



# 100 years Nelson Mandela – a different kind of review (with film "Farmlands")



**Dec 5th was the fifth anniversary of Nelson Mandela's death. On July 18th 2018 he would have reached 100 years of age. Mandela is said to be the most important forerunner of the “conciliatory transition from Apartheid to a democratic political system” in South Africa. Exactly 25 years ago, on December 10th 1993 he received the Nobel Peace Prize. From 1994 until 1999 he was the first black President of his country. In this program a different kind of review will be presented on Mandela – and also on South Africa. It's about occurrences and connections for the most part not covered in mainstream media.**

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At the age of 26 (in 1944), Mandela joined the African National Congress (ANC). In the same year together with friends, he founded the youth league of the ANC.

Initially the ANC was a liberation movement, striving for civil equality and political rights. But over time the ANC was infiltrated more and more by the “South African Communist Party” (SACP).

According to the communist party newspaper “The African Communist”, issue number 87 from 1981, the ideological communist breakthrough within the ANC occurred in 1948.

Namely by violence-prone leaders of the ANC youth league, headed by men like Mandela and supported by the leading communists inside the ANC leadership.

According to German political scientist Stephan Bierling, professor for international relations at the university of Regensburg, Mandela had cooperated closely with the Communist Party. Even though he never admitted this, he even had a seat in the Central Committee of the SACP, as confirmed by surfaced documents.

Until the Sharpeville Massacre in March 1960, where 69 supposedly peaceful demonstrators were shot, it is said that the ANC defended itself peacefully against the white Apartheid government.

But, as shown in the book “The Plot Against South Africa” by Klaus D. Vaqués, published in 1988, the “Sharpeville Massacre” has a background history which has been tacitly ignored by almost all foreign media.

On January 25th 1960 in the township Cato Manor, nine policemen, four white and five black, were supposedly horribly mutilated and cut into pieces with long bush-knives by enraged and drunk Blacks.

Barely two months later, this scene still in mind, the police station in Sharpeville had to face a similar mob, estimated at 10.000 to 20.000 persons.

During the night, groups of armed Blacks had to be driven away repeatedly with clubs.

What followed this was by no means a calculated massacre by the police, but rather a panic-stricken reaction of young police officers who were simply overwhelmed in this situation.

After this Mandela was among the first to call for the use of arms to oppose violence by the government.

On his initiative the military branch of the ANC was founded under the name "Umkhontowe Sizwe" (i.e. "Spear of the Nation"). This group, often abbreviated with MK, publicly announced its existence by perpetrating 57 bomb attacks in just one day.

Professor Bierling said concerning this, that as a resistance fighter in the early 1960ies, Mandela had been much more ready to use violence than publicly known so far. Due to his terrorist activities he was finally arrested in 1962 and remained in detention for 27 years.

Because of his support of violence, even Amnesty International always refused to acknowledge him as a political prisoner. Even from his prison cell Mandela approved the many dozens of bomb attacks in public places by the "Spear of the Nation" that went on until the year 1990 and which cost the lives of many innocent people.

After the mid-1980ies, the white minority government offered him release from prison if he would express himself against armed action.

Mandela refused.

However, his release in February 1990 was not tied to any conditions anymore.

There is a video on Youtube showing Mandela and other members of the „Umkhontowe Sizwe“ in 1993 at the funeral of an ANC member. With raised (communist) fist they sing a song with these words: "We, the members of 'Umkhontowe Sizwe' have sworn to kill them – the white Boers."

Mandela and the ANC did pretend to be for peace, reconciliation and democracy, however their deeds reveal a completely different picture.

So it is not astonishing that the Swiss "Express-Zeitung" from October 20th, 2018 wrote about the then strong, white independent government of South Africa that it was suppose to be deliberately overthrown, because it disposed of one of the biggest gold deposits of the world, as well as many other most valuable natural resources.

In particular this government had turned into a main obstacle for the architects of a global "socialist" world order.

A corrupt black communist government in contrast would have pledged the natural resources of South Africa in no time for the repayment of their loans to the financial powers of Wall Street.

The theory that Mandela and the ANC had been instrumentalized by global manipulators in order to weaken a strong white government is even more sustained when comparing living conditions during the time of the Apartheid government and afterwards.

Living conditions during the Apartheid-Government as described by Prof. Jed Smock after

his visit in South-Africa in 1986 in a publication for American students:

- The wages of black people in South-Africa are three to four times higher than those in the rest of Africa.
  - Black South-African workers have virtually the same rights as American workers.
  - In South-Africa there are more black women in sophisticated professions than on the entire remaining continent.
  - South-Africa educates more black medical doctors than any other African country.
  - South-Africa is the only country on the continent with a broad black middle class.
  - In South-Africa black people own more cars than white people in the Soviet-Union.
  - The government is building 5.000 houses per month and provides apartments for 92 % of the black population.
- White people with an annual income of 30.000 US Dollars a year are taxed with 50 % in order to raise the billions of Dollars for subsidies granted to the non-Whites.
- South-Africa was one of the few countries in the world – and the only one in Africa – which was self-sufficient in its production of food and above that was able to export big quantities.

Living conditions after the end of the Apartheid government until today:

- After only eight years of ANC government, the crime had increased so much in South Africa, that the state wanted to stop publishing crime statistics.
  - Under the ANC government from 1994 till 2017, according to the South African police more than 420.000 people were killed – among them more than 70.000 Whites, of which around 5.000 farmers, also called “Boers”. 95 % of them were killed by blacks. In comparison, under the Apartheid government from 1948 till 1989 some 20.000 people were killed.
  - Moreover between 1994 and 2017, 650.000 rapes were reported. The estimated number of unrecorded cases was said to be up to twenty times higher.
  - Today South-Africa's social conditions are the most unequal in the world. 60 % of the national income goes to the top 10 % of the society, while the lower half of the population lives below the poverty line.
  - Due to programs such as “Black Economic Empowerment”, a number of former ANC officials, union leaders and black businessmen have become millionaires.
- South-Africa is among the countries with the highest unemployment rate: in 2018 it reached 27,9 %. Nearly seven of ten youths in South-Africa are unemployed.

If an Apartheid government can be justified remains an open question. But as the 'Express-Zeitung' wrote, it is a fact that “for some South-Africans – regardless of their skin color – the progressing decline of the country is the reason to wish the return of the Apartheid times”. In foreign countries it is also often ignored that there is no “Black Majority” in South-Africa, but rather nine fundamentally different peoples, which on top of this are subdivided in 757 tribes. Often black tribes also fight against each other.

At the time the South-African Apartheid government complied with the wish of some of the black peoples by conceding them complete independence for their traditional territories. Later on this was even their policy guideline.

The development in South-Africa shown in this program, suggests that the real objective was not to end an Apartheid system, but rather to eliminate a strong, independent government. The ANC and Mandela were an ideal tool in the hands of the globalists in order to destabilize a strong country and to plunge it into chaos.

Since the end of Apartheid, an eventual reconciliation between Whites and Blacks, as attributed to Mandela, is barely visible.

In reality Blacks and Whites are being stirred up more than ever against each other in order to keep the country dependent and weak.

This is the only way that an actual sovereign and independent country subordinates itself willingly to the global One-World-Order.

The strategically practiced aggritation of Blacks against Whites in South-Africa is also documented in the documentary film "Farmlands" by the Canadian reporter Lauren Southern. Watch the following complete documentary "Farmlands".

The documentary shows how much the killing of farmers has become an everyday reality, and downright part of the program of the government. Even now precautions are being taken for a civil war.

from dd.

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