

OUT OF STEP

PUBLICATION OF THE END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN CAPE TOWN, APRIL 1987

88.6.1

Wilkinson case put off 7 times

The trial of P.E conscientious objector, Philip Wilkinson, was postponed for the seventh time. A row erupted at the trial over an attempt by the state to call Wilkinson's defence attorney to give state evidence.

Wilkinson, at his trial on March 23, pleaded not guilty to a charge of failing to report for a military camp on April 28. The charge sheet states that he is a classified religious objector with non-combatancy status.

The argument flared up after the single 'available' state witness, Commandant Bazil Turner, chief administrative officer attached to Wilkinson's former regiment Piet Retief, failed to prove that he had been called up. He had never seen Wilkinson's call-up when it was purportedly issued. The only available evidence of the call-up was contained in a telex said to be from Mr Norman Manoim, Wilkinson's instructing attorney. It stated that Wilkinson was a religious objector and would not be reporting.

The case was postponed by Magistrate Christo Schutte until May 13 - but "for the last time" he said.

Wilkinson, a worker at the P.E Crisis Centre, was arrested by military police at an End Conscription Campaign Rally last April and charged with failing to report for a camp that month.

The case was remanded and he was released on bail. But he was detained under the Emergency regulations for his activities in ECC before he could appear in court again.

During his 111 day detention he received another call-up, this

time for a camp in December. Wilkinson was released in October with restriction orders preventing him from attending any meeting of more than five people at which the government was criticised. He was also restricted from remaining a member of ECC or the UDF.

Wilkinson applied for exemption from the December camp on the grounds that he had been in detention and had been considered a threat to state security by the Minister of Law and Order. He was granted an exemption.

In January Wilkinson was again picked up by the military police and recharged with failing to report to the April camp.

Over 450 people attended an emotive church service in Port Elizabeth in support of Philip Wilkinson's stand as a conscientious objector.

The service was held in St Augustines Cathedral the night before his trial.

A high-powered contingent of church and political personalities expressed their support for Wilkinson.

Vigils took place all around the country. In Johannesburg a service was organised by the ECC with the main address given by the Auxiliary Bishop Nvemve.

In Pietermaritzburg, a lunchtime service occurred and in Durban an all night vigil was held.

In Cape Town a vigil took place in St George's Cathedral. It was lead by Rev. Sid Luckett and addressed by conscientious objector Peter Moll and Cape Town ECC chairperson, Ms Paula Hathorn.



WHAT WOULD THE EASTER BUNNY SAY?
CHOCOLATE GUNS MADE THEIR APPEARANCE ALONG WITH THE USUAL
CANDY FARE THIS EASTER'

SADF 'informal system' for objectors

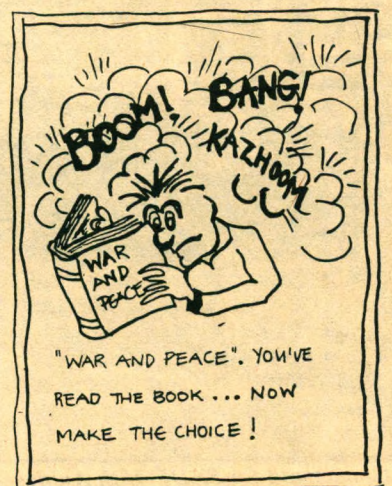
An "informal system" exists in the SADF which allows objectors "apart from religious objectors" who had moral objections to serving in the townships to perform non-combatant service, revealed Commandant Bazil Turner under cross-examination at Wilkinson's trial.

Wilkinson was to have served as a chef at his camp. Commandant Turner argued that as a chef Wilkinson would never have been allowed into the townships and he had "very definite restrictions on the capacity for which

he can be utilised."

However, he then conceded that chefs at the regiment did accompany the troops into the townships to feed them.

On four occasions Commandant Turner refused to answer questions on the grounds that he would be revealing "restricted" or "classified" information or that the questions were "political". He was, however, prepared to say that the SADF was "protecting the moderates from the radicals in the townships...whatever that implies.



UCT ECC Launched

With a roar of approval from a packed Jameson Hall, and the voice of Jennifer Ferguson singing "I still care about the future", the newest branch of the End Conscription Campaign was launched at the University of Cape Town.

The launch of the UCT ECC on Wednesday 26 March, was addressed by Rev Alan Boesak, the moderator of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk. This brings the number of ECC branches around the country to 14.

