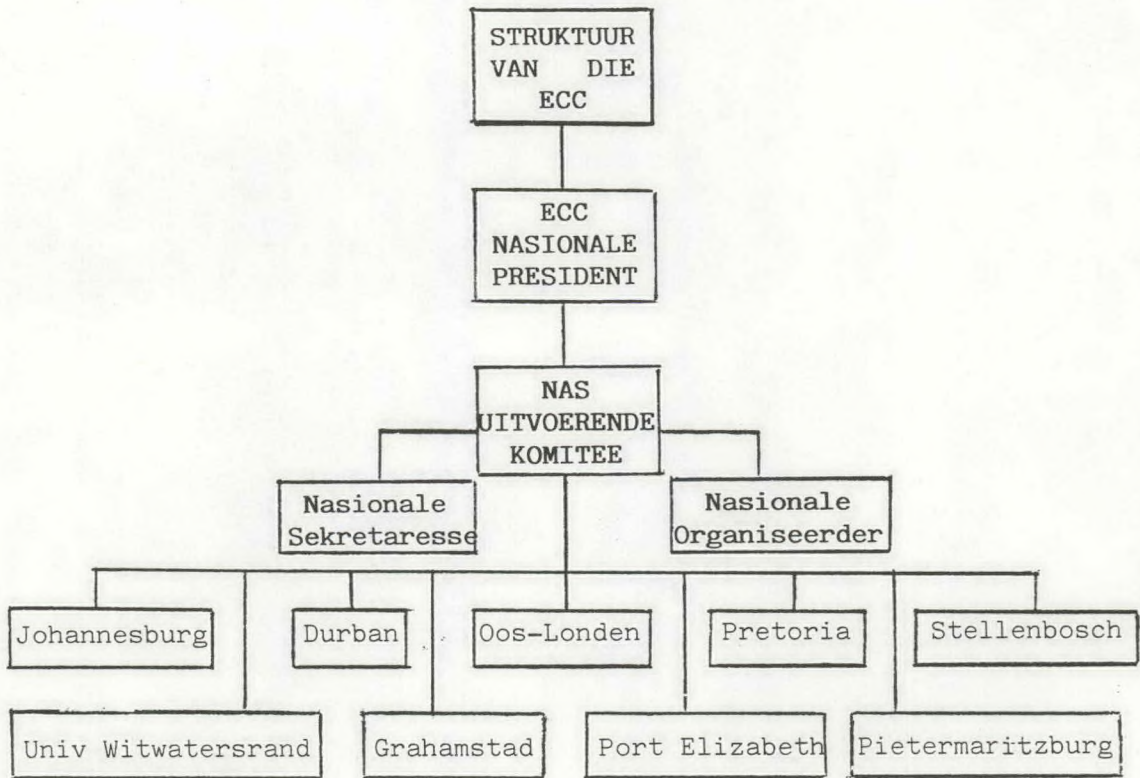
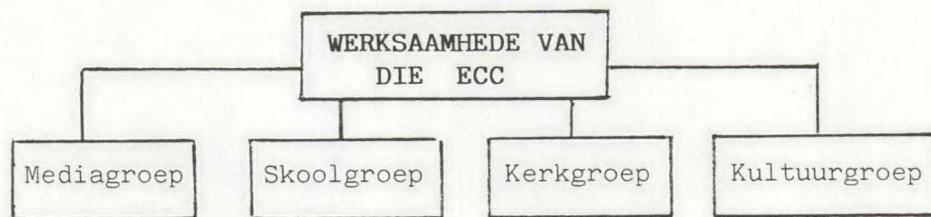


FIGUUR A  
BASIESE STRUKTUUR VAN DIE ECC



FIGUUR B  
WERKSAAMHEDE VAN DIE ECC



## TOWARDS A JUST PEACE IN OUR LAND

### A Declaration to End Conscription

We live in an unjust society where basic human rights are denied to the majority of the people.

We live in an unequal society where the land and wealth are owned by the minority.

We live in a society in a state of civil war, where brother is called on to fight brother.

We call for an end to conscription.

Young men are conscripted to maintain the illegal occupation of Namibia, and to wage unjust war against foreign countries.

Young men are conscripted to assist in the implementation and defence of apartheid policies.

Young men who refuse to serve are faced with the choice of a life of exile or a possible six years in prison.

We call for an end to conscription.

We believe that the financial cost of the war increases the poverty of our country, and that money should rather be used in the interests of peace.

We believe that the extension of conscription to coloured and indian youth will increase conflict and further divide our country.

WE BELIEVE THAT IT IS THE MORAL RIGHT OF SOUTH AFRICANS TO EXERCISE FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND TO CHOOSE NOT TO SERVE IN THE SADF.

