

South Africa: Queen is on the scene

Though going to great lengths to praise "Nelson Mandela's South Africa" as the "democratic giant" of the continent, Great Britain is in fact involved in a multi-faceted operation to isolate President Mandela from his base, a tactic which would make him vulnerable to assassination. South African sources believe that such an event would lead to near-civil war conditions in South Africa.

With 40% unemployment and most of Mandela's electoral promises to provide the masses with housing and basic utilities unfulfilled, the Queen of England's recent tour of South Africa was designed to further drive a wedge between the South African President and the grassroots base of his African National Congress (ANC) party. Mandela's estranged wife, Winnie Mandela, who since the Queen's visit has been fired as deputy minister of arts, culture, science, and technology, assailed the visit. She has recently slammed the ANC leadership for "its failure to live up to its promises." Following the assassination in

April 1993 of her factional ally Chris Hani, Mrs. Mandela is seen as heading the "Stalinist" faction. Hani's assassination had all the pawprints of Britain's M-6.

Mandela's decision to oust Winnie Mandela from the cabinet was widely praised by British and U.S. establishment press as showing resolve to fight "corruption." Unrest in the slums around Johannesburg, where Mrs. Mandela is most idolized, has thus far been minor, but statements coming out of these camps make the sentiment clear: "With Winnie Mandela gone, there can be no stability in South Africa." At an ANC meeting on April 6, the Mandela leadership was accused by other ANC officials of lies and incompetence.

Nelson Mandela, however, is not seen by the international financial oligarchy as showing the same resolve on the economy as he did in sacking his estranged wife. The establishment press complains that Mandela has not gone far enough in accepting the prescriptions of the International Monetary Fund; that foreign exchange controls are still in place, in spite of the abolition of the financial rand (a parallel currency that was set up 10 years ago to protect the rand from exchange-rate shocks); and that South Africa is still far from allowing businesses and individuals to "move their money freely in and out of the country."

press, from her home in Karachi. "But one of the explosives went off accidentally, wounding Ramzi, and he was subsequently taken to a hospital in Karachi. . . . The question that arises is, who was the mastermind that said the World Trade Center should be bombed and that I should be eliminated from the October 1993 elections?"

- In Karachi itself, police have arrested and incarcerated 1,600 people, but this has not slowed down the rate of violence. Between 4-10 people are being gunned down every day in the city.

- On March 15, a major drug bust was staged by 2,800 paramilitary forces in the semi-autonomous Khyber Agency in the Northwest Frontier Province, where heavily armed tribes manage huge drug operations. Authorities seized 7 tons of heroin, 31 tons of hashish, busted up 15 heroin laboratories, and arrested 12 men.

- On March 21, Islamabad authorities, in a joint operation with U.S. officials, arrested two people in Quetta, Baluchistan. One is suspected of being involved in the World Trade Center bombing, and the other is believed to be Aimal Kanshi, suspected of killing two CIA officials in Langley, Virginia on Jan. 25, 1993.

- On April 6, Pakistan extradited two alleged drug barons to the United States, who are accused of running the country's largest heroin- and hashish-trafficking networks.

- In addition, the Bhutto government is attempting to

moderate the role of the Islamic religious schools which were established throughout Pakistan during the Zia ul-Haq regime (1977-87), and which are believed to be involved in training young militants for the Taleban invasion of Afghanistan and terrorist activities. The University of Dawat and Jihad on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border is also under investigation by Pakistani authorities and the FBI, according to the Pakistan press. Terrorists arrested in the Philippines and believed to be operating in Central Asia and North Africa were reportedly trained at the university, which is located outside the Afghani headquarters of Peshawar.

These actions put Mrs. Bhutto right up against the drug-terrorist gangsters that overlap with the ranks of so-called Islamic terror. Since Henry Kissinger gave the green light for the 1977 coup against Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and since London's favorite, former Pakistani President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, ensured that the Kissinger policy would be carried out, the drug-terror networks have eroded Pakistani political and military institutions. It remains to be seen whether between them, the Clinton administration and Benazir Bhutto can maneuver the defeat of this occupation of Pakistan, thus enabling Pakistan to emerge as a sovereign nation-state capable of contributing—in concert with neighboring nations, including India—to the development of the subcontinent and Central Asia. One thing is certain: London is not on their side.