

OCT 15

mayibuyye

BA 322.406
MAY
S. 89/173



V. 9
No.

bulletin of the ANC South Africa

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While the regime in Pretoria tries to project a public image of peace and detente, it is ~~simultaneously~~ engaged in reinforcing further its military and aggressive power, and the threat it poses to international peace and security has grown in intensity and magnitude. The international community has watched with disquiet the growth of South Africa's armory of conventional weapons and the development of a locally based armaments industry aided by licensing and technical co-operation agreements with the United States, the Federal Republic of West Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Italy. Hitherto, very little attention has been devoted to the growth of nuclear potential, and South Africa has been relegated to the second rank among powers with the capacity to develop nuclear weapons.

However, by 1968, the regime was itself proclaiming its ability to manufacture nuclear weapons. Since then, the determination to construct a uranium enrichment plant, the agreements for its construction recently concluded in the Federal Republic of Germany, and the advanced stage of the development of the project programme, finally establish the nuclear capacity beyond doubt: for the regime has now acquired access to and control of both the scientific expertise required and the material resources. The determination to proceed with a project which cannot be economically justified either in terms of the enormous capital required, nor in terms of its operating costs, can only be explained in terms of its military significance; a significance emphasized by the clandestine manner in which the project has been developed, the regime's failure to subscribe Non-Proliferation Treaty and repeated objections to placing its mines or ore processing plants under international inspection.

The African National Congress believes that the regime, which has not hesitated to use the most ruthless terror against its own people, will not flinch, when driven to desperation, from unleashing a holocaust upon the continent of Africa and the world. The South African regime has long sought to buttress itself and to maintain the privileged status of its white supporters, by acting as the tool of the imperialist powers. South Africa is now being established as a convenient loophole in any international agreements to limit conventional or nuclear weapons: for by licensing, technical and financial agreements and collaboration with the imperialist powers, that which it is attempted to control among the major powers, is being carried out indirectly in South Africa. It is incumbent upon the nations of the world in the interests of their own security to examine closely the development of the armaments industry in South Africa, and in particular the implications . . . 2/

ons of the establishment of a uranium enrichment plant which will produce uncontrolled concentrated fission material for nuclear weapons. Despite Pretoria's boasts of having invented its own "unique" process for enrichment the evidence we publish here establishes the degree to which its nuclear development has been and still is dependent upon outside assistance. The South African nuclear programme is not yet self-generative nor is situation beyond redemption.

Ignoring both the appeals from the oppressed people of South Africa and numerous resolutions of the United Nations, the Federal Republic of Germany has increased its collaboration with apartheid. It has established itself as the largest trade partner and supplier of credits. Military co-operation has been increasing, and the FRG has been acting as the agent for the integration of the apartheid regime into the NATO alliance. Clandestinely and in defiance of its own international obligations it is collaborating in establishing a nuclear arsenal on the continent of Africa.

In the name of the people of South Africa, the African National Congress demands that the Federal Republic of Germany cease forthwith its financial and technical assistance in the building of the uranium enrichment plant in our country.

In the interests of international peace and security, the nations and peoples of the world must call the Federal Republic of Germany to account.

SOUTH AFRICA'S NUCLEAR ARSENAL THE ROLE OF WEST GERMANY AND THE THREAT OF AFRICA

Almost nine years ago the African National Congress of South Africa issued a pamphlet entitled "GREAT POWER CONSPIRACY". The pamphlet was mainly an exposure of the United States, Britain and France as supporters, military and financial, of the racist regimes in Southern Africa in defiance of several United Nations resolutions and despite the abhorrence of racism expressed by the international community. At that time the pamphlet referred also to West Germany (FRG) as a "secret ally" of South Africa and warned that collaboration between West Germany and South Africa in the economic, military and nuclear field was increasing.

THE NUCLEAR CONSPIRACY

Recently, the African National Congress has come into possession of secret correspondence and memoranda exchanged

between the two governments over a period of several years up to August 1975 which demonstrate irrefutably the vicious and dangerous nature of this collaboration. The documents have been collated by us in a twenty three page pamphlet entitled "THE NUCLEAR CONSPIRACY". The pamphlet contains photographs of the secret documents, analyses the depth and dangerous nature of the Collaboration and has detailed chronological order of events from 1956 to September, 1975 in exchanges between the FRG and South African Governments. We cannot here go into all the details of that pamphlet but would like to draw the reader's attention to extracts from the London and Dar-Es-Salaam press included in this issue of "MAYIBUYE" which refer to some of the details.