Boesak, challenging 2000 said, "there are choices to be made, difficult choices." He saw the significance of ECC's UCT launch being that it "will ensure people on campus will ask the right questions," and continued, "We don't need you to die on the border or in our townships,"

The meeting, taking place in a festive atmosphere of brightly coloured banners, balloons, poetry and music, marked the official launch of ECC at UCT. For the past two years, the Conscription Action Group (CAG) has raised the issue of conscription on campus.

Last year, a decision was taken to collapse CAG, a sub committee of the SRC, and to start an ECC branch on campus.

UCT ECC hopes to involve a broad range of campus organisations and societies in its activities. Campus ECC's exist at Wits, Pietermaritzburg, Durban and Rhodes universities. Last year the Stellenbosch branch was prohibited from operating at the university by the rector.

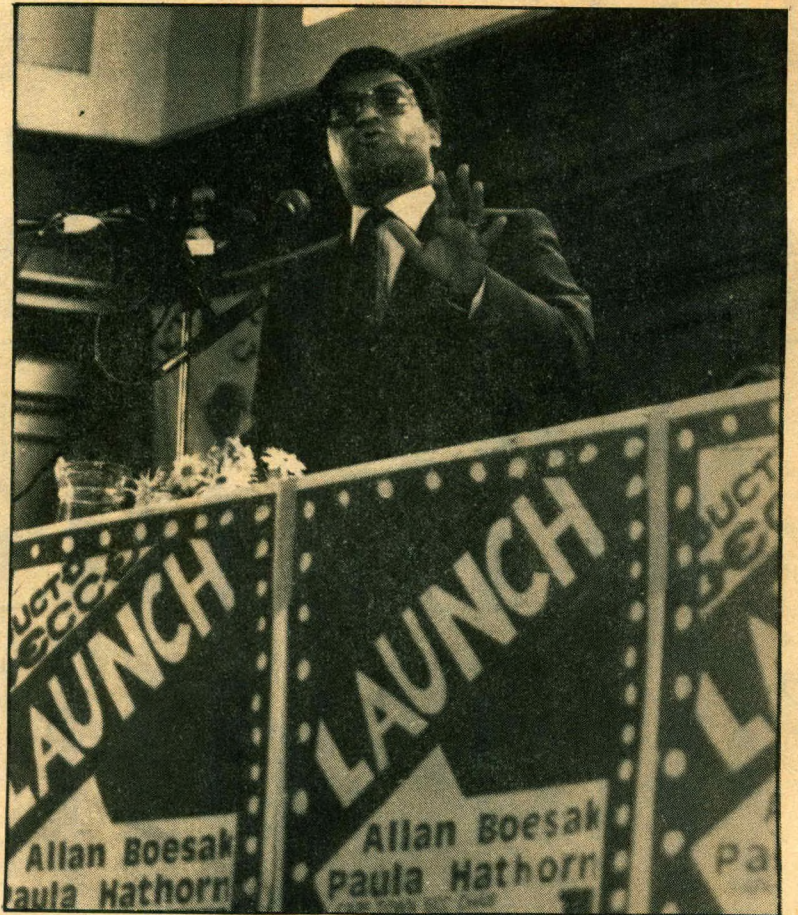
Also addressing the meeting was Paula Hathorn, Cape Town ECC chairperson. She spoke about the

effects of conscription.

According to Hathorn, a broad range of organisations support the ECC for a number of different reasons. "Some are Christian groupings believing that the war is unjust. Others are political organisations who support us for overtly political reasons. They are opposed to the role of the army in defending apartheid."

"There are also pacifists who believe that there is no place for war at any time. And there are civil rights organisations who are opposed to the right of the individuals being infringed. They are all united in ECC and have a common concern for the future, the role of the SADF and the increased militarisation of society", she explained.

Representatives from a range of student organisations, societies and faculty councils sat on the stage in support of the launch.



Dr Allan Boesak addressing the launch of the UCT branch of the End Conscription Campaign.

ECC speakers "half-crazed fools"

THE End Conscription Campaign is a "smelly conglomerate of left-wing revolutionary minded nitwits" according to the Veterans for Victory.

In their recent newsletter, they said ECC members were "unwashed rejects", "mental mid-gets", "nerds" and "a bunch of weak-kneed, pimply faced youths with bad breath".

"Many ECC members could easily escape army duty because of a terminal stomach complaint. It's called lack of guts. All of them have contracted this deadly malaise from the USSR".

