**Attachment 26: Economic debts of the Crown to South Africans**

Debt occurs when products or services are taken for use but not paid for.

The Crown has amassed economic debt to South Africans for reasons which include the following:

* **Direct economic debt**.

Representatives of the Crown has amassed direct economic debt to South Africans as it attached land which belonged to South Africans through deceit and then sold it without the permission of the people from whom they took the land. The proceeds from the sale of such land were channeled to the Crown. The theft of land through deceit is discussed further in Attachment 7 - Land annexed and the colonies established by the Crown to form the Union of South Africa.

* **Indirect economic debt.**

Representatives of the Crown have amassed indirect economic debt to South Africans as it funded political destabilization of South Africa which led wars in Africa. Such wars led to financial losses to the South African nation as South Africa was forced to spend money on restoring its buildings, railway lines, busses, cars, trains, electrical sub-stations, and various other components of its infrastructure.

South Africa was further forced to spend money on medical expenses for its people and salaries on staff to protect the nation from physical attacks.

South Africa was also forced to spend money on the purchase of armaments in order to protect the nation against acts of terrorism.

Destabilization of South Africa by representatives of the Crown is discussed further in the following attachments:
Attachment 5 - Key Role Players in the wars against South Africans before the Union of South Africa - Rhodes, Smuts, and Milner;

Attachment 6 - War against Southern Africans and mass extermination of indigenous tribes for the creation of the Union of South Africa;

Attachment 9 - Objections to the formation of the Union of South Africa;

Attachment 10 - South Africa is bound as a possession by the Crown;

Attachment 12 - Zionist Jewry supported the pre-1994 reigning NP South African government and the anti-government movement;

Attachment 14 - MK soldiers.

* **Tangible economic debt**

Representatives of the Crown have amassed tangible economic debt to South Africans as it took possession of her mineral wealth and the proceeds of the sales thereof without the permission of the majority of South Africans. Mining in South Africa by the Crown is discussed further in Attachment 27 - Restitution atrocities committed by the Crown against Southern Africans, sub-section: Mining in South Africa.

* **Intangible economic debt**

Representatives of the Crown have amassed intangible economic debt to South Africans wherein the means by which South Africans were able to provide for themselves was taken away by the Representatives and the only means available to breadwinners to earn a living was to be employed by the Representatives for salaries far below the standard of which their work was worth, which forced the South African nation to be able to spend less than what they would have been able to spend inside their country which effected the growth of the South African economy adversely.

**A. Her experiences in South Africa advanced the wealth of the Crown**

**a) The First World War**

The Crown benefitted economically during the First World War from technological innovations developed in South Africa which altered mining, guns, and transportation.

Technology used in mining for metals used to create armaments used in the First World War was improved through experience gained from mining South African minerals. The advantage of improved manufacturing helped to tip the scale in the war to the benefit of the Crown.

**Deeper mining to delve Kimberley diamonds**

In the 1800’s, mining difficulties helped to create and utilize new technology in the Kimberley diamond mines, where new means of extraction were needed. Originally, numerous small mines created a strange network of larger mining claims.

By 1873, Kimberly miners were forced to construct a cable transport system due to several collapses of the roads leading into the mines. The cables in the Kimberly mines were held up by support beams that were placed around the perimeter of the mine. Each level of the mine had two to three platforms. Originally the ropes were made of animal hides or hemp, within a year there was exponential growth of the cable system. The natural materials used for the cables were replaced with wire. After only a year, the mines had grown so elaborate with this system that it inspired awe in people. As mines were dug deeper into the ground, water extraction became a problem. The miners brought in electric pumps to help pump out the water. Cecil Rhodes started a pumping business during this time. The growth in the mines allowed large business owners from the Crown to take control of the mines.

**Improved gun technology**

The annexation of land in Africa by the Crown during the 1800’s and 1900’s led to an increase in gun manufacturing. It is notable that gun technology greatly improved during the 1870’s.

During her war against the Boers, the Crown discovered that the accuracy of Boer soldiers when shooting was so good that it forced the Crown to improve the quality of her guns. One major creation was the repeating rifle. With these new improvements, companies which belonged to members of the Crown sent large quantities of older models of guns to Africa to sell for large profits. This influx of guns greatly influenced and helped to escalate the war.

Historians estimate that towards the end of the 19th century around 4 million pounds of gun powder was sold in the German and British occupied regions of Africa.

Around 1896 the Shona and the Ndebele had around 10,000 guns between the two groups, and by 1879 the Zulu tribes had around 8,000 guns. The Shona were even taught how to manufacture ammunition as well as repair broken or damaged guns by representatives of the Crown. The guns were also used to attract miners because they were sold at and close to mining camps.

