

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

Rohatyn, who coordinated the Chilean coup with now U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Newmont Chairman Malozemoff is a director of the Rockefeller-allied Bankers Trust; while the Lehman Brothers investment bank is represented in AMAX by George Ball and in Newmont by William B. Moses, Jr. AMAX Chairman Ian MacGregor reportedly will soon leave AMAX, redeployed by Ball to head up a new international banking subsidiary of Ball's Lehman Brothers, to organize against U.S. Labor Party Chairman LaRouche's proposal for a private International Development Bank.

Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa (and its DeBeers Consolidated Diamond Mines and Charter Consolidated financing house) is the largest mining company based on the African continent producing over 40 percent of the Republic of South Africa's gold, and effectively controlling all diamond production, with large coal and industrial interests. Anglo-American was founded in 1917 by Newmont Chairman William Boyce Thompson with Morgan's Thomas Lamont and future President Herbert Hoover under the Chairmanship of Ernest Oppenheimer. Ernest's son, Harry, the present Anglo-American Chairman, was responsible for bringing Rockefeller's Trilateral Ambassador Andrew Young to South Africa to organize race riots. Harry also personally established, along with direct Rockefeller financial assistance, the Institute for Race Relations which coordinates Institute for Policy Studies-Transnational Institute terrorist activities from London, including racial riots in Africa, Europe, and the United States.

Rio Tinto Zinc is the largest British-based mining company. Its director, Sam Harris, headed Wall Street Lawyers for Carter and his law firm represents the Rothschild-dominated RTZ. RTZ Chairman Marc Turner is extremely close to a small cabal of Anglo-American intelligence operatives among the Harris — Andre Meyer — Denis Healey group, and was one of the sponsors of British Foreign Minister David Owen. RTZ director Guy de Rothschild, Chairman of the giant French Imetal Mining Co. (Imetal is owned 11 percent by AMAX), and whose bank was headed by Georges Pompidou, has operated as controller of various "Gaullist" networks in support of Giscard's intervention in Africa on behalf of Rockefeller interests.

The U.S. based *U.S. Steel*, *Phelps Dodge*, and *Union Carbide* have significant mining operations in Southern Africa. Union Carbide, whose Board includes two Citibank, one Morgan, and one Chase directors as well as Lehman partner James Hester, a CFR member who sits on the Irving Trust Bank board, has major investments in the important Rhodesian and South African chromite mines, and in Rhodesian gold.

Phelps Dodge owns the Republic of South Africa Aggenys copper mine. Chairman George Monroe is a member of the CFR, and the company includes two Citibank, one Morgan and two Manufacturers Hanover Trust directors. Cleveland H. Dodge, two of whose heirs sit on the Phelps Dodge board was a dominant force in the Russell Sage Foundation, forerunner of the CIA, and precipitator of the First World War. He then made Southern Africa safe for the Anglo-American cabal

through his role in negotiating the Versailles Treaty, terminating Germany's interest in the region. Monroe, a Rhodes scholar, had worked for the Rockefeller law firm of Cravath, Swain and Moore before joining J.J. McCloy's Allied High Commission in Germany (1951-53) with at least 12 other members of that firm. He subsequently worked for Rockefeller's personal firm Debevoise, Plimpton, while McCloy went on to be President of Chase Manhattan.

U.S. Steel, with a 46 percent participation in the Republic of South Africa's major Prieska copper mine has directors placed on its board by Citibank, Chase, Morgan, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, and Chemical Bank, as well as a representation from the CFR and Foreign Policy Association.

The International Game of Raw Materials Production

The international copper complex exemplifies the modus operandi of the Rockefeller machine. With the same interlocks outlined above existing in Kennecott and Atlantic Richfield's Anaconda, two of the world's leading copper producers, complete control of world copper production outside of the East Bloc is assured. In the additional case of the U.S.-based Inspiration Copper Co., for example, Oppenheimer's Anglo-American Corp. maintains controlling participation through its 38.5 percent holding of the Canada-based Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., which in turn holds 18 percent of Inspiration, and through the Bermuda-based subsidiary Minorco, which holds another 12 percent. Three of the ten Inspiration Directors are Hudson Bay officers and a fourth, George E. Kruger, is a Chase Manhattan Vice President.

