a sacrifice in the sense of basically destroying them all.

That all members, all former members of secret societies will be liable to exile from Europe as the center of our rule. So these people, you know, yeah, here it says, every kind of new institution of anything like a secret society will also be punished with death. Those of them which are now in existence, namely masonry of course, are known to us, serve us, and have served us.

We shall disband and send into exile to continents far removed from Europe. In this way we shall proceed with those goy masons who know too much. Such of these as we may for some reason spare will be kept in constant fear of exile.

So at the very least all these people who serve the Jews will be either exiled or they'll be executed. So that's the price you pay when you deal with the Jews basically is guaranteed extermination. Yeah, long term you're always fucked.

Yeah, they sell out for short-term self-interest. That's the nature of the trader. Yeah, and that's actually a very good quote.

It would make sense that Smedt and Boethe would probably be masons. I guess they got to live their lives out comfortably. Well, Smedt, yes.

Smedt definitely. Louis Boethe to some extent, but Smedt especially was like, not only that, but he was like made this hero. They needed a face of the new Afrikaner and this had to be him, this pro-British person.

But to put things into context about Delarey, so after the war he was elected to the colonial Transvaal parliament. So this would be where Transvaal would be today. That would be Mpumalanga, which used to be the West Transvaal, Gauteng, which used to be Transvaal, just the central part of Transvaal.

Then you had Noordwest, which is still northwest, and the northern province, which is today Limpopo. Those provinces were all part of Transvaal. So this was the former South African Republic, which he fought for, obviously.

So he was elected to the colonial parliament and he was one of the delegates to the national convention, which led to the Union of South Africa in 1910. He became a

senator and supported Louis Boethe, the prime minister, in his attempts to unite Boer and British, an opposing faction led by Herzog, the Jew shill, who wished to establish a republican government as soon as possible and resisted cooperation with the British. So yes, the reason he did this is because obviously we still had this kinship thing with the British and the Rhodesians made this mistake as well.

But of course, they would only be fucked over later. And Jan Lampracht admits that because he's Rhodesian and they thought that the English would be like their kin and stuff. So these were Germanic people as well, so it wasn't too bad, but I guess they didn't understand the nature of English people.

Yeah, people learned the hard way with the British Empire. Yeah, definitely not. All these people who side with the Jews, they're elite masons, usually they end up having their statues smashed apart anyway.

Like Cecil Rhodes, I think he probably almost certainly was a free man. Yes, and he's, yeah, Rhodes must fall, you probably heard about that stuff. And of course, it was called Rhodesia and now it's called Zimbabwe.

Yeah, that's what they get and that's what they deserve. It's only the people I feel sorry for. The leaders aren't the people, the leaders are just self-serving hypocrites.

Yeah, that's like the separation when you don't have a national socialist perspective, where it's between the land, the people and the leader. So it's very unbalanced and disgusting. But yes, in 1914, right, De La Rey was opposed to Louis Boetta sending troops to the German colony and annexing it.

And most Boers were, but remember, this is about 12 years after the Boer War. So we were, you know, we'd lost a sizable portion of our population. We were knocked in a good place.

So most people would probably just roll over, but they weren't rolling over. They just really didn't want to join in the war unless they were attacked. But then you had the smiths, part of this fake government that wanted to join the British effort.

Then you had the Herzog, the Jew government, part of the government that wanted to say, oh no, well, we're going to stay neutral until we are attacked. Well, some generals, like I said, like General De La Rey and others were resigning their commissions as generals and leaders and politicians and so on. And they came, they were planning on meeting each other to discuss this rebellion.

And here is the details. On 15 September 1914, Christian Friedrich Bayers, Commandant General of the Armed Forces and an old comrade of De La Rey, resigned his commission and sent his car to fetch the latter from Johannesburg to Pretoria, and he wished to consult with him. The two generals then set out that evening for Poscherstrum military

camp, which is in the northwest, a camp where General J.C.G. Kemp was, so J.C.G. Kemp was also, had also resigned.

They encountered several police roadblocks, but refused to stop. The roadblocks had in fact been set to capture the Forster gang. This is bullshit.

The Forster gang was a gang at the time, but this was like, Jan Lampraat points this out, that the British had a very strong intelligence community by then, right? So they could completely fuck us with their intelligence network. So this, this was an assassination. And then at Langlachte, the police fired on the speeding car and the bullets struck De La Rey's back, ending his life.

His last words were, that is rock, it hit. He returned to his Lichtenberg farm as Van Rensburg had predicted. Many Boers were convinced he had been deliberately assassinated, while others could not believe he would have joined the rebellion, breaking his oath.

According to Boers, the plan had to coordinate this simultaneous resignation of all the senior officers in protest at the attack on southwest Africa. The theory of a government assassination holds sway to this day, and this is obviously what happened. They're just trying to cover it up.

And then after his funeral, there was a short-lived rebellion by some of his comrades called the Meretz Rebellion. De Wet, Beiers and Gert Meretz, they, and along with the Kemp and other veterans, they rebelled against this desire of Boerta to invade southwest Africa. And they got cursed, obviously.

And some of them later went to southwest Africa, but returned. So it ultimately came to nothing. But, you know, like I said, there's a strong connection between Germans and Boer people, more so even than Boer people and Dutch people.

You understand? So, and that's, it's just a historical thing. You understand? There was this- The quote articulates that pretty well. Yeah.

And I remember, I don't remember where I, oh yeah, this was also from that video of Jan Lampraat. I can't remember what the source is, but he says that, oh no, it wasn't, it was also from that source, but it was also communicated through the Abwehr, the intelligence service, to this guy that will get to Robi Leybrand, who was a national socialist intelligence agent sent to South Africa during World War II. But anyway, so we entered World War I with the British, but obviously we didn't have much manpower, because this was after the war.

And most of the children were killed. So most men were now older. So then we get to World War II, during World War II, we had more, we had gained back most of the really dominant position in South Africa.

So by now, Malan and his, for this renewed party, nationalist party, had become the party, and Herzog, like I said, jumped to it. And they were very, at this stage, they were very, he was very pro-national socialist, obviously, because he hated the English, but he chose to remain neutral. But there were other elements, for example, the party were, they were mainly interested in domestic affairs, but there was another group that came onto the scene, the Ossawa Brandwag, who had a, and so there was the Ossawa Brandwag, the Oxwagon Sentinel, obviously, the Oxwagon is related to us with the Great Pack, the Great Migration.

And then there was the Geysers. And wasn't that the same sort of device used for that, circling the wagons during the? Yeah, yeah, yeah, the lager, yeah. Yeah.

So it's like, basically, one of the symbols of the Boer. Yeah, definitely. That and the Ox and stuff like that, which Eugene Marais, Eugene Terblance, I mean, talked about.

And so there was these, now these groups sprung up, three groups in particular sprung up. Two of them were true national socialists. So like I said before, the National Party and DF Milan, they were good-meaning people, but they weren't truly national socialists, because they, because obviously, their labor structure would include ruling over black people as the, you know, so that they could produce things.

So they weren't truly even fascist, but they were, they were very ethno-racialist Christians. Somewhat similar to the southern states of the US, basically. Yeah, somewhat similar.

Yeah, somewhat. They tried to compromise with the blacks, because it was mutually advantageous, and the blacks went along with it. You know, it's not like the blacks were crying and having chains, you know.

Yeah, they fought with them. Because the blacks understood, at least probably most of the more intelligent ones that, you know, if you want to have food and shelter and have clothes and so on, then you're going to have to, you know, go along with white people and, you know, play your proper role, suum quique, to each their own. Yeah, it's a Latin phrase.

But yeah, now these three parties come into existence, these three movements. The one is called the New Ordin, and this is the, these guys were fascists, but their leader, Oswald Pirau, was not a true fascist in the sense, he was a Germanophile, but he was more of an opportunist. Because, and yeah, he was not a real, he was not a national socialist, he was a fascist at the time.

But after the war, he changed a lot. And obviously, this is probably just because he accepted the defeat, but he wasn't a true national socialist. Then there was the Kreishemde, the grey shirts, and I'm going to send you pictures.

This is the South African Christian National Socialist Party. Yeah, there's a lot of that sort of thing at that time. I know Surak speaks about how it's like a tolku that basically possesses the collective consciousness of the people.

And they embody this sort of ideology or idea. Yeah. And I like Savannah's is so insightful.

Is there a significance to the color schema of this? Oh, I was going to mention it. Like you see, the shirt is grey, and the band is, it's a blue band with the orange swastika and inside a yellow circle. Inside a white circle? Yes, no, a white circle, my bad.

And these colors are related to the prince's flag. It goes back to the Dutch ancestry, the Dutch aspect. So this is more like the, and you can also see this on the Free State flag, you'll see like there's orange and white and blue.

And the orange, white and blue is in acknowledgement of the Dutch ancestry. So this is more like the, so that's why they use the prince's flag, which used to be the one of the flags of the Netherlands. And it used to be flagged by the Dutch East India Company.

Yeah, the orange is still the color of the Dutch soccer team, I think. Yeah, yeah. And they're flagged if I, yeah, flagged.

Definitely. And the blue line. So yeah, the orange and the blue.

So this is just like the Afrikaans version of the, you know, the Nazi party. Does it have any occult significance though, the orange and blue? Because I see a lot of that color pattern everywhere, orange and blue. I don't know.

I definitely don't know that. I think it might have something to do with like the black sun and the yellow sun. The orange might be the yellow sun and the blue might be like the black sun, maybe, you know, like the visible sun and then the invisible sun.