Veterans for Victory is a new organization according to a December article in *Die Afrikaaner*,

mouthpiece of the HNP. Their newsletter focuses almost entirely on commenting on ECC members and activities. Previous editions of their newsletter have called for the "banning of ECC and the removal of Communist-leaning Professors and lecturers from our universities".

An article in their newsletter, published in Houghton, describes the ECC City Hall meeting held in December last year. This meeting formed part of the War is No Solution campaign. They describe the speakers, which included Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, as "half crazed fools". They saw the meeting as a "Soviet Sit-In".

They advise their readers to sub-

scribe to the Aida Parker Newsletter.

Last year ECC took Aida Parker to the Media Council after she had published a "bumper" edition attacking the ECC. The Media Council found the allegations to be "unfounded".

Another recommended subscription is to Frontline Fellowship which is involved in taking Bibles to Renamo. Sergeant Brown, from Frontline Fellowship, was asked to leave an ECC public meeting in Sea Point last year after causing a disturbance. He later pointed his gun at one of the marshalls.

The "veterans" believe that ECC is not expanding, with its only growth being "that of ingrowing toenails". They invite readers to write to them to find out how they can "become active in the Psychological War".

"Veterans for Victory is an unusual variant in the propaganda campaign against ECC," commented Paula Hathorn, Cape Town ECC's chairperson. "It is clear that the success of ECC is perceived as a threat by some. I await the next edition of the newsletter with some interest".

Discredited rag still distributed in schools

A NEWSLETTER which has been found by the Media Council to contain a number of "untrue and incorrect" allegations about the End Conscription Campaign, was distributed at two Eastern Cape schools recently.

The year-old edition of the *Aida Parker Newsletter* was distributed by the South African Defence Force during a cadet lecture at the Alexander Road High School, Port Elizabeth.

After investigation, an SADF spokesman confirmed that the newsletter had been distributed at the school, because it "views national service in an objective and balanced light".

At Grahamstown's St Andrew's College, the cadet master, Mr A B Crankshaw, distributed the newsletter after a "ten minute lecture" in which he claimed the ECC was "Soviet sponsored", according to a matric pupil.

The pupil said Crankshaw insisted that this was not a political view, it was "fact".

However, in November last year the Media Council found the news-

letter had "breached the media code of conduct in a number of respects". As the newsletter did not belong to the Newspaper Press Union, the council could not order Ms Parker "to correct many of the incorrect statements in the publication".

In his judgement, the council's chairman, Judge Diemont, said Ms Parker's claim that the ECC was linked to the Soviet-backed World Peace Council was clearly "misleading and untrue".

This edition of the newsletter had a special notice lifting all copyright and inviting people to propagate the contents.

Grahamstown ECC chair Fiona Adams said distribution of the newsletter was a "serious matter, particularly when it has the implicit blessing of the school authorities".

"Not only has this newsletter been foisted on young and impressionable minds, but it has also been used as an authoritative source in affidavits successfully opposing the release of detained ECC members in the Eastern Cape", she said.

Sash call for military network exposé

IF you're white and you vote, you'll probably be exercising your five-yearly minute's worth of 'democracy' on May 6. But do you remember who's really running the show?

"A vast, faceless bureaucracy, dominated by the police and military, with the task of 'delivering good government to the people'," was how the National Security Management System (NSMS) was described at the recent Black Sash National Conference. Their discussion on the NSMS led to the Black Sash decision to take up a major campaign aimed at exposing the system.

The State Security Council, the Joint Management Centres (JMC's) and other "parallel" political structures, dominated by the security forces, was devised to protect South Africa's current political system after the upsurge of widespread black resistance in mid-1984.

