

by a 1985 study by the West German Economics Ministry of that country's dependence on South African minerals. The study found that a loss of even 30% of just manganese imports from South Africa would collapse the West German GNP by almost 28% overnight, with a loss of 1 million jobs.

### The role of British intelligence

Communist though he is, Slovo is not only, or even primarily, an asset of Moscow. His career in South Africa has been protected for decades by the Oppenheimer family's Anglo-American Corp., the bastion of British finance which was founded in 1917 in the same J.P. Morgan-owned building at 120 Broadway in New York City which housed some of the key financiers of the Bolshevik Revolution. Slovo has always traveled on a British passport, and even now British special forces are training 500 of his MK cadre in Zimbabwe, just as the British SAS earlier trained Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge. And while the Goldstone Commission's revelations are trumpeted as proof of the longstanding ANC charges that a "third force" was instigating black on black violence, and that this third force has been discovered to be an IFP/South African plot, Goldstone has curiously ignored the stunning revelations of New Zealand pilot Paul Bennett in a recent court case in London. In early February, Bennett, 31, charged that while working on contract for the CIA in South Africa, he and his CIA superior came upon British intelligence agents handing out AK-47s in black townships, and that he was kidnapped and taken to London to forestall any exposure of such activities.

The Bennett case coheres with an investigation by the Afrikaner Volksfront into "third force" activity. The AVF is led by a "Committee of Generals," longtime veterans of the South African security services who maintain, even in retirement, significant intelligence capabilities. This investigation, said one person familiar with it, had uncovered "indisputable evidence" that British intelligence, aided by Swedish intelligence, was pouring weapons into third force activities.

British intelligence controls the top ANC leadership, many of whom were educated in London or at the University of Sussex. But as their sponsorship of third force activity demonstrates, the British never run only one side of the street. British SIS maintains substantial assets in Eugene Terre Blanche's AWB, whose elite Iron Guard units were trained by a British Special Air Services operative, Keith Conroy. Meanwhile, a security adviser to Buthelezi is the decades-long British intelligence operative Ron Reid Daly, who founded the notorious Selous Scouts of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). The Selous Scouts specialized in manipulated "gang-counter-gang" warfare of the sort pioneered by British Brig. Frank Kitson during the 1950s Mau Mau insurgency in Kenya. With these assets on all sides, the British are well positioned to manage the sort of bloodshed which they orchestrated in the Balkans, as documented in the Croatian magazine *Danas*.

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## Interview: Tienie Groenewald

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# 'We are very close to a shooting match'

*Major General Groenewald is the former head of military intelligence in South Africa, and is now a leader in the Afrikaner Volksfront (AVF) and a key negotiator for the Volksfront with the African National Congress. He was interviewed on March 20.*

**EIR:** On the election process, how does it stand with the Afrikaner Volksfront? Will some participate in the elections, and some not?

**Groenewald:** I think the fiasco in Bophuthatswana caused by the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] caused a split whereby the generals basically said we'll not play "parliament, parliament" any longer and participate in the so-called political structures. We will first of all participate in the elections if the two accords which we are busy negotiating with the African National Congress [ANC] can be completed in time.

As you know, there have been some changes to the Constitution providing for a *volkstaat* [Afrikaner homeland]. The accord that we are negotiating basically makes the *volkstaat* compulsory, subject to a demonstration of substantial support.

**EIR:** Regarding the negotiations with the ANC that would make the *volkstaat* compulsory, what sort of demonstration of popular support is required?

**Groenewald:** We have the term "substantial support," and we argued with them on exactly what substantial support is. We agreed that it is somewhere between 33 and 1/3 and 49% of the Afrikaner people. We ourselves have said, Okay, there was a "No" vote in the referendum [of South Africa's white population on March 17, 1992, which authorized South African President F.W. de Klerk to proceed with the reforms] of 780,000. We are willing to settle for 950,000, just under a million.

The estimate at this stage is that Constand Viljoen [former head of the AVF, now head of the Freedom Front, a split-off] will receive somewhere in the vicinity of 1.5 million votes, purely from Afrikaners.

**EIR:** So how would this actually happen? He would partici-

pate in the election, and if he gets that amount, then there would be a *volkstaat*?