Sometime in 1890, a blockade was placed on the importation of guns and ammunition in southern Africa.

**Protection of transport lines**

The Boers used guerrilla warfare to protect themselves during the Anglo-Boer Wars, which forced the Crown to develop new technology to protect their transportation and communication lines between London and the British Military.

The telegraph was important for the movement of communications between Cape Colony and Griqualand West. In 1881, Cecil Rhodes began working on plans for the construction of a railway from Kimberley to Cape Town. These trains would become part of Boer's guerrilla warfare by blowing up trains, lines, and bridges with soldiers on them. They developed new technology to handle the new military tactics. Eventually Hilton, an ex British army Boer guerrilla leader, abandoned the Pretoria Delagoa Bay Railway Line as impossible due to blockhouses, barbed wire, ditches on either side, armoured trains, and frequent checks. Technological developments brought into Cape Colony as a need for them developed.

**b) The Crown installed regulations in South Africa which allotted all mineral rights to members of the Crown.**

The British decided to take control of the Cape Colony (1806), as a temporary measure against the French, to protect the trade route between Europe and Asia. As time progressed, British policies such as Proclamation 141, which caused the Black Flag Revolt and the Franchise Dispute which culminated in the removal of rights of South Africans.

**c) The Crown used the South African Courts to protect their mining assets**

“The Black Flag Revolt” in 1875 was between the independent diggers and the Cape’s colonial government. Frustrated by high taxes and increased rent for mining sites, rebel diggers agreed to revolt when a black flag was mounted. The rebel leaders were arrested and put on trial but were found not guilty by a jury of their peers. The significance of the “Black Flag Revolt” was the end to independent diggers and signaled the rise of diamond magnates.

As at present, all mining rights belong to the mining magnates and private Southern African civilians are not allowed to mine, or trade with the minerals of the land. All profits from these minerals are shared between the mining magnates and the state.

None of the land has been given back to its original owners or ethnic groups prior to the annexation by the Crown, nor have they received any compensation for it.

**d) The Crown used the British Military to expand their mining assets in South Africa**

As diamond mining communities developed within the Orange Free State, their great wealth attracted the attention of the Crown; their new found interest eventually led to a heated debate between both the Orange Free State and the British Government.

In 1871, the discovery of diamond deposits by prospectors in Griqualand led to a struggle for control between Britain, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

A Griqua chief claimed the land that the mines were located on belonged to him and asked for the protection of the British Government. This action resulted in the British annexation the region which became known as Griqualand West. In 1880, Griqualand West became a separate province of the Cape Colony, allowing for Cecil Rhodes' entrance into Cape Colony politics to further his agenda as one of the mining magnates when he stood for election to parliament in Barkly West.

In 1886, gold was discovered in the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek of the Boers, which led to attacks on the Boers by such as the Jameson Raid of 1895 and the Anglo-Boer war by the British Military in 1899 by instructions of the Crown.

**e) The Crown precipitated war to expand their mining assets in South Africa**

John Hays Hammond, chief mining engineer for the House of Rothschild, also was sent to South Africa to precipitate the war. He formed the “Uitlanders Reform Committee”, with Lionel Phillips, head of gold and diamond mining firm Eckstein–the Corner House; George Farrar of East Rand Property Mines; and Col. Frank Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes. The Committee was financed by Abe Bailey, Solly Joel, Barney Barnato, and the Ecksteins, all of whom were big winners in the partition of the gold and diamond properties after the war. During this activity, Hammond was arrested by Paul Kruger, sentenced to death for promoting revolution, and was allowed to leave only after paying a $100,000 fine; he was then hired by the Guggenheims at $500,000 year salary, and in 1921 became chief lobbyist for the Council on Foreign Relations in Washington.

**f) The Crown used South African Military to protect their mining assets**

With the discovery of diamonds in Kimberley, gold in Witwatersrand and also coal in the Transvaal, industrial capitalism in the region was markedly accelerated, and independent African chiefdoms gave way to the mobilization of large numbers of African laborers who migrated to the cities where they provided cheap labour for this industrial revolution.

The inhumane Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902, instigated by those with mining interests to gain control of the mineral wealth of the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek of the Boers, saw more than 24,000 Boer children 4,000 women killed in British concentration camps; and the Boer farm houses, crops and livestock burned down in the British "Scorched Earth Policy". The Boers thus impoverished were after the war, obliged to work in the mines. But in 1922, after these Boers were used to build up these mines for twenty years, Ernest Oppenheimer fired them overnight, and replaced them with Blacks: Boers had worked for £30.00 a month; the Blacks would work for only £3.00 a month.

