

SOUTH AFRICA

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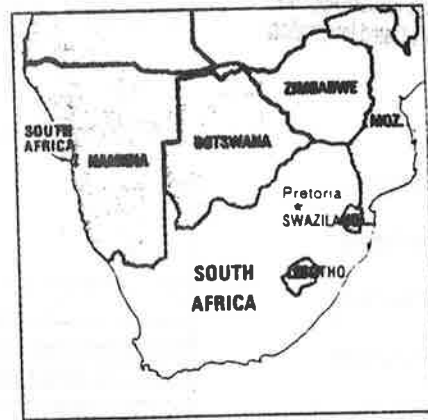
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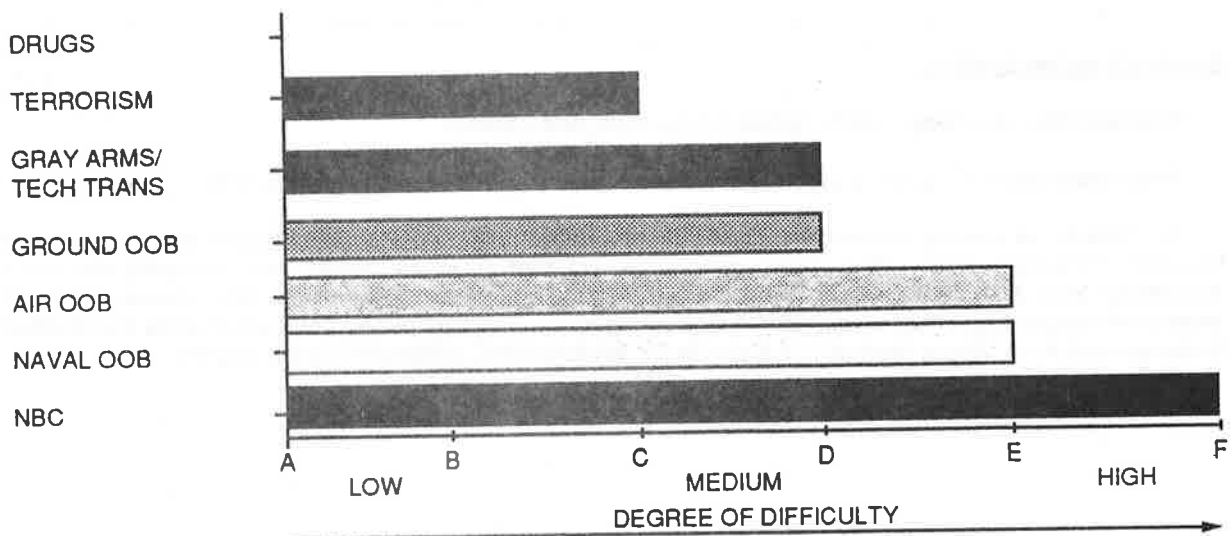


SUMMARY

South Africa's policy is to deny political rights and equal economic opportunity to the black majority which is a major cause of instability in the country. If South Africa's policies remain unchanged, racial confrontation and conflict can be expected. U.S.-South African relations have suffered due to South Africa's position on racial issues. To demonstrate its opposition to apartheid, the U.S., in conjunction with the United Nations, has embargoed arms sales to South Africa. The U.S. supplies 15 percent of South Africa's imports and buys about 8 percent of its exports. Over 9,000 U.S. citizens live in South Africa. South Africa has its own clandestine program for weapons sales to Third World countries and allegedly has received illicit nuclear technology from Israel. South Africa has one of the largest armed forces in the region. The armed forces are capable of conducting counterinsurgency and conventional operations within South Africa and neighboring states. The country is thought to possess chemical weapons and reportedly used these weapons in Angola. South Africa may be trying hard to develop nuclear weapons.

