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Background Paper on Relations between the  
Federal Republic of Germany and Namibia as  
occupied by the armed forces of South Africa

PART 4

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Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAB)

in the  
Federal Republic of Germany  
and West-Berlin



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APARTHEID  
BEWEGUNG

in der BRD und West Berlin e.V.

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ANNEX Nr.7

PRESS RELEASE

Embargo: June 20th, 1981

NEW DELIVERY OF WEAPONS FROM THE  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY TO THE APARTHEID REGIME

The role of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) in the build-up of the conventional and nuclear military potential of the Apartheid regime has been a decisive one.

In November 1977 the government of the FRG voted in favour of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa. (Resolution 418 of the UN Security Council) But nevertheless the military deliveries from the FRG to South Africa continue. Evidence of this (see annexe) include for example:

- isotope measuring and controlling systems for the unsafeguarded uranium enrichment plant in South Africa;
- sensitive compressors for the enrichment plant;
- an ammunition filling plant;
- 3.000 military vehicles;
- the factory Atlantis Diesel Engineering being built by Daimler Benz for the production of motors for military vehicles inside South Africa.

A new example is the recent delivery of two mine sweepers and of licences to build such boats in South Africa.

In the spring (1) and autumn of 1980 (2) two boats, officially declared to be "research ships", and the licence for the construction of two additional ones (3) were delivered from the FRG to South Africa.

The ships are 49 meters long and 9 meters wide (1). They are powered by two amagnetic (3) MTU diesels (4) and equipped with Voith-Schneider propellers (3). They are fitted with a degaussing MES system from Siemens (5) and a downward sloping sonar device (3).

- 1) "Nordseezeitung", Bremerhaven, 20.05.80, p.11
- 2) "Marine-Rundschau", Munich, 12/1980, p.757
- 3) Statement by Mr. Borchert, Managing Director of Abeking und Rasmussen, towards Maas and Herzberg, AAB, on 06.02.81
- 4) Statement by Mr. Schaedle, joint proprietor of Abeking und Rasmussen, towards Maas and Herzberg, AAB, on 14.01.81
- 5) Information from industry sources towards AAB

The hulls of the boats are made of wood. They carry a massive tripod radar equipment and they have got pedestals for signaling by flags (see picture). They are painted grey from above the waterline and blue below (6). They are equipped with a crane (4)

The boats resemble to the mine sweepers of the "Schütze"-Class of the FRG-Bundesmarine which were built by the shipyard Abeking & Rasmussen (A&R) at Lemwerder. The boats for South Africa were also built by A&R and delivered via Bremerhaven to Sandock Austral (4), the marine shipyard at Maydon Wharf on Salisbury Island/Durban.

The first boat was transported on the "Uhlenfels", a boat owned by the "Hansa" shipping company, Bremen, and chartered by a Greek company (1) and the second on the Dutch boat "Happy Rider" owned by "Mammut Reederij", Rotterdam (2).

In 1974 South Africa applied to A&R for the construction of hulls for mine sweepers, to be equipped with weapons and electronics in South Africa, which at that time reportedly was refused by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (7).

The delivery of the boats could not have taken place without the approval of the government of the FRG, since the provisions of the export list (in particular of the sections 0004 b and 0009 a, b, c part 1a of the supplement (AL) to the Foreign Trade and Payments Act of the FRG of December 7th, 1976) forbid the export of ships or submarines constructed for the purpose of combat, attack, or defence (8), underwater sound detectors (9), ships with hulls or driving motors made primarily of non-magnetic materials (10) without special permission.

When questioned by the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAB), the Ministry for Economic Affairs stated:

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- 6) Statement by eye-witness towards AAB
  - 7) "Quick", Munich, 20.11.75 - The secret trial concerning the most important weapons dealer of the nation
  - 8) Supplement of "Bundesanzeiger" Nr.246 of December 30th, 1976, (AL) thirty second regulation for the amendment of the export list-supplement of the Foreign Trade and Payments Act:  
Part I A.0009a: Combat ships, or ships, or submarines built for the purposes of attack or defence even if they are refitted for non-military purposes, without consideration of their state of repair or their capability for active use; hulls or parts of hulls for such ships;
  - 9) AL I C 1510: Underwater sound detectors for the purpose of tracking down and pin-pointing objects underwater with the aid of magnetic, acoustic, or ultra sonic measuring processes and special parts of this, with the exception of sonar depth measuring devices, where sole purpose is the vertical measuring of water depth, or the distance from submerged objects or fish and/or whales under the detector;  
AL I A 0009c: Magnetic, acoustic, and underwater detectors sensitive to pressure measurements, particularly those constructed for military purposes, steering devices and parts;
  - 10) AL part I A.0009 b)3. and part I C.1416 c)

"The ships delivered in 1980 from the shipyards Abeking und Rasmussen to South Africa were purely civilian underwater research ships, whose export was permitted by the government in 1977 after a thorough investigation of the construction documents.

