

Daffy Delusional Dusky Damsels Debunked

[This is a transcript of my narration only.]

In case you didn't recognise her, that was Jemele Hill.



And she is clearly a nasty piece of work.

This woman is Franchesca Ramsey,



and although she has a lot more personality than Hill, she is just as ignorant about history. First though, let's hear what she has to say.

Would you believe after all that, she actually married a white dude?



Okay, what do these two dusky damsels get wrong, apart from everything?

What country was built by black folks, precisely? None, absolutely none.

Here is the economist Milton Friedman explaining this in a nutshell at Cornell University in 1978.

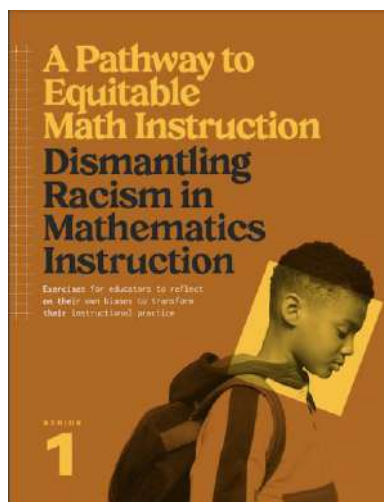
Got that, the Negro never got round to inventing the wheel.

Okay, let's look at this in a bit more detail.

"...you're not racist or anything..." she says, meaning what?

Leftist indoctrination has become so intense over the past few years that...what isn't racist?

This one is hilarious, or it would be if it were not so tragic.



So blacks invented shoes?

This is how the middle classes dressed in England around 1560.



And here is a full body garment from an even earlier age.



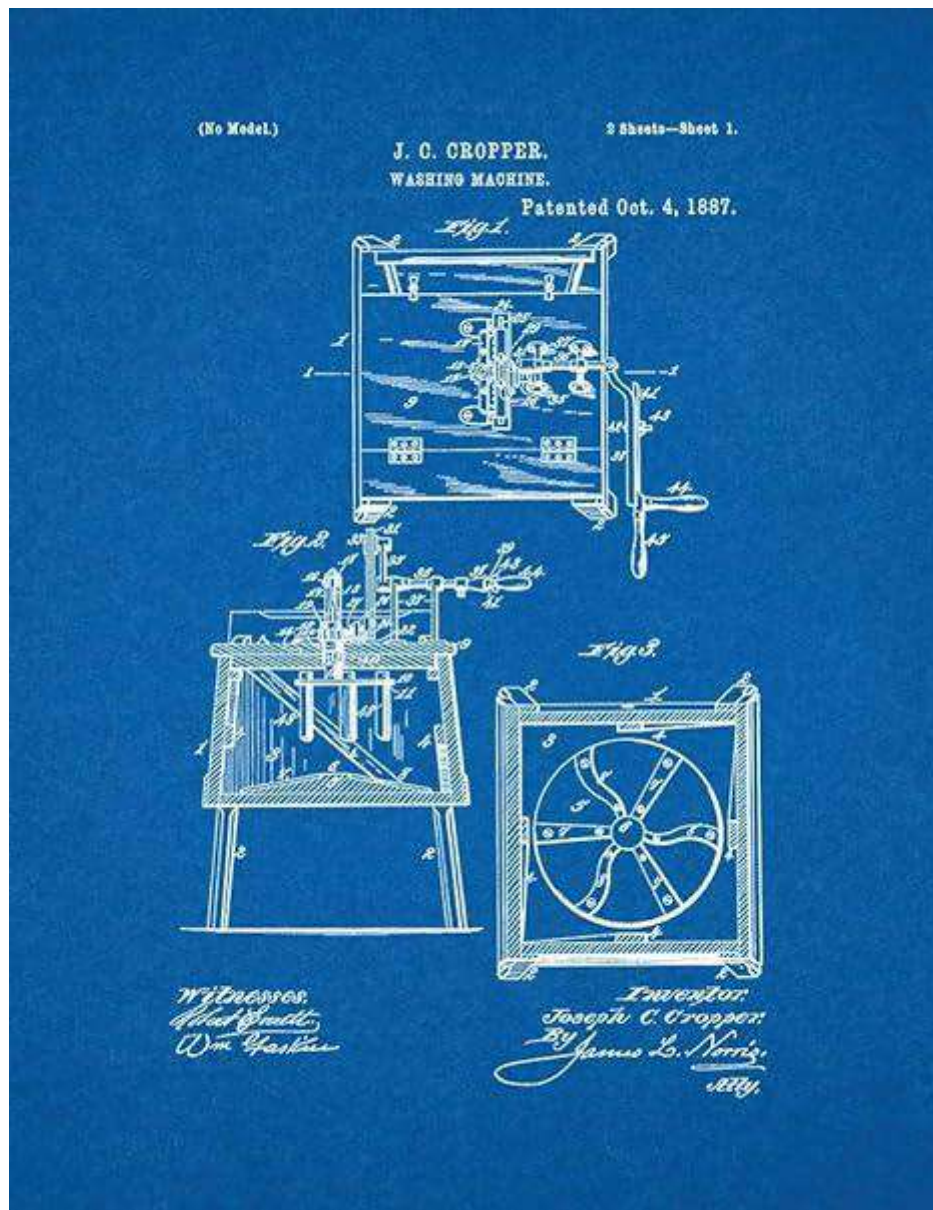
Okay, a suit of armour isn't exactly a fashion statement, but look at the work that went into this. Imagine the skill of the craftsmen in an age before automation or production lines. And this is how the African dressed where the White Man or the Arab before him hadn't trod. This is part of a film taken in 1925. I've put a link to it below.



