

**“the nomads in question were  
white, thank heaven”**

Ted Kaczynski

July 1986 & Sep 2, 1986

# Contents

Unknown Date . . . . .	3
Sep 2, 1986 . . . . .	3

## Unknown Date

Dear Dave:

I noticed that in one of your letters you recommended that I bring “enough changes of clothes to go a couple of weeks between washings”. Am I to conclude from this that you *actually wash and change your clothes*? I’m surprised at you, sir! as Martin Ricardo said to Ms. Jones. I never wash my clothes except when I have to go to town, and when I get back here I get right back into the same old filthy rags, which I wear until they rot off my body. I am following a highly respectable example. I quote Otto J. Jaenchen-Helfen, *The World of the Huns* (1973), pp. 259–260:

[Quoting the Roman historian Ammianns Marcellinus:]

“‘When they [the Huns] once put their neck into a faded tunic, it is not taken off or changed until by long wear and tear it has been reduced to rags and fallen from them bit by bit.’

“Ammianus cannot be blamed for taking the aversion of the Huns to washing their clothes for just another mark of their beastliness. Ibn Fadlan, a keen observer and ever ready to ask questions, noticed the same unclean habit among the Oguz without suspecting that it might have religious significance. The object of the Turkish and Mongol custom was to avoid offense to the water spirits. It probably was the same with the Huns, and it presumably corresponded happily with their natural inclinations. Priscus noticed as remarkable that Attila’s dress was clean. The ‘Massagetae’- Huns were as dirty as the Sclaveni.”

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I suspect that the “Sclaveni” may be the ancient Slavs. It behooves us to be true to our racial antecedents and wash no more than is absolutely necessary to avoid being persecuted by the Public Health Dept.

## Sep 2, 1986

Dear Dave:

I don’t know whether or not you find this kind of thing interesting, but in case you do, I’ll tell you about the fact that — leaving aside the probability of some Polish broads having been raped when the Tartars invaded that area — it is not unlikely that we have in our veins some few drops of Central Asian nomads. You needn’t go to the mirror and anxiously searching your face to assure yourself that there is no hint of yellow in your complexion, cause the nomads in question were white, thank heaven.

We tend to think of all steppe nomads as Montolian types, but actually in ancient times the nomads of the westernly parts of Asian steppe were white. According to Herodotus, some of the tribes were blond. Later, the Tartars and suchlike mongoloid nomads pushed westward and absorbed those of the earlier nomads who did not move out to escape them. Among these earlier nomads of Western Central Asia were the Sarmatians. I had previously encountered references to them in various books, but recently I came across an interesting by by one Professor Sulimirski, *The Sarmatians*, which supplies a great deal of information about them. The following information comes largely from this book, but also from other things I've read.

The Sarmatians were not a single tribe or nation, but an ethnic group — loosely related tribes spread over a large area. Some of them, apparently, were of the dark-complected Mediterranean physical type, while other groups were of a more northern racial type, since they had hair “inclining to blond” according to one ancient writer. Like other Central Asian peoples they were horse-riding nomads who subsisted largely on the milk and meat of their livestock, though some groups practiced agriculture to a certain extent. Like other pastoral nomads, they were warlike, and, if my memory serves, one of the gods or idols that they worshipped consisted of a naked sword stuck in the ground. Unfortunately, their society had a rigid caste system. Their language was an Iranian — and therefore Indo-European — dialect.

The Sarmatians apparently were the first “knights” — they wore armor and charged with lances, like the knights of the middle ages. Their armor, which covered practically their whole body was either of hardened leather, or of metal disks sewn onto leather, giving a scale-like effect. One ancient writer speaks of the Sarmatians being unable to rise when once they have fallen, because of the weight of their armor. Apparently they were quite formidable: Tacitus says that “hardly any line of battle can stand against them”. This is impressive, since the Roman infantry were the best soldiers of their time. Of course, the Sarmatians never posed a serious threat to the Roman Empire, because they lacked the discipline and organization of the Romans; and also I imagine their heavy cavalry was only effective on open ground, where they could maneuver. I forget to mention that the Sarmatians existed during the last few centuries B.C. and the first few centuries A.D.

