

# WAR AND PEACE

DEAR READER

This information sheet is the work of the War and Peace Study Group, a movement concerned with the influence of the military and the use of military force in societies across the globe.

Why did the U.S.A. spend 135 000 000 000 on defence in 1983. Why did South Africa's defence budget jump nearly 900% over the past ten years. Why are so many Europeans joining the peace movement.

In future publications we will raise numerous issues on the local and international scene. These will include, amongst others, articles on cadets in schools, military service in South Africa, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) and the reaction of American "boys" to the Vietnam war.

If you or any of your friends are interested in receiving future publications please return the enclosed slip to us at:

P.O. BOX 208  
WOODSTOCK  
7915

"OUR EDUCATION SYSTEMS MUST TRAIN PEOPLE FOR WAR." - P.W. BOTHA

"THE DEFENCE FORCE SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT POLICY...THIS POLICY IS THE SAME AS THAT LAID DOWN BY DR.H.F. VERWOERD, NAMELY MULTINATIONALISM AND SELF-DETERMINATION OF NATIONS." - MAGNUS MALAN

"A BAYONET IS A WEAPON WITH A WORK-AT EACH END." - ANON

"THE WAY TO WIN AN ATOMIC WAR IS TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT IT NEVER STARTS!" - GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY

IRONSIDE WAS HORRIFIED.

BUT WE CAN'T, SIR! IF WE STAY HERE IN THE VILLAGE WE CAN HOLD THEIR PANZERS, BUT OUT IN THE OPEN, WE WOULDN'T LAST TWO MINUTES.



THERE'S TOO MUCH OF THAT WEAK-KNEED DEFENSIVE STUFF! WHEN IN DOUBT, ADVANCE! I SHALL GIVE THE ORDER NOW!



## NAMIBIA: COUNTRY IN PAIN

When a country is in a state of war or preparing for a war all aspects of its society become geared towards that war. These aspects include the economy, media (TV newspapers, etc.) education, etc. In fact people come to accept the military as having a priority over all other needs of that society. This is called militarization.

Militarization makes devastating inroads on the development of a society. A war costs money. Instead of that money being spent on building up the resources of the nation it is used by the military.

Namibia and South Africa have been at war against each other since 1966. During this period South Africa has continued to administer and occupy Namibia despite a ruling by the International Court of Justice that this was illegal. Let us look briefly at how militarization has affected the lives of Namibians.

In the northern parts of Namibia, where the majority of the population live, a dusk to dawn curfew has been imposed. This has directly led to an enormous increase in drinking as the only way of passing the time.

Namibia is suffering its worst drought in decades. Malnutrition and starvation are now common. The poor even resort to eating animal fodder.

The education system in the country is in a serious condition. Less than 1 in 1000 pupils reach Matric. In 1982 only 40 blacks in the whole of Namibia passed std ten.

The list goes on: high infant mortality, widespread disease, deteriorating health services, high unemployment, poor and overcrowded housing, etc.

These problems could all have been alleviated if money had been spent on social services. Instead South Africa has spent it on the war. It is going to take decades for an independent Namibia to recover from the effects of militarization.



IRISH  
PAUL  
DUFFY

THE U.S.A. ALONE HAS ENOUGH NUCLEAR WARHEADS TO KILL THE WORLD'S POPULATION TEN TIMES OVER - BUT IT STILL SPENDS 370 MILLION DOLLARS ON ARMS PER DAY!

ARMSCOR IS THE 2nd LARGEST INDUSTRIAL CONCERN IN SOUTH AFRICA!

MORE THAN 60000 AMERICANS DIED IN THE VIETNAM WAR; MORE THAN 300 000 WERE WOUNDED!

IN WORLD WAR I, 8 538 315 MEN LOST THEIR LIVES. IN WORLD WAR II, WELL OVER 35000 000 PEOPLE WERE KILLED!



THE AMOUNT OF MONEY SPENT WORLD-WIDE EVERY TWO WEEKS ON ARMS WOULD PAY FOR FOOD, CLOTHING AND BASIC EDUCATION FOR THE WHOLE WORLD POPULATION FOR ONE YEAR!

SOUTH AFRICA SPENT MORE THAN 3'500 000 000 RANDS ON MILITARISATION LAST YEAR!

EVERY YEAR 2000 - 4000 WHITE MALES LEAVE SOUTH AFRICA TO AVOID DOING MILITARY SERVICE!

OVER 900 SADF SOLDIERS HAVE DIED IN ACTION OR WHILE ON DUTY SINCE 1961!

## WHERE DO I STAND ?

Hitler's rise to power in Nazi Germany contains valuable lessons for us if we are to prevent history from repeating itself. Most of his support arose from his success in 'solving' the major economic problems of pre-war Germany.