This provides David Rockefeller with direct fingertip control over the economies of Third World nations and, through them, the advanced sector economies. Private decisions to shut down part of the (in this case) copper production, or invest in the opening of new mines in countries of his choosing, is a significant power.

During the recent period other variables have been manipulated for similar effect. In 1973, these networks arranged the sale of 86 percent of the U.S. strategic stockpile of copper, in an attempt to drive down the price as part of the destabilization of Allende; and in 1976, the U.S. dramatically increased its purchases of refined Zambian copper from 5 tons up to 125,000 metric tons(!) in order to support the regime of Kenneth Kaunda whom the Rockefellers considered the most "sympathetic" of the front-line states. Vance's lies in early 1977 that Zaire copper mines were threatened by Cuban raiders from Angola incidentally lent artificial support to the international copper price, as have repeated warnings of an extended U.S. copper miners' strike when the current contracts expire this July. Most informed sources admit that given the global recession and the drop in the copper demand, only such a U.S. strike can save the price. These same sources also admit that if such a strike is carried out, it will be with the complicity of the corporate executives.

Indeed, at the present time, most copper in the world is produced at costs above the selling price — with the Wall Street need for the Third World to pay their debts as the determining factor in continued sales to get foreign ex-

change. The differential in the production and sale prices is made up through cannibalizing the local work force. (See also Executive Intelligence Review No. 1, "Anatomy of the GE-Utah Merger").

Mining Company Control in Southern Africa

ZAIRE:

According to the *Congressional Record* of July 16, 1971, Rockefeller agent George W. Ball has had a long and dirty history of interest in Zaire. This source reports that in the 1959-60 period Ball and Marcus Wallenberg, then vice chairman of the Stockholm Enskilda Bank, together advanced the interests of a joint American Swedish combine, the Grangeberg Industries Complex, to cover for their take over of what was then the Congo. The President of Grangeberg was Bo Hammarskjold, brother of the late Secretary General of the UN. Bo relied on the financial support of Wallenberg and the legal footwork of Ball's law firm (Cleary, Gottlieb — which presently represents the Asian Development Bank — ed.) to "reshape the structure of power" in the Congo. The prize was the mineral-rich Katanga Province whose mining industry was under the control of the Societé Général de Belgique. Utilizing a UN "rescue" mission, the Bildérbergers achieved their imperialist designs, forcing the Belgian interests to grant major concessions to the Rockefeller and Swedish GIC.

Atlanticist Giscard's more recent incursions into the area recently prompted the Belgian Foreign Minister M. Van Elslande to warn Giscard "and the interests he is fronting for" to stay clear of Belgium's traditional interests in the region, a reference to the increased French BRGM explorations in the area and the AMAX, Imetal, RTZ and others lurking in the background.

In 1974, \$1.2 billion, or 90 percent of Zaire's export earnings came from minerals, with 68 percent or \$836 million of this copper, \$144 million in cobalt, \$60 million in diamonds, and \$49 million in zinc. Zaire presently produces 57 percent of the world's diamonds. Last year Zaire was the world's sixth largest copper producer with 442,000 metric tons.

The expropriation of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga in 1967 began the period of "Zaireanization" which facilitated the debt collection process by the Wall Street and allied banks by centralizing the export earning industry under the control of Rockefeller puppet Mobutu. Zaire's diamond operations were nationalized in 1974. Although the state has a monopoly over most operations, it has granted approval for two private foreign copper consortia: Societe de Development Industrielle et Minière de Zaire (Sodimiza) led by Neppon minerals and composed of eight Japanese companies, and Societe Minière de Tenke-Fungurum (SMTF) with Amoco (US) 28 percent, Mitsui 14 percent, BRGM (FR) 3.5 percent, Charter Consolidated (controlled by Anglo-American) 28 percent, Leon Tempelman and Co. (US) 3 percent, Omnimines (FR) 3.5 percent and Zaire 20 percent.