The pamphlet proves beyond question that the two governments have actively worked together for more than a decade on nuclear research with much of the technology, finance and expertise supplied by the FRG and there has been a conscious and determined effort to keep the collaboration secret. When the pamphlet was published the FRG at first denied their was any secret collaboration between it and the South African regime, then claimed that private West German companies had dealings with South Africa and not the government. However, the companies referred to are either state-owned or state-controlled - the state-owned Society for Nuclear Research and the state-controlled STEAG company.

REPURCUSSIONS IN THE FRG

Following on the heels of the publication of "THE NUCLEAR CONSPIRACY" Lt. Gen. Gunther Rall, head of the FRG airforce and Bonn representative on the NATO Military Council, resigned. The pamphlet pointed out that General Rall had secretly visited South Africa under the pseudonym "Mr. Ball" in October, 1974 with the approval of FRG Minister of Defence, George Leber. More recently it has been announced that Prof. Erwin Becker, Director of the Institute of Nuclear Research Processing Techniques of the Society for Nuclear Research has also resigned. Prof. Becker developed the jet nozzle method of uranium enrichment and "THE NUCLEAR CONSPIRACY" demonstrates that the much lauded "unique" method of uranium enrichment which the South Africans claim to have developed is but an adaptation of Professor Becker's method. Despite denials it is clear Professor Becker's resignation is related to the exposure that he made repeated visits to South Africa.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE

Both the South African and FRG Governments are acutely embarrassed by the publication of the secret documents relating to their collaboration. But it is not enough that they be embarrassed, it is not enough that they be thrown into

such disarray that senior officers and officials are made scapegoats and forced to resign. In supplying the technology, the expertise and the finance to the racist Pretoria regime the FRG is collaborating in establishing a nuclear arsenal on the continent of Africa. This must be brought to a halt. It is not too late, for the South African regime cannot by itself pursue its nuclear development programme.

NOT FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES

Nuclear weapons in the hands of an embattled, beleaguered racist minority regime could play havoc on the continent of Africa. It would be naive for anyone to believe that South Africans nuclear development programme is for non-military purposes. Nuclear power stations for generating electricity are not justifiable on economic grounds. South African coal is cheap at at \$3 dollars per ton pithead price and South Africa has coal resources to last 1000 years - according to an advertisement in the West German newspaper "Die Welt" by the economic counsellor of the South African Embassy at Cologne. Nor is the nuclear programme justifiable on the grounds of exports of enriched uranium. South Africa has announced a sales price of \$74 per kilo whereas the USA and USSR sell it at \$38.50 per kilo. South Africa would, therefore, only be able to sell its enriched uranium on the black market in defiance of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. South Africa herself has refused to sign the treaty.

THE THREAT TO AFRICA

The only logical conclusion is that the South African programme is directed towards developing nuclear weapons. To this end South Africa has already acquired the means of delivering these weapons in the form of aircraft and missiles. Geographically and otherwise South Africa is unlikely to be able to play a major role in any confrontation between the big powers. It is thus obvious that the only countries threatened by a potential South African nuclear arsenal are those of independent Africa. South Africa could use them for socio-political blackmail and, when driven into a corner, who is to doubt the racists would actually use nuclear weapons against independence African Countries? A regime which so viciously represses the majority black population in defiance of world opinion is not likely to balk at the use of nuclear weapons when driven to desperation.

After all, the pattern of thought in South African ruling circles has already been made clear. From time to time we have heard the South Africans state they would follow a policy of "hot pursuit" of guerrillas even into independent African countries; Vorster himself has threatened to

SPIES EXPOSE SOUTH AFRICA'S ATOMIC SECRETS

By Colin Legum.

SOUTH AFRICA'S best-kept security - its plan for developing nuclear power for peaceful purposes and for weaponry in co-operation with West Germany - has been exposed by espionage agents, possibly from East Germany.

Secret documents, stolen from various West German Ministries and from the South African Embassy in West Germany, are in the possession of the African National Congress (ANC), the banned South African liberation movement which has its headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia.

The revelations have already caused the resignation of Bonn's representative on NATO's Military Committee, Lieutenant-General Gunther Rall, who travelled incognito as 'Mr. Ball', to South Africa in August 1974.

