



ORGANIZATION OF  
AFRICAN UNITY

Secretariat  
P. O. Box 5243

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Twenty-Seventh Ordinary Session

Port-Louis, Mauritius

24 - 29 June 1976

منظمة الوحدة الأفريقية

المسكوتة

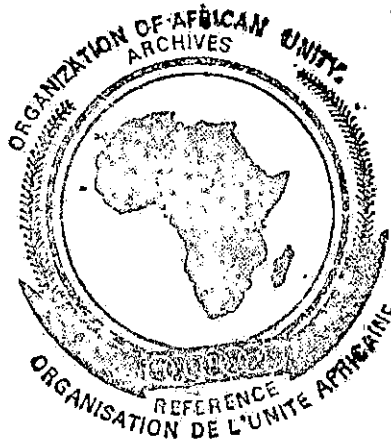
ص. ب. ٥٢٤٣

ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE  
AFRICAIN

Secrétariat  
B. P. 5243

CM/740 (XXVII)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE  
VIOLATION OF SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH  
AFRICA



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE  
VIOLATION OF SANCTIONS AGAINST  
SOUTH AFRICA

During its Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session held in Kampala in July 1975, the Council of Ministers adopted resolutions on South Africa.

This report would be dealing with the implementation of those resolutions before proceeding to give a general outlines of collaboration with South Africa in violation of international sanctions.

I. Implementation of Resolutions of the Twenty-Fifth Session of the Council of Ministers on the application of sanctions

At the conclusion of its Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session, the Council voted Resolution CM/Res.422 (XXV).

This Resolution, which reiterated OAU condemnation of the Apartheid regime, furthermore, "urges the Western powers, particularly the United States of America, Great Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and Japan to end immediately all co-operation with the regimes in Pretoria and Salisbury." By its note PL/SA/21/18-75 of 9 December 1975, the General Secretariat sent each of those powers a copy of the text of the foregoing Resolution while drawing their attention to paragraph 5 which more particularly concerned them. The Secretariat had not so far received any reply to this note.

With regard to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the same Resolution, a note under reference No.PL/SA/32/10-75 was sent to Member States on 5 December 1975 requesting them to state actions they have already undertaken in accordance with the two foregoing paragraphs. The Secretariat regretted to have to point out that only four States had replied to the Secretariat to inform it that they entertained no relation with the racist regime of South Africa and that they intended taking measures to implement the said Resolution.

With regard to the last paragraph of the said Resolution, the General Secretariat had stepped up its contacts with the anti-Apartheid movements. It had sent to all movements whose address was in its possession copies of the Resolutions adopted on the racist regimes of Southern Africa. As it had done last year in Paris, the General Secretariat was considering familiarization and fact-finding meetings with all the anti-Apartheid movements in the course of an anti-Apartheid seminar to be held next June, probably in Havana. This was a particularly propitious opportunity for exchanging views and information between anti-Apartheid movements collectively and individually with representatives of the OAU.

Pursuing its efforts for the implementation of Resolutions voted by the Policy-making Bodies, the Secretariat had sent the Federal Republic of Germany, through its Embassy in Addis Ababa note No. PL/SA/21/19-75 of 9 December 1975 forwarding it the text of the last paragraph of Resolution CM/Res.433, while requesting it to inform it of any follow-up to this OAU appeal which the German Government might intend. The Government of the FRG had not yet complied with that note. Neither was there any indication that Bonn's Consulate at Windhoek had been closed.

With regard to Resolution CM/Res.429, in particular in its paragraph 2, sub-paragraph 2, a circular note, reference PL/SA/32/10-75 of 9 December 1975, had been sent to all Member States. In that note, the Secretariat requested Member States to inform it of measures taken in implementation of that Resolution. Only one Member State had replied that it intended to adopt measures to implement the said Resolution.

As for Resolution CM/Res.428 (XXV) condemning the military alliance between certain Western powers and South Africa, its implementation had taken the form of several public declarations or stands made by the Secretary-General.

There was also Resolution ECM/Res.22 Ref.I (IX) of the Ninth Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers, which enjoined the OAU Committee of Twelve to: "follow-up the application of the oil embargo.....". In its work of preparing for the meetings of the Committee, the General Secretariat had

prepared a document dealing with the supply of oil to South Africa by international oil companies despite the Arab countries' decision to apply the embargo against South Africa. The extremely useful information contained in that document gave an idea of the scale of the complicity by international oil companies with the Apartheid regime.

## II. Violation of Sanctions

By reason of its inhuman and humiliating policy of Apartheid, which was debasing the black man in South Africa, the international Community had not ceased to denounce and condemn the South African racist regime.

Several Resolutions had been voted on that score by the United Nations Organization and the Organization of African Unity.

In a bid to eliminate, through peaceful means, that plague of Apartheid, both the United Nations Organization and the Organization of African Unity had voted Resolutions imposing political, economic, military, cultural and other sanctions against the barbarous racist minority in South Africa. It had been pointed out and demonstrated on numerous occasions that the abominable regime of Pretoria would soon have collapsed and that a government of the African majority respecting the rights of minorities based on the principles of human rights would already have been established in South Africa, if international sanctions had been totally applied with the maximum strictness.

