

South Africa Exposes CIA Terrorism, Takes Aim At Carter's War Scenario

SOUTH AFRICA

The conservative Nationalist Party regime in South Africa, led by Prime Minister John Vorster, is locked in a bitter power struggle with the Carter Administration and its chief internal South African henchman, Anglo-American Corporation Chairman Harry Oppenheimer. At stake is the eruption of a continent-wide race war and the explosion of racial tensions in the United States and Britain, and the emergence of a Cold War climate throughout the West that could topple the pro-development regime of Helmut Schmidt in West Germany and James Callaghan in Great Britain.

The trigger for the conflict is the unleashing of the potential violence just below the surface among South Africa's hideously oppressed working class and youth. The explosion of that tinderbox in 1976 led to hundreds of deaths in virtual civil war conditions that lasted for months in South Africa.

What is less well known is that the "black nationalists" who led those riots and demonstrations against well-armed police and military forces are entirely the product of a subversive, Fabian-style political network among South Africa's black population whose many branches are created and sustained by Oppenheimer and his New York and London banking allies. The following report lays out the map of that network and traces its connections through the secret channels of Rockefeller "private diplomacy."

On June 13, three young blacks armed with machine

guns and grenades staged a violent terrorist incident in Johannesburg, that left two whites dead and a third wounded. That incident, which threatened to touch off a repeat of the 1976 Soweto riots — already there are angry rumblings and bloody clashes with the police in South Africa's black suburbs — was the direct product of the Rockefeller-Oppenheimer networks run out of Zbigniew Brzezinski's National Security Council.

But the same day that the attacks were staged, the South African *Citizen*, a daily newspaper which has links with American conservative circles, published a broadside attack on the U.S. destabilization of South Africa. In an article headlined, "Secret War by the U.S. Against South Africa," *The Citizen* reported that the U.S. CIA, via the U.S. embassy in Botswana, is providing funds to black nationalist groups including the Pan-Africanist Congress and the Soweto Students Representative Council. The article — which was later carried by *L'Unita*, the newspaper of the Italian Communist Party — accused the "international progressive faction" of the CIA and State Department of backing the Fabian radicals.

Earlier, *The Citizen* had given editorial support to Prime Minister Vorster in a direct confrontation with Harry Oppenheimer. Speaking before Parliament late last month, Vorster departed from his prepared speech to challenge Oppenheimer: "The time has come for you to say where you stand and what you are playing at." The attacks on Oppenheimer followed the latter's role in inviting U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young to visit South Africa and arranging his itinerary, for which Oppenheimer visited Washington to meet with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Who Runs 'Left' Terrorism In South Africa?

The Citizen, run by fertilizer magnate Louis Luyt, charged June 13 that the racial disturbances in South Africa over the past year were supported by the U.S. State Department and the CIA. The truth is that Kennedy-Rockefeller intelligence networks both in and out of the State Department and CIA not only supported the disturbances, but consciously built up the riot and terrorism capability that fed the violence over a period of years. They have triggered different levels of the capability at points of time of their own choosing. The original deployment of the Rockefeller-Kennedy networks for rioting and terrorism in South Africa came in the 1960 wave of violent racial confrontations known collectively as "Sharpeville." In the wake of those

disturbances, foreign capital fled the country and Rockefeller banks rushed into the void to secure a better grip over the country. The attempted assassination of South African Prime Minister Verwoerd in 1960, and the second, successful attempt in 1966, were also run by the Rockefeller-Kennedy networks.

The anchor point for these networks in South Africa is the staid Institute of Race Relations (IRR), around which a variety of liberal-radical organizations are clustered. Another anchor point is the government-run National Institute for Personnel Research (NIPR), which has been headed by Rockefeller agents since its founding in 1946.

The political machine of mining magnate Harry Op-

penheimer maintains oversight of the full range of "left" riot and terror deployments for Rockefeller through Oppenheimer lieutenants such as Zac de Beer. In the U.S., influence and control over these South African operations is exercised by Rockefeller operatives such as J. Wayne Fredericks, who was President Kennedy's top adviser on Africa. Fredericks' role is both direct, through visits to South Africa, and indirect, through the Washington, D.C. Institute for Policy Studies — and its satellites, the Center for National Security Studies and the misnamed Communist Party USA — as well as through a network of U.S. academics headed by Professor Gwendolyn Carter.