His resignation has been followed by demands for investigations into the part played by West Germany's Minister of Defence, Herr George Leber. While he says he knew about Rall's visit to South Africa, he claims he was not properly informed about the 'special circumstances' surrounding the secrecy of the General's contacts.

Other Bonn Ministers are also involved in the attempt to cover up the secret contacts with South Africa over the development of a joint nuclear programme.

Ten days ago, the West German Foreign Office officially denied on behalf of the Foreign Minister, Herr Genscher, that there had been any contact between the two countries on nuclear work.

But one of the stolen secret documents shows that on 12 July, 1972, Herr Haunschild, State Secretary at the Ministry of Education and Science, wrote confidentially to Dr. A. J. Roux, president of South Africa's Atomic Energy Board, about measures to keep West German participation secret.

This single document disproves the claims by the Bonn Government that there has been no official West German participation in the development of South Africa's nuclear energy project.

However, it might be argued that collaboration on an official level ceased with a decision taken in August 1973. But General Rall's subsequent clandestine visit does not fit easily with that disclaimer.

Informed diplomatic sources in Bonn have confirmed that a file of highly classified documents was stolen from the South African Embassy when it was situated in Cologne in 1974.

They said the theft was discovered on 25 September, when a reporter of the weekly illustrated magazine Stern telephoned the Ambassador, Mr. Donald Bell Sole, and quoted from the contents of a document which had been contained . . .

ined in the file.

Sole had ended the telephone conversation and demanded the file. After a 'frantic search', he had been informed that it was missing, and had appeared 'pale and shocked'.

In its latest issue Stern quotes in detail from secret documents relating to the affair. They included a handwritten letter - reproduced in original in the magazine - in which Rall expressed gratitude for his three-week visit to South Africa, and said: 'Unfortunately a visit of this kind is still a very explosive enterprise, owing to our official political position'.

The acute embarrassment of the South African Embassy in Bonn was indicated by the fact that Press Attache Willem Du Bois has been forbidden to discuss the affairs with the Press. All enquiries were referred to the Deputy Ambassador, Mr. John J. Becker, who would make no comment on allegations that documents had been stolen.

The question is why Bonn should have gone to such lengths to cover up its nuclear dealings with South Africa if, as claims, the project has no military significance and therefore does not breach West Germany's voluntary renunciation of the right to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Two possible explanations are offered in the stolen secret documents. The first is the desire to maintain industrial secrecy over the process of uranium enrichment which South African scientists claim to have developed on their own, but which is now admitted to be merged with a German invention. The second reason is the wish to avoid giving the East Germans an opportunity to attack Bonn over its dealings with the apartheid regime.

This particular point, as well as the need to keep the nuclear negotiations secret, as stressed in another stolen document - a letter dated 19 December 1968, written by the former South African Ambassador to Bonn to Ambassador Sole, who was a former chairman of the international Atomic Energy Association (IAEA). Referring to the draft speech which Mr. Sole was proposing to make in presenting his credentials, his predecessor wrote:

'Regarding the speech. I should be grateful if you would permit me to comment on the inclusion in the speech of a reference to nuclear energy and the production of uranium. As you know, the East Germans have for many years accused the Federal Republic and South Africa of close co-operation in this particular field and of secretly producing atomic weapons.

'I fear that the reference to nuclear energy - even though you specifically mention the peaceful uses such energy - and South Africa as a major uranium producer, and the fact that that you specifically express the hope, South Africa's governor on the IAEA, to be able to give

special attention to this aspect of the relations between us, could be seized upon by our enemies as further proof of the collaboration of which we have been accused for so long. This we should avoid'.

The arrival of Donald Sole in Bonn in 1968 marked the beginning of extensive contacts between West German Ministries, the State-owned Society for Nuclear Research (GFK), the State-controlled fuel energy company STEAG, private West German firms, the Atomic Energy Commission of South Africa and its offshoot, the Uranium Enrichment Corporation (UCOR).