 This substitution represented a saving of £27.00 per month per employee on the wage bill -- an immediate benefit to the company! The subsequent riot by the Boer miners was put down brutally by traitor General Smuts whose troops, armed with machine-guns, enforced the decision of Mr. Oppenheimer, the London Elite, and the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), has directed matters in South Africa ever since, and upon whose Inner Circle, sat Rothschild and his henchman, Lord Milner. After the Anglo-Boer War, Milner whose aim it had been to exterminate the Boers "for ever and ever," declared "It is no longer war with guns and bullets, but it is war still." And so it has been ever since, and is still so today, though a new generation of Rothschilds and Oppenheimers now direct matters.

**(i) The Rand Rebellion of 1922**

Frustration of poor living conditions and meager earnings for physically taxing labour at the hands of the great mine-owners finally exploded in the Rand Rebellion of 1922. General Smuts, who represented the Crown as prime minister in South Africa, used troops, artillery, and even bombing by aircraft to crush this rebellion. Smuts had come down firmly on the side of the mine-owners, and the mine-workers were left worse off than ever.

**(ii) East Rand Strikes of 12-16 August 1946**

Thirty years ago, on August 12, 1946, the African mine workers of the Witwatersrand came out on strike in support of a demand for higher wages - 10 shillings a day. They continued the strike for a week in the face of the most savage police terror, in which officially 1,248 workers were wounded and a very large number - officially only 9 - were killed. Lawless police and army violence smashed the strike. The resources of South Africa, as a colony of the Crown, were mobilized against the unarmed workmen.

**Economic hardships led the workers to strike**

In response to growing unrest among the African mine workers, the South African government subject to the Crown, appointed a Commission of Enquiry in 1943.

The African Mine Workers' Union presented the worker’s claim to a living wage before this Commission.

The Chamber of Mines made no serious attempt to rebut the Union's case, reiterating that its policy was to employ cheap African labour. Meanwhile, a South African weekly newspaper called ‘the Guardian’, the only paper which totally supported the strike, was sued by four mining companies for 40,000 pounds for publishing the Unions’ memorandum on the grounds that it was false and that the recruiting of mine laborers would be hindered.

The Court decided against the Guardian and awarded 750 pounds damages to each of the four companies.

The report of the Lansdowne Commission which appeared in April 1944 accepted the basic premise of the mine owners; all its recommendations were quite frankly made within the framework of preserving the cheap labour system. The miner's wage, said the Commission, was not really intended to be a living wage, but merely a "supplementary income". Supplementary, that is, to the worker's supposed income from his homeland. The evidence placed before the Commission of acute starvation in the Transkei and other reserves was ignored.

The report of the Commission was received with bitter disappointment by the workers. Even its wretchedly miserly recommendations were rejected, in the main, by both the government and the mine owners.

The recommendations were:

An increase of five pence per shift for surface workers and six pence per shift for underground workers, on the basic rate of 22 pence per shift obtained for nearly a generation;

Cost of living allowance of 3 pence per shift;

Boot allowance of 36 pence for 30 shifts;

Two weeks' paid leave per annum for permanent workers; and

overtime wages at time and a half.

Towards the end of that year, Prime Minister Smuts announced that wages were to be raised by 4 pence for surface and 5 pence for underground workers, and that the extra wage would be borne by the State in the form of tax remission to the mines.

The Chamber of Mines also agreed to overtime pay. All the other recommendations, miserly though they were, were completely ignored.

At a conference of representatives of the workers on the 19th of May 1946, the African Mine Workers' Union instructed the Executive of the Union to make one more approach to the Chamber of Mines to place before them the workers' demands for a ten shillings (one Rand) a day wage and other improvements. Failing agreement, decided the Conference, the workers would take strike action.

From May till July the Union redoubled its efforts to get the Chamber to see reason. To all their repeated communications they received one reply - a printed postcard stating that the matter was receiving attention.

In his evidence at the subsequent trial of strike leaders and their supporters, Mr. Lime beer, secretary of the Chamber of Mines, said that the postcard had been sent in error. It was the Chamber's policy, he added, not to acknowledge communications from the Union.

**Decision to strike**

On Sunday, the 4th of August 1946, over one thousand delegates assembled at an open air conference held in the Newtown Market Square: no hall where Africans could hold meetings was big enough to accommodate those present. The conference carried the following resolution unanimously:

"Because of the intransigent attitude of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines towards the legitimate demands of the workers for a minimum wage of 10 shillings per day and better conditions of work, this meeting of African miners resolves to embark upon a general strike of all Africans employed on the gold mines, as from August 12, 1946."