Today, as in the past, it had to be unfortunately acknowledged that sanctions against South Africa were constantly being violated. South Africa was openly taking advantage of the political support being extended by several countries. Indeed, it maintained diplomatic relations at all levels, even the highest, with numerous countries. Most, if not all, of those countries, belonged to the United Nations family. Some of them were even permanent members of the Security Council and therefore responsible for ensuring international peace and security. Others comprised the

world's great economic powers. Those same countries continued to maintain economic and trade relations with the Pretoria régime to which they moreover extended their military and moral support by collaborating in such important and varied fields as sport and various other cultural manifestations.

Backed politically, sustained militarily and supported economically by its Western allies, the South African régime was oppressing the black populations of South Africa and Namibia, which it was shamelessly exploiting. It was carrying arrogance to the extent of intervening militarily in independent countries who were members of the Organization of African Unity. Refusing to obey United Nations decisions to put an end to the policy of Apartheid and evacuate Namibia which it was illegally occupying, the South African Régime had committed a most shameful aggression against the People's Republic of Angola from Namibian territory. It was clear to everyone that that aggression constituted a test designed to serve as a trial balloon for further possible intervention against other independent countries of Africa.

#### 1. Diplomatic Relations

##### a) At Embassy level

- |                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| - United States               | - Luxembourg  |
| - Canada                      | - Switzerland |
| - Argentina                   | - Spain       |
| - Brazil                      | - Portugal    |
| - France                      | - Netherlands |
| - Great-Britain               | - Austria     |
| - Italy                       | - Israel      |
| - Belgium                     | - Australia   |
| - Federal Republic of Germany | - Malawi      |

##### b) At Consular Level

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| - Denmark | - Japan       |
| - Norway  | - New-Zealand |

Despite the OAU appeals contained in Resolutions CM/Res.433 of the Twenty-Fifth Session of the Council of Ministers, and in its note No. PL/SA/21/19-75 of 9 December 1975 addressed to the Embassy of the FGR in Addis Ababa, the Federal Republic of Germany continued to maintain a Consulate at Windhoek. Such relations, maintained in contempt of United Nations and OAU Resolutions contributed, however slightly, to the development of South Africa's foreign relations, while at the same time encouraging its arrogance and intransigence. The OAU should once again urgently appeal to all States throughout the world to abstain from establishing relations of any sort or at whatever level with the South African régime. Any existing relation should be immediately broken off. By acting thus unanimously, the whole world would be doing a service to both the oppressed black peoples and the white minority in South Africa. For the two sides would have to live together as a harmonious whole whose differences would mutually supplement one another. By perpetuating the humiliating practices of Apartheid, the source of animosity and rancour, the white minority, blinded by its immediate economic interests, was rendering a very poor service to posterity, with which it would find it difficult to fully merge and integrate in the South African society of tomorrow, which would ignore all barriers based on race or the colour of the skin.

## 2. Economic Relations.

### a) Investments in South Africa

Sanctions had been decreed by the United Nations and the OAU against all economic investment in South Africa. Despite those decisions, taken at the level of the World Organization and at the level of the Pan-African Organization, capital continued to flow into South Africa, thus largely contributing to the economic development of the Apartheid régime, enabling it to survive. This capital usually came from the so-called Western countries of Europe and America.

Without the regular support from those countries, South African industry would not have reached its present high level. On the contrary, it would not be long in succumbing for lack of new capital. South African economic development had, in fact, been the result of a massive and continued injection of capital supplied by the international money market, which was dominated by the capitalist powers. Great-Britain, the United States, Japan, West Germany and France were the most considerable investors or suppliers of capital in South Africa.

According to a survey carried out from 1965 to 1970 by the CIS, the British anti-Apartheid Committee, South Africa received 982 million Sterling from the so-called Western countries. According to the "Investors' Chronicle" of 24.8.73, the external debt of the South African Government increased from 141.5 million rand in 1963 to 502 million rand in 1972, that is, an increase of 254.7%. The World Bank itself, which was an international Organization of a financial character, had played a very important role in the financing of investments in South Africa. From 1947 to 1962, the World Bank and its affiliates granted loans amounting to 220 million dollars to South Africa. These loans had been used to develop the South African economic infrastructure. The electricity firm of "ESCOM" had received 74 million dollars. It had furthermore received 120 million dollars in 1966. That was not surprising, since the Governor of the "South Africa Reserve Bank" was one of the Governors of the World Bank. The "Daily Telegraph" of 7.4.75 had revealed the loan of 40 million dollars to "ESCOM" by British banks. Most of the business banks in South Africa were of British origin. Over 2/3 of the banking activities in South Africa were controlled by two big British banks which, in 1973 by themselves constituted 70% of the banking activities in South Africa, valued at 4,075.7 million rand. The principal banks in South Africa was the following;

I. Commercial Banks

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| - STANBIC  | - Volksdas |
| - Barclays | - Trust    |
| - Nedbank  |            |

II. "Business "Banks

- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| - Standard          | - Trust       |
| - Senbak            | - Hill Samuel |
| - Union Acceptances | - Nefic       |
| - Western           | - Mercabank   |
| - Finansbank        |               |

Most of these banks, registered in South Africa, were controlled by foreign banks established in Western Europe, the United States or Japan.