In 1974, Mr. Sole arranged for General Rall, one of West Germany's top military planners, to make a clandestine visit to South Africa. The detailed plans for this visit are revealed in an outgoing secret telegram sent by the South African Embassy in Cologne to the South African Embassy in London on 13 August 1974. Marked Sole, it reads:-

'I have arranged for Lieutenant-General Gunther Rall and Mrs. Rall to visit South Africa as the guests of our Department of Defence, but ostensibly as the guests of Mr. Kurt Dahlmann, editor of the Windhoek Allgemeine Zeitung (in Namibia). General Rall was until 31 March of this year Head of the Luftwaffe and is now German Military Representative to the Military Council of NATO. No publicity whatsoever is being given to this visit and for security reasons General and Mrs. Rall will travel as Mr. and Mrs. Ball'. It then provides flight details and the arrangements to be made for a tight schedule in a change of planes, and continues:-

'I should be grateful if you would arrange nevertheless with South African Airways that General Rall is received suitably on arrival on the Sabena flight and transferred immediately to the South African Airways flight. It would perhaps also be an appropriate gesture if your Air Attache (in hand to welcome General and Mrs. Rall.

'With reference to the invitation to General Rall ostensibly coming from Mr. Kurt Dahlmann, I should perhaps explain that Mr. Dahlmann, and General Rall were comrades in arms in the same squadron during the war'.

When the ANC office in Lusaka published its dossier of documents in a carefully - prepared publication 24 pages Bonn's immediate reaction was to deny any official knowledge of the negotiation for nuclear co-operation with South Africa. General Rall's visit was described as having been of an entirely 'private' character.

But, when the West German magazine Stern announced that it would publish the secret documents, the West German

Defence Minister promptly announced the General's resignation, which was accepted on the ground that he had failed to report 'the special circumstances' of his visit to his superiors.

If this West German-South African deal related exclusively to the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes the deal would be rather less explosive than if it is the case - as the ANC claims is the case - that the Pretoria regime is committed to developing its nuclear production for both peaceful and potential arms production.

South Africa is one of the countries that has refused to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

A member of South Africa's Atomic Energy Board, Dr. Andries Visser, said in February 1965 that the country needed nuclear weapons not only for 'prestige purposes' but also because 'we should have such a bomb to prevent aggression from loud-mouthed Afro-Asiatic States. Money is no problem; the capital for such a bomb is available'.

Three years later, in December 1968, South Africa's Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, General H.J. Martin confirmed that the work on missile development was related to the country's readiness to make its own nuclear weapons. Similar statements were made subsequently by, among others, Atomic Energy Board president Dr. Roux. His name figures prominently in the exchanges with West German officials and industrialists. Although the German Federal Government decided in August 1973 against involving itself directly in the financing of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant by granting export credits, in the following month an inter-Ministerial meeting was held in Bonn, attended by the Minister of Science, Economic Affairs, Foreign Affairs and the Office of the Chancellor where a decision is reported to have been taken to support co-operation between the two countries for developing a nuclear enrichment plant. This decision is the crucial element in the present controversy over whether there is indeed official collaboration between the two countries

The building of the new plant is due to start in 1976. It will combine the research techniques for nuclear enrichment developed by South African scientists with the jet nozzle system invented by Professor Becker of the GFK (the State-owned Gesellschaft für Kernforschung of Karlsruhe). It will, according to South African sources, be capable of enriching uranium for both peaceful and military purposes.

STANLEY UYS cables from Cape Town: Opposition politicians here are demanding an inquiry into security at South Africa's Bonn Embassy.

The Afrikaans newspaper Die Burger, which has close links . . . 10/

links with the Vorster Government, reported yesterday that the possibility of collusion between the ANC group and a South African Embassy employee in Bonn is being investigated.

The newspaper says the ANC may have planted a spy in the Embassy. It speculates on possible links between the ANC and the East Germans.

London Observe, 5/10/75.

A MAJOR ROW between West Germany and Black African States is expected to follow fresh allegations yesterday that the Bonn Government agreed to help South Africa in developing nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

Documents taken from Bonn Government offices and now in the possession of the African National Congress, the main African political movement, are said to name prominent Bonn politicians, and others, in plans for co-operation with Pretoria.

Those implicated include Herr Brandt, the former Chancellor, as well as two junior Ministers, leading scientists and businessmen.

The West German Foreign Ministry 10 days ago denied charges by the African Congress that there had been contact between Bonn and Pretoria on nuclear work.

In Bonn last night a Government spokesman said: "We know nothing about this report at the moment. But our official position is that West Germany is not co-operating with South Africa in the nuclear energy field."

Persistent reports, mostly from African National Congress and East German sources, that Bonn was supporting commercial West German moves to build a uranium enrichment plant in South Africa were given fresh impetus last month when a private German nuclear energy firm said it was completing a study for the South African Atomic Energy Board for such a plant.

