

# Whites vote to continue reforms in South Africa

by Allen Douglas

On March 17, an overwhelming majority of 69% of South Africa's white electorate voted to continue the process of constitutional reforms leading to near-term majority rule. The special whites-only referendum was a triumph for the ruling National Party, in particular its President, Frederik W. de Klerk, who sought a mandate in the wake of recent electoral losses to the white opposition Conservative Party. The question put to voters was: "Do you support the continuation of the reform policy, which the President began on Feb. 2, 1990, and which has the aim of a new constitution through negotiation?"

European and North American media coverage featured South African whites and blacks embracing in optimism for "the new South Africa," in which the hideous system of racial exploitation known as apartheid will be finished forever.

The South African government is now seeking to open diplomatic relations with the capitals of Asia and Africa, on the basis of the decision to end apartheid. The ending of this system, instituted by the British in 1909, could present an opportunity for South Africa to assume its role as the economic powerhouse for the development of all of the southern half of Africa. This is the proposal of American statesman Lyndon LaRouche. It was also the plan in the mid-1970s of German banker Jürgen Ponto, a close friend of then-South African Finance Minister Nikolaas Diederichs, who proposed a plan for developing Africa in coordination with German government of Helmut Schmidt. The idea was that, with the backing of a new European Monetary System, relatively independent of the dollar empire and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the economic growth of South Africa would become a springboard for the development of the entire continent, which had suffered acute famine in 1975.

In July 1977, Ponto described this concept in an interview with the South African economic magazine *To the Point International*. On July 31, 1977, he was murdered by Red Army Faction terrorists. Weeks later, German industrial association president Hanns-Martin Schleyer was kidnaped, then killed. With their deaths, the European-South African development initiatives also died.

## The Anglo-American catch

The end of apartheid should open the way for such blueprints to again be put on the table. However, there are

signs that this is not the De Klerk government's agenda.

De Klerk began the present reform process on Feb. 2, 1990, following a 1989 tour of the U.S. and Britain, in which the Anglo-American elites told him to initiate the process toward majority rule, or he and his nation would be destroyed. These elites are themselves racists, as demonstrated in the U.S. government's National Security Study Memorandum 200, which calls for the elimination of non-white races as a matter of national security and the continued Anglo-American imposition of the free-trade and malthusian dogma enforced through the International Monetary Fund, which has resulted in the premature deaths of millions of blacks.

Has the leopard changed its spots now? A partial answer to that lies in the behavior of the Oppenheimer family's aptly named Anglo-American Corp., which controls an astounding 50% of all the companies whose stock is traded on the Johannesburg stock exchange, and which dominates the country's news media. Anglo-American and other big mining companies poured millions into securing the yes vote, even threatening their employees if they did not vote yes. An Anglo executive was interviewed in Johannesburg in early 1990, right after the current reforms began. "Let the blacks rule," he said. "We'll make a lot more money out of a black government than out of a white one, because they would be a lot easier to manipulate."

Anglo-American Corp., and the ruling elites in Britain and the U.S., plan, not black-majority rule, but a highly unstable black-minority rule, based upon the African National Congress (ANC). The ANC, whose leadership is dominated by the hard-line South African Communist Party, claims a maximum card-carrying membership of 300,000—as opposed to Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party membership of over 2 million. The ANC is dominated by one faction of the 5.5-million-strong Xhosa people, of which Mandela is a royal prince, while Inkatha commands the allegiance of most of the nation's 8 million Zulus, of which Buthelezi is a prince. Anglo-American gamemasters are well aware that, given the deep animosities between Xhosa and Zulu, the installation of an ANC government creates the conditions for a black-on-black civil war. Further, the installation of a weak black government, embattled from all sides, opens the way for the total looting of the South African industrial base by the British corporations such as Anglo-American and Lonrho.

This has already begun to happen. Unemployment among both blacks and whites reaches 40-50% in many areas, while a drought has devastated the nation's normally self-sufficient food production. The IMF has held out a carrot of \$2.5 billion, to be granted upon realization of majority rule. The Anglo-Americans plan the "new South Africa" to look like Ibero-America or Eastern Europe—a sea of misery administered by an unstable government, according to the dictates of the IMF.