The principal international banks with branches or affiliates in South Africa were the following:

Banco di Roma (Italian)  
Barclays Bank Ltd. (British)  
Banco Nacional Ultramarino (Portuguese)  
Banco Portugues de Atlantico (Portuguese)  
Bank Leumi Le - Israel BM (Israeli)  
Bank Mees and Hope NV (Dutch)  
Bank of Tokyo Ltd. (Japanese)  
Banque de Bruselle (Belgium)  
Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur (French)  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft-Frankfurter Bank (FRG)  
Commerzbank AG (FRG)  
Crédit Commercial de France (French)  
Crédit Lyonnais (French)  
Deutsche Bank (FRG)  
Dresdner Bank (FRG)  
First National Boston Corporation (American)  
First National City Corporation (American)  
Hill Samuel Group Ltd. (British)  
Kleinwort Benson Lonsdale Ltd. (British)  
Kredietbank NV (Belgian)  
Midland Bank Group (British)  
Montagu Trust Ltd. (British)  
National Bank of Greece (Greek)  
The Standard Bank Ltd. (British)



Swiss Bank Corporation (Swiss)  
Trust Bank of Africa Ltd. (South African)  
Union Bank of Switzerland (Swiss)  
Voikskas Ltd. (South African)

Source: CIS, 52 Shaftesbury  
London W1, UK

In addition, the following big international banks named according to country, were implicated in financing investments in South Africa:

United States

Wells Fargo Bank (N.A.),  
Luxembourg branch

Central National Bank in Chicago

Merchants National Bank and Trust Co. of  
Indianapolis,  
Naussau branch

City National Bank of Detroit,  
London branch

Republic National Bank of Dallas,  
London branch

First Israel Bank and Trust Co. of New York,  
Naussau branch

First National Bank of Louisville

Maryland National Bank,  
Naussau branch

United Virginia Bank,  
Naussau branch

Europe

Banque Européenne de Crédit à Moyen Terme S.A.,  
Brussels

Midland and International Banks Ltd., London

Europe (cont'd)

Midland Bank Ltd., London

Société Générale de Banque  
S.A., Brussels,

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank  
N.V. Amsterdam

Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank A.G.,  
Luxembourg

Creditanstalt-Bankverein,  
Vienna

Société Générale, Paris

Canada

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, New York Agency

The Toronto Dominion Bank, Toronto

Bank of Montreal

Japan

Japan International Bank Limited, London

American Banks Extending Secret Loans

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK  
Frank E. Bauder, Chairman  
120 S. LaSalle St.  
Chicago, Ill., 60603

CITY NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT  
John H. French, Jr., Chairman  
Penobscot Bldg.  
Detroit, Mich. 48226

EUROPEAN-AMERICAN BANKING CORP.  
Jean Cattier, Chairman  
10 Hanover Sq.  
New York, N.Y. 1005

FIRST ISRAEL BANK & TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK

Mendes H. Sachs, Chairman

579 Fifth Ave.

New York, N.Y. 10017

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE

Hugh M. Shwab, Jr. Chairman

216 S. 5th St.

Louisville, Ky. 40202

MARYLAND NATIONAL BANK

Robert D.H. Harvey, Chairman

10 Light St.

Baltimore, Md. 21203

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO.

R.E. Sweeney, Jr., Chairman

11 S. Meridian St.

Indianapolis, Ind. 46204

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF DALLAS

James W. Aston, Chairman

900 E. Main St.

Richmond, Va. 23219

WACHOVIA BANK - TRUST CO., INC.

Archie K. Davis, Chairman

3rd and Main Sts.

Winston, Salem, N.C. 27101

WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.

Ernest C. Arbuckle, Chairman

464 California St.

San Francisco, Calif. 94120

(b) Trade Relations

(Source: CIC Brief, 476  
Riverside Drive,  
N.Y., N.Y. 10027)

In the field of both political and diplomatic relations and in the financing of investments, South African trade took place with the countries of Western Europe, the United States, Japan and Italy. For the last few decades, there had been talk of a South African economic boom. Such a boom was the result of the exploitation of very cheap black labour. It also resulted from close co-operation on the part of Western countries, headed by Great-Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Italy, France and Japan. Under the effect of this economic upsurge, there was a considerable increase in the import of capital goods. The Western countries were the main suppliers of such goods. They were thus contributing, whether knowingly or otherwise, to the maintenance of the anachronistic system of Apartheid. With regard to its exports, South Africa sold its agricultural and mining products abroad. The latter represented 2/3 of the volume of South African exports. These were constituted by gold, which was among the most important exports of the Apartheid regime, and which included diamonds, wool, copper, fresh fruits, maize, sugar, asbestos, astrakhan pelts, etc.... The foregoing list of products represented approximately 65% of South African exports, with the remainder amounting to 35%. The countries of Western Europe, the United States and Japan were South Africa's main trading-partners, purchasing nearly all the products destined for export, while at the same time supplying South Africa with the producer goods it required. Details revealed by the French Magazine "Marché tropicaux" indicated that "during the first 11 months of 1975, French exports - consisting mainly of capital goods - amounted to 324 million rand (about a billion French francs), or an increase of the order of 9% as compared with the previous financial year, while South African exports to France, mainly mining products, citrus fruits and wool, amounted to only 213 million rand. This state of affairs, it was being said in South Africa, reflected the initial results of the intense campaign of commercial development France had been exerting in Southern Africa since the mission carried out in that region a year ago by the former Secretary-of-State for Trade, M.N. SEGARD."

