



LA

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

DATE: January 22, 1974  
PLACE: OEOB Office  
TIME: 11:30 a.m.

SUBJECT: Call on the Vice President by Minister Mulder

PARTICIPANTS:

The Vice President  
General Dunn *JMD*  
Mr. Miltich

Dr. Connie Mulder  
Mr. McGoff  
Mr. Les de Villiers



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Minister Mulder brought the Vice President greetings from his Prime Minister and expressed best wishes from his Government for the Vice President's personal success.

After a discussion of Parliamentary affairs in South Africa and of their internal party structure, the Minister made a presentation concerning the production of oil from coal and then asked for United States ship visits to South African ports. Extensive notes on his presentation are attached.

## POSSIBLE AREAS FOR FUTURE COOPERATION



### 1. ENERGY CRISIS:

For twenty two years South Africa has produced oil from coal - the world's only commercial venture of its kind. Drawing on an almost unlimited coal reserve this method helps to provide South Africa's oil need. Coal, incidentally, accounts for 76% of the country's total energy requirements. South Africa is willing to share its expertise in the field of oil production from coal with the United States.

South Africa after the United States used to have the largest uranium reserve. In South Africa uranium comes mainly in the form of a by-product in the gold mining industry. Recently, however, a large new uranium field has been discovered in our search for oil. This may well have placed South Africa ahead of the United States as far as uranium supplies are concerned.

South Africa has discovered a new process of uranium enrichment which has already proven its worth in the pilot plant stage. About a third more economical than the existing two processes, private interests in two countries are already cooperating in developing this energy source. The Prime Minister has stated that South Africa is willing to share its know-how in this field with the non-Communist world on condition that it be used for peaceful purposes only.

### 2. NAVAL BOYCOTT:

South African harbors have been shunned by American naval vessels for the past nine years as a result of a decision taken by the Pentagon under pressure during President Johnson's administration. THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT which was destined to dock at Cape Town and have its crew - both black and white - go ashore, was forbidden at the last moment from doing so. Subsequently, American ships sometimes even went to ludicrous lengths to obey this ruling - carefully avoiding entering South African harbors even in times of crisis. The question arises; in how many areas of the world does America prevent its naval craft from using harbors because it may happen to differ with local internal policies. At the same time it is ironic that this practice applies to the only country in Africa where there has never been any doubt about the acceptability of America as an ally. Incidentally, the British Royal Navy regularly collaborates with the South African Navy in manoeuvres in the Indian and south Atlantic oceans without suffering repercussions in the international political arena. We feel the time has arrived to change this unusual boycott by starting soon on a small scale with American naval ships entering our harbors.

3.

ARMS EMBARGO:

Equally unacceptable is the present arms embargo applied against South Africa by a country which it assisted in two world wars, in Korea and during the Berlin airlift. A country, which incidentally, stood with the United States in Vietnam and sided with it during the recent Middle East crisis while others in Europe and Africa sought new alliances. Two arguments are relevant in this instance:

- (a) The United States is the only big western power which still feels itself morally and otherwise obliged to "obey" the United Nations arms embargo. France has never applied an embargo of this kind whereas Britain some two years ago lifted its boycott in this respect.
- (b) Despite arguments to this effect on the part of South Africa's detractors in the United States, strict appliance of the arms embargo brought very few dividends in Africa judging from the recent reaction of black Africa during the Middle East crisis. At the same time it should be noted that both France and Britain experienced absolutely no erosion of goodwill in black Africa as a result of their open sale of arms to South Africa. Contrary to the general misconception these arms are not needed for "internal suppression" but simply for defensive purposes. After all, how does one use a sophisticated submarine or a super-sonic aircraft to "suppress" an opposition?

4.

