

British steer plan for bloody war on KwaZulu

by David Hammer

The destruction of South Africa moved another step closer on March 10-12, when the combined forces of the South African government and the African National Congress (ANC) staged a violent overthrow of the government of the homeland of Bophuthatswana (see accompanying interview and *EIR*, March 25, p. 34) in order to install a regime which would participate in the April 27 elections, which the ousted government of President Lucas Mangope had refused to do. On March 22, similar orchestrated demonstrations ousted the Ciskei homeland's head of state, Brig. Oupa Gqozo, even though he had recently reversed his earlier refusal to participate. The ANC had attempted to overthrow Gqozo in October 1992 in an attack on Ciskei in which dozens were killed and hundreds wounded.

But the ANC march toward power is part of an overall gameplan, originating in London, to bring a final end to the Boer War and to turn the ANC into the new enforcer of the escalated looting and economic destruction of South Africa, whose industry would otherwise be the engine for the development of Africa. British control over the gameplan was made more manifest on March 23, when an unnamed ANC official told Reuters that the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party had tentatively agreed that Lord Peter Carrington (who oversaw the devolution of the former Yugoslavia) and Henry Kissinger, who on May 10, 1982 professed his allegiance to the British Royal Institute of International Affairs, should lead a mission to mediate between the two organizations. Such mediation is unlikely to lead to peace.

There is no question that the next target on the road to what the world's media heralds as "democratic elections," is the KwaZulu homeland, whose leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has also announced his intention to boycott the elections.

ANC picks its targets

Immediately after the ouster of Mangope, ANC president Nelson Mandela denounced other "toy tyrants" who refused to participate in the elections, making clear that their time would come. And as even the pro-ANC London *Financial Times* reported on March 21, "ANC officials, including President Nelson Mandela, tried more or less openly to incite popular rebellion in the KwaZulu homeland." The ANC has infiltrated hundreds of cadre of its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), into KwaZulu over the past several months, to provoke the violence necessary to create either the fact or at least the appearance of ungovernability, and the level of political killings has skyrocketed.

Located in the eastern province of Natal on the Indian Ocean, KwaZulu is the traditional homeland of the 9-million-person Zulu nation, the largest tribe in southern Africa, which was established by the legendary King Shaka in the 1830s. In the face of stated plans by the ANC (whose leadership is drawn almost entirely from the Xhosa tribe of which Mandela is a prince and which is an ancient enemy of the Zulus) to eliminate KwaZulu, Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini, a nephew of Buthelezi and a direct descendant of Shaka, held a rally of thousands of Zulu warriors in the homeland capital of Ulundi on March 18. Zwelethini called for all Zulus to not only boycott the April election but to fight to the death if necessary:

"We here today proclaim before the world our freedom and sovereignty and our unwavering will to defend it at all costs. I call on all Zulus to fulfill their sacred duty to defend our freedom and sovereignty against anyone in Southern Africa who will dare to challenge it."

Buthelezi said on March 22, based on a leaked four-page internal ANC document which called for mass action and

strikes by civil servants, that the ANC planned to topple him before the election, precisely as occurred to Mangope in Bophuthatswana, in preparation for “decisive state intervention.”

“We must,” said the ANC, “prepare the anvil for the coming hammer.”

The ANC’s Goldstone Commission

At the precise moment that KwaZulu was targeted for overthrow, a judicial inquiry headed by Appeals Court Judge Richard Goldstone established to inquire into the causes of violence in South Africa, suddenly “discovered” (with massive fanfare in the nation’s press) that high-ranking South African Police officials, including the heads of intelligence and counterintelligence, had been secretly arming the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party since 1990. South African President F.W. De Klerk immediately suspended three top officials and called for an international task force to investigate. Goldstone’s commission worked furiously until 3:30 a.m. on March 19 in order to hold a press conference later that morning.

