

**The
Pharmaceutical
Industry As an
Economic
Pillar of
Apartheid**

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY ON SOUTH AFRICA

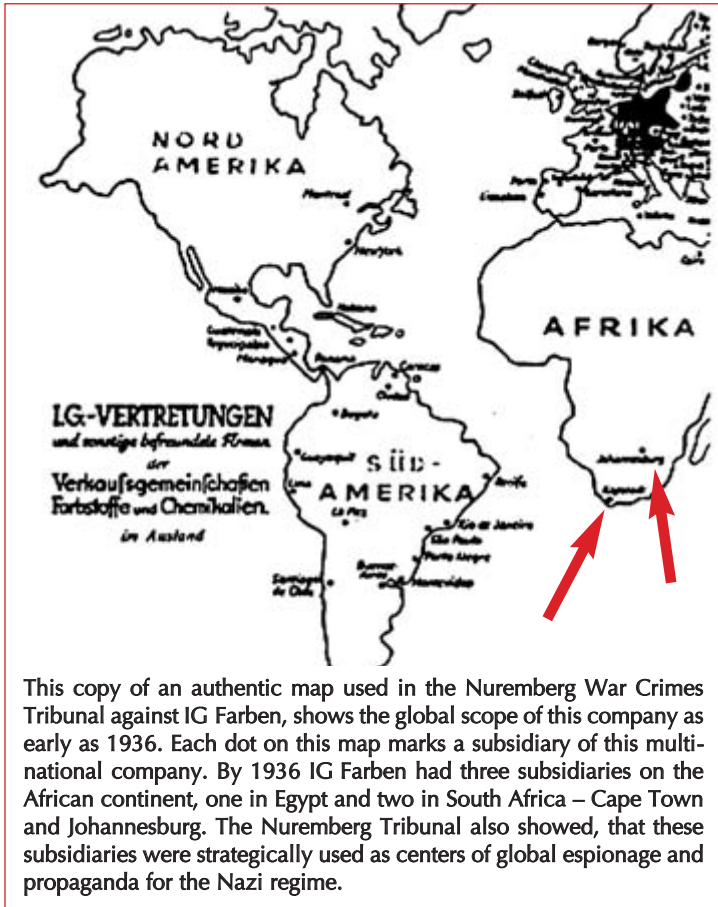
Throughout the 20th century, South Africa has played an important role in the global strategy of pharmaceutical interests. After eliminating any competition from the field of natural health and consolidating its global interests during WWII, the second half of the 20th century was dedicated to cementing its global monopoly on health.

The Apartheid regime in South Africa was part of this global strategy. This regime was the political arm to turn South Africa into a bridgehead of the pharmaceutical interests with the goal to conquer and control the entire African continent. And the Apartheid regime became its political stakeholder.

Already before and during WWII the global chemical / pharmaceutical interests including "IG Farben" were anchored in South Africa. The records of the Nuremberg War Tribunal document powerful subsidiaries of this global cartel in South Africa, such as "Bayer South Africa Pty. Ltd." and "Taeuber and Corsen Pty. Ltd." (T&C). Both corporations had major offices and plants in the country's commercial centres, Cape Town and Johannesburg.*

According to the same historic records, all subsidiaries of IG Farben served during WWII as centres of "espionage" as well as "propaganda," lobbying Nazi ideology to the political and economic elite in every country. After WWII was lost for "IG Farben" thousands of its managers – who had participated in war crimes and tried to escape punishment – used the existing corporate global network of "IG Farben" subsidiaries to escape. Their preferred destinations were South America and South Africa. Through the same "corporate channels" thousands of high ranking members of the Nazi Party, including its "storm troopers" and street thugs organised in the SA and SS, chose South Africa as a "safe haven."

These decision takers of the Nazi regime who escaped the War Crimes Tribunal became the architects and the political as well as



economic advisors of the next dictatorship: the Apartheid Regime in South Africa. Together with their ongoing economic interests – namely chemical / pharmaceutical business interests – they brought their extensive “know how” in building and “managing” a totalitarian regime to South Africa. Much the same as previously in Europe, their goal was to establish a dictatorship serving these corporate interests while keeping the majority of the population “under control.”



This is a copy of an authentic protocol of the "commercial committee" of IG Farben held on November 11, 1938. The location of the meeting was the IG Farben liaison office "Berlin NW 7", which became known during the Nuremberg War Crime Tribunal as the center of global espionage, conducted under the cover of the IG Farben corporation for the Nazi/IG Farben coalition.