STRATEGIC VALUE:

South Africa is strategically situated. At the crossroads of world shipping passing from the Indian to the Atlantic ocean, it commands a vantage point that would seriously impair western strategy should it fall into Communist hands. Russia obviously realises the importance of this arena and has actively beefed up its strength in these oceans, acquiring several important bases on west and east Africa as well as on Madagascar. It is obvious that the United States would basically be working in its own interests if it took action on points two and three and at the same time enlarged its naval presence in this part of the world. If the United States wants to phase into South African bases such as Simonstown or Salisbury Island, we are prepared to negotiate.

5.

EXCHANGE VISITS:



South Africa regularly receives Ministers and other important personalities from countries such as Britain, France, West Germany, Malawi, the Netherlands, Portugal and so on. Quite often these visits are part of a tour of Africa or southern Africa, including stopovers in several black African states. It would serve normalization of relations between the United States and South Africa if your Cabinet members and other senior government representatives also include South Africa in their African itineraries instead of eschewing our country in the hope of winning friends elsewhere on the continent. Excluding South Africa on such African visits is almost tantamount to a visit to the Americas excluding the United States on purpose.

March 5, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT T. HARTMANN

FROM: Jack Marsh  
SUBJECT: Dr. Mulder Visit



Please note that this is a spill-over from the meeting with Dr. Mulder of South Africa.

This letter comes from an American group based in New York and in effect complains about the non-disclosure of the content of the meeting with Dr. Mulder.

Inasmuch as it occurred before I came on board, as well as being in the field of public affairs, I would like to have some advice and guidance from you.

In summary, it seems to me that there is no duty to make a detailed disclosure of the substance of any of the Vice President's appointments.

JOM/ncc

EPISCOPAL CHURCHMEN  
for  
SOUTH AFRICA

14 West 11th Street • New York, N. Y. 10011 • Phone: (212) 477-0066

**—For A Free Southern Africa—**

2 February 1974

Vice President Gerald Ford  
Executive Office Building  
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Vice President:

We have learned that you held a conference last week with the South African Minister of Information and the Interior, Dr. Connie Mulder, and we are dismayed that there has been no public announcement in this country about this meeting.

You will see from the enclosed press cuttings from THE STAR of Johannesburg the impact your meeting - and others with various public officials and private persons in the United States - has had in South Africa. Radio South Africa, the official government broadcaster, said Dr. Mulder's visit symbolizes "the refreshing new outlook on foreign policy which the present U.S. administration has adopted" and reports the talk with you took place in a "friendly atmosphere".

Dr. Mulder, as Minister of Information, is charged with promoting the image of the apartheid South African regime abroad. As Minister of the Interior, he governs granting and refusals of visas and deportations. He and his predecessors have overseen the ejection of numerous church workers, clergy and lay, including many Americans, for no given reason. This latter policy is especially heinous as applied for Namibia, that territory legally under the administration of the United Nations, but which is occupied and ruled by South Africa in defiance of the world organization. Not the least, Dr. Mulder is widely estimated to be a strong contender to succeed the present South African Prime Minister.

Considering the lack of information about your meeting with Dr. Mulder and the obvious satisfaction the South African government takes with it, we call upon you to disclose publicly the subjects you discussed with Dr. Mulder and any agreements and disagreements resulting therefrom.

Faithfully and respectfully,

*William Johnston*  
William Johnston  
President

encls:

The correspondent says the tactics of the guerrillas have notably improved — they operate in small groups only and suffer few casualties if intercepted.

The extent of the anxiety created by this situation is difficult to gauge, but it is generally accepted that the Rhodesian authorities tried last year to keep the great increase in guerrilla incidents out of the news.

They also began to build a number of "protected villages" in the border areas to insulate Africans, so far as possible, from the guerrillas of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) or Frelimo. About 8 000 Africans had been moved from border areas by the end of the year.

One of these protected villages, described in the Rhodesia Herald of December 13, comprises 50 acres enclosed by a high security fence.

Obviously, says The Times correspondent, the Rhodesian authorities are increasingly concerned at the extreme shortage of manpower for their security forces.

The Smith regime's greatest anxiety is probably, however, the new strains on the economy from the increased price of oil, the loss of tourism from fears of terrorism, and now from petrol rationing.

