For Their Triumphs
and For Their Tears
Women in Apartheid South Africa
FROM: Henry Bucher

SUBJECT: Decisions taken at today's MACSA meeting

December 5, 1976

By an overwhelming majority of those present at today's meeting (Six: Wiley, Manson, Bucher, Kailin, Schwartz, & Konrad), I was asked to be the new Co-ordinator or Convener. The following was also suggested subject to approval from those who were absent:

V. Schwartz would be responsible for the keys (when we find them!) and check the mail regularly, pay fees to postman, and see that the proper letters get to the proper people such as:

Neg Skinner would be asked to answer certain letters requesting information, explanations, etc. Victor would get these letters to her.

Jeff Engler would receive any materials having to do with the mailing list.

Nancy Klatt would be sent all letters having to do with money matters.

Clarence Kailin & Nancy Klatt would be sent materials having to do with the MACSA NEWSLETTER.

V. Schwartz was also to look into the perennial problem of obtaining income tax exemption status for MACSA. A good place to start would be to check with Tom Sinks of CALA (251-5844)

Joyce Manson may go to the National Coalition conference in Chicago December 18 (noon) to December 19 (noon) and is looking for others interested.

The next meeting of MACSA will take place at 2:30 in the basement of Pres House on Sunday, December 12 to allow time to finish for those wishing to participate in the 4:00 discussion led by Ms. Mary Jane Patterson from Washington, DC on "Influencing Domestic and Foreign Policy: The Interreligious Task Force in Washington, D.C."

The first MACSA meeting in January will be the FOURTH Sunday (Jan. 23) at 3:30.

Bucher 302-B Eagle Heights, 53705 238-6947
Engler 401-A Eagle Heights, 53705 238-6456
Kailin 1344 Fish Hatchery, 53715 256-7403
work 45 N. Charter, 53706 262-2944
Klatt 537 W. Washington, 53703 251-0868
Konrad 747 Williamson, 53703 255-2762
Manson 117 So. Lakewood Gardens, 53704 249-9786
work 731 State St, 53703 257-1039
Schwartz 2462 Eric Circle, 53713 256-5331
Skinner 2215 Eton Ridge, 53705 238-6950
Wiley 1720 Vilas, 53711 255-2484

MEETING REMINDER
Sunday, Jan. 23
3:30 PM
PRES HOUSE
731 State Street
Bill Anderson, former soldier in the South African army, visited Madison during the last week of November. He is touring the United States and Britain to tell his story of the atrocities committed by the white army against the people of Namibia. He decided to "go public" with his accounts and wrote an article for the Guardian in London, published on August 30, 1976. He cannot return to South Africa now that he has become a deserter, being AWOL from his second period of duty. In September, Anderson gave a full statement to the United Nations Council on Namibia. In October he appeared at a press conference at the American Friends Service Committee headquarters and gave the following interview, excerpted:

"I spent twelve months in the South African army from July last year to June this year. I experienced some pretty horrific things. Since I left the army in June, I have come to England and the United States.

"During my twelve months training I had seven months of active service in the operational zone in Southern Africa (northern Namibia and southern Angola)... on a couple of instances cattle thieves were caught who were suspected of being MPLA or SWAPO agents or supporters. I saw these people being beaten up by NCOs and officers and then subjected to a type of water torture where a rag was placed over their heads and water poured onto it, suffocating them.

"We were involved in what is called "Operation Cobra" in which I think it was five battalions were involved in clearing a very small area in northern Namibia - northeastern Ondongwa - which is the main base in the northern area. Clearing it of guerrilla activity. There had been quite a few incidents in this area before we got there.

"...two suspects were brought in just because these two happened to be walking along the path of the fleeing guerrillas. When they were brought into camp I personally saw them beaten with fists and rifle butts, burnt with cigarettes, their mouths filled with sand ... and this went on in front of senior officers.

"They were taken into interrogation tents and interrogated with the persuasion of shock treatments. And they were tortured with a field telephone -- shocks being applied to their earlobes, nipples and genitals. For the two months I was there I went to bed every single night with the screams of these people being tortured.

"Then for the final three weeks of the operation I think the people up top realized this operation wasn't having any result and the gought all five battalions together into a very systematic sweep of a very small area. At this stage orders were given that every single male adult whether suspect or not was to be brought in for interrogation, and when I say adult, some of them were as young as thirteen. Orders were also issued throughout the whole operation that if anyone ran away they were to be shot, and these were standing orders.

"Our battalion dealt with at least 200 prisoners, and assuming that the others did the same, that meant about 1,000 of the local population in a very small area of about 300 or 400 square miles were tortured, most of them being totally innocent. ... the UN brought out figures on the number of troops in northern Namibia at the moment and there are somewhere in the neighborhood of 50,000 which sounds very reasonable. And there were a hell of a lot of troops up there acting like this all the time. I didn't have much experience of the other battalions; this could have been an isolated case of brutality, but as far as I see and as far as my understanding goes it wasn't.

