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A WORLD CAMPAIGN

against military and nuclear collaboration with  
South Africa

Abdul S Minty PO Box 2 Lindeberg Gaard 05/0 10 Norway Tel (02) 30 13 45 Cables Antiapartheid Oslo Telex 72314 AAM N

22 February 1988

Dear Friends,

Please find enclosed some information relating to various breaches of the arms embargo which require international follow-up action.

We hope that it will be possible for you to give consideration to the various cases mentioned in the Update document dated 5 February 1988 and let us know what action you intend to take or have already taken on some or all of the cases. We would also like to suggest that you consider publishing the details of some, or, if possible, all the cases in your own publications so that the information can reach more people. We would also appreciate it if you would kindly help us by perhaps copying the documents and sending them to other organisations in your country so that they also take supporting action. If this is not possible please send us a list of appropriate organisations and we can send the material directly to them.

We intend to provide similar documentation in the future on specific cases and would like to know if you would wish to be on that mailing list.

Please also let us know whether your organisation would agree to publish such information in your own magazine, journal or newsletter and also help us to disseminate such information to other organisations and individuals in your country. If so please send us their names and addresses as well as of publications which are likely to carry such information.

We would also appreciate hearing from you about any violations of the embargo that come to your attention and would also like to encourage others in your country to report such information to us, either via your organisation or direct to our Oslo office. This means that a wider public needs to be made aware of the fact that we are able to act on such information and should know our contact numbers and address so that they may report such information. We therefore need your help to publicise, as widely as possible, our name and address as well as the telephone, telex and telefax numbers so that we may be in a position to receive such information from other organisations as well as the general public. There are more and more violations of the embargo that are coming to light and the general public is much better disposed to let us know of such reactions.

If you have already acted on some of the cases and not sent us the details we shall welcome receiving them together with your response to this letter.

We realise that our request for help involves some additional work for organisations which are already shouldering a heavy burden but hope that it will be possible for you to assist us since it is vital that we do everything possible to reduce and end external military support for the apartheid regime. We would appreciate it if you could kindly complete and return the enclosed form together with any comments and suggestions that you may have, within the next few days.

We look forward to hearing from you.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Abdul S. Minty

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Information Note: FRG-02/22.01.88

. UPDATE ON ILLEGAL DELIVERY OF FRG SUBMARINE PLANS TO SOUTH AFRICA

1. It will be recalled that protests and representations to the FRG authorities since the end of 1986

resulted in the explanation being forwarded that the illegal delivery of submarine plans to South Africa by

HDH and IKL was under investigation and that a Parliamentary Commission of Investigation was also looking into the case.

2. The State Prosecutor in Kiel informed the World Campaign of his decision in the summer of 1987 to cease

all investigations unless new facts warranted the case to be re-opened. Under the regulations which were

applied to this illegal deal it was apparently not enough for the transaction to have been illegal - it was

also considered necessary to show that the deal resulted in 'severe damage being caused to the external relations of the FRG'.

The Prosecutor contended that the government Ministers including Minister

Genseher had declared that there was no such damage, whereupon he decided not to initiate a prosecution and

to close the file.

3. Since the offence was a violation of FRG trade regulations the Taxation Office in Kiel was carrying out

its own investigations and in an interim report of November 1986, recommended a penalty of DM 500.

The maximum penalty under this provision is DM 500 000 and the low figure was presumably because the offence was

not considered to be a serious one.

4. The World Campaign had called on the FRG Government to take action against the South African Embassy in

Bonn which arranged for the submarine construction plans to be sent to South Africa via its diplomatic pouch.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs did inform the World Campaign in February 1987 that the matter had been taken

up with the South African Ambassador in Bonn.

5. On 12 January 1988 the Kiel Taxation Office issued a statement to the effect that since the submarine

plans delivered were not complete and would not be sufficient to construct a submarine, the transaction was

not illegal. The World Campaign conveyed its shock at this development in a cable to Minister Genseher on 15

January 1988, with a request for clarification as to how it affected the other investigations mentioned

earlier by the Bonn Government.

6. On 14 January 1988 the World Campaign also informed the UN Security Council's 421 Committee on the Arms

Embargo as well as the Special Committee against Apartheid about its new development and urged the 421

Committee to seek clarification from the FRG authorities and "request full information including the full

text of the original agreements made by the HDH and IKL companies with South Africa."

7. On 19 January 1988 the FRG Embassy in Geneva sent the World Campaign the text of a letter addressed to the

Arms Embargo Committee by the FRG mission to the United Nations. The letter states that on 12 January 1988

"the Kiel regional finance office discontinued the proceedings for administrative penalties..." It adds that

the office's "investigations revealed that the companies did not supply any documents to South Africa

permitting the construction of submarines or functioning submarine parts."