## Intruder shot with arrow

SALISBURY—An African night watchman armed with a bow and arrow seriously wounded an intruder at a farm store near here after discovering the man on the roof of a store.

The man, an African, ran away and the watchman let fly with an arrow which struck the man in the back. The man is in Salisbury Hospital.—Sapa.

have been called, have continued to develop and be exploited by Black leaders so as to promise an unprecedented challenge to the good faith of the White electorate.

Third, the Government's labour policies have now been developed to a point where the political pressures promise to be dramatic.

## Botswana in oil mission

LUSAKA — Botswana is to negotiate her own oil deal with the Arabs following the oil embargo against South Africa, the Botswana Vice President, Mr Quett Masire, is reported as saying in Lusaka.

The Government-owned Zambia Daily Mail reported that Dr Masire said this week shortly before he left on a tour that will take him to Algeria, Egypt and Kuwait.

In the past Botswana has received oil from South Africa but supplies have been cut because of the Arab embargo. — Sapa-Reuter.

dering long-haired men working on machinery to wear hair nets as a safety precaution.

Mr Ivan Bester, a regional safety adviser, said in Cape Town there have been cases in South Africa of factory workers. Owing to the fashion for men to wear their hair equally as long, has created an additional problem."

This latest move to reduce accidents has been brought about by the National Occupational Safety Association in co-operation with the Department of Labour who have been trying for a long time to make hair nets compulsory for long-haired males, particularly those on maintenance work with machinery.

An inspector of machinery in Cape Town said any person failing to comply with the new regulation concerning long hair would be liable to a fine not exceeding R200.

196—on the pretext of returning to full-time study in Austria, he was seen by another staff member of the school on several occasions.

Shortly after the security police made their famous raid on Liliesleaf Farm, Rivonia, Robek disappeared, saying to some that he was returning to Austria while to others that he was going to Rhodesia.

An ex-security police interrogator who was involved in the questioning of the Rivonia suspects, said that he had never heard of Robek, or his aliases, and it was unlikely he had fled to Rhodesia, as they would have tracked him down there.

Nothing more was heard in detail of "Mr Hladik" until he handed himself over to the Swedish police early last year, claiming to have operated as a spy on behalf of the Czech authorities in several countries over the years.

In the months since Robek's defection to Sweden, the police there have managed to build up a picture of his activities by his own admission, and a Swedish publication carried the full story recently.

being questioned.

That case and other had been postponed so that a ruling could be obtained on the admissibility of this evidence before the court, and Mr Jordaan found it equitable that a similar postponement should be granted to the State in the other cases.

Mr S J Rossouw (for the State) asked for the postponement when the court sat.

He was opposed by Mr Colin Kinghorn (instructed by Mr Raymond Tucker), appearing for both men.

Mr Kinghorn submitted that Mr Jordaan's ruling to permit disclosure of Schibusch Commission proceedings last week had been correct, and that his court was a competent one as envisaged by the Schibusch Commission regulations.

There was also the question of prejudice to his clients, both of whom had been first summonsed to appear last November.

In the case of Mr Nettleton he made an additional request. Mr Nettleton, he said, had given evidence before a previous hearing of the commission (the NUSAS inquiry) and he asked the court—subject to its final ruling on the admissibility of this evidence—to order that a transcript be made of these secret Schibusch proceedings.

### POSTPONED

The State said it would have this made, in the event of the court ruling going against the Schibusch Commission.

The case of a third accused, Mr Horst Kleinschmidt (28), a programme organiser with the IRR, was postponed by Mr M J Prins to February for judgment.

All 12 accused in the Schibusch trials are charged with unlawful refusing to testify before the Schibusch Commission on various dates last year.

# Mulder's 'secrets'

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The South African Minister of Information, Dr Mulder, arrived in Washington from Miami this week on the last leg of a tour which American officials have described as "a pretty unusual business."

According to one, the United States Government had no official notification of the tour. "We had to pry at the South African Embassy to confirm he was coming," he said.

