

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1982/NGO/3
20 August 1982

Original: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Sub-Commission on Prevention of
Discrimination and
Protection of Minorities
Thirty-fifth session
Agenda item 6

ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF
POLITICAL, MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND OTHER FORMS OF ASSISTANCE
GIVEN TO COLONIAL AND RACIST REGIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Written statement submitted by the Minority Rights
Group and the Procedural Aspects of International
Law Institute, non-governmental organizations in
consultative status, Roster

Mr. Khalifa is to be commended for his impressive compilation of the banks and firms which have supported apartheid. With periodic updating, the report will clearly continue to be a valuable resource on foreign contributions to the apartheid regime. The Special Rapporteur has wisely chosen to list those companies, banks and firms "whose activities had serious consequences for the enjoyment of human rights". (1) The Sub-Commission's directive that entries on the list be based on prima facie evidence (2) demonstrates a commendable concern with responsible reporting on an issue fraught with emotion and controversy.

These comments are not intended to criticize the report or the work of the Special Rapporteur in putting it together, but to suggest ways through which it might have greater impact. The report will be invaluable to those who oppose the apartheid regime. The comments relate most specifically to Mr. Khalifa's July 1981 report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/469 and Corr.1 and Add.1), which we received at the 1981 session of the Sub-Commission. Mr. Khalifa's efforts, deserve more attention than we are often able to give them in the short time between our receipt of his report and the beginning of session. Hence, over the interim between the 1981 and 1982 Sub-Commission sessions we have carefully reviewed the 1981 version of Mr. Khalifa's work, so as to provide some advice on how his very valuable work might be made more effective. A quick perusal of the 1982 Khalifa report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1982/10) reveals that my comments appear applicable.

The updated report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/469) identifies 467 banks and firms offering assistance to South Africa and Namibia. These names are based on information which has been gathered since the publication of Mr. Khalifa's previous report. Were these additions to be incorporated into an updated complete report rather than published separately, the over-all effect would be to create a more practical reference tool. Also, if one becomes familiar with the report from seeing an update but not the original, their information will be incomplete, and whatever reactions they might choose to make will be limited.

The Special Rapporteur notes on page 5 of the updated report that the nature of an enterprise or its products did not determine the amount of business it transacted with the racist apartheid regime, or the impact thereof. Information about these banks and firms should be quantified whenever possible for several reasons. First, there would be a general improvement in the usefulness of the report for whatever purpose it is put to. Publication of the amount in loans held by a certain bank at a particular time would allow changes in that bank's relationship with the apartheid regime to be assessed quickly as new information became available. A bank would be less able to claim that it was divesting as exigencies allowed, when in actuality it was negotiating new aid. Along these same lines, there would be a more concrete subject for discussion between the bank, firm or government and anyone else.

A second reason for quantification is the psychological effect. If seeing one's name on a list would cause those listed to react, as Mr. Khalifa suggests on page 5 of the updated report, seeing one's name on a list with a number attached would be expected to cause a greater reaction. A response from a bank, firm or government that information was incorrect would lack credibility unless correct figures were also supplied.

Quantification would also be valuable because it would demonstrate the correlation, if any, between what a firm does and how much of that it does in South Africa. By itself, the correlation might appear to have little value. But coupled with statistics provided by labour groups such as the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, some relationships might emerge. For example, ICFTU claims in a September 1981 report that many employers rely on apartheid laws in industrial disputes: "British Leyland fired some 2,000 workers because they wanted their union recognized and wished to enter negotiations with management. The following week, advertisements appeared in the British press recruiting white workers to take the place of the blacks they had fired".(3) This occurred during the first half of 1981, a period during which a record inflow of white immigrants has also been noted.(4)

The Special Rapporteur states that:

"Any assistance to South Africa, whatever its form and volume, would inevitably pump more power into the monstrous apartheid regime and thus enable it to crush any resistance to its policy, and brutalize further the liberation movements of the oppressed majority while bolstering its economy and, as a result, its military and nuclear build-up." (5)

Given the Special Rapporteur's pledge to limit the list to those whose activities had "serious consequences for the enjoyment of human rights", the question arises as to whether the Special Rapporteur believes that a bank or firm can be involved in South Africa without having those serious consequences. If there is a line to be drawn, quantification would be necessary to determine when that should occur. When accurate information is unavailable, this fact could be noted.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF SPECIAL CONCERN

As the Special Rapporteur notes, all contributions to the apartheid regime are serious. Some, however, are especially heinous and should be monitored with particular care. In recognition of this need, the Special Rapporteur has created a special category within the report which lists those banks and firms which provide military assistance. This should be continued and expanded.

