

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE

PO BOX 34436 JEPPESTOWN 2043

CITIZEN FORCE CAMPS INFORMATION SHEET

27 JULY 1994

This information sheet aims to provide answers to questions asked by people who are considering not complying with call-up instructions for Citizen Force camps.

A. HAVEN'T CAMPS BEEN MADE VOLUNTARY?

Some people are under the impression that Citizen Force camps have been scrapped, or that they have been made voluntary. This is not so - when the Defence Act was amended in Parliament last year, the total period of service in the Citizen Force was reduced, not done away with entirely. The *Defence Second Amendment Act, 1993 (Act No. 134 of 1993)* replaced the six two-year cycles (amounting to a period of twelve years) with a single period of eight years, during which a member of the Citizen Force may be called up for 30 days per year. So the system of Citizen Force camps remains intact, albeit in reduced form, and the SANDF is still acting fully in accordance with the law as it presently stands if it calls up members of the Citizen Force for such camps.

In terms of the Defence Second Amendment Act, people who are required to render service in the Citizen Force are those who were Citizen Force members at the beginning of 1985 or who became Citizen Force members thereafter, and who have not yet completed 240 days of camps. This requirement is applicable both to those people whose initial period of National Service was two years and to those whose initial period of National Service was only one year.

The confusion about whether camps are still compulsory may have arisen because the Defence Second Amendment Act dispensed with compulsory "National Service" (the initial one-year period of military training for young white men). This was replaced with a non-racial voluntary system, which meant that all references to race had to be removed from the Defence Act.

B. BUT UNDER THE NEW VOLUNTARY SYSTEM THE ARMY HAS MORE PEOPLE WANTING TO JOIN THAN IT CAN COPE WITH, SO SURELY IT DOESN'T STILL NEED CAMPERS?

The Conscription Advice Service wrote to the Minister of Defence in May, asking, *inter alia*, why Citizen Force members are still being called up for camps, especially as stated ANC policy opposes conscription. The Ministry replied that "effective force levels have to be maintained ... the Citizen Force is the backbone of the manpower capability of the SA Army. Periodic military

call-ups are necessary to maintain the required level of competency and to ensure that the significant investment which has been made in the training and equipment of the Citizen Force is not wasted. To ensure that the State has a guaranteed level of manpower available to handle any emergency the cohesion of the Citizen Force has to be maintained."

Deputy Defence Minister Ronnie Kasrils was quoted in *The Star* of 25 July 1994 as saying, "It's a bit of a catch-22 situation since we are faced with an interregnum at the moment. We are moving towards a new system based on voluntary response ... but in the meantime the call-up process of the past is still in place, and the National Defence Force still has manpower needs".

Brigadier Bill Sass, chief researcher at the Institute for Defence Policy, said in *The Weekly Mail & Guardian* of 22-28 July 1994: "The elections and the state of emergency (in kwaZulu/Natal) clearly demonstrated we need a reserve we can call upon. Until the new voluntary system has delivered enough people, it will be very difficult to make do without it".

C. SO HOW MUCH LONGER WILL CAMP CALL-UPS GO ON FOR?

Indications from Ronnie Kasrils are that the call-up system will be amended "during the next parliamentary session, which runs from August 1 until the end of the year" (*The Star*, 25 July 1994). *The Star* of 26 July 1994 reported that the government "is poised to make a major announcement about the current [military call-up] system".

D. WHAT ABOUT THE REMOVAL OF RACIAL REFERENCES FROM THE DEFENCE ACT - DOESN'T THIS MAKE THE CALL UP OF A WHITE PERSON FOR A CAMP DISCRIMINATORY AND THEREFORE ILLEGAL?

In July 1991, the Population Registration Act, which classified all South Africans as "black", "white", "coloured", etc., was repealed. As the Defence Act at that time was applicable to "white" persons only, it seemed reasonable to assume that the repeal of the Population Registration Act would have repercussions on the whites-only call-up, and the End Conscription Campaign and a conscript, Richard Rule, jointly contested the call-up's validity. In September 1992, the Pretoria Supreme Court ruled in favour of the Minister of Defence and the Chief of the Defence Force. It found that the repeal of the Population Registration Act was not intended to have any effect on the section of the Defence Act which requires that only "whites" perform military service.

Subsequently, all the references to race in the Defence Act were deleted by the Defence Second Amendment Act of 1993; however, the new reference to "every person who was or is a member of the Citizen Force on or after" the beginning of 1985 is a way of disguising the fact that those people who are now required to do camps were conscripted for military service under the whites-only call-up system. Legal opinions obtained recently by the Con-

scription Advice Service concur that prosecutions for refusals to do camps could be successfully challenged, on the grounds that these call-ups are racially discriminatory.

E. IF I RECEIVE A CALL-UP FOR A CAMP AND AM UNHAPPY ABOUT GOING TO THE CAMP, WHAT ARE MY OPTIONS?

What you do about it is *your* choice! Some people see themselves as law-abiding citizens and they want to stay on the right side of the army and not do anything wrong; others feel they have done their share of military service and no longer need this bother in their lives, and they are quite happy to live with having ignored a call-up. Here are some options you might consider:

1. Apply for deferment

Any person who receives a call-up, or any interested person acting on his behalf, may apply for deferment of a camp. The usual grounds on which people apply for deferment are:

- to prevent the interruption of fulltime educational studies,
- urgent domestic or business obligations,
- ill health, physical or mental incapacity.

Applications for deferment are considered by a board which grants deferment if it is satisfied that *undue hardship* would otherwise be caused to the applicant, or that it is in the *public interest* to grant deferment. Thus it is important to set out clearly the grounds on which you are applying, and to show that the camp would cause you undue hardship (for example, loss of your job) or be contrary to the public interest (for example, your work involves providing an essential service to the public). Make your points emphatically, be as thorough as possible, and submit supporting documents from, for example, your employer, a lecturer, a medical practitioner, psychologist, welfare worker, or a minister of religion. Deferment boards receive many applications, so one which is strongly worded and includes documents substantiating the claims you make in it is far more likely to succeed than one which is weak and contains few facts and no supporting documents.