Before the decision was adopted, speaker after speaker mounted the platform and demanded immediate action. One worker said:

"When I think of how we left our homes in the reserves, our children naked and starving, we have nothing more to say. Every man must agree to strike on 12 August. It is better to die than go back with empty hands."

After the decision to strike was adopted, the President, J. B. Marks, stressed the gravity of the strike decision and said that the workers must be prepared for repression by possible violence. "You are challenging the very basis of the cheap labour system" he told them, "and must be ready to sacrifice in the struggle for the right to live as human beings." His speech was loudly cheered, as was that of the Secretary, J. J. Najoro, who declared that their repeated efforts to secure improvements by negotiation had always ended in failure, owing to the refusal of the Chamber of Mines to recognize the existence of the Union. There was little doubt, he warned, that the government would attempt to suppress the strike by brute force.

An old miner shouted: "We on the mines are dead men already."

**The strike**

A letter conveying the decision of the meeting to the Chamber, and adding a desperate last-minute appeal for negotiations, was as usual ignored. The press and mass media, except the newspaper called The Guardian, did not print any news of the decision until the morning of Monday, 12 August, when the Rand Daily Mail came out with a front page story that the strike was a "complete failure". The report was obviously mischievous and a lie, as the paper went to bed before midnight, when the strike had not even begun.

The Star that evening, however, had a different tale to tell: tens of thousands of workers were out on strike from the East to the West Rand; the Smuts government had formed a special committee of Cabinet Ministers to "deal with" the situation; and thousands of police were being mobilized and drafted to the area. They dealt with it by means of bloody violence. The police battened, bayoneted and fired on the striking workers to force them down the mine shafts. The full extent of police repression is not known but reports from miners and some newspapers revealed intense persecution and terror during the week following Monday, 12 August.

**Bloody Tuesday**

A peaceful procession of workers began to march to Johannesburg on what became known as Bloody Tuesday, 13 August, from the East Rand. They wanted to get their passes and go back home.

Police opened fire on the procession and a number of workers were killed. At one mine, workers forced to go down the mine started a sit-down strike underground. According to the Star, the police drove the workers up "stope by stope, level by level" to the surface. They then started beating them up, chasing them into the veldt with baton charges. Then the workers were "re-assembled" in the compound yard and, said the Star, "volunteered to go back to work".

**Support by CONETU for the miners**

In protest against these savage brutalities, a special conference of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions (CONETU) decided to call a general strike in Johannesburg on Wednesday, 14 August. The Johannesburg City Council sent a deputation to plead with CONETU to maintain essential services. Many workers heeded the call, but the weakness of the unions generally, and the failure to bring the call home to the workers in factories, resulted in only a partial success of the strike.

CONETU called a mass meeting of workers at the Newtown Market Square on 15 August. The meeting was banned in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act, and the decision banning the meeting was conveyed by a senior police officer, backed by a large squad of armed police. Those present were given five minutes to disperse. Only quick action by people's leaders who went among the angry crowd averted a massacre. A procession of women tobacco workers marching to this meeting was attacked by the police and one pregnant worker bayoneted.

By Friday, 16 August, all the striking workers - 75,000 according to the government "Director of Native Labour" were forced back to work.

**The effects of the strikes**

Throughout the week hundreds of workers had been arrested, tried, imprisoned or deported.

Leaders of the African trade unions and the entire Executive Committee of the African Mine Workers' Union, the whole of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and scores of Provincial and local leaders of the African National Congress had also been arrested and charged in a series of abortive "treason and sedition" trials. Innumerable police raids, not only in the Transvaal but in all the main cities in the country including Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Kimberley and East London, were carried out on the offices of trade unions, the Congresses and the Communist Party. The homes of leaders of the ANC, the Communist Party, the Indian and Colored Congresses and the trade unions were also raided simultaneously. The South African Military had been mobilized and was rampant in defense of the cheap labour policy and big dividends for the mining magnates and big business.

During the strike the central strike committee of the African Mine Workers' Union was effectively cut off from the workers at each mine by massive police action and the workers had to struggle in isolation. They were continually told that all the other workers had gone back to work, and apart from Union leaflets brought into the compounds by volunteers - a large number being caught and arrested - there was no system of interchanging information.

During the strike 32 of the 45 mines on the Rand were affected according to one report received by the Union and later confirmed by the Johannesburg Star. According to the estimates issued by the Chief Native Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, 21 mines were affected by the strike, 11 wholly and 10 partially. The dead, according to this official, numbered nine, of whom four were trampled to death, three died in the hospital, one was shot dead and one "killed himself by running into a dustbin".