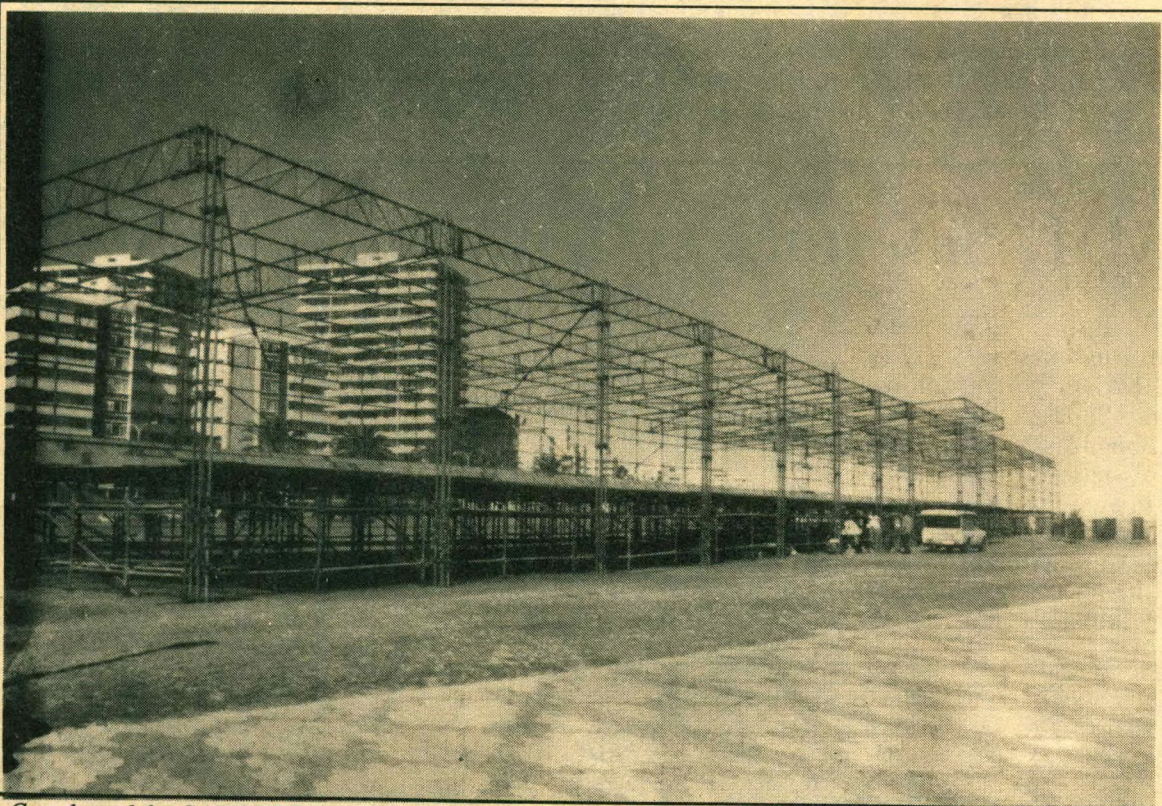
The NSMS certainly moves with the times. It has recently been adapted to meet the needs of the State of Emergency, revealed a paper by pro-government "Africa-

International Communications" last year.

This new Emergency Management System (EMS), as the AIC authors call it, exists as an entirely separate arm of government, with its headquarters in the State President's 'Tuynhuis'. This distinguishes it from the NSMS which, according to the *Weekly Mail* and other newspapers, maintained a distant connection to formal government structures.

The crucial cogs in the EMS machine remain the 12 JMCs, 60 sub-JMC's and 448 mini-JMCs which sprawl across the country. These bodies, consisting largely of members of the security forces and the civil service, have to devise responses to any threats to national security. Such responses can range from improving social conditions, detaining political leaders, or issuing "disinformation" pamphlets.

The EMS, however, has introduced an important new structure — the National Constitutional, Economic and Social Committee — which aims at co-ordinating the "reformist" side of the new system.



Grandstand for SADF 75th Anniversary Parade on Sea Point beachfront, 6 April.

THE STANDS ARE EMPTY AND THE WAR GAME IS OVER FOR THE DAY — WHILE THE REAL WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA ESCALATES DAILY'

Work for peace

— Boraine

As an ex-Member of Parliament, how do you view the forthcoming election, the first under a "State of Emergency"?

Well, you can appreciate that I'm not terribly excited by the election. I think it's really a question of the National Party trying to sort out its own problems. It's clear that, within the Party, there is a conflict between the right and the "left". It therefore needs some sort of mandate in order to continue in terms of leadership and direction.

The advent of Worrall, Wynand Malan, Lategan and company, I think, has changed that to a degree, but as far as I'm concerned it's still very much a white, family in-fight. And I don't think that we've got the time for it. I think as a result of this election any kind of thought of reform has been put aside. The whole state of emergency, the growing civil war climate in SA, is totally ignored. So I think that the election in general is not only a waste of very valuable time, but is actually dangerous. It increases polarisation and it causes blacks — that I've talked to at least — to feel even less hopeful and even more cynical, about white South Africans. So I think that it's quite a disaster, right now.

In the context of the ongoing militarisation of South Africa, could you comment on, firstly, the network of Joint Monitoring Committees which is being established, and, secondly, the continued presence of troops in the townships.