It is useful to examine how Hitler used militarisation to solve these problems; and to look at the results of this policy and some of the resistance to it.

There was massive unemployment in pre-Hitler Germany. Hitler created a 'bogyman' in the form of Jews, communists and non-Aryans (Aryans = whites). These people, according to him, were responsible for Germany's troubles.

"I am now determined to restore law and order in my homeland."  
"Germany is the bulwark of the West against Bolshevism (communism)."

• Hitler provided the solution to these problems: all-out militarisation of German society.

The Jewish/communist/non-Aryan threat was, he told Germans, responsible for all their problems. It was the German people's patriotic duty to fight this external menace. To do this it was necessary to arm the German people. Therefore, thousands of jobs were created in the armaments industries which, by both lessening unemployment and by providing huge profits for big business, won Hitler valuable support.

"It is not to deprive other people of their freedom, but to protect our own German freedom: that is why the army is here."  
"The white race is destined to rule."

Hitler succeeded therefore in uniting most Aryan Germans behind the Nazis by indoctrinating them with racist rhetoric and with 'patriotic' calls to fight for peace against the hostile communist/Jewish/non-Aryan external threat.

"The German government is ready in principle to conclude pacts of non-aggression with our neighbour states." May 1935

We all know of the results of Hitler's policies: World War II with its tens of millions dead and even more wounded; and the genocide of 6 million Jews.

It is important never to forget that there were some brave and far-sighted Germans who saw through Hitler, and who resisted his attempts to militarise Germany. These courageous people spoke out against Hitler, refused to fight in the Nazi army and helped thousands escape from certain death in concentration camps.

It is these people who, despised at the time as unpatriotic cowards, are now admired and praised as the heroes and the martyrs of German resistance to the Nazi war.

We owe it to ourselves to ask the question: If history repeated itself and a similar situation arose - which side would I be on?

.....  
\* All quotes by Adolf Hitler



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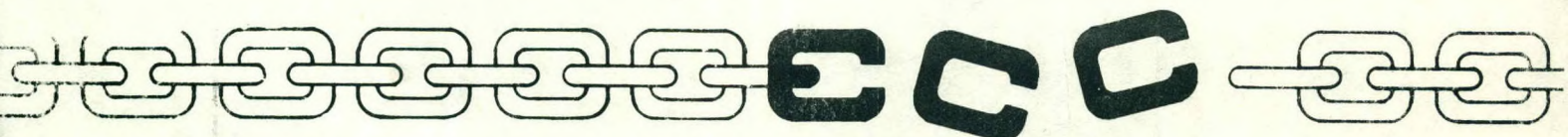
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*End Conscription Campaign*

# End conscription campaign

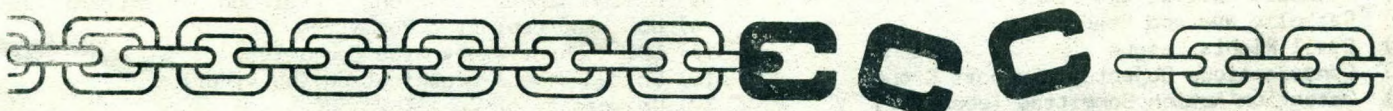
The End Conscription Campaign unites a range of church, womens, student and human rights groups against militarisation and conscription in our society.

We call for an end to conscription because:

- 1) Conscription intensifies the violent conflict in our society. This conflict is engendered by a political system which denies most South Africans basic human rights. It is not the result of some external "total onslaught".

South Africa is confronted by a civil war. Attempts to stop this by compulsory conscription, by increasing defence budgets and by sending the army into Sebokeng and Sharpeville only result in escalating violence and further division. Conflict can only be resolved by dismantling the apartheid system and recognising all South Africans as full citizens.

- 2) Conscription prolongs the war in Namibia. South Africa's occupation of Namibia is illegal in terms of international law. The Catholic and Anglican bishops, the Namibian Council of Churches and many other church and human rights groups have called for the withdrawal of South African troops and immediate elections supervised by the United Nations so that the people of Namibia can determine their own future. Forcing people to fight in Namibia will slow down this process.
- 3) Conscription violates a human right - the right of any individual to refuse in conscience to render military service and be granted instead a non-military alternative. Present conscription does not recognise this right. The Defence Amendment Act of 1983 imposed a harsh and punitive six year prison sentence on all conscientious objectors who are not religious pacifists.
- 4) Conscription conditions South Africans to accept the growing militarisation of our society - ever higher defence budgets at the expense of better housing, equal education, less poverty; the intrusion of the military into all areas of life, even to the highest levels of political decision making; destabilisation, raids into neighbouring countries; army involvement in resettlement. In short, military solutions to political problems.



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# What does the 'Call Up' mean for you?