For a full transcript of the interview, write

Third World Coalition
American Friends Service Committee
1501 Cherry Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
19102
CARTER SPEAKS ON SA

In an exclusive talk with the FM, embargoed until after the election, President-Elect Jimmy Carter discusses his approach to Southern Africa.

FM: It took intervention in Angola by a Soviet-backed Cuban expeditionary force to re-awaken America's interest in Southern Africa. Under your Presidency, will American involvement in African affairs lessen or increase?

Carter: If you mean, do I contemplate a physical involvement in Southern Africa, such as we had in Vietnam, let me say I don't see it. But I think you will see an increase in our diplomatic commitment, in our foreign policy efforts to achieve a lasting peace in Africa, a peace built on majority rule with the protection of minority rights.

Right now we are playing catch-up in Africa after 15 years or more of neglect. And the Ford Administration has essentially been operating on an ad hoc policy basis with the single aim of keeping Southern Africa from blowing up into a shooting war.

What I envisage, what I will work for, is a more permanent effort, not just through one-man peace-keeping missions, but using the whole array of America's peace-keeping arsenal, its technological assistance, its help in developing Southern Africa's resources. I don't see this as just do-good charity either. There are resources which only Africa can supply us and there is technology to develop those resources which only America can provide.

Positive programmes for peace aside, how serious a threat are the current tensions in Southern Africa to world peace, compared, say, to the various crises in the Middle East, in Asia, and so on?

Frankly, my judgment at the moment is that the potential for a shooting war that could involve the US and the Soviet Union are the greatest in the Middle East. There is no doubt about it.

I believe that we also face a serious challenge to our own national security in the increased tensions in Korea. Having said that, I do not mean to diminish the seriousness of the problems of Southern Africa. As long as the Soviet Union is willing to sponsor aggression and unrest there, the threat to the US is a serious one.

One thing that I must add on a positive note is that I think the solutions to many of the critical tensions in Southern Africa are not as hard to unravel as they might be elsewhere. Rhodesia must move to majority rule as soon as possible. South Africa must move just as quickly towards independence for Namibia.

Once those solutions are achieved then we can move to stabilise the Angolan situation and achieve a removal of the Cuban troops there. The steps that need to be taken are clearly laid out. It won't be an easy path to follow, but it clearly is the only one there is.

Given how difficult peace will be to achieve in Southern Africa, why do you rule out direct military aid as well as direct military intervention, as likely American responses in Southern Africa?

Have you ruled out any such responses. I can't do that. But they are unlikely, are they not?

I really hope so. For one thing, past American policy, and it has been wrong I believe, has been to send arms and to sell arms, often to both sides in a struggle, as an alternative to really working toward peace.

You have said that there are many similarities between the American position in the Middle East and its position in Southern Africa. Yet the US provides arms to both Arab and Israeli forces. Isn't there a contradiction?

There is no reason to repeat a mistake in the Middle East in Southern Africa.

Without military aid, much less military intervention, what influence can America have in the region?

America alone cannot have much influence throughout the entire Southern African region. We must work in concert with other relevant powers, such as Britain which has real influence in Rhodesia, and in those nations such as Zaire and South Africa where we have some clout of our own.

What kind of influence do you think the US has in South Africa for example? How would you quantify it?

Very great. Our economic presence in S Africa gives us a greater influence on that government than its government has over Rhodesia, for example. I think our American businessman can be a constructive force achieving racial justice within South Africa. I think the weight of our investments there, the value the South Africans place on access to American capital and technology can be used as a positive force in settling regional problems.

Among those positive forces, do you count the threat of economic sanctions against South Africa?

Not really. I think such sanctions could be counter-productive.

Would you free up American investment through Export-Import Bank loans and otherwise encourage an increase in private American lending and corporate activity in South Africa?

Yes indeed. Other interviews have quoted me saying I intend to follow "an aggressive policy for peace". That sounds contradictory although it's accurate enough. It might be more accurate to say I intend to follow a positive policy toward peace in Southern Africa. Economic development, investment commitment and the use of economic leverage against what is, after all, a government system of repression within South Africa, seems to me the only way to achieve racial justice there.

Can you say whether you will extend diplomatic recognition to the Transkei?

Not at this time. I think we will have to examine Transkei's true national status before we make such a move.

Because your campaign depends so heavily on the support of Black Americans will your presidency automatically be pro Black?

I don't know how much more committed I can be to majority rule in Africa, with or without Black American support.
Appeal for info on secret visit here by S. Africa riot police

By TERRY SANCHEZ

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 —
The Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa has issued an appeal for information on what places in the U.S. were visited early this year by teams of murderous South African Police (SAP) squads.

The teams were reportedly sent to the U.S. at the beginning of the year to be trained in “riot control.”

On their return to South Africa, soon after their visit, SAP riot squads were shooting down school children in Soweto. Since last June, SAP has murdered over 3,000 men, women and children in Soweto, Langa, New Brighton, Mamelodi and other Black communities in South Africa. Thousands more have been injured and detained by the security branch of the SAP.