I think one of the most sinister developments in recent years is the development of JMC's, largely unnoticed by most white South Africans. Where it has been noticed, it has been accepted as a logical necessity to counter 'disturbances' and resistance in townships.

The result is that in many small towns throughout South Africa, they are accepted. They're known about, and people accept them and serve on them, and it's regarded as a normal corollary to safeguarding the security of whites in South



Dr Alex Boraine, Executive Director of the Institute for Democratic Alternatives in South Africa (IDASA)

Africa. That, to me, is incredibly worrying and disturbing.

This means that any discussion about "you've got to be sympathetic towards PW Botha because he's got to watch out for his right-wing" and the "military option" is rubbish! This government is so committed to a military option already that there's no thought or idea of Malan or anybody else staging some sort of coup. There's no need to. This government is doing it already. So we are very much more advanced on the road to militarisation in this country than most people imagine.

As far as the troops in the township are concerned, obviously there are those who are taking great comfort in the fact that the number of incidents of unrest or violence — whatever term one wants to use — has decreased. This is seen as testimony to the fact that this government's policy has worked. Well

yes, repression does work. It does work in clamping down resistance, there's no question about it. But that resistance doesn't disappear — it goes underground. So that your last state is worse than your first. A lot more resistance is invisible, and therefore much more dangerous. People have become more and more of the opinion that there is nothing they can do through the legitimate and normal channels, and therefore they must use illegitimate ways which encourage more warfare, more militarisation, more deaths. So I take no comfort whatsoever in the decline of incidents. In my experience again — moving in many townships — the clampdown and the repression is severe, and we're going to pay a very heavy price for that. They should get out of the townships.

In the light of this, how do you see the role that ECC can play?

I think they've played a very

important role already. Not only amongst young whites, because obviously their major aim is to help whites to be more thoughtful and concerned about the options which face them, but again, as I talk to blacks, they single out the ECC as a movement which has given them great courage, and great hope.

This has been said to me on a number of occasions, and was said to me two days ago when I was in Grahamstown. There I actually saw something of the overkill, if you like, in terms of Casspirs and heavily-armed soldiers and so on. Grahamstown is a desperate situation, and you can see all the results of that. I was talking to five young blacks with whom I met quite late at night, probably at great risk to themselves, because they couldn't come to the public meeting which I was addressing. They were extremely encouraged by whites who were committed to a democratic

and a non-racial future, and were particularly glad of the work of the ECC.

So I think, firstly, the ECC makes people think, which is very important, and I hope they will go on doing that. Secondly, it also provides a bridge for communication, where there are very, very few bridges left, and very little communication taking place. The only way you can guarantee good communication is by being in solidarity with people — that is clear.

The flip-side of the support that ECC is getting is a lot of repression, as well as attacks made on us by the government and the right-wing generally. Given your particular political experience, how would you see those attacks?

I think the government takes the ECC very seriously. I think anything which may undermine the morale of young men who are supposedly, or supposed to be, very enthusiastic about defending their country, anybody who raises questions which cause people to think again — whatever the final decision is, just to think again — is something which this government doesn't like and will do everything that it can to discourage. So I am not at all surprised at the vicious character of the attacks, and I would anticipate these continuing and intensifying.

What role do you see whites playing in working towards a non-racial, democratic South Africa?

Mary Burton, the Black Sash president, put it very well, and I endorse her words completely. Namely, that one thing whites can do is choose peace rather than war. This means that you're going to have to oppose anything which encourages further polarisation. Any repression brings forth its own response and reaction. People will fight back when they're being hit hard, and they are being hit hard. This means that you only accelerate the move towards militarisation on both sides, not just on the one side.

So I think whites have got to make some very hard, tough decisions about themselves, about their young people, about their parents and vice versa. Dad's Army is now beginning to rear its head and I think a lot of responsible, older whites have also got to start making very tough decisions, which so far have been borne largely by younger whites. I think a second thing is that whites should go out of their way to be in touch, no matter how difficult it is, with the — to use a phrase — oppressed majority. It's not easy. It gets more difficult all the time, but they've got to make special efforts to do that. But whites have got to identify with organisations which have clearly stated their commitment to a non-racial democracy, and not simply sit back and let others do that.