Well, that would make sense. And like I said, these people were very Christian and this party was called the South African Christian National Socialist Movement, also referred to as the South African Gentile National Socialist Movement. So they were Christians.

But as you know, like there's like unconscious manifestations of Aryanism that have, you know, bubbled up at the time. So you could absolutely be right. And that could be just how it manifested here.

You know, like they're, they don't, I don't, I absolutely don't think they knew about that, but it could definitely be the case. Maybe the leadership were occultists and they just had to, play to the crowd with Christianity. Yeah, definitely.

And I was going to mention that there was a great seer in South Africa and he's actually the most, he's more accurate than Nostradamus. He predicted like everything in our

history and also world history up until now. He was called Sine van Rensburg.

Have you ever heard of him? Yeah. He was touted by Simon Roach and people like that quite a lot. Yeah.

Yeah. But like part of the reason why they do that is because they're just trying to also, yeah, just trying to create like talking points like, oh, they do this, so they must be legitimate. You know, kind of like the knowledge resistance movement.

Yeah. They're associating themselves with something which may be legitimate because if the guy's predicting things or prophesying certain things and then those things correspond with reality to a very, you know, tight correlation, then obviously what he says should be, you know, ascribed value. Yes, definitely.

But like, so these people, oh yeah, like I said, that Sine van Rensburg was this prophet and he claimed to be Christian, obviously, but it's like you said, it could have been just facade, like to fool the common people. And Sine van Rensburg, the reason I believe that the Zeitlanders adopted, you know, the Sine van Rensburg aspect to their nationalism, their fake Jew nationalism, is because it legitimizes them to people who aren't aware of how these Jews operate because the Ossawa Brandtwacht, the Oxwagen Sentinel, the other truly national socialist group, the larger group, they also had this relationship with Sine van Rensburg and believed in his prophecies and stuff like that. And if you look at, I'm going to send you an image.

Again. So this is the other group. So they believe, these guys, the Ossawa Brandtwacht, they believed in a lot, they resonated with what Sine van Rensburg said.

He was like a prophet and so on. And so these guys were the, they were the biggest group. But anyway, we were talking about these guys and this, this Gijssemde, this Christian national socialist movement, they were a movement in like, you know, South Africa, but they were smaller, smaller than the Ossawa Brandtwacht.

And they weren't very militant. They were agitators. And Louis Theodor Weihardt, who was the founder, this guy, he was actually sued by Jews because he, you know, bloody battles, shit like that.

He was talking shit about them in some of his posters. And here's some newspaper clippings of him. I'll put these images up in the show so that they can play as a montage.

They'll be, they'll exactly correspond with our discussion. But yeah, you can see how the people then were so very, you know, in perfect condition. And now you look at people in Walmart walking around these fat lumps and so forth, you know, they're all degenerated.

Of course, it's not always their fault. They don't know how to be healthy. They don't know how to live.

And the food and water and air supply are also shitty. Yeah. And that's all Jewish dysgenics in a nutshell, deliberately trying to destroy us through every means they possibly can.

Yeah. So, so these guys were around and then there was the other guys who I sent you these, you know, the Ossawa Brandtwacht. These guys were, so like I said, one thing, here's a quote, by the early 1950s, the South African National Party government was lettered with men who prior to the war were strongly sympathetic to the Nazi cause and had actually declared themselves full blown national socialists, along Nazi political doctrine lines.

Oswald Pirro, who we will get to, Birje Forster, a future president, Hendrik van den Berg, Johannes von Moltke and Louis Weghart, to name a few. And there is no doubt that their brand of all right politics known collectively as Christian nationalism, a form of Nazism was influencing the National Party's government. Yes, by the early mid to mid 1950s, this state of affairs led to open anti-apartheid protests from the South African military veterans community returning from World War Two.

Yeah, so there was all these people, you know, they fell out of favor at some stage, because obviously the pro-British aspect, it succeeded in the end, even though that was against the FMLN's will, we weren't, we were, you know, we were a dominion, we weren't an independent country, we were still part of the Commonwealth until 1961, which, after which we left. But, so, this guy, he was, he became a National Party politician and an elected official and most of them did, most of them did. So, like I said, even though, so, like I said before, even though they weren't National Socialists, these Christian Nationalists, they were still very pro-German in their hearts.

And the people were very receptive to that message. And like, I can tell you that when I was growing up, and I'm not that old, I'm about your age, when I was growing up, you know, and this was, I grew up when apartheid had ended, you know, it was still very popular to like the National Socialists, and it was still very popular to say positive things about Hitler and stuff like that. And so, I grew up in a family, you know, but I'm talking about the Transvaal, like Afrikaans people, but like I said, among the Transvaal people, it was very common to praise Hitler and, you know, think shit about the Jews and say like, oh, well, if he, usually they would say something like, if he had done that, then he would have killed all the niggers that left.

So, it was in our interest. So, that was very common. That's how I grew up.

And so, that was a positive thing about my, you know, about my people that there was that. And they didn't have, they didn't let it, the Jews and their propaganda demoralize them or beat them down. Yeah, because we were also the bad guys, obviously, during apartheid.

We were now the evil Nazis. So, it didn't, it just wouldn't work. Yeah.

Yeah, though the Jews, of course, anybody who sided with the Jews from that time who was white, now they're the ones who are being vilified as evil in the most indirect and circumstantial way, like, oh, looks like you, your country manufactured some something or whatever, and derive some natural resource from some third world country, therefore you owe them because whatever, just ridiculous argumentative fallacies or whatever, pseudo arguments. So, it just goes to show that doesn't really matter how much you hate white people or are against your own kind, you're just going to be screwed over anyway. So, you may as well side with your own people.

Otherwise, you'll have no future anyway. I agree. That is a good analysis.

But yeah, so, Weyhardt, they weren't very militaristic. They were, you know, agitators, but they weren't that big. Now, these guys, the Ossawa Brandwacht, they were, they were the big one.

They were the big one. And it made sense because it was more, you know, localized, a more localized form, and here is their symbol. And you can see it's the eagle, it's got the ox wagon, which kind of like the other time, you know, the Venera's rune? Yeah.

It kind of, and how I said that it was, you know, these symbols that Christians, supposed Christians were using at the time that they were using were actually Aryan in nature, like heathen in nature, and they didn't know it. Yeah. Yeah.

Cause you see the spokes of that ox wheel, ox cart wheel on the logo are eight, eight spokes, which is, you know, the star of Venus. So that, that, in my opinion, you know, I was always confused about the occult angles, how they're always seeing Venus stars everywhere. I was always thinking, oh, that must be Jewish Luciferianism or something like that.

But in reality, it's probably something Aryan. Yeah, definitely Aryan. And yeah, these guys were massive.

They were, there was, they said between 200 and 400,000 members. So they were massive. And they were the, like I said, they were the biggest group.

And they were also the one that was militant. They were very militant. And so now this is where it gets, he has an, yeah, he has an interesting aspect to it.

I'm also going to send you this guy's photo. This is Robie LeBront. Now it's not Robbie, like we would usually have its name in Afrikaans.

It's Robie LeBront. Now Robie LeBront was sent, he was born in South Africa and he was an Olympic boxer, right? A pugilist. Yeah, he's got a pretty beefy look to him.

Yeah, he was a strong guy and he won like bronze and stuff. So he was a very great boxer at that time. So how do you spell LeBront? L-E-I-B-B-R-A-N-D-T.

I'll send it to you in the chat. Robie LeBront. Now this guy, Robie LeBront, who was led by the German military intelligence out there during the Second World War under the pseudonym Robie LeBront.

Yeah, he was a nationalist of German and Irish descent. So he hated the English like we do, obviously. And he was also South African Olympic boxer and he was his ideal to become a German secret agent and freedom fighter.

LeBront went to Germany in 1938 to study at the Reich Academy for gymnastics and stayed on when the war broke out. He joined the German army where he became the first South African to be trained as a Fallschirmjäger and a glider pilot. Later on, a small number of other South Africans also joined the Wehrmacht.

LeBront was trained with the comrades of the Brandenburgers, a sabotage training course of Abwehr II near Brandenburg-An-Der-Havel, west of Berlin. So this German admiral, Wilhelm Canaris, ordered Operation Weissdorn, a plan for a coup d'état in South Africa. And they wanted LeBront to assassinate Jan Smits and also to join up.

Yes, here it is. Under the codename Walter Kempf, LeBront was dropped on the Namakualand coast, north of Cape Town, by a confiscated French sailboat. His mission was to make contact with the South African pro-Nazi movement, the Ossawa-Brandwach, and expand his ranks of freedom fighters.

So, like I said, the National Party did very little to stop these people because there was some kind of truce between them and the Ossawa-Brandwach. And the creator of the Ossawa-Brandwach was Dr. Johannes van Rijnsburg. And you can see his surname is Van Rijnsburg, so this leads, this connects to the prophet, the seer, Siner van Rijnsburg.

So, there was this ideology. And if you look on the emblem, you'll see it says, how do I exit here? My God, my folk, my land, South Africa. So, it's like my God, my folk, my land, South Africa.

So, these guys were, they created a, before LeBront came, they'd already established a paramilitary wing called the Stormyars. And these Stormyars were called, in English, that would be the storm chasers or storm troopers. And that's where you get the Star Wars shit from, from the bad guys.