The South African Embassy in Bonn emphasised that the study was a private one, neither secret nor new, and had gone on for three years.

The charges were that West Germany had agreed either to help in extracting uranium from South West Africa (Namibia) or that private companies would join in the co-operation plans.

Representatives of the African National Congress said yesterday that the movement had documents from secret German files. One was a letter in July 1972 from Herr Haunschild, State Secretary, for Education and Science, to Dr. A.J. Roux, President of the South African Atomic Energy Board.

This discussed the need to keep West German help to South Africa secret.

Earlier documents published by the A.N.C. claimed that Lt.-Gen. Guenther Rall, an Air Force chief who represented Bonn on the N.A.T.O. Military Council, visited a nuclear research centre in South Africa last year.

Gen. Rall resigned last week after this report.

The A.N.C. claims that Mr. Donald Sole, South African Ambassador in Bonn, is a key figure in secret negotiations between the Governments.

Protests over the disclosures are likely to erupt at conference in Bonn this week attended by Government delegates from Black Africa who have been invited to discuss German-African relations.

Sunday Telegraph, 5/10/75.

SOUTH AFRICA 'PLANS ATOMIC WEAPONS'

By PETER NIESEWAND

A spy planted in the South African Embassy in Bonn has stolen a file of secret documents detailing cooperation between West Germany and the Pretoria Government on the development of nuclear power.

Black nationalists believe that Pretoria is supporting the multi-million pound project to produce a nuclear weapon capability which would turn South Africa into an impregnable white bastion in Africa, manufacturing her own missiles and nuclear devices and prepared to turn them against hostile black nations if the future of apartheid became threatened.

The documents have now been published by the banned African National Congress of South Africa in a glossy booklet entitled 'The Nuclear Conspiracy'.

In taking the lid off what is claimed to be the South African's best-kept security secret the ANC has already caused the resignation of West Germany's representative on NATO's military committee. Lieutenant General Gunther Rall, who, the documents disclose paid an incognito visit to nuclear installations in South Africa in August 1974, travelling as "MR. Ball".

The ANC claims that South Africa's aim in developing her nuclear programme is not confined to peaceful uses of atomic power.

South Africa is the Western World's third largest producer of uranium after the US and Canada, but the ANC maintains that a uranium plant, to be built with West German help, is a project which cannot be economically justified either in terms of the enormous capital required nor in terms of its operating costs. It can only be explained in terms of military significance.

Although for five years South Africa claimed to have developed . . . 12/

developed a "unique" process for uranium enrichment, this has now turned out to be an adaptation of the jet-nozzle method produced in West Germany.

The ANC says that enriched uranium is currently sold by the governments of the United States and Russia at a subsidised price of \$38.50 a kilo-gramme. South Africa it adds has announced a sales price of \$74 a kilo - nearly double the current rate.

"South Africa's export of enriched uranium could only be profitable if South Africa operated a virtual black market, supplying enriched uranium to States which were not prepared to accept the safeguards of the non-proliferation treaty", the ANC says.

"The construction of nuclear power stations costs four times as much as coal-fed power stations. South African coal is cheap at \$3 a ton pithead price compared to \$9 in the US, and \$60 in the Federal German Republic. Therefore the use of nuclear power stations in South Africa for generating electricity cannot be justified on economic grounds".

The ANC believes that political and military considerations are foremost in the minds of the South African Government.

With control of nuclear material, the Pretoria regime could consolidate its military links with the Western Powers, while at the same time by operating outside international controls, it could buy "friends" by providing nuclear materials and technology to non-signatory states", it says.

The development of nuclear weapons would be used to demonstrate to supporters in the country that the regime could stand alone in defiance of world opinion and internal opposition.

"The regime could and would use its nuclear muscle to weaken boycotts, embargoes and sanctions; it could blackmail Africa and the international community into acquiescence in its apartheid policies at home and expansion of its economic stranglehold over the continent.

"Finally, there is nothing in Pretoria's record as a member of the international community that could leave any doubt whatsoever that a beleaguered regime would as a final desperate move, actually use nuclear weapons".

The West German Foreign Office has denied having any contact with South Africa on nuclear work, and has said it is not helping Pretoria to build a uranium enrichment plant.

However, the denial does not rule out the participation of West German companies - including the State-controlled SEAG, which erects enrichment plants.

