

pean Union in Brussels.

The British population-control NGOs were very active during the just-concluded "Preparatory Committee 3" (Prepcom 3) meetings in New York City that were discussing the final draft document for Cairo. One of these NGOs' pre-occupations was to combat the representation of the Holy See from Rome, and the Vatican's backers in Ibero-America and francophone Africa, who regard the Cairo conference as an abomination.

During the Prepcom 3 meetings in New York, the European NGOs had a strategy planning session with the Greek ambassador to the EU, acting in this capacity because Greece currently occupies the EU presidency.

On July 1, Germany assumes the EU presidency. Germany will, therefore, be a central focus of pro-Cairo activity in Europe. The malthusian organizations in Germany are gearing up for this moment. One of these is the German Family Planning Association. A second is the German World Population Foundation, headquartered in Hanover, where it is accorded tax-exempt status by the Lower Saxony state government. The latter includes on its board of trustees two influential malthusians in Germany. One, Ralf Seelmann-Eggebert, is senior correspondent of the Norddeutsche Rundfunk (NDR) television network and chairman of the malthusian "One World Group of Broadcasters." The second, Dr. Ernst-Ulrich von Weiszäcker, is nephew of German President Richard von Weiszäcker and is himself president of the Wuppertal Institute of Climate, Environment and Energy, one of the main institutes promoting the "ozone hole" and "greenhouse effect" hoaxes. The foundation's board of directors includes two prominent parliamentarians, Dr. Volkmar Köhler of the ruling Christian Democratic Union and Brigitte Schulte of the SPD. Schulte is chairman of the NATO Assembly Civil Affairs Committee, which is striving to make issues of the environment and population into "strategic" issues.

Over June 14-15, the German World Population Foundation, together with the German Foundation for the United Nations and the German World Famine Aid organization, will be sponsoring public hearings in Bonn on Cairo, at which leading national politicians are expected to speak out in favor of population control measures. Schulte, meanwhile, is pulling together an "all-party parliamentary group" for Cairo, and hearings on the Cairo event will be held in the German Bundestag (parliament) in mid-May. Inside the government, the "infrastructure" for official participation in, and support for, the Cairo conference is centered in the ministries of Economic Cooperation and the Interior, with advisory input from a so-called "National Commission for Issues of Population and Development."

In early summer, the Germans will be subjected to an intense barrage of pro-Cairo conference propaganda, when the Anglophile Seelmann-Eggebert and his One World Group of Broadcasters will be releasing a number of nationwide TV broadcasts in favor of population control.

South Africa now faces new tests

by Linda de Hoyos

In one of the most historic moments in African history, the citizens of the Republic of South Africa voted on April 26-29 in the first national multiracial elections to be held in that country. Despite enormous logistical difficulties preparing a vote for millions who have never before cast a ballot, despite long lines that wound as long as five kilometers and three voters abreast in some areas, the South Africans voted in an atmosphere unseared by violence and unrest, as millions of black and white voters queued up in an affirmation that ends forever the institutional divisions of apartheid. The patience exhibited by the voters, said Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress and widely expected to be the country's first black President, is a "message of reconciliation" for South Africa.

The historic milestone marked by the occasion is instantly reminiscent of Nov. 10, 1989, which saw the bringing down of the Berlin Wall and the demise of communist tyranny in eastern Europe. The parallel also evokes the question: Will South Africa's leaders have the vision and the courage to realize a new South Africa, or, as occurred in Europe, will victory over tyranny turn bitter, at the hands of the International Monetary Fund and the global financial oligarchy's demand for "free trade" annihilation of nations?

For South Africa, the question is very concrete. Will South Africa, the only country on the African continent with a sizable industrial sector and high-technology agriculture, become the powerhouse for the urgently required development of southern Africa, or will it, under International Monetary Fund (IMF) conditionalities, head for deindustrialization—as has already occurred in the two British Commonwealth countries Australia and Zimbabwe—and become a mere exporter of raw materials and minerals at rock-bottom prices?

The British gameplan

The latter option is Britain's plan for South Africa—a fact any South African patriot must recognize. British enforcers are already on the scene in the form of the major mining companies of DeBeers, Lonrho, and Anglo-American, which combined control most of the South African stock exchange and news media. It is this grouping that has fostered and nurtured the South African Communist Party—the brain

of the ANC—as a divisive attack force in the last 10 years, resulting in over 20,000 killings since the 1990 release from prison of Nelson Mandela.

