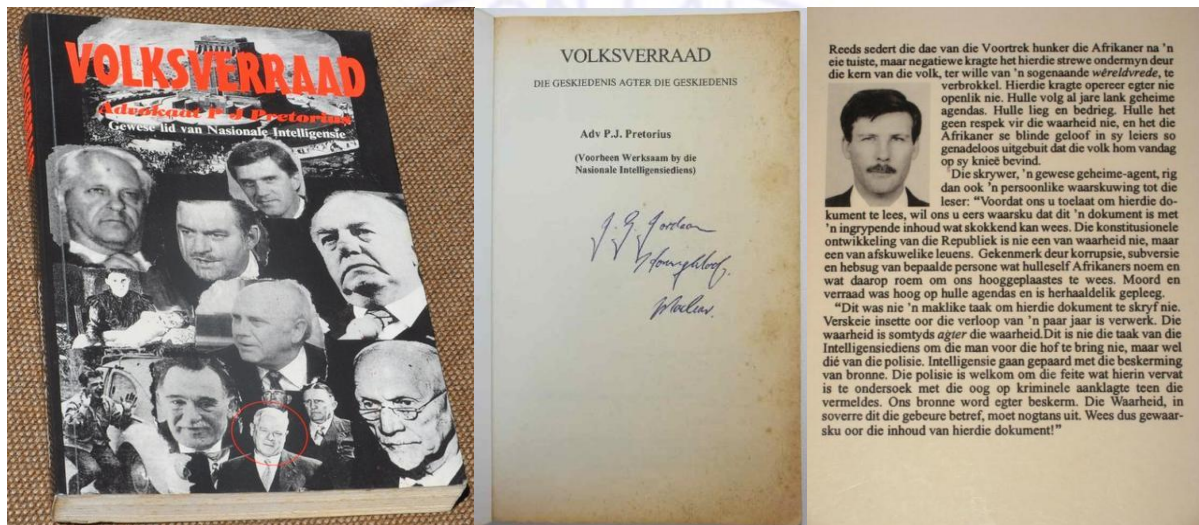


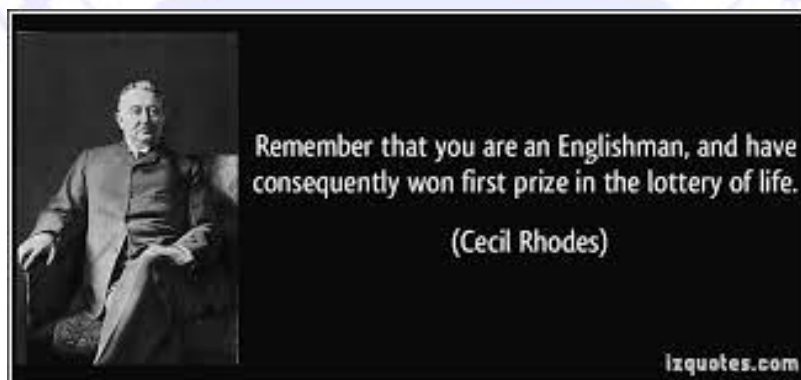
VOLKSVERRAAD - FOLK TREASON

“Die geskiedenis agter die geskiedenis” - “The history behind the history”

This is a translation we did for educational purposes from an Afrikaans document called **Volksverraad** [directly translated as “Folk Treason”, referring specifically to the Boer Afrikaner Nation] by Advocate P.J. Pretorius previously from the National Intelligence Agency.



We have translated Chapter 5 into English as it is the most important section;



CHAPTER FIVE

BIRTH OF WHITE SOUTH AFRICA UNDER BRITISH RULE AS PAX BRITANNICA-EVENT

FOREWORD

We know that the Illuminati manifested itself through the Pax Britannica and we learnt in the previous chapter that the Illuminati also took control of the Boere Republic and the Afrikanerdom.