## stay

American officials were clearly peeved by the absence of advance information.

Among other things, they were nervous of a repetition of the events on Dr Mulder's last visit to the United States when the South African Information Department contrived to arrange an interview with the Vice President, Mr Spiro Agnew.

This led to a comic sequence of events in which the Secretary of State at the time, Mr William Rogers, first snubbed Dr Mulder by cancelling an appointment, and was then snubbed in return when Dr Mulder said it was impossible to reschedule the meeting and went sightseeing instead.

American officials have made strenuous efforts to learn Dr Mulder's plans but have learned little.





# MULDER: TOP TAIL IN U.S.

Ken Owen

**WASHINGTON** - In a major new policy initiative, the South African Minister of Information, Dr Mulder, has concluded a series of top-level discussions with prominent American political leaders of widely divergent views.

His two-week American visit has emerged as far more ambitious in its aims and broader in its scope than even his meeting on Tuesday with the Vice President, Mr Gerald Ford, had suggested.

The Deputy Secretary of Information, Mr L E S de Villiers, this week disclosed that Dr Mulder had also met with Ronald Reagan, the conservative Governor of California and a leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1976, with Mayor Tom Bradley, the first Negro mayor of Los Angeles, and with leading congressional figures.

The congressmen included Senator Hugh Scott, Republican leader of the Senate, and — at the other end of the political spectrum — the Democratic majority leader of the House, Congressman Thomas ("Tip") O'Neill, a Boston liberal who succeeded John Kennedy, later the President, in a constituency heavily populated by student liberals.

These meetings represented a sharp change from the practice of the Department of Information, until recently, to rely

mainly on the dissemination of booklets, pamphlets and films to present the South African Government's case abroad.

Dr Mulder's visit, in contrast, sought face-to-face meetings, including meetings with critics, to maintain a dialogue at the highest level possible.

Mr de Villiers characterised the talks as such that they could only have been conducted by a South African spokesman with the authority to speak at Cabinet level.

### FRUITFUL

The exchanges had previously been described as "very frank, very serious, with no holds barred," and on one occasion as "horrid." Mr de Villiers would only say they were "fruitful."

Mr de Villiers confessed that stringent measures to avoid advance publicity had been taken as "a tactical necessity." He explained that the series of meetings arose from his own connections built up in five years in the US and from meetings in South Africa between Dr Mulder and visiting Americans.

(See Page 6)



Mr Barney Dladla, KwaZulu Executive Councillor for Community Affairs, is seen with the textile workers at this week's mass meeting of striking workers in Natal.

## TUCSA IS ANGERED

Labour Reporter

THE Trade Union Council for South Africa is angry about the intervention of Mr Barney Dladla, KwaZulu Councillor for Community Affairs, in the recent Frame Group textile workers' strike in Natal.

TUCSA's executive council will discuss the matter next month, it has been learned. The organisation is dismayed at the increasing involvement of homeland governments in labour disputes concerning their nationals.

TUCSA members also claim Mr Dladla gave Zulu strikers the impression their R5 fines for disturbing the peace had been paid by the International Confederation of Free State Unions after an appeal from him.

In fact the fines were paid out of TUCSA's Textile Workers' Appeal Fund, launched at last year's annual congress.

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**PANAX**

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February 8, 1974

Mr. Gerald R. Ford  
Vice President of the United States  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Vice President:

Many thanks to you for listening to Dr. Connie Mulder, Minister of Information and Mr. Les deVilliers, Deputy Secretary.

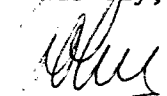
The reaction around Washington to Dr. Mulder's visit was good. His meetings with members of the Senate and House (see attached list) were positive and informative, and it is my hope that some of the subjective views about their internal policies can be replaced with interests of mutual concern as it relates to security and other matters.

Dr. Mulder exchanged ideas with Vice Admiral Peet as it related to the offering of naval facilities for conventional and nuclear U.S. naval vessels that might be operating in the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean, as well as air facilities that we might need. As you know, we no longer have any naval bases or fueling facilities on the African continent.