British interest in the elections in South Africa as a step toward London's gameplans was underscored by the presence in South Africa of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Great Britain's Lord Peter Carrington the week before the vote, to exact the entry of Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi into the elections. The two are both presently on the international advisory board of the Hollinger Corp., a global proprietary of British intelligence.

The British design is to put South Africa under strict International Monetary Fund austerity on top of an economy already collapsed, and to induce political chaos and violence, thereby provoking an accelerated exodus of the skilled white population.

This final act of the Boer War will leave South Africa free in name only, as it reverts to the status of a British semi-colony used only for raw resources extraction.

Dirty tricks, assassinations

London's plans for South Africa came through loud and clear in the week of the elections. On April 28, the first day after the major voting had taken place, the press in the United States highlighted jubilant black African leaders and hailed the lack of violence during election day. In contrast, the British *Financial Times* declared, rubbing its hands over hoped-for trouble to come, in its lead headline: "Polling Complaints Cast Shadow Over S. Africa Election."

The governments of Britain, Denmark, and Portugal have reportedly already drawn up plans for the air evacuation of their nationals in case South Africa should explode in violence after the elections.

Rumors are also afoot of an imminent assassination of Nelson Mandela after the elections. An intelligence source in Europe told this news service on April 26 that he had received "100% reliable information" of a plan to ensure that "Nelson Mandela joins Martin Luther King, within a week after the elections." He said that "big, big money was coming out of Great Britain" to arrange the assassination, and drew attention especially to the role of "friends of Henry Kissinger." The killing of Mandela, reported the source, would "kill two birds with one stone. Obviously, the murder will be blamed on the extremist Boers and white supremacists. This would instantly cause a civil war. This would give the pretext for the declaration of martial law."

A plausible scenario

Across the political spectrum in South Africa, a hit on Mandela is seen as a plausible scenario, given Britain's record in Africa. "That would definitely be what would be required to spark civil war," said one source. "I am afraid the next few months are going to be very dicey."

Even those who believe that the preponderance of force

held by the South African Defense Forces would preclude total civil war, any attempt on Mandela would spark a new spiral of violence.

The pattern of car-bombings in downtown Johannesburg and at the Johannesburg international airport leading up to the elections—which were featured prominently in the western news media—also point to such a scenario. An assortment of 32 ultra-right-wingers has been arrested for the pre-election bombing spree. Reliable sources indicate that the bombs were definitely planted by the right-wing Boer Commandos and other "loners" involved with them. The grouping is a radical split-off from Eugene Terreblanche's AWB. This grouping—an easy target for intelligence deployment in what is known in intelligence circles as a derivative assassination—is expected to move again after the elections.

Politically, the assassination of Mandela would likely lead to the breakup of the African National Congress, since Mandela has held together the party—now composed of Xhosas, Zulus, Christians, Muslims, animists, and communists. In particular, it would strengthen the hand of the hard-core South African Communist Party leadership of the African National Congress, grouped around Lithuanian Joe Slovo, the key recalcitrant in the negotiations leading up to the elections.

Holding the country together

The next hurdle after the polling is the popular acceptance of the election results. The Independent Electoral Commission—aided by 25,000 foreign observers on the scene—has up to 10 days to validate the election as free and fair. Although results from the urban areas will come in quickly once counting starts on April 30, the vote could be significantly changed by later results coming from the rural areas.

Sources in South Africa during the week of the elections refused to predict the outcome of the balloting in discussion with *EIR*. Aside from the ANC, the National Party, the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Freedom Front, the Pan-African Congress, and the African Christian Democratic Party (which is believed to command up to 2 million voters), are the major contending parties. Regional, racial, tribal, religious, and political factors will all play a role in whom people ultimately vote for.

All parties taking part in the elections have pledged to accept the results, but there is concern that the African National Congress may not accede if it were to win less than the plurality it expects, or that other parties will not accept the result if the ANC wins overwhelmingly, thereby making the Communist Party-dominated Congress the dominant power in South Africa.

One thing is certain: No matter what the government becomes, it will not stand for long, if South Africa's leaders follow the prescriptions for "free trade" and promises of foreign investment coming from the likes of Kissinger and Carrington.