The topic of this high level meeting was, among others, the report by IG Farben representatives about a recent visit to South Africa, as part of an official delegation by the Nazi government. The IG Farben "commercial committee" defines the so-called "colonial" markets of Africa as high priority. It is recommended to send young IG Farben professionals, among others to South Africa. Their assignment to collect comprehensive information about the country with the help of liaison officers from their subsidiaries. The efforts are to be coordinated by the spy centre "Berlin NW 7".

THE APARTHEID REGIME WAS A COPY OF THE NAZI REGIME

Thus in many areas the South African Apartheid regime became a “copy” of the Nazi regime in Germany:

1. In both cases, the dictatorial regime was the political stakeholder of globally operating corporate interests, namely the pharmaceutical and chemical industries including petrochemicals and mining.
2. In both cases, racial ideology was used to discern a small “political elite” from the rest of the population. The ideology of the superiority of the “Aryan Race” in Germany became the ideology of the superior “White Race” in South Africa.
3. In both cases, the population of the “inferior race” needed to be controlled. Towards this end the Nazi regime established “ghettos” all over Europe and the Apartheid regime organised its own infamous “ghettos” and “homelands”.
4. In both cases, resistance to the dictatorial regime needed to be eliminated. Political dissidents during the Nazi regime were imprisoned and murdered in “Auschwitz” and other concentration camps. In South Africa the opposition was incarcerated and often perished on “Robben Island” and other special Apartheid prisons.
5. In both cases the laws providing a “legitimation” to the regime and to stabilise it were much the same. Enabling legislation, establishing the dictatorship, was followed by a myriad of specific “laws” subjugating every sector of society under this regime. Many of the laws of the Nazi regime were simply copied and applied by the Apartheid regime in South Africa.

NAZI DICTATORSHIP IN GERMANY ...



In order to establish the reign of the Nazi / IG Farben coalition all over Europe – and later the rest of the world – the Nazi's used the ideological propaganda of the Aryan supremacy. The people of other European countries were considered inferior and – in order to oppress and control them, the Nazis built thousands of ghettos across Europe.



A precondition for the reign of the Nazi / IG Farben regime was the elimination of their opposition. For that purpose, they built a network of concentration and extermination camps all over Europe. Political opposition leaders, Jews, ethnic minorities, prisoners of war and people from occupied countries were deported there – most of them died.



"Jews are not wanted in our forests," reads this poster in Nazi Germany. In a series of racial laws, the Nazi supremacy ideology was given legal status not only in Germany, but in all countries conquered by the Nazi / IG Farben coalition.

... COPIED BY APARTHEID REGIME



The group Area Act of April 27, 1950, was the legal basis to set up a similar ghetto system in Apartheid South Africa – this time to control the black majority. By that time the Nazi / IG Farben political and corporate figure heads, who had escaped their sentencing as war criminals in Europe, had become the architects of the Apartheid regime.



For the brutal Apartheid regime too, the precondition for survival was the elimination of any political opposition. Again, the advisors of the Apartheid regime used their experiences from Auschwitz and other Nazi concentration camps to set up Robben Island and other barbaric Apartheid prisons.



While racial segregation had existed before, the Apartheid regime gave it an unprecedented legal framework. Again, the advisors of the Apartheid regime brought all the experience to draft the inhuman Apartheid laws with the goal to cement the rule of whites over blacks.

THE NUREMBERG RACIAL LAWS

Defined the separation between the white race (Germans, “Aryans”) and “subhumans” (all other races, particularly Jews).

These laws established the superiority of the white race in all areas of society and deprived Jews and other “subhumans” of basic human rights, including:

- Ban of Citizenship
- Ban of marriage and sexual intercourse
- Ban of voting right
- Ban of employment in the public sector

It should be noted that these “racial laws” were just a subset of legislation by which the dictatorial Nazi regime tried to give itself a legal platform.

THE APARTHEID RACIAL LAWS

These laws essentially copied the Nuremberg Racial Laws to South Africa with the goal to separate the white race from people with other skin colours and established its superiority and political rule.

Immediately following World War II the following racial laws were enacted in South Africa:

- Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act (1949)
- Immorality Amendment Act (1950)
- Population Registration Act (1950)
- Group Areas Act (1950)
- Seperate Representation of Voters Act (1951)

and many more.