Three areas would seem to merit special consideration because of their direct effect on the ability of the South African Government to smash resistance and to threaten and oppress the majority. These are oil, nuclear energy, and military assistance. The interrelation among them is obvious since both oil and nuclear energy availability will have the direct effect of strengthening military capabilities.

Oil

It is impossible, of course, to build or maintain a military force without substantial supplies of oil. South Africa must import 90 per cent of its oil (6) and foreign corporations are willing to supply it. The General Assembly has asked the Security Council to implement an oil embargo;(7) but even if this is accomplished, foreign firms have become very adept at hiding their involvements and investments. Even official United States Commerce Department statistics do not reveal the amount invested by individual oil companies.(8)

The potential effect of an oil embargo is also becoming something of a problem for the South African Government. Not only are they developing increased nuclear capabilities, but foreign firms have aided in the development and construction of coal gasification facilities. The first of these plants was built with United States and West German transnational assistance.(9) The second, expected to be on line at some unknown date in the near future, is being constructed by the United States based Fluor, Inc. with the assistance of the following corporations:(10)

West Germany: Lurgi Company of Frankfurt
Deutsche Babcock

United States: Control Data (11)
Honeywell
Raytheon

In addition, many foreign companies are part owners of the South African firms involved in the project.

Nuclear energy

Due to the facts that many of the firms involved in the coal gasification project (SASOL II) have previous nuclear experience, that a great deal of secrecy surrounds the project and that costs have exceeded estimates for a coal gasification programme, there are those who claim that SASOL II is actually a uranium enrichment plant with capabilities of developing weapons grade fuel.(12)

Even without this possibility, the South African Government has substantial nuclear resources. Firms from West Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain, the United States and France have all participated in the shipping and building of equipment to provide South Africa with nuclear capabilities.(13) Some journalists have reported a nuclear test near South Africa on 22 September 1980. It has been alleged that the nuclear device was launched from American artillery mounted on a South African ship.(14) The United States alone has trained 88 South Africans in various aspects of nuclear technology since the 1950s.(15) This activity has continued to occur despite the refusal of the South African Government to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

The Special Rapporteur notes on page 5 of the updated report that the nature of an enterprise or its products did not determine the amount of business it transacted with the racist apartheid regime, or the impact thereof. Information about these banks and firms should be quantified whenever possible for several reasons. First, there would be a general improvement in the usefulness of the report for whatever purpose it is put to. Publication of the amount in loans held by a certain bank at a particular time would allow changes in that bank's relationship with the apartheid regime to be assessed quickly as new information became available. A bank would be less able to claim that it was divesting as exigencies allowed, when in actuality it was negotiating new aid. Along these same lines, there would be a more concrete subject for discussion between the bank, firm or government and anyone else.

A second reason for quantification is the psychological effect. If seeing one's name on a list would cause those listed to react, as Mr. Khalifa suggests on page 5 of the updated report, seeing one's name on a list with a number attached would be expected to cause a greater reaction. A response from a bank, firm or government that information was incorrect would lack credibility unless correct figures were also supplied.

Quantification would also be valuable because it would demonstrate the correlation, if any, between what a firm does and how much of that it does in South Africa. By itself, the correlation might appear to have little value. But coupled with statistics provided by labour groups such as the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, some relationships might emerge. For example, ICFTU claims in a September 1981 report that many employers rely on apartheid laws in industrial disputes: "British Leyland fired some 2,000 workers because they wanted their union recognized and wished to enter negotiations with management. The following week, advertisements appeared in the British press recruiting white workers to take the place of the blacks they had fired".(3) This occurred during the first half of 1981, a period during which a record inflow of white immigrants has also been noted.(4)

The Special Rapporteur states that:

"Any assistance to South Africa, whatever its form and volume, would inevitably pump more power into the monstrous apartheid regime and thus enable it to crush any resistance to its policy, and brutalize further the liberation movements of the oppressed majority while bolstering its economy and, as a result, its military and nuclear build-up." (5)

Given the Special Rapporteur's pledge to limit the list to those whose activities had "serious consequences for the enjoyment of human rights", the question arises as to whether the Special Rapporteur believes that a bank or firm can be involved in South Africa without having those serious consequences. If there is a line to be drawn, quantification would be necessary to determine when that should occur. When accurate information is unavailable, this fact could be noted.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF SPECIAL CONCERN

As the Special Rapporteur notes, all contributions to the apartheid regime are serious. Some, however, are especially heinous and should be monitored with particular care. In recognition of this need, the Special Rapporteur has created a special category within the report which lists those banks and firms which provide military assistance. This should be continued and expanded.