WE CALL FOR AN END TO CONSCRIPTION

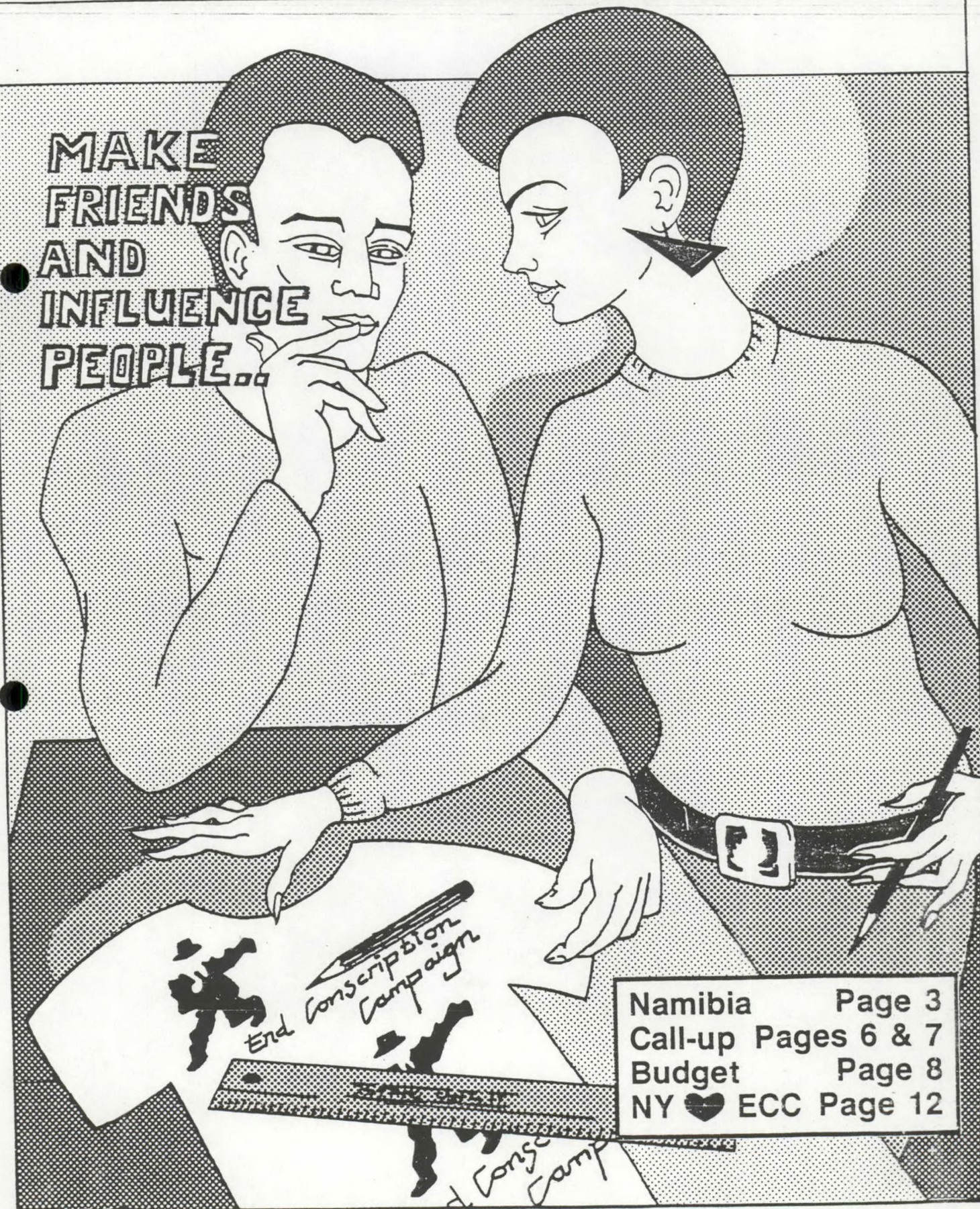
WE CALL FOR A JUST PEACE IN OUR LAND

End Conscription Campaign

# ECC FOCUS

AUGUST 1987

MAKE FRIENDS AND INFLUENCE PEOPLE..



Namibia	Page 3
Call-up	Pages 6 & 7
Budget	Page 8
NY ♥ ECC	Page 12

**P**hillip Wilkinson is the average white South African, brought up in Port Elizabeth and trained as a chef. He did his initial two years army which left him disillusioned and subsequently he joined the Port Elizabeth Crisis Information Centre, which helps people affected by security force action, such as detentions, harassment and assault.

