

Civil war looms in South Africa, despite the new constitution

by David Hammer

After intensive, months-long negotiations, spokesmen of the ruling National Party, the African National Congress (ANC), and various smaller parties on Nov. 17 concluded a final agreement on a new, one-man, one-vote constitution for the Republic of South Africa. On April 27, national elections will take place, which the ANC is widely expected to win, but it will begin governing on Dec. 6, through the "Transitional Executive Council," a de facto national unity government with the ruling National Party. A five-year transitional period will follow the election, during which a new, permanent constitution will be drafted by the Parliament elected in April.

The interim constitution eliminates the 10 homelands and nominally independent black states established in the apartheid era, and divides the country into nine new states. The central government has wide powers to intervene in the states, and any questions of interpretation will be settled by the new Constitutional Court, appointed by the President.

Though applauded by the world's news media, the "new South Africa," as demonstrated by the accompanying interviews, is plunging toward brutal repression at minimum, and more likely, civil war.

Some of the country's key constituencies boycotted the constitutional talks, including the Inkatha Freedom Party, which represents most of the country's approximately 8 million Zulus, and the Conservative Party and the Afrikaner Volksfront, representing much of the Afrikaner population. These organizations, together with others, had demanded that a permanent constitution which would guarantee strong regional powers be drafted first, with national elections to follow afterwards.

The fear of the Zulus, the Afrikaners, and many other whites and blacks is that without such safeguards, the ANC, which is dominated by the hard-line South African Communist Party, would, once in power, carry out the sort of imprisonment, torture, and murder that it has admitted conducting against its own members in concentration camps in Angola, Tanzania, and elsewhere during exile.

As the enforcers of International Monetary Fund austerity, the ANC will have to repress even its own base. This was acknowledged by the pro-ANC *Financial Times* of London on Nov. 29: "Popular expectations will soon strain the intentions of even the most benevolent government; at that point,

it must either give in to populism, or suppress it. The latter now seems most likely; the new South Africa will start with a hefty dollop of the old."

The April elections themselves will be fraudulent. Even U.S. Project Democracy spokesman Patricia Kiefer of the South Africa Project of the National Democratic Institute admitted to the *Washington Post* on Nov. 29: "I don't think by any standard it is going to be free and fair—there's too much intimidation and violence already in the political culture."

The accompanying interviews are from two of the country's key political figures. Each highlights the urgent necessity of a large-scale, genuine economic development program for South Africa if it is to have any chance of avoiding disaster.

Interview: Mwezi Twala

S. African 'solution' is a U.S.-made sham

Mwezi Twala is a former African National Congress (ANC) commissar, and now the chairman of the Returned Exiles Coordinating Committee, comprising many former ANC members who were put through ANC torture and detention camps in Angola and elsewhere. He is also the regional organizer for the Vaal Triangle region (south of Johannesburg) for the Inkatha Freedom Party. He was interviewed on Nov. 29.

EIR: Could you give us your assessment on how things stand in the country after the agreement on the interim constitution and the scheduled April 27 elections? According to the world's news media, this inaugurates a great new period of freedom, prosperity, and so forth for South Africa. How do you see it?

Twala: Our view is that the ANC and the government, which are both agents of imperialism, just puppets of British finance and the U.S. administration, have implemented a plan that is not South African-made, which is made in the United States. The man who authored this was Bill Swing, who was U.S. ambassador to South Africa. A lot of meetings were held before the Record of Understanding, between the ambassador, the ANC, and the government, where they were instructed to carry out the suppression of other patriotic organizations and parties in the whole negotiation process. The solution that they have come up with which is hailed as an outstanding breakthrough is just a sham. For us, we view this as an imposition of a solution by outside forces, which is not suitable to our situation, as we see it.

If you look at the Freedom Alliance which is constituted by the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Conservative Party, and others, which are so diverse, so opposed to one another in their political positions, yet they have come together and they are able to come up with a compromise solution to the problem. This shows how people, if they are genuinely involved in negotiations, can come up with a solution.

EIR: Are you saying, and if you are, what proof do you have that Bill Swing was directing the suppression of other elements aside from the National Party government and the ANC in the negotiations?