You should apply in the form of an affidavit. This means that you must set out your grounds in a statement (at the top of which write "Affidavit") sworn before a Commissioner of Oaths (you can do this at any police station or post office. Ministers of religion and school principals are also Commissioners of Oaths). Make at least two photocopies of your letter and associated documentation (which should also be on affidavit), and have them certified as true copies by a Commissioner of Oaths. Send the application to the Commanding Officer of your unit, by registered post, and keep the certificate of posting.



The sooner you send the application, the greater are your chances of getting a reply before you have to report. Merely sending in an application does not, however, exempt you from the camp, and if you have not heard the outcome of the application by the time you are required to report, you are still legally required to report.

In our experience, people who cite reasons of work almost invariably have their deferment applications turned down, no matter how pressing their job commitments may be. The army usually tells such people that they should be fully aware that they still have Citizen Force obligations after their initial period of national service and ought not to get themselves into situations which will prevent them from fulfilling these obligations.

2. Apply for exemption

Exemption is more difficult to obtain than deferment because of its permanent nature. Exemptions are generally only granted on medical grounds, but some people have been exempted by virtue of their occupation; for example, certain farmers and the operators of some small businesses. Applications should be drafted in the form of an affidavit (preferably by a lawyer) and must be addressed to the Secretary, Exemption Board, Private Bag X281, Pretoria, 0001.

3. Ignore your call-up and adopt a "wait and see" attitude

According to statistics released by the Minister of Defence in 1992, only 6.3% of campers who failed to report for their camps in 1991 were prosecuted, so there is a good chance you will not be followed up at all. Large numbers of people simply do not bother to report for army camps, and you can be sure that if you decide on this option you will be one of thousands. Despite what they may say to the contrary, units have long been used to poor response-rates for camp call-ups, and no doubt you have heard from friends of only 20 or 25 people reporting for a camp for which 300 were called up, or you may have experienced such a situation yourself. The army is virtually powerless when it comes to following up all those who don't report, and most units are presumably only too happy if they get even a 20 or 30% response to a camp call-up. However, the chance of your being followed up is still there.

4. Refuse to do the camp

If you have *principled objections* to rendering military service, you may want to consider this option. This option is different from simply ignoring the call-up instructions, in that you actually take a stand against rendering military service, and inform your unit of your stand.

Write to the Commanding Officer of your unit before the call-up date telling him that you *refuse to render any further service in the SADF*, and give your reasons (moral, religious, political, economic, the call-up is unconstitutional or racist or violates the Bill of Rights, etc.).

5. Make an appointment to see your Commanding Officer to explain why you cannot or will not do the camp

Such a straightforward approach, where you personally tell your Commanding Officer your views and that you are seriously considering refusing to render any further military service,

is sometimes successful in that your Commanding Officer, cowed by your determination, may decide to cancel your call-up, or not to follow you up if you fail to report.

6. Apply to the Board For Conscientious Objection

If your reasons for not wanting to do military service are based on religious, moral or ethical principles, you may apply to the Board for Conscientious Objection for recognition as a conscientious objector. If you are so recognised, you will be placed by the Department of Manpower in a government department for a period of continuous service one-and-a-half times as long as the total number of days which you owe the military. For instance, if you have done no camps as yet, you will have to serve 360 days. You will receive the rate of pay of a soldier without rank. The Board's address is: Private Bag X20521, Bloemfontein, 9300. Telephone: (051) 760-9617.



F. WHAT IF I DON'T COLLECT THE CALL-UP FROM THE POST OFFICE?

Many people, when they receive notice that there is a registered item for them at the post office, do not collect it because they know it is a call-up instruction; or, if it is delivered to their home, they do not sign for it.

Section 150 of the Defence Act states that "any notice sent by registered post to any person's address shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have been delivered to him..." It would not, therefore, be a defence on your part to argue that you did not receive the call-up if it was sent by registered post.

The law is not so clear when it comes to call-ups sent by ordinary post, fax, or telephonic call-ups. However, Section 92 of the Defence Act, which deals with the mobilization of the Citizen Force and Reserve "for the combating of terrorism, internal disorder or other emergency" (the SADF could regard the call-ups in the pre- and post-election periods as being for such a purpose), grants the SADF wide powers regarding the manner in which it calls people up - including "word of mouth" or any "other manner as the Chief of the South African Defence Force (or an officer authorized by him) may deem fit".

G. WHAT IF I MOVE AND DON'T GIVE THE ARMY MY NEW ADDRESS?

Again, many people avoid call-ups by doing this. The legal requirement (dealt with in Sections 64(1), 29(1) and 127(b)(ii) of the Defence Act) is that a person registered with the SADF is required to inform the SADF of his residential address within fourteen days of changing it. Not to do so is to commit an of-

fence and thereby become liable "to a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year". In all cases of this kind that we know of, those convicted have received fines not exceeding R200.

H. WHAT COULD HAPPEN TO ME IF I DON'T REPORT FOR A CAMP?

Within a few days of the start of the camp, you may be telephoned by your unit. They will demand to know why you have not reported and will probably threaten to take steps against you. You should be ready at this stage to say quite clearly that you have thought about this carefully, that you will not be coming, and that if there are legal consequences, you are prepared to face them. A lot of people receive this type of telephone call. These calls are intended to intimidate people and are often abusive, but there is no need to worry about them. If you receive a telephone call of this kind it does not necessarily mean that at some later point you will be prosecuted. In virtually every case the unit does not carry out its threats. Remember that the SANDF's bark is much worse than its bite!

I. WON'T THE MILITARY POLICE COME AND ARREST ME?

Section 52(1) of the Military Discipline Code does provide that "a person who ... is on reasonable grounds suspected ... of having committed an offence (under the MDC) may be arrested"; that is, taken into custody. However, despite this provision and despite threats by the Military Police that they will "come and take you away and lock you up", the Military Police, in general, do not arrest people who have failed to report for a camp. It would be bad psychology on their part to alienate you in this way. If they have an address and telephone number where they can contact you, they have little reason to arrest you. If you had been dodging them for a long time and had ignored a whole lot of call-ups, it might be another matter, but even then it is extremely rare for people to be arrested for simple call up-related offences, and in the few cases where people have been arrested, this has been done for the purpose of charging them. The Military Police would be acting completely outside their powers if they arrested people just "to teach them a lesson".

