

TIME: 2 Hours

1. Introduction; - the facilitators
 - the reasons for the workshop
 - the workshop programme and timetable

The participants to break into pairs. Each person introduces her/himself to the other and answers the question, 'What is your impression of the SADF?'. Then each pair joins with another pair, introduce one another and as a group discusses the question; 'In what ways have you had an experience of the SADF?'

2. In plenary session the facilitator jots down their responses on a sheet of newsprint as people call them out.
3. Slide-tape show; after the showing the participants break into small groups and discuss the questions:
 - What struck you most about the slide-tape show?
 - What does this say about the role of the SADF in our society?
4. With no report back we move into a short input session covering the following areas: (the person giving the input must draw as much as possible on the participants feedback that is up on the newsprint)
 - the dynamic model, the process of control in any given society, the use of the repressive functions of state as a last resort (police, courts, army). Link with the various controls in society eg. bantu education, media etc
 - using a handout explain how the SADF has grown in response to the people's struggle also indicating historically how the army has been used to internally to crush popular struggle
 - general analysis using diagrams of total strategy, bloodless coup (role of military in political process, state security council, cabinet committees etc), tricameral system, political participation and the possible extension of conscription, etc
 - the input must be brief, not too complicated, and presented as visually as possible, linking the input as much as possible to their experience.
5. Conclusion:
 - What more can be done; give a brief overview of the opposition to conscription including the CO's and leading up to a brief historical and contemporary description of ECC.
 - Get suggestions from the floor as to what more can be done amongst the participants themselves.

Conclusion:

- ① What can be done
- ② In SA a number of conscriptionees have resisted military service.
 - The C.O's of the early 80's
 - The new law, with 6 years jail.
 - The demands of the ECC:
 - abolish conscription and give freedom of choice, because of the role the army plays.
 - the solution to the crisis is not further use of SADF, but the complete scraping of apartheid.
- ③ Perhaps people here would like to consider possible ways of taking up this issue, perhaps mainly to help develop an understanding of the SADF and conscription.

Workshop Input.

① general introduction

- Black resistance against white minority rule

- White minority rule involves control of:

- Economy

- Political institutions

→ These are used to ensure the continued existence of the status quo. So education, influx control, pass laws are all used to ensure the continued existence of the status quo.

② If these controls fail the government has to use different methods → force: historically we can see how the army and police have been used to maintain the system of apartheid.

③ Pure force, however has not been successful and so total strategy, reform era → but tri-cameral parliament, labour reform etc.

④ This goes hand in hand with military control, not only in using the army to control the system but also using the military to control government (show diagram)

⑤ Conclusion: this situation can only really be resolved once apartheid is abolished, and conscription as part and parcel of maintaining the apartheid state is abolished... once everybody is genuinely represented in the decision making process of government.

Collection Number: AG1977

END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN (ECC)

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

©2013

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document is part of a collection held at the Historical Papers Research Archive at The University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.