We will find in this Chapter that the Illuminati with its influence in the Freemasons was the driving force in the creation of the Union of White South Africa. We will learn that Pax Britannica manifests itself as a 'United South Africa in the form of White South Africa and British rule. The Illuminati did not see the United South Africa (Union of South Africa) in isolation, but evaluated it against the background of a toll union (or governing body) between the then South Africa, Rhodesia and the Protectorates. This policy endured until 1948. Two important issues developed alongside Pax Britannica that created major political changes in South Africa, namely the re-awakening of Afrikaner Nationalism and the realization of a non-racial democracy (Pax Americana realization).

Union creation in 1910 is interpreted in the South African political history as the result of a long and deep ideal towards Union between the Brit and Boer, that stems from Cecil Rhodes' Pax Britannica dream. Although the Illuminati did attempt to accommodate multi-racialism as part of South Africa's constitutional development, it failed and White South Africa was born – a united South Africa. We know that the Freemasons yearning towards White unity had its origins before the Anglo-Boer- War and that both General Botha and Smuts were won over before this war for the Illuminati or British ideal of a united South Africa under British rule.

We will find in this chapter that General Hertzog and other Boer-leaders were seeking an Afrikaans state, under an own flag, which led to the formation of the National Party.

SITUATION AFTER THE ANGLO-BOER WAR

In short, the condition of the Afrikaner Nation in the years shortly after 1902 as described as follows: The two Boer-republics lost their freedom. The Afrikaner Nation, was not only decimated in governmentally, but its numbers was seriously thinned out and there was a general doubt as to the survival of the Afrikaner Nation.

The Afrikaner Nation was threatened by economic collapse. Boer dwellings was burnt and herds, large and small were wiped out. Crops in the fields were non-existent and the struggle for survival continued moment to moment. The struggle for survival of the individual (rule of

British liberalism) had to come first as a necessity and no energy was left for the struggle of a political future and even less for a heavily wounded own culture.

THE ILLUMINATI AND THE ANGLICISING OF SOUTH AFRICA

After the Anglo-Boer war it was the task of lord Milner (Illuminati) to rebuild the old Boer-republics from the ashes; a task that kept him busy until 1905. He relocated 200 000 Boers, 50 000 British and 100 000 Blacks, that were uprooted by the war, to farms. Milner borrowed R70 million for the development of the two new colonies. To stimulate the goldmine industry, Milner imported Chinese workers (of which there were already 54 000 by 1907) In 1903 Milner instituted a toll union between the four colonies, Rhodesia and the Protectorates. On the political terrain, Milner endeavoured for the federation of South Africa, wherein the British element was to be the overlord. His political rebuilding strategy was aimed at first securing British rule through the cultivation of British loyalty by the Afrikaner and the importation of British immigrants that had to supersede the former by a ratio of 3 to 2 in number. Until the end of 1903, approximately 31 000 new British immigrants had arrived. Milner settled approximately 2 500 British on farms as his aim was to especially anglicise the countryside. He could not get more than an eighth of what he had aimed for. His ideal of a British majority in the White composition had failed.

Milner did not want to grant self-management to the new colonies before his Anglicisation attempts and majority ideal was realised. Milner relied heavily on a group of young men that initially acted in secret and were known as ‘Milner’s Young Men’ of ‘Milner’s Kindergarten’.

Prof. Carroll Quigley refers, in his book ‘The Anglo-American Establishment’, to the following:

“For the first couple of years in South Africa the Kindergarten worked to build up the administrative, judicial, educational, and economic systems of South Africa. By 1905 they were already working for the Union. The first steps were the Inter-colonial Council, which linked the Transvaal and Orange River Colony; the Central South African Railway amalgamation; and the customs union. As we have seen, the Kindergarten controlled the first two of these completely; in addition, they controlled the administration of Transvaal completely. This was important, because the gold and diamond mines made this colony the decisive economic power in South Africa, and control of this power gave the Kindergarten the leverage with which to compel the other states to join a union.”