And they would sabotage the government, they would blow, they had many terrorist operations and explosions. They would blow up municipality buildings and attack targets. And they would beat, like, for example, the South African soldiers who went abroad to fight for the Allies.

They would go there and they would beat the shit out of them. So, and that would happen a lot. And so, LeBront was sent to hook up with these people.

And they were, like I said, like the Christian National Socialists, these were truly National Socialistic people. So, unlike the other group that I will mention, they were truly National Socialists. And they believe in the Führer principle and everything, despite what people, you know, want people to believe.

So, this guy, so, Roby LeBront, he came to South Africa and he met with Van Rensburg, but they had a massive falling out because they did not see eye to eye. They were, like, two bulls, you know, trying to fucking decide who the boss is. And I guess, well, the rumor is, LeBront was very arrogant, but I would just say self-assured.

But, yeah, so they didn't work together, but they didn't work against each other. And he took some, so he went, they went their separate ways. And LeBront took some of the Storm Jars and got some other new recruits and also carried out terrorist attacks, just like the Storm Jars from the Ossawa Brandwag.

And he was eventually captured. And so, well, initially what happened is the Ossawa Brandwag had, like, this kind of pact, this kind of pact with the National Party, these Christian nationalists who weren't National Socialists, but were sympathetic to the Germans. So, they had this kind of pact going on.

And I could find you the source, but it will just take long, so I'll just simplify it. So, they had this kind of pact where they would leave them to do what they wanted, and they would focus on different aspects of the folk. So, eventually this became problematic, and they were brought under the National Party's heel, because it was causing a divide, it was causing a divide in the nationalist structure in South Africa.

So, this was a problem to the Nationalist Party. So, many of these people were arrested, and they were interned, they were kept as prisoners, but of course these were Afrikaans people and German loyalists, so they were treated very well. Roby LeBront, he has so many books in Afrikaans, there's like a couple of books in Afrikaans about Roby LeBront, and he talks about how he was treated, and how he was received as a hero by many people, by probably most of the Transvaal people considered him a hero, only these stupid fucking soldiers.

Well, they're not stupid, but they fought for the Allies. They didn't like him very much, they saw that it was a betrayal that people wanted to treat him as a hero when he was released. But in 1948, there was a general pardon for all of these criminals when the Nationalist Party became the main party.

So, D.F. Mellon pardoned him, and he was set free. A lot of them were set free, but most of them were, most of the guys that were part of the Osservaal Brandwag were interned,

but they were then set free, and became politicians. Roby LeBront did not become a politician, but he did have an anti-communist movement, which wasn't very large, but he was still active for a while, and he boxed for a while after he got out, winning a few bouts, and then he died of heart disease in his 50s.

Yeah, maybe that's, when was this in terms of the 20th century years, like what decade was that he died? I think this was, let me see, let me see. And yeah, his famous quote is, it's not treason if you win, which he said to his enemies. But anyway, where is he? Let me just check, where is this? Because I'm thinking that maybe he was, his so-called heart attack, or his heart disease was a result of directed energy weapons, microwave weapons, maybe that the Jews... I was actually thinking that too, because you talked about it with that German lady.

Yeah, and I'm pretty sure that that technology was developed at that time, if not before that time. I think even in the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, it speaks about that. Yeah, it says he was, Lebron died on 1 August 1966.

Did he have any symptoms of any alleged heart disease before that? Well, I don't remember. I read two of his books, where he had like interviews with, and these are in Afrikaans, so unfortunately, but there's probably some like propaganda stuff in English that you can look up. But they then mentioned that he was sick at any stage.

And of course, this was a boxer, an Olympic boxer, he was very healthy. That's the thing, I think that that's probably the way that a lot of these nationalists end up dying, when they claim that they had a stroke, or a heart attack, or whatever, or cancer, that is just directed energy weapons, microwave weapons that they use against them to kill them. Yeah, definitely.

I think in order for those to work, they have to go close to you. So like a next door, next, if you're in an apartment, it'd be right next to your apartment. If you're in a house, it'd be next door.

And they have to be, I think, above you. If it's from a distance, they have to have like a higher height than you. Because I know right next door, there are Jews right next door to me here, and their house is higher than this house.

Oh, that sucks. And I've, I've sensed something like that a lot of symptoms of that sort of, like you're standing in front of a microwave here. So, but that's another story going into a lot of details about how they deliberately have houses and apartments that are designated for these purposes.

And they can possibly maneuver you into these places, if you're looking for a place, then the Jews run all the real estate rental property management companies. And most of the realtors are either Jews or Freemasons who work with the Jews. So if you're looking for a

house, then maybe the one that they steer you towards will be one of these like, like a death trap house, sort of.

Yeah. So that's, that's a probability. I'm thinking that's probably the case, but can't be certain about that.

I've heard one in, I've heard on every single block in every town, they have houses like this designated, allocated for that purpose. So it may very well be that Roby Levant was assassinated, only it just, you know, represented otherwise. Yeah, I definitely think so.

Look at what, look at what happened to Hess, you know, fucking strangled to death when he was like fucking 90. But he committed suicide after how many years? Yeah, all that. Just another ritual murder on the part of the Jews.

That's their, their gimmick. Disgusting. I know the judge here, the Jewish judge in my legal case, when I was in the court the last time, he was making some sort of sinister reference to the sun setting on my case.

And this, you've got, you know, the year 2020, November, which is the 11th month. There's a, and there's a Friday the 13th in November also. So these are all occult dates, very suspicious.

Did you deduct, did you like use gematria to determine whether it was? Not entirely sure. I don't really know. Yeah, I don't know enough of that.

I used to look into Pythagorean numerology. But I've, I've seen from experience, I mentioned those rituals that I did with other people, where you can decode their programming and their intentions with normal gematria. Because you have the normal gematria and not the Jewish gematria, which uses the English language.

So yeah, they, it's very straightforward. You should check into that for your, for your, to check out predictive programming and stuff. Yeah, maybe we can even do a show on that too, or, or, you know, you can give me some references at the very least to investigate that, because that's probably something very significant to decode their little plans, because they're always plotting and planning, because that's all they do.

They just freeload off white people's productive labor, and then just make evil plans to try to stick a knife in our backs in one way or the other. Yeah, rip off our technology and everything else, and then represent it as if it's their own creation, when obviously they have created nothing. Yes, definitely.

A culture destroyer, as Hitler called them. So I guess we could just pick it up with the historical narrative again, then, where you're discussing this. We're around like 1948 and 50, and so going into this.

Okay, so, so yeah, it says that, so we discussed Reubel Leibrandt, and we discussed that, you know, the Ossawa Brandwacht, they were arrested by the national, nationalist government at the time, because they were becoming, they were risking a split in the nationalist voters, which would give power to the English. But here's like a good, some good, good source, you know, like this is a nice source to just point out how, how much love there was for the German people, and how much love there was for these Ossawa Brandwacht people, among the, the larger portion of the Boer population, and Afrikaner population as well. But yeah, you'll see, at first, relations between the National Party and the Ossawa Brandwacht were cordial, with most members of the Ossawa Brandwacht belonging to the party as well.

At the higher levels, National Party leaders like P. S. Sauer and F. Erasmus, later to be made cabinet ministers when Milner came to power, were members of the Ossawa Brandwacht. Three future National Party South African prime ministers or state presidents held key leadership positions in the Ossawa Brandwacht. Generals like C. R. Swart, later South Africa's first president, was a member of the Groote Raad, chief council of the Ossawa Brandwacht.

B. F. Foster, later to become prime minister of South Africa, was a keynote Ossawa Brandwacht leader, and formed the Ossawa Brandwacht Cape branch. And even P. W. Boota, future South African state president, joined the Ossawa Brandwacht and worked with Foster to establish the Ossawa Brandwacht Cape branch. Now, P. W. Boota was a very late politician because, you know, you had the clerk who betrayed us, right, from the Karpia, the conservative party.

Is that P. W. or no, it's F. W. de Klerk? Is that what it's called? Yeah, F. W. de Klerk. He was a Karpia leader and before him, there was, like slightly before him, that there was, P. W. Boota was the leader of the country. So that just points out how long, so this was, you know, until the mid 80s, these guys were very prominent.

And like I said, these were former national socialists and involved in terrorist, but let's just say freedom fighting activity in South Africa. Well, I guess guerrilla, pretty much. Yeah, guerrilla activity and attacks on the government, the pro-British government, and they'd become presidents and ministers.

And these are just some examples. There's like so many examples, so many examples. So that's just to point that out.

And we discussed Leibrandt and the other stuff now. Now we're going to hop to Piro. Now, Oswald Piro, right? This was a, this was the opportunist guy that I told you about.

He founded the New Orden. And this guy was, this is a picture of him and Oswald Moseley, and this is a picture of him in Germany. Now, the New Orden, or Neue Orde, they were a fascist group, not a national socialist group, like the other two, like I

mentioned.

So they're not a true fascist, it's a national socialist group. And this guy, this is his face. Piro, he was an opportunistic guy, but he was somewhat fascistic in his leanings.

And he would, he would go, yeah, you would see him with, for example, in November 1938 in Berlin, inspecting an honor guard from the German Luftwaffe. To his left is Wilhelm Canaris, to his right is Ernst Seyfert. So this guy had... Canaris was a Jew, wasn't he? That's Admiral Canaris, is it? Yeah, yeah, definitely.

He was one of the Jews who actually betrayed Hitler. He was partially Jewish, according to Miguel Serrano. Yeah, that actually makes sense.