**Groenewald:** That's basically it. You see, the constitution has been changed, providing for, first of all, a constitutional principle which allows for a *volkstaat*, and secondly, the creation of a *volkstaat raad*, a statutory body that would be an advisory body. It would be their task to create the *volkstaat*. But up until now, the constitution basically states that the constitutional assembly will decide on the matter of a *volkstaat*. And obviously, if the ANC gets a large majority, there is no way in which you will get a *volkstaat*. So the accord now provides for an agreement by the ANC that, should we receive substantial support, then they will not withhold the *volkstaat*. The *volkstaat* will then be created.

**EIR:** This has not been finally okayed by the ANC. Is that right?

**Groenewald:** No. We had negotiations on Saturday [March 19], and a draft has been agreed to—which we are quite happy with—and that will be taken to the national executive [of the ANC] for approval, and it will also, of course, be approved by the government, by the National Party. So that at least is one step forward.

**EIR:** In the past, when we have discussed this before, whenever there was the possibility of an agreement among certain elements of the ANC, it went back to the national executive committee of the ANC, and invariably it was rejected. What makes you confident that it will be otherwise this time?

**Groenewald:** We have a date, March 31, as the final date, and we have two very big demonstrations lined up, on March 29 and on March 31. On the 29th, we hope to bring large parts of South Africa to a complete standstill to demonstrate our power, and on the 31st, we hope to have quite a few hundred thousand people in Pretoria with a mass demonstration of Afrikaners. We believe that this demonstration could influence the ANC in its final decision.

I think we are very, very close to a shooting match. I think what happened in Bophuthatswana, what is happening in KwaZulu today, is an example. You have been talking about third force activities; you are basically seeing that they are trying to blame it on police generals. It is a rigged thing. The whole thing is rigged, but it is all preparing the climate for the same kind of attack against KwaZulu as was made against Bophuthatswana.

**EIR:** So far, aside from the Goldstone Commission, has something happened on the ground in KwaZulu over the last 24 hours?

**Groenewald:** Just to give you an idea, they have moved in 3,000 members of the so-called "Peace Force." But this is mainly in the Durban-Pietermaritzburg-Umlazi area, and they haven't been put on duty yet. When that happens, I think you are going to see quite a bit of bloodshed. But in the last

three days, three meetings that the ANC was due to hold in KwaZulu were abandoned when members of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] occupied the stadium and refused to leave. Also, the big meeting between the King [Goodwill Zwelithini] and Mr. [Nelson] Mandela was cancelled yesterday, when Mr. Mandela refused to turn up because he felt that his life was threatened.

So at this stage, Natal and KwaZulu is very much a volatile area and anything could happen. But the ANC has not been able to hold one political meeting in KwaZulu.

You see, in the so-called mass action, what they normally do—in Bophuthatswana, they moved in about 60,000 members of the ANC, trade union members and so on, and then intimidated the civil servants not to go to work. Once they had done that, that is, the first phase, the so-called "strike and stay away" phase, then they encourage them to burn down shopping centers, that is the burning and looting phase. Now, with the world's press there, this creates the perception of ungovernability, which isn't the case. Of course, then, the third phase is when they move in groups of 30 to 40 members of Umkhonto to attack specific targets and eliminate people, and in this way take over the government.

They are now trying the first phase, to create the perception of ungovernability; in the case of KwaZulu, that they don't want to participate in the election, they are preventing people from free political expression; it is a matter of intimidation. They haven't been able to do this on their own, they have been assisted by the police, with all kinds of hit squads to maintain their position, and in such a way that they don't deserve to rule and it should be placed under an administrator. But KwaZulu won't be such an easy target; you will see a lot of bloodshed.

And then, of course, they will follow the same principle against us. In Pretoria, you will find shops will start burning and they will call in the defense force to keep law and order. They will most likely lock up people such as myself and other political leaders.

As in the case of Bophuthatswana, this was really the greatest travesty of justice I have seen in my life. Just taking over another country! It is as bad as anything we have seen anywhere else in the world. Even the ANC admits that the action was completely illegal.

**EIR:** What happened with the AWB? What did they do, exactly?

**Groenewald:** What actually happened is that Mangope asked General Viljoen to come and assist him. He asked us on Wednesday, and we got the people together and we moved in on Thursday evening. By Friday morning we had just over 2,000 people deployed in the capital and in various other key points. So we had it completely under control.