*"My work, therefore, brings me into daily contact with victims of apartheid and has confirmed my belief that service in the SADF is not national service. It serves only the ruling minority."*

*Phillip's trial was not remarkable for the nature of the charge, or for the severity of the sentence. What was remarkable was the evidence given in mitigation of the defence. This can, because it constitutes part of a trial, be published.*

*The evidence, which was led, contains crucial, moral arguments about the role of the SADF and conscription in South Africa. What became more and more apparent was that, in this case, there was far more on trial than the accused.*

*The End Conscription Campaign and the Catholic Bishop's Conference present excerpts from the court record for your consideration.*

***"God is the God of love. Objection to military service is a declaration of love."*** Archbishop Denis Hurley

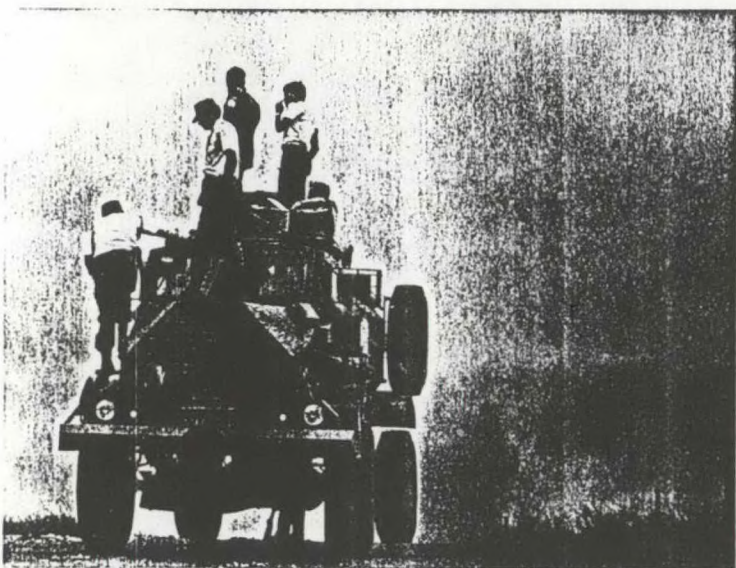
Issued by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference and the End Conscription Campaign, 20 St. Andrews St, Durban. Sponsored by the S.A.C.B.C. Justice & War Committee. Compiled by the ECC

Cover: Illustration & layout of preface pages (woodcuts) Niel Simpson  
Photography: Billy Paddock AFRAPIX  
Design: Maria Criticos GRAPHICOS

# CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR



# Philip Wilkinson THE TRIAL



*“Your worship, I have stated my reasons for refusing to be conscripted into the SADF clearly and honestly. If this court should choose to punish me on account of them, so be it. I have in my heart an absolute conviction that what I am doing is right. I will not sacrifice my life or lend my body to the defence of apartheid. Apartheid is a crime against humanity . . .”*

# OUT OF STEP

PUBLICATION OF THE END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN CAPE TOWN

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 3 AUGUST 1987

## Hell no, we won't go!



On the 3rd of August this year, 23 young men publicly refused to serve in the SADF. They have since received widespread support both from within and outside South Africa. Below is their statement.

The 23 are: (back, 1 to 1) Peter Ilope, Michael Briggs, David Green, Mark Behr, Glenn Goosen, Michael Rautenbach, Jean du Plessis, Luke Cornell, Timothy Honey, Pieter van der Riet and David Waddilove. (front, 1 to 1) Crispian Olver, Jaco Malan, Andrew Merrifield, Bernard Le Roux, Dr Ivan Toms, Jonathan Melunsky, Jonathan Shapiro, Nathan Honey, Andries du Toit and Ben Schoeman. Absent: Robert Schmetlager and David Schmidt.

We are a group of South Africans compelled by law to serve in the South African Defence Force. We believe our country is best served if we refuse to fight in the SADF. The laws of this country make this a serious step to take. Yet, we feel there comes a time when moral choices, no matter how difficult, cannot be avoided.

We believe our country is experiencing civil war. We, as whites, are conscripted to serve on one side of the conflict. Yet this war is not of our making, nor is it of our choice.

We believe that the root cause of the war is Apartheid. It is indefensible. It poisons relations between our people and with our neighbouring countries. It creates poverty and inequality. Its bitter fruits are hatred and violence.

We believe that the State of Emergency is a declaration of war against the people of South Africa. The SADF is deployed against township youth and members of the liberation movement. These people are not our enemies. They are fellow South Africans and we will not take up arms against them.

We believe that South Africans have nothing to fear from a non-racial democratic society where all have equal rights. It will bring stability, peace and progress. Until Apartheid is abolished, the civil war that is tearing our country apart can only intensify.

We believe that the SADF is not a shield behind which peaceful change can occur, but an instrument for defending the privileges of a minority. The SADF continually contravenes international law. It illegally occupies Namibia. It violates the sovereignty of neighbouring states and commits acts of aggression against the citizens of these countries.