For two generations, the constellation of Fabian net-

works in South Africa has been headed by a small core of seven top agents, working at first principally for British Rothschild interests, but increasingly from the mid-1950s for the Rockefellers (see box below). Among the seven are Simon Biesheuvel, a personal protégé of British military psychiatrist, brainwasher and Rockefeller client Dr. John Rawlings Rees (See *The Campaigner*, April 1974); Ernst G. Malherbe, the head of South African military intelligence during World War II; Ian D. MacCrone, formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University of Witwatersrand, who earned his academic credentials with psychological profile studies of racial groups' attitudes toward each other; and Gideon F. Jacobs, Biesheuvel's closest associate and a personnel

South Africa's Fabian Controllers

Ernst Gideon Malherbe, MA and PhD at Columbia University, New York, 1920s; Chief investigator, Education Section, Carnegie Poor White Research Commission, 1928-32; Director of Military Intelligence, Union Defence Forces 1942-45; Principal and Vice-Chancellor, University of Natal 1945-65. One of the consultants to the Spro-cas Education Commission.

Leopold Marquard, Member, Order of the British Empire, awarded for military service; Founder and President (1924-30), National Union of South African Students (NUSAS); at the end of World War II a Lt. Col. in the South African Forces, in charge of Army Educational Services; represented South Africa at UNESCO inaugural conference, 1945; Served on the Spro-cas Political Commission; died 1976.

Edgar H. Brooks, Delegate for South Africa to the Assembly of the League of Nations 1927; Senator representing Natives of Natal and Zululand 1937-52; Chairman, Foreign Affairs Group, Empire Parliamentary Association 1943; Professor, University of Natal 1959-62; served on the Spro-cas Political Commission.

Oliver Deneys Schreiner, Judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa; Chancellor, University of the Witwatersrand; educated at Inner Temple, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge. Died 1975.

Gideon François Jacobs, Biesheuvel's closest associate from the end of World War II; commando officer in Sumatra; awarded Officer, Order of the British Empire for his role in evacuating the inmates of internment camps in Japanese-held Sumatra. Senior Research Officer, NIPR under Biesheuvel 1951-53; since then, personnel consultant, Anglo-American Corp.; Deputy Leader, United Party in the Transvaal. Served on the Spro-cas Economics Commission, and as a consultant to the Spro-cas Political Commission.

Ian D. MacCrone, Author of *Race Attitudes in South Africa* (1937), the pioneering study in the psychological profiling of South African race groups; Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand; served as the first chairman of the Spro-cas Education Commission.

Simon Biesheuvel, Protégé of British military psychiatrist John Rawlings Rees; author of unpublished paper, "The application of military personnel research to industry" (1946); Rees described him as having "devoted his whole life to the personality problems of Africans," while Biesheuvel described himself as having studied African behavior "to determine the extent to which it is modifiable." Officer Commanding, Aptitudes Tests Section, SAAF 1941-46; awarded Member, Order of the British Empire for this wartime services; Director, National Institute for Personnel Research 1946-62; Director of Personnel, SA Breweries 1962-73.

Biesheuvel was joint author with G.F. Jacobs and William Hudson of *Anatomy of South Africa* (1966) which psychologically profiles South African whites and then proposes a series of Fabian reforms which still represent Fabian policy today. According to the *Anatomy*, "Notwithstanding the desirability of ensuring the maximum degree of (racial) separation, South Africa is and will remain a multi-racial country. Economic factors make it so. Our task is to create harmony from this diversity. How could this be achieved? Probably by ensuring that in social affairs each group is given the maximum degree of self-determination; that in economic matters there is full utilization of all human resources and that in political affairs there is established the greatest degree of polarization of interests, consistent with stability of the total political structure."

Biesheuvel was Director, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of the Witwatersrand 1973-76.

consultant to Oppenheimer's Anglo-American Corp. Of the seven, six have been president of the Institute of Race Relations for one or more terms, while Beisheuvel is a member of the IRR Council.

The Institute of Race Relations is the institutional anchor of the full range of Fabian organizations. It is funded partly by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, and receives policy input from the Rockefeller hothouse for terror and riot operations, the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington D.C. President Kennedy's top Africa adviser, J. Wayne Fredericks, who is today International Relations Director for the Ford Motor Company, is a member of the IRR Council (see box).

Attacks on the IRR have always been blunted by the image of liberal respectability which it cultivates through its social work and research and publication activities, ostensibly "to further interracial peace, harmony and cooperation." More importantly, the IRR operates under the protection of Harry Oppenheimer who, for example, has personal charge of the IRR fundraising campaign for 1975-79.