I think they also, lastly, have to give far more attention than they have been to 'what it means'? Its not enough to talk about non-racialism. What does that really mean? What does democracy mean? If it means the opposite of so much of what is happening now, then you've got to attack and oppose the undemocratic nature of our situation, in every possible area. And there are organisations which are geared to do this. They don't have to do it in isolation. It fact it's far better to be part of a movement which is clearly on that road.

A thing which you touched on was the "Dad's Army" situation. You have in the past been a fairly outspoken critic of the system. Would you mind restating your specific objections?

Last year I received the registration papers which I was supposed to complete, and I certainly have no intention of completing them. I never have, I simply filed them. And I have gone on record publicly that I will in no way serve in the Dad's Army. I regard this as a further extension of the repressive force of the state and therefore I can't participate in it.

ELECTIONS IGNORE CONSCRIPT'S PLIGHT

ARE you a voter looking for an anti-conscription party? It won't be easy. The impending white general election heralds no strong champions of this cause.

Conscription is everybody's issue — yet it has taken a back seat in this election. None of the five contending parties seem to give the issue of conscription into the SADF the attention it deserves.

Most of the five contenders want a strong and powerful defence force — some even desire more extreme versions of the present mighty SADF. Only the PFP holds a stand of opposition to the current conscription system, when it chooses to focus on it!

We've tried to ferret out what the five contending parties have said about national security and defence:

National Party

In the NP, the song remains the same. We are constantly reassured that both conscription and the use of troops in the townships will ensure "a brighter future" for us all.

Last year's Defence White Paper rejected extending the definition of National Service to include alternative community service. Broadening the scope for conscientious objection was hardly a consideration. The idea of extending conscription to "coloureds" and Indians was cast aside as "a politically sensitive issue, which affects the security of our country."

New Republic Party

The NRP follows closely on the NP security bandwagon. They add only that SADF troops in the townships be led by their own officers rather than police-

men. Senior NRP member Vause Raw sums up party feeling: "To deny the need for conscription and to denigrate it would be close to being treasonable in the state in which we find ourselves."

"My party and I believe that the question of serving one's country when it is in danger is not a matter of choice," he stated.

Progressive Federal Party

On the issue of choice the PFP, the NRP election partners, have a different view. Official PFP policy states that the party is "committed to abolishing military conscription as it is presently instituted, and to creating a non-racial, professional Defence Force to defend South Africa."

Until racially-based conscription is done away with the PFP recognises the right of all conscientious objectors to do alternative service. "Such service ought to be productive and to be for the advantage of all our citizens," states a party policy document.

Troops in the townships have been viewed negatively by the PFP. They are seen as being used against "peaceful political organisations and pressure groups".

CP and HNP

Both the CP and HNP endorse the system of conscription. Prominent CP member and MP for Jeppe, J H van der Merwe, made a call in parliament for an extension of conscription to Coloureds and Indians.

"The CP's fundamental standpoint is well-known, namely that each people

must have its own defence force. We reject an integrated Defence Force such as the government now has," he said.

"The CP is emphasising the Government's glaring injustice towards the White National Serviceman. The Government only compels White boys to undergo military training and not Coloureds and Indians. They get away scot-free."

The CP and HNP have criticized the government for not using troops in the townships more extensively. In a recent speech Cape CP leader Jan Horn said that a CP government would restore "law and order" within 14 days.

In a similar vein, the HNP General Secretary and Sasolburg MP Louis Stofberg said last year: "Why is SA virtually in a permanent state of war? It is because from the outset the Government did not follow the basic prescriptions of great military philosophers like Carl van Clausewitz, namely that if one goes to war, one fights to win".

Opinion among the independent candidates varies. While Dennis Worrall, Wynand Malan and Esther Lategan have in a joint statement indicated their support for the security forces restoring "law and order", opinions on conscription differ. Worrall, in a recent Cape Town speech, spoke out in favour of conscription.

Wynand Malan, meanwhile, has indicated a hesitation with conscription under current conditions saying, "I'd love to see the day when we won't need conscription to deal with the problems we encounter at present".



All election comment by Barbara Friedman, 435 Main Road, Observatory

Suicidal soldiers

362 National Servicemen attempted suicide during 1986, an increase of nearly 500 percent over the previous year. This means that one soldier in every 200 tried to kill himself.

The figure for the Permanent Force is almost as high. This might seem surprising since life in the Permanent Force is much more comfortable than life in the other sections of the armed forces.

But comfort doesn't seem to be the issue. The SADF has tried to improve conditions for its troops — "Troopie Products" are marketed at cut prices, 'excessive' punishment is regularly condemned and services and sports facilities are provided. The generals are willing to give the troops almost anything they want. Yet the suicide rate con-

tinues to rise. Why?

