

corps; self-propelled 105 mm. howitzers; air-to-air rockets; anti-tank missiles; assault rifles; radar bases; and surveillance equipment.¹³² Reshefs and Galils are produced under license in South Africa.¹³³ In May 1971 the Israelis offered to replace three crashed South African warplanes.¹³⁴

Between 1970 and 1979, 45 percent of Israeli arms exports were naval ships of which South Africa purchased 35 percent.¹³⁵ In the same period South Africa purchased 35 percent of all Israel's arms sales.¹³⁶ As explained earlier, South Africa provided capital to develop new Israeli warships. One \$500 million contract provided South Africa with six Israeli corvettes equipped with surface to surface missiles.¹³⁷ In 1977 South Africa purchased 108 Gabriel I and II missiles and in 1979 72 more.¹³⁸ Israel modernized 150 British manufactured South African Centurion tanks after the British refused to do so.

Israel has also sent Kfirs and rebuilt Mirages to South Africa.¹³⁹ South African helicopter squadrons were equipped with Israeli night visibility equipment,¹⁴⁰ and Israeli engineers have helped, according to the *Economist*, «develop a sensitive surveillance system using highly sophisticated electronic detection equipment along South Africa's border, aimed at detecting guerilla attacks.»¹⁴¹ Many such items are supplied by Israeli

subsidiaries of US firms such as General Telephone & Electric Motorola, and Control Data.¹⁴² South Africa is also developing an export arms industry and hopes to market its arms through its close Israeli and Taiwanese partners.¹⁴³ On May 30, 1983, a South African remotely piloted spy plane was shot down over Moputo, the capital Mozambique. Its engine bore the inscription «IAI P/N ZVN 161003» and a date of manufacture of January 25, 1981. IAI, of course, is Israel Aircraft Industries.¹⁴⁴

In return, according to the *Economist* South Africa has financed «some of Israel's costlier military projects». South Africa supplied the Israelis with a special steel it needed for its tanks and helped the Israelis modernize its outmoded steel industry.¹⁴⁵ South Africa also supplies the Israelis with uranium.¹⁴⁶

Regarding part 2, on September 22, 1979 Israel and South Africa exploded their jointly developed atomic bomb in the South Atlantic near the South African coast.¹⁴⁷ Jack Anderson reported in 1980 that Israel, South Africa, and Taiwan were about to begin producing cruise missiles with a 1,500-mile range.¹⁴⁸ Anderson also said that in 1975 the Israelis fired on an American spy plane too close to their nuclear facilities. In 1979 US Ambassador to South Africa, William Edmondson, was

expelled when a hidden camera was discovered under his private plane.¹⁴⁹ The CIA told the House Foreign Affairs Committee in a secret session in June 1981 that Israel was believed to have ten to twenty nuclear weapons deliverable either by fighter bombers or Jericho missiles.¹⁵⁰ Jack Anderson, however, reported an Israeli stockpile of two hundred or more nuclear bombs capable of being delivered «deep inside the Soviet Union».¹⁵¹

As to counterinsurgency, the third part of the Israeli/South African agreement, in early 1975 Henry Kissinger asked the Israeli government «to send troops to Angola in order to cooperate with the South African army» in fighting the MPLA, according to the *Economist*.¹⁵² The Israelis did send advisers and Savimbi's UNITA in Walvis Bay Namibia.¹⁵³ In 1979 Israel Aircraft Industries built an electrified fence on the border between Angola and Namibia to thwart SWAPO guerillas.¹⁵⁴ Former Defense Minister Sharon spent ten days in South Africa in December 1981 and visited «operational areas in Namibia» during large scale South African attacks into Angola, according to the *New York Times*.¹⁵⁵

South Africa has designated 14 percent of its territory for African Bantustans or «homelands». No country in the world, including Israel, recognizes the

