**Fritz Joubert Duquesne arend-[AudioTrimmer.com]**

Before World War I, our population was devastated because, as I had said, a massive part of our, like over 50% of all the children died in the concentration camps. And those were created by a Churchill, weren't they? No, not Churchill, Kirchner. Okay, that was Lord Kirchner from England, who was a Jew probably.

Yeah, he was a Jew, and this guy assassinated him, but we'll get to that. That's good. And I wanted to do this because it will play into some other aspects of what we're going to discuss about the hero, and how this was just an example of the hero that used to be permanent in my people, and how Hitler also made reference to that, as I mentioned in the previous one, and how that was bred out of us.

And so, this guy, he was a, he fought in the Second Boer War as a soldier. He was a hunter, a spy journalist for, I think it was the Allied Times, I'll get to that, war correspondent, stockbroker, saboteur, spy, and adventurer. How did you find him, so people can look him up? I'll send it to you first, do you, where's, no, so it's Ferdsjubart, do you question, and the T in Jubart is actually silent, so you just say Jubart, because it's a French, you cannot name.

I had a doctor here who was named Jubart. Yeah, they went to Canada. Yeah, they came to South Africa and went to England after they were, we talked about that in the first part, but yeah.

So, this guy, he was codenamed the Black Panther, and this was his CIA, or his American intelligence codename, because he was very, very notorious. So, here's his early life. He was born to a Boer family of French Huguenots in East London, in the Eastern, so that's the Eastern Cape, which used to be just one colony called the Cape Colony.

And his parents were, yeah, they started a farm. He went to London for university. He went to, after university, he went to the Académie Militaire Royale in Brussels, so that's like the Belgian Royal Military, probably that's the French part, not the Dutch-speaking Flemish part.

His uncle was Piet Joubert, who I also made reference to just now. He was in the First Boer War and Commandant General of the South African Republic, and he was also the Commandant General in the Second Boer War and the Vice President of the South African Republic or Transvaal Republic. So, he was like one of the highest level people? Yeah, and that's what I said in the first one.

I already told you that how they seem to operate is they infiltrate, and I talked about their early infiltration with Herzog and Smet and Boerta, but they infiltrate the caste system, and then they take the most prominent families and destroy them, because Herzog was a Jew who was a general. Boerta and Smet were generals who were Afrikaans-speaking, but they came from British colonies in the area, one from Natal and the other from the Cape Colony. So, you see, the way they operate is they always infiltrate the caste system and supplant these people.

Like I said, in South Africa, this was the Krier family, the Kruger, as you would say in English, the Krier family, the Joubert family, and the Pretorius families. These were the three, and also the Wett. The Wett was also a very, very good family.

But these three were, in fact, there's this picture, I'll look it up, I can find it for you, so you can put it on the podcast or something. But it's from the South African Republic, the Afrikaans Republic, the bigger republic that fought against the British, and on it, it has the face of Krier, Joubert and Pretorius, because they were central figures. So, these families were supplanted by Smet, Herzog and Boerta, you know, by the English, and that's how they always do it.

But I'll get back to it. So, this Pietje Baert, this great general and vice president, he was his uncle. So, losses due to the British.

Duquesne joined the British army in South Africa. He passed with troops through his parents' farm in Nelston, finding it to have been destroyed under Kirchner's scorched earth policy. And you should also take note that because he was in the Cape Colony, his farm was in the Cape Colony, he was forced to.

So, yeah, he passed with troops through his parents' farm in Nelston. Well, this is weird, because this is not in the Cape Colony. Nelston is in the Transvaal area, which is now Lempopo, the northern part, used to be called the northern province, Noordelijke Provincie.

So, they had their farm in the Transvaal, but like it says here, he came from the Cape Colony and moved to Nelston. So, that makes sense. He passed with troops through his parents' farm in Nelston, finding it to have been destroyed under Kirchner's scorched earth policy.

He also learned his sister had been killed and his mother was dying in a British concentration camp. Duquesne was horrified and outraged and made it his life's work to take revenge on Kirchner. And the British Kirchner was a target in Duquesne's failed act of sabotage in Cape Town.

Then, when war broke out in 1899, Duquesne returned to South Africa to join the Boer Commandos. Now, another thing I'm going to slightly deviate from the subject. You do know that the commando comes from South Africa, right? So, every commando system in the world was inspired by what happened here.