Exports in millions of dollars for all  
all OECD countries to South Africa

1973	433
1974	655.5
October 1975	615.4

Exports in millions of dollars for all  
EEC countries to South Africa

1973	254.7
1974	374.4
October 1975	374.1

Exports in millions of dollars for  
European OECD States to South Africa

1973	283.5
1974	427.9
October 1975	416.2

Exports in millions of dollars for all  
American OECD States to South Africa

1973	77.7
1974	113.4
October 1975	126.8

United States - South Africa

1973	71.95
1974	103.80
October 1975	110.05

Japan - South Africa

1973	61.86
1974	101.16
October 1975	68.62

France - South Africa

1974	29.17
1975	40.83

Federal Republic of Germany - South Africa

1973	98.09
1974	140.31
October 1975	105.55

Great-Britain - South Africa

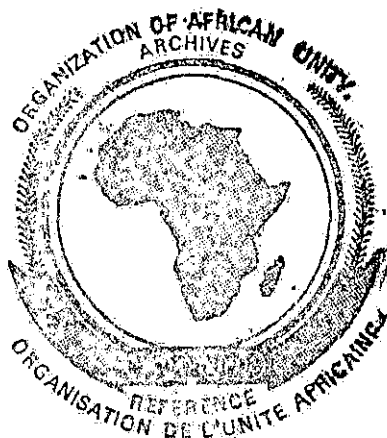
1973	83.89
1974	123.90
October 1975	118.33

Italy - South Africa

1973	25.44
1974	35.42
November 1975	27.25

(Source: OECD Bulletin of February 1976).

The OAU should adopt concrete and severe measures against certain international companies which, while maintaining economic relations with South Africa engage, at the same time, in activities in certain independent countries of Africa. These companies supplied capital to South Africa to enable it to develop its industry, strengthen its economy and reinforce its power and thus perpetuate the oppression and exploitation by the inhuman regime of Apartheid against peaceful and innocent populations just because they are of the black race.



Despite all the good will of the African States and despite their permanent vigilance, it was very difficult to precisely identify those firms in order to be able to apply sanctions against them by making them choose between South Africa and the rest of Africa. Those companies were employing all kinds of ruses to avoid any reprisal measures. They sometimes appeared under other names, and sometimes with a legal standing different from that of their Head Office.

The following, as an indication, were the names of some American firms suspected of engaging in activities in both South Africa and Independent Africa:

<u>US Parent Co.</u>	<u>South African Company</u>
- De Leuw Cather Int. Inv. Chicago, Ill.	- De Leuw Cather Int. Inv. Johannesburg
- Goodyear Tire & Rubber Akron Ohio	- Goodyear Tyre & Rubber S.A. Port Elizabeth
- I.B.M. World Trade Corp., New York	- I.B.M. S.A. Pty Ltd. Johannesburg
- National Cash Register Co. Dayton Ohio	- National Cash Reg. Co. S.A. Johannesburg
- Socony Mobil Oil Co. New York	- Mobil Refining Co. S.A. Natal
	- Socony S.A. Pty. Ltd. Isando
	- Mobil Oil S.A. Pty. Ltd. Capetown
- Farrell Lines Inc. New York	- Farrell Lines Int. Corp. Johannesburg
- Pan American World Airways New York	- Pan Am World Airways Johannesburg

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| - Pfizer ans Co.<br>New York                         | - Pfizer Laboratoires S.A.<br>Johannesburg                |
| - Singer Sewing Mach Corp.<br>New York               | - Singer S.A. Pty. Ltd.<br>Johannesburg                   |
| - Kaiser Corp. of America<br>Oakland Calif.          | - Republic Aluminium Co. Pty.Ltd.<br>Olifantsfontein Tvl. |
| - Firestone Tire and Rubber<br>Akron Ohio            | - Firestone S.A. Pty. Ltd.<br>East London                 |
| - Olin Mathieson Chemical<br>Corporation<br>New York | - Squibbs Laboratories<br>Isando, Tvl.                    |
| - Alcan Alminium Ltd.                                | - Alcan Aluminium S.A.                                    |
| - California Texas Oil Corp.<br>New York             | - Caltex Oil (SA) Ltd.<br>Capetown                        |
| - Caterpillar Tractor Co.<br>Peoria Ill.             | - Caterpillar Africa Pty. Ltd.<br>Johannesburg            |
| - Coca-Cola Export Co.<br>New York                   | - Coca Cola Export Corp.<br>Johannesburg                  |
| - Eastman Kodak Co.<br>Rochester, N.Y.               | - Kodak S.A. Pty. Ltd.<br>Capetown                        |
| - Esso Standard Eastern Inc.<br>Standard Oil N.J.    | - Esso Standard S.A. Pty. Ltd.<br>Johannesburg            |
| - California Packing Corp.<br>San Fransico           | - California Packing Corp.<br>Johannesburg                |
| - International Harvester<br>Chicago                 | - International Harvester S.A.<br>Johannesburg            |
| - JohnsManville Int. Corp.<br>New York               | - International JohnsManville<br>Corp.<br>Johannesburg    |
| - Pepsi Cola Int.<br>New York                        | - Pepsi Cola Africa Pty. Ltd.<br>Isando Tvl.              |
| - Schering Corp.<br>Bloomfield N.J.                  | - Sherag Pty. Ltd.<br>Johannesburg                        |