If you do find the Military Police at your doorstep, they are probably there to take a statement from you or to serve a summons to appear in court on you, and not to arrest you. Or they may be there to ask you to sign a form called a "Warning Notice" which states that your case is being investigated. There is no reason not to sign this. (If they have come to serve a summons on you, but do not have the summons prepared, they may take you to a police station to serve the summons on you there. Once this is done, as far as they are concerned their job is done and there is no reason for them not to let you go.)

You are not obliged to make a statement and need only provide the Military Police with your name and address. Your options are:
(1) Tell them you do not wish to make a statement. Unless you are sure of what statement to make, this is the best option.
(2) If you are confident that by doing so you will convince them

not to charge you, explain to them why you believe you are not guilty of the charges they are investigating against you.

(3) If you intend to refuse to do military service or admit to any other facts, you could make a statement to this effect and perhaps provide reasons for your actions. (If you do make a statement, you should be aware that what you say amounts to evidence which can be used against you. You should therefore be very clear on the difference between "failure to report" and "refusal to render service" and whether you wish to admit to one or the other - see the next section (J) for more details on these charges.)

If you wish to make a statement you should not dictate it to them but should write it yourself. Request time to do so if necessary, saying that you will deliver it to the Military Police offices within a few days. If you have applied for deferment, or written to refuse to render service, submit copies of these documents with a short covering letter. The Military Police will then take all this information to the law office of the Regional Command which your unit falls under, where the decision will be made whether to prosecute you. If they decide to prosecute you in a magistrate's court they must hand your file over to the Senior Public Prosecutor of the court where your unit is located. This is all a long bureaucratic process.

If the final decision is to go ahead with a prosecution, you will receive a summons about two or three months after the visit by the Military Police. You will be summoned to appear in court about three weeks hence. It therefore often takes between four and eight months between committing the offence and appearing in court.

Sometimes the Military Police do not investigate the case. Instead you may be phoned by your unit and told to attend a Preliminary Investigation (PI) at the unit. At the PI the unit will decide whether to proceed against you by a court martial, or they may decide to hand over the case for you to be prosecuted in a magistrate's court.

J. IF THEY DO DECIDE TO PROSECUTE ME, WHAT CHARGES MIGHT I FACE, AND WHAT ARE THE PENALTIES?

1. Failure to report for service (Section 126A(1)(b) of the Defence Act)

This is the charge which you might incur if you followed option 3 under Section E above. Where people are convicted of this offence they are invariably sentenced to a fine. The maximum fines are R600 for privates, R1200 for NCOs and R5000 for officers. A first-time offender will never be fined the maximum and is likely to be fined in the region of R200 to R400. The most severe fine that we know of, which was in the case of an officer, was R2500.

If you are convicted of this offence you could theoretically be sentenced to a term in prison or detention barracks. The maximum penalty is four months imprisonment, but nobody has ever been imprisoned under this section. We are aware of two cases where an individual was sentenced to a suspended prison sentence but not a fine. You can only be sentenced to a fine or a prison/DB sentence. You cannot be sentenced to both a fine and imprisonment/DB (or even to a fine and a suspended prison/DB sentence).



If you are charged you may be tried either by court martial or by a civilian (magistrate's) court. If you are tried by a court martial you could be charged under Section 14 of the Military Discipline Code (MDC). It is, however, more likely that you will be tried in a magistrate's court.

If you are being tried in a magistrate's court, you can usually avoid having to go through with the trial by paying an admission of guilt fine (the case then does not proceed to trial). To pay an admission of guilt fine, you need to get hold of the public prosecutor at the magistrate's court before the date of what would otherwise be your court appearance and arrange it. Prosecutors are likely to look favourably on such requests, as their case loads in court are lessened as a result. You can usually - to some extent - negotiate the amount of the fine.

If you are convicted of *failure to report* you may receive a criminal record. This, however, is a common offence and - as it does not involve dishonesty or violence - does not cast a serious slur on your character. The record is probably no more serious than that for a traffic offence. If you are very anxious to avoid incurring a criminal record, be sure to arrange the payment of an *admission of guilt fine* - you then do not receive a criminal record.

If you are convicted of *failure to report*, you can be called up again.

(Section 60 and 60A of the Military Discipline Code also provide that a person can be tried *summarily* by an authorised officer and, if convicted, be fined up to R250 if he is an officer, R200 if he is a NCO, and R150 if he is a private).

2. Refusal to render service (Section 126A(1)(a) of the Defence Act)

This is the charge you might incur if you followed option 4 under Section E above. This charge carries the possibility of imprisonment for up to one-and-a-half times as long as the total period of service for which you are still liable, but the last time someone went to prison for refusing to do military service was in 1989. The treatment of refusers since then has been in-

creasingly liberal, and one thing that can be said with certainty is that no one who refuses to do a camp today will go to prison!

Two people *convicted* on this charge in 1990 were both sentenced to part-time community service, which required them to work in their spare time for a government or municipal department with no pay for a certain number of hours per week. Once they completed this sentence they had no further obligations to the SANDF.

Camper Merrick Douglas was charged for refusing to render service, but the charge was withdrawn on 2 September 1992. The army has since left him alone. John Downie and John Kelly's cases were remanded a number of times since they first appeared in court more than a year ago. On 30 June 1994, in the Vanderbijlpark Magistrate's Court, Downie's case was taken off the roll. The charges against Anton van Rensburg, Frederick Barnard and Roland Sibley were withdrawn in Pretoria on 21 January 1994, and then later reinstated. They are due to appear in court on 25 August 1994.

If you are considering this option, it is worth noting that the last time someone was actually *convicted* of refusing to do military service was in November 1991.

K. IF I AM CHARGED, SHOULD I CONTACT A LAWYER?

Lawyers are often very expensive so it is worth trying to assess whether approaching a lawyer is worth your while. If you do decide to contact a lawyer, the Conscription Advice Service can refer you to lawyers who are knowledgeable and experienced in dealing with conscription cases.

If you are applying for deferment or exemption, an experienced lawyer can help you to draft an application which stands a good chance of being accepted.