These ships are to be used in the field of geo-physical research work by the final consignee, a commercial research institute, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. This usage makes the non-magnetic wooden structure necessary.

The very fact that the ships are not armed and have none of the necessary devices for the addition of arms, and that they are only capable of achieving low speeds (16 knots) which can be outrun by most trading vessels, goes against the assertion that they are patrol boats or mine sweepers." (11)

In various aspects these statements by the Federal Government do not correspond to the truth:

- 1) "speed" - Mine sweepers do not necessarily have to have a higher speed capacity than 16 knots. For example, the "Schütze" boats were originally equipped to run 15 knots. Equipped with stronger engines now they run 25 knots.
- 2) "equipment with arms" - They could be armed in South Africa itself.
- 3) "Council for Scientific and Industrial Research" (CSIR) - The fact that the official receiver is the CSIR which has a record of having been heavily involved in the acquirement of nuclear and military technology does not exclude the military significance of these boats.
- 4) Even the reported purpose "geo-physical research" is a preparation of mine hunting (12).

In addition to the above-mentioned points the military significance is furthermore evidenced by

- 5) The boats are equipped with a "MES" system to neutralize electromagnetic fields. This is a requirement for mine sweepers, but not a necessity for research boats. The system was installed under secrecy by Siemens at Lemwerder.
- 6) The boats are equipped with an exceptionally massive mast for the radar system, typical of marine boats.
- 7) The boats are equipped with platforms conducive to use - as is common with navies - for a flag signalling system.
- 8) The amagnetic, shock-proof "Voith-Schneider" propeller with which extrem movements are possible, is a military installation.
- 9) The boats are painted in colours used for navies only, i.e. grey above the water line and blue below.
- 10) The boats have a crane which is unusual on civilian boats of this size, which is useless for a research boat, but which is typical for a mine sweeper: it handles the mine hunting apparatus into and from the water.

Besides supplying these two mine sweepers the FRG has supplied

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11) Letter from the Ministry for Economic Affairs, dated March 9th, 1981, to Mr. Maas, AAB, on his request, dated February 25th, 1981.

12) "Marine-Forum", Herford, 3/1981, p.58 - New ways in fighting mines

licences for the construction of two more of these boats within South Africa. According to the Johannesburg newspaper "The Star" South Africa plans to build a fleet of more than thirty small patrol boats (13), most likely on the Abeking und Rasmussen licence.

The acquirement of these mine sweepers must be seen in the light of the daily attacks of the Apartheid regime against the neighbouring countries.

South Africa intends to use these mine sweepers for the clearing of the coastal waters of the neighbouring states in order to facilitate the landing of its forces and military equipment.

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13) "The Star", Johannesburg, 25.04.79

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A n n e x e

to AAB press release dated June 20th, 1981

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Deliveries of Arms and Related Materials  
as well as Transportation of Such Goods from the  
Federal Republic of Germany to South Africa  
in Defiance of the Arms Embargo  
of the  
UN Security Council of November 4th, 1977

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According to their own information, the Federal Government does not give permission for the export to South Africa of products listed in Section A (arms, ammunition and armament materials) and Section B (nuclear material) of the FRG's Export List, but permits the export of "Other/various goods of strategic significance" listed in Section C of the Export List and that are subject to export authorization (Letter of the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs, Bonn, 5th February 1979, Ref. No. V A 4 - 932592, to A.H., Neuwied). This is an offence of Resolution 418 which prohibits the supply to Pretoria of "arms and related materials of all kinds". Section C of the FRG's Export List includes, for instance, the following items:

1081 Machines for the production of aircraft; 1086 Special machines for the manufacture of jet propulsion engines; 1118 Plants for the production of military explosives and solid propellants; 1361 Wind channels; 1416c. Ships whose hull and propelling machinery consists wholly or mainly of non-magnetic materials; 1416d. New ships with decks or platforms especially constructed or enforced for the reception of arms; 1460 Aircraft and helicopters, aircraft engines and aeronautic equipment; 1561 Navigation, radio direction-finding, radar and board communication equipment; 1510 Submarine position-finding equipment; 1518 Long-distance location or remote control installations for manned or unmanned aircraft, space-craft or dirigible or non-dirigible weapons; 1522 Laser and laser systems; 1527 ciphering equipment. The Federal Government, therefore, permits equipment and installations of this kind to reach South Africa.

1. Apart from the above products, even the official export statistics for the period December 1977 to October 1979 listed the following of category I A Export List items as having been exported to South Africa: 194 revolvers; 3 hunting rifles; 900 kgs of hunting cartridges; 8,000 kgs of sport cartridges; 13,700 kgs of cartridges (Kartuschen); 15,600 kgs of cartridge-cases; 1,200 kgs of shells; 138,400 kgs of other weapons; 1,600 kgs of metal parts for other weapons.

2. The company Varian MAT, Bremen, supplied to Pretoria's military uranium enrichment plant several pieces of their uranium isotope analysis system described by the manufacturer as follows:

"UF<sub>6</sub> Isotope Analysis System. The MAT 511 is an automatic analysis and control system for the continuous determination of the isotope abundance ratio  $^{235}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$  in UF<sub>6</sub> gas. It is specially designed for the production control of enrichment plants" (Prospectus of Varian MAT, 1978).

- a) Being an automatic control system of an enrichment plant that is not controlled by IAEA, the Non-Proliferation Treaty prohibits the supply of this equipment (NPT Article III, 2,b; INFCIRC/209, Memorandum B 2.5.1).
- b) The deliveries were illegal without export authorization, according to Export List I.B.0118 and the regulations contained in the document "Application of the Export List". Furthermore, the equipment contains as an integral component computers whose export requires permission.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement in the FRG raised the matter of the delivery of this equipment to South Africa already in a press release of December 21st, 1977. In its publication "Fact vs. Fiction", the Federal Government claimed in October 1978, in contrast to the manufacturer's own information: "... the spectrometers are not specially designed and not exclusively suitable for use in an enrichment plant pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Trade and Payments Order. This means they may be exported" ("Fact vs. Fiction - Rebuttal of the charges of alleged cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and South Africa in the Nuclear and Military Fields", Press and Information Office of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, Bonn, October 1978, p. 24).

On March 1st, 1978, the Federal Office for Trade and Industry, responsible for issuing export permits, informed the company Varian MAT that their system MAT 511 may be delivered to South Africa (Letter of the Public Prosecutor, Bremen, to Anti-Apartheid Movement, Bonn, 5th October 1978, Ref. No. 84 Js 20/78).

On January 18th, 1980, the Federal Government claimed in a written reply to Mrs. L. von Bothmer, MP: "The company Varian MAT received such an (export) certificate ... ("Valid for a period of six months") ... for their isotope analysis system at the end of 1978 for the last time. In view of the introduction of export authorization for isotope analysis systems, no further certificates will be issued".

On March 4th, 1980, the Federal Government included the isotope analysis system, which should have been subject to export authorization on two grounds long since, into the Export List under Pos. I. B. 0122.

Some few months earlier, on November 13th, 1979, the manufacturing firm told a journalist of the West-German TV programme "Monitor" that they had in their possession a clearance certificate from the Federal Government for two pieces of this equipment, certifying that their export to South Africa, scheduled for the beginning of 1980, is admissible (TV programme "Monitor", FRG, 1st channel, 20th November 1979).

The Federal Government, however, had informed the UN Security Council on July 21st, 1980 that they had not issued any further certificates - valid for six months - clearing the export of this item to South Africa "since the middle of 1979" (UN Document S 14179, P.25/26, 19th September 1980).