Three areas would seem to merit special consideration because of their direct effect on the ability of the South African Government to smash resistance and to threaten and oppress the majority. These are oil, nuclear energy, and military assistance. The interrelation among them is obvious since both oil and nuclear energy availability will have the direct effect of strengthening military capabilities.

Oil

It is impossible, of course, to build or maintain a military force without substantial supplies of oil. South Africa must import 90 per cent of its oil (6) and foreign corporations are willing to supply it. The General Assembly has asked the Security Council to implement an oil embargo;(7) but even if this is accomplished, foreign firms have become very adept at hiding their involvements and investments. Even official United States Commerce Department statistics do not reveal the amount invested by individual oil companies.(8)

The potential effect of an oil embargo is also becoming something of a problem for the South African Government. Not only are they developing increased nuclear capabilities, but foreign firms have aided in the development and construction of coal gasification facilities. The first of these plants was built with United States and West German transnational assistance.(9) The second, expected to be on line at some unknown date in the near future, is being constructed by the United States based Fluor, Inc. with the assistance of the following corporations:(10)

West Germany: Lurgi Company of Frankfurt
Deutsche Babcock

United States: Control Data (11)
Honeywell
Raytheon

In addition, many foreign companies are part owners of the South African firms involved in the project.

Nuclear energy

Due to the facts that many of the firms involved in the coal gasification project (SASOL II) have previous nuclear experience, that a great deal of secrecy surrounds the project and that costs have exceeded estimates for a coal gasification programme, there are those who claim that SASOL II is actually a uranium enrichment plant with capabilities of developing weapons grade fuel.(12)

Even without this possibility, the South African Government has substantial nuclear resources. Firms from West Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain, the United States and France have all participated in the shipping and building of equipment to provide South Africa with nuclear capabilities.(13) Some journalists have reported a nuclear test near South Africa on 22 September 1980. It has been alleged that the nuclear device was launched from American artillery mounted on a South African ship.(14) The United States alone has trained 88 South Africans in various aspects of nuclear technology since the 1950s.(15) This activity has continued to occur despite the refusal of the South African Government to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Military assistance

In addition to the military capabilities provided by nuclear technology and ample oil supplies, foreign corporations can also be linked to other military assistance. Firms are aware of the unpopularity of the resources they are providing and as a result some are attempting to cover up their involvement. They also hide so as to escape their own governments' restrictions. For example, despite West Germany's voluntary arms embargo since 1963 (followed by the United Nations version in 1977), the German company Rheinmetall AG has been granted permission to sell an ammunition filling plant to the Paraguayan Government. Paraguay has no need for such a plant itself, and Rheinmetall's ammunition filling plant was apparently constructed in South Africa, where it is now operating.(16)

The Space Research Corporation, owned by holders in Canada, the United States and the Netherlands, has its own customs port inside a company enclosure which straddles the United States-Canadian border. With this port operating, shells forged in the United States can be shipped into Canada and then exported to South Africa.(17) Both Space Research Corporation and Rheinmetall AG appear on the Special Rapporteur's list. The actual seriousness of their conduct only becomes clear when some information as to the extent of that conduct is known.

SEEKING RESPONSES TO THE REPORT

It is evident from the limited number of responses contained in the updated report that banks and firms are not going to actively co-operate with the Special Rapporteur. Most of the comments were from governments accusing other governments. Perhaps, there are methods which could be employed to achieve greater success in this regard.

The previous reports have been sent to governments for their comments. They could also be sent to the individual banks and firms. This would eliminate a defence of ignorance on the part of the bank or firm. While it would be naive to expect a high rate of response in general to the report, there is one group which would probably respond. If a bank or firm, for whatever reason, has divested totally or in part, it will be to their advantage to disseminate this information. This data can then be added to the next updated report and perhaps serve as encouragement to other banks and firms to divest. At the very least, the companies themselves will be helping to keep the report accurate as it is updated.