- Sterling Drug Inc.  
New York
- Union Carbide Int. Co.
- Chase Manhattan Bank
- Cheseborough Pond Inc.  
New York
- Chrysler Corp.  
Detroit
- Ford Motor Co.  
Dearborn Mich.
- Ingersoll Rand Co.  
New York
- Sterling Drug Int.  
New York
- Symington Wayne Corp.  
New York
- Westinghouse Elec. Intl.  
New York
- Ashland Oil  
Ashland Ky.
- American Kewanee Overseas  
Oil Co.  
Bryn Mawr. Pa.
- Bayer Pharm S.A. Pty. Ltd.  
Durban
- Union Carbide S.A. Pty. Ltd.  
Johannesburg
- Chrome Corp. S.A. Pty. Ltd.  
Johannesburg
- Chase Manhattan Bank Via its  
holding in Standard Bank
- Cheseborough Pond Int. Ltd.  
Germiston
- Chrysler S.A. Pty. Ltd.  
Elsies River Cape
- Ford Motor Co. S.A. Pty. Ltd.  
Port Elizabeth
- Ingersoll Rand Co. S.A. Pty. Ltd.  
Johannesburg
- Sterling Drug S.A. Ltd.  
Mobeni, Natal
- Vitreous Enamelling Corp.  
Maitland, Cape
- Wayne Pump Co. Pty. Ltd.  
Capetown
- Westinghouse Elec. Intl.  
Johannesburg
- Valveline Oil Co. S.A. Pty. Ltd.  
Transval
- Etosha Petroleum Co. Pty. Ltd.

(c) Collaboration in the air

Numerous resolutions on the part of both the UN and the OAU prohibit South African aircraft from transiting or overflying African countries. The same applied to international airline companies serving South Africa. Those decisions had often remained theoretical. Indeed, several airline companies continued to serve South Africa by employing African airports as transit. South Africa was itself using its aircraft, connecting it with the rest of the world as a result of the facilities it had obtained from IATA, to take on passengers at normal tariffs without taking account of the detour made by South African Airways on account of the air embargo.

According to certain press information, aircraft of South African Airways were landing in African capitals. The flights concerned, which were alluded to by the "GUARDIAN" of 28 April 1975, were SA 266, leaving Johannesburg for Luxemburg and SA 267 making the same return journey to Johannesburg.

Besides international airline companies, several air transport companies were being formed in Europe to facilitate the transport of goods and passengers to South Africa. One of the Belgian anti-Apartheid movements had informed the Secretariat that a company had been formed in Belgium called the 'CARGO AIR TRANSPORT' (CAT). The comprehensive file on that Company had been deposited on 15 April 1975 in Brussels before the Notary, Mr. HANS BERGUIN.

The use of those often unknown companies was becoming common in South Africa, and their ramifications were such that everyone was being lost in it. It was in this way that countries, which through various ruses were supporting South Africa, were able to divert and deceive the vigilance of the African States whose good faith and determination in applying international sanctions was no longer in doubt. In this connection, a detailed report on the non-observation of the air boycott by African countries had been submitted to the Twenty-fifth Session of the Council of Ministers. Up to the time of writing, only two countries had announced, through the

press, their intention of refusing access to their airports and overflying of their territories by South African aircraft. The independence of Mozambique and Angola, which were both determined to hasten the independence of Zimbabwe and Namibia, as well as the liberation of South Africa, would embarrass South Africa, which could no longer have unrestricted use of their ports and airports.

## 2. Military Support to South Africa

It was known that South Africa was an unrivalled military power on the Continent. It could not be repeated often enough that the power, which was developing at an discomforting rate and at a vertiginous speed, was seriously threatening peace and security in Africa. Such a military power would never have arisen without the active support and complicity of NATO Member States. The "GUARDIAN" of Tuesday 10 June 1975 had published an article on South African defence linked to the NATO network. In this article, it was said that South Africa had access to the code system of NATO defence equipment. According to the same article, South Africa had purchased ultra-modern military communications material from certain NATO Member States, namely Great Britain, Denmark, Holland, the United States, and the Federal Republic of Germany. This situation was all the more dangerous in view of South Africa's claim to intervene militarily in Africa as it had already done in Angola. In its issue No. 104 of 8 - 21 March 1976, "Afrique-Asie", quoting statements by the South African Prime Minister himself, revealed that South Africa could intervene militarily "anywhere South of the Equator." And the 3CROIX of 5.3.76 wrote that "South Africa is in another way important to NATO."

As a result of NATO support, South Africa had continued without pause to develop its military arsenal of internal repression and foreign aggression.

Indeed, one out of every four Africans went to prison each year. 1500 Africans were arrested every day as a result of the pass-laws. Others were arrested on the basis of so-called security and anti-terrorism laws. In 1974 the average number of those detained amounted to 96,600.