The SADF consumes the country's resources, resources that are so desperately needed for health, housing and education.

It is against our moral principles to participate in such an institution.

We believe there is a future where all South Africans can live in peace and harmony with each other. We pledge ourselves to build and be part of that future. To serve in the SADF would contradict such a pledge.

**WE REFUSE TO SERVE IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE**

*The contents of this publication have been restricted in terms of the emergency regulations*

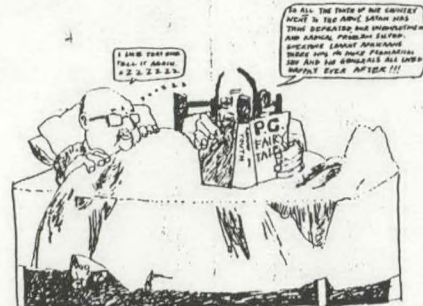
# Satire Report to the president

Geagte u edele mr, die President, of Koning, soos u wil. As a byvoegsel (or is it aanhangsel), I would just like to bring to your aandag some of the true reasons for voorsitter Treurnich's proposals about extending the franchise. Nee donner, that's the vote. Ek's jammer, I mean the call-up. Optroep.

Ja. He said a lot of things about discipline for all youthful persons (if I may borrow Oom Pa's BBC phrase), curtailing kommunisme deur 'n bietjie diensplig, and the ECC's undermining of authority. Om die waarheid te se, this is all very lekker for the media. And we know what Nic thinks about them. Maar dis net kak - as you often say about prospects for real reform, u edelgare majesteit.

The real reasons for the most recent brainstorm of the PC are as multifarious as they are genius material. Just imagine what a universal call-up would do to reduce unemployment figures if not unemployment itself. Magtig, with numbers somewhere between 5 (vyl) and 8 (agt) miljoen our Weermag would be numerically fit to challenge the Red Army. No more headaches about those blinks in die Noorde, or anti-government research by Labour group (worker studies, that is, not those Representatives). Minder kans for those arbeidslose to become subverted by UDF propaganda.

And then there's the possibility for relocation/resettlement. Once part of a battalion and subject to the Military Discipline Code, tens of thousands of previously uncontrollable nie-blanks could be based



anywhere in (or out of) the Republic and made to brasso varkpanne. Ja, let them do a bit of destabilising in Angola, Mocambique, Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho for a change and we can focus on the Seychelles. The spin-off could even be effective reparation to the country of their great-great-grandfathers. En 'n Brandy in a pineapple for me. Misken. Ek bedoel, then we've only got the lokasies and National Baptistants to worry about. Mind you, some of the roofies we could use in the lokasies to keep things onder beheer. And when a bit of drama occurs, Bob's your oom - black on black violence. More aanvaarbaar than onse soldate skieting kaffira. At least to ignorant foreign journalists. Blerrie leuenars.

En wat nog? Wag net. Die Afrikas faktos. You can't be in the Weermag and not be heeltemaal tweetalig. And so we win Soweto '76 deel 2 in 1987. With a bit of Tsalmonium and begripstoets, A for away with our kind of same-old-same-old integration through militarisation. Politiese ambisie deur R4 ammunisie. An understanding of the taal will increase the chance of all those pamflette we drop in the townships being read - before they are used as fuses in petrol bombs. Bliskottels.

Ja-nee, Pee-Wee. I mean my koninklike President. Net soos ou Nic se, only wit males, or, males, enjoy the advantage of discipline deur druppel. Now we can mos extend the intake to youthful persons of the "developing groups" and develop them further in the right-wing direction. Then they can take this wasdelose d.w.s. invaluable influence back to their own communities and do the shack-demolitions themselves. At least

they have some knowledge of the lay-out of those gebiede. And the Caspirs can be converted into squad-cars for the sentrale business distrik, keeping those armament-crazy polisie-mense happy while patrolling Loopstraat and when provoking graduate klipgooisers.

The PicCy report se eintlik that the false perception is that law en orde is being maintained and that the government is paying for the cost of donnering developing groups. Of lets van daai aard. You know that's not true, jou edelgare ding, considering that you can hardly afford to pay me. (Onthou die 12,5 percent increase?) And if law en orde were being maintained, why would we be suggesting these drain-wave ideas? Now there's 'n goeie craag.

So genoeg argument vir die oomblik. Hopefully you comprehend better than before why we should spread military discipline to all races. You had us 'n bietjie bekonkmerd when you said this report might be nipped in the Budd. Dis niks met atletiek te doen. Maar nou moet ek wraggie loop. A meeting with Nic to look into the positive influence on not-so-youthful persons of violence, assault, free sex, sex within marriage (rare in my gemeente), drugs, alcohol and Satanism (of laal wees in die kerk). You never know what one can use in military opleiding.