The revelations had a curious origin. An unnamed foreign diplomat, believed to be either Danish or British, both of whose governments have been heavily financing the ANC, took a lower-ranking police official, “Mr. X,” under his protection and presented the officer and his story to Goldstone. Goldstone acted solely on the hearsay evidence of “X,” presenting no concrete evidence to back up his claims. One of his targets, Deputy Police Commissioner Basie Smit, responded:

“Not in a million years would it be possible, practical, or true that I would get involved in deliberately destabilizing my country. It is utter nonsense. I am not a man who deals in allegations. I deal in facts. The Goldstone report refers to information, but information is not proof. No court will convict a man on the strength of information.”

Goldstone, a corrupt asset of the ANC, claimed he had to act precipitously, before any investigation was finished, in order “to avoid further destabilization” in the run-up to the election.

Deference given to the ANC

The Goldstone Commission is notoriously partisan, and in fact was the subject of a minor scandal when, although appointed by the De Klerk government as an “independent commission,” it submitted a report of one of its investigations to the ANC for approval before delivering it to the government. In its two-year investigation, the commission has “discovered” that the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) is to blame for most of the violence in South Africa, findings utterly at odds with massive evidence in the public domain, and with the findings, for instance, of the highly respected anti-apartheid South African Institute for Race Relations, which has reported that the ANC has provoked most of the violence, a finding borne out, the institute said, by “the high number of IFP officials and members—now totaling over 1,000—who

have been killed in recent years.”

Goldstone is following the script written by Harvard University’s notorious Samuel Huntington, who has visited South Africa dozens of times, whose protégés include Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Minister for Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer (the government’s chief negotiator with the ANC), and who is the publicly acknowledged mastermind of the current transition to majority rule. Huntington authored the 1974 Trilateral Commission report calling for “fascism with a democratic face” for the United States. For South Africa, as he specified in his 1992 book *The Third Wave*, the nation’s security establishment must be broken up in order to facilitate the transfer to “democracy.” “Promptly purge,” instructed Huntington, “or retire all potentially disloyal officers. . . . Be prepared . . . for the standpatters to take some extreme action to stop change (e.g., a coup attempt)—possibly even stimulate them to do so—and then crack down on them ruthlessly, isolating and discrediting the more extreme opponents of change.”

Goldstone’s latest assault on the police follows his November 1992 purge of 16 senior military and police officers and suspension of 7 others.

Pol Pot-style ‘democracy’

The April 27 elections will ostensibly usher in “black majority rule” and democracy in South Africa. In reality, the ANC leadership, despite the aspirations of its base for justice and freedom at long last, is almost entirely comprised of members of the South African Communist Party (SACP), led by longtime SACP boss Joe Slovo. When Soviet intelligence operative Maj. Aleksei Kozlov was captured in South Africa, he revealed that Comrade Slovo held the rank of full colonel in the KGB.

Since the 1940s, Slovo has been tightening the SACP’s grip on the ANC. He founded the murderous MK in 1961 to facilitate that process, and all top MK cadre were sent to be trained either in Moscow or, more usually, by the East German secret service, the Stasi. A further step toward full control was completed when Slovo and the KGB arranged for the entire ANC leadership to go to Cambodia in 1978 to be trained by Pol Pot. Immediately upon their return they set up the infamous concentration camps in which 600-1,000 ANC cadre who questioned SACP diktats were tortured and killed. Slovo et al. have already drawn up a list of 5,500 people, both black and white, slated for such treatment as soon after April 27 as the SACP/ANC can get away with it.

Most recently, intelligence sources in Johannesburg and London have reported that Slovo has been having secret meetings with the Russian intelligence services regarding the establishment of a world mineral cartel. South Africa and Russia between them control as much as 90% of the world’s export market of such strategic minerals as vanadium, chromium, manganese, and platinum. The strategic consequences of this control for western economies was illustrated

by a 1985 study by the West German Economics Ministry of that country's dependence on South African minerals. The study found that a loss of even 30% of just manganese imports from South Africa would collapse the West German GNP by almost 28% overnight, with a loss of 1 million jobs.