At least two executions took place each week.

In order to be able to carry out these bloody and diabolical schemes South Africa was devoting a high proportion of budgetary funds to the police-force, which ensured the safety of its regime. That budget was developing at an alarming rate, namely:

19,250,000	French	Francs	in	1972/73
31,150,000	"	"	"	1973/74
43,876,000	"	"	"	1974/75

Source: RIGHT AND FREEDOM, October 1975.

During an international conference of non-governmental organizations against Apartheid and colonialism which was held in Geneva from 2 - 5 September 1975, attended by 300 delegates, particular stress was laid on the involvement of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States and Great Britain in the supply of arms to the Apartheid regime in the context of general military collaboration with the latter.

Conscientious voices around the world were voicing their unanimous disapproval at the unjust domination being exercised by a tiny minority of racists over a people numbering 15 million. This people, sustained by international public opinion and that of the world community, was daily organizing and revolging.

In a last gesture of despair, the racist minority, feeling itself increasingly threatened and its days numbered, was stepping-up its repression, intensifying militarization of the territory and extending terrorism. According to the magazine "Right and Freedom" of November 1975, the strength of the South African army had almost doubled. It currently numbered over 110,000 men, without counting reservists. Some news sources increased the figure to 220,000 men. The number of armoured vehicles had increased by 40% in 1975. The military budget for the 1975/76 financial year amounted to 900 million rand, or

US \$1,305,000,000. (International Documentation Centre No.37 of November 1975), while that anticipated for the 1976/77 financial year amounted to 1,550 million dollars.

Military expenditure had increased by 100% in 1974 and 1975. It currently exceeded a fifth of the total budget of the racist government. According to a statement made following a seminar on the militarization of South Africa, organized in Brussels in October 1975, the South African budget increased from 40 million rand to almost a billion between 1960 and 1975. In this frantic arms race, South Africa was benefiting by the extensive complicity of Western NATO member countries. In this connection, France the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Italy and Great Britain would be severely judged by History. For those countries had concluded secret contracts with South Africa for the supply of arms and spare-parts. Some of these contracts even extended into 1980. France had sold licences enabling South Africa to manufacture its own weapons. France, which in recent years was allegedly heading the list of arms supplies to South Africa, was making immense profits from the sale to the latter of submarines and navy equipment. Canada, for its part, was said to have agreed to sell South Africa three troop-carrying transport planes, alleging that they were to be used for anti-pollution purposes. It was, however, common knowledge that those aircraft were piloted by elements of the South African Air Force. "Addis Soir", in its 6.9.75 issue, reported revelations made by the "International Institute of Strategical Studies" - ILES - on the subject of the militarization of Southern Africa. According to "ILES", the South African army had received 41 British-made "Centurion" tanks. The navy, for its part, had been endowed with six sloops equipped with French "EXOCET" missiles. The air-force had acquired 16 " French-made "Mirages III", in addition to the 48 "Mirages F.I." and the 15 "MB.326K" which were still under construction. With France's assistance, South Africa was building a military base in the CAPRIVI strip which it could use at any moment to intervene "anywhere South of the Equator". It had also purchased from France three

special "AIR-BUS" aircraft perfectly equipped for air-reconnaissance. Moreover, South Africa seized every opportunity offered it to express its gratification at its military cooperation with France. During one of his frequent visits to Europe, the South African Information Minister in April 1975 (The "Times" of 5.4.1975) praised "French military assistance to his régime". This assistance formed the subject of a historical and detailed description in the bi-monthly Afrique-Asie No. 101 of 26 January to 8 February 1976 under the signature of Mr Ginette Cot. For his part, Cardinal Marty, Archbishop of Paris, scandalized by the arms traffic being indulged in by France, expressed his indignation during his sermon on 14 January 1976. He spoke in the following terms: "By placing itself in the foremost rank of those who are strengthening the army and police of the R.S.A., our country (France) is extending inadmissible support to the odious regime of Apartheid".

What was more serious and undoubtedly more disquieting was the news that "South Africa would be producing an atomic weapon within three years". (Information furnished by ILES and reported by the Germany-Africa Arab World of 13 June 1975). Such bombs could be carried by "Mirage III" aircraft already supplied by France, and by BUCCANEER aircraft. Cause for concern was all the greater since a well-developed nuclear industry was underway in South Africa.

Indeed, with the help of the Western powers, notably the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Japan, the South African racist regime has undertaken manufacture of the atom bomb. The South African racists themselves unhesitatingly boasted that they now possessed the means to manufacture that terrible weapon of mass-destruction.

In a recently-published document entitled "The Nuclear Conspiracy - the FRG collaborates to strengthen Apartheid", the South African Congress of South Africa revealed overwhelming details of the speedy development of South Africa's nuclear development. This document revealed a secret exchange of correspondence between South Africa and the Federal Republic of Germany on their co-operation in the field of nuclear technology. It revealed details proving FRG participation in the militarization of South Africa. In fact, many South African technicians and scientists had been formed and trained in West German scientific research establishments for subsequent work in a South African plant for the enrichment of uranium. This plant had been built and developed with the assistance of West German companies, namely the GFK and the STEAG, with the agreement and active participation of the Bonn Government.