Zaire's 100 percent owned Generale des Carrieres et des Mines du Zaire (Gecamines) produces 90 percent of the nation's copper, and according to World Bank sources, in spite of nominal independence from Belgium, nearly 100 percent of the Zaire copper product is shipped

to the Societé Générale de Minière at Antwerp, which held the original Congo Francise. Gecamines still actively recruits skilled mining technicians from SGM. The military situation has resulted in a suspension of SMTF operations since January 1976, which was scheduled to produce 150,000 tons per year.

Gulf Oil, which has come under increasing pressure from Rockefeller networks led by John J. McCloy, Jr. in the U.S. partly as a result of Gulf's agreement with the Angola government to continue paying royalties for its oil operations in Cabinda, leads a consortium in Zaire's first productive offshore petroleum field.

The internal economic situation in Zaire continues to deteriorate, with even the 40 percent devaluation having little effect on export earnings. The IMF, in collaboration with several Wall Street and European banks, effectively runs the internal economy, which at this point is held together largely through Rockefeller's French and Chinese occupying armies aided by various CIA operations.

ZAMBIA:

The Zambian economy, although since 1970 51 percent of all mining has technically been nationalized, is completely dominated by AMAX and the Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa. Copper and its mining derivative, cobalt, represented over 90 percent of Zambia's 1974 export earnings of nearly \$1.5 billion. All copper mining in Zambia developed from concessions granted in 1922 to Anglo-American and Roan Selection Trust (now wholly owned by AMAX). The Nchanga and the Roan Consolidated Mining Companies produced four-sevenths and three-sevenths respectively, of Zambia's 709,000 metric tons of copper in 1976 ranking fifth in world production. Nchanga is owned 49 percent by Oppenheimer's Anglo-American Group interests, while Roan is held 20.4 percent by AMAX, 12.25 percent by the Anglo-American Group, and 16.75 percent by various allied private investors. Zambia's 709,000 metric tons of copper in 1976 ranked fifth in world production.

With copper ranging from 46 cents per pound in 1970 to a record \$1.52 in April 1973, then back to 53 cents in early 1976, but presently at approximately 60 cents, Zambia is directly at the mercy of this precarious international commodity price (largely determined by Rockefeller manipulations *outside* of Zambia) and an international demand which has been crippled. Thus, there were current account surpluses in 1970, 1973, and 1974, and deficits in 1971, 1972, and 1975. Significantly, the 1970 export of 684,000 tons was valued at 681.4 million k., with 1974 exports of 673,000 tons representing only 471.1 million k. The 20 percent devaluation in July 1976 with the dramatic rise in U.S. purchases of refined copper in that year helped stabilize the crisis in the internal economy, somewhat increasing the Zambian ability to service Wall Street's debts. Meanwhile the comparative production figures for Zaire and Zambia indicate a decision to triage and militarize the former, while attempting to salvage the latter.

NAMIBIA:

Minerals represented 60 percent of Namibia's \$600 million 1974 export earnings, with diamonds, wholly

produced by Oppenheimer's controlled DeBeers Consolidated Diamond Mines, representing most of the value. The Tseumeb mine, the second largest export earner from zinc, lead, and copper production, is owned 30 percent by AMAX, 35 percent by Newmont, and 14.5 percent by Selection Trust. The Rossing uranium mine, controlled by RTZ's 45.2 percent participation, is the world's largest deposit of uranium, although concentration in the ores is low. In addition, Falconbridge operates a copper-silver facility at Oamites; Consolidated Gold Fields (UK) manages the S.W. Africa Co., Ltd.; and the Anglo American Group's Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (S. Afr.) operates the Otjijase copper mine.