The role of British intelligence

Communist though he is, Slovo is not only, or even primarily, an asset of Moscow. His career in South Africa has been protected for decades by the Oppenheimer family's Anglo-American Corp., the bastion of British finance which was founded in 1917 in the same J.P. Morgan-owned building at 120 Broadway in New York City which housed some of the key financiers of the Bolshevik Revolution. Slovo has always traveled on a British passport, and even now British special forces are training 500 of his MK cadre in Zimbabwe, just as the British SAS earlier trained Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge. And while the Goldstone Commission's revelations are trumpeted as proof of the longstanding ANC charges that a "third force" was instigating black on black violence, and that this third force has been discovered to be an IFP/South African plot, Goldstone has curiously ignored the stunning revelations of New Zealand pilot Paul Bennett in a recent court case in London. In early February, Bennett, 31, charged that while working on contract for the CIA in South Africa, he and his CIA superior came upon British intelligence agents handing out AK-47s in black townships, and that he was kidnapped and taken to London to forestall any exposure of such activities.

The Bennett case coheres with an investigation by the Afrikaner Volksfront into "third force" activity. The AVF is led by a "Committee of Generals," longtime veterans of the South African security services who maintain, even in retirement, significant intelligence capabilities. This investigation, said one person familiar with it, had uncovered "indisputable evidence" that British intelligence, aided by Swedish intelligence, was pouring weapons into third force activities.

British intelligence controls the top ANC leadership, many of whom were educated in London or at the University of Sussex. But as their sponsorship of third force activity demonstrates, the British never run only one side of the street. British SIS maintains substantial assets in Eugene Terre Blanche's AWB, whose elite Iron Guard units were trained by a British Special Air Services operative, Keith Conroy. Meanwhile, a security adviser to Buthelezi is the decades-long British intelligence operative Ron Reid Daly, who founded the notorious Selous Scouts of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). The Selous Scouts specialized in manipulated "gang-counter-gang" warfare of the sort pioneered by British Brig. Frank Kitson during the 1950s Mau Mau insurgency in Kenya. With these assets on all sides, the British are well positioned to manage the sort of bloodshed which they orchestrated in the Balkans, as documented in the Croatian magazine *Danas*.

Interview: Tienie Groenewald

'We are very close to a shooting match'

Major General Groenewald is the former head of military intelligence in South Africa, and is now a leader in the Afrikaner Volksfront (AVF) and a key negotiator for the Volksfront with the African National Congress. He was interviewed on March 20.

EIR: On the election process, how does it stand with the Afrikaner Volksfront? Will some participate in the elections, and some not?

Groenewald: I think the fiasco in Bophuthatswana caused by the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] caused a split whereby the generals basically said we'll not play "parliament, parliament" any longer and participate in the so-called political structures. We will first of all participate in the elections if the two accords which we are busy negotiating with the African National Congress [ANC] can be completed in time.

As you know, there have been some changes to the Constitution providing for a *volkstaat* [Afrikaner homeland]. The accord that we are negotiating basically makes the *volkstaat* compulsory, subject to a demonstration of substantial support.

EIR: Regarding the negotiations with the ANC that would make the *volkstaat* compulsory, what sort of demonstration of popular support is required?

Groenewald: We have the term "substantial support," and we argued with them on exactly what substantial support is. We agreed that it is somewhere between 33 and 1/3 and 49% of the Afrikaner people. We ourselves have said, Okay, there was a "No" vote in the referendum [of South Africa's white population on March 17, 1992, which authorized South African President F.W. de Klerk to proceed with the reforms] of 780,000. We are willing to settle for 950,000, just under a million.

The estimate at this stage is that Constand Viljoen [former head of the AVF, now head of the Freedom Front, a split-off] will receive somewhere in the vicinity of 1.5 million votes, purely from Afrikaners.

EIR: So how would this actually happen? He would partici-

pate in the election, and if he gets that amount, then there would be a *volkstaat*?

Groenewald: That's basically it. You see, the constitution has been changed, providing for, first of all, a constitutional principle which allows for a *volkstaat*, and secondly, the creation of a *volkstaat raad*, a statutory body that would be an advisory body. It would be their task to create the *volkstaat*. But up until now, the constitution basically states that the constitutional assembly will decide on the matter of a *volkstaat*. And obviously, if the ANC gets a large majority, there is no way in which you will get a *volkstaat*. So the accord now provides for an agreement by the ANC that, should we receive substantial support, then they will not withhold the *volkstaat*. The *volkstaat* will then be created.