3. During the first half of 1978, the company MAN/Gutehoffnungshütte (GHH) supplied compressors for the uranium enrichment plant to South Africa. This is an offence against the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT Article III, 2, b; INFCIRC/209/Mod. 1, December 1978, 2c). The Federal Government made the export of these compressors possible by the subsequent issue of two regulations. Through the invention of special caulking systems for enrichment compressors by the MAN/GHH it is possible today to use quite different materials in the manufacture of compressors of this kind than was hitherto the case. Therefore, the definitions given in the regulations in force for the control of the export of compressors for uranium enrichment plants were no longer sufficient. On March 22nd, 1977, the Federal Government decreed an amendment to the Export List I, B 0130, but instead of incorporating both new manufacturing materials and new product uses, they simply added the new product uses of "use in plants for the manufacture of heavy water, deuterium or deuterium compounds" to require export authorization (33rd Amendment of the Export List Regulation). Thus it came about that the compressors for South Africa's uranium enrichment, made of the new MAN/GHH caulking material, passed the customs of the FRG undisturbed. When the inadequacy of this regulation became too obvious, the Federal Chancellor decreed on October 14th, 1977 that such compressors shall be subject to export authorization that are "used in plants for the manufacture of heavy water, deuterium or deuterium compounds or in plants for the separation of uranium isotopes" (34th Amendment of the Export List Regulation). This latest amendment looks on first sight as an improvement; but due to the still lacking technical definitions it paves, in reality, the way for export under false declaration.
4. In December 1977 an electron-beam perforating machine of the Steigerwald company, Munich, was delivered to South Africa for special metal treatment work in the uranium enrichment plant. Because of its strategic significance, the machine is subject to Section I.C of the Export List. (Export of the same machine to the Soviet Union was prohibited.) The Federal Government declared that this machine can be exported to South Africa without authorization ("Fact vs. Fiction", Press and Information Office of the Government of the FRG, Bonn, October 1978, p. 22). (Export List AL I C 1204, 1091)
5. The MTU company, Friedrichshafen, delivered also after November 4th, 1977 special engines made of unmagnetic material for South Africa's "Ranta" rocket speed-boats. The Federal Government claims in this case that the engines were "not automatically subject to a licence since such engines are not special constructions" ("Fact vs. Fiction", Press and Information Office of the Government of the FRG, Bonn, October 1978, p. 35). The authorization requirement is laid down in Export List I, A, Pos. 0009.



6. Since January 1978 the Magirus Deutz company, Ulm, supplies annually about 1,000 military trucks to South Africa of the types 130 M 7 FAL; 130 M 7 FL; 192 D 12 AL; 320 D 21 AL costing about DM 50 million per year. The vehicle types 130 M 7 FAL and 192 D 12 AL are listed and pictured in the "Programme Review of Military Vehicles (1980)" of the company. The Federal Government claims that these were "not vehicles specially constructed for military purposes" and that "therefore application for and issue of export authorization were not required" (Federal Minister for Economic Affairs in their letter to "Partnership Third World", Ulm, 3rd January 1980, Ref. No. V A 4 - 932592). In a press release on December 20th, 1979 on this issue, the Magirus Deutz company said this: "The Federal Office for Trade and Industry in Eschborn has to this date not seen any reason to refuse an application of the Magirus Deutz AG ... for export authorization of utility vehicles." ("Südwest Presse", Ulm, 21st December 1979, "Statement of Magirus Deutz").

The Magirus Deutz military vehicles delivered to South Africa are vehicles of the Category III of the Federal Army: Partly militarily equipped cross-country vehicles based on a model of normal commercial usage. They are, for instance, equipped with a protection device against snelling of the engine's air-radiator; the dynamo is placed in a higher position than usual (mud/water protection); mud-guard for the engine; special 24 Volt electric installations with special spark interference elimination; individual tyreing; axles and gear with air escape; differential stoppage; special infrared-repulsing varnish; a military guard-bed; military lights; military trailer joint; holding devices for weapons. (ALIA 0006 b, n, 1)