Without the genius of the White Man, this is how you would have dressed, Franchesca.

Our delusional dusky damsel goes on to list a number of supposed black inventions. There have been a number of black inventors, and they deserve credit for their work. Here is the but though, all these black inventors stood on the shoulders of giants. They were all educated by the White Man; they all read books written by white men, because the Negro had no written language until the White Man came, and it is generally acknowledged that

civilisations cannot progress without a written language because otherwise knowledge cannot be transmitted down the generations. Folk tales can, for sure, but nothing even mildly sophisticated, like this.



Francesca claims or suggests the cellphone was invented by a black man. In the UK, we call these devices mobile phones.

This is the man who invented the mobile phone; he doesn't look very black to me.



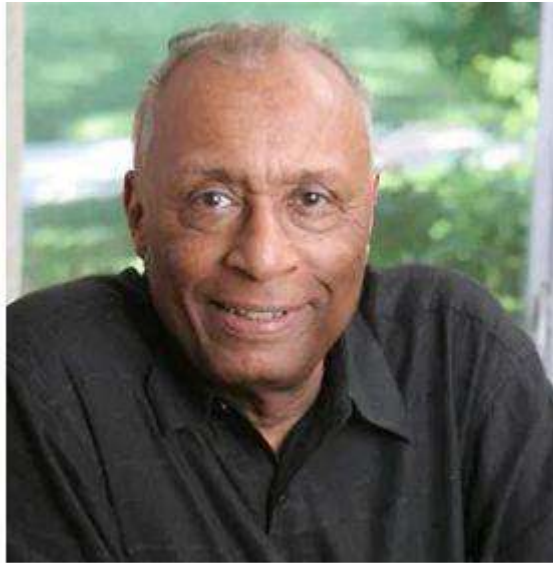
Engineer Martin Cooper holds a contemporary copy of the original cell phone he used to make the first cell phone call on April 3, 1973, in Del Mar, California on

At this moment in time (May 2024) he is the 95 years young Martin Cooper, a native of Chicago. Although he is regarded as the father of the mobile phone, he was part of a team. Modern technology is so sophisticated that team work is required for almost every venture.

Where did Franchesca get the idea that the mobile phone was a black invention? Here is the most likely explanation, from an uncredited document called *Black Invention Myths*.

On July 6, 1971, Henry T. Sampson and co-inventor George Miley received a patent on a *gamma electric cell* that [converts] a gamma ray input into an electrical output (Among the first to do that was Bernhard Gross, US patent #3122640, 1964). What, you ask, does gamma radiation have to do with cellular communications technology? The answer: nothing. Some multiculturalist pseudo-historian must have seen the words *electric* and *cell* and thought *cell phone*.”

Dr Sampson was indeed an inventor; his collaborator, who is still alive, is a white man.



Henry T. Sampson (1934-2015)

Cellular Phone

Henry T. Sampson in 1971? **No!**

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The father of the cell phone is Martin Cooper who first demonstrated the technology in 1973.

Then there is the light bulb myth. Here is a quote from the same document.