I hope that you will continue to keep your listening post tuned into this area of the world. It is also hoped that some concrete results will develop in the near future concerning the Minister's offer of technological cooperation in the energy field as well as cooperation in the area of naval and air facilities.

I continue to admire your courage in these difficult times.

Sincerely,

  
John P. McGoff  
President

JPM/ss

Attachment

**PANAX**

JOHN P. McGOFF  
President

SENATORS

Senator Robert Packwood  
Senator Mike Gravel  
Senator Harry Byrd  
Senator Hugh Scott  
Senator John Tower  
Senator Robert Griffin

REPRESENTATIVES

Representative Al Ullman  
Representative Larry Winn, Jr.  
Representative Louie Weiman  
Representative Tom Morgan



File

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Ministerie van Inligting.  
Ministry of Information.

Private Bag 9056,  
CAPE TOWN.

1 4 -2- 1974

The Honourable Gerald R. Ford,  
The White House,  
WASHINGTON D.C.

U. S. A.

Mr. Vice President,

Meeting with you recently in Washington afforded me the opportunity to start a dialogue which I hope will continue in the years to come on a frank and meaningful basis as it behooves friendly nations with mutual world interests.

As I have indicated in our discussions, South Africa believes that it has a constructive role as a partner in the western free world - one that is often minimised in public by its friends so as to gain popularity among the Afro-Asian nations. The futility of such an approach has often been proven, most recently of course during the Middle East crisis when the Black African states had no hesitation in picking the wrong side.

I hope America will see its way clear to normalise relations with South Africa and as I have indicated visits by American naval vessels would be a sound beginning. This could of course be done without any special announcement or pre-publicity.

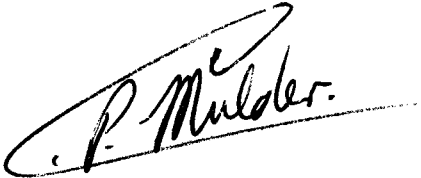
May I also reiterate South Africa's offer to assist America in the energy crisis as far as know-how in the field of oil from coal is concerned. Further data in this regard has already been sent to your office.

I will be happy to supply you with further details

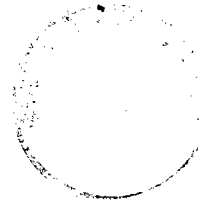


on any of the points raised during our discussion should this be necessary. Also, it would be appreciated if you could keep me informed of further developments in this respect.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C.P. Mulder", enclosed within a large, sweeping oval flourish.

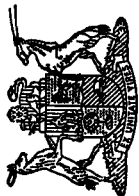
DR. C.P. MULDER  
MINISTER OF INFORMATION  
AND INTERIOR





The Honourable Gerald R. Ford,  
The White House,  
WASHINGTON D.C.

U. S. A.



OFFICE OF  
**RECEIVED**  
FEB 13 1974  
THE VICE PRESIDENT





## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

*File  
visits*

January 21, 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
SECRET Attachment

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR GENERAL JOHN M. DUNN  
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Subject: Visit of C. P. Mulder, South  
African Minister of Interior  
and Information

At the request of Mr. John McGoff, the Vice President has agreed to receive Mr. Mulder for 15 minutes at 11:15 a.m., January 22. He will probably be accompanied by South African Ambassador Botha.

The South African Embassy did not take the initiative in informing the Department of Mr. Mulder's visit to the United States nor has it given us any information concerning the purpose of his call on the Vice President. Mr. Mulder's only other visit to the United States was in May 1971, when he came mainly to call upon former Vice President Agnew.

The Vice President may wish to call Mr. Mulder's attention to the fact that his Government's restrictive visa policies toward American citizens, particularly clergymen, scholars, journalists, and Peace Corps Volunteers, damage South Africa's image in this country and are an unnecessary irritant to our relations.