A greater chance of success in garnering responses would probably result from providing banks and firms with specific questions to answer rather than just asking for comments. A questionnaire could be sent to each bank or firm on the Special Rapporteur's list along with a copy of the report itself. This would provide for continuity of information and eliminate defences for not answering.

The questionnaire should not be too long, but should be sufficient to gather the needed information. Some possible questions are:

1. What is the extent of your investment activities in South Africa?
 - (a) What are the names of your subsidiaries involved in South Africa?
 - (b) What investments if any do you have in South African corporations?

2. What are your labour policies toward South African workers?
 - (a) Do you recognize a black union?
 - (b) Would you negotiate with a black union?
 - (c) Have you negotiated with a black union? Which one?
3. Are you doing anything which would aid in ending the practice of apartheid?
 - (a) How many black workers do you employ?
 - (b) Are any of them in non-manual labour positions?
 - (c) How many white workers do you employ?
 - (d) What positions do they hold?
 - (e) Do black workers receive equal wages for equal work?
4. Have you made or do you intend to make plans to divest any of your South African holdings?
5. What steps do you believe are necessary to end apartheid?
 - (a) Are you taking any of those steps?

Certainly there are other questions which could be added and possibly some which should be added, deleted or changed. The Special Rapporteur could use his expertise to create an informative and effective questionnaire.

OTHER MEASURES TO END INVESTMENT IN APARTHEID

The contribution of such anti-apartheid groups as the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR) has been noted by the Special Rapporteur. ICCR has made use of one particular tactic to call corporate officials on the carpet which should be publicized as much as possible. As stockholders in various corporations, individual church members of ICCR offer stockholders resolutions calling for divestment or for an accounting of investment relations with South Africa. Thus far, these resolutions have been successful only in gaining enough support to place the issue on the ballot for the next year. This is not surprising given the fact that management often owns much of the stock in the corporations and that proxy voters usually support management. The importance of getting these resolutions on the ballot is that the attention of every stockholder and member of management is focused on the fact that the company is actively supporting apartheid.

A church will often have more resources at its disposal to invest than an individual will. For this reason, a church has a greater likelihood of garnering the necessary percentage of votes to place the matter on the ballot for another year. A listing of or reference to those banks and firms which ICCR Members and others have challenged as well as the outcome of those challenges would demonstrate

the effectiveness of this method and perhaps encourage similar actions by others. For example, in 1977 General Motors responded to church shareholders by agreeing to issue a statement which read in part:

"..., the Corporation has no present need for, and no intention of, further expanding its productive capacity in South Africa. The single most important factor in the creation of a more promising investment climate in South Africa is a positive resolution of the country's pressing social problems which have their origin in the apartheid system."(18)

In 1982, the Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers are trying to prevent the sale of one of Control Data's most powerful computers to South Africa's Council on Scientific and Industrial Research to be used by South African universities. The Maryknoll officials had purchased stock in Control Data with the understanding that the corporation was not selling any computers to South Africa. Control Data officials claim that their efforts in the area of education for South African blacks justifies their investments.(19)

CONCLUSION

The Special Rapporteur has succeeded in producing a document with unquestionable value in fighting the repressive apartheid practices of the South African Government. With the addition of more information about each entry to the list, greater dissemination of the information contained within it and wider avenues for response from those listed, the list can become an effective weapon against those banks and firms which choose to support apartheid.

Making a list is not the only method which can be used. The Special Rapporteur has discussed other tactics such as blockades and embargoes in the report. We would urge that these possibilities be pursued.