It all began in 1956 with the creation in the Federal Republic of Germany of the Nuclear Research Company at Karlsruhe (SFK). Almost at the same time, in 1957, South Africa created the "Atomic Energy Board" (AEB).

Since then, regular contacts had been entered into and maintained between authorities in both companies, and in 1965 South Africa was able to inaugurate the setting up of its first nuclear reactor built with the help of the KRUPP and BBC Companies of the FRG and that of ALLIS-CHALMERS of the United States of America. This new reactor, known as "SAFARI I" afforded "VERWOERD", the then Prime-Minister, the opportunity of saying: "South Africa is one of the principal uranium-producing countries of the world, and it is duty-bound to employ it not only for military ends, but also to do everything in its power to use for peaceful purposes".

With this triumph behind them, the South African authorities decided in 1968 to appoint a 3-Member Committee under the Chairmanship of a certain Dr. Van Sekto study the feasibility of working on the enrichment of uranium, and to submit recommendations as to the financing of this pilot project. In July 1970,

the South African Premier, Mr VORSTER, announced to Parliament in Capetwon that South African Scientists had discovered a new process for the enrichment of uranium, together with the appropriate technology for its utilization. The South African Government immediately decided on the creation of a State-owned Company known as the "Uranium Enrichment Corporation" (UCOR) with a capital of 50 million Rand. As if to confirm West-German Participation in this diabolical project, an article published in November 1970 by the United States "WALL STREET JOURNAL" reported that, in addition to numerous other scientific personalities in the Federal Republic of Germany, Professor E.W. BECKER of the SKF of Karlsruhe would be working in South Africa. Established in 1970, UCOR began operations in April 1971. At that time, one of those responsible for that project, Dr. ROUX, declared that the new uranium enrichment process would "put South Africa in a position to manufacture its own nuclear weapons".

In April of that same year, the West-German "STEAG" company and UCOR of South Africa concluded a cooperation agreement in the field of uranium enrichment. Later, in May 1975, the West German paper "Handellblatt" announced in its columns that the South African uranium enrichment project had obtained good results. France, for its part, had contributed to the development of that project. The French Minister for External Trade, Mr NORBERT SEGARD, was to sign a contract for his country's participation in this South African nuclear plant. The United States likewise contributed to the realization of this Machiavellian project. Indeed, according to the International Herald Tribune of 16 April 1975, the United States of America had supplied the South African régime with a quantity of 99% enriched uranium sufficient to construct from 7 to 9 atomic bombs. This information was also confirmed by revelations following the WATERGATE and CIA investigations. It goes without saying that NATO was informed of this undertaking. This was proved by the fact that the condenser supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany at a cost of



184 million dollars, and designed to speed up the work of the uranium enrichment plant was entered in the books under the unified code system of NATO. Further proof, compromising both NATO and the Federal Republic of Germany, was the visit by Lieutenant-General GUNTHER RALL to the uranium enrichment plant at Pelindaba in South Africa.

Lieutenant-General GUNTHER RALL, who was the official guest of the South African Government, was the airforce Chief of the Federal Republic of Germany and military Representative of that country at NATO in Brussels. Having travelled under a false identity with the complicity of the German Authorities, Lieutenant-General GUNTHER RALL was obliged to resign his official activities after his true identity had been publicly revealed.

Indeed, the Federal Republic of Germany refused to acknowledge his part in the project, whose ultimate purpose was the production of nuclear weapons. The FRG resorted to all kinds of subterfuge in an endeavour to, at one time, show that the matter concerned private undertakings over which it had no authority, and at others, that it concerned projects which had no connexion with the militarization of South Africa.

The fact nevertheless remained that the commitment by the NATO powers, and in particular the United States, the FRG and France, to the uranium enrichment project, was clear for all to see.

The Council of Ministers should act speedily before it was too late.

The document entitled "The Nuclear Conspiracy" published by the African National Congress of South Africa furnished more ample details concerning that extremely serious problem.

3/ Immigration constituted a far from negligible force for South Africa, which was encouraging it by means of a carefully orchestrated propaganda campaign in European and American

countries in which it was employing all possible media. Contacts were set up by offices established in those countries or by part-time representatives. At least half the number of immigrants into South Africa came from Great-Britain, according to the "Daily Mail" of 25 March 1975.

By reason of the counter-campaign being waged by anti-Apartheid movements collaborating with the OAU to discourage white immigration into South Africa, the number of immigrants - or at least their quality - had diminished recently. If to this one added the insecurity rampant in South Africa and Rhodesia on account of the war of liberation, one could well understand why candidates for immigration thought twice before making their decision. This hesitation explained the panic of the South African authorities, who were stepping-up their immigration appeals. Naturalizations were being accorded en masse. The "Daily Nation" of Nairobi reported in its issue dated 12 April 1976 that 30 persons had recently benefited by South African nationality. During the naturalization ceremony, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, Lieutenant-General P.A. LEE GRANGE, declared that it was the duty of the new South Africans to defend their country. He added that the new immigrants would have to serve in the national army.