EIR: This has not been finally okayed by the ANC. Is that right?

Groenewald: No. We had negotiations on Saturday [March 19], and a draft has been agreed to—which we are quite happy with—and that will be taken to the national executive [of the ANC] for approval, and it will also, of course, be approved by the government, by the National Party. So that at least is one step forward.

EIR: **In the past, when we have discussed this before,** whenever there was the possibility of an agreement among certain elements of the ANC, it went back to the national executive committee of the ANC, and invariably it was rejected. What makes you confident that it will be otherwise this time?

Groenewald: We have a date, March 31, as the final date, and we have two very big demonstrations lined up, on March 29 and on March 31. On the 29th, we hope to bring large parts of South Africa to a complete standstill to demonstrate our power, and on the 31st, we hope to have quite a few hundred thousand people in Pretoria with a mass demonstration of Afrikaners. We believe that this demonstration could influence the ANC in its final decision.

I think we are very, very close to a shooting match. I think what happened in Bophuthatswana, what is happening in KwaZulu today, is an example. You have been talking about third force activities; you are basically seeing that they are trying to blame it on police generals. It is a rigged thing. The whole thing is rigged, but it is all preparing the climate for the same kind of attack against KwaZulu as was made against Bophuthatswana.

EIR: So far, aside from the Goldstone Commission, has something happened on the ground in KwaZulu over the last 24 hours?

Groenewald: Just to give you an idea, they have moved in 3,000 members of the so-called "Peace Force." But this is mainly in the Durban-Pietermaritzburg-Umlazi area, and they haven't been put on duty yet. When that happens, I think you are going to see quite a bit of bloodshed. But in the last

three days, three meetings that the ANC was due to hold in KwaZulu were abandoned when members of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] occupied the stadium and refused to leave. Also, the big meeting between the King [Goodwill Zwelethini] and Mr. [Nelson] Mandela was cancelled yesterday, when Mr. Mandela refused to turn up because he felt that his life was threatened.

So at this stage, Natal and KwaZulu is very much a volatile area and anything could happen. But the ANC has not been able to hold one political meeting in KwaZulu.

You see, in the so-called mass action, what they normally do—in Bophuthatswana, they moved in about 60,000 members of the ANC, trade union members and so on, and then intimidated the civil servants not to go to work. Once they had done that, that is, the first phase, the so-called "strike and stay away" phase, then they encourage them to burn down shopping centers, that is the burning and looting phase. Now, with the world's press there, this creates the perception of ungovernability, which isn't the case. Of course, then, the third phase is when they move in groups of 30 to 40 members of Umkhonto to attack specific targets and eliminate people, and in this way take over the government.

They are now trying the first phase, to create the perception of ungovernability; in the case of KwaZulu, that they don't want to participate in the election, they are preventing people from free political expression; it is a matter of intimidation. They haven't been able to do this on their own, they have been assisted by the police, with all kinds of hit squads to maintain their position, and in such a way that they don't deserve to rule and it should be placed under an administrator. But KwaZulu won't be such an easy target; you will see a lot of bloodshed.

And then, of course, they will follow the same principle against us. In Pretoria, you will find shops will start burning and they will call in the defense force to keep law and order. They will most likely lock up people such as myself and other political leaders.

As in the case of Bophuthatswana, this was really the greatest travesty of justice I have seen in my life. Just taking over another country! It is as bad as anything we have seen anywhere else in the world. Even the ANC admits that the action was completely illegal.

EIR: What happened with the AWB? What did they do, exactly?

Groenewald: What actually happened is that Mangope asked General Viljoen to come and assist him. He asked us on Wednesday, and we got the people together and we moved in on Thursday evening. By Friday morning we had just over 2,000 people deployed in the capital and in various other key points. So we had it completely under control.

