

Executive Order on non-discrimination. We got no answer from them. That was in 1971. In 1972 after constant inquiries, again and again and again, saying when are you going to tell us whether you are in compliance with the legal requirements of the order, NASA sent us a very cleverly-worded legal document which attempted to say that yes, they were. But the unvarnished truth of it is that, although they could by a simple amendment add a provision that no workers were to be recruited from outside South Africa, they had not done that, so technically there is a violation of the Executive Order.

**Question:** I would like to ask a question about the Crotales Missile System. I understand that it is possible that early next year the Defense Department might adopt this missile system as developed by the French and South Africa and it would then be likely to go to North American Rockwell. Do you have any more information on that, on the likelihood of that decision?

**Ms. Butcher:** We have seen that report which Congressman

Diggs has sent off with some very searching questions to the Defense Department. He has put it as simply as can be put: are any allegations in this report that the U.S. is going to be buying South African-produced military equipment true? And we cannot even get a definite yes or no to that. So this is something we are working on.

In closing, I wish to refer to our visit last year to South Africa where we met with many gallant people, Africans, Asians, Coloureds . . . and one who stood out so clearly as a magnificent leader of his people is Sonny Leon, Leader of the opposition Labour Party of South Africa, and I wish to acknowledge his presence here today.

I think you can see perhaps that what we are doing runs the whole gamut. We realize the disabilities which Bob related regarding legislation, although we are not letting that stop our efforts from trying to move legislation forward. We are working in a multitude of areas, trying to affect what is being done. The most critical need is for more information to be developed by the community that is interested and by the general public, and for that we call on you. □

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### EDITOR'S NOTE

*I hope that the preceding pages convey accurately the tone of the discussions which took place in November 1972 as part of five panels organized by the Association's Committee on Current Issues. Every attempt has been made to incorporate footnotes which furnish a useful perspective on events up to and including the first months of 1974. Fifteen of the contributors were contacted individually and asked to clarify portions of the tape made at the Philadelphia meeting. I am grateful for their cooperation—often expressed by a willingness to make substantial additions. Carol Leyba of the UCLA African Studies Center was responsible for the intelligent transcription of over 200 pages of recorded discussion.*

*In its presentation of a series of prepared statements followed by spontaneous rebuttal, this ISSUE provides a sense of the complexity of American thinking with respect to U.S. policies toward Southern Africa. The South African contributors to these debates (Ben Magubane, Leslie Rubin, Ezekiel Mphahlele, and Joel Carlson) approach the panel topics from the more critical standpoint of men familiar with what U.S. actions actually represent within South Africa—and they supply countless reasons why responsible Americans should forsake, or at the very least work to diminish, such involvement. That the attitude of the United States government regarding economic relations, cultural relations, diplomatic relations with South Africa is closely related to that of other Western governments only serves to emphasize the obstacles which confront the forces for liberation.*

*One should keep in mind that the panels recorded herein could not take place in South Africa. The most powerful, popular critics of the South African government have been banned, and now—in late February 1974—legislation has been introduced which would make even further inroads on the freedom of the scholarly community. The Riotous Assemblies Act would be changed to permit police officers to break up even lawful gatherings, and the Affected Organizations Bill would prevent any organizations deemed political from receiving money from abroad. In South Africa there can be no serious effort to attempt to bridge the gap between academic and political discourse. This might serve as a warning to those Americans who maintain complete faith in the stability of the white minority regime in South Africa.*

PSB