

## IPS-Rockefeller Nazis Run South Africa

June 26 (NSIPS) — Why did an aging German Jewish refugee Henry Kissinger meet in the forests of Bavaria with South African Prime Minister John Vorster and an entourage including the old Afrikaner head of the Bureau for State Security (Boss) J.H. van den Bergh? Kissinger, architect of Nelson Rockefeller's policy of global genocide who hangs onto his job as Secretary of State only through massive use of the Institute for Policy Studies terrorist networks; Vorster, who during World War II was detained as a Nazi partisan for sabotage and terror against South Africa's war effort as part of the Ossewa Brandwag stormtroopers, led by a professed Nazi, Kommandant General Dr. J.F.J. van Rensburg — could anyone believe that the purpose of their meeting is to discuss South Africa's peaceful transition to black majority rule?

On the eve of June 30, the deadline for an unachievable mass international debt rollover and trigger for an unparalleled world financial crisis, these men have spent two days locked in intense, delicate discussions, whose content has been carefully kept from the public.

But the intent of these discussions — genocide to pay the debt — is as obvious as the nose on Kissinger's face from the ongoing "left-right" deployments of Kissinger's Institute for Policy Studies cronies and Vorster's Government Afrikaner Nazi "countergang." This combination has hit South Africa's population with a wave of carefully provoked and stage-managed riots, the pretext for taking South Africa's already Schachtian economy a significant step closer to full-scale Third Reich genocide.

### South Africa's Economy

South Africa has a unique economy. Of the world's industrialized nations, South Africa has historically had the lowest productivity increases. Over the 1963-73 period it had only one-third the productivity increases of West Germany or France, only one-sixth those of Japan. The problem is not strictly a problem of lack of capital investment; the same absolute fall in labor productivity is in evidence in both capital and labor-intensive industries. The problem at root is that, as an economy ruled by Rockefeller agents through the old Afrikaner-Nazi cabal, South Africa has never learned to respect labor power.

The huge corporate conglomerate, the Anglo-American Corporation, has exercised decades-long control of the South African economy looting, for example, mineral reserves as far north as Zambia and Zaire. Chairman of this sprawling industrial complex is Harry Oppenheimer whose endorsement of a labor intensive energy policy, particularly coal, is consistent with his close financial alliance with the Rockefeller family.

Only after World War Two, when some Afrikaners, aided by Afrikaner control of the government after 1948, rose to positions of importance did the Rockefeller cabal take a special interest in this group — many of whom were supporters of Hitler's Nazi war effort. Carefully cultivating relations with the budding Afrikaner businessmen, Rockefeller's South African allies were able to win over the best of the clique who now comprise the largest portion of the "right-wing" operation in South Africa. Jan Marais of the Federale Group of companies founded the Trust Bank in 1954 and made it into one of the biggest in the country, with Lower

Manhattan assistance. Courted and won by the Rockefeller establishment, Marais is the holder of the 1966 Harvard Business Statesman Award, sits on the Board of Rockefeller's Goodyear Tire and Rubber in South Africa and is on the editorial board of *Management Magazine*. Anton Rupert, who began as a university lecturer, founded the now huge Rembrandt Group after establishing a fascist Unit for Futures Research at the Stellenbosch University. A fellow in the International Academy of Management and a recent appointee to the Rockefeller University Council, Marais is a "personal friend" of Chase Manhattan's David Rockefeller.

By any interpretation of the Nuremberg Statutes, South Africa utilizes only a slightly more refined version of the labor policies used by Hitler and his Finance Minister Schacht. Like Schacht's use of the Eastern Europe hinterland to provide boxcars of raw materials and peasant labor in exchange for boxcars of dead or dying peasants, South Africa has a vast system of employing resources (minerals, electricity, and water) and migrant labor from southern and central African "client states."

African migrant workers were first employed at the turn of the century in gold, coal, and diamond mining on the Rand, the industrial area of South Africa. Since that time, teams of African migrant workers have been placed under the immediate command of first imported British miners, later Afrikaans-speaking peasants of Dutch-Boer descent, whose incomes were determined by the productivity of "his" team of African workers. As was intended by the British capital interests and their Fabian agents who created it, this system brought into being a skilled white working class, whose identity, whether Afrikaans- and English-speaking, became totally enmeshed in policing the concentration-camp industries which destroyed African labor. Over decades many of them became the management and even the owners of their own Kruppwerke.

As Anglo-American financial circles met each financial crisis by demanding a higher rate of return on their investments, the policy of rapidly depleting African migrant labor was expanded to include both more "client states" and the internal, slightly better treated African population, creating the need for scrap heaps for used-up labor euphemistically termed "black homelands." Gradually since the 1930s, the permanent resident African workforce has been almost fully replaced by migrant African workers, whose families subsist either in "client states" or in "black homelands" even more lacking such basic social services as water or electricity as the subhuman black "townships."

Following the original Nazi model, this migrant working class is considered totally expendable. African workers have an average working life of only 19 years. Wages are held at one-tenth of white wages, but the standard of living is in fact kept even lower by the lack of investment in basic services for the black working class. The South African government spends only \$35 per head on education for the average African, compared with \$550 per head for the whites.