The government called the strike a failure.

**g) The Crown funded Black leaders to protect their mining assets in South Africa**

Cyril Ramaphosa, prominent African National Congress member, is one of the Black oligarchs created by the Oppenheimer-Rothschild financial empire of the Crown today. Ramaphosa was detained in the 1970’s for his work as a black consciousness movement organizer. He organized and unionized South Africa's mineworkers, who were forced to live in single-sex, military-style barracks under the control of the mining houses. The Machiavellian Oppenheimer profited from cheap labour under the Apartheid government, forcing his workers to live under these conditions; while simultaneously financially supporting the African National Congress and developing strong ties to their leaders.

 Protests against low wages on the mines in South Africa are met with deadly restraint, as can be seen from the recent Lonmin miners at Marikana who were shot in August 2012.

To point, it has been revealed in an IOL media news report titled “Ramaphosa under fire at Marikana” on 24 October 2012 that the night before the shooting of the striking miners at Marikana, Cyril Ramaphosa sent an email which led to the fatal police action taken, which we quote as follows:

“ANC heavyweight Cyril Ramaphosa – who is being nominated by supporters of President Jacob Zuma to be his deputy – has been named as authoring an e-mail that called on the eve of the Marikana shootings for action against striking Lonmin miners.

Sapa reported that advocate Dali Mpofu told the Farlam Commission of Inquiry of an e-mail in which Ramaphosa condemned protests by workers at the mine, describing them as criminal acts and calling for “concomitant action”.

“This [e-mail] was on 15 August at 2.58 pm, exactly 24 hours before the people were mowed down on that mountain,” Sapa reported Mpofu as saying.

“We have e-mails that were being exchanged between Lonmin management, government ministers [of mineral resources and the police] and at the centre is a gentleman called Cyril Ramaphosa,” Mpofu was quoted as telling the inquiry.

“He advanced that what was taking place [was] criminal acts and must be characterised as such. In line with this characterisation [Ramaphosa said] there needs to be concomitant action to address the situation.”

In a statement on Tuesday night, Lonmin said that due to “the violence and loss of life in the period August 10 to 14”, it had “engaged with a number of stakeholders to ensure that the situation in and around Marikana was addressed in the appropriate manner”.

As it was a mining company and “not responsible for law enforcement”, it “stands to reason that the company, including members of its board, would communicate with the relevant stakeholders in government to ensure that they properly understood the company’s view of the situation on the ground to ensure a peaceful resolution of the matter”, the statement said.

“Lonmin’s action to engage with appropriate authorities of the state was simply part of a process aimed at achieving normality.”

Ramaphosa is a non-executive director of Lonmin. His Shanduka group owns 9 percent of the company through its 50 percent stake in Incwala Resources, Lonmin’s black economic empowerment partner.

While he has given no formal indication of his willingness to replace deputy ANC president Kgalema Motlanthe, speculation that he is keen to play a bigger role in the party has been rife for months.

He has been nominated by the ANC in Mpumalanga on a pro-Zuma slate that would keep Gwede Mantashe as secretary-general, have Jessie Duarte as his deputy (in place of Thandi Modise), and Baleka Mbete as ANC chairwoman, and KwaZulu-Natal Premier Zweli Mkhize as treasurer-general instead of Mathews Phosa.

The same list of names was put forward after a meeting of the branch at Zuma’s home in Nkandla earlier this month, the Sunday Times reported at the weekend.

If the speculations are true, however, Ramaphosa – who last month apologised on national radio for bidding R18 million for a buffalo and its calf while fellow South Africans lived in poverty – could find the path to political power very convoluted.

The SAfm interview also offered Ramaphosa the opportunity to reject categorically “outrageous” allegations on a website that he owned a company that was contracting labour to Lonmin but pocketing the bulk of workers’ wages.

The former struggle activist and National Union of Mineworkers leader is now best known as a capitalist, and – as chairman of the party’s disciplinary appeals committee – the man who sealed the fate of ANC Youth League leader Julius Malema.

Elected ANC secretary-general in 1991, he led the ANC in the negotiations that paved the way for the 1994 democratic breakthrough.

The height of his popularity in the ANC was in 1997 when he got the top number of votes for a place on the national executive committee. When he left politics for business, the word was he had been pushed, and speculation was that he would aim for a comeback.

Ramaphosa turns 60 on November 17. If he accepts nomination as deputy president, and his bid is not derailed, he would be well placed to step into top spot come 2017, with a shot at becoming South Africa’s president in 2019.”