Ek bly, soos ewig, joune in die Constatution (beide tale).

ALBERTUS VAN TONDERJARE  
ONDERSEKRETARIS VIR PC  
REPORTS : N.V.T.

## Grens- baasskap

Grensbasis 13 isn't a film you'd want to miss, by some accident. You'd take a lot of care to miss it, if you had more brains than a below-par flatworm, unless you were too lazy to turn the TV off. But why did SATV broadcast it? Didn't they have anything better? (What about the test pattern, or Magnus' speeches played backwards?) Or did they really think it was good?

Heroic SAP ambushed by terrorists. Heroic constable captured by terrorists. Heroic SAP slaughters terrorists but don't find captive. Heroic SAP raid bases, rescue captive, slaughter terrorists again. Dedicated to the men of the SAP who have died defending the country's borders.

Unexciting? You didn't watch it obviously. It was mindbogglingly boring. The love interests were beneath contempt, and let's not discuss the acting. But some of the concepts presented - for instance, there are no black civilians on the border. The war is between clean whites and dirty blacks, for all the reason for fighting, it might as well be on Mars as in Elmo de Witt studios. This is what makes the final dedication obscene instead of inspiring, an invitation to come and get killed.

One more piece of political content. At the end, the ANC terrorists plan a press conference where they will show the world that South Africans are forced to go to the border. The cynic would say that South Africans flee to the border - death, mutilation, anything rather than watch another Elmo de Witt picture-book-plot movie.

## When the wind blows

Take your average retired couple in Somerset West or Sydenham. Let them remember with fondness the great heroes of World War II. Let them listen to SABC radio and believe - in a somewhat muddled way - everything the government tells them. And, in order to keep abreast of the "International Situation", let the old man read The Argus, The Citizen or the Daily News without criticism or understanding.

Then throw these people slap-bang into a nuclear holocaust.

If this should prove too much for your reader to believe in or deal with, use the medium of a cartoon strip and make your characters endearingly silly.

This is precisely what Raymond Briggs has achieved for the United Kingdom in his book WHEN THE WIND BLOWS (published by Penguin). Even the normally sedate Harvard records, "This House welcomes the publication of When the Wind Blows... as a powerful contribution to the growing opposi-

tion to nuclear armament and hopes that it will be widely read."

But as far as this reader is concerned, it is not sufficient that the likes of Maggie Thatcher and Lord Carrington should read this book (or meditate on the penultimate page). We in South Africa ought to read it with care and insight. We need to realise

- that a nuclear holocaust will affect the entire planet
- that South Africa is a major contributor to the nuclear arms race through its production of uranium
- that the South African junta would consider using tactical nuclear weapons in the event of a conventional war in the region
- that peace in Southern Africa ought to be a prelude to the declaration of a nuclear-free zone in the region, thereby contributing along with New Zealand to a nuclear-free planet.

Thus I would whole-heartedly commend this book to anyone who still believes in the idea of a nuclear deterrent.