Twala: Well, a lot of meetings were held prior to the Record of Understanding in the American Embassy by these organizations. They were secret meetings, the results of which we were never told. I mean it is surprising that a party like the National Party, which espouses federalist policies, can not see eye to eye with another party which has a similar program, like the IFP, and yet find agreement with the ANC. The ANC is a communist organization, which wants a centralized form of government in South Africa where it can exercise absolute power.

If you look at the ANC, which has been very, very close to Moscow for many years, for over four decades, when the Soviet Union collapsed, it shifted from its masters in Moscow and got a new master in Washington. So that one can see clearly that Mr. Mandela and Mr. de Klerk have been bought with money. During the 27 years he was in prison, Mr. Mandela never had a penny, never did a day's job, but today he is so wealthy he has several houses worth millions.

EIR: Are you sure of that, that he has several houses worth millions?

Twala: He has, yes. He has several houses worth millions, and also is building another house in the Transkei which is worth several million. Where did he get so much money? He also has this Thebe Investments, I think it is called, of which he is a director. Where does he get all these millions he now has, if he didn't sell our own people, sell his birthright? So we find ourselves in a very, very difficult situation. It is

unacceptable to a lot of people, both black and white, this so-called big achievement.

EIR: When was this Record of Understanding agreed upon?

Twala: Last year. And to camouflage the whole thing, the American government decided to withdraw Bill Swing from South Africa and sent in a new ambassador to try and hide the identity of the author of the so-called South African solution, and of course there are plans, according to newspaper reports, that Bill Swing will be coming back to South Africa with another sort of think-tank organization, which is supposed to promote democracy in South Africa.

EIR: You know where Bill Swing is now, right? If I am not mistaken, he is U.S. ambassador to Haiti.

Twala: I heard that he would be coming back to South Africa.

EIR: No doubt when he's finished with Haiti, bringing "democracy," bringing Jean-Bertrand Aristide back into Haiti.

Twala: The ANC and Aristide have a common feature, the necklacing. The people responsible for necklacing in South Africa are being promoted to become the next government, just like Aristide.

What I would say is that there is a groundswell of resistance growing, from both black and white.

EIR: The way it is normally portrayed in the press is that, even though the National Party has slipped down to 11% in the polls, that the NP and the ANC represent the overwhelming majority of the population, and anything else is just a very small bunch of malcontents, either on the white side, or the small group around Inkatha on the other, but with negligible numbers. How would you respond to that?

Twala: The IFP is a big political party in South Africa. I would say that the ANC and the National Party, they are portrayed as large parties and as having the largest majority of people in South Africa by the media, and in certain polls, about which one must ask, "where were they conducted, who was interviewed for those polls?" But it is all disinformation. They think by portraying this in the media, they will be creating the political opinion of the people. I should think they forget one thing. The South African people are not peasants like it has been in Africa. They are more advanced than the other African states, which have in the past been manipulated very, very easily by the media.

So the stage has been set for resistance. The [Afrikaner] Volksfront has just today announced that it is not going to recognize this Transitional Executive Council, but will have its own transitional government, which will run parallel to that of the Transitional Executive Council.

Mandela has indicated, because they are scared of a referendum, like in Bophuthatswana, like in KwaZulu, and so on, because this was another option, that these regions would

indicate, via referenda, how they wished to be governed in the future, instead they have manipulated everything through the Kempton Park talks to destroy these entities. And they say, the ANC has just said it would send in tanks to Bophuthatswana to destroy it, instead of using democratic methods like a referendum or a plebiscite to find out how the people in Bophuthatswana want to see their future. They don't want to give the people a chance to say what they want. They are imposing solutions on the people.