The Vice President may also wish to express our concern over the banning by the South African

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
GDS


*WHM 10/24/00*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

Government of the noted black theologian Dr. Manas Buthelezi. The Department understands the harsh treatment of Buthelezi has been called to the Vice President's attention by the American Lutheran Church. Banning, though it takes numerous forms, may best be related to the term house arrest. There are no charges, hearings, or appeals possible in these cases.

Biographic information on Mr. Mulder and Ambassador Botha is attached.

  
Thomas R. Pickering  
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. Biographic Data - Mr. Mulder.
2. Biographic Data - Ambassador Botha.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

SOUTH AFRICA

Cornelius Petrus Mulder

Minister of the Interior and Information, Social Welfare,  
and Pensions

In July 1972, Dr. Cornelius P. Mulder, was given the portfolio of Minister of Interior in addition to that of Information, Social Welfare and Pensions. Two months later, Mulder was overwhelmingly elected leader of the Transvaal branch of the ruling National Party (NP), a party position second only to the Prime Minister's in one of the smoothest and fastest political ascents in recent South African history. His elevation in both the Cabinet and party consolidates his position as the leading contender to succeed Prime Minister John Vorster when he retires.

As Minister of Interior and Minister of Information, Social Welfare and Pensions, Mulder has authority over a wide range of domestic matters which include censorship, issuing visas, ordering bannings (a form of house arrest) and propaganda. In addition to his ministerial duties, Mulder heads the Publications Control Board, which can withhold from the public any material considered indecent or obscene.

Since July 1972, Mulder has taken hard-line actions which have made him the center of controversy in the press and political circles. He has pressured the Swazi Government to ban the showing of "Last Tango in Paris" and has refused passports to prominent South African citizens and entry visas to a number of American clergymen, academics, journalists, and Peace Corps volunteers.

#### Domestic Political Outlook

Dr. Mulder is a longtime member of the Afrikaner-dominated National Party, which preaches "apartheid" or separate development for the races. He has a reputation as being one of the more conservative elements in the Cabinet.

Mulder is a member of the executive council of the secret Broederbond society, formed in 1918 for the preservation of the Afrikaner language, culture, and political power.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5

NSC Memo, 11/24/98, State Dept. Guidelines  
By W. H. M., NARA, Date 10/24/00

On the subject of change, Mulder says that he does not fear change and regards stagnation as death. He says he is prepared to take the initiative in effecting change -- when he thinks it necessary.

#### Attitude Towards the Press

Dr. Mulder relates freedom of the press to self-control, self-discipline, and responsibility. He believes in the rights of a free press but not if, in his judgement, it endangers national security or disturbs race relations. Acting in accord with the Prime Minister, he recently attacked the English language newspapers, accusing them of circulating reports that may stir up racial feelings, and threatened to curtail freedom of the press.

#### Attitude Toward the United States

Mulder shares the view of the South African Government in looking to the United States as the bastion of western civilization in warding off the threat of communism. He, at the same time, is critical of "permissiveness" and "excessive humanism" in the United States which he considers pernicious influences on South Africa.

In 1971, Mulder paid a private visit to the United States ostensibly for the purpose of inspecting South Africa's information services offices located in various American cities. In Washington, he met with former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew in the highest level contact ever made between an official from the segregationist government and a representative of the US Government.

#### Personal Data

Mulder is a large, heavy-set man (6'2", 253 lbs.) and a powerful speaker. An avid sportsman, he plays an excellent game of tennis and enjoys reading in his spare time. Mulder does not smoke or drink, except for an occasional beer following tennis. He belongs to the small and strictly Calvinistic Dopper sect of the Dutch Reformed Church. A doctor of philosophy, Mulder has a variety of experience as educator, mayor, Member of Parliament, and Cabinet Minister. He is an Afrikaans-speaking South African with an excellent command of English and German.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION  
Presidential Libraries Withdrawal Sheet