Even these services are being rapidly cut by the destruction of services engineered through the recent riots and the granting of "independence" to the "black homelands," thus freeing South African from the financial responsibility of providing any services to "homeland"

areas. Forced to take up citizenship in the "black homelands" like the soon-to-be-independent Transkei, South Africa's black working class will be forced to commute on a daily basis to work in nearby labor-intensive "border industries" now being established — or to starve, since there is almost no industry and virtually no agriculture technology beyond the stone-age level in "black homelands" like the Transkei, where over 1 million black workers are now being forced to live.

#### **South Africa's Reichstag Fire**

For the partnership of Rockefeller-Fabian agents and Afrikaner nazis, the current task is to force this modified concentration-camp system on South Africa's collapsing economy — in the next several weeks.

Prime Minister John Vorster's government and the predominant Afrikaner political leadership constitute the "right-wing" policing apparatus to enforce this Schachtian slave labor system on the Black South African population. On the left, is the Institute for Policy Studies created and controlled Black and Liberal organizations. The left opposition is merely a counter-gang to Vorster's fascist operation.

The current crisis is too great to give any time for a gradual transition while "border industries" are slowly built up; hence a "Transkei Bill" is being passed to legally force 1.4 million Xhosa-speaking black workers back to the Transkei "homeland" as it becomes "independent" this fall.

After exporting large amounts of gold, South Africa had a balance of payments deficit of \$2 billion at the end of this year. Despite huge infusions of capital from Rockefeller's oil industry, despite a Lower Manhattan bank bailout of the city of Johannesburg, and despite gigantic loans using collateral created by swapping gold reserves for paper reserves, South African reserves have taken a steep plummet downward. Coal prices in this coal-burning country almost doubled over the past month, as hyperinflation began to set in.

Months ago, with the current economic crisis already looming ominously on the horizon, the Institute for Policy Studies, the Brookings Institution, and interconnected links in Rockefeller's terrorist command-and-control net were deployed in force to prepare for terrorism and bloody riots capable of forcing South African workers to willingly climb into boxcars to their "Arbeit Macht Frei" homelands.

The South African business community was alerted. As long ago as August, Management Magazine printed an article extolling the economic advantages of the right sort of terrorism. "Every situation throws up its own opportunities," the magazine assured its readers. "Situations of civil unrest are no exception, and any manager worth the name should be aware of this. In Northern Ireland disturbances have produced a war psychology. Productivity tends to go up and strikes, stoppages, and disputes decline. To date South Africa has been spared the serious attention of terrorists. But..."

Then in February the country's leading financial magazine, the Financial Mail, published an article on the South African economy titled, "The Only Cure." "Unfortunately," said the Mail, "another year of blood-letting is needed to make South Africa's over-extended economy healthy again."

#### **"Right" Deployments...**

Meanwhile the Afrikaner end of the operation began to warn the country's population about the imminent threat of

communist subversion from within and without, while stringent new security laws were railroaded through the parliament and the military budget was increased 42 per cent. Following Interior Minister C.P. Mulder's warning that South Africa is prepared to use nuclear weapons against its enemies, Defense Minister Piet Botha and U.S. Army-trained psychological warrior Lieut. Gen. Malan, the Chief of Defense embarked on a tour to whip up war psychosis among the population. Warned Malan, "The South African population might have to live with a battle against insurgency and terrorism for a long time." Bureau for state Security head van den Bergh, using police agent infiltrators, arrested over 50 leaders of the African Nationalist Congress, thus clearing the way for stage-managed unrest by eliminating the working-class's legitimate Soviet-backed leadership.

Within the U.S., a similar preparation was undertaken for the business community there. Forbes, a leading business magazine, last month defended the new "black homelands," border industry system as follows: "It has its advantages; the South African economy will never be efficient if it has to pay blacks the same artificially inflated rates of pay whites get....it represents an alternative to the terrible slaughter — more probably of blacks than of whites — that seems otherwise inevitable." Those close friends of the Afrikaner gang, Rockefeller's "right-wing" American Security Council, not only endorsed the new system, but put out a brief well in advance for its U.S. networks, blaming the coming terrorist bloodbath on "Soviet infiltration" and "communism."

#### **...And "Left Deployments"**

To make good on the threats of terrorism, the Institute for Policy Studies and its networks swung into action. A month before the riots broke out, former State Department staffer and now Special Assistant to the President's Assistant on National Security Affairs Anthony Lake gave a guarded briefing to a seminar on terrorism in southern Africa at the invitation of Institute member Marvin Holloway. Also implicated are Institute Africa specialists Edgar Lockwood, who heads the affiliated Washington, D.C. office on Africa, and Peter Weiss, who works with the American committee on Africa's Reverend George Houser and Jennifer Davis, as well as with the United Nations High Commission for Namibia, Sean MacBride. MacBride utilizes his position and legal expertise to run a dirty tricks operation in Africa employing a whole network of lawyer-agents like Sean Gervasi, an African expert at the Center for National Security Studies, a private think tank otherwise responsible for the race war and terrorism scenario in southern Africa.