And that is why the French military, their officers, and also the French Foreign Legion, they marched to Massary-Marie, which was an Afrikaans Boer song called Massary-Marie, because they sent volunteers here, and I'll get to that. So, they march and sing the French version Massary-Marie, and the British Royal Marine Commando. These are the only Western troops that are true commandos, because the commando system also, it's a form of guerrilla warfare, but it also teaches you to, it's very mobile.

And this is what the British had trouble with and why they implemented, why Kirchner implemented, the burn the land policy to deprive them. But it's also, it teaches people to level off the land and scout. And so, the only two truly commando forces in the Western world today is the French Foreign Legion, who marched to Massary-Marie, which is the French version of Massary-Marie, and they march and sing it.

And the British Royal Marine Commandos, an elite force of marine commandos, as they say, they don't sing, but they march to Massary-Marie. And Churchill created this division after the war, but not directly after the war, but he named it the Commando after the Burkumandu, and everybody just adopted it after that. Same with the Green Beret, because the Burkumandu had a Green Beret.

That's where this tradition comes from. But yes, so now I'll get back to my point. When the war broke out, de Kirchner returned to South Africa to join the Burkumandus.

He was wounded at the siege of Ladysmith and received the rank of captain in the artillery. De Kirchner was captured by the British at the Battle of Colenso, but escaped in Durban. He joined the Burs again for the Battle of Bergendal, but they had to fall back to Mozambique, where they were captured by the Portuguese, the Jews, and sent to an internment camp in Kaladas, the Rhine near Lisbon.

So you pronounce it de Kirchner? The French pronunciation would be probably like de Kirchner or de Kirchner. I think some people pronounce it Duchesne or something like that. Yeah, that could be like that.

But like I said, this is a French Huguenot name. So we Africanized the Dutch eyes or Germanized the French names. That's how we pronounce it differently.

So he then got captured at this camp near Lisbon. And at this camp, he charmed the daughter of one of the guards who helped him escape to Paris. From there, he made his way to Aldershot in England.

He joined the British Army and got posted to South Africa in 1901. So this is how extreme this guy is. He gets captured.

Then he gets sent. Then he escapes. Then he goes back there.

So now he's already escaped two times. This guy's like James Bond. That's what I'm saying.

He's pretty badass. And he joins the British Army after escaping England just to get back to South Africa in 1901 as an officer. As a British officer, he returned to Cape Town with his plans to sabotage strategic British installations.

He recruited 20 men, but was betrayed by the wife of one. He escaped the death penalty by volunteering to give phony burk and phony, so he lied, obviously, burk codes to the British, but was still court-martialed and sentenced to life in prison. The other 20 members of his team were executed by firing squad.

He was imprisoned in Cape Town in the Castle of Good Hope. The walls of the castle were extremely thick, yet night after night Dukesne dug away the cement around the stones with an iron spoon. He nearly escaped one night, but a large stone slipped and pinned him in his tunnel.

The next morning, a guard found him unconscious but uninjured. Dukesne was one of many burk prisoners sent to Bermuda. He was one of an estimated 360 prisoners interned on Bird's Island, the second smallest of the then five self-governed internment islands.

The 5'10", 23-year-old passed himself off as an American and was noted for his fresh complexion and well-set-up gentlemanly appearance by the Bird's Island Commandant, spokesman and representative for the other burks. Captain C.E.M. Payne, on June 25, 1902, Dukesne and Nicholas Detroit traveled by ferry legally as the war had ended to Bailey's Bay. Hamilton Parish, Bermuda to meet Anna Maria Outerbridge.

I'll be adding the names of the people so people can understand them and look them up themselves and do further research because this is sort of like a hidden history that nobody knows about because the Jews and the whole Anglo-American establishment they control have censored this aspect of history. That's why it's very important for us to get this out. Yes, so where were we? Oh yeah, he and Nicholas Detroit traveled by ferry to Bailey's Bay, Hamilton Parish, Bermuda to meet Anna Maria Outerbridge, a leader of a Boer Relief Committee.

So this is a woman from the Boer Relief Committee. She was so well known for trying to assist Boers in escaping that the military searched her house whenever there was an escape. The Colonial Assembly outlawed assisting and harboring escaped prisoners of war and on Guy Fawkes night an effigy of her, not Guy Fawkes, was burned.

Outerbridge arranged for one of the men to escape while turning the other over to the military and Dukesne was sent to the port of St. George where another Boer Relief Committee member, Captain W.E. Meyer, arranged transportation out of the colony. Now there's stuff about his marriage, but I'll skip that. I try to find information on the assassination of Lord Kirchner.