NOTES

- (1) "Political, Military, Economic and other forms of Assistance Given to the Colonial and Racist Regimes in Southern Africa". Updated report prepared by Mr. Ahmed Khalifa, Special Rapporteur, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council decision 1981/141. Commission on Human Rights. Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities: thirty-fourth session, Item 5 of the provisional agenda (E/CN.4/Sub.2/469) 31 July 1981, p. 4.
- (2) Id.
- (3) Investment in Apartheid, International Conference of Free Trade Unions, September 1981.
- (4) Id.
- (5) Khalifa, p. 6.
- (6) Ann Seidman and Neva Makgetla, "Transnational Corporate Involvement in South Africa's Military Build-Up", United Nations Centre Against Apartheid, Notes and Documents, No. 35/78 October 1978.
- (7) Official Records of the General Assembly: Thirty-sixth Session, Volume I Supplement No. 22 (A/36/22/Rev. 1), paragraph 16.
- (8) Seidman and Makgetla, p. 12.
- (9) Id., p. 11.
- (10) Id.
- (11) The Minneapolis Star, March 2, 1982, at 1C, col. 1.
- (12) Wolff Geisler, "Stop Nuclear Collaboration with Apartheid South Africa", United Nations Centre Against Apartheid: Notes and Documents, No. 28/78 August 1978, p. 2; Seidman and Makgetla, p. 11.
- (13) "The Dusseldorf Connection", Africa No. 111 (Nov. 1980) at 39.
- (14) Rogers, "The Nuclear Threat from South Africa", Africa No. 113 (June 1981) at 45.
- (15) Cervenka, "Conspiracy of Silence", Africa No. 125 (January 1982) at 16.
- (16) "The Dusseldorf Connection", at 39.
- (17) Id.; Rogers at 46.
- (18) "GM Ties Future Expansion in South Africa to 'Just' Resolution of Social Problems", National Council of Churches News and Information Service, March 25, 1977.
- (19) The Minneapolis Star, March 2, 1982, at 1C, col. 1.

COUNTRY	BANK OR FIRM	COMMENTS	SOURCE	PAGE OR PARAGRAPH
Belgium	ACEC	A uranium enrichment plant with a capacity of probably 2,400-ton separation work units is being constructed in East Transvaal. It is publicized as being a coal liquification plant. ACEC is one of its builders.	2	2
	Empain Schneider Group	See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
Canada	Hamon-Sobelco	See ACEC, Belgium. One of the builders of a pilot nuclear plant in Valindaba.	2 2	2 2
	Falconbridge	Controlled by U.S. Superior Oil Company which is exploring for oil in southern Africa	4	12
France	Alsthom	A builder of South Africa's enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
	Compagnie Française des Pétroles	This company is mostly owned by the French Government. It used to own all of Total (French national petroleum firm) South Africa, but has since sold some of those shares to a South African group.	4	15
	Constructions Metalliques de Provence	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
	CPF	A subsidiary of Total, French national petroleum firm. CPF has a 10 per cent share of the South African petroleum production market.	4	12
	Dessault	Provided South Africa with licensing to build its own Mirage Fighter jets.	4	6

COUNTRY	BANK OR FIRM	COMMENTS	SOURCE	PAGE OR PARAGRAPH
France (cont'd)	Framatome	This association of the French Greusot-Loire group (55 per cent) and the U.S. Westinghouse (45 per cent) was awarded a contract to deliver two nuclear power plants. Three separate consortia had competed for this contract.	4	11
	French Bank	The subsidiaries of this bank are among the top 20 South African banks, although their assets in South Africa are small.	4	15
	Greusot-Loire	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
		Part of the Framatome consortium.	4	11
	Heurty-Petrochem	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
	Hispano-Suiza	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
	Jeumont Schneider	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
	L'Air Liquide	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
	MTE	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
	Reims Aviation Corporation	Cessna once owned 49 per cent of Reims and used to produce Cessna aircraft for Europe, Asia and Africa. The U.S. allowed Cessna to sell 6 planes to South Africa, allegedly for crop-dusting. A South African military journal, <u>Paratus</u> , claims that these planes are used to guard the border against liberation fighters. This is an example of how transnationals indirectly use their trade links to help build up South Africa's military capacity.	4	2

COUNTRY	BANK OR FIRM	COMMENTS	SOURCE	PAGE OR PARAGRAPH
France (cont'd)	Spie Batignolle	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
	Total	French national petroleum firm which has interests in several South African oil projects.	4	13
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	AEG Telefunken	A consortium of Total, British Petroleum and Shell is engaged in drilling off the coast of South Africa.	4	12
	AEG Telefunken	One of South Africa's major manufacturers of electrical equipment and appliances. With Siemens, they are heavily involved in supplying components to the Project Advokaat, an advanced naval communications system to improve the military build-up on the Cape route.	4	9
	BMW	The company uses South Africa as an export base for the entire southern hemisphere.	4	8
	Commerzbank	Operates on a wholesale basis in South Africa.	4	17
	Daimler Benz	Has provided military vehicles to the South African Government. It also owns interests in vehicle assembly and distribution plants in South Africa. Daimler Benz "UNIMOG" trucks are used as armoured trucks by the South African army.	4	8
	Deutsche Babcock	A builder of South Africa's coal gasification (claimed by some to be a uranium enrichment plant, see ACEC, Belgium) plant.	4	11
	Deutsche Bank	Operates on a wholesale basis in South Africa.	4	17
	Diehl	Developed a double ignition system for nuclear warheads which is claimed to have been sold to the South African Government.	5	39
	Dresdner Bank	Maintains a representative office in Johannesburg.	4	17