The next paragraph states that "the finance office was not able to establish whether, in addition to the

blueprints supplied, the said companies provided South Africa with other essential know-how for submarine

construction."

Towards the end of the letter a remarkable paragraph explains the situation thus:

"After learning of the transaction, the government of the Federal Republic of Germany had immediately

prohibited any further supplies of design documents to South Africa and thus prevented delivery of parts of the

transaction. As a result, the aforementioned companies were prevented from performing actions that would have violated the above-stated act."

The letter concludes by stating that investigations by the Kiel regional finance office cannot be ruled out if new facts or evidence is discovered and mentions that the Parliamentary Investigation Committee 15

"continuing its investigations".

8. There is considerable surprise expressed in the FRG media about this development and some suggestions have been made to the effect that high level official intervention has helped to bring about this development.

This has been denied by government Ministers.

9. It is clear that if there is no protest action taken at the diplomatic and public level the matter is

likely to be covered further. If the latter is allowed to remain where it is it will encourage other

companies in the FRG and elsewhere to breach the arms embargo more openly and on a substantial scale.

10. The South African regime has publicly announced that it intends to build submarines and already the same

HDH company has been reported to have supplied special steel to South Africa to carry out welding tests for

submarine construction. It is also reported that the HDH company provided steel for the construction of the

South African naval vessel, Drakensberg, completed in 1987. As far as is known there has been no criminal

investigation at all about these transactions, presumably because the FRG authorities do not consider them to

amount to a breach of the arms embargo.

11. The central question remains: Why would the Pretoria regime pay over 45 million for submarine

blue-prints which will not enable it to construct submarines?

12. These and other questions need to be answered. It is therefore imperative that all the facts about the

case, including the details of the contracts and other agreements and arrangements made between the HDH/IKL

companies and South Africa be made public so that national and international public opinion may know the

truth. In view of the great importance of this case it is incumbent upon the FRG authorities to publish all

the information.

WORLD CANPAXSN. PO BOX 2. LINDBERGH GMRD. "-1007 OSLO 10 TELI 301345 FAXI 303381 TELEX! 7231# MH N

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WORLD CAMPAIGN

against military and nuclear collaboration with

South Africa

Director

Abdul S Minty PO Box 2 Lindeberg Gaard 03/0 10 Norway Tel (02) 30 13 45 Cables Antiapartheid Oslo Telex 72314 AAM N

NOTE: 00/050288/1 S Februar 1988

UPDATE: Major violations of the Arms Embargo require public action

1. On the basis of several cases reported to it the Arms Embargo Committee of the Security Council issued a Statement on 30 December 1987 confirming that "large quantities of arms and military equipment were still reaching South Africa". The Committee has been unable to take effective action on the cases as a result of the obstruction of the major western powers, especially the USA, UK and the FRG.

2. It will be recalled that a Report submitted to Congress by the US State Department on 1 April 1987 listed the following seven countries as breaching the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa:

FRANCE, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM AND ISRAEL

Of course the US Report did not mention the USA as breaching the embargo despite the fact that the weapons and ammunition - including Stinger missiles - that are supplied to South Africa's surrogate UNITA forces amount to an open violation of the embargo.

3. FRG Submarine Case: The enclosed update document gives details about the most recent developments whereby it now appears that the illegal deal has been declared not to be so any longer. It needs the strongest possible protest and the demand that the offenders be prosecuted - otherwise it will give the green light to other companies in the FRG and elsewhere to break the embargo on a massive scale. Send protests to Chancellor Kohl, Foreign Minister Genscher and to Embassies of the FRG.

4. Austrian Aircraft: The HB 23 Austrian designed aircraft is being manufactured in the Ciskei bantustan in breach of the Arms Embargo. The Government agreed with the World Campaign that their regulations had a loophole which permitted licenses for the production of aircraft to be granted to South Africa but later claimed that this did not in fact amount to a breach since the two aircraft which were operational in October 1987 were not performing military duties. The World Campaign has established that one is being used by the Nonderboom Flying School which works in close co-operation with the Pretoria regime and informed the Austrian government as well as the United Nations. Please send your protest to the Austrian Chancellor and the Foreign Minister in Vienna and also to the Austrian Embassy.

5. The SAS Drakensberg, which was commissioned on 11 November 1987 is claimed to be the largest naval vessel to be built in South Africa. The same company which provided the submarine blue-prints, HDN, has also been involved in helping to build this replenishment ship which is also equipped with other components of FRG origin. The Bonn Government should also be asked to investigate this case and prosecute the offenders.

6. M88 Helicopters: In 1985 the World Campaign protested to the FRG about the direct supply of M33 BK-117 and 80-105 helicopters to the South African police. Replies from Minister Genscher and the M38 company revealed that the exports did not require a licence and could be sold like any other form of transport such as automobiles. At the end of last year the World Campaign made further representations regarding the two types of helicopters also having been supplied to the Venda, Ciskei and Transkei bantustans. A reply from Minister Genscher dated 18 December 1987 stated that the helicopters were delivered in the non-military version and did not breach the arms embargo! These cases also require protest action.