Please continue, my friend. Oh, I was finished. I just wanted to interject that.

Oh, but that would make sense, because I don't really like this guy, you know, because it's not because he was just a fascist, but after he was done, right, like the other groups, like the Greeks and the Christian National Socialists, and like the Oslo-Brandenburg, he was brought into the fold under the Empire. But this guy had relations with like Jan Smet even before that, because he was on his part of his council. So this guy was probably like the control opposition, and you can see he and Mosley had a friendship, and they met multiple times, and this is him meeting some other members.

He's basically a Jew, actually. Yeah, yeah, that's what I'm saying. He looks kind of like a reptilian in a manner, like very, frankly, slippery.

His nose doesn't look very Aryan either. His mouth is very wide as well. He's got sort of like hooded eyelids.

Yeah, and also small eyelids. Yeah. This is him and Mosley.

But anyway, so he went to Germany multiple times. The Germans thought much of him, but obviously that could have been the PSYOP. Like I said, I personally think that he could have, it could go either way.

Either he was a fascist, but not a national socialist, and he did believe in it at the time, and then he just resigned in his beliefs and became something. Because after he went into government again, but now he was, and he also became a lawyer who actually represented some of the state against the trial against Nelson Mandela, and he was very nice to the blacks, because I remember Mandela at the treason trial, he mentioned that Peter always called them the Africans and never the Kafirs or the blacks. And so they had a good opinion of them.

Let me just look at something. Even if he wasn't a Jew, he would just be sort of like a career political whore, politician, like you said, an opportunist. Yes, let me just call my

dogs inside.

My apologies. Yes. No.

What kind of dogs do you have there? Are they German shepherds? No, I wish, but not really. These are dogs I got for free, because obviously we have networking and stuff. It's like a mixture between a Maltese poodle and something else.

His name is Hachimaki, based on anime. And the other one is Muffin. She's a Scottish Terrier, just like Ytterhach, but she's not a black one.

She's not a black one. She's a brown one. Wasn't there something related to German shepherds in South Africa that, I think when Muhammad Ali, quote unquote, that black boxer was fighting some other black guy in South Africa, like around the time of apartheid being politicized in a negative light, that they were making a big issue about the rumble in the jungle? I'm not aware of that.

Yeah, they were making a big issue about a German shepherd dog, because allegedly, I think, so far as I can remember, that the claim on the part of the Jew media was that the South Africans were using German shepherds to harm the blacks or something like that. Well, the police used... That I do know something about, because the police used... You know that we have burbles, right? Those big dogs. Heard of those.

Yeah, but the police used the German shepherds. And I know that sometimes what they would do is they would take the black police officers, because in the black areas, they would have black people policing the black people. Yeah, it's usually the white police.

Yeah. So they would take these black officers and make them hit the dogs with pillows. So to aggravate them, to make them believe that the... Yeah, so they would become racist dogs.

So yes, the dogs were very racist towards the niggers, and they were trained that way. So, but the black police officers did that themselves? Yeah, they used them to... No, no, they didn't do that themselves, but they did that in conjunction with the white police officers, because obviously, they couldn't get normal blacks to do that. Right.

No. So I guess another symbol of where the Jews are trying to vilify the evil white man with this symbol of, quote unquote, oppression or whatever. Well, we were a state, but we weren't... They weren't... We'll get to that.

They weren't really that oppressed. But yeah, the German shepherds, they did bite black people if they stepped out of line, like broke the law. The law is there, it has to be enforced.

And things, like I said, unfortunately, apartheid wasn't what we wanted, but it is what we

got, and it's much better than democracy anyway. So this guy was now a lawyer in the trial against Mandela, and he was praised. So it would make sense that he was like this Jew, because here he's connected with this Admiral Canaris guy that you talked about.

I never knew that this guy was one of these fuckers. So it would make sense. And they had no militant action.

Of course, they only had political action, and they were a faction within the National Party, obviously, too. And, but like I said, he had connections to the British through Jan Smet, who was himself a spy. So he could have been... He could have definitely been a shill, like a control opposition agent.

So... Oh, and another thing. This is another coincidence, right? Look at this. He wrote... I told you about Herzog, the Jew, right? Yeah.

Yeah, he writes... Here is his book on Herzog. Oh, yeah. So that obviously shows a connection between the two.

Yeah. I mean, there's only so much that can be a coincidence, right? So... Yeah. So this was... Yeah, so that's the end of that.

We talked about Oswald Brandwag, and how they attacked... They had many attacks, and stuff like that. And so now they became presidents, and part of the National Party, and part of popular culture. And in 1960, we became an independent nation.

And as a result of that, in 1961, we left the Commonwealth. And this was when the British went full tilt at us, because they were... And this is the thing, right? This... The apartheid thing, there's a guy trying to make... An Afrikaans guy trying to make a documentary about it, Dr. Dan Roet, about how it was mostly in the British interest to make apartheid, because of course, they didn't think we were going to leave the Union, or at least the Commonwealth, right? And they were the ones, their agents, and they were the ones who made the Union united in the first place. So now in 1961, we left the Commonwealth, and now this British propaganda started, and we're like, we made apartheid, and we were partially responsible for it.

But this was a reaction to the South African Union, which was made by the Jews. And actually, people like, like I said, D.F. Milan's principles played a part in it. But this Oswald Pirro guy, and Mosley, and Schmitz, and they all had a hand in it.

So it wasn't just Afrikaans people, you know. And like I said, initially, we just wanted our territory. And that's what, where the aviabeer comes in later.

But anyway, like in the 1960s, now we're like this, and the UN, this is like during the Cold War, right? Yeah, it's time when we're also using a lot of the cultural Marxism in South Africa, too. Like the hedonistic culture. Yeah, definitely.

It's popping society up. Yeah, it's definitely prevalent, and it's also in the educational system, unfortunately. And I was also subjected to that in high school, not in primary school, but in high school.

But so now in the 1960s, you have the Soviets, right, arming the Jews, arming the blacks, and the UN also arming the blacks. And Jan Lampracht does a really good job of explaining this, because he's a Rhodesian, so they were also affected by this. So our relationship to Rhodesia was better than the English relationship, but we weren't like very close, because, you know, these were the descendants.

So this Afrikaner nationalism was there, you know, and we resented the English. And now, to the north, we have the Rhodesians, right, who were the descendants of these English. But a few years later, they would also leave the Commonwealth, because the British were fucking them over, too.

Yeah, were the Rhodesians purely English or were there Dutch admixture, probably? Well, they were mostly English, but there was definitely some admixture. For example, like I said, Jan Lampracht's name is an Afrikaans name, so there was some Dutch element to it, but they were mostly just English people. And so the UN would go on to fund the worst of the Blacks, the worst of them.

For example, he has a video about the story of Katanga. In the Congo, there was a small portion of them that were pro the Belgian government and the colonial system. The other two factions were much more violent, and this was on the northern border of Rhodesia.

So this was like a massive, overarching campaign to fuck up white sin in South Africa. You can see how that works. So these Katanga guys, they were pro the Belgian government.

After the 1960s, these colonies were given up. For the Katanga, you had all these volunteers from Europe and South Africa and Rhodesia helping them, because obviously they were on the Rhodesian border. And sometimes the Rhodesian Air Force would help them out, not directly, but to keep the war from spilling into northern Rhodesia.

And that's also one thing that people don't fucking talk about. Their lives were stable in Rhodesia, and their lives were stable in South Africa too. The only thing is you had these Jewish instigators that made it worse later on.

So even the resistance movements, for example, there's this documentary called Tainted Heroes, and you should watch it. Tainted Heroes. There's also that Africa Ideal documentary too.

I think that's related to the Belgian Congo. It's got quite a lot of footage of that. Yeah, that would definitely mention that.

And the UN, they funded the other two guys. And look at the Congo today. It's still not fucking solved.

And that's what the UN does. They just fucking destabilize things. And they were funding these guys against Katanga.

And the Katanga army was basically made out of blacks and white volunteers from Europe and France and all over the place. And so this was on the border of Rhodesia. And then you have the Soviets and covertly through NGOs, the UN funding places like Angola and the terrorists in Mozambique, but I don't really care about Mozambique because they're part of the Portuguese colony to our north.

And the Portuguese, this is an interesting fact. Hendrik Verwoerd, who was part of the, I told you about that Bruderbond, many presidents were also part of this Bruderbond. Like I said, they were well-intentioned people for the most part.

And they just had this Christian identity kind of thing going on where they were the chosen people. But they really worked for what they believed was the better. But this core Afrikaner thing, this core Christian aspect of Afrikaans people is like a cancer.

It's like the worst thing for us possible. And that is why we got here. But anyway, I'll go to that later.

That's the point. Yeah. That's probably why Jews created Christianity.

This place is mind polluted, spiritual destruction. Yeah, definitely. Because it's so unnatural.

We just kill ourselves every time. But like this, and there was this Portuguese Jew who assassinated Verwoerd, who was a member of the Afrikaner Bruderbond, not the Ossawa Brandwa, so he wasn't like a national socialist, but he was Afrikaner, an Afrikaner nationalist like Malan. And like I said, the Afrikaner Bruderbond had actually had some hand in funding the Ossawa Brandwa.

So like I said, these were good intention people. So they weren't Masonic or anything, or at least they weren't at first. And they weren't Masonic or anything.

And it was just unfortunate that they were Afrikaans. Not Afrikaans, but like these Afrikaans identity questions. Because it could have been so much better if it wasn't like that.

