

was the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

In 1971, then-AAI President William R. Cotter also told the U.S. Congress: "I personally am in complete accord with those who call for the strongest measures by the U.S. to accelerate the process of change within South Africa. Nor would I automatically rule out violence as an instrument for obtaining the rights of the non-white majority."

An AAI brochure says:

- "Scholarships for training should be awarded where possible to students affiliated with a liberation movement, and the training program and efforts to assure trained students' utilization on return, should be planned and carried out as much as possible in cooperation with liberation movements."

- "Whatever steps are taken to solve short-term problems, there is only one ultimate solution to the overall problem: That is the overthrow of minority regimes in southern Africa and the liberation of the southern tier of the continent."

South African corporate giants such as Anglo American and the country's largest industrial firm Barlow Rand, are also working to shape the political process to the advantage of the ANC-SACP. The Codesa negotiating process is a case in point: Its chief executive is Zach de Beer, longtime Anglo American executive and protégé of old Anglo head Harry Oppenheimer. The country's liberal press is also largely owned by Anglo American.

Barlow Rand has added its weight to the ANC scales through the National Peace Committee, chaired by Barlow Executive Director John Hall. Hall and fellow business executives marched in the front ranks of the ANC demo against the Ciskei government Sept. 7, right next to leaders of the SACP.

Barlow and Anglo American also helped found the South African Co-ordinating Committee on Labor Affairs (Saccolla), an employers' confederation which negotiated a draft "Charter for Peace, Democracy and Economic Reconstruction," with the SACP-dominated Cosatu, the country's major labor confederation. The charter committed labor and industry to a program of action "to force the pace of transition," including a national one-day strike, scheduled for last Aug. 3.

According to the London *Financial Times* of Sept. 21, the strike fizzled out at the last moment, because other firms got cold feet: "The private sector also appears to have balked at the last moment at the idea of business and labor 'ganging up' against the government, in favor of the ANC."

Two Anglo American executives offered an explanation for all of this corporate charity in candid discussion with journalists in Johannesburg a couple of years ago. "Let the blacks rule," said the first. "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." Added the second, "It doesn't bother us if a radical black regime comes in. We'll just put up the fences and keep pulling the minerals out just the same."

Interview: Moise Twala

ANC dissident tells of torture and terror

Moise Twala, chairman of the Returned Exiles' Coordinating Committee in South Africa, granted this interview to EIR on Oct. 8. The Returned Exiles' Coordinating Committee represents ANC dissidents who were tortured, put in detention, or driven out of the ANC for questioning policy.

EIR: Could you tell us about the torture and detention camps run by the ANC?

Twala: The most notorious detention camp and the first one that was created was Quatro in Angola, built in 1979. Immediately it was put up, a lot of dissenters and people who were critical of the leadership were rounded up. But the largest number rounded up was in 1981, the year there was a general purge within the ANC. A lot of people were sent to Quatro, and disturbing news started reaching us, that there was a mass slaughter of people that went on. Torture, beatings, a lot of people died there. Most of the people who were rounded up in 1981 we never saw again.

This was to be a continuous thing for anyone who dissented, or who was critical of the leadership. Another development occurred also in Zambia. They started putting up some prisons, private houses, where they were killing people. One was the Green House, another was called RC, for Revolutionary Council. There was also a farm where people were killed and thrown to the crocodiles, an ANC farm. . . .

There were other detention centers. One was in Dakawa in Tanzania. Another was at Somafco, the so-called ANC college in Tanzania (there was also a prison camp there). It stands for Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College. There is a prison there. There was also, is even now, one called Kigwa, it is towards the Ugandan border, in the north of Tanzania. There are still some detainees being kept there, up till now. There are also some detainees in various prisons, they are said to be imprisoned by the ANC in Ugandan prisons. That is, government prisons. And some are being kept in some houses in Uganda which are owned by the ANC.

EIR: How many of the atrocities were due to the SACP control over the ANC?

Twala: The effort has taken the SACP many years to consolidate control over the ANC, but the takeover took place

in 1950. And so they have just been consolidating themselves in all the structures of the ANC. Hence you wouldn't be wrong to say that more than 70% of the ANC leadership are members of the Communist Party, and almost 100% of the intermediate leadership is Communist Party.