7. Israel's Military Collaboration with South Africa continues to grow. In November 1987, 50 aircraft workers who had been working on the abandoned Lavi project left Israel for South Africa. Earlier, with Israel's help the South African Air Force began a programme of updating and modernising its old Mirage fighter aircraft which were then named Cheetah's, resembling the Israeli Kfir planes. These new recruits will take part in that programme and work on other projects including the modernisation of old helicopters.

8. Inflight Boeing Re-fuelled aircraft, converted for this purpose by Israel, were delivered to South Africa in November 1986. The World Campaign drew the attention of the United Nations to this violation of the arms embargo but no action has been taken and this case has had very little publicity. With these aircraft the effective range of the Mirages have been extended and the apartheid regime boasts that the Tanzam railway and Dar-es-Salaam are now within South African range.

9. When the US Report of April 1987 was published Israel stated that it would not enter into any new contracts with South Africa but only honour old ones. This is exactly what Israel stated to the United Nations following the adoption of the mandatory arms embargo in November 1977. It is of the utmost importance that protests are made to Israel about its extensive military collaboration with South Africa and all the facts publicised.

10. We hope that you will take action on all the above cases and persuade other organisations and individuals to do the same. PLEASE KEEP THE WORLD CAMPAIGN INFORMED OF THE ACTION YOU TAKE, and if possible send copies of your correspondence. Also keep us informed of any possible breaches of the arms embargo that you come across so that we may follow them up.

HOW TO CONTACT THE WORLD CAMPAIGN:

Telephone: (t47 2) 30 13 45

Telex: 72314 AA" N

Telefax: (t47 2) 30 33 81

Cables: Antiapartheid Oslo

Postal address: P.O. Box 2, Lindeberg Gaard,  
N-1007 Oslo 10.

Norway.

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Abdul S Minty PO Box 2 Lindeberg Gaard 05/0 10 Norway Tel (02) 30 13 45 Cables Antiaparth  
eid Oslo Telex 72314 AAM N

NOTE: 61/02/88 2

DETAILS FOR MAILING LIST AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

1. He would like to receive the WORLD CAMPAIGN NOTES about ARMS EMBARGO

VIOLATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION: yes / no

2. He can REPRODUCE the information'ih the following publications:

3. He can DISTRIBUTE copies of the NORLD CAMPAIGN documents to the  
following organisations, .etc .in Hour country / we prefer that you send  
. copies dlrect to them:

4. He can undertake to REPORT details of military collaboration involving  
our country to the WORLD CAMPAIGN: yes / no

5. He can offer to translate material into English from the following  
languages (thls help will usually be needea with press reports and other  
documents):

6. We can offer to translate from English into the following languages:

7. We receive the followin publications and can undertake to monitor them  
for arms embar o breac es and details about military and nuclear  
collaboration whic will be forwarded to the WORLD CAMPAIGN:

8. Ne receive the following other publications:

9. The following peace/other organisations may be useful for the World  
Campaign to contact in our country:

10. General Comments:

(If short of sgace please write details about the above on separate sheets  
and/or send lab es with the relevant names and addresses)

If you would be so kind as to fill in the details below it will enable us to improve communications and to make contact with the appropriate contact persons in urgent cases.

ORGANISATION:

ADDRESS:

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OFFICE TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

NAMES AND HOME TEL. NO'S of OFFICIALS: 1.

2.

TELEX NUMBER: TELEFAX NO:

(If you do not have your own telex or fax please let us have contact numbers with appropriate wording for messages to reach you.)

NAME OF YOUR JOURNAL, MAGAZINE, NEWSLETTER, ETC:

1. (monthly, yearly, etc)

WORLD CAMPAIGN CONTACT PERSON: NAME

ADDRESS:

TEL: OFFICE HOME:

COMPUTER DETAILS

If you have a computer or word processor it may be possible to exchange material by diskettes and/or nodes. Please let us have the following details:

MAKE and TYPE of COMPUTER/S: 1.

2.

SOFTWARE: WORD PROCESSING:

DATABASE:

OTHER SOFTWARE:

DO YOU USE A MODEM? YES / NO DO YOU INTEND TO USE ONE IN FUTURE? YES/NO

All the information provided is for the WORLD CAMPAIGN only. Would you have any objection if we provided details about your Office address, telephone numbers etc. to other anti-apartheid and solidarity organisations in order to facilitate direct contact with you?

You may inform other organisations / Please do NOT inform them

Signature: Date:

Flu." pelt 09! WORLD CAMPAIGN. PO BOX 2. LINDBERG GMRD. "-1001 OSLO 1D.

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