



**South Africa's James Bond:  
Fritz Joubert Duquesne**

## **API: South Africa's James Bond**

South Africa, the current predicament with AREND. We were cut off on a previous recording by Antifa who are almost certainly doing cyber attacks, but we are now back to discuss the particular situation at this very moment in South Africa and what led up to it and the surrounding circumstances. So welcome again AREND.

Thank you for having me on your show again my friend, it is a great privilege and I'm honored. Yes, it's an honor to have you on as well. So by all means let us, you start the conversation and let us know the situation.

Okay, well first I wanted to talk to you about like the South African James Bond which is deeper into the past but I never got to it in the previous session. Is that fine or would you like to skip that? Yeah, by all means. Well, there was this guy called Fets Ubar and you will remember that in the previous case I was talking about, in the previous instance I was talking about Pit Ubar being one of the, there was Krier the president, Ubar the the commandant general and the vice president and then there was Andrei Pretorius, the mayor of Pretoria and who the name was named after.

But this is the guy, his name is Fets Ubar and this guy was a very notorious spy. So I'm gonna go into his early history with you. For example, I'm gonna do this.

So he was like, he was on the side of the South Africans of course. Well, he was South African and German. Okay.

So he was in, he fought for the Germans in World War I and World War II but remember World War I was about 10 years after the, no more like 14 years I believe after the Second World War and then there was, and then he fought in the Second World War as well for the Germans or he was a spy for them at this stage. And where is this? So I guess there was sort of like the Boers in South Africa were, were they always pro-German? Yeah, mostly, yeah. But it was like I said, it's like I said, the sentiment was there, especially during World War I and we'll get to that with regards to the army up here.

But the thing was 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. So those were created by 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. Oh yeah, that's good. Yeah, and this is, I was, I wanted to do this because it, 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 prominent in my people and how, you know, 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 Towns, I'll get to that, war correspondent, stockbroker, saboteur, spy and adventurer. How do you spell his name, so people can look him up? I'll send it to you first, do you, where's, no.

So it's Fritz Hubert, do you question, and the T in Hubert is actually silent, so you just say Hubert, because it's French you cannot name. I had a doctor here who was named Hubert. Yeah, they went to Canada, yeah, they came from, they came to South Africa and went to England, like 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 the, 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 Pietje Baer, 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, like in the first one, I already told you that, like, 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 gas 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, they always, the way they operate is they always infiltrate the gas system and supplant these people, like I said, in South Africa this was the Krier family, the Kruger, what as you would say in English, the Krier family, the Uber family, and the Pretorius families. These are the three these were the three, and also the Wett, the Wett was also a very, very good family. So the, but these three were, in fact, there's this picture, I'll look it up, I can find it for you, but so you can put it on the podcast or something, but it has the, it's from the South African Republic, the Afrikaans Republic, the bigger republic that fought against the British, and how on it, it has like the face of Krier, Uber, and Pretorius, because they were central figures.

So these families were supplanted by the, by Smet, Herzog, and Boerta, you know, by the English, and that's how they always do it. But I'll get back to, so there's Piet Ubert,

this great general and vice president, he was his uncle. So losses due to the British, Duke Kirchner joined the British army in South Africa.

He passed with troops through his parents farm in Naelstrom, 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 farmers in the Cape Colony was forced to. So yeah, he passed with troops through his parents farm in Naelstrom.

Well, this is weird, because this is not in the Cape Colony, Naelstrom is in the Transvaal area, which is now Limpopo, the northern part, used to be called the northern province, Noordelike Provincie. So they had a farm in the Transvaal, but like it says here, he came from the Cape Colony and moved to Naelstrom, so that makes sense. He passed with troops through his parents farm in Naelstrom, 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 horrified and outraged, and made it his life's work to take revenge on Kirchner, and the British Kirchner was a target in the Kirchner's failed act of sabotage in Cape Town. Then, when war broke out in 1899, the Kirchner returned to South Africa to join the Burg 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 Masary-Marie, which was an Afrikaans song called Masary-Marie, because they sent volunteers here, and I'll get to that.