In early 1987 Dr Potgieter, of 1 Military Hospital, revealed that many troops in the SADF are severely affected by traumatic events. They lose touch with reality, their self-image dwindles and they suffer from helpless, 'narcissistic rage'.

The army tended to produce unquestioning, authoritarian personalities with ex-soldiers finding it hard to resolve conflicts, Professor Simbler of the Witwatersrand Graduate School of Business concluded from his survey results in February 1986.

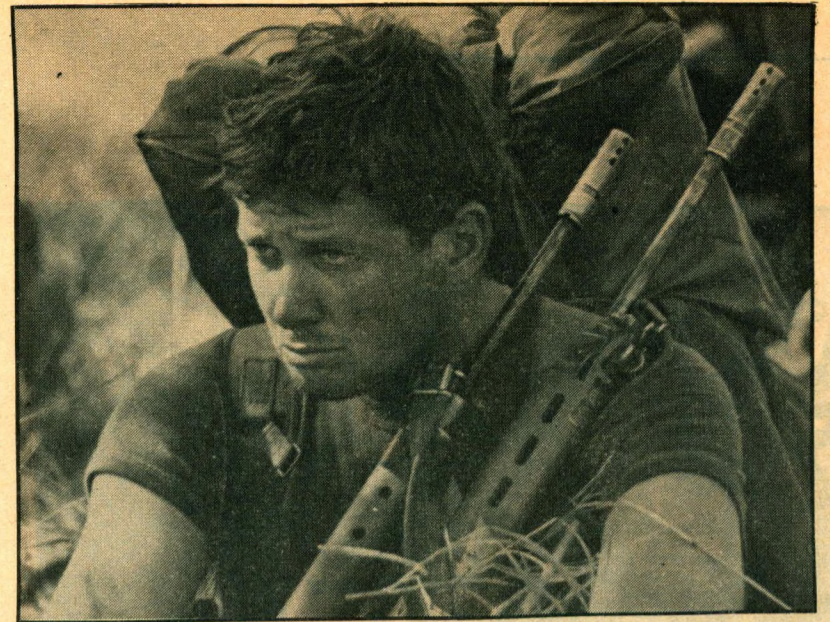
The markedly steep increase in attempted suicides since the early 1980's calls for further explanation.

An ECC spokesperson commented: "In October 1984, troops were first deployed in the townships. Be-

cause of this, conscription became a major moral issue in the white community. Military service acquired an overtly political function, previously hidden by the South African government's claims that it was merely defending its borders from outside aggressors".

Could this change have brought about the increased suicidal tendency as soldiers found themselves fighting a different kind of war?

Could the declaration of a State of Emergency in June 1986, with the increased military involvement in repression, have triggered off the increased suicides? Only time will tell. Still, it would be fascinating to see the SADF's details of when and where servicemen tried to kill themselves — details now under a blanket of secrecy.



A stressful life for conscripts in the SADF.

Call-up Crises

ADVICE

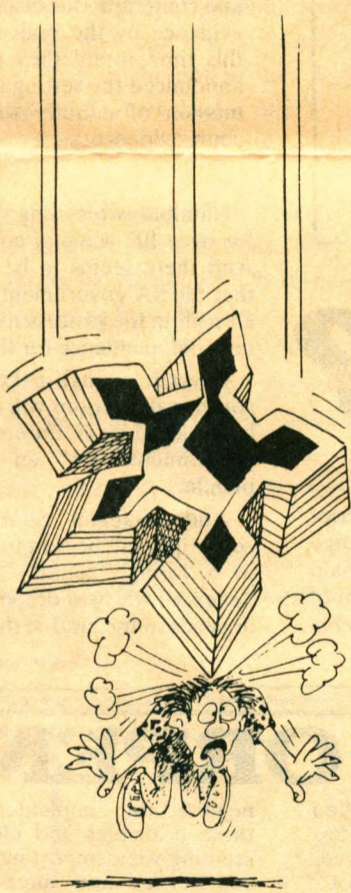
Q: I am reporting for military service soon. I have strong objections to doing township duty. Can I be exempted from such duty.

A: You are entitled to approach your Officer Commanding and ask him to exempt you from township duty. If possible, do this as soon as you report.

The SADF policy seems to be that persons with objections to township duty be catered for and be given other duties.