L. Sprague De Camp (*The Ancient engineers*) credits the Sarmatians with the invention of the stirrup, which would have an important factor in their effectiveness as heavy cavalry.

Later, when the more eastern nomad groups pushed westward many of the Sarmatian groups were forced out and moved into Europe — those who stayed behind were absorbed by the mongolian nomads. Groups of Sarmatians and/or Alans<sup>(1)</sup> fanned out all over Europe, some getting as far west as Spain, France, and England. Apparently a considerable segment of them ended up in Poland and made a significant contribution to the racial and cultural composition of that country.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Some hold that the Alans were a distinct people from the Sarmatians, though closely related.

According to Suliminski, there is a long-standing Polish tradition that the country is of Sarmation origin. Moreover, certain symbols that were used in Polish heraldry up to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century were direct descendants of ancient Sarmation religions or magical symbols!

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Others, including Sulimirski, consider the Alans to have been one of the divisions of the Sarmatians.

only 10th

Dear Dave:

Here's a letter I wrote you some time ago, and didn't get around to sending.

①

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Letter to Dave  
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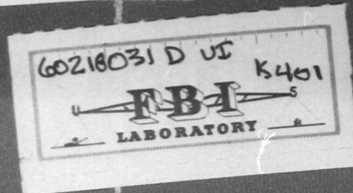
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Moreover, certain symbols that were  
used in Polish heraldry up to the  
early 20th century were direct  
descendants of ancient Sarmatian  
religious or magical symbols!

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Did you get the letter I  
sent you in care of Hoken?  
Just in case there was some  
hitch or they forgot to give  
it to you or something;

Yes, you may send me that  
book for my birthday, provided  
it is not more than 7" wide,  
cause if it doesn't fit in  
the box I'll have to go to the  
post office to get it, which is a  
pain in the anus. Also, if you  
send it, it must be understood  
that if I find the book not  
to my taste, I won't read it,



but will trade it in where I (C)  
trade books and get something  
I like better.

— Ted

P.S. The etymologists are all wrong  
about the origin of the word  
"pederasty". Actually it comes from  
"peter" + "ass".

If convenient, you might some time  
look up for me in your Spanish  
grammar book something that my book  
doesn't cover fully — maybe your book  
does cover it. Usually when a Spanish  
feminine word starts with "a" or "ha"  
the articles "el" and "un" are used with  
the word instead of "la" and "una". But  
there are certain exceptions; la arquitectura,  
la Argentina, and I've seen la arena, etc. Now  
as far as I can remember, with all these  
exceptions, the letter following the "a" is "r" — the  
only exception to the exception being "la América"; so  
far as I have noticed. So I conjecture that (with some  
few exceptions) the rule is: "la" before a feminine word,  
except use "el" if the word begins with a or ha, except  
that if the letter following "a" is "r", then use "la".  
Is this correct? — Ted

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AP Photo

## Bishop

Australia's newest Anglican bishop, Kiwani Dai, was consecrated this week on Thursday Island in the Arafua Sea, which separates Papua New Guinea and Australia. Dai attended the ceremony wearing a grass skirt, cassowary feathers and a bone through his nose. He is the first Torres Stari islander to become a bishop of the Anglican Church.

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The Ted K Archive

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Letter from T. Kaczynski to Dave Kaczynski (FBI Document: T-44).

[<archive.org/.../page/n312>](http://archive.org/.../page/n312)

& Letter from T. Kaczynski to Dave Kaczynski (FBI Document: T-78).

[<archive.org/.../page/n504>](http://archive.org/.../page/n504)

**[www.thetedkarchive.com](http://www.thetedkarchive.com)**