“English chemist/physicist Joseph Swan (later Sir Joseph Swan) experimented with a carbon-filament incandescent light all the way back in 1860, and by 1878 had developed a better design which he patented in Britain. On the other side of the Atlantic, Thomas Edison developed a successful carbon-filament bulb, receiving a patent for it in January 1880 (#223898), before he had any association whatsoever with Lewis Latimer. From 1880 onward, there were countless *improvements* and innovations of the carbon filament by numerous inventors (Edison had over 50 patents for such improvements). Latimer did get two filament-related patents in 1881 and 1882, but neither was among the most important innovations, nor is there any indication that either were adopted outside the particular company for which Latimer worked at the time.

Latimer also did not invent the first screw base for the light bulb or the first book on electric lighting.”



Lewis Howard Latimer

*September 4, 1848 –
December 11, 1928*

Filament for Light Bulb

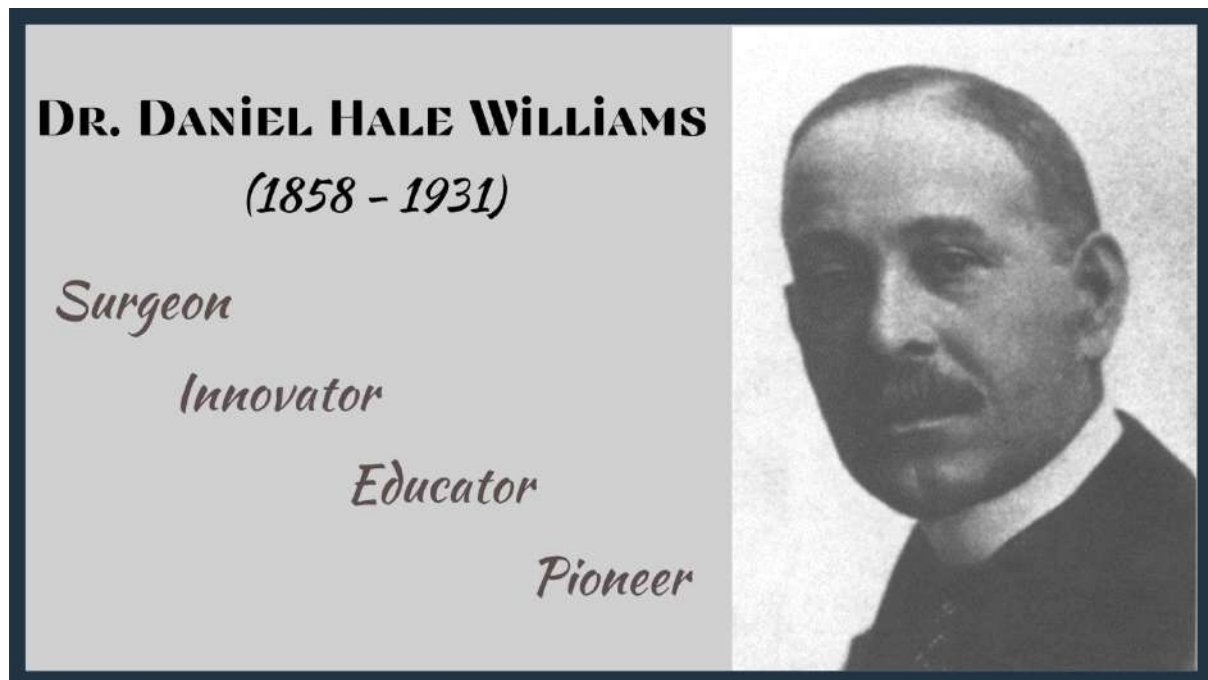
Lewis Latimer invented the carbon filament in 1881 or 1882? **No!**

English chemist/physicist Joseph Swan experimented with a carbon-filament incandescent light all the way back in 1860, and by 1878 had developed a better design which he patented in Britain. On the other side of the Atlantic, Thomas Edison developed a successful carbon-filament bulb, receiving a patent for it (#223898) in January 1880, before Lewis Latimer did any work in electric lighting. From 1880 onward, countless patents were issued for innovations in filament design and manufacture (Edison had over 50 of them). Neither of Latimer's two filament-related patents in 1881 and 1882 were among the most important innovations, nor did they make the light bulb last longer, nor is there reason to believe they were adopted outside Hiram Maxim's company where Latimer worked at the time. (He was not hired by Edison's company until 1884, primarily as a draftsman and an expert witness in patent litigations).