WITHDRAWAL ID 035856

REASON FOR WITHDRAWAL . . . . ÇNational security restriction

TYPE OF MATERIAL . . . . . ÇBiography

DESCRIPTION . . . . . Concerning South African official

CREATION DATE . . . . . 08/1972

VOLUME . . . . . 1 page

COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 002302713

COLLECTION TITLE . . . . . GERALD R. FORD VICE PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS

BOX NUMBER . . . . . 65

FOLDER TITLE . . . . . January 22, 1974 - Connie Mulder,  
Minister of Information and the  
Interior for South Africa

DATE WITHDRAWN . . . . . 11/18/2011

WITHDRAWING ARCHIVIST . . . . WHM



Department of State

TELEGRAM

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ACTION AF-18

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E.O. 11652: N/A  
TAGS : PFOR, SF, US  
SUBJ : MULDER MEETING WITH VICE PRESIDENT FORD

1. ARGUS GROUP NEWSPAPERS ARE PLAYING SOUTH AFRICAN INFORMATION (AND INTERIOR) MINISTER DR. C. P. MULDER'S MEETING WITH VICE PRESIDENT FORD IN WASHINGTON, JANUARY 22, AS QUIET VICTORY FOR SOUTH AFRICAN DIPLOMACY AND SOMETHING OF A PERSONAL TRIUMPH FOR MULDER.
2. CAPE ARGUS POINTS OUT THIS WAS MULDER'S SECOND MEETING WITH AN AMERICAN VICE PRESIDENT IN THREE YEARS AND THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF CONTACT BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICAN AND USG OFFICIALS FOR AT LEAST A DECADE. NEWSPAPERS CHARACTERIZES MULDER'S MEETING WITH FORD AS BOTH MORE SIGNIFICANT AND MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN HIS MEETING WITH VICE PRESIDENT AGNEW.
3. ARGUS DISCUSSES POSSIBILITY OF FORD'S SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY AND POINTS TO BENEFITS OF WINNING HIS EARLY AT THIS STAGE'. MULDER'S MEETING WITH FORD IS ALSO SAID TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED OFF WITHOUT 'ACRIMONY AND MUTUAL RECRIMINATIONS' THAT SPRANG UP BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICAN AND USG OFFICIALS, ESPECIALLY IN DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AS RESULT

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*Department of State*

**TELEGRAM**

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PAGE 02 CAPE T 00046 231623Z

OF SOUTH AFRICANS' HEAVY-HANDED ARRANGEMENTS FOR MULDER'S MEETING WITH AGNEW. THIS TIME SOUTH AFRICANS REPORTEDLY WENT OUT OF THEIR WAY TO AVOID UPSETTING USG. ACCORDING TO ARGUS, NO EFFORT WAS MADE TO EXPLOIT PUBLICITY VALUE OF MEETING, THERE WAS NO ADVANCE ANNOUNCEMENT, NO PHOTOGRAPHERS AND NO 'PUBLIC GLOATING' BY SOUTH AFRICANS AFTER MEETING. ARGUS STATES THAT HANDLING OF VISIT WAS TYPICAL OF 'EASIER' WORKING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICAN AND USG OFFICIALS WHICH HAVE RESULTED FROM PRESIDENT NIXON'S 'RESTRAINED POLICY' AND THE 'PAINSTAKING DIPLOMACY' OF SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON DURING PAST FEW YEARS.

HURD

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MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

DATE: January 22, 1974  
PLACE: OEOB Office  
TIME: 11:30 a.m.

SUBJECT: Call on the Vice President by Minister Mulder

PARTICIPANTS:

The Vice President  
General Dunn  
Mr. Miltich

Dr. Connie Mulder  
Mr. McGoff  
Mr. Les de Villiers



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Minister Mulder brought the Vice President greetings from his Prime Minister and expressed best wishes from his Government for the Vice President's personal success.

After a discussion of Parliamentary affairs in South Africa and of their internal party structure, the Minister made a presentation concerning the production of oil from coal and then asked for United States ship visits to South African ports. Extensive notes on his presentation are attached.