Let me just drink some water. So Verwoerd, he was sort of vilified as like the Hitler of South Africa, wasn't he? Yeah, Dr. Verwoerd, yeah. So he was a doctor.

Was it a medical doctor that he was? Or was it like a PhD in other disciplines? He said applied psychology and sociology. So it's not psychology, but a doctorate. I think there's

actually video footage of him at one assassination attempt that didn't succeed.

Yeah. And they really had it out for him because there is some hearsay, some speculation that I have no evidence of that Verwoerd wanted to. But this is like way out.

And I don't know if this is a fact. Like some of the theories around that is they had him assassinated because he was going to split up South Africa. So instead of just having these Bantustan regions, they were going to make those into countries.

And that you understand that would have actually been a good step forward because that would, you know, if they had their land, they had some land, then they wouldn't be, you know, trying to kill us, the niggers. But this Jew, Chafendas, he assassinated Verwoerd in 1966. And he was the Mozambican guys.

They were still very much controlled by the Portuguese. And he was a Portuguese Jew and he was sent to Mozambique. And they knew what he was there for.

And they wouldn't share information with us, which is ridiculous, because we were allies in the sense that we were allies of necessity, just like with Rhodesia, because, well, there was some kinship with the Rhodesians. Yeah. Because we had to stand together because the Soviets were funding these, you know, they were funding these black revolutionary guys and they were attacking the Mozambicans and they were attacking us, you know.

I think that's a trait with the Spanish and the Portuguese during the Second World War. I think, what is his name, Franco, that he sort of betrayed Hitler, too, at that point. Yeah.

I read up a lot about him, too. It must have something to do with like the soul type of the Mediterranean, that they're sort of, you know, mixed. So that creates a schizophrenic personality.

How long was the Muslim occupation? It was like 700 years, right? So that would make sense. Same with the Italians. Yeah.

They had a long time to interbreed with them. So that makes sense. And also like the Portuguese, like the Jews, have like a very strong hold or had a very strong hold over the Portuguese colonial efforts.

Yeah, I'm sure they still do. They either became crypto Jews or else they just came back again after they were allowed back in by whatever puppet. Yeah, definitely.

But yeah, he was assassinated in 1966 by this Jew from Portugal. And like I said, because of these rumors, I don't know if it's true. Maybe it's just speculation and he was just, but I don't think so.

I don't believe that this was a coincidence that the Jews would publicly assassinate this guy. Come on, that's bullshit. But anyway, so now it's the 1960s.

Now we go, now we have these wars all over Africa because the colonies now collapsed, right? The remaining colonies, the white people pulled out and it was fucking all hell because the UN were funding all sides and the Soviets were funding one side. And this pulled into the borders of South Africa, which included Southwest Africa at the time. But that wasn't a big problem because the people in Namibia or Southwest Africa, they were mostly Afrikaans speaking people too.

So the people in Africa that I have the most, like I said, I used to play online games and stuff. There would be people from all over Africa because they would play on the South African servers because they wouldn't have their own. And also from Seychelles and Mauritius and places like that.

But it would mostly be Namibians. And they would mostly speak Afrikaans. Most of the white people there are Afrikaans speaking people of German or Dutch descent.

So there are white people there still? Yeah, yeah. In Namibia? Yeah. Namibia is very, well, I would say it's much better than South Africa now.

Maybe not as developed because apartheid wasn't centered there, but it's safer right now than South Africa. But it probably won't be that long for long. Is that because of a lesser population of blacks maybe or just some reason? No, it's just, I think it's just because they broke away before the apartheid thing and because it wasn't centrally, you know, located in Namibia.

But like I said, most of those people are Afrikaans people too. So they just speak like me and they have the same culture. They play rugby, which is bad.

Because, you know, the thing about sports that I really dislike, because I grew up playing sports and doing sports and stuff, very athletic and stuff. But the thing about sports is they use it to kind of distract men and to redirect the masculine energy of men into like trivial things. Yeah, that's exactly my perspective.

I even wrote about that in a section of my autobiography called Health. What is it? An indictment of the ill health and unfitness industry, where they basically shift the masculine drive towards superfluous endeavors that don't do anything really, just useless, even idiotic activities. So no efficacy in defending or protecting your own kind or advancing your own kind either.

So that's obviously the Jews technique to, you know, drain away all your energy. And if they're not draining away through sports and that sort of pseudo heroic nature of sports, then they're draining it away through, you know, dissipation through womanizing or whatever other drugging and drinking and so forth, just degeneracy. Yeah.

And I succumbed to most of those things in my day as well. But yeah, that's how it's designed. That's why sports are a bad thing.

And you have lifelong injuries from high level sports. And I don't know if you know, but in South Africa, the schoolboy rugby in South Africa is the strongest in the world. And I played schoolboy rugby.

And like I said, I have injuries, not cripple or anything or disabled or anything, but I have pains from that, because of that. You could break your neck or permanently be disabled. Mine isn't that bad, because I had a problem with my back for a while, but it's sorted now for the most part, because there's like dead nerve endings in my back and stuff like that, because of the position I'm in.

Yeah, you have nerve impingements, things of that sort. I know it's the same with weightlifting too. They encourage people to be builders and so forth.

I spent like 18 years of my life doing very heavy weightlifting and so forth. And that caused a lot of, at least when I was going at it very heavily, caused a lot of skeletal problems and so forth, sterile problems. So obviously that's, we all know who created bodybuilding.

That was Joe Weider and so forth and various other Jews. So that's obviously what they want you to do. Definitely.

Waste your life. Yeah, it's an absolute waste. And if you look at the photos you just sent me there, about some of the national socialists from during the time of, around the 20s and 30s, how athletic they were, and none of them did any of those activities.

Yeah. And they weren't like these buff, these super buff people. They were fit, but they weren't.

Yeah, because that's an unnatural form of physique to have that. But obviously they create that sort of norm, the Jews and the media they control. And then if you don't keep up with the Joneses, then you're looked down upon in so-called Jewish, Judaized, Westernized cultures.

Yeah. Which is obviously what they want, again, because it's destructive to yourself and a waste of your time and existence. Yes, it is.

Absolutely. So we should, yeah, people should stay away from sports because it's just bullshit. And also like, I just thought about it, you kind of look like Weyhart, that Weyhart guy.

Like which? That Weyhart guy, Theodor Weyhart from the, that guy, from the Christian Nationalist Socialist. Right. Movement.

Yeah. You look kind of like him, kind of lean. Well, that's the way people should look, I would say, is, you know, you don't need more muscle mass than what is necessary to

move your body.

Yeah, exactly. Yeah. But yeah, so yeah, he was assassinated and we all had all that shit.

And then it led up to these wars. You probably heard about the Rhodesian-Bush war. What did you say? I haven't actually heard of that.

Well, the Rhodesian-Bush war, they were trying to, well, now the English had, by now the English were more in, or the Rhodesians, not the English, were more independent, but the English were funding their enemies, their communist enemies. So they were at a war with, let me just show you, Rhodesian-Bush war. Didn't they have some mercenary group called the Geese or something of that sort in Rhodesia? Yeah, I think so, yeah.

And so there was a movie made of that, which was starring like some Jew. I think it was called the Flying Geese. Yeah, they had very weird terminologies for their shit.

I don't understand where it comes from because I'm not Rhodesian or anything. But yeah, it says Zimbabwe War of Liberation. And if you look at the belligerents and stuff like that, the commanders, you had Hendrik Verwoerd at the time, was from, and Pierre Verwoerd and John Forster.

So you had two national socialists, Pierre Verwoerd and John Forster, who were part of the Ossawa Brandwag, like I told you, and Hendrik Verwoerd, who was assassinated, who oversaw the South African aid to it. Now you had, if you look, the Rhodesians had 1,120 casualties and the guerrillas lost more than 10,000 and around 20,000 civilians killed. What they don't mention is this UN and Soviet funded guerrillas killed many of the Black Tribes, the other Black Tribes from the ZANU-PF led by Mugabe's people.

They killed a lot of those people, just the civilians. So that's mostly not the Rhodesians, that's the Blacks. And that's how it always is, unless it's obviously the US and England, because they purposely make a habit of killing these people.

But yes, we had officially, they had 19,000 police reservists, 8,000 police, 15,000 troop reservists and 10,800 regulars, which isn't large. We sent them 2,000 to 5,000 troops, but another thing that people don't know, Jan Lampak probably knows this, but many people like Rhodesians don't like us in general, like Jan is more of an exception. Do you need to take that call or something? No, I'll just unplug it.

I forgot to do that before the show, sorry. It's fine. No, don't apologize, my friend.

But yes, so my experience with most people from Zimbabwe, in other words, these white Rhodesians from Zimbabwe, they hate us a lot. So Jan is kind of an exception. But it's not all of them.

I said the majority of them hate us, because they believe, and I had an argument with

one of them before, and they believe, oh, you just let us die. But in reality, you are the English people, why would we help you to a great extent? But we did help you because we're the ones who sold them their weapons and their vehicles and their armaments for the most part. And not only that, you had the South African Defense Force, right? And now members of the South African Defense Force could take off their uniforms, their SADF uniforms, and go fight for Rhodesia in the Rhodesian uniform.

So some of those people on their side, which wasn't including the 2 to 5,000 members from South Africa, were actually South Africans going to fight for them, to help them out, even though we have a different tumultuous history, so to speak. And so we did try to help them. And yeah, they lost that war at the end, and they became Zimbabwe, and many of them came here.