COUNTRY	BANK OR FIRM	COMMENTS	SOURCE	PAGE OR PARAGRAPH
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (cont'd)	GEA	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
	GfK	One of the builders of a pilot nuclear power plant in Valindaba.	2	2
	Leybold-Heraeus	Along with STEAG, provided the South African Government with jet-nozzle uranium enrichment technology.	2	2
	Linde	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
	Iurssen-Werft	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
	MNN-GHH	Licensed an Israeli firm to produce corvettes, six of which Israel agreed to sell to South Africa, equipped with surface to surface missiles. The price was \$500 million. Iurssen-Werft claimed that such export was forbidden under their licence. This transaction allegedly typifies the relationships between transnationals and countries like Israel which have been transshipping military equipment to South Africa.	4	6
	Messerschmidt-Bolkow-Blohm	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
	Metallgesellschaft	One of the builders of a pilot nuclear power plant in Valindaba.	2	2
	Motoren-und-Turbinen Union (MTU)	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
		Built engines for corvettes, some of which have been sold to South Africa by an Israeli firm licensed to build the ships. See Iurssen-Werft.	4	6

COUNTRY	BANK OR FIRM	COMMENTS	SOURCE	PAGE OR PARAGRAPH
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (cont'd)	Otto Junker Rheinmetall AG	<p>Provided components for an ammunition filling system constructed by Rheinmetall and now operating in South Africa.</p> <p>German anti-apartheid movement accuses this company of selling an ammunition filling plant it had constructed to Paraguay which in turn sold it to South Africa. The anti-apartheid group claims that the transaction with Paraguay was made with full knowledge of the system's final destination, and that as a result of the aid of Rheinmetall and others, the South African Government ammunition-producing capabilities for use in the system are self-sufficient.</p>	5 5	39 39
	STEAG	<p>Along with Gfk, STEAG provided jet-nozzle technology for the uranium enrichment process to the South African Government.</p> <p>A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.</p> <p>STEAG is directly linked with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. STEAG's original agreement with a South African corporation regarding uranium enrichment in 1973 was rewritten to provide for feasibility study only in 1974.</p>	2 2 4	2 2 10
	Steigerwald	<p>A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.</p>	2	2
	Suddeutsche Baubeschalage	<p>Provided components for an ammunition filling system constructed by Rheinmetall and now operating in South Africa.</p>	5	39
	Uranengesellschaft GmbH	<p>In 1970 this company invested in uranium mining in Namibia.</p>	4	10
	WASAG Chemie	<p>Provided chemical know-how for artillery system built by SRC (U.S.)</p>	5	39

COUNTRY	BANK OR FIRM	COMMENTS	SOURCE	PAGE OR PARAGRAPH
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (cont'd)	Siemens	<p>A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.</p> <p>52 per cent owned by German companies, 48 per cent owned by South African companies. Employs 7,000 people (54 per cent black) in seven South African plants to produce electrical components, data systems, telephone systems, power and medical equipment.</p>	2	2
Great Britain	Barclays Bank	<p>Along with Standard Bank, Barclays and its affiliates control 57.8 per cent of the total assets of the 20 largest banking institutions in South Africa.</p>	4	14
	British Petroleum	<p>Has conducted offshore oil drilling.</p>	4	12
		<p>Involved in a consortium with Total (France) and Shell for the purpose of oil prospecting.</p>	4	12
		<p>Controls 18-22 per cent of the petroleum production market in South Africa.</p>	4	12
	Dorman Long	<p>Has built refineries in South Africa.</p>	4	13
		<p>Built a 220 ton torpedo recovery vessel in South Africa. Associated with the British Government's Steel Corporation.</p>	4	1
	Gayzer, Irvine and Company	<p>Engaged in a joint operation with a South African company to establish a fully equipped oil base at Mossel Bay.</p>	4	12
	Hilsam	<p>Along with its subsidiaries, Hilsam is one of the top 20 banks operating in South Africa.</p>	4	15
	Imperial Chemicals	<p>Provided assistance to African Explosives and Chemical Industries of South Africa (AECI) of which it owns 42.5 per cent.</p>	4	1
	Kleinwort Benson Lonsdale	<p>Aided the South African Government in establishing its own merchant bank in which the British bank owns shares.</p>	4	17