Grouped around the IRR are such institutions as:

**The *South African Council of Churches* (SACC); a conduit for World Council of Churches operations including the WCC's CIA and State Department input.

**The *National Union of SA Students* (NUSAS), the student organization on white, English-speaking university campuses which was founded in 1924 by Leopold Marquard, one of the top seven Fabian agents. NUSAS has received funding in recent years from two CIA conduits, the International Universities Exchange Fund (Geneva) and the World University Service (WUS, New York and Geneva). The latter financed and partially ran the NUSAS Leadership Training Program.

**The *Progressive Reform Party* (PRP), the political party created and controlled by Harry Oppenheimer's Anglo-American Corporation.

The IRR and the institutions immediately around it in turn create a supportive environment within which narrower, more radical groups which tolerate or encourage violence can exist. These break down into the black power groups and white groups supporting black power. The leading such groups are:

**The *South African Students Organization* (SASO), founded from within the interracial University Christian Movement in 1968 as a black NUSAS on the basis of "black consciousness." The nurturing of SASO was especially successful at the University of Natal Medical School, with the help of Rockefeller agents on the staff. Some of the SASO cadre there received medical scholarships offered by the World University Service and became active in the WUS-funded Health Services and Literacy Program. In 1972 the then Secretary-General of SASO, Nyameko Pityana, was invited by the U.S. State Department to tour the U.S. under the State's Education Travel Program, but was refused a passport.

Together with the parallel organization for high school students, the *South African Students Movement* (SASM), SASO provided the main organizational basis for maintaining conditions of provocation and riot for a period of months after the first exchange of violence between Soweto youth and police on June 16, 1976.

In Soweto, the ad hoc organization formed to lead the

Who Is J. Wayne Fredericks?

Analyst, aircraft division, U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, Germany and Japan 1946; with Dept. of Defense 1951-54; Ford Foundation public affairs program 1956-58, overseas development program for Asia 1958-61, head of Middle East and Africa program 1967-73; Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs 1961-67 and President Kennedy's top Africa Advisor. Chase Manhattan Bank, Director of International Relations 1974-75. Ford Motor Company, Director of International Relations 1975 to the present. Prevented from accepting appointment by President Carter as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in June, 1977 by a serious auto accident. Member, Council on Foreign Relations.

insurgency was the *Soweto Students Representative Council* initially led by 19 year-old Tsietsi Mashinini. In December Mashinini toured the U.S. principally under the sponsorship of the American Committee on Africa (ACOA) based in New York and its affiliate, the Washington Office on Africa. The Executive Director of the ACOA is George Houser, a "former" State Department adviser who scouted for potential opposition to the newly formed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in the late 1950s, discovered Holden Roberto, and helped prepare him for his 1975-76 role as the butcher of Angola.

**The *Black People's Convention* (BPC), founded in 1971 to bring together organizations of national scope on the basis of common "black consciousness" ideology. Its leadership includes figures from SASO, some IRR-connected figures such as W.F. Nkomo and Mrs. W.M. Kgwane, and others from the Citibank-funded *Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of African People of South Africa* (ASSECA) led by M.T. Moerane.

**The *Christian Institute* (CI), founded in 1963, is a largely white support group for the black power movement which has officially stated its support for SASO, SASM, the BPC and others, while maintaining an appearance of principled interracialism and non-violence. The CI purveys the Fabian ideology of ending capitalism through a redistribution of wealth.

**The *Study Project on Christianity in Apartheid Society* (SPRO-CAS) was a temporary organization (1969-73) which played a crucial role in preparing for the current phase of confrontation operations. Indeed, the first experiment with controlled confrontation in the current phase — the Durban strike wave of 1972 — was launched during the period of existence of SPRO-CAS. It was the function of SPRO-CAS to bring together every arm of the South African Fabian networks to prepare the entire machine to function in support of black power ideology. While it was constituted chiefly of whites, SPRO-CAS interfaced with the black organizations through its sponsorship of the Black Community Programmes, whose leadership was drawn heavily from SASO.

The final SPRO-CAS report, *A Taste of Power* (1973), declares, "the South African social system is in urgent need of radical change, in the sense of a fundamental redistribution of power and resources...(it) will be initiated by blacks, and the white oligarchy...will increasingly have to respond to black initiatives...conflict and confrontation have now become inevitable in the process of change...The potential for major conflict is very great." As early as 1972, young South Africans connected to SPRO-CAS were in New York and London making inquiries about the availability of explosives. The Director of SPRO-CAS was Peter Randall, who had been an assistant director of the IRR, 1965-69. He was joined on the original four-man steering committee by two other IRR officials and C.F. Beyers Naude, the Director of the Christian Institute. Five of the seven top Fabian agents participated in SPRO-CAS.