*SADF troops in Sebokeng township October 1984*

Early next week, many of you will be packing suitcases in preparation for this January's SADF intake. You'll be half-dreading the last good-byes; tears and excitement at the castle.

But it's something everyone must go through; every family must lose a son, every wife a husband. Basics will be tough, we all know that..... maybe it will be good for him – he'll learn to obey, unquestioningly – he'll learn to accept authority placed above him in the army, he'll learn to submerge his own feelings for that of a greater cause.

But somewhere, maybe, at the back of your mind, there is a doubt. Is this actually what we want? For 2 years young men will be absorbed into a military community; trained to kill, trained to die.

Men who are conscripted are young. Mostly they are 17 or 18 years old – the most impressionable age, the easiest to mould.

As soon as they leave home, there will be no guarantee that the values we have always cherished will be encouraged in them. We will have to stay at home. But we will constantly be worrying:

- where is he now, why haven't we had a letter in so many months?
- will he still be the same person we saw grow up with decent human values?
- will we see him again, whole in mind – and in body?

Should we have to cope with this worry? Should we have to remain in ignorance of the actions of the SADF? Should we have to go through this and still wonder "what are they doing there, why are we fighting a war?"

We are told we are protecting the Namibians from SWAPO terrorists. But if we are honest we will realise that a terrorist is the name we give to anyone "on the other side". Mugabe is no longer a "terrorist", Machel is no longer a "terrorist". If we were Namibians, we would not call SWAPO 'terrorists' but our 'boys', our sons.

We are also told that we are protecting S.A. from an external enemy. How can this be true in light of events of the recent past. In the last three months the SADF was deployed in the African townships of Sebokeng, Sharpeville and Soweto and in the Eastern Cape.

Our sons were used against fellow South Africans who were protesting against rent increases they could not afford. Young white soldiers were used against black schoolchildren who reject their inferior Bantu education.

In Sebokeng the SADF was involved in a house to house search at 3 o'clock in the morning to root out 'agitators'. None were found. Instead, many people were arrested for pass law and migrant labour offences.

Our children are being conscripted to defend apartheid. They are expected to participate in a civil war and use force against the majority of our people who bear the brunt of this evil system. Surely they should have the choice.

This is why we call for an end to conscription. We appeal to you to join the many people who oppose compulsory military service and who are working for a just peace in our land.

# LE YIMFAZWE YABANDOWO ENYE

## ABANTU BOMZANTSI AFRIKA BANOMSINDO

Ngo-Septemba 1984: e Sebokeng kwilokishi yaba-Ntsundu kwehla undonakele. Kummandla we-Rawuti neMpuma Koloni bazincamile bakhalaza, besithi bonele. Banomsindo kuba abanakho ukubhatala unyuso lwe-Rente oluyi - 15 per cent (ishumi elinesihlanu ekhulwini) olucetywe zi-Community Councils (Ababathi langabameli babantu). Banomsindo ngenxa yobunzima nokuhlupheka abasezidolophini zabamayama obubagwa yinkqubo yo calucalu. lo. Abawufuni umthatho wamaPasi kothintela abantu bangezi ezi-Dolophini. Bayawukhaba lomgaqo siseko uza nokuhleleleka.

### NGUBANI OQHWAYA OLUDUSHE KWILOKISHI ZETHU

URhulumentu akazicombululanga izikhalazo zethu, akazimiselanga ukuthetha - thethana nabemi belokishi (abahlali), Usuke wabhavumla wabatyakatya. Kokungakhathali noku zighenya, kwalenqubo yocalucalulo okungundoqo wezizidubedube. Kukwala kwalo-Mburo ukuthetha nabantu nabemi ngemfune nezikhalazo zabo oku-kwandisa lo-ndonakele. Yinkohlakalo nokungakhathali okubonakaliswe ngama-Polisa noMkhosi wamajoni obangele okukubonakale nje ngeMfazwe yaba-ndawonye.



Youths and Police outside Sharpeville cemetery shortly before the fierce battle in which a youth was hit by a rubber bullet. The incident happened during the funeral of Martha Ndabambi, who was killed during the recent township unrest.

### KUTHENI LENTO ULUTSHA LUNYANZELEKILE UKUBA LUYE EMKHOSINI?

Icace mhlophe into yokuba uMkhosi waMajoni nowa-Mapolisa ufuna ungquzulwano nabantu-boMzantsi Afrika. Bafaka ulutsha olumhlophe eMkhosini bezama ukukhusela olulawulo lungekho sikweni lukhohlakeleyo localucalulo. Ingaba balindele ukuba olulutsha luMhlopha lulwe nabantu bezwe lwabo abantu base Sebokeng, Sharpeville okanye e-Soweto apho abahlali balwela amalungelo nobomi babo?