But it was like a Cold War geopolitical thing. But it's also not only that, because like I said, the UN had gone out of its way to fuck over white minorities in South Africa a year in Rhodesia and in South Africa. And that's why they made the shit on the borders of these countries.

And in Angola, like I said, that's where the border wars were fought. Now the border wars were of course where we fought with the Cubans. Let me just show you this.

Border wars. This is now South Africa's war, where the communists helped them. So now you had the combatants.

We were fighting. So we had allies in Portugal, because Mozambique was threatened now, but until 1975. And it ended in 21 March 1990.

So it was 23 years long. And obviously, so what this basically means, like up until the border war, my people have never had long periods of peace, because there was always a war. There were the wars.

Then there was World War I, World War II. And then there were these wars. So my generation was really, and okay, well, until like everybody above the age of 50 today was in a war at some stage in their life, because they were conscription policies, which I agree with.

But just to point out that we come from, unfortunately, it was very tumultuous. So it wasn't so like, the men were often very brutal with regards to discipline in the house. And it's not intentional.

But of course, war traumatizes people. But anyway, it was South Africa, and then Portugal, UNITA and FNLA, which were these nigger armies that fought with us. And they fought and we fought against SWAPO, MPLA, CUBA, SWANU, ANC, which you obviously know the ANC-MK.

The MK is the militant wing, the paramilitary wing of the ANC. And also the country of Zambia. So we had 71,000 troops.

So 71,000 troops were committed in 1988. And these were only the South African troops. And they had 122,000 troops by 1988.

SWAPO had 32,000. Angola had 40,000. No, Angola had the FLAPA, Angolan troops, the communists, they had 50,000.

Cuba had 40,000. SWAPO had 32,000 and so on. The losses were at the end of the war, we sustained between 2,400 and 2,500 deaths.

The Cubans were between 2,000 and 5,000 dead. And the SWAPO, they had 11,335 dead. So yeah, and also there's over 1,000 civilians dead, probably blacks killing them again.

So this war was very important. Towards the end of the war, because what happened is there were actually, the Russians were sending a lot of money and aid to these people. And the Cubans came, like I said, we captured a lot of their stuff, their armor carriers, and their tanks, and their helicopters, and their planes, and we captured a lot of their stuff.

Would you like to see that? Or is that unnecessary? Yes, sure, we want to send some photos of that. I think Jan Lomprecht, he did the video, 50 Years of Race War in South Africa. Yes.

That was a very good presentation covering all the specialized and improvised weaponry that was used and techniques for those who were not very well funded or didn't have huge means and backing like the United Nations and Anglo-American whatever. And so they had to basically rely upon very minimal, sparse, scarce resources in a way similar to what the National Socialists in Germany had to do at that time. They also had to basically make, what is the expression, make lemonade out of lemons, or they had to really stretch the dollars thin and make something out of nothing, basically.

Yeah. So yeah, it was kind of improvisational, yes, as you say, because it was much different. I was specifically looking for pictures of these guys, their equipment that we captured.

But yeah, it doesn't look like I'm going to find them now. But yeah, anyway, we captured a lot of their stuff, which is still on display today. So your experience with these Zimbabweans, the ones, so there was a massive immigration you had stated in your notes, people trying to flee, being basically slaughtered in Zimbabwe, or in Rhodesia, rather.

Yeah, yeah, that was actually more after that, because of the poverty, because they had

completely collapsed economically. And they're still completely collapsed economically. And that was Robert Mugabe, wasn't it? Yeah, yeah.

And Robert Mugabe is like a billionaire. So before he died, he was a billionaire and his family are extremely rich. But these black people, they are so poor.

They have people starving of hunger and shit. That wasn't the case in Rhodesia. That's typical of non-whites.

The leadership of the non-whites always just lives to serve themselves like a parasite. And they just let their own people stagnate. That's the same in Canada here with all the redskins, all these chiefs and so forth.

They live like a leisure life in giant mansions and just spend their lives drinking and amusing themselves while their own people are basically cast into total poverty and end up selling drugs and whatever. Which is not to say that they still don't get huge amounts of free advantages, way more than white people do, obviously. But that's typical of the leadership of the non-whites, that they just self-serve.

Destroy their own people. Yeah. But yeah, a funny thing about these Zimbabweans, like I said, I used to work as a waiter when I was about 18.

And I used to work at a pub. This was an upper class pub. And all of the kitchen staff were blacks from the townships, mainly from Momolodi, which is in the east of Pretoria.

And all of the people in the front of those, in other words, working in the bar or as waiters, were immigrants. So they were all from Zimbabwe and one of them was from Nigeria. And the assistant cook or the assistant chef in the kitchen was from Edy.

He was from the Congo. So these are white people? No, they're black people. Okay.

So the immigrants that came from Zimbabwe were blacks, not whites. Yeah, mostly black. When Rhodesia fell, whites came.

But of course, there weren't a lot of them in the first place in Rhodesia. There wasn't like millions of them like there was in South Africa. There were probably like a few hundred thousand.

I think it was like maybe six or seven hundred thousand white people there or maybe even less. They were mainly farmers, weren't they? Yeah, mainly farmers. So yeah, they didn't have very much in the way of population numbers, but they were doing a lot of productive work to actually help the blacks.

And then the blacks just... And that's another thing that Rhodesians always have against us. It's like, oh yeah, you had apartheid and you're evil racist, but come on, man. But those are more the younger generation who are brainwashed by communist bullshit.

But yeah, so these blacks came here and they actually had a better educational system in Rhodesia than we had for the blacks here. So they were educated very well. So this is like they have this concept... But anyway, what I was saying is these blacks, they had a better educational system than some areas, even the white schools in some areas, because they had the same educational system as the whites had.

There was no difference. That seems like there's a lot of very well-educated people coming from South Africa. Just based on my personal experience, it seems like they're a lot more educated than the people in North America, that's for sure.

Yeah, I would bet so. And it's also that the educational system is much more thick, because when I went to high school, this wasn't that long ago. Like I said, there was about 10, 11, no, it was like, yeah, more than that.

But there were still corporal punishments. I was still like beaten in high school by the teacher. It forces people to be disciplined and do what they're supposed to do.

I know in Canada, in my particular situation, I received almost no education at all. And they just pass you through the system. They don't really care in the least.

It's mainly only people from more affluent classes that they care about in this educational system. I'll just let my dogs out. Sure, yeah.

I've seen here in this particular town, quite a lot of South African immigrants. Quite a lot of dogs here too. Yeah, there's a lot of more affluent people who can afford to go to Canada, because that's expensive.

Because obviously they aren't plummeted. We can do a little bit of a digression on that topic too, because you had said you wanted to discuss how the immigrants or whatever, those who emigrated from South Africa to different countries, your thoughts upon those. I guess they're more or less traitors in the minds of many people.

Well, I would say that it depends on who they voted for, because when, like to get to the state where you had the blacks being able to take part in democracy, there was an election, right? And obviously, like in the Boer areas, former Boer areas, like the Free State and Transvaal, that didn't go well in the polls, but like in the other areas, like the coastal areas. So you had the more liberal Africans, people who were descended from the Cape Dutch in the Western Cape, and you had the English population mainly voting to do that. So they did that, they passed that referendum with a narrow margin.

So I would say the only people I consider traitors for leaving are the people who voted for that. And that's usually what happens, because these were the more affluent people, the richer white people, like the richer English people, the richer Afrikaans people, who were very liberally minded in the other, year or two, but also mostly, like I said, in these areas, like the Transvaal and the Free State, and what became like Mpumalanga and Limpopo

and the Northwest. These areas voted massively not to, but the other areas obviously voted in favor of.

And in Gauteng, where I live, the English areas, like Johannesburg, they voted to, and we voted not, and Johannesburg has a larger population, of course. That's the nature of democracy, is that it tears everybody down based on quantity over quality. So quality out suffers, and quantity ends up suffering.

And that's the whole game of the Jews, basically, with their, the illusion of freedom through quantity. You're not having any value through that freedom, other than the freedom to be a slave to your passions, playing sports, and so forth. I know where I am, I've got a doctor from South Africa here, who works in a whole clinic filled with other South African doctors, and I'm not too sure, I've been questioning this, about this, you know, the black, red and white hermetic alchemical schema, the color schema, that their logo is that, it's got the same color schema.

So I'm wondering, is that, do you think that that is like a signifier of something potentially pro-white? Because I see this color schema everywhere I go, but I'm not too sure, but it seems like Jews know to hijack it, or something. Well, that would mainly depend on where they're from. I don't think it is the case, so I wouldn't trust them.

And whether they were sellouts, like I said, it would depend on, like, mostly their surname, because the English, you know, the non-Boer surnames, those people were in favor of it, and then you would have to see where they're from, and, you know, but, like I said, as I was saying, so I don't think they're, I don't think they'd be pro-white. Maybe they are, I don't know, but like I said, the only way that you could determine that would mainly be the, you wouldn't be able to definitively determine it, but you might be able to narrow it down. So if you knew, like, their surnames and where they came from, like, like I said, if they came from the former Transvaal areas, in other words, like Free State, Pretoria, Pretoria, the Northwest, Mapumalanga, or Limpopo, then they would definitely, there would be a chance that they would be Boer descendants, and they would have grown up, you know, very, with very conservative, nationalist, Afrikaner identity, like that of the Nationalist Party, but with doctors in, yeah.