Another arm of the Fabian machine, suitable for handling the technical, psychiatric aspects of preparing riots and terrorism, has the protective coloration of being a South African government agency. This is the *National Institute for Personnel Research* (NIPR), whose director from its founding in 1946 until 1962 was Simon Biesheuvel, the protégé of British military psychiatrist and brainwashing advocate Dr. John Rawlings Rees. Since 1965, the director has been D.J.M. Vorster, who left his position as personnel manager for Oppenheimer's Anglo-American Corp. to take the post. Biesheuvel remains as one of the NIPR's scientific advisers, while his closest collaborator, Gideon F. Jacobs, the personnel consultant to Anglo-American in the late 1960s, is a member of its Advisory Committee. The NIPR cultivates a capability for profiling elements of the population for manipulability on racial issues and for the selection of personalities with psychopathic potential. It has an extensive interface with the universities of Witwatersrand, Natal, and Fort Hare, which have played a key role in developing the conditions and personnel for rioting and terrorism, and with the South African military. The NIPR carries on a Defense Research Program of confidential work for the South African Defense Force.

Prior to the wave of rioting which began one year ago, the South African Fabian machine served explicit notice that its terrorism capability was in place. As early as August, 1975 the South African monthly *Management* — then published by Oppenheimer's *Financial Mail* — put the business community on notice that the Rockefeller interests were prepared to resort to terrorism on the Northern Ireland model if they could not achieve the reorganization of the South African economy for new levels of labor-intensive looting and outright genocide by other means.

The *Management* article on terrorism argued that although South Africa had been spared the serious attention of terrorists so far, this was likely to end. Reviewing at length the case of Northern Ireland, it claimed that terrorists often made demands upon companies pertaining to the way the workplace is run, citing examples remarkably parallel to the "worker participation" proposals put forward in SPRO-CAS circles.

In concluding, *Management* assured its readers that

terrorism isn't all bad. "Every situation throws up its own opportunities. 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."

The senior member of *Management's* Editorial Advisory Board at the time was Dr. Simon Biesheuvel.

This was not the earliest such statement of the Rockefeller Fabian capabilities, but it was surely the most explicit. Under the caption, "Terror now closer," the *Johannesburg Star* weekly for January 25, 1975 had reported threats issued from the IRR annual council meeting in East London. IRR President Bernard Friedman "warned that a revised constitution was the only way to avoid revolution in South Africa" and Prof. André du Toit demanded a major political reorganization to avoid a "direct Black challenge."

When violence was triggered June 16, 1976, it was preceded by numerous shrill threats from IRR-connected spokesmen.

The circumstances surrounding the Soweto rioting illustrate the role of the Fabian networks in diverting black rage from the genocidal economic measures advocated by the Rockefellers and onto impotent side issues. The Soweto riots — over the relatively trivial question of whether black students would be taught certain classes in Afrikaans or English — erupted when South Africa's blacks were rightly enraged by the so-called Transkei Bill.

The Transkei Bill deprived blacks deemed to belong to the economically undeveloped Transkei "homeland" of all citizenship rights in the rest of the country — a convenient way to be rid of the rapidly increasing number of unemployed blacks in the urban townships and de facto genocide. Soweto students started their boycott on the language issue on May 17; May 18, at a London banquet of industrialists and financiers Oppenheimer signalled his agreement with the Transkei bill by calling for a truce with the South African government on the homeland issue, but not on "racial discrimination." About the same date former State Department staffer Anthony Lake detailed a scenario for terrorism in South Africa to a seminar at the invitation of Marvin Holloway of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington.

Popular outrage against the Transkei Bill was nevertheless so great that the black daily, *The World* editorialized on June 11, "The stripping of the people of their citizenship is the most devilish scheme devised"; it may mean "the final parting of the ways between the black and white...Nothing has caused so much anger and bitterness in the hearts of our people in recent years."

Yet on June 15 *The World* headlined the story that Leonard Mosala, militant member of the Soweto Bantu Council, had warned that "enforcing Afrikaans in schools might result in another Sharpeville shooting incident if the matter is not dealt with immediately," in a speech in the course of an urgent meeting called to discuss the language issue. Indeed, in the succeeding weeks of violence, the homeland issue was further buried through provoked battles between black urban workers and homeland blacks on temporary contracts in the urban areas.