In any case, one of the stolen documents is a letter, written in 1972 from Herr Haunschild, West German State Secretary at the Ministry of Education and Science, to the president of South Africa's Atomic Energy Board, about

measures to keep West German participation secret.

Guardian, 6/10/75.

NUCLEAR COLLABORATION

LAST week, we published a news item about the visit of a German General, retired Lt. Gen. Guenther Rall, to South Africa using the alibi of Mr. Ball.

According to the information at our disposal, the visit was organised to discuss the collaboration of South Africa with the Federal Republic of Germany in nuclear technology.

It is known that the Federal Republic of Germany has been co-operating with South Africans in nuclear technology for more than 13 years. In those days, there were only whispers that South Africa was only interested in atomic knowledge for peace programmes. And although journals in this country pointed out the unholy alliance of former Nazi officials with South African Boers, it was not thought necessary to go to the point of accusing the Federal Republic of Germany of collaborating with the architects of apartheid in what could be a potentially dangerous arming of a nation that is intent on dominating its homeland as well as African territories beyond its frontiers.

It would now appear evident that the South African Government has entered the nuclear clubs.

There were reports last year that the South African Government had planned to carry out a series of nuclear tests in the Kalahari desert, but the fear of world opinion must have stopped them from exploding the nuclear devices.

But it is known that they have been developing means of delivery of nuclear weapons - not only by aircraft but also by missiles. And, as Israel has proved during the last 10 years, it is not necessary for a nation to explode nuclear devices in order for it to perfect them. Therefore, after the South African programme has been going on for more than a decade, and the South Africans have perfected a process of enriching uranium, it seems logical to infer that, with the help of outside technology, they have chosen the option of perfecting and manufacturing nuclear warheads without explosions.

Now the question which must be asked is simple. What are the nuclear stockpiles for? South Africa is unlikely to play a significant role in an East-West nuclear confrontation, mainly because of its geographical location and internal strife. The development of nuclear weapons population and the rest of Africa.

Seen against the background of South Africa's preparation for war - the country is well armed with instruments of germ warfare - Germany's collaboration with the apartheid regime . . . 14/

eid regime is a cause for concern to the rest of Africa. This is specially because several African countries regard the Federal Republic of Germany as a friendly state.

Let this be repeated. We are not against the development of atomic reactor for peaceful purposes - because we will in any case acquire them for our own use in the course of time. But we are against German-South African collaboration in the development of weapons which will be ultimately used against us. This collaboration is not only collaboration in the promotion and consolidation of racism in military terms. It would be useful if the Federal Republic of Germany could define her friends - is the German Republic committed to support racialism, or is she committed to support the cause of democracy on the African continent?

There is a German Ambassador in this country, and we hope he will find it proper to throw some light on this.

Daily Nation, 9/10/75.

BONN SENDS NUCLEAR SCIENTISTS TO SOUTH AFRICA

WEST Germany yesterday ignored world-wide criticism of its secret dealings in nuclear development with the South African apartheid regime and made further contacts with Vorster in his plan to turn Pretoria a nuclear.

As the world appealed to Bonn to come to its senses and stop helping the racists into a position to manufacture nuclear weapons, a party of West German scientists were in South Africa studying nuclear installations.

The scientists, including biologists, nuclear physicists, and analytical chemists, began their tour in Cape Town and have already visited parts of western and eastern Cape Province.

They will also visit the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (SIR) in Pretoria. And in Bonn, the West German government was making final preparations for a group of 40 scientists to travel to South Africa this month for a follow-up visit.

In a statement in Pretoria, seen by observers as an attempt to cover up the secret dealing, the apartheid regime's Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller today admitted that Bonn was co-operating with South Africa in nuclear development; but he termed the dealing as a project that was being carried out at an unofficial level. "There is no nuclear agreement or co-operation at government level between South Africa and West Germany other than an accord relating to the entry of German nuclear-powered vessels into South African harbours", Muller screamed.

A SPOKESMAN for the South African nationalist organisation, the African National Congress (ANC), today revealed details of a coming visit to South Africa by some 40 West German specialists in nuclear energy questions.

The spokesman, M.P. Naicker, told a press conference: "The West German government should rapidly revise its policy towards South Africa if it wants to avoid future disagreements".

Ndugu Naicker gave newsmen the full text of a secret telegram sent by the South African Embassy here in Bonn to the foreign Affairs Ministry back home in Pretoria.