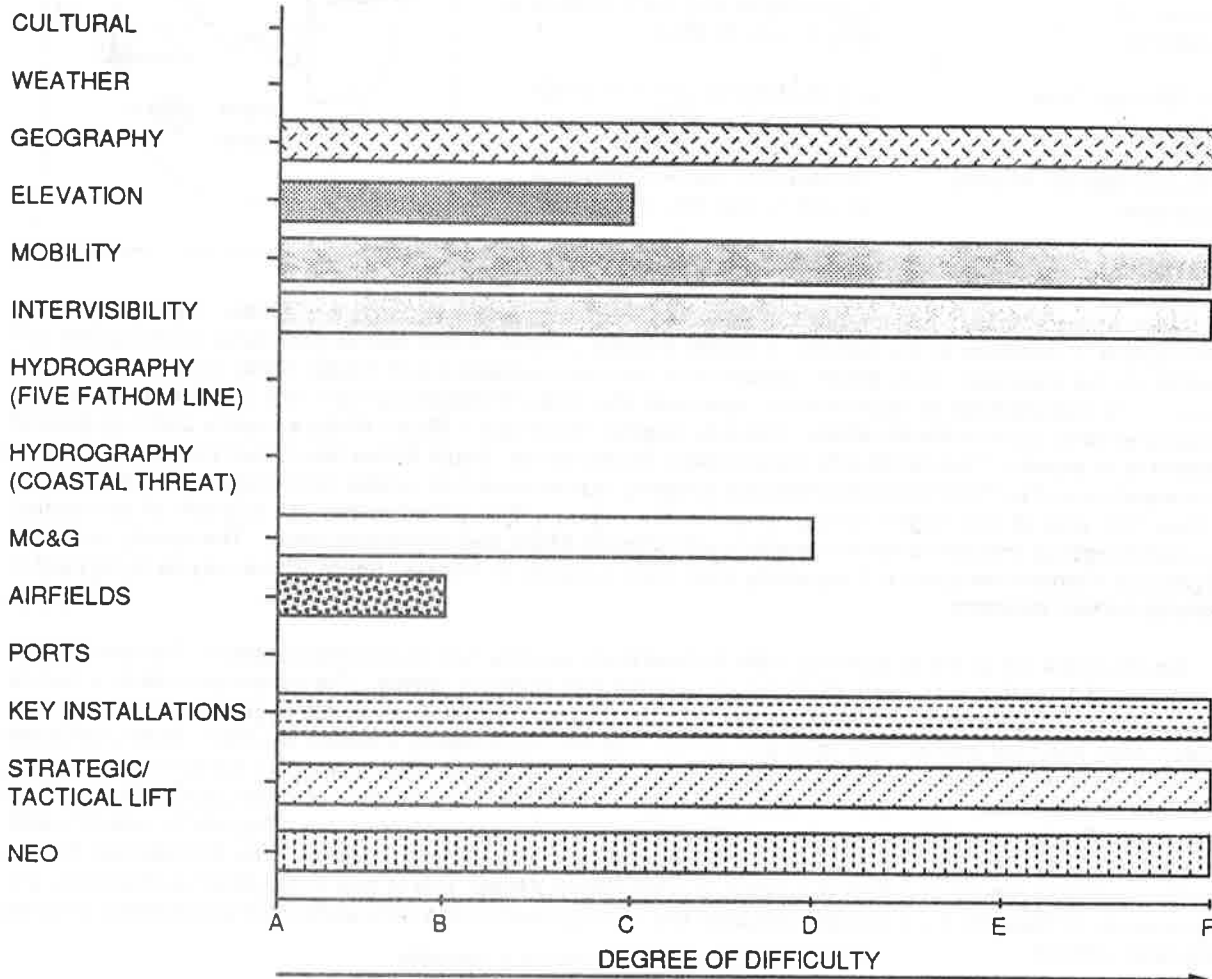
South Africa lies at the southern tip of the African Continent and has a 2,700 mile coastline. The independent Kingdom of Lesotho is situated within the east-central part of South Africa. The terrain consists of a narrow coastal zone and an extensive interior plateau and mountainous region. The climate is generally moderate with sunny days and cool nights. Due to broken terrain, the country is mainly unsuited for cross-country vehicular movement. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) would be normally limited to less than 1,000 meters. Coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps is restricted to Capetown, Port Elizabeth, Durban, and Maseru in the enclave of Lesotho. Airfields and ports are adequate to accommodate strategic lift. Key installations may include facilities for nuclear and chemical weapons. The Atlantic and Pacific ARGs would both require in excess of six days to reach South Africa. Due to over 9,000 potential evacuees, and the distance to Pretoria, the probable evacuation site, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would be extremely difficult.