Yeah, I'll get to that. And the only images that we find are those that extol him, that portray him as a heroic figure. And yet this was a guy who killed like half of the Boer's children in this sort of concentration camp system.

Yeah, the English are always like that. Same with Churchill who could have saved millions of lives in World War II. But Churchill was captured by my people.

But the thing is, they like to say that he was like Fritz, like he was always escaping, but he wasn't. They were let free. I talked about it in that interview, about some quotes.

So it's just bullshit. And I wish they killed him because it would have solved a lot of problems. But anyway, having escaped... The unfortunate thing about Germanic people is that we're simply too tolerant and too willing to allow others who harm us to have mercy when they don't deserve it.

Too noble about it, and it's not right. No. So here in the United States, having escaped from Bermuda, Duke Kirchner landed in New York City, where he found employment as a journalist for the New York Herald.

He became known as a traveling correspondent, big game hunter, and storyteller whilst in New York. The Second Boer War ended with the Boers signing the Treaty of Verenigde. With his family dead, Duke Kirchner never returned to South Africa.

He became a naturalized American citizen in 1913. He was sent to Port Arthur to report on the Russo-Japanese war, as well as Morocco to report on the Reef Rebellion. By 1910, he became Theodore Roosevelt's personal shooting instructor and accompanied him on a hunting expedition.

He published several newspaper articles on Roosevelt's hunting trip to Africa. Safari became hunting in general and the heroic accomplishments of white peoples in Africa. He lobbied Congress to pass a bill in favor of the importation of African game animals into the United States and his expert testimony before the House of Committee on Agriculture is recorded in the Congressional Record.

Later, he was paid to give lectures to American audiences about World War I. He appeared in Australian uniform, claiming to be Captain Claude Stoughton of the Western Australian Light Horse Regiment. This is part of his cover story, because of course he couldn't say he was Duke Kirchner. First World War After meeting a German-American industrialist in the Midwest around 1914, Duke Kirchner became a German spy.

He was sent to Brazil as Friedrich Friedrichs, under the disguise of doing scientific research on rubber plants. From his base in Rio de Janeiro, he planted time bombs disguised as cases of mineral samples on British ships. He was credited with sinking 22 ships.

Among them were the Salvador, the Pembrokeshire and the Tennyson. One of these bombs started a fire on the Waban. In 1916, Duke Kirchner placed an article in a newspaper reporting his own death in Bolivia at the hands of Amazonian natives.

He was arrested in New York on 17 November 1917 on charges of fraud for insurance claims. He has claimed the mineral samples that were lost with the ships he sank off the coast of Brazil, including the British steamship Tennyson, which he sank on 18 February 1916. Let me just drink some water.

I think what a good idea would be is if we were to keep this as a completely separate show on Fritz, because that way it can sort of separate it a little bit from the more contemporary aspects of South Africa. This could be sort of like a tributary show to Fritz Joubert Dukesne, or however it's pronounced. Obviously, nobody really knows about it, so it's good to have it very singled out instead of more buried and related matters, even though it's all relevant.

We can also combine these videos together into one larger presentation. No, we can separate it. So, there was the insurance part, and then he said Dukesne had in his possession a large file of news clippings related to the bomb explosions on the ships, as well as a letter from the assistant German vice consul at Managua, Nicaragua.

The letter indicated that Captain Dukesne was one who has rendered considerable service to the German cause. By this time, the British authorities were also looking at Dukesne as an agent responsible for murder on the high seas, arson, faking admiralty documents, and conspiring against the Crown. American authorities agreed that they would extradite Dukesne to Britain if the British sent him back afterwards to serve his sentence for fraud.

Now it gets to the man who killed Kirchner. Dukesne's most celebrated claim is to have sunk the HMS Hampshire in 1916, thus killing Lord Kirchner. It is a well-established fact that Dukesne was tried and convicted for his unsuccessful attempt to kill Kirchner in South Africa during the Second World War, but the less established account that Dukesne succeeded in assassinating Kirchner in 1916 appears in his 1932 biography by Clement Wood, The Man Who Killed Kirchner, The Life of Fritz Ebert Dukesne.

Dukesne reported to Wood that he posed as the Russian duke Boris Zakhaevsky and joined Kirchner in Scotland. While on board HMS Hampshire with Kirchner, Dukesne supposedly signalled the German submarine that sank the cruiser, thus killing Kirchner, but Dukesne claims he made his own escape using the life raft before the ship was torpedoed and was rescued by the submarine. So that's pretty badass.