Rockefeller terror and riot operations are usually — as in this case — conducted from both sides. That is indicated by the interface between the Rockefeller-controlled National Institute for Personnel Research and the military. But the Rockefeller interests succeeded *during the wave of violence* last summer in putting their man, Gen. Magnus Malan, at the very head of the entire South African Defense Force. Gen. Malan replaced traditionalist Admiral H.H. Biermann, after an exceptionally rapid rise to the top.

Malan is unusual among South African military men in having had a period of study at the U.S. Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth (1962). After his appointment as Chief of the Army in 1973 (aged 43) he was hailed by the *Financial Mail* as a “psychological warrior.” The paper quoted him as saying, “It is important to develop beyond the purely military, to educate the population as to what the threat is all about... We must make a total onslaught on the large uncommitted majority not by weapons but by changing the true disposition of the population.”

During the 1976 wave of violence, Malan followed the Rockefeller script, warning that “The South African population might have to live with a battle against insurgency and terrorism for a long time.” Malan is a student of the methods for subverting civilian populations pioneered by British General Frank Kitson (see *The Campaigner*, April 1974).

Minister of Police Jimmy Kruger is also a part of the

Rockefeller penetration of South African security, earning favorable treatment from the *New York Times* in a biographical profile published during the wave of violence last summer. This past week, after the terrorist murder of whites by blacks with submachine guns, Kruger played the Rockefeller-Carter script to the hilt, claiming provocatively to the press that the terrorists were trained in Angola.

Rockefeller liaison to the military and police is run principally by the CIA's Lt. Gen. William Yarborough and Dr. Ernest Lefever, formerly of the Brookings Institution but now covertly working for the Carter Administration, carrying on a one-man South Africa project from the Kennedy Institute of Georgetown University in Washington.

Hints of even a “liberal” military coup in South Africa were made last August in the *Christian Science Monitor* and the *New York Times* the following January. But the rapid collapse of South African confidence in the Carter Administration in the wake of the Vorster-Mondale meeting May 20 now apparently rules this option out.

Any such coup would require extensive cooperation from networks within the all-inclusive Bureau for State Security (BOSS). While clearly complicit in setting up and sustaining the 1976 wave of violence, BOSS has lately thought again about such methods of “controlled conflict” used at the expense of South Africa's national interest.

Rockefeller's Control Of Southern African Raw Materials

EXCLUSIVE

Last week's attempted coup in Angola and Rhodesia's provocations against Mozambique were launched with an included purpose of protecting the Rockefeller-dominated, U.S.-based mining companies and the allied Rio Tinto Zinc (UK) and Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa, which control all significant mining operations in Southern Africa and a vast network of agents, engineers, and corporate officials. These mining-banking networks also ran the Chilean coup and similar monstrosities. They directly evolved out of the model established by Cecil Rhodes, Lord Rothschild, and Sidney and Beatrice Webb during the 1880s.

As developed below, the intricate and comprehensive interlocks between the bank, mining and intelligence fronts not only facilitate the looting of the Third World for raw materials and debt collection, but thereby control critical choke points to blackmail the European and Asian economies. This role of the bank-mine interlock is revealed in the various commodity price-support schemes, specifically devised to increase the export value of the raw material assets of the mining companies, to thus facilitate Third World debt repayments to compensate for the deteriorating values of the banks' financial assets.

Rockefeller Control of the Mining Companies

AMAX and Newmont Mining Co., the predominant U.S. mining interests in Southern Africa, epitomizes Rockefeller control. AMAX, which is owned 20 percent by Standard Oil of California and 11 percent by A.C. Beatty's Selection Trust (UK), includes four members of Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations on its Board of Directors including the evil George W. Ball, who is also a member of the Bilderberg Society, and squats on the Trilateral Commission with another AMAX director, William T. Coleman, Jr., a Rand Corporation Trustee. Wall Street's Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. has its chairman, Hauge, and director, Burden (both in CFR), on the AMAX board. Ball's experience in planning the terrorist fire-bombing of Dresden with the Strategic Bombing Survey, the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and his open advocacy of “triage” in the Third World have qualified him as a Rockefeller African policy maker.

Newmont Director Andre Meyer is a Director of Rockefeller's Chase International Investments Co. and Senior Partner in the Wall Street investment house of Lazard Freres, long one of the dominant influences in Newmont and which includes the notorious Felix