## Come to the cabaret



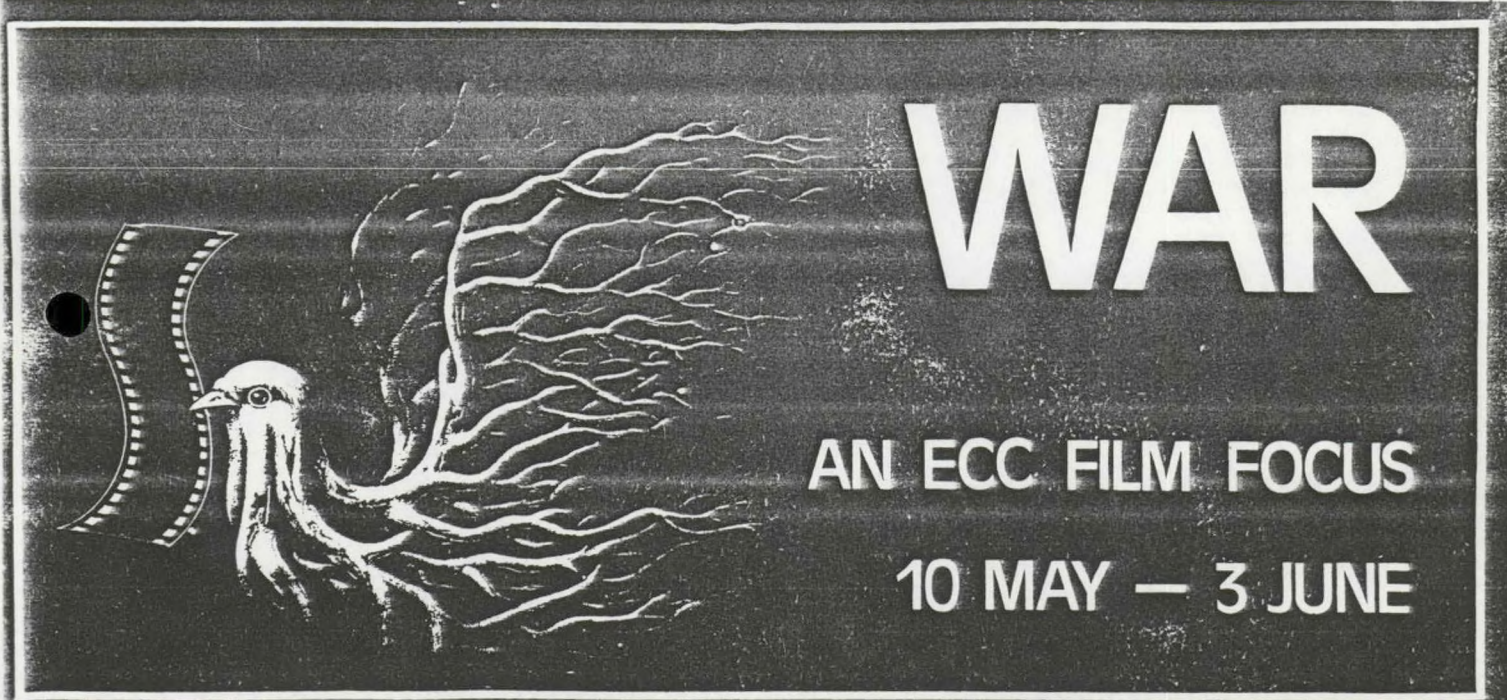
"We're gonna sing you this song. The situation at hand, The things we don't hear, The things we can't understand"

The ECC Cabaret may startle some watchers. Who would expect the Pointer Sisters' raunchy version of "Fire" to be turned into polemic? But the Venue crowd love it, jeering the militarists and cheering the activists in "I've got a boyfriend in the Army".

These aren't just catchy tunes - they help to spread the ideals of the ECC. This is why the Cabaret has performed widely, with church and school audiences forthcoming. They reach people who mightn't otherwise hear of ECC.

If you're interested in having the Cabaret perform at an event, phone Lisa at 6866320.

The ECC Cabaret performing at the recent ECC fete.



INTRODUCTION

'WAR' is a captivating seven-part film series released in 1983 by the National Film Board of Canada. Expertly presented by Gwynne Dyer, the series analyses the nature, development, consequences and future of modern warfare.