COUNTRY	BANK OR FIRM	COMMENTS	SOURCE	PAGE OR PARAGRAPH
Great Britain (cont'd)	Rio Tinto Zinc	Invested in uranium mining in Namibia in 1970.	4	10
	Rolls Royce	Manufactured engines for the Cessna planes sold to South Africa to allegedly be used for crop dusting. These planes are, according to a South African military journal, <u>Peratus</u> , being used to guard the border against liberation fighters.	4	2
	Shell	Controls 25 per cent of the South African petroleum market. Part of a consortium with Total (France) and British Petroleum to prospect for oil. Built South African refinery, lubricating plant and tanker terminal. Involved in coal mining in South Africa.	4	12
	Standard Bank	Along with Barclays Bank and its affiliates, Standard controls 57.8 per cent of the total assets of the 20 largest banking institutions in South Africa. In 1975, 20 per cent of Standard's world-wide profit came from South Africa.	4	13
	Trafalgar House	This company owns Cementation Engineering (S.A.) which is working for Armcor to train and equip the South African army with the new artillery system from SRC (U.S.). Armcor is the South African armament production parastatal.	6	45
	BBC Baden	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
	Escher-Wyss/ Sulzer	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
	Swiss Bank Corporation	This bank helps arrange financing for the South African economy through the Zurich Gold Pool.	4	17

COUNTRY	BANK OR FIRM	COMMENTS	SOURCE	PAGE OR PARAGRAPH
Switzerland (cont'd.)	Swiss Credit Bank	This bank helps arrange financing for the South African Government through the Zurich Gold Pool.	4	17
		Swiss Credit Bank is the largest single shareholder in White Weld (U.S.)	4	17
	Union Bank of	Helps arrange financing for the South African Government through the Zurich Gold Pool.		
United States	Amoco	Involved in oil exploration in South Africa.	4	12
	Bank of America	Financial co-operation with South African Government through ties with British Kleinwort Benson Lonsdale.	4	17
	Caltex (Standard Oil of California and Texaco)	Controls 18-22 per cent of South African petroleum production market. Maintains oil refinery in South Africa.	4	12
		Owms 28.5 per cent of Mobil lubricating plant in South Africa.	4	13
	Cessna	Licensed Reims in France to produce planes. In 1977 six of these were sold to South Africa allegedly for crop dusting although they were routinely used elsewhere militarily. A South African military journal, <u>Paratus</u> , claims that these planes are used to guard the border against liberation fighters.	4	13
		<u>Paratus</u> claims that these planes keep the 1,000 mile border under constant surveillance.	7	4
	Chase Manhattan Bank	Maintains a wholesale operation in South Africa.	4	17
	Chevron-Regent	Involved in South African oil exploration.	4	12
	Citibank	With its subsidiaries, Citibank is one of the top 20 banks in South Africa, although its assets are small.	4	15

COUNTRY	BANK OR FIRM	COMMENTS	SOURCE	PAGE OR PARAGRAPH
United States (cont'd)	Esso Exploration	Involved in oil exploration in South Africa and controls 2-4 per cent of the petroleum products market.	4	12
	Federal Products	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
	Fluor	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium. Fluor is the major construction firm for the uranium enrichment project.	2	2
		Fluor and the South African based Genrec are establishing a joint company in South Africa for process plant engineering.	4	11
			1	18
	Foxboro	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
		In 1973, Foxboro sold Pelindaba (South African nuclear reactor) two large computers which were essential to the plant's operation. These computers could probably not have been obtained elsewhere.	4	10
	General Motors	Maintains an assembly and manufacturing plant near Port Elizabeth. General Motors responded to stockholder pressure in 1977 by issuing a statement that they would not expand their operations until the social unrest inherent in the system of <u>apartheid</u> was ended.	4	7
	Globe Aero Ltd.	This Florida corporation buys small planes from U.S. manufacturers and alters them to meet customer specifications. In a three month period during 1981, 21 of the 58 planes shipped out of the country were delivered to South Africa. These planes are allegedly adaptable to military use.	3	10
	Gulf Oil	Involved in oil exploration in South Africa.	4	12
Honeywell	Provided much of the electrical equipment for the coal gasification plant which allegedly is actually a uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	4	11	