SOUTH AFRICA - THREAT SUMMARY



South Africa - 1

SOUTH AFRICA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

- Internal conflict caused by racism, ideology, colonialism, and tribalism.
- Street demonstrations, guerrilla action and Western dislike for apartheid may lead to reforms.

Conflicts in this country are caused primarily by racism, ideology, and a troubled history of colonialism and tribalism. Through a system of apartheid, black tribes are kept out of the political and economic structures. Conversely, black Africa is notably undemocratic and its tribes murder one another with little concern. However, street demonstrations, guerrilla action, and Western dislike for apartheid are putting pressure on white South Africa to change its policies. Some analysts feel it may be too late for political compromise in this country.

U.S. Equities In South Africa

- Overall U.S. equity is high.
- Policy of apartheid causes instability and potential conflict.

The present policy of **South Africa** to deny political rights and equal economic opportunity to the black majority is a major cause of instability in present-day **Africa**. If **South Africa's** policies are unaltered, progressively more violent racial confrontation and conflict in the region can be expected. **U.S.-South African** relations over recent years have been affected increasingly by **South Africa's** racial policies which are contrary to the **U.S.** commitment to racial justice and human rights. To demonstrate opposition to apartheid, arms sales to **South Africa** have been embargoed since 1963. In the area of trade, the **U.S.** supplies 15 percent of **South Africa's** imports and is a market for 8 percent of its exports. Over 9,000 **U.S.** citizens live in this country.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
893	1,281	1,399	6	3,579	9,400	4 5	9	High

Gray Arms/Technology Transfer

South Africa is known to have a clandestine program for weapons sales and may have recently been the recipient of nuclear technology transfer from **Israel**.

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General Ground OOB

- Third largest ground OOB in the region.

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/Exp	LAV	Howitzers/SP	75	42	197	D

Ground OOB consists mainly of conscripts and 19,900 regulars. **South African** forces are well trained in military and technical schools within the country. There are also reported ties with the **Israeli** defense establishment which have influenced training and tactical developments. Tanks: Centurion, Olifant; Artillery: 127 mm MRS, G-2 140 mm, G-5 155 mm, G-6 155 mm SP.

General Air OOB

- Second largest air OOB in the region.

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Early Radar	Early Smart	EW Radar	10	42	142	E

Fighter Aircraft: Mirage IICZ/EZ, Mirage F1CZ, Cheetah; Close Air: Buccaneer, Camberra B12, Impala II, Mirage F1AZ; Air Defense: Crotale SAMs and AA guns.

General Naval OOB

- Largest naval OOB in the region.

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
ASUW/Air/ASW	Counter-measures	ASUW/Anti-air	8	42	160	E

Ships: 2 Frigates with guns, torpedoes, antisubmarine mortars, countermeasures, and radars; SSMS: Skerpioen (Gabriel II built under license in **South Africa**); Patrol Craft: 9 Fast Attack Craft-Missile with SSMS, guns, countermeasures, and radars.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Threat

- Reliably known to have possessed chemical weapons.
- Reportedly used chemical weapons against SWAPO.
- Suspected of having nuclear weapons.