A case in point were the Nazi “Racial Laws of 1936” banning any relationship or marriage between Germans (“Aryans”) and Jews. This comprehensive set of inhumane laws was replicated to prohibit any relationship between “Whites” and members of other races in South Africa.


This transfer of legal “know how” for the Apartheid regime was facilitated even after WWII had ended. It was possible because – with the beginning of the “cold war” – many Nazi bureaucrats were re-appointed to top political positions in the post-war government of the Federal Republic of Germany. Leading among those was Dr Hans Globke who in post-war Germany rose to the position of “Minister of the Chancellery,” the right-hand man of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. During the Nazi era Globke had been the co-author of the “Racial Laws” in 1936 and masterminded the legal framework for establishing the Nazis as new rulers in those European countries conquered by Hitler.*

THE PHARMACEUTICAL CARTEL – A KEY FACTOR FACILITATING THE APARTHEID REGIME

The particularly brutal Apartheid regime outlasted the colonial regimes of most other African nations by more than a generation. This was no coincidence. It reflected the particularly well entrenched economic interests in this country and the determination of its political stakeholders to maximise the time of economic exploitation.

Leading among those economic interests were the global chemical/pharmaceutical interests and their resolve to make South Africa a bridgehead for its “investment business with diseases” across the African continent.

Dr Hans Globke (*right*) and Dr Wilhelm Stuckart (*below*)



Hans Globke and Wilhelm Stuckart wrote the legal justification to the Nuremberg Racial Laws. Stuckart also participated in the infamous “Wannsee Conference” where the extermination of 11 million (!) Jews across Europe was determined.

Globke escaped punishment at the Nuremberg War Crime Tribunal and – with the regrowing power of the successors of IG Farben (Bayer, BASF, etc.) – became the head of the chancellors office under the first Chancellor of West Germany after World War II. For more than a decade, he combined his war “experience” and his new power as an architect of German policy – including close relations with Apartheid South Africa.

The chemical/pharmaceutical industry became the economic pillar of the Apartheid regime and, conversely, South Africa became an economic stronghold for pharmaceutical companies.

In no other African country were so many subsidiary corporations of pharmaceutical multinationals established than in South Africa. Besides “Bayer” and other “IG Farben” companies, drug manufacturers like Johnson & Johnson (1930), Aventis (1931), Schering-Plough (1934), Wyeth (1937) and Abbott (1940) had already established production and distribution facilities in South Africa before and during World War II.

But the real “explosion” of new pharmaceutical settlements in South Africa came immediately after WWII with the arrival of pharmaceutical multinational giants like Novartis (1946), Roche (1947) GlaxoSmithKline (1948), Merck (1949), Boehringer Ingelheim (1966) and Merck (1970). The arrival of these pharmaceutical multinationals in South Africa virtually paralleled the political cementation of the Apartheid regime.



Openheimer (Anglo-American) and Abs (Deutsche Bank), 16 September, 1958. The war crimes investigation records about Deutsche Bank and Abs fill volumes.

Without the economic and political help of the leading pharmaceutical export nations the Apartheid regime could not have survived. A leading promoter of investments in Apartheid South Africa was Herman Josef Abs, Head of “Deutsche Bank.” On September 16, 1958, he signed a bank loan of 50 Million German Marks (more than 200 Million Rand) to

Anglo-American Corporation in South Africa, thus setting the stage for the long-term economical survival of this regime. For the record: “Deutsche Bank” was the house bank of “IG Farben” and

was a major financier of Hitler's war – including the construction of the Auschwitz concentration camp. Abs himself sat on the Board of "IG Farben."

The support of the German government for the Apartheid regime continued for almost four decades. All other countries in the world had already isolated the Apartheid regime – including leading industrial nations like the USA and the UK – while the government of Helmut Kohl was still backing this regime until the very end. This reflects the particularly close political and economic ties between the government of Germany as the largest pharmaceutical export nation at that time and the South African Apartheid regime.

THE OIL AND DRUG CARTEL WAS THE MAIN ECONOMIC BENEFACOR OF THE BRUTAL APARTHEID REGIME

That South Africa was the last African nation to liberate themselves from the shackles of open colonialism and Apartheid was no coincidence.

While most African nations gained their independence in the 1950's and 1960's, the people of Southern Africa had to wait more than a generation longer for their political freedom. The political "expertise" in constructing the brutal Apartheid dictatorship came from the Nazi henchman who fled to South Africa after World War II. The economic support for the Apartheid regime came from the oil/drug and mining cartel that had already used the Nazis as their puppets.