It's probability that they would, people of that background, you know, they would probably be somewhat consistent with it, or do you think they might have been, flipped the script, I guess you could say, and, you know, rejected their upbringing values? I think, I think that, I think that that is definitely the case, because, like I said, when I, my generation, right, I, let's just say I, I was born right before apartheid ended, you know, like, I was not even going to school yet. Like, my generation were still, like, the pro-Hitlerites and stuff, and like, but by high school I was being, like, fed communist bullshit, even in Afrikaans, because I came from an area in Pretoria, which is, like, very Afrikaans. Most of Pretoria is very Afrikaans.

But, so, let me just take some water. So, they speak Afrikaans as a primary language there, then, or is that being, trying to be phased out? Well, they do, but yes, they're definitely trying to destroy the language, because they've been, for the last 12 or 10 years, they've been trying to completely erase it from all kinds of education, and they've, for the most part, succeeded in doing that, because all of the universities, like, all of these Afrikaans universities that were built for Afrikaans people, unlike, like, the Rhodes University, that was for English people, you know, but, like, all of these great universities, like, Stan and Bosch, and University of Cape Town, and the University of Pretoria, and all of these places, they've sold out. They don't teach in Afrikaans anymore, where they used to, because we had, and the argument is, oh, it's like a racist language, I mean, it's not like the English conquered you, right, and colonized you too, but yes, we're the racist ones, not English.

Yeah, and so, like, they had this problem, so the Blacks have this problem with Afrikaans being taught, while their languages aren't, they aren't taught in their languages, but now the thing is... If they were to try to teach it in their language, then they would basically not learn anything other than how to rub sticks and stones together. Yeah, because it's not even, yeah, because their language isn't academically developed. It's very simple, and it's not appropriate for university, but our language was academically developed, you know, like, because it came from Dutch, and, like, so it was academically developed, completely academically developed.

That's why, like, the first guy who did a heart transplant, this is also another hypocritical thing, like, most modern South Africans who are not Afrikaans internationalists, which is the majority, even Afrikaans people aren't anymore, like, there's, like, I would say, like, maybe 30% of them are now, and these are mostly from the Boer areas, like I said. In the other areas, they're not, but, like, most of them would take part in the fact that Chris Barnard, Christian Barnard is his full name, he successfully did the first heart transplant, right, and he's South African, but, like, so they take part in that, but this guy was living during apartheid, you know, and he was an Afrikaan internationalist, and that's why they refused to give him the Nobel Prize for such a momentous achievement, because, you know, it's all political in the end. And so, yeah, these, these people, where were we again? Oh, yeah, the education system, and they were trying to, so, in high school, so when I was, like, you know, so this was, like, more than a decade ago, let's say I started high school about between 18 and 10 years ago, right, like, they started teaching us a bunch of bullshit in the history classes.

Nobody really did anything in history class, so nobody took it seriously, but you had to still, like, not speak up, because you'd get beaten, you'd get your ass beaten. But anyway, what happened is, like, this one teacher would try to convince me that, oh, how they determined someone was white and not in this part, during apartheid, is they would take a brown paper bag, and it's, if your skin is lighter than you're white, if you're not, which is complete bullshit. Yeah, so they start, like, adding all this bullshit, you know.

Falsification of history. Yeah. That way they can try to mock it and denigrate it.

That's the whole nature of the Jew, is to, you know, basically mock that which is a threat to their power, so that they can make it appear as if it has no value, as if it appears something stupid or weak. So, that always reminds me of that quote from, I don't know what Jew said it, but first we destroy your culture, then we destroy you. So, all these.

Oh, yeah, that's from, I think that, isn't that from you Germans? Sounds like it might be. No. Or you Gentiles by Maurice Samuel.

Yeah, that's what I mean, yeah. That might be the case, yeah. Yeah, and I also have this quote from Rothschild, Nathan Rothschild, I care not what puppet is placed upon the throne of England to rule the empire on, which the sun never sets.

The man who controls Britain's money supply controls the British empire, and I control the British money. Yeah, so obvious, they even openly, explicitly acknowledge their control, and yet all these stupid people are like, oh, the British people, the British empire, they're doing, that's a sort of propaganda they've implanted into the mind of the non-whites, as well as the whites, based upon that plan of Israel Cohen, the racial program for the 20th century of the 1905, or whenever it was, which is to instill a guilt complex into the white population for such things as quote-unquote slavery, etc. And everyone was doing it.

Yeah, and then to increase the power of the non-whites through sports and entertainment and making them appear like heroes or like Nelson Mandela, I guess we can maybe back into the history of that too, if you want, or do you want to continue with the educational? Let me think. Yeah, I addressed that falsification. Oh yeah, we were talking about the language thing.

So yeah, all the universities no longer, only one, which is the Northwest University, they're the only university that still teaches in Afrikaans. And it was because the blacks said, oh, we can't learn in our languages, so why Afrikaans? But it's because they're not academically developed. So yeah, that's definitely happening.

And you have high schools, high schools still do it, and primary schools still do it. And like I said, when I grew up, I grew up in a very, it's like an Afrikaans enclave, like the white areas were segregated from each other, because the English had their areas, because they didn't want to live together. And you also had the blacks didn't mix until much later, where I grew up, there weren't a lot of black people.

In my primary school, there were like 500 children, and there were like three blacks in the entire school. And yeah, and also like they were racially abused and shit. When I grew up in the countryside in Ontario, it was mainly a white area, you know, the whole area district was mainly white.

The only ones that weren't white were redskins. There's just a couple here and there, maybe like not even 10%. And so it's mainly a white place.

And then you go to the big cities, and you see all the non-whites and you're like, oh, wow, that's diversity. Yeah, it's interesting, man. Just like in the rap music that I'm listening to, and so forth.

And then you actually have real experiences with them living in their areas at their level. And then it's like, yeah, I don't really want to deal with you anymore, because you're rude and considerate, low minded, violent. Yeah, you come to understand that it's usually only upper class whites who live in privileged areas who don't really have any comprehension of what it is to deal with.

It's also them. It's also they who have the largest voices, unfortunately. Yeah, that's it's all built into their so-called morality, which morality is designed by the Jew through Christianity for the purpose of, you know, getting whites to be suicidal in their activities, in their activism.

So I guess for those South Africans who had left, you were mentioning that there are the doctors, there's lots of doctors, you were going to, I think, touch upon that specifically. Oh yeah, the immigrants. So like I was saying, the immigrants, I don't consider them traitors at all, because this is like a very shitty situation.

Right. Like during apartheid, like I said, now we get back to the Christian problem. If we didn't have these Christian ideals, then a number of things would have happened.

We were developing nuclear weapons. We had six nuclear weapons, which we, like the two countries in the world that didn't boycott or sanction us and would trade with us openly, were actually Israel and Switzerland. But then on the other hand, you'd also have, so this is like the sleight of hand thing, they're fans of the Christian.

But on the other hand, you'd have these Jews who funded the ANC and taught them everything, because the ANC was a very irrelevant little movement for a very long time. The main opposition were the IFP guys. But I'll get back to that now.

And like, so we had to, we could have killed them all, you know, we could have killed them all. I would have been fine with that. Well, because they obviously deserved what they got.

That's karma. Yeah. And we could have killed them all.

But what happened is like, like I said, we had this racial Christianity, right? And now the more established we became, now we have these more churches and, you know, more, uh, now the main church was the Nederlandse Heer voor Meerde Kerk, which is like the Dutch Reformed Church. So now these guys, and we had our own flavor, that racial

flavor, to do the Calvinism, like what I told you about, the Christian identity kind of thing. So as time went on, more blacks became Christian, right? Because the only thing the church cares about is getting more people to be Christian and more people to, you know, give money to them and blacks to give them more money, because they're stupid.

But so they started having more black members. And now it became harder and harder to, you know, hate the black people because now they weren't, you know, and the racist element began to fall out because the churches destroyed that, you know, they destroyed that. And to his credit, William Luther Peirce wrote about, not wrote, but he made a speech about it, one of his letters on South Africa.

And it's absolutely correct, because as soon as these blacks now became Christian, now it became harder for us to kill them, because now they were fellow Christians, not just blacks. And now there was a conflict within the Afrikaans community, because now there were people who were first Afrikaans and then Christian, and then there were people who were first Christian and then Afrikaans. The people who were first Christian and then Afrikaans, they were pro the blacks, you know, they helped the blacks.

They wanted, they thought that what we were doing to them was unfair, but it wasn't unfair, because they had jobs. Like one thing that I don't mention is like blacks from all over Africa would come to work for us, because there was so much, so the economy was so efficient and there was jobs for everyone. You didn't have need like to finish high school or anything.

Everybody had jobs. That's not the case anymore. Like most university graduates don't have jobs.

Yeah, it's the same with myself. I'm a university graduate, but I don't have any employment. I'm blacklisted from getting employment too.

Yeah. It's damaging my reputation. But yeah, it's all voluntary on the part of the non-whites.

Nobody forced them to come there. They came of their own accord. Yeah, yeah.

Nobody forced them to come here. They could leave the country and that's what the MK of the ANC did. They went to other countries to be trained by these communist Cubans.

And also they went actually to Vietnam, because we know that Americans are bastards, but the Vietnamese were also bastards and they learned, you know, because they couldn't make leeway in the border war when they fought against us, because we were hard. So they couldn't. And we were going to, in that particular war, we were going to crush the Cubans because we were now going to send an extra 120,000 men, which was the biggest deployment.