THE INITIATION OF PARTY POLITICS

The Afrikaners initially stood recklessly against politics. The English-speaking (previous Foreigners) took the initiative. The Progressive Association supported Milner and the Transvaal Responsible Government Association demanded self-governance. Under Milner, the Boers were powerless and showed their reaction in the form of a cultural revival; the

desire to establish and develop their own language was an important aspect in their struggle to protect their identity.

The formation in 1903 of the Taalbond(directly translated as: Language union) in the Cape by Jan Hofmeyr, the most important figure of the Afrikanerbond, ushered in the Second Language-movement. Again being a development which the Freemasons had a strong hand in. Although the old struggle between Dutch and Afrikaans weakened the movement, the poetry of E. Marais, Louis Leipoldt, Totius (J.D du Toit) and Jan established Afrikaans as a Literary language. This also led to the sharpening of the Afrikaner political consciousness. The political awakening of the Afrikaner in the North started after Miner's importation of Chinese (to work in the goldmines). In 1903, General Louis Botha held the first meetings in Heidelberg where he opposed the importation of labour. A Volkskongres (Folk Congress) was held in Pretoria in 1904 and in 1905 the Het Volk party (Have Folk Party) was established which demanded responsible management.

The Liberal Party under Campbell-Bannerman, known to stand as pro-Boer during the war, came into power and Milner went back – without his ideals being fulfilled. The new British rule that turned down the war, followed with a policy of reconciliation toward the vanquished Republics with the aim of gaining the confidence of the Afrikaners and English-speaking. In December 1906, responsible governance was granted to the Transvaal and a chosen Juristic Tribunal of 69 members and a Juristic Council of 15 members was established. In 1907, the Het Volk Party and Transvaal Responsible Government Association came into power after a general vote with General Louis Botha as Prime Minister and General Smuts as colonial secretary. The Orangia Union Party was established

May 1906 in the Orange-river colony. Responsible governance was also granted in to this colony and in November 1906 Abraham Fischer became Prime Minister. Amongst others, General J.B.M. Hertzog and C.R. de Wet were accepted into cabinet. In the Cape, J.H. Hofmeyr's Afrikanerbond which was now under the South African Party of John Merriman, beat Dr. L.S. Jameson's Progressive Party in 1908 and Merriman became Prime Minister. This meant that the Afrikaners were again in control of three colonies within six years after the war. The difference was just that all the regions were now on equal footing with the British colonies, each with its own separate government.

UNIONISATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The leaders of the four colonies started considering unification as a solution for administrative problems such as:

- The Zulu rebellion of 1906, in which Natal needed assistance, brought the realization that a South African Police and Military was necessary for public safety;
- Intercolonial problems were created by the invasion of Indians from Natal to Transvaal and the Cape colony;
- By 1907 there was a consensus to act collectively against unwanted immigration from Asia and that provision be made for repatriation;

•The idea developed that the policies of the four colonies be co-ordinated and uniform with regard to the Black population.

Genl. Botha united the separatist Afrikaners of the North through a policy of reconciliation, treasuring the ideal of forgive and forget, to join the Afrikaners and British into an Anglo-Afrikaner nation.

For Botha, the future of the Boer republics lay in the British Empire. Smuts was the intellectual drive behind Botha's political life. Smuts' philosophy of holism was based on a larger view, in that he started idealising the British Empire idea and later became the theoretician of this ideal. He perceived that a united South Africa in a unified form would eliminate the imperial factor permanently.