**(iii) The Marikana massacre of 16 August 2012**

The media reported that the [Marikana miner strike](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marikana_miner_strike) in [Rustenburg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rustenburg), South Africa resulted in the deaths of at least 34 mine workers and two police officers. The violence on the 16th of August 2012 was the single most lethal use of force by South African security forces against civilians since the end of the [apartheid era](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apartheid_in_South_Africa).

**The Crown used South African Military to protect their mining assets**

In full view of the public on national television, the [South African police opened fire as striking miners charge, killing and wounding workers](http://www.washingtonpost.com/business/south-african-police-open-fire-on-striking-mine-workers-several-injured/2012/08/16/c9c99e3c-e7ad-11e1-9739-eef99c5fb285_story.html). 2

**The reason for the strike was economic**

The reason for the Marikana strike was for economic reasons as the miners asked for a livable minimum wage of R12 500 per month (about $1560 USD).

**B. Crown Mining disasters created economic hardship for South Africans**

Various mining disasters caused by malfunctioning equipment, inadequate maintenance of mining structures and collapse of land formations cost the health and lives of many miners and left their families destitute without breadwinners.

Lung diseases contracted from mine dust, loud underground noises such as dynamite blasts causing deafness and physical ailments such as blindness caused by welding became a common occurrence amongst mine workers and cut their natural lives short. To quote, we refer to the Rand Mine Copy on the ‘Coalbrook Main Shaft’ entitled ‘Coalbrook mine disaster, 1960’ (Issue dated April 21, 2011) as follows:

After 1956 my father moved around seeking the best paid contract work at first, but settling for easier jobs before his last years before retirement. He yearned for the glory years of shaft sinking and tunnel developing adventures of his earlier years. But his age counted against him and shaft sinking and high speed development tunneling required a freshness and fitness rapidly passing him by. Also years of such arduous activities in which he spent the best of his years were counting in a dust load in his lungs: he died at the age of 67, on 20% breathing capacity. But a spirit of adventure was with him to the end and he was ready, although partially disabled to take on new challenges. One such an option did present itself, but not on a gold mine. During 1959 / 1960 he was recruited by the owners of Coalbrook coal mine, close to Vereeniging, to head up a team of shaft sinkers. An existing shaft had to be deepened and extra tunnels developed to improve air ventilation in the ageing mine. He had barely started on this new challenge when a catastrophe, the biggest in South African mining history took place. In the morning shift a number of black miners, including his own "gang" of tunnellers got bad omens from rumblings coming from rock formations overhanging the underground working. When the underground rat population started fleeing for any opening to fresh air to the surface the miners fled likewise, all headed for incline shafts of shaft stations for hoisting to the surface. However the "front line" management, mainly black supervisory personnel and called "boss boys" and "watch boys" stood in their way and chased them back to the workings. Messages of a strike in progress underground among the black workers were conveyed to the mine managers sitting comfortably in surface offices. These big bosses sent down teams of white supervisors who threatened the workers with either criminal charges for breaking their contracts, or instant dismissal. Alternatively, if they did not return to their work places, the police would be called. No sooner had they gone back into the mine when a methane explosion took place and entire sections collapsed blocking any hope of escape for those trapped in the belly of black earth, at coal faces and haulage ways. After more than a week of anguished operations to sink makeshift shafts and boreholes to ascertain where to focus rescue efforts and conditions in the collapsed underground workings, all efforts were given up.  The fatality was 439 black and five white miners, plus 40 horses put to work in underground haulages. My father was among the few who followed the fleeing rats and thought better of going down once more to restore operations at his own working places.

My father then returned to the mature mines with a series of jobs all in the Klerksdorp area: Stilfontein, Vaal Reefs, and lastly Hartebeesfontein, before final retirement in 1975. But the experience at Coalbrook haunted him for time to come and was added to the top of his list of stories told ad infinitum to his sons. The Coalbrook disaster ranked, in my father's estimation of significant events in his life, with the ill-fated storming of Monte Casino by the Americans during World War Two.”

**The Crown manipulated the South African economy which included changing the world currency from gold to silver.**

After Jan Smuts, key role player on behalf of the Crown in the political arena of South Africa, lost his stronghold in as President of South Africa in the 1922, the South African rand, backed by gold, became so strong that South Africa was fast developing to the point that it threatened to cut loose as a colony of the Crown and was calling for independence. In 1929, the Wall Street Stock market crashed and the Crown of England abandoned the gold standard in 1931 and so dropped aligning its currency to a fixed quantity of gold, to adopt Sterling Silver as the standard by which the wealth of the world would be measured. This upheaval left many South African businessmen bankrupt. The drought which followed soon after left South African farmers, who were mostly from the Boer community, in despair as their crops failed and livestock died. Many farmers committed suicide during this time period.