If you have been charged with a conscription-related offence and are based in the PWV area, you can get the services of an advocate free of charge (bear in mind, however, that an attorney has to brief an advocate, and you may be liable for the attorney's fees.) Contact the Conscription Advice Service for details.

If you have been charged with failing to report for military service, the State has to prove (a) that you were lawfully called up, and (b) that you didn't report for the call-up. If there is little doubt that the State's case against you is clear-cut, then - unless you can get free legal assistance - there may be little point in getting a lawyer. The best thing may be simply to plead guilty in court.

If you are found guilty (either because you pleaded guilty or because the State proved its case) you will have the opportunity to give evidence in mitigation of sentence; that is, to give reasons why the court should be lenient in sentencing you. Explain why you didn't report for the call-up. If you made an application for deferment, use this as the basis for your plea in mitigation. Produce copies of your deferment application and any other correspondence with the SANDF. If you anticipate that you will have difficulty in paying a fine, you may call a witness (such as a family member) to lead evidence in support of your claims.

If you are charged with refusing to do military service, it is strongly advisable that you approach a lawyer.

If the Military Police decide to proceed against you by court martial you will first have to appear at a Preliminary Investigation, where it will be decided whether to court martial you. A lot of people who have to appear at a PI are so concerned to make a good impression on the Commanding Officer that in their efforts to do so they end up "hanging" themselves. As a result there is little that a lawyer can do to defend them at the court martial. If you are called in for a PI and you are in a position to get the assistance of a lawyer, it is advisable to consult the lawyer before you attend the enquiry. (Section 83 of the MDC provides that every person charged with an offence before a court martial is entitled to be represented by a lawyer. You are entitled to civilian legal defence if you wish; if not, you will be assigned a military defence counsel. This person ought to be helpful as he will know the court procedures.)



L. HAVEN'T PROSECUTIONS STOPPED?

According to media reports, the Government has announced an "unofficial moratorium on prosecutions of men who do not report for military call-ups in terms of existing national service regulations" (*The Star*, 26 July 1994). Whether you can presume, on the basis of this statement, that if you do not report for a camp you will not be prosecuted, is not absolutely clear. The terms "unofficial" and "moratorium" suggest that the government is hedging its bets and does not want to commit itself on this issue.

The Ministry of Defence has yet to issue an official and unequivocal statement that those who have prosecutions pending against them, and those who do not comply with call-up instructions in the future, will not ever be prosecuted. Whether individual units and the Military Police have been instructed to suspend investigations against offenders is also unclear - we were told of a case where on the very night that Ronnie Kasrils appeared on television saying there would be no more prosecutions, the Military Police appeared on a man's doorstep looking for his son who had not reported.

The Government is poised to make an announcement about the current system, and amendments to the present legislation have been promised for the next session of parliament - hopefully camps will end for once and for all.

If you have any further problems or queries, you can contact the CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE in Johannesburg at (011) 648-5887 (between 5.30pm and 7.00pm.) and in Durban at (031) 305-6001.

If you are being charged under any of the above laws, PLEASE LET US KNOW.

To our knowledge the above information is accurate as at 27/07/1994



Call-up crisis?
Call up CAS!

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD
1 AUGUST 1988 TO 31 DECEMBER 1989

**CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -**

**INDEX TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
PERIOD 1 AUGUST 1988 TO 31 DECEMBER 1989**

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Balance sheet	2
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APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The annual financial statements set out on pages 2 to 4 were approved by the National Committee and are signed on its behalf by :-


MC SCOTT
TREASURER


(C.A.C.S.A.)

VM SAWERS
REVOLVING CHAIRPERSON

QUALIFIED REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the members

**CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -**

P O BOX 32707
BRAAMFONTEIN
2017
SOUTH AFRICA

TEL (011) 403 3835
FAX (011) 339 7762

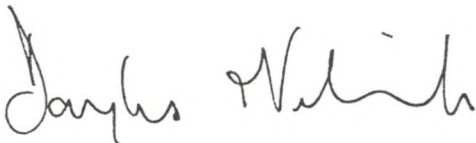
We have audited the financial statements set out on pages 2 to 4. These financial statements are the responsibility of the National Committee while our responsibility is to report thereon.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that in all material respects, fair presentation is achieved in the financial statements. An audit includes an evaluation of the appropriateness of the accounting policies, an examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts included in the financial statements, an assessment of the reasonableness of significant estimates made by the national committee and a consideration of the appropriateness of the overall financial statement presentation and disclosures. We consider that our auditing procedures were appropriate in the circumstances to express our opinion presented below.

We have not verified allocations to branches by reference to branch accounting records.

There was no system of internal control over income received. Consequently, we were unable to satisfy ourselves as to the completeness and accuracy of income received as recorded in the accounting records.

Except for the effects of the above, in our opinion the financial statements fairly present the financial position of the organisation at 31 December 1989 and the results of its operations for the period then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.



**22 November 1994
Johannesburg**

Douglas & Velcich
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SA)
IN ASSOCIATION WITH
FISHER HOFFMAN STRIDE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SA)

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 1989

	1989 R
FUNDS EMPLOYED	
Accumulated funds	19,634
	<u>19,634</u>
EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS	
NET CURRENT ASSETS	19,634
Current Asset	20,024
Bank	20,024
Current Liabilities	(390)
Creditors	(390)
	<u>19,634</u>

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD
1 AUGUST 1988 TO 31 DECEMBER 1989

	Notes	17 Months to 31/12/1989 R
INCOME		51,268
Grant received	2	50,000
Interest received		623
National Conference contributions received		645
EXPENDITURE		31,634
Accommodation		1,000
Advertising and publicity		7,553
Allocations to branches	3	18,000
Audit fee		250
Bank charges		159
Conference expenses		40
Postage and stationery		141
Telephone		180
Transport		4,311
SURPLUS FOR THE PERIOD		<u>19,634</u>

**CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
THE PERIOD 1 AUGUST 1988 TO 31 DECEMBER 1989**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and incorporate the following principal accounting policies :-

1.1 Income

Income is brought to account as and when received.

1.2 Allocations to branches

Allocations to branches are expensed in the financial statements in the year in which they are paid.

