

The ANC – A Liberation Movement or A Tool of the Bankers?

BY STEPHEN GOODSON

WITH the African National Congress having recently celebrated the centenary of its founding, this article, with its wide sweep of history and deep perspective, brings into focus the significance and purpose of this organisation, its founding and the consequences of its becoming a ruling regime . . .

AT the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Russia was the only power which was not indebted to the Rothschilds, and thus it came as no surprise when Czar Alexander I refused Nathan Rothschild's proposal to set up a central bank in Russia. This refusal and sign of independence by the Romanovs incurred the eternal wrath of the Rothschilds, who would henceforth do everything in their power to undermine Russian sovereignty.



Czar Alexander I

Thus, the Crimean War (1854-1856) was instigated by the Rothschilds who used the British Army, which they regarded as their proxy, to hinder the liberation of the Slavic people of southern Europe from the Ottoman Turks. Antipathy toward the British resulted in Russia siding with the Boers during the Rothschild-instigated Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), and their contributing over 100 Russian volunteers.¹

IN 1911, according to a BBC programme in the 1990s, Russia financially assisted and was instrumental in, the founding of the African National Congress (ANC) on 8 January 1912, originally known as the South African Native National Congress and led at that time by John Dube. This support was terminated in March 1917 after the Rothschild-financed Judeo-Bolshevik revolution commenced in Russia and destroyed the only truly independent power in the world. This may be stated because Russia was the only country which possessed a usury-free banking system.

The strategy of undermining the British Empire continued under the Soviet Union. Several delegations of Boers, by then called Afrikaners, visited Moscow in the 1920s, but due to irreconcilable differences nothing came of these visits.

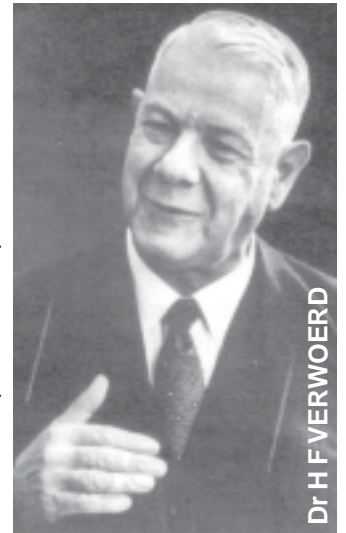
During the rule of Josef Stalin (1924-53), South Africa did not come into the purview of Soviet foreign policy. Stalin was a nationalist-communist, who was primarily concerned with developing his own country and later defending it against Germany, which launched a preventive war on 22 June, 1941. During this period, the ANC languished as an insignificant protest movement. However, after Stalin's death on 5 March, 1953, there was a gradual shift in Soviet foreign policy with the re-adoption of the former Marxist-Leninist outlook, which favoured an international bias and which sought to spread communism globally.

After the end of World War II a general decision was taken to dismantle the European empires. Since Europe had bankrupted itself in this foolish and fratricidal war – which had been engineered by the international bankers to maintain the system of usury – the cost of running overseas possessions had become prohibitive. A far more effective and lucrative method of exploiting these colonies presented itself in the form of the international loan. The native populations were thus encouraged to set up “independence” movements, like the ANC, and by 1965 most of Africa, except for its southern portion, had been “liberated”.

In May 1948, “point man” of the international bankers, Gene-

ral Smuts, who had ruled South Africa on their behalf almost uninterruptedly since Union in 1910 – with the exception of the nine years when he was out of office in 1924-33 – was defeated in a general election. Smuts had introduced income tax in 1915 and central banking in 1920, the two essential components of debt slavery. The international bankers were not unduly perturbed when the Nationalists under Dr D F Malan took over, as the indigenous blacks were at that stage incapable of running a sophisticated and advanced economy. The Nationalists were tolerated and allowed to rule, as it were, for a temporary period, until the whites had been sufficiently brainwashed (television was introduced in 1976) and duped into handing over the trappings of power to a black elite. Moreover, it needs to be stressed that this tolerance of white rule was predicated on the fact that no government in South Africa since its founding in 1652 had ever possessed true sovereignty. This is because the creation of the means of exchange – i.e. money and credit – has always been the exclusive prerogative of private bankers.

In the early 1960s a serious problem arose for the Rothschild banking syndicate, as South Africa had started to become strong both politically and economically under the dynamic leadership of Dr Hendrik Verwoerd. There is one type of state that the international bankers cannot abide and that is the autarkic one, which undermines their manic goal of globalization and eventual enslavement of mankind. The Growth National Product (GNP) of the South African economy was growing at 6% annually, inflation was 2%,



Dr H F VERWOERD

the country had food independence and was a major exporter of cereal products and fruit, and energy independence was not far off as a result of the development by Sasol of the Fischer-Tropsch process which converts South Africa's abundant supplies of coal into oil. The defence force, although small, was one of the most effective in the world, and would later acquire a nuclear deterrent. The main negative factor was that Verwoerd did not understand that the monetary system was based on usury and failed to reform it. On 6 September 1966 Verwoerd was assassinated in the House of Assembly by a “hit man” promoted by an international conspiracy led by tobacco magnate Anton Rupert and John Vorster, subsequent Prime Minister.²

Thereafter a slow decline in white governance and standards of civilization commenced. The ANC started to receive increasing prominence in the Western media, as well as financial and logistical support from the Soviet Union, the rest of Europe and in particular Scandinavia, as well as the World Council of Churches. Its leader, Nelson Mandela, was transmuted into an international icon and was well rewarded for his efforts. Two years after his release from confinement in 1992, he was reputed to have had £10-million in a Barings Bank account.

On 27 April 1994 South Africa celebrated Freedom Day, hav-

ing achieved the ultimate accolade of being declared a democracy. Although a modest increase in economic growth has been recorded, only a small percentage of the population (the black and white Nomenklatura) benefitted. According to the Gini coefficient (first developed by Italian statistician Corrado Gini in 1912) – which measures the inequality of income and wealth – South Africa at 0.7 has the world's highest coefficient and the greatest maldistribution of income and wealth in the world!

The general decline in moral standards, uncontrolled corruption, escalating levels of crime, the collapse in municipal services and the complete disintegration of the defence force are the pronounced but not unexpected features of the new democracy. Black unemployment – a mere 5% in the halcyon days of Verwoerd – is officially 25%, but is in reality closer to

40%. The National Debt, which was R294-billion in 1994, has soared to over R1.4-trillion, and currently 16 cents in every rand of taxes collected is allocated to interest. South Africa has been converted into an archetypal slave state of the international bankers and is now being exploited primarily as a source of cheap minerals. Until monetary reform is instituted the future will remain bleak.

¹ Prof J.A. Hobson, *The War in South Africa: Its Causes & Effects* (1900)

² Jaap Marais, *Die Era van Verwoerd* (still available); and Adv. Piet Pretorius, *Volksverraad* (available also in English)

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