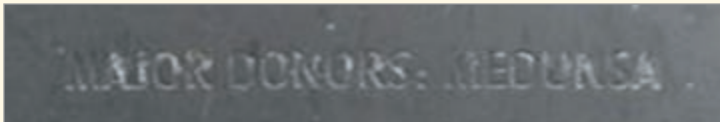


Millions of South Africans – an entire generation – paid the price.

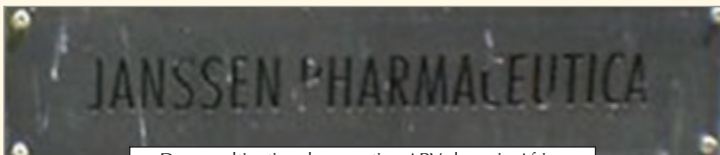
HIDDEN FORMS OF COLONIALISM



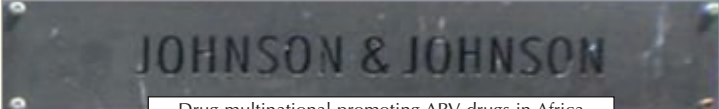
The Medical University of Southern Africa (MEDUNSA), now renamed University of Limpopo, is one of the largest medical schools on the African continent. Its campus hosts several monuments (*left*), each of them carries metal plates, featuring the "Major Donors" of MEDUNSA.



One would assume that the donors to such an important academic institution, that has trained generations of doctors to serve in South Africa and beyond, would reflect a broad spectrum of companies and organisations. Unfortunately, this is not the case.




Drug multinational promoting ARV drugs in Africa



JOHNSON & JOHNSON

Drug multinational promoting ARV drugs in Africa

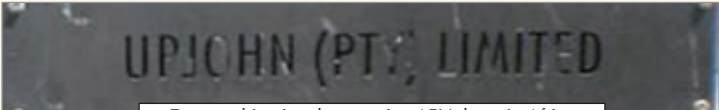
While there are a few other sponsors to this medical school, the great majority of the "Major Donors" are pharmaceutical multinational companies headquartered in Europe and the US.



SMITHKLINE BEECHAM GROUP plc

Drug multinational promoting ARV drugs in Africa

But these were not pharmaceutical companies who unconditionally donated to support medical education and health care on the African continent. All of the pharmaceutical multinationals listed here are marketers of ARVs and are directly profiting from the multi-billion Rand ARV drug business across the African continent.

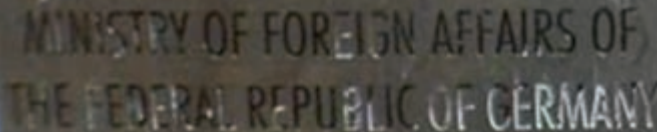


UPJOHN (PTY) LIMITED

Drug multinational promoting ARV drugs in Africa

For these drug companies their "donation" to MEDUNSA" is, in fact, an "investment" into this academic institution with the goal to accustom future generations of doctors to prescribe the drug merchandise of these and other pharmaceutical companies.

Among the list of "Major Donors" to MEDUNSA there is only one single foreign government listed that has also "invested" into this important medical institution: The "Federal Republic of Germany" – at that time the world's leading exporter of pharmaceutical drugs – and a colonial power now and then.



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

COLONIALISM THEN AND NOW



Hereros captured and put in irons by German soldiers in Namibia in 1905. One of them poses at far right.

The original description of this picture read: "A crate with Herero skulls was recently packaged by troops in German South-West Africa. It was sent to the "Pathological Institute" in Berlin for scientific studies. The skulls are from hanged and shot Hereros and were separated from the flesh with shards of glass by Herero women preparing them for shipping."



These inhuman pictures are taken from an authentic 1905 war report from "German South-West-Africa" – today's Namibia. Almost 80% of the Herero people perished during this genocide committed on behalf of German colonial interests. As seen here, this genocide was sometimes even justified with collecting African skulls - for medical and scientific research in Europe.

Today, "pharmaceutical colonialism" in Southern Africa – deceptively masked as charity – is threatening to surpass this death toll from a century ago. The massive promotion of toxic drugs to millions of people – on behalf of German drug companies – threatens to cost the lives of people in Africa again in genocidal proportions.

The promoters of the ARV drug business painstakingly hide the fact that the pharmaceutical industry in correlation with the apartheid regime passed a series of laws securing its multibillion Rand market of patented drugs in South Africa and beyond.

The facts on the following pages expose these facts.