Concerning the South African riots, Cortlan Cox, another Africa specialist at the Center, commented: "It's not a question of dying fast or dying slow, but they are not riots, they are rebellions. Here we are in the Bicentennial year. In South Africa, it's just like with our forefathers 200 years ago with Tea Laws and Tax Laws. It's going to be a long struggle with more and more outbreaks for a generation, in which the majority of the black people will suffer. There's no possibility of settlement, so I'm not alarmed. I'm detached from the situation."

This same Institute network deployed directly into Soweto to incite the riots in coordination with South African police. Beyers Naude, head of the Christian Institute in South Africa and a friend of Cortlan Cox, issued a joint statement with

Chief Buthelezi, a "homelands" chief, a full month before the riots started. Naude's Christian Institute, which set up every one of its collaborating black politicians and operations in the U.S. including Ron Dellums (D-Calif.), John Conyers (D-Mich.) and Julian Bond (D-Ga.), is directly linked to John Rees' General Council of the Southern African Council of Churches. Both were ordered by the South African Interior Ministry to keep out of the riot hit areas only one day after the massacres began. But their collaboration is best exemplified by joint South African Church — People's Bicentennial Commission (an Institute terrorist operation in the U.S.) exposés of multinational activities in South Africa itself.

During this same period, Chief Buthelezi repeatedly traveled to Soweto to speak to crowds of 12,000 about African Nationalism and African rights. With Pan African Congress (PAC) offshot groups, the South African Students Organization and the Black People's Convention, Buthelezi preached black nationalism, terrorism, sabotage, and uprisings. "Ex-PAC leader" and known agent T.T. Letlaka is now deployed to the South African embassy in Washington,

D.C. for the summer to work closely with Institute for Policy Studies networks. PAC's "left" cover is quite thin. The organization is reviled among Black African political institutions as an agency of Vorster.

The day before the Soweto-Johannesburg riots began, the Johannesburg-area newspaper, *The World*, predicted an incident, while Brookings Institution nuclear proliferation expert Dr. Ernest Lefever arrived in Johannesburg to coordinate the right wing side of the police riots. Arriving in South Africa immediately after the riots subsided was left wing Institute for Policy Studies expert, Anthony Lake. Similarly, the editor of *The World*, Percy Quoboza returned from a 10 month Nieman Fellowship appointment in Cambridge, Mass at about the same time that the Johannesburg student strike movement began.

The ghettos of Soweto-Johannesburg now stand surrounded by security forces, in below freezing weather dependent on Vorster's security forces and the Institute for Policy Studies-affiliated Institute for Race Relations for supplies of food and coal.

### Exclusive Interview

## 'I Fear Kissinger-Vorster Meeting Is Part Of Cold-Coup Against U.S. Government'

*WASHINGTON, D.C., June 22 (NSIPS) — The following interview was conducted June 22 with Thomas Karis, the South African expert of the anti-Communist Hoover Institute here.*

**NSIPS:** What do you think of the recent riots in South Africa.

**Karis:** Well, the riots were a lot like Sharpeville, (massacre in which several hundred people were killed in 1961) which was organized by the PAC (Pan African Congress), but unlike Sharpeville there are very few black leaders the government can consult with. The South African Student Organization is very important in organizing black conscience. Historically it developed out of PAC. This kind of eruption is going to happen again and is not the product of any communist agitation. The government will make it look like it is a product of outside agitation and Communism for a variety of reasons. One can expect more random and desperate acts (like this) in the future.

**NSIPS:** Is this what Franz Fanon refers to as "insurgent rage?"

**Karis:** Yes, yes "insurgent rage," if you will. I think that the sense of impotence is so great that a relatively small incident can lead to large scale rioting.

**NSIPS:** Given the widespread destruction of food outlets and other services, do you think the government will rebuild them?

**Karis:** Oh, things aren't so bad, the Soweto population can still shop in Johannesburg although a lot of the transit is destroyed. The government is likely to delay building as long as possible, although they are extre-

mely sensitive to foreign image so they may be forced to take minimal steps to appear to be doing something to alleviate the food situation.

**NSIPS:** What do you think will come out of the Kissinger-Vorster meeting?

**Karis:** Nothing will come out of it. Kissinger will only rhetorically oppose apartheid, and will issue a statement about continuing to stay in consultation with the South African government. The South Africans will be very happy and see this as a cold coup against the U.S. government. I am worried that the U.S. will fall into a trap. If Kissinger really wanted to put pressure on the South African government, he would cut off U.S. business involvement. The CIA has a good deal of important consultation with South African authorities, he would cut off that too.

## The Riots Not Spontaneous

*WASHINGTON, D.C., June 45 (NSIPS) — The following interview with Dr. Ernest LeFever, formerly of the Brookings Institution and now at Georgetown University's Kennedy Institute, was conducted shortly after he returned from a June 7-22 trip to South Africa.*

**NSIPS:** Since you just came back from South Africa, what do you expect to happen? Do you expect more violence and rebellion?