EIR: Do you have any estimation of how many ANC cadre may have died because they were sent to fight in Rhodesia and Angola?

Twala: In those foreign wars? There are those people who died in the foreign wars, and there are those who were decimated by the ANC security for questioning things like, "We don't want to fight in foreign wars, we want to go and fight at home"—who are critical of certain things: "Let's review our whole policies," that type of thing. Those are the people who perished in the camps. Always the reason was, "They are enemy agents." That was the ANC; they always said that anyone who questioned things was a "reactionary," "He is an enemy agent." Those sorts of derogatory terms would be used to justify slaughter of the victims.

EIR: Do you have any idea how many ANC members actually died from the camps and the foreign wars?

Twala: In the camps I would estimate over 600 perished at the hands of the security. And on the other hand, in these foreign wars, it is about 1,000—over 1,000. You have to understand that this MK, the army of the ANC, was never a big army. It had many camps, but in the camps you would find maybe only 100 men each. They were scattered all over Angola. . . . The ANC wanted to create an impression that it had thousands and thousands of men, which was not the case.

EIR: Are there any connections between the Pol Pot forces in Cambodia and Shining Path in Peru and the African National Congress?

Twala: I would say the only link that we saw, was in 1978 when the *entire* leadership of the ANC went on an educational tour to Indochina, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. They had gone to learn how the revolutionary—let me say, how the revolutions had triumphed. They had gone to learn how to implement strategies and tactics to the victory of the revolution. It was at the time, if you remember, this guy Pol Pot and Ieng Sary were still in power in Cambodia. It was before they were deposed. It was only after learning from the Khmer Rouge and the experiences in Vietnam that they came back, and it was only then, in 1979, in January, that they sent us to go and erect that prison, the notorious Quatro. It means they went to learn.

And also generally, if you look at the ANC security, it started growing, but they were only recruiting youngsters, some as young as 12 years. Some 12, 13, 14 years, that is the material they were using as security, people who don't ask questions, but just carry out orders—completely indoc-

trinated creatures who did not know anything and who just simply carried out orders.

EIR: So they directly picked up these techniques from the Pol Pot forces and applied them?

Twala: Yes. And applied them. They had gone to learn. I would say that they learned quite well, because some of the things that were committed by the ANC—feeding people to crocodiles, using poison to eliminate people and a lot of things—the tortures that they used, I think they learned quite well. You will hear from the testimonies [that such things] are still happening. . . .

EIR: Were the Soviet KGB and the East German Stasi involved in hunting down some of the dissidents?

Twala: Well, you have to understand that the ANC security was trained by the KGB and by the Stasi, mostly the Stasi. The most were being sent to the Stasi. . . . For instance, if a dissident is in Europe, it [the ANC] did not have the capability of neutralizing someone, but the Stasi and KGB had a longer arm.

EIR: Have you yourself been under a good deal of threat by the SACP-ANC?

Twala: Even now, when I was in London, my wife was receiving threatening calls and all that. I mean, it is a way of life. Violence has so consumed the South African social fabric, that threats are there all the time. Even when you walk on the street, you know that you could be assassinated at any time. That is the way we live—especially if you have given yourself attention, or you have drawn the wrath of the ANC.

EIR: So the African National Congress, to your knowledge, had specific lists and assassination campaigns against people in the township and Inkatha members and so forth?

Twala: This is done every day. They have hit squads who go out and hit their targets. It goes on and on and on, every day. Some people are not killed because they belong to Inkatha or other opposition parties. The ANC sometimes tells people, "You are not going to pay the rent," but some people have values, they don't want to take something for nothing, they want to pay. But then the ANC comes up with this type of mentality: "No rents, don't pay any rents," and people who pay, they are killed.

Mass action, for instance—that there's going to be a stay-away, everybody mustn't go to work. Someone has got his own commitments with his family. He has children at school. He is paying his furniture, car installment, his house is bonded. He knows his own financial situation and he does not believe in the ANC and their campaigns, but he will die for that. His property will be destroyed. His children will be necklaced. All those sorts of things happen. It is a common occurrence now.