Merriman thought so too because such an elimination would solve the differences of the Boers and British automatically. The hidden hand of the Illuminati in the creation of the Union of South Africa is mirrored in Prof. Carroll Quigley's book *The Anglo-American Establishment* in which he refers to the following:

“In 1906, Curtis, Dawson, Hitchens, Brand, and Kerr (of the Kindergarten), with the support of Feetham and Malcolm, went to Lord Selborne and asked his permission to work for the Union.....When permission was obtained, Curtis resigned from his post in Johannesburg and, with Kerr's assistance, formed 'Closer Union Societies' as propaganda bodies throughout South Africa. Dawson, as editor, controlled the Johannesburg Star. The Time of London was controlled completely, as far as news from South Africa was concerned, with Monypenny, Amery, Basil Williams, and Grigg in strategic spots — the last as head of the imperial department of the paper In South Africa, £5000 was obtained from Abe Bailey to found a monthly paper to further the cause of union. The paper, State, was edited by Philip Kerr and B.K. Long and became the predecessor of The Round Table, also edited by Kerr and financed by Bailey. Bailey was not only the chief financial support of the Kindergarten's activities for closer union of South Africa..... As part of the project to ward a Union of South Africa, Curtis in 1906 drew up a memorandum on the need for closer union of the South African territories, basing his arguments chiefly on the need for greater railway and customs unity..... The Central Committee of the Closer Union Societies (which was nothing but the Kindergarten) wrote a complete and detailed account of the political institutions of the various areas concerned.

This was called *The Government of South Africa* and was issued anonymously in five parts, and revised later in two quarto volumes. A copy was sent to every delegate to the National Convention in Durban in 1908, along with another anonymous work (edited by B.K. Long), called *The Framework of Union*. This latter work contained copies of the five chief federal constitutions of the world (United States, Canada, Germany, Switzerland, and Australia). Curtis was also the chief author of the draft of the projected constitution presented by the Transvaal delegation to the National Convention. This draft, with modifications, became the Constitution of the Union of South Africa in 1910.

The Transvaal delegation, alone of the various delegations, lived together in one house and had a body of expert advisers; both of these circumstances were due to the Kindergarten. After the convention accepted the Union Constitution, it was necessary to have it accepted by the Imperial Parliament and the various states of South Africa. In both of these tasks the Kindergarten played an important role, in England through their control of *The Times* and *The Morning Post* as well as other sources of propaganda, and in South Africa by the economic pressure of the Transvaal.

In Natal, the only state which submitted the question to a referendum, the Kindergarten put on an intensive propaganda drive, financed with money from the Transvaal. Of this struggle in Natal, Brand, with his usual secrecy on all matters dealing with the Kindergarten, merely says: 'A referendum was therefore taken — contrary to general expectation, it revealed an overwhelming majority for union, a good testimony to the sound sense of the people of the colony.' Brand, as secretary to the Transvaal delegation to the Convention, knew more than this! The same secrecy was maintained in regard to the whole convention. No record of its proceedings was kept, but according to Worsfold, its resolutions were drafted by Brand and Duncan.

Throughout these activities, the Kindergarten received powerful support from a man who by this time was a member of the Milner Group and later gained international fame, chiefly because of this membership. This was Jan C. Smuts..... With the achievement of peace, Smuts refused Milner's invitation to serve in the Legislative Council of the Transvaal, devoting himself instead to violent and frequently unfair attacks on Milner and the Kindergarten, yet as soon as self-government was granted (in 1906) he became Colonial and Minister of Education and worked in the closest co-operation with the Kindergarten to obtain Milner's ideal of a united South Africa. There is really nothing puzzling or paradoxical in these actions. From the beginning, Smuts wanted a brilliant career in a united South Africa within a united British Empire, within, if possible, a united world. No stage would be too big for this young actor's ambitions, and these ambitions were not, except for his own personal role, much different from those of Milner or Rhodes. But, as a very intelligent man, Smuts knew that he could play no role whatever in the world, or in the British Empire, unless he could first play a role in South Africa.