2. GRANT RECEIVED

**17 Months
to
31/12/1989
R**

SACC VOA Project

50,000

3. ALLOCATIONS TO BRANCHES

Cape Town	4,000
Durban	4,000
East London	1,500
Grahamstown	1,500
Johannesburg	4,000
Port Elizabeth	1,500
Pretoria	1,500
	<u>18,000</u>

4. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

No comparative figures are presented as this is the first period for which the organisation has prepared audited financial statements.

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD
1 AUGUST 1988 TO 31 DECEMBER 1989

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**22 November 1994
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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SA)
IN ASSOCIATION WITH
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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SA)

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 1989

1989
R

FUNDS EMPLOYED

Accumulated funds

19,634

19,634

EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS

NET CURRENT ASSETS

19,634

Current Asset

20,024

Bank

20,024

Current Liabilities

(390)

Creditors

(390)

19,634

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD
1 AUGUST 1988 TO 31 DECEMBER 1989

	Notes	17 Months to 31/12/1989 R
INCOME		51,268
Grant received	2	50,000
Interest received		623
National Conference contributions received		645
EXPENDITURE		31,634
Accommodation		1,000
Advertising and publicity		7,553
Allocations to branches	3	18,000
Audit fee		250
Bank charges		159
Conference expenses		40
Postage and stationery		141
Telephone		180
Transport		4,311
SURPLUS FOR THE PERIOD		<u>19,634</u>

**CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
THE PERIOD 1 AUGUST 1988 TO 31 DECEMBER 1989**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and incorporate the following principal accounting policies :-

1.1 Income

Income is brought to account as and when received.

1.2 Allocations to branches

Allocations to branches are expensed in the financial statements in the year in which they are paid.

2. GRANT RECEIVED

**17 Months
to
31/12/1989
R**

SACC VOA Project

50,000

3. ALLOCATIONS TO BRANCHES

Cape Town	4,000
Durban	4,000
East London	1,500
Grahamstown	1,500
Johannesburg	4,000
Port Elizabeth	1,500
Pretoria	1,500
	<u>18,000</u>

4. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

No comparative figures are presented as this is the first period for which the organisation has prepared audited financial statements.

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 1990

**CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -**

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YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1990**


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APPROVAL OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The annual financial statements set out on pages 2 to 4 were approved by the National Committee and are signed on its behalf by :-



MC SCOTT
TREASURER



VM SAWERS
REVOLVING CHAIRPERSON

QUALIFIED REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the members

**CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -**

P O BOX 32707
BRAAMFONTEIN
2017
SOUTH AFRICA

TEL (011) 403 3835
FAX (011) 339 7762

We have audited the financial statements set out on pages 2 to 4. These financial statements are the responsibility of the National Committee while our responsibility is to report thereon.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that in all material respects, fair presentation is achieved in the financial statements. An audit includes an evaluation of the appropriateness of the accounting policies, an examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts included in the financial statements, an assessment of the reasonableness of significant estimates made by the national committee and a consideration of the appropriateness of the overall financial statement presentation and disclosures. We consider that our auditing procedures were appropriate in the circumstances to express our opinion presented below.

There was no system of internal control over income received. Consequently, we were unable to satisfy ourselves as to the completeness and accuracy of income received as recorded in the accounting records.

Except for the effects of the above, in our opinion the financial statements fairly present the financial position of the organisation at 31 December 1990 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.



**22 November 1994
Johannesburg**

**Douglas & Velcich
Chartered Accountants (SA)**

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 1990

	1990 R	1989 R
FUNDS EMPLOYED		
Accumulated funds	10,999	19,634
	<u>10,999</u>	<u>19,634</u>
EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS		
NET CURRENT ASSETS	10,999	19,634
Current Asset	11,499	20,024
Bank	11,499	20,024
Current Liabilities	(500)	(390)
Creditors	(500)	(390)
	<u>10,999</u>	<u>19,634</u>

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 1990

Notes	Year ended 31/12/1990 R	17 Months to 31/12/1989 R
INCOME	273	51,268
Grants received - SACC VOA Project	-	50,000
Interest received	273	623
National Conference contributions received	-	645
EXPENDITURE	8,908	31,634
Accommodation	660	1,000
Advertising and publicity	5,116	7,553
Allocations to branches	-	18,000
Audit fee	250	250
Bank charges	50	159
Conference expenses	-	40
Postage and stationery	154	141
Telephone	8	180
Transport	2,670	4,311
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR/PERIOD	(8,635)	19,634
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR/PERIOD	19,634	-
BALANCE AT END OF YEAR/PERIOD	10,999	19,634

**CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1990**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and incorporate the following principal accounting policies, which are consistent with those of the previous period :-

1.1 Income

Income is brought to account as and when received.

1.2 Allocations to branches

Allocations to branches are expensed in the financial statements in the year in which they are paid.

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 1991


CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -

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APPROVAL OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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MC SCOTT
TREASURER



VM SAWERS
REVOLVING CHAIRPERSON

QUALIFIED REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the members

**CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -**

P O BOX 32707
BRAAMFONTEIN
2017
SOUTH AFRICA

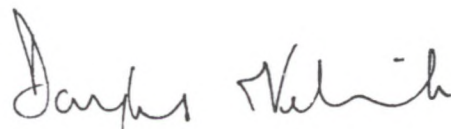
TEL (011) 403 3835
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We have not verified the allocation to the Cape Town branch by reference to branch accounting records.

Except for the effect of the above, in our opinion the financial statements fairly present the financial position of the organisation at 31 December 1991 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.



**22 November 1994
Johannesburg**

**Douglas & Velcich
Chartered Accountants (SA)**

DOUGLAS & VELCICH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SA)
IN ASSOCIATION WITH
FISHER HOFFMAN STRIDE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SA)

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 1991

	1991 R	1990 R
FUNDS EMPLOYED		
Accumulated funds	<u>36,723</u>	<u>10,999</u>
	<u>36,723</u>	<u>10,999</u>
EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS		
NET CURRENT ASSETS	36,723	10,999
Current Asset	37,710	11,499
Bank	37,710	11,499
Current Liabilities	(987)	(500)
Creditors	(987)	(500)
	<u>36,723</u>	<u>10,999</u>

**CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -**

**INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 1991**

	Notes	1991 R	1990 R
INCOME		34,173	273
Grants received	2	33,663	-
Interest received		510	273
EXPENDITURE		8,449	8,908
Accommodation		-	660
Advertising and publicity		5,550	5,116
Allocation to branch - Cape Town		2,500	-
Audit fee		250	250
Bank charges		149	50
Postage and stationery		-	154
Telephone		-	8
Transport		-	2,670
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		25,724	(8,635)
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		10,999	19,634
BALANCE AT END OF YEAR		36,723	10,999

**CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1991**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and incorporate the following principal accounting policies which are consistent with those of the previous year :-

1.1 Income

Income is brought to account as and when received.