Then, against Viljoen's wishes, and also against the wishes of President Mangope, Eugene Terre Blanche moved in with 500 members of the AWB. And with flags flying, the

shouting of slogans—this upset the Bophuthatswana Defense Force to such an extent that they mutinied, because they did *not* want to be associated with the AWB. And then they were chased out. Constand Viljoen chased them out, and on their way out, that is where that attack occurred. But they moved out shooting. They must have killed 20 or 30 innocent people. And this led to the mutineering of the Bophuthatswana Defense Force.

At that stage Rowan Cronje [Mangope's chief of staff] asked the South African government to assist them to establish law and order. And De Klerk agreed to do this. And when George Mehring, the chief of the Defense Force, gave the assurance, he phoned the state President [De Klerk] in the company of General Viljoen, and asked him for the assurance. Viljoen said they would hand [operations] over to Mehring because they had a much better capability of maintaining law and order, but strictly under the provision that this wasn't a takeover bid, that this wasn't a bid to overthrow Mangope. And De Klerk gave the assurance to Mehring, because Mehring said Viljoen is willing to hand over the capital to us if you give the assurance that this won't be an overthrow of Mangope. So De Klerk said, "I give you my assurance."

And then, when we moved out, they took over. Twenty-four hours later, [South African Foreign Minister] Pik Botha and [ANC executive and SACP leader] Mac Maharaj turned up and said, "You are no longer in power."

**EIR:** So Pik Botha was actually there on the scene?

**Groenewald:** Oh yes, and he and Maharaj just moved in and asked Mehring to accompany them, and they asked for an interview with Mangope. And then Mehring was absolutely *astounded* to hear—they hadn't even informed him before the time—that the assurances he had given were null and void.

**EIR:** This is totally different, the exact opposite, than what has been portrayed in the media.

**Groenewald:** You can even read it in today's [Johannesburg] *Sunday Times*. They give you quite an accurate picture, but certainly indicating that the whole thing is illegal, and even the ANC *admits* that it was a completely illegal move.

**EIR:** One last thing: The Zulu king did say that he is declaring independence for a Zulu state, is that correct?

**Groenewald:** Yes, but what he has basically said is that he will have no choice but to do that. It is not that he has declared his kingdom and declared complete independence. It is not secessionist as such. It is more a claim than anything else.

**EIR:** So he has not yet declared the kingdom yet, but said he may be forced into it, is that accurate?

**Groenewald:** That is basically the meaning of what he said.

## British military: 'We have quietly taken over Bosnia'

by Katharine Kanter

Readers of *EIR* who insist that our view of the British is "extreme," would do well to listen to what the British themselves have to say, *ex post facto*, about their own activities. In our March 18 issue, we warned that the "British invasion force" in Bosnia was being beefed up to prepare some new twist in events on the ground. The day after that piece was written, the London *Independent* ran an analysis of British military operations in Bosnia, as follows:

"Great Britain has quietly taken control of much of the U.N.'s Bosnia operation. . . . The British government gave in to pressure from senior servicemen. . . . The nature of the operation has changed, from escorting aid to true peace-keeping." The London daily quotes Gen. Sir John Wilsey: "The military has got ahead of the politics on this one. It has happened on the hoof, so to speak, and has to be policed. . . . Without invalidating the mandate of the delivery of humanitarian aid, our role is to give General Rose the maximum support . . . to put in place the initiatives that he has been able to craft between the conflicting parties."

The British command in Split has taken control of reinforcements of all U.N. forces and controls the only route from the sea into central Bosnia. As soon as Gen. Sir Michael Rose arrived in February, he created two new military sectors, South-West and North-East, and reorganized the U.N. command at Kiseljak so that of the eight battalions there, a total of four, soon to be five, are directly under the control of British Brig. John Reith.

It is, of course, no accident that General Rose also happens to be SAS commander. According to reports in the *Telegraph*, "revealing" what *EIR* and Bosnian and Croatian papers warned would happen months ago, "at least 50 British special forces troops are engaged in covert operations in Bosnia" under the direct command of Rose. This is the first time that British special units have been "officially" deployed as part of a U.N. force. These SAS troops are designated as "U.N. military observers," and are deployed throughout Bosnia, according to the daily, "wherever Serbian gunners