South Africa is reliably known to have possessed chemical weapons in the past. In May 1978, it reportedly used chemical weapons in a raid against the **Southwest Africa** People's Organization (SWAPO) at **Kassinga, Angola**. **South Africa** operates two nuclear power reactors. Accusations have been made repeatedly in the United Nations that **South Africa** has clandestinely manufactured and tested a nuclear weapon. The suspicion is compounded by **South Africa's** refusal to allow inspection of its uranium facility which can produce weapons-grade uranium. The attitude of **South Africa** toward the nuclear proliferation treaty has been ambivalent.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - English (Africans, Tribal)
Primary religion - Christian

There is a relatively small cultural difference between **South Africa** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
45-71	60	18	Dry/Warm

South Africa's climate is generally moderate with sunny days and cool nights. Rainfall is greatest on the east coast.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
			X

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
		X			

The **Republic of South Africa** lies at the southern tip of the **African** Continent. The independent **Kingdom of Lesotho** is located within the east-central part of **South Africa**. The country has a narrow coastal zone and an extensive interior plateau and mountainous region. The coastline is about 2,700 miles long.

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General Cross-Country Mobility

- **South Africa** is generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

The dominating mountains of **South Africa** severely preclude the inland movement of both tracked and wheeled vehicles. The varying surfaces of the central plateau offer occasional opportunities for cross-country movement throughout the inner region.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 1,000 meters.

The extensive mountains, rough terrain, and diversified vegetation of **South Africa** would restrict line of sight distances to under 1,000 meters throughout most of the country. Only in certain areas of the central plateau could visibility be expected to be greater.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide satisfactory support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
57472/61060/61061	2,745	Good

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Limited coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
127 mm MRS	22,000	U.S. NGF Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- Limited map coverage.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
		X			

1:50,000 map coverage exists for **Capetown, Port Elizabeth, Durban, and Maseru** in **Lesotho**.

Airfields

- Accessible by air, with one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
17	1 C-5 13 C-141B 3 C-130	9/8	1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
B. J. Vorster (Kimberley)	C-141B, C-130	-
Ben Schoeman (East London)	C-141B, C-130	-
D. F. Malan (Cape Town)	C-141B, C-130	-
H. F. Verwoerd (Port Elizabeth)	C-141B, C-130	-
Hoedspruit	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
J. B. M. Hertzog (Bloemfontein)	C-141B, C-130	-
Jan Smuts (Johannesburg)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Lanseria	C-130	-
Louis Botha (Durban)	C-141B, C-130	-
P. W. Botha (George)	C-141B, C-130	Low runway WBC.
Pietersburg	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Swartkop	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Upington	C-141B, C-130	-
Walvis Bay/Rooikop	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Waterkloof	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Wonderboom	C-130	Low runway WBC.
Ysterplaat	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.

Ports

- Numerous ports with good capabilities to receive strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Saldanha Bay	Medium	66-70/71-75	66-70	Yes
Cape Town	Medium	41-45/36-40	41-45	Yes
Mosselbaai	Small	Over 76/66-70	16-20	Yes
Port Elizabeth	Medium	36-40/51-55	31-35	Yes
East London	Medium	36-40/51-55	31-35	Yes
Durban	Large	36-40/71-75	41-45	Yes
Richards Bay	Large	61-65/61-65	56-60	Yes

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Key Installations

Facilities are reportedly available for the production and storage of chemical and nuclear weapons. **South Africa** operates two nuclear powered reactors. Communications and transportation facilities are quite well developed.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Pretoria	- Good telecomm - 17 Radio stations - 1 TV station - 1 Satellite station	66,176 km	1,868 km	7	17	- Crude oil - Refined products	None (oil refining)	NC

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The **Atlantic** and **Pacific** ARGs with their embarked MEUs would both require in excess of six days to reach **South Africa**. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the over 9,000 potential evacuees, and the 271 nautical miles distance to the capital **Pretoria**, the most likely evacuation site, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in **South Africa** would be exceptionally difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
95	9,400	271 (Pretoria)	F

Note: In **South Africa**, the drug threat is of little significance.