1.2 Allocations to branches

Allocations to branches are expensed in the financial statements in the year in which they are paid.

2. GRANTS RECEIVED

	1991 R	1990 R
SACC Jacaranda Trust	29,100	-
SACC VOA Project	4,563	-
	<u>33,663</u>	<u>-</u>

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 1992

**CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -**

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APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The annual financial statements set out on pages 2 to 4 were approved by the National Committee and are signed on its behalf by :-


MC SCOTT
TREASURER

 (A.C.A.)

VM SAWERS
REVOLVING CHAIRPERSON

QUALIFIED REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the members

**CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -**

P O BOX 32707
BRAAMFONTEIN
2017
SOUTH AFRICA

TEL (011) 403 3835
FAX (011) 339 7762

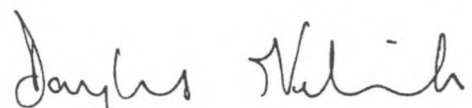
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We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that in all material respects, fair presentation is achieved in the financial statements. An audit includes an evaluation of the appropriateness of the accounting policies, an examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts included in the financial statements, an assessment of the reasonableness of significant estimates made by the national committee and a consideration of the appropriateness of the overall financial statement presentation and disclosures. We consider that our auditing procedures were appropriate in the circumstances to express our opinion presented below.

We have not verified the allocation to the Cape Town branch by reference to branch accounting records.

There was no system of internal control over income received. Consequently, we were unable to satisfy ourselves as to the completeness and accuracy of income received as recorded in the accounting records.

Except for the effects of the above, in our opinion the financial statements fairly present the financial position of the organisation at 31 December 1992 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.



**22 November 1994
Johannesburg**

**Douglas & Velcich
Chartered Accountants (SA)**

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SA)
IN ASSOCIATION WITH
FISHER HOFFMAN STRIDE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SA)

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 1992

	1992 R	1991 R
FUNDS EMPLOYED		
Accumulated funds	<u>27,135</u>	<u>36,723</u>
	<u>27,135</u>	<u>36,723</u>
 EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS		
NET CURRENT ASSETS	27,135	36,723
Current Asset	29,530	37,710
Bank	29,530	37,710
Current Liabilities	(2,395)	(987)
Creditors	(2,395)	(987)
	<u>27,135</u>	<u>36,723</u>

**CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -**

**INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 1992**

	1992 R	1991 R
INCOME	1,721	34,173
Grants received	-	33,663
Interest received	866	510
National Conference contributions received	855	-
EXPENDITURE	11,309	8,449
Accommodation	400	-
Advertising and publicity	3,819	5,550
Allocation to Cape Town branch	2,050	2,500
Audit fee	250	250
Bank charges	295	149
Conference expenses	431	-
Legal fees	682	-
Transport	3,382	-
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	(9,588)	25,724
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	36,723	10,999
BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	27,135	36,723

**CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1992**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and incorporate the following principal accounting policies which are consistent with those of the previous year :-

1.1 Income

Income is brought to account as and when received.

1.2 Allocations to branches

Allocations to branches are expensed in the financial statements in the year in which they are paid.

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 1993

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -

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APPROVAL OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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MC SCOTT
TREASURER



(ACSA)

VM SAWERS
REVOLVING CHAIRPERSON

QUALIFIED REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the members

**CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -**

P O BOX 32707
BRAAMFONTEIN
2017
SOUTH AFRICA

TEL (011) 403 3835
FAX (011) 339 7762

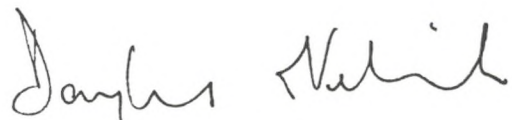
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We have not verified the allocation to the Johannesburg branch by reference to branch accounting records.

There was no system of internal control over income received. Consequently, we were unable to satisfy ourselves as to the completeness and accuracy of income received as recorded in the accounting records.

Except for the effects of the above, in our opinion the financial statements fairly present the financial position of the organisation at 31 December 1993 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.



**22 November 1994
Johannesburg**

Douglas & Velcich
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SA)
IN ASSOCIATION WITH
FISHER HOFFMAN STRIDE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SA)

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 1993

	1993 R	1992 R
FUNDS EMPLOYED		
Accumulated funds	<u>21,523</u>	<u>27,135</u>
	<u>21,523</u>	<u>27,135</u>
EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS		
NET CURRENT ASSETS	21,523	27,135
Current Assets	22,773	29,530
Bank	22,431	29,530
Debtors	342	-
Current Liabilities	(1,250)	(2,395)
Creditors	(1,250)	(2,395)
	<u>21,523</u>	<u>27,135</u>

**CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -**

**INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 1993**

	Notes	1993 R	1992 R
INCOME		920	1,721
Interest received		920	866
National Conference contributions received		-	855
EXPENDITURE		6,532	11,309
Accommodation		-	400
Advertising and publicity		4,998	3,819
Allocations to branches	2	850	2,050
Audit fee		250	250
Bank charges		234	295
Conference expenses		-	431
Legal fees		-	682
Telephone		200	-
Transport		-	3,382
(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		<u>(5,612)</u>	<u>(9,588)</u>
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		27,135	36,723
BALANCE AT END OF YEAR		<u>21,523</u>	<u>27,135</u>

**CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE
- NATIONAL ACCOUNT -**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1993**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and incorporate the following principal accounting policies which are consistent with those in previous years :-

1.1 Income

Income is brought to account as and when received.

1.2 Allocations to branches

Allocations to branches are expensed in the financial statements in the year in which they are paid.