### SITHI MAWAPHUME AMAJONI EZILOKISHINI SIFUNA UXOLO OLUSESIKWENI KWILIZWE LETHU

## LA-MAJONI ALWA NABANTU BOMZANTSI-AFRIKA

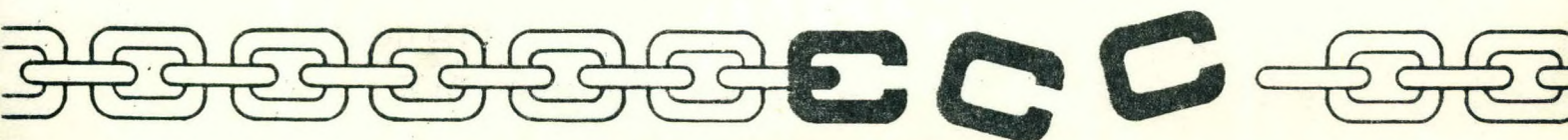
Kummandla we-Rawuti ne-Mpuma Koloni kuvakala ukuba abantu abakwi – 100 babulewe. Kweli lonke imibutho ya-bantu ithyola loMbuso, ngokuthelekisa abantu bo-Mzantsi Afrika, ngokuthi usebenzise aMajoni ukunyathela abantu nemfuno zabo.

Ngo-Oktoba 23. uNgenelo olubizwayo ngokuthi yi 'Operation Palmiet' obelunaMajoni angama 7 000 angenela i-Sebokeng ngentsimbi yesithathu kusasa, zonke indawo Zokuphuma zavalwa. Abantu abangama 354 bayabanjwa isininzi sabo sibanjelwa aMapasi. Kuvakala ukuba abantu babethwa oku kungaMasikizi. Ama - 60 abantu banyangwa iinduma nezivubeko.

Ngo-Oktoba 24. Lo Mkhosi ungama - 7 000 ungenela i-Sharpeville ne Boipatong.

Ngo-Novemba 5, 6. Kummandla we Rawuti ne Mpuma Rand, isiqingatha sesigidi sabasebenzi zange siye e-Misebenzini. E-Ratanda abahlali banyanzelisa ukuba i-Community Councils ukuba mazihle ezitulweni zazo nobezukumele. UMkhosi wo-Mzantsi Afrika ungenela i-Tembisa ne lokishi i-Tsakane. Abantu bavala iindlela nge-nqwelo ezivuthayo, iimigqomo amatye namatayala avuthayo, abantu abangama - 24 babulawa.

Ngo-November 10, 11, uMkhosi woMzantsi Afrika ungenela - iRhini ezilokishini uqhuba iiNkananu, abantu aba - 2 kuvakala ukuba bafile. Esinye sezithuthi zaMajoni singqubana ne-Taxi, kufe abantu aba - 4.





# THE ARMY IS FIGHTING OUR PEOPLE

1.30

In the Transvaal and Eastern Cape 100 people have been reported killed. Across the country progressive organisations accuse the government of causing civil war, and of using the army to crush the peoples' demands. These are the facts of the recent SADF involvement:

October 23 – 'Operation Palmiet' – 7 000 troops invade the township of Sebokeng at 3 in the morning. All exits are sealed. 354 people are arrested, most of them for pass offences. There are accusations of brutality: 60 people are treated for injuries.

October 24 – the 7 000 strong force moves into Sharpeville and Boipatong townships.

November 5, 6 – In the Vaal and East rand half a million workers stay away from work. In Ratanda the residents force the community council to resign. The SADF moves into Tembisa and Tsakane townships; people barricade the roads with stones, old cars and burning tyres. 24 people are killed.

November 10, 11 – The SADF moves into Grahamstown's townships with armoured troop carriers. 2 deaths are reported. Armour carrier ploughs into taxi – kills 4 people.

**WE SAY NO TO THE TROOPS IN THE TOWNSHIPS!**

P.W. Botha and Magnus Malan have told us they will call up coloureds and indians. Will they now expect the youth of our country to defend the apartheid system which oppresses them? Will they now expect the youth to be called up to Sebokeng, Sharpeville or Soweto, where the residents fight for their lives? To resettlement areas like Magopa, where the people fight to live where they have always lived? To the borders of the Ciskei, where soldiers man roadblocks preventing the hungry from leaving, or women going to live with their husbands?

*End Conscription Campaign*

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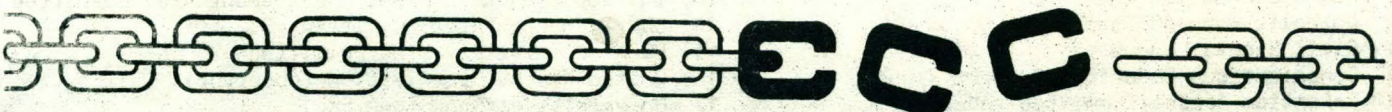
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**END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN (ECC)**

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