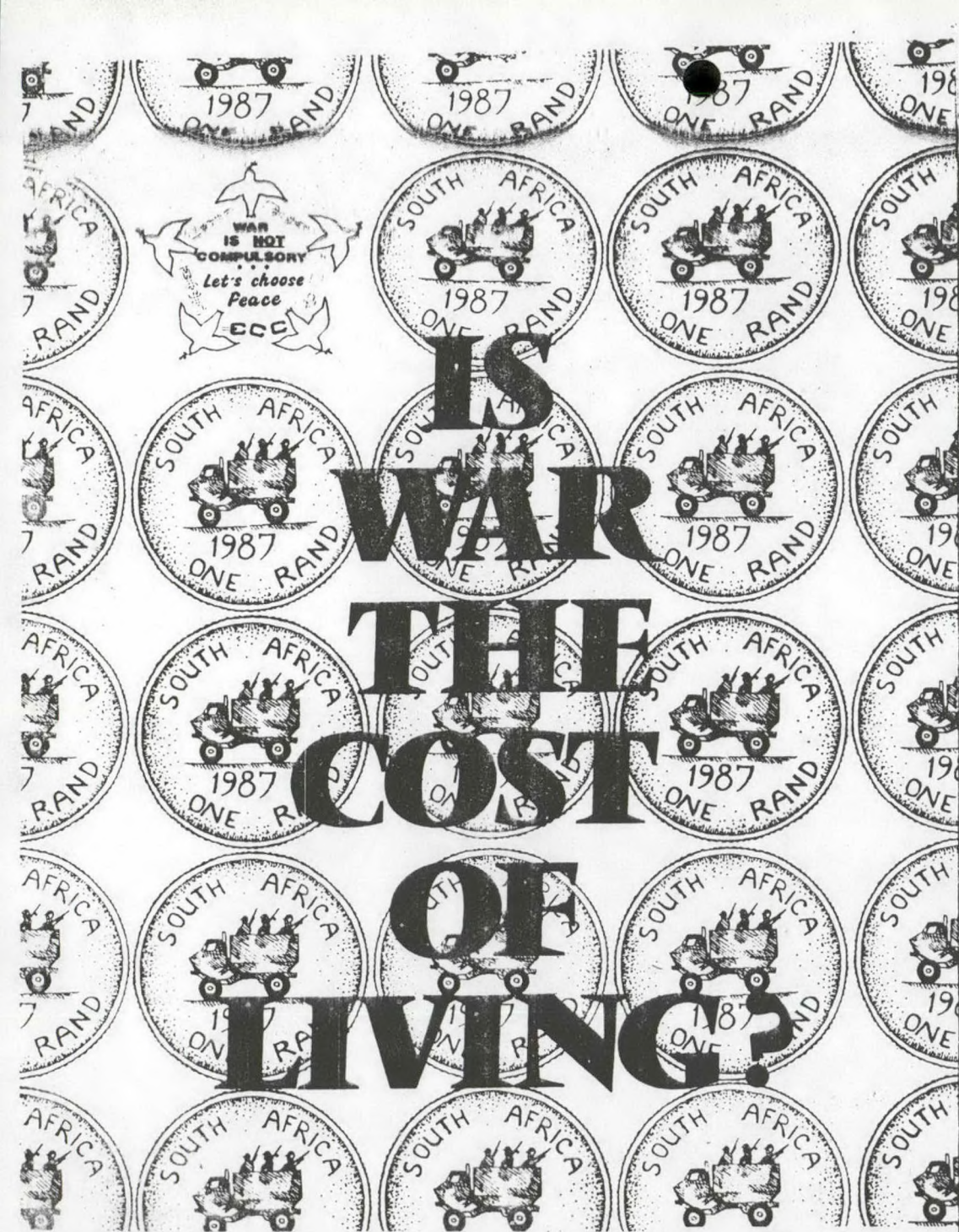
The End Conscription Campaign is hosting a series of these films as part of its current campaign - 'War is not Compulsory - Let's choose a just peace'. The series can be seen at any of three venues - UCT Campus, St James Church Hall in Sea Point, and the Rondebosch Congregational Church Hall. The showings are free and open to anyone wishing to attend. Donations towards the cost of the films will be welcome.

WAR-PART 1: THE ROAD TO TOTAL WAR

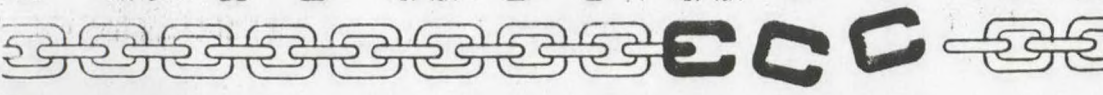
producer and director, Barbara Sears.

The first in a series of seven films in which Gwynne Dyer analyses the nature, development, consequences and future of modern warfare. The starting point is the French Revolution, which introduced two new concepts: modern nationalism and a way of enforcing it - conscription. New political ideals, coupled with the new technologies of the industrial revolution, gave people new ways of killing each other. With the introduction of weapons like the machine-gun and the tank, the old ideals of honour, glory and patriotism became increasingly anachronistic. Together with the technique of trench warfare, World War 1 introduced the deliberate targeting of enemy civilians, brought to a horrifying climax with the mass bombing of European cities and the dropping of the Atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki during World War 2.





**IS  
WAR  
THE  
COST  
OF  
LIVING?**



**BACK to SCHOOL  
BLUES?...**

**COME SEE THE MOVIE**



**3.30 p.m.**

**ROSE BANK CATHOLIC CHURCH**

PRICE  
**R2**

**FRI 24 APRIL**

ISSUED  
BY E.C.C.

# HAIR....

ovie about young people in America in the '60's who called up to fight in the war in Vietnam. The film some serious questions about war. Here are just of those questions. You may have some further ons of your own too.

What is achieved by the hours spent training the soldiers to perform demanding physical tasks in the shortest time possible? Is it only to achieve peak fitness? Does this pressure on them allow them to think rationally about what they are doing?

2. Are the men ever allowed to make decisions for themselves within the army?
3. The general is greatly put out when music blares out over the loudspeakers. He orders the military police to shoot them down. Does destroying the source of irritation solve the problem? Does it indicate a deeper problem? Weren't the conscripts expressing their unhappiness with the system?
4. Who really represented the wish for peace? The hippies or the army?

In the 1960s Americans resisted participating in the Vietnamese War. They believed that the war in Vietnam was unjust and that America had no right to be there.