RHODESIA:

Since the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1965, specifics of Rhodesian mining operations are difficult to obtain. The industry is generally comprised of numerous small private companies and subsidiaries of a few large corporations, most of which are incorporated outside of the country. Most of the coal operations are controlled by Anglo-American, with RTZ reportedly operating a coal liquefaction project to enable the country to be independent of oil imports. Chrome is produced by Rio Tinto (Rhodesia), Union Carbide Rhomet, African Chrome Mines, and Rhodesia Chrome Mines, Ltd. Copper is produced largely by Lonrho (through the Coronation Syndicate); Messina (partly controlled by the Anglo-American Group through Messina Transvaal Development and Messina Rhodesia Investments). Gold is mined by Union Carbide; Anglo-American Corp.; the Coronation Syndicate; and Falconbridge. Nickel production is controlled by Rio Tinto (Rhodesia), Anglo-American's JCI, and the Rhodesia Nickel Corp.

BOTSWANA:

Originally brought under British control by Cecil Rhodes in the late 1880s to secure the "Cape-to-Cairo" route from threats by Germany to link S.W. Africa to the allied Boer Transvaal State. Botswana is relatively insignificant in terms of mineral production, with mining representing 40 percent of 1974 GDP, or \$78 million. The most significant export in 1974 was diamonds valued at \$44.8 million exclusively controlled nearly 50-50 by DeBeers and Botswana. The other significant mining operation, the Banangwato Concessions is held by Botswana RST 85 percent, which in turn is owned 29.8 percent by AMAX, and nearly 40 percent by the Anglo-American Group. Most of the copper-nickel-cobalt matte is shipped to AMAX's Port Nickel in Louisiana for refining.

SOUTH AFRICA:

In 1974, mining industries represented 17 percent (\$5.9 billion) of SNP and 57 percent (\$4.9 billion) of export earnings, with gold exports representing \$3.8 billion, or 44 percent of exports. Over 40 percent of the gold is produced by Oppenheimer's Anglo-American Corp. In 1974 South Africa produced 23 percent of the world's antimony, 25 percent of the chromite, 20 percent of the diamonds, 64 percent of the gold, 19 percent of the manganese ore, 35 percent of the platinum group metals, 13 percent of the uranium, and 43 percent of the vanadium.

Anglo-American Corporation produces approximately 40 percent of the gold and dominates the diamond and coal production among other significant ores. The giant Palabora copper-uranium mine near the Mozambique border which is owned 38.9 percent by RTZ and 28.6 percent by Newmont produces nearly half of all the Republic's copper, from which Newmont alone made sales of \$51.5 million in 1976. The remaining copper production is largely shared by O'Kiep (Newmont. 57.5 percent, AMAX 18 percent), Prieska copper (U.S. Steel 46.15 percent), Anglovaal 50.15 percent, and Phelps Dodge's mines near Aggeney. Chrome is dominated by Union Carbide, General Mining (S. Africa), British Steel Corporation and Anglo-American's JCI, with manganese production controlled by Anglovaal (S. Africa) Associated Manganese. Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa (also a major gold producer), which is owned 49 percent by Consolidated Gold Fields (UK) and 11 percent by the Anglo-American Group's Anglo-American Gold Investments, controls the major Rooiberg Tin operation.

Marching to Pretoria

The Strange Case of Mr. Sam Harris

Mr. Sam Harris, head of Wall Street Lawyers for Carter, and a director of Rio Tinto Zinc which his law firm represents, provides a useful referent for the geometry of the corporate-private intelligence networks which coordinate Rockefeller policy in Southern Africa.

Harris served in Military Intelligence during WWII where he interfaced the operations of the Rockefeller-funded Tavistock Institute's H.V. Dicks. With the German surrender, he was deployed under the aegis of John J. McCloy to Nuremberg as part of the U.S. legal staff charged with protecting the Anglo-American intelligence networks within the Nazi High Command around the old British agent, Admiral Canaris.

From his base as senior partner in what was shortly to be called Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Kampelman, he functioned as counsel, coordinator and liaison for networks allied to the so-called Die Spinne Nazi network and related Rockefeller-Rothschild "black" operations.