The U.S. Department of State denies knowledge of the SAP visit, claiming that it does not collaborate with South Africa on riot control or any other form of police activity which enforces apartheid.

However, the SAP visit to the U.S., was revealed in a Washington Post interview on November 6 with James T. Kruger, the infamous South African Minister of Police.

The Churchmen's appeal is addressed to all Americans, especially police officers, law enforcement agencies, reporters and city officials. The Committee is trying to find out what cities and police training colleges the SAP teams visited, when, what the names and titles of the SAP team members were, under whose auspices they traveled, what they learned and whether they received any training or equipment.

The Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa can be contacted at 14 West 11 Street, New York, N.Y. 10011; telephone (212) 477-0066.
RACIST BADGER HERALD COLUMN IGNITES CONTROVERSY

As one MACSA member cynically put it, "Richard Voss has done more to raise the issue of Southern Africa locally, than all our efforts over the city council resolution." What Badger Herald editorial writer Voss did was to write an inflammatory column for the November 18-19 issue entitled "Can Africans rule themselves?" In implying that they should not, Voss provoked a storm that led to a threatened mutiny by 13 members of the Herald staff, condemning articles in the Daily Cardinal, coverage in the Capitalist Times and the State Journal, and a demonstration on December 1st. The Badger Herald reacted to the threatened mutiny by requiring all members of the staff to sign an oath reaffirming their loyalty to the Herald's founding conservative principles.

The article which sparked the controversy began "The Ku Klux Klan is an inferior breed, as far as I'm concerned. Nevertheless, they raised a germ of a good point recently when they protested the impending takeover of Rhodesia by the native black hordes. For the only way Black Africa has been able to reach the twentieth century, in terms of cultural development, has been through the efforts of white Europeans who once administered that sprawling, jungle choked continent. Without them what few vestiges of advanced civilization there are simply would not exist."

It continued with such gems of racist thought as "Does a mountain of copper 'belong' to a pack of half-dressed savages whose only reaction to a steam turbine might have been to worship it as some sort of wondrous god." And he concluded by saying "This event [majority rule] can hardly be forestalled much longer, despite the admitted superiority and relative beneficence of the minority white regimes."

The Daily Cardinal was the first to respond, with a strong editorial stating "...Richard Voss's editorial column 'Can Africans rule themselves?' in Thursday's Badger Herald has sunk so far below even elementary standards of human decency that it compels a response. Voss's column was a piece of stark, grotesque racism that has shamed the entire University community...Racism is dangerous because it has real, genocidal consequences...For Richard Voss, racism is an abstraction. For the people of Africa, it is a life and death reality; a centuries old plague. Those associated with the Badger Herald must examine their own consciences. This much is clear: racism has no place on campus or anywhere else."

Apparently some of the Herald staff members did examine their consciences, for thirteen of them wrote to the Cardinal asking that the Herald be judged not by its reactionary editorial columns, but by the objectivity of its new columns. This was too much for the Herald editors, who demanded that all staff members sign a loyalty oath or be fired. When an overwhelming majority of the staff refused to sign, the editors backed down.

The issue was not forgotten, however, but rather was the subject of a demonstration beginning at Library Mall Wednesday noon.

(MGS)
On Tuesday, November 7, the Madison City Council, with only one dissenting voice, passed a resolution that states that, whenever possible, the city will do business with those firms that have no economic interest in South Africa and do not support its apartheid policies. This is one of the first resolutions of this kind in the country. Some time ago, Gary, Indiana, passed a more selective resolution in which certain major corporations such as IBM were picked as specific targets because of the nature of their involvement in South Africa's apartheid system.
Marks Discusses American Foreign Policy in Angola and Zaire

Addressing the issues concerning "American Foreign Policy in Angola and Zaire," veteran State Department official Edward Marks explained present U.S. policy in Africa to those attending the University of Wisconsin-Madison African Studies Sandwich Seminar on December 1, 1976.

Defending U.S. foreign policy in Angola, Marks explained the reasons for American refusal to recognize the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) as the present legitimate government of Angola. As reasons, he underscored Washington's reluctance to view the MPLA as having "effective control" of the country and American apprehension of looking ridiculous by recognizing the MPLA, should one of the other movements backed by the U.S. ultimately re-emerge as a significant power.

One participant asked if Washington was not in fact actively involved in destabilization activities in Angola. Marks denied any direct destabilization activities, but hedged when asked if non-recognition of the MPLA was not a direct form of destabilization by influencing international opinion against the MPLA.

Another question explored the apparent contradiction in U.S. policy which recognizes the white minority regime as the representative government of the South African people, 82% of whom are non-white. In response, Marks informed the audience, "Contradictions are not unheard of in American foreign policy."

Throughout his presentation, Marks emphasized the primary importance to American policy planners of looking at American foreign policy toward Africa from the global perspective of U.S./Soviet rivalry. Hence, U.S. involvement in Angola is primarily dependent upon the presence of Cuban troops, implying that the Cuban presence is Soviet-backed and a threat to detente.

Henry Bucher
Zinta Konrad