You see what I mean? He's pretty like He took a risk because he could have been killed if he didn't have the skills to escape in time. Logistic. So that's obviously a heroic adventure right there.

Yeah. And it's because his family was killed, so he hated this guy, obviously. He was apparently awarded the Iron Cross and there's a picture of it.

Let me let me just get the picture. Oh, where's the... There's a picture of it. This is him in German uniform getting the Iron Cross, so pretty badass.

So, yeah, here he is. He was apparently awarded the Iron Cross for this act and he appears in several pictures in German uniform wearing an Iron Cross in addition to the other medals. Two other medals.

The authenticity of these facts has frequently been challenged by modern biographers and the German records that would confirm or deny at least parts of these accounts are now missing and were probably destroyed during the war. Yes, so between 1919 and 1939, after his arrest in New York while awaiting extradition to Britain, Dukesne pretended to be paralyzed. He was sent to the present ward at Bellevue Hospital on 25 May 1919.

After nearly two years of feigning paralysis, he disguised himself as a woman and escaped by cutting the bars off his cell and the barrier walls to freedom. Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright sent out the following bulletin. This man is partially paralyzed in the right leg and always carries a cane.

May apply for treatment at a hospital or private physician. He also has a skin disease which is a form of eczema. If located, arrest, hold and wire Detective Division, Police Headquarters, New York City and an officer will be sent for him with necessary papers.

About a year later Dukesne appeared in Boston using the pseudonym of retired British Major Frederick Craven. He is known to have used several more names, among them Colonel Beza, Nyakud and Captain Fred Stukesne. Of this period in his life little is known, only that he worked as a freelance journalist and an agent for Joseph P. Kennedy's film production company.

It is also during this time that he worked with Clement Wood to write his biography, The Man Who Killed Kirchner. In 1932 Dukesne was betrayed by a woman who revealed his true identity to the FBI who arrested him. British authorities requested that he be extradited, but he filed this charge in court.

The judge ruled that although the charges had merit, the statute of limitations had expired. So he got off lucky. Second World War, Dukesne Spiring.

On June 28, 1941, following a two-year investigation, the FBI arrested Dukesne along with two associates on charges of relaying secret information on Allied weaponry and shipping movements to Germany. Agents successfully formed members of Dukesne's ring as they provided information to William G. Sebald, a confidential FBI informant and double agent. They were found guilty in what was the largest espionage ring conviction in the history of the United States.

On the 2nd of January 1942, the 33 members of the Dukesne Spiring were sentenced to serve a total of more than 300 years in prison. One German spymaster later commented that the ring's roundup delivered the death blow to their espionage efforts in the United States. J. Edgar Hoover called his FBI swoop on Dukesne's ring the greatest spy roundup in U.S. history.

During the trial, Dukesne claimed that his actions were aimed at the U.K. as revenge for the crimes done to his people and his country during the Second World War. The 64-year-old Franz-Hubert Dukesne did not escape. He was sentenced to 18 years in prison.

He also received a two-year concurrent sentence and the imposition of a $2,000 fine for violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. He served his sentence in Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary in Kansas, where he was mistreated and beaten by inmates. In 1954, he was released owing to ill health.

Having served 13 years, he died indigent, so poor and destitute, at a city hospital on Welfare Island, now Roosevelt Island, on 24 May 1956, at the age of 78. So just like Roby Leibrandt, he served the Reich. And I said this is just another indication.

Yes, so we are done with this one. Okay. If you want to start with it.

I'll definitely be linking below for people listening to this, that autobiography. So people can get that for free. And since it was approved by Franz-Hubert Dukesne, I can never pronounce the name correctly, unfortunately, the James Bond of South Africa, it was approved by him.

So that means it's definitely a credible source. So perhaps somebody could make an audiobook of it, or maybe even, you know, a Lulu book or something and a physical copy and spread it around. So I think it's important for this sort of history to be known to understand the people, white people in general, that, you know, we've had all sorts of heroes who've been basically almost scrapped from the historical record, or at least buried in falsehood and defamation.

And of course, whatever the Jews in their media defame or seek to conceal is obviously a threat to their power. That sort of mentality, the mentality of never give up, and the mentality of always finding any and all means to circumvent all of the impositions of the Jews that they're forever imposing on people through their proxies like Lord Kirchner, and various other Freemasons and Goy slaves at lower levels. So definitely the South African James Bond.