Then, against Viljoen's wishes, and also against the wishes of President Mangope, Eugene Terre Blanche moved in with 500 members of the AWB. And with flags flying, the

shouting of slogans—this upset the Bophuthatswana Defense Force to such an extent that they mutinied, because they did *not* want to be associated with the AWB. And then they were chased out. Constand Viljoen chased them out, and on their way out, that is where that attack occurred. But they moved out shooting. They must have killed 20 or 30 innocent people. And this led to the mutineering of the Bophuthatswana Defense Force.

At that stage Rowan Cronje [Mangope's chief of staff] asked the South African government to assist them to establish law and order. And De Klerk agreed to do this. And when George Mehring, the chief of the Defense Force, gave the assurance, he phoned the state President [De Klerk] in the company of General Viljoen, and asked him for the assurance. Viljoen said they would hand [operations] over to Mehring because they had a much better capability of maintaining law and order, but strictly under the provision that this wasn't a takeover bid, that this wasn't a bid to overthrow Mangope. And De Klerk gave the assurance to Mehring, because Mehring said Viljoen is willing to hand over the capital to us if you give the assurance that this won't be an overthrow of Mangope. So De Klerk said, "I give you my assurance."

And then, when we moved out, they took over. Twenty-four hours later, [South African Foreign Minister] Pik Botha and [ANC executive and SACP leader] Mac Maharaj turned up and said, "You are no longer in power."

EIR: So Pik Botha was actually there on the scene?

Groenewald: Oh yes, and he and Maharaj just moved in and asked Mehring to accompany them, and they asked for an interview with Mangope. And then Mehring was absolutely *astounded* to hear—they hadn't even informed him before the time—that the assurances he had given were null and void.

EIR: This is totally different, the exact opposite, than what has been portrayed in the media.

Groenewald: You can even read it in today's [Johannesburg] *Sunday Times*. They give you quite an accurate picture, but certainly indicating that the whole thing is illegal, and even the ANC *admits* that it was a completely illegal move.

EIR: One last thing: The Zulu king did say that he is declaring independence for a Zulu state, is that correct?

Groenewald: Yes, but what he has basically said is that he will have no choice but to do that. It is not that he has declared his kingdom and declared complete independence. It is not secessionist as such. It is more a claim than anything else.

EIR: So he has not yet declared the kingdom yet, but said he may be forced into it, is that accurate?

Groenewald: That is basically the meaning of what he said.

British military: 'We have quietly taken over Bosnia'

by Katharine Kanter

Readers of *EIR* who insist that our view of the British is "extreme," would do well to listen to what the British themselves have to say, *ex post facto*, about their own activities. In our March 18 issue, we warned that the "British invasion force" in Bosnia was being beefed up to prepare some new twist in events on the ground. The day after that piece was written, the London *Independent* ran an analysis of British military operations in Bosnia, as follows:

"Great Britain has quietly taken control of much of the U.N.'s Bosnia operation. . . . The British government gave in to pressure from senior servicemen. . . . The nature of the operation has changed, from escorting aid to true peace-keeping." The London daily quotes Gen. Sir John Wilsey: "The military has got ahead of the politics on this one. It has happened on the hoof, so to speak, and has to be policed. . . . Without invalidating the mandate of the delivery of humanitarian aid, our role is to give General Rose the maximum support . . . to put in place the initiatives that he has been able to craft between the conflicting parties."

The British command in Split has taken control of reinforcements of all U.N. forces and controls the only route from the sea into central Bosnia. As soon as Gen. Sir Michael Rose arrived in February, he created two new military sectors, South-West and North-East, and reorganized the U.N. command at Kiseljak so that of the eight battalions there, a total of four, soon to be five, are directly under the control of British Brig. John Reith.

It is, of course, no accident that General Rose also happens to be SAS commander. According to reports in the *Telegraph*, "revealing" what *EIR* and Bosnian and Croatian papers warned would happen months ago, "at least 50 British special forces troops are engaged in covert operations in Bosnia" under the direct command of Rose. This is the first time that British special units have been "officially" deployed as part of a U.N. force. These SAS troops are designated as "U.N. military observers," and are deployed throughout Bosnia, according to the daily, "wherever Serbian gunners