## **WHAT ABOUT THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA?**

South Africa is a country at war:

- \* A war is being waged to maintain South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.
- \* A war is being waged against the people inside South Africa. Many people in South Africa are calling for an end to apartheid. Apartheid is an unjust and unequal system.
- \* 75% of South Africans have no say in the government.
- \* Over 50% of African households have an income of less than R150 per month.
- \* Black unemployment stands at over 3 million.
- \* Seven times more money is spent on educating a white child than is spent on educating a black child.

The South African Government believes in a military solution to political problems:

- \* Conscription to the SADF is compulsory.
- \* Conscientious objection is possible only on religious grounds.

South Africans are paying the price for this war:

- \* In 1986 the military budget was R5,25 billion.
- \* Many people have been killed or maimed by security forces in the townships.
- \* 115 members of the SADF were killed in 1986.
- \* 429 soldiers attempted to commit suicide in 1986 - 24 killed themselves.

## **WAR IS NO SOLUTION TO SOUTH AFRICA'S PROBLEMS!**

ECC BELIEVES:

- \* That our country is being dragged further and further into a civil war.
- \* That conscription concerns everyone - the conscript, their loved ones and those who live in the townships.
- \* That a war mentality is being encouraged in our schools by cadets and security drills.
- \* That war is no solution to our country's problems

Our latest Campaign says:

**WAR IS NOT COMPULSORY -  
LET'S CHOOSE PEACE.**

JOIN US!

What you can do:

- \* Show this pamphlet to your parents and friends
- \* Talk to people around you about how the civil war in South Africa affects your life.

**LOOK OUT FOR DETAILS ABOUT THE ECC  
PEACE PICNIC DUE TO TAKE PLACE SOON.**

---

## Code of Conduct of The South African Media Council

### 1. Preamble

The freedom of the media is indivisible from, and subject to the same legal and moral restraints as that of the individual and rests on the public's fundamental right to be informed.

### 2. Reporting of news

- 2.1 The media shall be obliged to report news truthfully, accurately and objectively.
- 2.2 News shall be presented in the correct context and in a balanced manner, without intentional or negligent departure from the facts whether by:
  - 2.2.1 distortion, exaggeration or misrepresentation;
  - 2.2.2 material omissions; or
  - 2.2.3 summarisation.
- 2.3 Only what may reasonably be true having regard to the source of the news, may be presented as facts, and such facts shall be published fairly with due regard to context and importance. Where a report is not based on facts or is founded on opinion, allegation, rumour or supposition, it shall be presented in such manner as to indicate this clearly.
- 2.4 Where there is reason to doubt the correctness of a report and it is practicable to verify the correctness thereof, it shall be verified. Where it has not been practicable to verify the correctness of a report, this shall be mentioned in such report.
- 2.5 Where it subsequently appears that a published or broadcast report was incorrect in a material respect, it shall be rectified spontaneously and without reservation or delay. The correction shall be presented with a degree of prominence which is adequate and fair so as readily to attract attention.
- 2.6 Reports, photographs or sketches relative to matters involving indecency or obscenity shall be presented with due sensitivity towards the prevailing moral climate. In particular, the press and television services shall avoid the publication of obscene and lascivious matter.
- 2.7 The identity of rape victims and other victims of sexual violence shall not be published or broadcast without the consent of the victim.

### **3. Comment**

- 3.1 The media shall be entitled to comment upon or criticise any actions or events of public importance provided such comments or criticisms are fairly and honestly made.
- 3.2 Comment shall be presented in such manner that it appears clearly that it is comment, and shall be made on facts truly stated or fairly indicated and referred to.
- 3.3 Comment shall be an honest expression of opinion, without malice or dishonest motives, and shall take fair account of all available facts which are material to the matter commented upon.

### **4. Special provisions relating to the Press**

- 4.1 Headlines and captions to pictures shall give a reasonable reflection of the contents of the report or picture in question.
- 4.2 Posters shall not exaggerate and shall give a reasonable reflection of the contents of the reports in question.

### **5. Privacy**

- 5.1 In so far as both news and comment are concerned, the media shall exercise exceptional care and consideration in matters involving the private lives and concerns of individuals, bearing in mind that the right to privacy may be overridden by a legitimate public interest.

### **6. Payment for articles**

- 6.1 No payment shall be made for feature articles or programmes to persons engaged in crime or other notorious misbehaviour.

### **7. General**

- 7.1 Due care and responsibility shall be exercised by the media with regard to:
  - 7.1.1 subjects that may cause enmity or give offence in racial, ethnic, religious or cultural matters, or incite persons to contravene the law;
  - 7.1.2 matters that may detrimentally affect the peace and good order, the safety and defence of the Republic and its people;
  - 7.1.3 the presentation of brutality, violence and atrocities.

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**Collection Number: AG1977**

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**PUBLISHER:**

*Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive*

*Location:- Johannesburg*

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