COUNTRY	BANK OR FIRM	COMMENTS	SOURCE	PAGE OR PARAGRAPH
United States (cont'd.)	ITT	<p>Extensive investments in South Africa include numerous subsidiaries. One of them is Standard Telephone and Cables (STC), one of South Africa's largest electronics manufacturers. It supplied communications equipment for the police and Simonstown Naval Base, as well as recruiting engineers to operate the Simonstown Naval Base equipment. Seventy per cent of its sales were made to the South African Government.</p>	4	8
	Lockheed	<p>Sold aircraft to South Africa through a partially owned subsidiary located in Italy.</p>	4	2
	Mobil Oil	<p>Involved in South African oil exploration. Controls 18-22 per cent of the market in South Africa for petroleum products.</p>	4	12
	Olin Corporation	<p>Incorporated a separate operation in Namibia in 1976. Book value of the new corporation's assets was \$6 million.</p>	4	13
		<p>Convicted in 1978 of selling 3,200 firearms produced by its Winchester division to South Africa via its transit shipment points in Mozambique, Austria, Greece and the Canary Islands.</p>	7	9
		<p>Olin raised U.S. Government suspicions by shipping too many firearms through the Canary Islands which had limited use for such weapons. The ease with which Olin violated the embargo suggests that U.S. enforcement was lax.</p>	7	11
	Placid Oil	<p>Involved in oil exploration in South Africa.</p>	4	12
	Raytheon	<p>Subcontracted for at least \$350 million to manage construction on coal gasification plant, alleged to actually be a uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.</p>	4	11

COUNTRY	BANK OR FIRM	COMMENTS	SOURCE	PAGE OR PARAGRAPH
United States (cont'd)	Space Research Corporation	This company maintains its own customs post inside a company enclosure which straddles the U.S./Canadian border. This set-up is allegedly used to export lethal shells, forged at a U.S. army munitions plant, into Canada on their way to South Africa. 60,000 extended range shells were reportedly delivered to the South African Government in this manner.	6	45
		SRC built the artillery system being used by the South African military.	5	39
	Sperry Rand	Sperry Rand has a South African subsidiary which sells R.7.5 million worth of aerospace, communications and farm equipment. Much of this has military as well as civilian uses.	4	8
	Standard Oil of California	Shares Caltex with Texaco; owns 20 per cent of AMAX which has extensive interests in South Africa.	4	13
	Superior Oil Company of Houston.	Involved in South African oil exploration.	4	12
	Syracuse Oil	Involved in South African oil exploration.	4	12
	Teledyne	Licenses Rolls Royce to manufacture Cessna engines. See Cessna, U.S.	4	2
	Texaco	Owns Caltex with Standard Oil of California.	4	13
		Involved in exploration for and production of crude oil as well as the importation and sale of refined products.	4	13
	Trane	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2
	Varian	A builder of South Africa's uranium enrichment plant. See ACEC, Belgium.	2	2

COUNTRY	BANK OR FIRM	COMMENTS	SOURCE	PAGE OR PARAGRAPH
United States (cont'd)	Westinghouse	Owns 45 per cent of Framatome which built two nuclear power plants for South Africa. Westinghouse provided much of the necessary technical knowledge.	4	11
	White Weld	This merchant bank has been active in underwriting loans to the South African Government.	4	17

SOURCES

1. United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations, Activities of Transnational Corporations in Southern Africa and Their Collaboration with Racist Minority Regimes in That Area, United Nations document E/C.10/66 (1980).
2. United Nations Centre Against Apartheid: Notes and Documents. "Stop Nuclear Collaboration with Apartheid South Africa". United Nations document 28/78 (1978).
3. "Suspicions Raised on Aircraft Exports". XVII Africa News 2 (1981).
4. United Nations Centre Against Apartheid: Notes and Documents. Seidman and Makgetla, "Transnational Corporate Involvement in South Africa's Military Build-up". United Nations document 35/78 (1978).
5. "The Dusseldorf Connection". Africa No. 111, 39 (1980).
6. Rogers, "The Nuclear Threat from South Africa". Africa No. 113, 45 (1981).
7. United Nations Centre Against Apartheid: Notes and Documents. "Evading the Embargo: How the United States Arms South Africa and Rhodesia". United Nations document 34/78 (1978).