All Commonwealth countries followed suit to form the Sterling Area, and were among the first countries to emerge from the economic collapse. However in South Africa, the government representing the Crown of England clung to the gold standard until it too, after major currency losses went off the gold standard in 1932. This opened the way to recovery. In 1934, to cushion the effects of the Great Depression, the United States raised the official price for gold from $ US $ 20 to US $ 35 per ounce. This spurred profits and scale of gold mining in South Africa.

Until 1971 the price of gold was arbitrarily fixed against the US $ at $ 35 an ounce. Then the Nixon administration closed this “gold window” by decoupling the price of gold from the US $ in 1974 and gold had to find its own level as a free commodity on the global market. Notwithstanding the fact that the American government sold off most of their gold reserves to flood the market and decrease the value of gold, and thereby weaken the economic strength of South Africa, this became a boom period for the gold mines as the price of gold had escalated from US $ 35 to almost $ US 800 by 1980. However, the exorbitant extraction of profits “repatriated” by foreign investors, and enormous government expenditure on self defense and war armaments as the armed struggle against the Union of South Africa intensified its operations, the majority of the South African nation was left in a worse economic position than before the Union was established.

**C. The Crown funded conflict in South Africa which created tangible and intangible economic losses**

Members of the Crown, including the Oppenheimer family, funded violent protest movements against the White South African government. This included funding the Black Consciousness movement activist Chris Hani through the Rockefeller Foundation as discussed in Attachment 9 - Objections to the formation of the Union of South Africa.

Such movements created unrests in the townships, amongst school children and in the work force. Homes of South Africans were damaged, schools were damaged, and various work stations as well as transport vehicles for work have been damaged in South Africa due to these protests which caused South Africans economic losses, both tangible and intangible. Besides having to replace or fix their broken property, the potential of the youth to attain a good education to better their chances for future survival through gainful employment was destroyed.

**(i) The Crown funded White monopoly in South Africa**

Members of the Crown funded organizations in South Africa which gave the White population power over the other races in South Africa which led to polarization between Whites and Blacks, and ultimate hatred. These organizations made profits in South Africa and funneled such profits back to the Crown.

To point, billionaire Anton Rupert, who was an Afrikaner businessman and media mogul, owed his fortune to the Crown of England. Rupert had a direct partnership with Rothschild in Rupert & Rothschild Vignerons. As a frontman for Rothschild, Rupert was a founding member of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), instituted to create trans-frontier parks worldwide; and he founded the 1001 Club to fund the venture.

**(ii) The British Crown is the white monopoly in South Africa**

Members of the British Crown control the South African economy. To point, the Oppenheimer family has been controlling the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, even though his company paid minimum taxes to the state.

Following a trend from 1980, by 1990 just four mega- corporations, mainly mining companies, controlled 82% of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE), which represented almost the entire GNP of the country: Oppenheimer's Anglo-American (including De Beers) by itself, controlled over 52% of the JSE, however the gold mining companies paid a mere 2.9% of the taxes. 3

**(iii) The Crown used wealth taken from other African countries to damage the South African economy through protests against the Apartheid government**

Funds generated by companies owned by the Crown in African countries were used to create the ‘people’s war’ in South Africa. To point, funds from the Anglo AngloGold Ashanti conglomerate was used to topple South Africa's White so-called 'apartheid regime' on 'moral' grounds. 4

**AngloGold Ashanti**

AngloGold Ashanti is part of the international mining conglomerate Anglo American which belongs to members of the Crown of England including the Oppenheimer family. AngloGold Ashanti won the mining rights to the vast gold concession in Mongbwalu, DRC in 1996. Prevented by ongoing war, (until a peace agreement was signed and a transitional government was established in Kinshasa), from gaining access to its claims, the company forged links with the armed group, Nationalist and Integrationist Front (FNI), which retained control of the gold-rich mining site in the north-eastern Ituri district.

Human Rights Watch researchers documented meetings between the company and the armed group leaders. FNI president, Floribert Njabu, told Human Rights Watch, "The [Central] government is never going to come to Mongbwalu. I am the one who gave Ashanti permission to come. I am the boss of Mongbwalu. If I want to chase them away, I will."

The mineral-rich Northeastern Congo has been one of the worst hit areas during Congo's devastating seven-year war. Competing armed groups carried out ethnic massacres, rape and torture. According to United Nations estimates, a local conflict between Hema and Lendu ethnic groups, allied with national rebel groups and foreign backers, including Uganda and Rwanda, claimed over 60,000 lives between 1999 and 2005. These losses are just a portion of an estimated four million civilians dead throughout the Congo, during the same time period, yet artisanal gold mining continued throughout the conflict.