So they march and sing the French version of Masary-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 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 so the only two truly commando forces in the Western world today is the French Foreign Legion, who marched to Masary-Marie, which is the French version of Masary-Marie, and they marched and sang it, and the British Royal Marine Commandos, an elite force of marine commandos, as they say, they don't sing, but they marched to Masary-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, 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 Brutus again for the Battle of Bergendal, but that had to fall back to Mozambique, where they were captured by the Portuguese, the Jews, and sent to an internment camp in Caladas de Reina near Lisbon. So you pronounce it De Kirchner? The French pronunciation would be probably like De Kerstner or De Kerstner. 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 Afrikanized, Dutchized, or Germanized the French names, so 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 burq and phony, so he lied, obviously, burq 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 de Kersnay 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. De Kersnay was one of many burq prisoners sent to Bermuda.

He was one of an estimated 360 prisoners interned on Burt'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 Burt's Island Commandant, spokesman and representative for the other burqs. Captain C.E.M. Payne, on June 25, 1902, de Kersnay and Nicholas Detroit travelled 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 travelled by ferry to Bailey's Bay, Hamilton Parish, Bermuda to meet Anna Maria Outerbridge, a leader of a burq relief committee.

So this is a woman from the burq relief committee. She was so well known for trying to assist burqs in escaping that the military searched her house whenever there was an escape. The Colonial Assembly outlawed assisting and harbouring 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 de Kersnay was sent to the port of St George where another burq relief committee member, Captain W.E. Meyer, arranged the 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 burq'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. 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. Nope. 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 Vereeniging. 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 Rif 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 Australia 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 and he was actually building up an intelligence ring. 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 Pembroke and the Tennyson. One of these bombs started a fire on the Waban, whatever that is, some kind of 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. We can also combine these videos together into one larger presentation. Now we can separate it.

So there was the insurance part and then he said Duke Kirchner 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 Managua, Nicaragua. The letter indicated that Captain Duke Kirchner was one who has rendered considerable service to the German cause. By this time the British authorities were also looking at Duke Kirchner 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 Duke Kirchner to Britain if the British sent him back afterwards to serve his sentence for fraud. Now it gets to the man who killed Kirchner. Duke Kirchner's most celebrated claim is to have sunk the HMS Hampshire in 1916, thus killing Lord Kirchner.

It is well established fact that Duke Kirchner 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 Duke Kirchner succeeded in assassinating Kirchner in 1916 appears in his 1932 biography by Clement Wood, *The Man Who Killed Kirchner, The Life of Fetz, Hubert de Kirchner*. De Kirchner reported to Wood that he posed as the Russian

Duke Boris Zakhavsky and joined Kirchner in Scotland. While on board HMS Hampshire with Kirchner, de Kirchner supposedly signalled the German submarine that sank the cruiser, thus killing Kirchner, but de Kirchner claims he made his own escape using the life raft before the ship was torpedoed and was rescued by the submarine.

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 just get the picture.

Here'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. 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. So between 1919 and 1939, after his arrest in New York while awaiting extradition to Britain, Dukhesh never tended 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, Dukheshne appeared in Boston using the pseudonym retired British Major Frederick Craven. He is known to have used several more names, among them Colonel Beza, Pete Nyakud and Captain Fred Dukheshne is his real name and rank.

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 Dukheshne*. In 1932, Dukheshne 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 fought 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 Dukheshne Spiring On June 28, 1941, following a two-year investigation, the FBI arrested Dukheshne along with two associates on relaying secret information on Allied weaponry and shipping movements to Germany. Agents successfully formed members of the Dukheshne Spiring 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 Dukheshne 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 Dukheshne's ring the greatest spy roundup in U.S. history.

During the trial, Dukheshne 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 Fritz-Hubert Dukheshne did not escape. He was sentenced to 18 years in prison.

He also received a two-year concurrence 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 LeBront, he served the Reich, and I said this is just another indication. Yeah, 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 Fritz-Hubert Dukheshne, 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 Kirshner, and various other Freemasons and Goy slaves at lower levels. So definitely the South African James Bond.