

## Inside the South African Reserve Bank

### Introduction

This volume should be read in conjunction with *A History of Central Banking and the Enslavement of Mankind*<sup>1</sup>, which describes the decisive role that central banks have been playing in the bribing of key legislators, counterfeiting the currency of enemy countries, fomenting wars and undermining the welfare and sovereignty of nations. The premier example is the Bank of England. Established 320 years ago, this bank provided the blueprint on which all other central banks have been modelled and is the benchmark of unlawful behaviour. All central banks are in essence criminal organisations, which prey on the ignorance of their subject peoples by allowing private banks to create money out of thin air and then charging endless amounts of interest on mortgages, and taxes to pay for the interest on the loans of government and state-owned institutions.

The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) is no exception in this regard, especially since it permitted Dr Nico Diederichs, former Minister of Finance and State President to loot the Treasury in the 1970s, by allocating to himself an unauthorised commission on all gold sales in Zürich, Switzerland, which in today's values would be the equivalent of over R1 billion. This venality reached unparalleled heights when corrupt SARB officials allowed crooked businessmen and politicians to ransack South Africa's foreign exchange reserves and strategic gold reserve of 3,000 tons in the 1980s and early 1990s.

The opening chapters on the history of the SARB reveal the valiant efforts of the Labour Party under the leadership of Colonel Frederic Creswell to set up a State Bank under the exclusive control of Parliament and the Treasury. Regrettably, outside influences prevented this

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1 Black House Publishing, London, 2014, 238 pp.

## Introduction

Although everyone has the vote,<sup>6</sup> it is evident that the “anti-apartheid struggle” was little more than a grotesque hoax used to seduce South Africa into the clutches of the international bankers’ New World Order.

Now is the time for people of all races to join hands in the battle cry of Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States of America, which he issued 180 years ago on the subject of the Rothschild owned Second Bank of the United States.

“You are a den of vipers and thieves. I have determined to rout you out and by the Eternal God, I will rout you out!”<sup>7</sup>

Stephen Mitford Goodson

June 2014

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6 The total potential voting population of South Africa is 32.6 million, of whom 25 million or 76.7 % are registered as voters. Of the latter total in the 2014 general election, 18.6 million or 74.4% voted, which means that 14 million or 42.9% of the population no longer have any interest in participating in the so called democratic process. The ANC's share of the total potential vote has slumped from an estimated 53% in 1994 to 35% or 11.4 million in 2014. This indicates that in terms of the overall potential voting population the ANC is a minority government.

7 Andrew Jackson speaking to a group of bankers in Philadelphia in 1834. In 1836 President Jackson liquidated this foreign owned central bank and replaced it with an Independent Treasury System based on redeemable paper and specie.

## Inside the South African Reserve Bank

**Chapter VI**


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*From the time I took office as Chancellor of the Exchequer (1852) I began to learn that the State held, in face of the Bank [of England] and the City, an essentially false position as to finance...The hinge of the whole situation was this: the Government itself was not to be a substantive power in matters of finance, but was to leave the Money Power supreme and unquestioned.*

– William Ewart Gladstone,  
Prime Minister of England.

### **The Solution: The State Bank of the Republic of South Africa**

The empirical evidence exhibited in the histories of the highly successful state banks of Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia<sup>1</sup>, as well as the recent confirmation of the viability of full reserve banking and the tremendous advantages to be derived there from, provided by the IMF researchers, Jaromir Benes and Michael Kumhoff, who reappraised Professor Irving Fisher's *Chicago Plan*<sup>2</sup>, proves beyond all doubt that central banks need to be reformed and converted into government owned and controlled monopolies, if the impending economic and demographic collapse is to be averted. There have been frequent calls, particularly by trade unions, that the SARB should be nationalised. However, nationalisation will not make the slightest difference, unless the system is changed and the reconstituted bank falls under the direct control of the Treasury.

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1 S. M. Goodson, *A History of Central Banking and the Enslavement of Mankind*, Black House Publishing, London, 2014, 238 pp.

2 *The Chicago Plan*, issued on March 16, 1933 advocated that the state should create the nation's money supply and that private banks should operate as full reserve banks. Using mathematical principles, Fisher was able to prove that full employment would be the result, business cycles would be abolished and inflation would be reduced and remain at zero.

### Inside the South African Reserve Bank

Up to 1994 the last three categories of independence were existent, but since the first European settlement commenced 362 years ago in 1652, South Africa has never been sovereign in its financial affairs. It remains a vassal state right up to the present day, and as with almost all other countries of the world, is little more than an administrative convenience of the international bankers. By allowing, through the SARB, private bankers the right to create the nation's money supply as an interest-bearing debt, the supreme sovereignty of the state has been sacrificed and permanently undermined. As has already been mentioned in Chapter I the granting by legislation in 1920 of the right to create the people's means of exchange to commercial banks was an act of treason.

The solution to this problem is simple and straightforward. It requires the repeal of Sections 223-225 of the Constitution and the South African Reserve Bank Act, Act 90 of 1989 as amended and the implementation of The Monetary Reform Act. Sections 223-225 of Chapter 13: Finance read as follows:

#### Central Bank Establishment

223. The South African Reserve Bank is the central bank of the Republic of South Africa and is regulated in terms of an Act of Parliament.

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acquired some advanced weaponry at a cost of in excess of R60 billion. (The original government estimate was R29.9 billion, but it may have cost as much as R100 billion. This upper range may be found in A. Feinstein, *After the Party*, Jonathan Ball Publishers, Jeppestown, Johannesburg, 2007, 273.) A fair portion of this inflated cost was required to cover the substantial bribes and commissions paid to government ministers and their agents. Most of this equipment has not been deployed because of a lack of skilled personnel. For example for 26 Gripen aircraft, of which four are still in their original packing at the Saab factory in Linköping, Sweden, there are believed to be only 6 trained pilots, none of whom has fighter pilot status. Lack of aviation fuel is another constraint. For a brief summary of the debacle, which has taken place in the navy, see S. Goodson, *The Sinking of the South African Navy*, *Impact*, Aug./Sept. 2010.