2. ALLOCATIONS TO BRANCHES

	1993	1992
	R	R
Cape Town	-	2,050
Johannesburg	850	-
	<u>850</u>	<u>2,050</u>



Conscription Advice Service

JANUARY/ FEBRUARY 1990.

The main idea of this short newsletter is to raise some suggestions for further discussion and inform each other as to what is or will be happening in the various regions.

CHANGES TO THE CALL-UP SYSTEM

As you are all aware, the call-up lengths have been changed as regards initial 2 year obligations. Camp time has also been reduced by half although this is to the best of our knowledge not yet law. It has been left up to the discretion of the SADF to implement this adjustment as they see fit. Time has also been cut for community servers but as yet this does not seem to have been gazetted. According to press reports jailed objectors can now have their cases "reviewed" and sentences may be shortened on grounds of good behaviour. (See attached press clippings)

OUR MANUALS AND INFO SHEETS WILL HAVE TO ADJUSTED ACCORDINGLY.
WE ALSO NEED TO GAIN CLARITY ON THE LEGAL SITUATION.

TRIAL AND CASE REPORTS

Case studies can be of valuable assistance to us in our research work and can provide information regarding aspects of the military service dilemma. CAS could build up a file of the most important trials and precedents with the view to including this in our counselling courses as part of the legal orientation.

NSM'S FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

MORATORIUM ACT 25 of 1963.

Under the Moratorium Act, national servicemen are granted postponement for the payment of certain contractual debts. They are also protected against legal action while doing military service in terms of the Defence Act 44 of 1975. This is the case for the first uninterrupted period of service, ie the initial 1 year stint, as well as subsequent periods of service of thirty days or longer, but not exceeding 240 days or longer.

A serviceman who is taken ill or is injured during his service will be protected whilst in hospital, even if the period of hospitalisation exceeds the required period of service.

Any debts incurred before commencement or during military service which become payable during the period of service are suspended for the duration of the service plus 1 month. A debt incurred during January which becomes payable in for eg. February, after the commencement of a 6 month period of service will be suspended until the end of July ie 6 months service plus one month.

Installment payments which are to start in February will most likely be suspended and will only commence at the end of July.

A NOTE OF CAUTION: no extension is given for installments or debts which become payable immediately after military service. So to take the above example, the instalment due at the end of July will be payable in July plus any suspended installments, RESULTING IN DOUBLE PAYMENTS. It is best in such a case to keep up payments or instalments during the period of military service if at all possible.

NO extension is granted for debts which have become payable before military service. However no legal action may be taken against the serviceman in order to recover the debt. Once military service has been completed, the debt should be paid immediately in order to avoid legal steps being taken.

A person buying on credit should inform the creditor if he will be entering military service in due course in order to be granted suspension of payments in terms of the Moratorium Act.

Payments of rent for a room, house or flat are not covered by the Act. A national serviceman can still be evicted if he fails to make his payments whilst completing his military service.

The most important exception to the Moratorium Act are persons who receive their usual salary or extra remuneration over and above their military pay whilst on military service. In such a case payments of instalments and other debts must be made while undergoing military service.

From the above it is clear that the relief afforded by the Moratorium Act is not as wide as it seems at first glance. Be careful lest one should end up making double payments on ones instalments,

Compiled by Durkje Gilfillan

If other CAS branches or members have any contributions for future newsletters or circulars please let us know. How about regions taking turns at bringing out this letter?

Letter on national service options sent to defence chief

The News Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The defence force committee investigating possible changes in the length of national service has submitted interim recommendations to the Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys.

Ar Force chief Lieutenant-General Jan van Loggerenberg, who heads the committee, said yesterday he had written to General Geldenhuys recently, spelling out various options for national service.

He would not give details but said the options were a "fair compromise between the real needs of the SADF and the needs of the individual who wants to go out to find a job or start studying".

Recently General Geldenhuys said national service could be shortened because of

the end of the Namibian war. General Van Loggerenberg said though his committee would be finalising an interim report only later this week, which would expand upon the letter, a decision on the length of national service could be made on the letter alone.

"We have made up our minds as to what is possible. We have presented various options and although we are not yet ready to give a final recommendation, it is already possible to make a decision based on our advice."

General Van Loggerenberg said that because of the holidays, the interim report might only reach the desk of Defence Minister General Magnus Malan early next year.

Any announcement would be made by General Malan.

General Malan announced to

parliament on April 20 this year that General Van Loggerenberg would head a committee to take stock of the SADF and the country's needs and produce a plan for the "defence family", SADF and Armscor, until the year 2000.

The future strategy would tackle manpower needs and deployment in the SADF, including the national service system, voluntary and other forms of military service.

Another indication came on July 15, this year, when General Geldenhuys told a Pretoria Press Club lunch that such a cut-back was likely following "an end to the Namibian conflict".

He said the SADF was looking at scaling down national service but warned that the "overall situation" would dictate SADF policy.

SADF says
objector
figures 27 Sep 1987
misleading

Defence Correspondent

A 142-signature list of men who refused in January this year to do military service was "not a true reflection of the number who actually refused to render service or failed to report for duty", according to the SADF.

Last week a spokesman for a national campaign against conscription announced that a country-wide register of 771 objectors had been established.

The SADF has released figures claiming that of the 142 men who the campaign officials said had failed to "turn up" for national service or Citizen Force camps, 117 were not liable for service in January.

A spokesman for the national objectors campaign said: "Whether all of them (the signatories) are going to be conscripted in the next call-up or in several years is not the point.

"All are stating publicly their intention not to serve in the SADF."

Among the signatories, according to the SADF, 31 liable for national service call-up in February this year applied for and received deferment.

Also, 12 signatories were already classified religious objectors performing community service and were not liable for service.