Sargent Shriver, who directed the CIA's soft-cop Peace Corps, and Peace Corps General Counsel William Josephson joined the Harris firm in the late 1960s. The Peace Corps had actively participated in the fascist Chile coup, coordinated by Nathaniel Davis and Felix Rohatyn, and had set up an elaborate network in Asia and Africa, Josephson was later to testify in favor of Davis' nomination to be Under Secretary of State for African Affairs. The appointment of this South American butcher to head African operations was so tasteless that even the chief of Zaire's cannibal armies, Joseph Mobutu, revolted, and Davis was sent off to be Ambassador to Switzerland.

On November 14, 1976 the Yugoslav newspaper *Vjesnik* endorsed Italian accusations against Davis charging him with channeling hundreds of millions of dollars into Italy and other European nations in support of NATO's fascist "Ustashi" gangs. The article specifically targeted an October 30, 1976 meeting in Berne where plans were hatched by Davis for a Chile-style coup in Italy. According to this same source former U.S. Ambassador to Italy John Volpe was coordinating the on-the-spot operations.

Through Josephson, Harris was sent to act as legal advisor to the notorious Kaplan Fund, which *Newsweek* had identified as a CIA conduit in 1967. The Kaplan Fund recently conduited thousands of dollars to an environmentalist group, Friends of the Earth — which was established through the World Federalists, an Anglo-American intelligence structure set up earlier by Norman Cousins (OWI) and CIA London station chief, Cord Meyer, Jr. It was through FOE that Harris chose to leak the internal documents of RTZ's Australian subsidiary, Kathleen Uranium, which detailed the now-famous uranium conspiracy (See EIR No. 4). This operation, which according to papers filed in court by the Westinghouse Company was specifically coordinated by Sam Harris out of RTZ, was an elaborate international plot to regulate production of uranium, raising the international price by 800 percent from 1972 to 1976 and shutting off Australian and Canadian uranium exports, thus channeling enormous revenues to the Republic of South Africa uranium exporters, including RTZ, funding its war economy. Imports of South African uranium into the U.S. for domestic use, in violation of the AEC ban, and the eventual lifting of that ban, were arranged through Felix Rohatyn's Engelhard Minerals Company, largely owned by Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa. Additionally, the Australian FOE was used to penetrate the Australian mining and railway unions to organize against uranium production and exports.

To protect the RTZ ownership of the world's largest uranium mine, Rossing in Namibia, and Rockefeller interests generally in Southern Africa, Harris deployed the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), which his law partner Robert Prieskel had represented and helped organize, to actively recruit mercenaries to fight with the CIA's UNITA and Zaire's cannibal FNLA gangs in Angola against the MPLA. CORE, which evolved out of the Fabian "pacifist" Fellowship of Reconciliation, had

earlier run race riots in the U.S. during the halcyon days of the 1960s "Civil Rights Movement" and, under SNCC cover, launched racist agent Stokely Carmichael on a career which was to take him to Guinea to profile African leaders.

Immediate intelligence cover for the RTZ-AMAX-Newmont-Anglo-American investments in Namibia is consolidated under the supervision of former IRA terrorist and Anglo-American intelligence agent Sean McBride who until January 1977 headed the U.N. Commission on Namibia. He worked very closely with Thomas Frank (a member of the Tavistock Institute, a NYU Law Professor, and head of the Carnegie Endowment's International Law Program), along with the Institute for Policy Studies' Peter Weiss, and Leonard Boudin (Weather Underground controller and head of the terrorist attorneys in the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which is funded by Corliss Lamont, son of Morgan Bank's Newmont associate and Anglo-American Corp. founder, Thomas Lamont). Boudin represented *Race and Class* editor Eqbal Ahmad when the latter was charged with terrorist activities during the 1970s in the U.S.

Sam Harris' law partner Patricia Harris, Carter's Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, a black soul-sister of Stokely's and director of Chase Manhattan Bank and IBM (IBM makes most of the identification cards which must be carried by all black South Africans), is also a director of the Twentieth Century Fund along with Columbia professor Charles V. Hamilton. Hamilton authored *Black Power* with Carmichael. Carmichael is presently deployed to build a "Pan-African National Socialist" (sic) movement of American blacks to set up race rioting in the U.S. in programmed reaction to the slaughter Harris is preparing for "brothers and sisters" in Africa.

—Alfred Ross