Millions of dollars worth of gold is smuggled out of the Congo each year, some of it destined for Switzerland. One starving miner told Human Rights Watch: "We are cursed because of our gold. All we do is suffer. There is no benefit to us," while a Congolese government official lamented: "We just watch our country's resources drain away with no benefit to the Congolese people."

**D. The Crown chased the South African KhoiSan communities off their land to take the minerals out of their land**

The San and the Khoi, collectively known as the Bushmen or KhoiSan, are the aborigines of southern Africa. After the arrival of the VOC representatives of the Crown at the Cape harbour, south of Africa, the KhoiSan were hunted as slaves.

To the left of them was the sea. Those who fled to the right were attacked by other migrating African tribes. Most KhoiSan fled northwards to the territory which later became known as Southwest Africa, and thereafter was renamed Namibia.

**(i) The diamond fields of Namibia**

Namibian Mines and Energy Minister Erkki Nghimtina, and Nicky Oppenheimer - member of the Crown and Chairman of the De Beers Group, signed an agreement creating the Namibia Diamond Trading Company. Since then, the KhoiSan has been chased off their land without economic reparations for the loss of their land, nor the minerals taken from it.

**(ii) The corrupt practices of De Beers in Namibia**

Namibia was illegally occupied by Apartheid South Africa throughout the 1970’s and 1980’s.  The United Nations passed a special decree forbidding mining companies from extracting minerals unless they had specific permission.  De Beers and its sister company, Anglo-American, defied this decree and made secret arrangements to overmine the diamonds ahead of Namibian independence.  As the technical assistant to the mine manager, Gordon Brown felt it was his simple duty to blow the whistle and came forward to give hard evidence of this illegal behaviour to a judicial enquiry.  Since then he has been targeted by members of De Beers' security and their colleagues in the Police Diamond Branch.

In addition to the United Nations initiative, action is being taken to bring the De Beers diamond cartel to account for its human rights abuses, illegal diamond mining operations in Namibia and a raft of other human rights abuses including conspiracy to pervert the course of justice, malicious prosecution, suborning and interfering with witnesses.  Brown wants the directors and officials who conspired to destroy his reputation and his business activities in Southern Africa brought to book and punished for their crimes.

For decades De Beers worked hand in glove with the apartheid government and the Namibian and South African diamond police to protect its monopoly and hobble its critics and business rivals. 5

**References:**

**1** Proclamation 14 August 1872 was a decree by British Cape Colony officials to pacify the Kimberly diggers and control black labour. It stated that “servant” could be black or white but that all blacks must carry a pass with them all times to cross the Kimberly pass point. These could be day passes to find employment or work passes (labour contracts). The labour contract would be signed by the “master” and had to show the black worker's name, wage and length of employment. These contracts had to be carried on their persons at all times or they could face imprisonment, fines or a flogging. Colonial officials did excuse some blacks from this requirement if they deemed them “civilized”.

 2 *The Washington Post*. Associated Press. 16 August 2012. Retrieved 16 August 2012.)

3 The Star, 2nd May, 1990

4 <http://www.hrw.org/english/docs/2005/06/02/congo11041.htm>

5 ‘Namibia: Exposing the Corrupt Practices of the De Beers Diamond Cartel’ by [Laurie Flynn](http://www.zcommunications.org/zspace/laurieflynn) Wednesday, June 11, 2008

ATTACHMENTS AVAILABLE IN BOOK FORM:

BUNDLE 1: Attachments 1 - 3 <https://www.createspace.com/4392573>

BUNDLE 2: Attachments 4 - 8 <https://www.createspace.com/4398589>

BUNDLE 3: Attachments 9 - 10 <https://www.createspace.com/4416061>

BUNDLE 4: Attachments 11 - 14 <https://www.createspace.com/4400727>

BUNDLE 5: Attachments 15 <https://www.createspace.com/4415962>

BUNDLE 6: Attachments 15a <https://www.createspace.com/4497969>

BUNDLE 7: Attachments 16 - 18 <https://www.createspace.com/4415984>

BUNDLE 8: Attachments 19 - 26 <https://www.createspace.com/4416010>

BUNDLE 9: Attachments 27 - 30 <https://www.createspace.com/4416021>

BUNDLE 10: Brief <https://www.createspace.com/4437109>

BUNDLE 11: Brief Concordance <https://www.createspace.com/4497991>

BUNDLE 12: Attachment 15b, update of

genocide records, 2013 will be available

during April 2014 on <https://www.createspace.com/4498007>