We are being pushed toward a civil war, although one can say that the civil war is already in its initial stages, because in certain areas it has been raging for many years. It is a low-intensity civil war. The ANC is now deploying thousands of MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's armed wing] forces, armed. You will find that there is now a force of 2,000 MK armed with equipment, in the south of Johannesburg, on a property owned by Anglo-American Corp., because this was an old compound which used to house mine workers, at Shaft 17, near the FNB Stadium. They are housing about 2,000 there, and these are deployed in the south of Johannesburg, and the government *knows* that there is this armed private army, and is doing nothing about it. Fifty MK men now arrive at Jan Smuts Airport every Friday, and are being sent to Natal [where Inkatha is based]. They come from Uganda, Tanzania, India. This has been happening regularly for the past 3-4 months. Also a special force is being trained in Ghana, reportedly with CIA help. The CIA is definitely training some of the ANC security, including some of the same guys involved in the atrocities in the detention camps. There are chartered flights carrying arms being flown into the Transkei and then by Transkei government vehicles out around the country. There are also flights with arms from Angola, Mozambique, and from the former East bloc countries, all with tacit agreement from the South African government.

So what we can expect is, that as soon as the Transitional Executive Council comes into place, and according to the plans of which we have documentary evidence, there will be a total war against the IFP. The current low-intensity war against the IFP will be intensified beginning Dec. 16, until April 15, where they said that by then the IFP will be in disarray. And when they call off their forces, to say, "stop the carnage," it will be only a few days before the elections, but the level of violence, which will be under their control, will subside to a large extent. The international community will then declare the elections on April 27 as "free and fair." These are the plans they are implementing. The de Klerk government is collaborating with all that is being done. It is being done with their knowledge.

EIR: You have actually seen ANC documents to this effect, personally, and you are certain they are genuine?

Twala: I positively identified them as being genuine, yes.

EIR: We just got one report that 17 Inkatha organizers have

been killed just in the past two days, in Tokoza, east of Johannesburg.

Twala: Our people are being killed daily. Especially in that area, we find that our people are under siege. I had to take a convoy on Friday which was taking food and medicine to Kwesine Hostel in the East Rand. We were under fire all the way when we went there, and even when we came back. You become surprised that the government is not doing anything, yet it knows that our people there are under siege. They are not able to go out of those areas. The taxis, which are the most popular means of transportation, are not running. The only means they can use is the train, and it is very, very irregular because the ANC sabotages the railway lines daily to cut off these people from getting relief supplies, or even to go to work. There are three hostels there, near one another, all under siege. And the houses around the hostels, because there are IFP people staying there. They are all staying there.

EIR: The one thing that is crucial for the possibility of an actual stable solution for South Africa is a program for the rapid development of the physical economy. You are familiar with the program Mr. LaRouche put forward for the Middle East, major components of which have been adopted by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Israelis as the cornerstone of their recent accords. Has there been any discussion that you are aware of for such a program for South Africa?

Twala: No. The only development which is being promised, is what they term a "quick start" for the South African economy, a loan that has been promised by the International Monetary Fund, which is in fact not a "quick start," it is a "quick death" for South Africa's economy. They want to enslave us to an IMF debt and its conditionalities, which will make sure that the South African economy never recovers. So that is a major problem.

EIR: I noticed some forces in the ANC had talked about nationalizing the Reserve Bank to provide credit for industrial growth, but then that was withdrawn by the ANC leadership within 48 hours.

Twala: It was just a faction, which is aware of the IMF loans and their consequences. The only way for the Reserve Bank, is that we have to destroy it, and put in its stead a national bank in order to be able to push the economy forward. But the only problem is that if, under an ANC government, you have a national bank, it is not a responsible organization. It will use the opportunity of running a national bank to enrich itself, not using the bank to create loans for those who would like to establish new enterprises and new factories, and for the building up of the economic infrastructure of the country. They will use it to line their pockets.

EIR: At this point, what do you think the prospects are that the IFP will formally enter the election process on April 27? I was told that the first election ad by the IFP was taken in a

newspaper the other day.

Twala: The Central Committee has just announced that it will not be able to take such a decision unless the conditions they have made for acceptance of a new constitution are met; if their basic demands are not met, they will not participate in the election. And, of course, they said an extraordinary conference of the IFP will be held in January, and that will decide whether we go into elections or not, even when our conditions have not been met. Of course, that would legitimize the constitution which has been made in the United States for us.

EIR: Are there any other points you would like to stress?

Twala: I think the only thing we have to do is to prepare ourselves for this—I would call it—"program of extermination." We have to prepare ourselves for resistance against it. Because this constitution, which is being hailed as a breakthrough, we will be made to accept it through blood and iron. As the ANC has said, it is the tanks which are going to be rolling against us. It doesn't even hide the fact that it is going to carry out repression as soon as it can have control over the SADF, the South African Defense Force specifically.