And we were going to send, they already struggled with those numbers, which was about like 80 or 90,000. But we were going to, and with that we had repelled the, so it was back and forth. But we held the line and we were now going to send an extra 120,000 to crush them, if they, there was some kind of treaty that they were disrespecting.

And so like these, so they knew they couldn't make leeway in a conventional war, because we'd just beat their asses, like we did them and their communist allies. But then they went to Vietnam to learn from the Viet Cong, those communists. I think they're called the Viet Cong, right? Yeah, I'm pretty sure.

Yeah. Like, so they went there and they talk about it in that documentary Tentadieros. They went there and they learned from them how to wage this unconventional type of war, mixing yourself with the civilians, targeting the civilians, creating, like killing people and then telling people it's your enemy, you know, like that kind of, that's the kind of warfare, I think it's called.

Yeah. And that's what they did here, because when they came back, now you had the IFP who were the main guys. Oh, and to further solidify my point that apartheid wasn't even so bad, just look at this.

I'm going to show you something. The Zulu King, right? Zulu King praises apartheid. I think there's a temporary Zulu King who said that.

Is that the one you're referring to, or is that another one? No, King Goodwill is the Zulu King. Oh yeah, the one that currently exists, apparently he was supporting of that too. Yeah.

That's the guy. Yeah, like here is the article and he praised apartheid. But that was during the Zuma administration.

This was like many years ago. This was about 10 or 8 years ago when he said that, but it's true. And here he says, the economy that we are now burning down, you do not want to you know, that we are now burning down.

You do not want to build on what you have inherited. You are going to find yourselves on the wrong side of history. You don't want to use them.

You want to say this is apartheid infrastructure. Your leaders are occupying buildings where apartheid laws were made to oppress you. You on the ground are burning everything that you found here and stuff like that.

And he also said other stuff like, and also Prince Goodwill, who is also he was the leader of the IKANDLA party, the IFP. Now the IFP were the main opposition party and they weren't militant. Then the ANC came back from this Vietnam adventure and they started attacking all the blacks.

So this is where the black on black violence gets heavy. And that documentary is very good because it points out that they were framing what the ANC was doing as what we were doing. And the ANC knows this and they admit it.

And so the ANC went around killing the other blacks to convert them to the ANC, to basically communism. So the IFP became militant in response and they were killing each other now. And obviously this was blamed on apartheid.

But in reality, this was the black communists at work that the UN was supporting and all of these Western governments. So that's kind of a shitty situation. And if we can get back to the original point, I don't blame them for leaving because this was our chance.

The only apartheid was our chance to kill our enemies. Because that's the only way. There is no white people who stay out of Africa.

Like I said, these Europeans, they came to tell us how to live among blacks when we had lived among blacks for more than 300 years. So what do you know? Look at Sweden now. The Norwegian prime minister or foreign minister or one of them said that they're going to leave the UN refugee charter if Sweden collapses because they're not taking them in.

That's how bad it is there. So these people with their big mouths now, you have a small portion of your population that is black, like 10 or maybe 15 at the worst case, not 80 percent. And you're collapsing and you're shedding your pants and you wanted to tell us how to live.

But look at you now. Look at you getting raped and getting killed and you have no go zones. And we had a way of dealing with that, you know, even if it wasn't what we originally wanted.

This is what we got and this is how we handled it. Do you understand? So originally you wanted just purely segregation of land, like in terms of totally separate, more or less countries. Yeah.

Yeah. Because that's how it was before the British. If we wanted to colonize, to take the entire place, then we would have done that if we had the means, which we had for a while.

But that wasn't the case. Like I said, the union was made, the unification of these different nation states like was made by the English. And now we had to rule over people who we only ever fought against, like the Zulus and the Corsos.

So what do you think is going to happen? Do you think we're going to be their buddy-buddy? No, they killed us. We killed them. It's like ridiculous.

And like I said, apartheid was not voted for by the Afrikaans people. This was when we were still, we were coming, this was decided without us. While we were still coming out of the British rule and the union itself, which would lead to that was, you know, British rule.

We were under British rule. This is what they wanted. They wanted a big territory, a big tax mine, a big mineral mine, you know.

And that's what they couldn't allow that to happen because that way they'd have less control, you know, less money, less resources. So sort of basically Jewish controlled British empire that created apartheid and forced it on the Boers for their expansionistic, imperialistic goals. And the imperialism is, of course, Jewish imperialism, not white imperialism.

Yeah, it's an anti-Jewish. We didn't, like, according to the definition of what is indigenous, we are indigenous Africans because our culture, it originates in South Africa. We are the only indigenous Africans of European descent.

So, and we didn't try, like I said, we made our republics and we didn't go to Natal to kill the Zulu or to the Eastern Cape to subjugate the Kossars, which we had the means to because we beat them in wars, but we didn't do it. So that conduct would just tell you that we didn't want that. We just wanted our own place after, you know, we were kicked out of Europe for the most part.

Because remember, this was during the, for the most part, it was this migration took place during the 30 Years War, you know, the Protestant-Catholic Wars. And I think it was instigated by Luther, who was an agent of the Jews. Yeah, definitely.

Which killed about a third of all German people. Or was it more than a third? I don't know how many, but I know it was like a massive thing. So that's why the French and Germans came here.

And that's basically like the whole history of the world is that, you know, of course, Jews try to infiltrate white created countries. And then Jews try to incite through corruption of the elite upper class. They try to incite white people to go and fight some war, you know, crusades over here, or whatever over there, you know, go and colonize this and do that.

And then the Jews profit, and then they stick a knife in the back of white people. And then, you know, only the upper class whites who are the ones pulling the strings, you know, and enable the Jews to have power and to serve their agenda, only they're the ones who really benefit. And with all the colonialism, that's largely, it could be argued that non-whites benefited more than white people.

But it could also be argued that nobody other than the Jews ultimately benefit, because even the traitors of the upper class, even they basically end up getting screwed over. Or

their children get destroyed, or their statues get torn down, or whatever the case. So much for their cooperation.

Yeah. There's no point in that, because either way it's gonna end up bad. With Jews, yeah.

Yeah, with Jews you lose. That's a good slogan. And the guy who made that slogan up, or who, I think he made it up, that Robert Ransdell guy, and I think it was in Kentucky in the States, he was actually assassinated.

I think he had his vehicle either hijacked through the electronic hijacking of the vehicle, or it was run off the road, and he was killed just in recent times. A couple of years. Oh, that sucks.

I know that in the US that Bill White was also interned, right? Imprisoned. I think so. I'm not too sure if I really trust him though.

It might have been just a psy-op. That's what the Joy of Satan say. They say it was a psy-op to associate the white movement with violence.

Oh yeah, yeah, that makes sense. And we'll get to that topic soon. Let me just finish this one.

So yeah, we were talking about these people who left, right? And also the Afrikaans language, but we cleared that up, that they're doing that, and there's like a deliberate attempt to destroy the language. And these people who left, like I said, I only blame the people who voted, who voted for it, then left, which is the majority of them, are those kinds of people. Because obviously the poor people who didn't have the means to leave, most of them were Afrikaans people who weren't rich and well-off, and they weren't badly situated, but they weren't rich enough to go there.

And they had more nationalistic fervor, and so they weren't in the right mind. All the doctors who left South Africa are basically largely traitors because they're usually more affluent people. Yes, and not only that, like for example, if you want to be a doctor in South Africa, right, you have like penalties, you have only a certain amount, a certain percentage, which can be white.

And to do the same things in South Africa and study the same things in South Africa as like everybody else as a white, you need to have better marks. And many of the times these people are like, they have these deep connections in their families, like, oh, my family, my uncle is a doctor, and he works with this university. So yeah, it's the more affluent people in general.

So most of them there would be like that, John. That's interesting, because I referred to the logo of this South African doctors. It's sort of like a hospital of its own, right? A

collection, which is almost exclusively South Africans who run it, it seems.

And the color schema is red, black and white. And it's called Health Works, but the works is spelled with an X. Wow. Instead of a KS.

So yeah, and they have like nothing but Jewish nurses in the front. So that's that. I'm thinking they're probably Freemasons or something like that.

Yeah, yeah, that they do exist here, but they don't for a long time. But they do now. And like I said, those are more like more the English speaking peoples that would subscribe to that kind of ideology.

But yeah, like these, so like I said, only those people, anybody else who leaves, you know, whose ancestors didn't vote for this or anything. Sure, if you leave, I understand why this is a shitty place. Like, imagine spending every day of your life thinking about when is the next time that when is the war going to start? When are they finally going to come and kill your family and stuff like that? And you have to think about, oh, what am I going to do when that does happen? Oh, well, maybe I'll go to my mother's house and gas her, you know, in the car, because it's better than getting raped and mutilated.

You know, and that's the kind of mentality people have because that's a possibility. And the only people who don't, white people who don't think like that are these brainwashed people. But this is a massive reality.

Like I said, with the Senegal thing, with the instigators and stuff like that was a massive, this could have been, it wasn't, but it could have been a massive, massive boiling point that could have, you know, led to a race war. Because these white people were, you know, rioting for the first place, for the first time, and these EFF thugs wanted to instigate violence. They wanted us to attack them so that they could say, oh, these people are racists, we must kill them, you know, stuff like that.

Yeah, they're always looking for some excuse to agonize and attack whites. So I don't think they're traitors because, like I said, they're Europeans, and they go to Europe, you know, they're Europeans. Because this country is not their country anymore.

No matter how hard you lie to yourself, this is not a country.