7. In 1978 Daimler-Benz supplied 300 military UNIMOG vehicles for the operations in Namibia. (AL I A 0006 b, n, 1)
8. In 1977/1978 the companies Rheinmetall, Otto Junker, Süddeutsche Bau- beschläge and Wasag constructed in South Africa an ammunition filling plant for the manufacture of 155 mm grenades for the NATO artillery system FH 70 / GC 45. (ALIA 0003 b with § 5,2 AWV and I A ...)
9. In addition to the already delivered four jumbo-size Airbus A-300, three more aircraft of this type of West-German/French/British co-production are currently being constructed for South Africa. (As regards the military relevance of this aircraft, see "Reply - Answer to a Denial of the Government of the FRG concerning the Military-Nuclear Cooperation between the FRG and South Africa", Anti-Apartheid Movement, Bonn, December 1979, p. 32). (AL I C 1460)
10. In June 1979 the company Ogus, Oberndorf, tried to deliver military camouflage nets to South Africa. The project came to nothing due to the opposition of the dockers in Rotterdam (s. e.g. "Rheinische Post", 7th June 1979; "UZ", 8th June 1979).
11. In February 1979 the "Observer" reported that the Siemens subsidiary Crypto in Switzerland had recently supplied military codification equipment to South Africa ("Observer", 4th February 1979). (AL I C ...)
12. The Portuguese arms factory Braço da Prata manufactures G-3 rifles with a licence and machinery from the FRG. The rifles can only be exported from Portugal with the authorization of the Federal Government in Bonn. In mid-1978, Portugal sold 150,000 of these G-3 rifles to South Africa. ("Observer", 4th February 1979). The South African army division Lambert (AL I A 0001 with § 5,2 AWV)

National Home Guard operating in Namibia is equipped with such G-3 rifles, according to the findings of SWAPO.

13. In 1978, the ship "Tugelaland" of Hamburg and the "Moon River" of Bremen transported 155 mm cartridge cases from Canada via Spain to South Africa.  
Likewise in 1978 the ship "Oskar Wehr" of Hamburg transported 11 "Bell" helicopters to Durban.  
In 1979 the "Ilri" of Hamburg took two "Sikorski" navy helicopters from Tilbury, Great Britain, to Durban. (§4 KWKG)
14. The Volkswagen company produces jeeps in South Africa ("Blick durch die Wirtschaft" - review of the economy, 17th July 1976). It is possibly the "Trax" model - a cross-country vehicle for the army equipped with an engine + (4 cylinders, 3.7 litres Diesel) - that is being mounted in Pretoria since 1978. (ALIA 0006 w. §5, 2AWV) + of Daimler-Benz
15. The engines for the "Trax" jeep and for military vehicles of 5-7 tons loading capacity as well as for armoured cars and for tank-hauling vehicles (8-10 cylinders, 600 hp) are to be manufactured at the Atlantis Diesel Engineering company near Cape Town. Daimler-Benz, FRG, supplies the licence and constructs the factory. The MAN company, Nuremberg, participates in the project by constructing the axles together with General Mining; the Zahnradfabrik Friedrichshafen, Friedrichshafen, FRG, together with Sandock Austral, South Africa, provides the gear; and the company Knorr, Munich, FRG, supplies the brakes. (AL I A 0006 with §5, 2 AWV)
16. West-German firms like Linde, Lurgi, Deutsche Babcock, MAN/GHH and Siemens are currently involved in the construction of the coal liquefaction plants SASOL II/III in South Africa. In addition to fuel it is also foreseen to produce substances required for the production of explosives at these plants ("Rand Daily Mail", 31st July 1979; "South African Digest", 8th February 1980, p.2). (AL I C 1110)
17. The Siemens company commences with the production of micro-electronic equipment in South Africa, since the supply from outside would constitute a breach of the arms embargo. Siemens obtained tariff protection for this from the South African government (Letter to the Editor by L. van Biljoen, Head of the Dept. of Electrical Engineering, University of Pretoria, to "Pulse", Johannesburg, April 1979). (AL I C 1355, 1356, 1564)
18. As a result of the observance of the UN arms embargo by the USA, the companies Anker, Nuremberg, and Siemens supplied increasing quantities of electronic equipment to the South African government ("Pulse", Johannesburg, January 1979, p. 130). (AL I C 1565)

NOT TO BE RELEASED BEFORE OCTOBER 29, 1982

ANNEX Nr.8

SPEECH BY  
MARTIN GRÜNER  
PARLIAMENTARY STATE SECRETARY IN THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS, BONN  
ON THE OCCASION OF  
THE 30<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF  
THE SOUTH AFRICAN-GERMAN CHAMBER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY  
ON OCTOBER 29, 1982  
IN JOHANNESBURG

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

MR. VICE-PRESIDENT,  
EXCELLENCIES,  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IT IS INDEED WITH GREAT PLEASURE THAT I HAVE COME HERE TO CONVEY THE BEST WISHES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN-GERMAN CHAMBER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY ON THIS, ITS THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY. THIS ORGANIZATION OF HIGH STANDING HAS PROVED ITSELF CAPABLE OF REPRESENTING ITS SOUTH AFRICAN AND GERMAN MEMBERS BOTH EFFICIENTLY AND SKILLFULLY.