Thanks to the combined action of the OAU and the anti-Apartheid movements scattered throughout the world, the number of immigrants into South Africa was constantly diminishing. In its annual 1975 report, the Irish anti-Apartheid movement announced that as a result of the anti-Apartheid campaign in its country, the number of Irishmen wanting to go to South Africa had undergone a noticeable decline.

There existed in Belgium a Committee known as "CIME" (for short) which recruited emigrants to South Africa and even afforded them financial assistance. The Belgian Government was well aware of the existence of that Committee in Belgium, and it even appeared to take a hand in financing it. It was against this background that 3,423 Belgians had emigrated to South Africa between 1964 and 1974. This information was given by the Belgian anti-Apartheid Committee, quoting the bulletin

"Questions and Answers No.25 of 22 April 1975", question No.98.

Moreover, a report published in 1975 by the Third-World Centre entitled "White immigration into Southern Africa" indicated that "most European Governments give financial assistance to those emigrating to South Africa." Such countries were deliberately going counter to United Nations resolutions calling upon the entire world not to encourage emigration to South Africa. Following action undertaken in Belgium by a local anti-Apartheid movement, the Foreign Affairs Minister was obliged to explain the affair to Parliament. In order to justify his government's attitude to emigration to South Africa, the Minister replied that:

"- Belgium had abstained during the vote on the said resolution.

- Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly were not binding."

Such arguments were no justification for violating the measures decreed by the world Organization.

#### CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

The United Nations Organization and the Organization of African Unity had adopted several resolutions recommending abstention from participation in any sports competition with South African sports organizations.

Those resolutions were based on the fact that South African sports organizations practiced discrimination in sport. Recently, however, South African Authorities, concerned about the growing isolation of South African sport throughout the world, were increasingly making statements to the effect that discrimination no longer existed. In one of the statements quoted by "Right and Freedom", issue No.345 of February 1976, the South African Minister for Sports, Mr. KOORNHOF, affirmed that "there was no longer anything to stand in the way of his country's readmission to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) because, he went on to say, everything had changed here (in South Africa).

Blacks and Whites engaged in all sports together and the best of them, whatever their race, represented South Africa in international competitions." He concluded by saying he hoped to see "South Africa participate in the Moscow Olympic Games in 1980." Nobody believed his declarations since facts had shown that Apartheid remained institutionalized in sport as in all other spheres. In its bulletin of November 1975, the South African Non-Racial Committee (San-Roc) published the following information:

"The Durban Jockey-Club has prohibited non-whites from ownership of race-horses."

"A black gardener of Johannesburg, Isaac Thoka, is threatened with arrest by the authorities, after having been excluded from a marathon race organized by whites and reserved for them."

"Three responsible authorities in the South Africa Council of Sport (non-racial) namely: Norman Middleton, Chairman, Hassan Howa, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. N. Pather, Secretary-Treasurer, had their requests for passports rejected by the authorities. For this reason, they were unable to travel to Australia where a delegation of the black golf association in favour of Apartheid had been sent by the 'White Golfers' Association."

At the end of March 1976, South Africa was to have organized an athletics championship in Durban, Capetown and Bloemfontein, to be open only to whites and Japanese. The following countries had been invited to take part in this athletics competition:

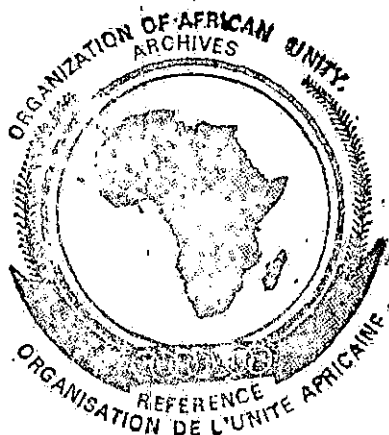
Austria	Denmark	Equador
Belgium	Italy	Chile
Great-Britain	New Zealand	Peru
France	Ireland	Venezuela
Finland	Norway	Japan
Greece	Spain	Israel
FRG	Sweden	United States
Australia	Switzerland	
Brazil	Holland	

Moreover, the "South African Non-racial Olympic Committee" had informed the OAU Secretariat that international firms were implicated in collaboration with certain racist sports associations. Those firms were:

- Colgate-Palmolive, which was extending aid and financial support to the "Racist South African Athletics Championship."
- General Motors, which was collaborating with the "Argentine Football Team for racist tour of South Africa."
- Datsun-Nissan was co-operating with the "Racist cricket competitions in South Africa."
- Coca-Cola was supporting "White Professional Football and racist Swimming."
- Gillette Razor was supporting "White cricket."

These companies should be subjected to very strict measures, and steps should be taken to ascertain whether they had not already been blacklisted by the OAU.

In the field of sport, as in every other sphere, the anti-Apartheid movements with which the OAU was co-operating closely, were playing a very important rôle in ensuring that sports sanctions produced the desired effect.



AFRICAN UNION UNION AFRICAINE

African Union Common Repository

<http://archives.au.int>

Organs

Council of Ministers & Executive Council Collection

1976-06

# Report of the Secretary-General on the Violation of Sanctions Against South Africa

Organization of African Unity

Organization of African Unity

<https://archives.au.int/handle/123456789/9538>

*Downloaded from African Union Common Repository*