Latimer also did not come up with the first screw socket for the light bulb or the first book on electric lighting.

Okay, let's do one more. Unfortunately, the video cuts off before she can name Dr Daniel Hale Williams as the first person to perform open heart surgery, in 1893.

Dr Williams was born in 1856, before the abolition of slavery, but as a native of Pennsylvania, that was something he never experienced. That being said, he lived what can rightly be called a colourful life, which included founding an extant hospital, but he was not the first doctor to perform open heart surgery.



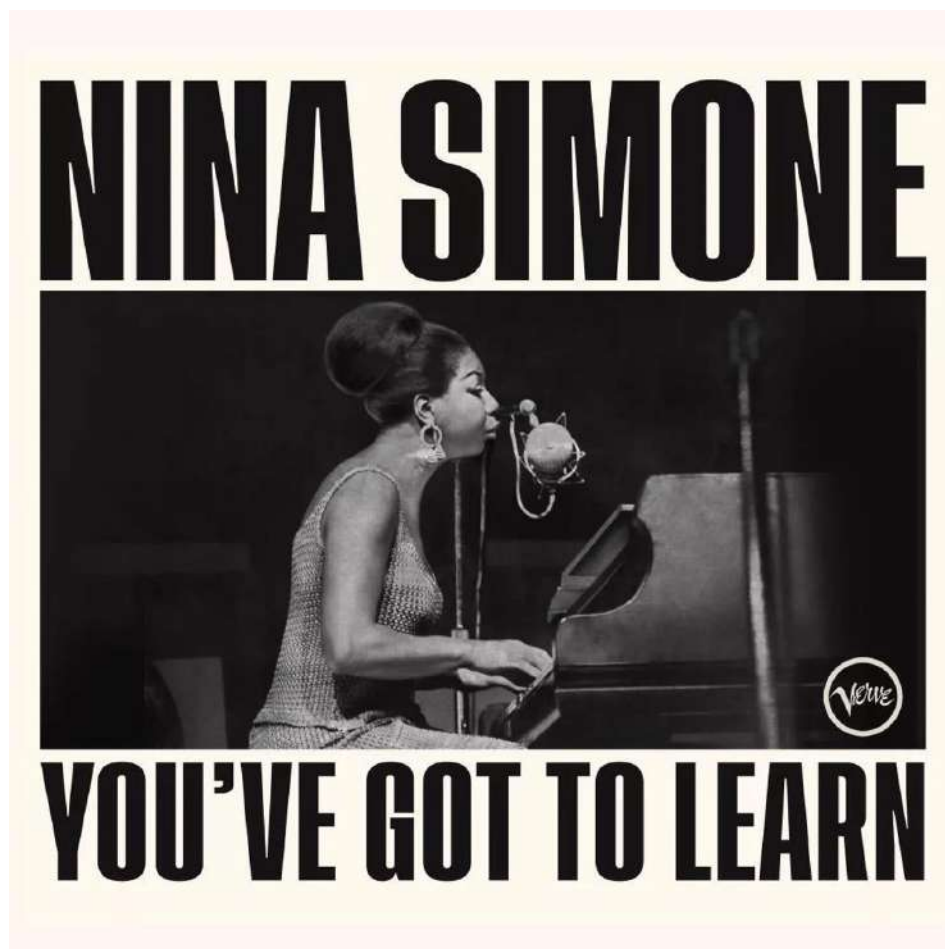
In 1891, he successfully repaired the torn pericardium of a stab victim. The man survived, but more sophisticated heart operations had been performed decades before.

Dr Williams practised White Man's medicine in the Nineteenth Century. This is what African medicine looks like in the Twenty-First Century.



So ladies, keep putting the White Man down, you'll never be taken to task for it, but just bear in mind that if your ancestors hadn't been dragged to the New World in chains – after being sold into slavery by their own kind – if you had been born in a pre-colonial Africa, you would have lived in squalor, without frozen food, canned drinks, air conditioning, proper medicine, without YouTube to sound off about your oppression, and you would most likely have been dead before the age of fifty.

Now, if you want to talk about genuine black contributions to civilisation, there is one, and only one, but it's a big one, and here it is. Take it away, Elton.



In The Land Of Giants And Pygmies:

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/2fUNrWXQyQ5x/>

Black Invention Myths:

https://www.infotextmanuscripts.org/other_black_invention_myths.pdf