I VERY MUCH APPRECIATE THE WORK OF GERMAN CHAMBERS OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY ABROAD. AS INDEPENDENT INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS, THEY ARE MUCH BETTER SUITED TO PROVIDE ENTERPRISES WITH PRACTICAL AID THAN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THESE ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVELY.

ACTUALLY, STRENGTHENING SELF-RELIANCE IN ESPECIALLY THE ECONOMIC SECTOR, BUT NOT ONLY THERE, IS ONE OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. ABOVE ALL, DURING PERIODS OF ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES, WE REGARD IT AS ONLY RIGHT AND PROPER AGAIN TO PAY GREATER ATTENTION TO THIS VIRTUE.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, TOO, IS NOT AS WE WOULD LIKE IT TO BE. WE ARE EXPERIENCING MUCH THE SAME AS MANY OTHER COUNTRIES, NAMELY THAT SINCE THE SECOND SURGE IN OIL PRICES, OUR ECONOMY IS UNDERGOING

A PAINFUL PROCESS OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT.

THERE ARE, HOWEVER, SOME SIGNS THAT WE ARE NOW ON THE ROAD TOWARD IMPROVEMENT. WE ALREADY HAVE A GRATIFYINGLY LOW RATE OF PRICE INCREASES. THE CURRENT ACCOUNT IS AGAIN IN BALANCE. INTEREST RATES ARE FALLING PERCEPTIBLY.

OUR ECONOMIC EXPECTATIONS HAD, HOWEVER, ALSO BEEN BASED ON THE VITALITY OF FOREIGN MARKETS WHICH, UNFORTUNATELY, PROVED TO BE DISAPPOINTING. SOUTH AFRICA, HOWEVER, IS A WELCOME EXCEPTION TO THIS RULE.

THE NEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ATTACHES GREAT IMPORTANCE TO CONTINUITY IN ITS FOREIGN RELATIONS. THIS ALSO APPLIES TO OUR ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES. IN THIS CONTEXT, WE MOREOVER CONTINUE TO SPEAK IN FAVOUR OF FREE INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

JUST AS YOU DO IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, WE BUILD ON THE PROVEN MARKET ECONOMY SYSTEM WITH REGARD TO THIS POLICY. THIS ECONOMIC SYSTEM IS BEST SUITED TO GUARANTEE SELF-RELIANCE AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM FOR ALL GROUPS OF THE POPULATION.

WE CAN PROBABLY REGARD THE FACT THAT BOTH OUR COUNTRIES BASE THEIR ECONOMIC SYSTEM ON THE PRINCIPLES OF A FREE MARKET ECONOMY AS THE REASON FOR THE MARKED EXPANSION OF THE ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM. IN THE THREE DECADES

FOLLOWING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN-GERMAN CHAMBER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRADE BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES HAS INCREASED TWENTY-FOLD. YOU WILL HAVE NOTICED THIS FROM THE RISING AMOUNT OF WORK TO BE DEALT WITH BY THE CHAMBER AND ALSO FROM THE NUMBER OF ITS MEMBERS. THIS MAY PERHAPS BE AN INDICATION OF HOW MUCH THE INTEREST TAKEN BY GERMAN ENTERPRISES IN THIS COUNTRY HAS INCREASED. A GREAT NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES MAINTAIN CLOSE RELATIONS WITH THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA. THIS IS CERTAINLY ALSO DUE TO THE EFFICIENCY OF THE CHAMBER AND ITS MEMBERS.

THE ECONOMIC INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES IS ACCOMPANIED AND SUPPLEMENTED BY CLOSE PERSONAL AND CULTURAL TIES. HERE, I AM ALSO REFERING TO THE POST-WAR PERIOD, DURING WHICH AID FREQUENTLY FLOWED FROM SOUTH AFRICA TO GERMANY, AS WELL AS TO SOUTH AFRICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE BERLIN AIR-LIFT.