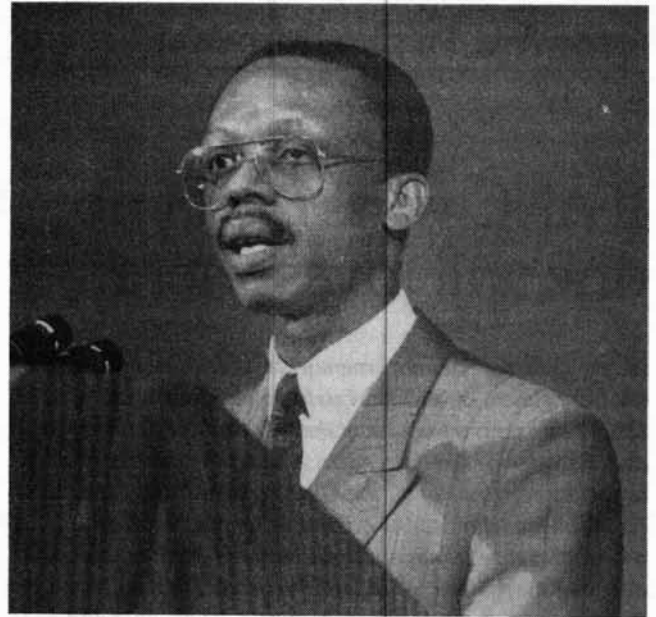
EIR: And that begins with the initiation of the Transitional Executive Council on Dec. 6, is that correct?

Twala: Yes.

EIR: You are generally familiar with Mr. LaRouche's program for economic development. How do you see the necessity for those ideas to be applied in the current South African situation?

Twala: I would say this. If the South African political role-players were serious about the future of this country, *before* they addressed the question of political power, they were supposed to tackle the most urgent program, which was the question of the economy, and reach a consensus on how the country's economy could be improved. I think it should have been from that basis, after having come to an agreement for a way forward for the economy, obviously from that would have flowed a basis for a political settlement.

Now, the political solution was imposed on us, and obviously the economic program that has been envisaged for us is that of the IMF, that is what will prevail. Any other economic solution, as designed by Mr. LaRouche, will be rejected, because the people calling the shots now, obviously, are British financiers who are using the U.S. administration to implement their plans. So the LaRouche economic plan for our region would be rejected out of hand by these (I would say) puppets of these British financiers, the puppets which are in South Africa. Because Mr. LaRouche himself is a political prisoner who has been imprisoned specifically for having enlightened leaders of the developing world on what and how they should improve their own economic situation. It is mainly the anger of these British financial institutions



Haitian thug Jean-Baptiste Aristide: One common feature with the ANC is "necklacing." Another, is that the U.S. State Department's Bill Swing is working to bring both to power.

which has insisted, using trumped-up charges, to incarcerate Mr. LaRouche in prison. Obviously, his programs would not be accepted at this point because they offer hope to our people. And they do not only offer hope, they offer the only solution which would make African countries in particular to be able to develop and use modern technology and to improve generally the standards of living and exterminate forever ignorance, illiteracy, and disease in Africa. And they do not want such economic plans. And they do not want people in Africa to know about such plans.

EIR: It is almost shocking, if you look at the *Financial Times* of Nov. 18, they talk openly about how there is agreement between the National Party and the ANC that "temporary repression is the highest post-election priority."

Twala: Yes, there is a plan. I mean, how could a champion of democracy, so-called, the United States, allow Yeltsin to kill and destroy the emerging democracy in Russia through a dictatorship which he has imposed? How could they abet, help him out in this repression? One becomes surprised that these countries are using double standards. Yeltsin is an agent of British finance in Russia, and, of course, he will be given all the support he requires to enslave his own people, to subjugate the economy of Russia to IMF control. So it is a similar thing. Any government which is legitimate, according to them, is a government that allows the IMF and British finance to rip off our people. It doesn't matter whether it is democratically elected, or whether it is a dictatorship. I mean how could they try to reinstall a genocidal criminal like Aristide in Haiti?