It dealt with a planned visit of some 40 West Germans, all top men from the leading industrial companies involved in the exploitation of nuclear energy, to South Africa. The visit was scheduled for October 31 to November 8.

The telegram was dated July 4 and marked "secret". It referred to a previous message from the South African Foreign Ministry, of April 22, concerning the planned West German visit.

The West German Employers' Confederation later confirmed the basic details of the planned visit.

Speculation about West Germany's involvement with South Africa on nuclear development and on military affairs has been prompted by the recent resignation of West German representative to NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) General Gunther Rall.

He resigned after disclosures by West German magazines of details of a visit he made to South Africa last year.

* It was revealed here today that West Germany and "other industrialised countries" have been co-operating with the apartheid Atomic Energy Board in a project to produce nuclear arms in South Africa.

West German newspapers today voiced their suspicion that South Africa was taking advantage of official German aid to gain entrance to the exclusive "atomic club".

They accused the West German Government of giving financial support to the "racist regime in Pretoria while publicly denouncing apartheid", an AFP report said.

And reports from Washington said yesterday that apart from its dealings with South Africa, the German government is also helping Brazil to be in a position to manufacture nuclear weapons.

The West German Minister of Research and Technology Hans Mattheofer, whose responsibilities include nuclear research, energy problems and space exploitation, said that Bonn is to provide Brazil a package consisting a reactor, fuel processing and uranium enriching plants to be able to manufacture the nuclear weapons.

But, he said, Brazil could do this even now - using its Westinghouse reactor.

Mattheofer, who is on a week-long tour of the United States, defended his government's deal with Brazil, but he

claimed that West Germany "did not neglect its obligations" to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

"The conditions of the trilateral agreement among Germany, Brazil and the IAEA go far beyond the requirements of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty", the minister claimed. He said this was acknowledged by American experts attached to the Vienna headquarters of IAEA.

Daily News, 9/10/75.

BONN ADMITS NUCLEAR DEAL WITH VORSTER.

THE WEST GERMAN Government declared today that it will go ahead with its policy of helping to strengthen apartheid in South Africa through trade and nuclear development co-operation.

This was the German Government's reaction to world criticism of its collaboration in the Vorster regime's nuclear development programme and to calls on Bonn to discontinue this collaboration.

According to an AFP report, West German Deputy Foreign Minister Karl Moersch told a German-African symposium here today:

"South Africa is far too important a trade partner for West Germany to give up economic relations with her".

Political and economic observers reportedly noted that since the nuclear co-operation with the racist Vorster regime is one of the current major elements in Bonn-Pretoria economic relations, any German refusal to cut trade ties with the apartheid regime could not be separated from Bonn's determination to help South Africa to develop nuclear power.

There have been renewed calls for a break in German trade relations with South Africa since a secret nuclear development plan between the West German and Vorster government was exposed last week.

General Gunther Rall, West German NATO Representative, resigned last week after revelations that the trip he made to South Africa last year was in connection with the nuclear project.

Mr. Moersch, told the symposium that the West German economy was oriented towards external markets and greatly dependent on South African sources for its raw materials.

Cutting trade relations, he claimed, would not help the Black people in South Africa and would in no way bring about the abolition of racial discrimination.

Observers said this claim was illogical and irresponsible, particularly since it was contrary to the United Nations sanctions against the apartheid regime.

Daily News, 11/10/75.

17
LISTEN TO RADIO FREEDOM

THE VOICE OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

OF SOUTH AFRICA -

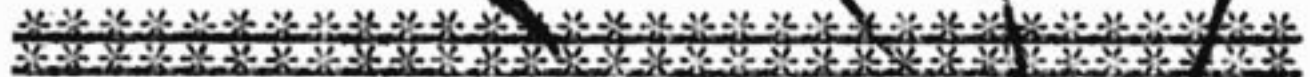
DAILY from Lusaka

ON THE 49 AND 31 metre

bands from

19.00 - 20.00 hours

(South Africa Time)



THE ANC BROADCASTS FROM RADIO TANZANIA,

DETAILS

EXTERNAL SERVICE OF RADIO

TANZANIA, DAR-ES-SALAAM:

ON THE 15435 KHZ IN THE 19 MET
BAND.

DAYS

SUNDAY, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.

TIME

10.00 PM SOUTH AFRICAN TIME.