THE FURTHER INTENSIFICATION OF THESE RELATIONS MUST BE OUR COMMON GOAL. IN THIS CONTEXT, WE MAY, HOWEVER, NOT DISREGARD THE FACT THAT FLOURISHING ECONOMIC RELATIONS ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT. ECONOMIC RELATIONS DEVELOP BEST IF THERE ARE NO STRAINS ON THE POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP.

FOR THIS REASON, WE ARE PAYING CLOSE ATTENTION TO POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN YOUR COUNTRY. OUR INTEREST IS PARTICULARLY MARKED IN THOSE CASES WHERE GERMAN ENTERPRISES ARE DIRECTLY

INVOLVED. WE ARE THEREFORE KEEPING AN OBSERVANT EYE ON THE PROCESS OF REFORMS IN THE FIELD OF LABOUR RELATIONS AND TRADE UNIONS. WE WELCOME THE REFORM LAWS ALREADY ADOPTED TO THE BENEFIT OF BLACK/<sup>AFRICAN</sup>WORKERS. WE REGARD THEM AS A FIRST ENCOURAGING STEP. WHAT I HAVE SAID HERE WITH REGARD TO WORKERS ALSO APPLIES TO ALL GROUPS OF ENTREPRENEURS.

THE CURRENT PERIOD OF BOTH CHANGE AND CONSOLIDATION OF REFORMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA IS CERTAINLY A DIFFICULT ONE. IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE TO AVOID CONFLICTS AND SETBACKS. NOR WILL IT BE POSSIBLE TO SATISFY ALL DEMANDS. HOWEVER, THE GREATER THE RESTRICTIONS AND CONTROLS IMPOSED ON THE TRADE UNIONS, INSTITUTIONS WHICH REPRESENT THE MAJOR PART OF THE POPULATION, THE LESS WILL THEIR MEMBERS REGARD THEMSELVES AS BEING TRULY REPRESENTED BY THESE ORGANIZATIONS AND THE LESS WILL TRADE UNION LEADERS BE PREPARED TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

I AM PARTICULARLY PLEASED TO SEE THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, THE HONOURABLE ALWYN SCHLEBUSCH, HERE WITH US THIS EVENING. I REGARD HIS PRESENCE AS PROOF OF THE GREAT IMPORTANCE THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA ATTACHES TO RELATIONS WITH THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. VICE-PRESIDENT SCHLEBUSCH'S NAME IS SYNONYMOUS WITH THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS CURRENTLY UNDERGOING LIVELY DISCUSSION IN YOUR COUNTRY.

ALL EFFORTS TO DISMANTLE FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ARE SURE TO HAVE THE SYMPATHY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND ALL PARTIES IN THE GERMAN BUNDESTAG, AND WE APPRECIATE THE STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT THAT THESE PROPOSALS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ARE NOT FINAL AND WILL BE DEVELOPED FURTHER. FOR THIS REASON, WE HAVE NOT HESITATED TO VOTE AGAINST REPEATED DEMANDS IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS SPECIAL ORGANIZATIONS AIMED AT THE GENERAL ISOLATION OR BOYCOTT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

OUR VIEWS DIFFER WITH REGARD TO THE PACE AND THE SCOPE OF THE REQUIRED PROCESSES OF CHANGE. THIS DOES NOT, HOWEVER, IN ANY WAY ALTER OUR WILLINGNESS TO INCREASE COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES IN ORDER TO DEVELOP OUR ECONOMIES FURTHER.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN-GERMAN CHAMBER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY WILL IN THIS CONTEXT CONTINUE TO FULFILL AN IMPORTANT FUNCTION IN FUTURE AS WELL. WE CAN ALL BE CONFIDENT AS TO THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THIS CHAMBER BECAUSE AN ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS CHOSEN A DATE FOR ITS CELEBRATION TODAY THAT MADE HISTORY MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS AGO AS ONE OF THE GRIMMEST DAYS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, SUCH AN ORGANIZATION MUST BE IMBUED WITH UNSHAKEABLE OPTIMISM AND SELF-CONFIDENCE. PLEASE ACCEPT MY CONGRATULATIONS ON THIS OCCASION AND MY VERY BEST WISHES FOR THE FUTURE OF THIS CHAMBER AND ITS SOUTH AFRICAN AND GERMAN MEMBERS.