At the National Convention of 1908-1909, it was Smuts who dominated the Transvaal delegation and succeeded in pushing through the projects prepared by the Kindergarten. From this emerged a personal connection that still exists, and from time onward, as a member of the Milner Group, Smuts, with undeniable ability, was able to play the role he had planned in the Empire and the world. He became the finest example of the Milner Group's contention that within a united Empire rested the best opportunities for freedom and self-development for all men. In the new government formed after the creation of the Union of South Africa, Smuts held three out of nine portfolios."

The South African Law formation enacted with Unionising on 31 Mei 1910, found its enactment at the National Convention in Bloemfontein. The Convention started 12 October,

1908 in Durban and on 11 May 1909 it concluded its affairs under sir Henry de Villiers in Bloemfontein.

It was established with the aim to bind the four British colonies namely Cape, Natal, Free State and Transvaal. At the convention it was decided that the unification was to be placed under a unitary instead of a federal system, although the idea of a federation was first propagated and initially received support.

The Convention decided that only white male votes would be used for the determination of the amount of voters regions for the Union, that heralded the White South Africa.

FREEMASONRY AND UNIONISING

Cooper attests to the Freemasons co-operation to the Unionising of South Africa:

“Now the motivation for an independent masonic authority in South Africa had political overtones, with masons viewing the concept of a union in South Africa as a prelude to a masonic union. From the end of the Second War of Independence English lodges had pursued the goal of masonic independence for South Africa or, as second best, for the Transvaal.

The Dutch lodges, although several supported independence, were generally opposed to it, fearful of being swamped by the English element and losing the use of Dutch in ritual work and being linked to ‘foreign’ masonic authorities overseas The masonic journals of the day, unfettered by masonic authorities, led the campaign for closer union and independence.

If South Africa could unite, so could the four masonic constitutions in South Africa — the English, Dutch, Irish and Scottish — their editors wrote Proponents for unity gained in strength from the fact that there were Freemasons among the delegates to the National Convention which met in 1908 and 1909 to draft the new Union Constitution. Chairman of the National Convention, Chief Justice of the Cape, Sir Henry de Villiers, was a member of De Goede Hoop Lodge and past Provincial Grand Master of the South African Netherlandic Constitution. The leader of the Transvaal delegation and Prime Minister of the Transvaal, General Louis Botha, had been initiated as a Freemason in the Transvaal As political union in South Africa neared reality the surviving masonic magazine waved the banner of unity higher.

Editor P.Deys in the first issue — 31 May 1910 — of the S.A. Masonic Journal grandly proclaimed from Johannesburg: ‘Union Day! A day in the history of South Africa which will stand in letters of gold; a day uniting two races and four states into solid whole; a day more over when the first of the three principles on which Freemasonry is founded will also come nationally and politically to the front.’ The three principles referred to are ‘Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth’, according to masonic rituals.”

Various Freemasons were also accommodated in the compilation of the first cabinet.

THE IMPACT OF UNION

Second to the re-awakening of Afrikaner Nationalism and the call for multi-racialism (that will follow in separate chapters) created the following results:

i. South Africa gained autonomy over defence, police, mining, home affairs, justice, agriculture, commerce public works and postal and telegraphs. South Africa was still subject to Britain regarding foreign affairs and intelligence.

An own military was established in 1912 and an own police in 1913.

ii. Furthermore, it would lead to decades of political struggle between the SAPs and the NATs.

Party politics were already firmly established before the Union. In January 1910, FHP Creswell founded the South African Labour Party (also known as the Labour Party). He was especially focused on the interests of white labour, mostly English speaking at the time. Dr. LS Jameson suggested a coalition government. When Botha could not be found in the matter, the English Progressives of Transvaal, the Constitutionlists of the Free State and the Unionists united themselves under leadership of Jameson of the Unionist Party on 25 May 1910.

The party represented a single white South African nation as support for the imperial federal movement. The party was the voice of the Rand capitalistic interests and from the Milner side in politics. Genl. Botha wanted to institute a party that would encompass British and Afrikaners, eliminate white racism, make a success of the Union and breed a true South African nation. It would be called the South African National Party.

End