Rob

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE

Names of psychologists recommended by Anne Harper:

1. OASSA: for emergencies and once-off assessments:

Anne Harper	8162668	**
Sheila	215788	**
Gill Eagle	222564	**
Graham Hayes	8162530	**

2. Private practice: for extended therapy at some cost:

Verna Gordon	221075	**
Mandy Kok	211024 (?221883)	
Bev Haarhof	215753	

3. Durban Mental Health: for extended therapy at no cost: 3011781

Bridgette Engelbrecht	**
Chris Manson	
Trevor White	

4. Addington Hospital: Psychiatric Ward:

Roger Bedford

** means that Anita and Richard have referred counsellees to these psychologists before.

CONSTITUTION OF THE
CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE (Durban)

1. NAME
The name shall be the CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE (Durban).
2. OBJECTIVES
 - 2.1. To give conscripts information and advice about their legal rights and alternatives to military service.
 - 2.2. To educate the community about alternatives to military service.
 - 2.3. To liaise with Conscription Advice Services in other centres.
3. MEMBERSHIP
Membership shall be open to all persons who subscribe to the objectives of the organisation and who participate in its activities.
4. COORDINATING COMMITTEE
 - 4.1. This shall consist of a Convenor, a Secretary and a Treasurer.
 - 4.2. They will be appointed annually at an Annual General Meeting.
 - 4.3. They will be accountable at all times to the membership.
 - 4.4. The Coordinating Committee will have the power to co-opt two further members.
5. Functions of the coordinating committee
 - 5.1. To be responsible for the day to day running of the Service.
 - 5.2. To deal with all the correspondence of the Service.
 - 5.3. To see to the raising and allocation of funds that the Service requires for its working.
 - 5.4. To call, and prepare the agenda of, the Annual general Meeting.
6. FINANCES
 - 6.1. A bank account will be opened up in the name of the CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE (Durban).
 - 6.2. Money received will be deposited in this bank account.
 - 6.3. Signing powers for cheques will be vested in the members of the Coordinating Committee.
 - 6.4. Disbursement of money shall be ratified by the Coordinating Committee.
7. MEETINGS
The Coordinating Committee shall meet at least four times a year. A quorum of a meeting will be three members of the Coordinating Committee.
8. DISSOLUTIONS
Dissolution will be agreed upon at an Annual General Meeting by a two-thirds majority. Funds will revert back to the donors.
9. AMENDMENTS
The constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority at an Annual General Meeting.

Accepted and passed unanimously by the First Annual General Meeting on this dayday of 1988.

THE CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE - CAPE TOWN

1. THE ORIGIN OF CAS

The Conscription Advice Service (CAS) was established as an independent project of the Conscientious Objector Support Group in late 1984 to provide advice and counselling to the growing number of conscripts who had moral doubts about serving in the SADF.

2. THE NEED

Since that time, the need for an accessible supportive advice service for conscripts has become ever more apparent. The growth of the End Conscription Campaign, statements from the churches supportive of conscientious objection and very critical of the SADF, and the use of SADF troops in the townships to deal with escalating civil conflict has led to larger numbers of conscripts not wanting to serve in the SADF.

3. THE PROBLEMS

However their situation is not an easy one:-

- a) The law makes no provision for conscientious objection. Conscientious objectors face a possible six years in jail.
- b) Parents, teachers and even friends are often unsympathetic.
- c) There is widespread ignorance about alternatives (such as exile, evasion, imprisonment and religious objection) and about the conscript's legal rights.

4. OUR AIMS FOR CAS

CAS exists to assist conscripts who do not want to serve in the SADF, their families, and friends. We seek to do this in the following ways:-

- a) by providing professional non-directive counselling and advice on an individual basis to conscripts who approach us;
- b) by putting conscripts, their families and friends in touch with others in a similar situation for mutual support;
- c) by educating the broader public about the options and legal rights of the reluctant conscript.

5. CAS AFFILIATIONS

CAS is not affiliated to any political or religious organization. Security considerations and our primary advice function make this inappropriate at this time. We do however have a very close relationship with ECC, UCT-SRC and the local churches.

6. STRUCTURE AND OPERATION OF CAS

The ongoing work of CAS is carried out by three committees:-

- a) the co-ordinating committee
- b) the working group
- c) the counsellor's group

a) CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

This consists of a convenor, secretary and a treasurer who are elected at the AGM. Two additional members may be co-opted.

It meets fortnightly and its functions are:-

- i) to co-ordinate the working group and counsellor's group.
- ii) to liaise with other organizations and with Conscription Advice Services in other centres
- iii) to supervise the finances and fundraising of CAS
- iv) to convene the AGM.

b) WORKING GROUP

This group meets fortnightly and is responsible for the following:-

- i) Advertising. This involves inter alia:
 - the placing of advertisements in commercial, campus and church publications;
 - the production and distribution of posters, pamphlets and stickers;
 - writing articles for the press.
- ii) Research. This involves i.a.:
 - writing updates on changes in the Defence Act, trends at the Board for Religious Objection, call-up procedures etc.;
 - writing papers on problems referred to them by the counsellors;
 - keeping press-clippings on all matters pertinent to conscription.

iii) Education. This includes:

- producing fact sheets on issues such as religious objection, Dad's Army, emigration, deferment and the conscript's legal rights;
- running workshops for schools, university groups, churches and new counsellors;
- doing a conscription advice column for interested publications.

c) COUNSELLORS GROUP

This group consists of the service's contact people (whose telephone numbers are listed in our advertising) and a number of specialised counsellors (including a clinical psychologist, lawyers, ministers of religion and conscientious objectors). It meets once a quarter to discuss how the referral system is working, interesting or difficult cases they have had to deal with, trends and any other relevant matters.

7) PRIORITIES FOR 1987/88

The main priority of CAS for 1987/88 is to increase our advertizing and outreach. The main constraint here has been lack of financial resources. Two other important objectives are:-

- a) to produce an educational slide show or video on the conscript's options;
 - b) to prepare a comprehensive manual on the Defence Act, the Military Disciplinary Code and the other legislation pertaining to conscripts and conscription.
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CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE - CAPE TOWN

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1987/1988

ADMINISTRATION	Postage	200	
	Telephone - instal	90	
	Telephone - rental	180	
	Answering machine	350	
	P.O.Box rental	20	840
ADVERTISING	Cape Times/Argus	1680	
	Southern Cross	420	
	Weekly Mail	1200	3300
PAMPHLETS			1400
POSTERS			300
PUBLICATIONS	Booklet	500	
	Manual	1000	1500
RESOURCES			500
PROJECTS			1600
SUNDRIES			400

TOTAL

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END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN (ECC)

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