We ascribe our degree of advancement today, in large measure, to the training and assistance so willingly provided by the USA during the early years of our nuclear program.

Dr. Roux, President, South African Atomic Energy Board, 1976

The net effect of American investment has been to strengthen the economic and military self-sufficiency of South Africa's apartheid regime, undermining the fundamental goals and objectives of US foreign policy.

former Senator Dick Clark (D-Iowa) for the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 1978

SOUTH AFRICA: A NUCLEAR 'OPEC'

We now have the bargaining power equal to any Arab country with a lot of oil.

Albert Louw, Vice President, South African Atomic Energy Board, 1974

If South Africa wishes to use its nuclear potential for other than peaceful purposes, it would jolly well do it according to our decisions and our judgement.

South African Finance Minister

WHAT CAN BE DONE

Heavy investments in the South African economy, bilateral trade with South Africa, cultural exchanges in the fields of sport and music are amongst the sins of which America is accused... All these activities relate to whites and their interests and serve to entrench the position of the minority regime.

Steven Biko, Black Consciousness Movement leader, December 1976

South Africa has switched on to a war economy and is using every dollar it can get to strengthen itself militarily. All we are asking is that you pressure your bank to use your money to help build up your own city and educate your children, rather than send it to South Africa where it is used to buy more bullets to murder black people.

Dumisani Kumalo, founder, Organization of Black South African Journalists; currently in exile and serving as Coordinator of COBLSA, June 1979

US contributions to South Africa's nuclear development include:

Most US banks lending to South Africa have made at least one loan to the Electricity Supply Commission, the funder of South Africa's nuclear industry.

Safari I, South Africa's research reactor, was designed and built by the US Allis Chalmers Corp.

IBM computers are used to run the Pelindaba Research Facility, while Foxboro Corp. computers operate the Valindaba Enrichment Plant.

Over 155 US nuclear experts had been sent to assist South Africans and 90 South Africans had been trained at facilities in the US by 1977.

By the early 1970s, the US government had accumulated a stockpile of approximately 50,000 tons of uranium (DOE estimates) purchased from the South African government between 1953 and 1971.

US-based transnationals, such as EXXON, have contracted for approximately 1000 tons of South African uranium each year for the last 5 years.

Union Carbide, Utah Mining, US Steel, and Newmont Mining are participating in the 'uranium rush' into illegally occupied Namibia, thus violating UN sanctions.

PSCo. and Yankee Atomic Co. are negotiating the purchase of 9.2 million pounds of South African uranium at a cost of almost $460 million for the Seabrook and Yankee nuclear plants in the US.

Other US companies participating in South Africa's nuclear development include Kerr-McKee, Texas Nuclear, Gulf General Atomic, Edlow International, and Beckman Instruments.

South Africa - US cooperation in the nuclear field continues despite South Africa's refusal to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. There are mutual benefits. The apartheid system provides US corporations with a cheap source of precious minerals (e.g., diamonds, chromium, platinum, vanadium), and serves as a Western military and economic stronghold on the African continent. South Africa not only gains weapons capabilities, but acquires a powerful lobbying force in the form of US corporations who exert pressure on the US government to preserve the lucrative relationships they enjoy under apartheid. Thus South Africa solidifies the US as an interdependent ally at a time when it is rapidly becoming isolated in the world community.

To further strengthen international reliance on the apartheid system, South Africa is developing its commerical uranium export industry. South Africa has made its intentions clear in its willingness to market enriched uranium to nations not observing restrictions (imposed by other suppliers) designed to thwart nuclear proliferation. Over the past 3 years, South Africa has stepped up production 60% in response to growing demand and higher prices on the world market. With continued US assistance, the apartheid regime could corner the world market for enriched uranium in the 1980s.

Documents leaked last year uncovered a secret uranium cartel in which South Africa played a key role with Australia, Canada and Gulf Oil Corporation. The cartel, which first met in Johannesburg, successfully conspired to drive the price of uranium from $6 per pound to $41, an increase dwarfing OPEC's best efforts.

South Africa's attacks on its own people, on Angola and Zaire, and its apparent determination to fight to the end to retain minority rule, make its access to nuclear technology extremely dangerous for the people of southern Africa. The continued development of its nuclear industry, especially with technology made available from the US, will enable the racist minority regime to firmly entrench its economic and military power on the African continent and worldwide. This will step up the pace of nuclear proliferation and threaten world peace.

SUPPORT THE SOUTH AFRICAN MAJORITY'S DEMANDS for self-determination and an end to foreign compliance with the current regime. Spread the word about US support for and profit from apartheid. (Distribute these leaflets; they're available in quantity at minimum cost.)

EXPOSE SOUTH AFRICA'S ROLE in the nuclear global network. Demand an end to US/South African nuclear links by prohibiting sales of nuclear fuel and the transfer of nuclear technology and technicians. Write to:

Secretary of the Commission
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Secretary Charles Schultz
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

PREVENT EXTERNAL FINANCING of South Africa's nuclear development by ending all US bank loans to South Africa. Join with hundreds of thousands who are removing their money from banks lending to South Africa (Bank of America, Wells Fargo, Crocker, Union, Security Pacific, Sumitomo, United California, French, and Chartered Bank of London). Redeposit it in credit unions, smaller savings and loans, and those banks with good records of responding to the needs of the communities within which they operate.

STOP BANKING ON APARTHEID is the California component of the nationwide Campaign to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa. For resources and more information, contact us at 2160 Lake Street, San Francisco, California 94121, or call (415) 752-7766.