However, this is not a right. Your Officer Commanding may be unsympathetic and insist that you do township duty.

If you refuse, you may be charged with disobeying a lawful command and court-martialled. On conviction, you can be sentenced to a fine (based on a scale related to your rank) and/or detention for a period of up to two years in detention barracks.



Do you have any call-up headaches?

CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE

Our service can help you with information about your legal rights, your alternatives and the Board for Religious Objection. We can also refer you to lawyers, psychologists or ministers of religions.

**OUR ADVICE IS FREE. TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT!
GET IN TOUCH WITH US THROUGH:**

Anton ☎ 47 6274 (h) or 650 2827 (w)
David ☎ 65 1031
Judy ☎ 650 3538
Neil ☎ 64 4843

Military measures

Guerilla attacks A total of 228 guerilla attacks occurred during the first 11 months of last year, compared with 136 for the whole of 1985 and 44 in 1984, according to Pretoria University's Institute of Strategic Studies.

Namibian War In the 20 years of the Namibian bush war the security forces shot and killed 10 260 "enemy forces" — mostly Swapo guerillas, according to the outgoing officer commanding the South West Africa Territory Force, Major-General Meiring. He said that in the same period 1 379 civilians had been killed and 605 members of the security forces had died in action.

"Homeland" defence The defence budgets allocated by the four "independent homelands" were as follows:

Boputhatswana: R18,3-m
Transkei: R20,277-m
Venda: R10-m and
Ciskei: R9-m.

SADF deaths A total of 115 members of the SADF were killed in military operations and training accidents in 1986, Deputy Minister of Defence Wynand Breytenbach said in reply to a question in parliament.

SADF suicides According to Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, 453 SADF members committed suicide or attempted to commit suicide. He said that of the 24 successful suicides, four involved members of the Citizen Force and two of the Commandos and the rest were National Servicemen. Of the 420 attempted suicides, 362 involved National Servicemen, 56 members of the Permanent Force and 11 Commando members. The figure of 362 shows an increase of nearly 500 percent over the previous year. In 1985, 78 National Servicemen attempted suicide.

Of the 362 National Servicemen who attempted suicide, 272 took drug overdoses, 58 slashed their

wrists, 10 shot themselves, four swallowed glass, four stabbed themselves, three swallowed razor blades, one jumped from a building and one drank poison.

Conscientious objection 342 people were granted full religious objection status (category 3) by the Board for Religious Objection, according to figures released in parliament. Of these, 227 were Jehovah's witnesses and 115 belonged to other denominations. 1 059 people have applied to the board for religious objector status between the beginning of 1984 and August 1986.

123 of these applications were subsequently withdrawn. By September 1986, 16 applications had been refused by the board, either because the applicant's religious views did not conform with the board's criteria or because the applications were believed to be politically motivated.

Have you heard?

- that the drum majorettes at Bergveit High School carry wooden rifles?
- that Gerald Shaw, Cape Times' assistant editor, received Dads' Army call up papers? So did Alex Boraine and many other Southern Suburbs dads.
- that the right wing Aida Parker Newsletter, of media council fame, was a co-sponsor of "National Security Forces Day"?
- that ex-SADF chief Constand Viljoen's twin brother, Abraham Viljoen, is standing for the PFP?
- that Johannesburg's ECC finds that "A civil war is not very relaxing", according to a poster slogan?
- that in the March edition of Frontline, ECC is incorrectly described as a "Sub-Committee of the UDF"?
- about the Durban ECC's recent St Valentine's Day campaign with the slogan "Make love not War"?
- that Ben Schoeman, Stellenbosch ECC chair, is the grandson of ex-Nationalist Transport Minister Ben Schoeman?
- that Bruce Springsteen supports the ECC? Watch the press for details.

Recipes for National Security

Basic Battercake

Ingredients

2 eggs	250g white flour
100g milk chocolate	100g white sugar
half tsp vanilla essence	100g white margarine (or very pale butter)

Decorations as desired (Pro Patria, etc)

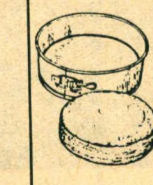
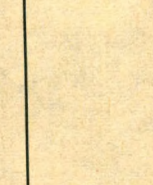
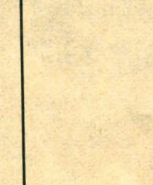
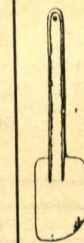
Directions

Crush butter and sugar together. Whip eggs viciously and blend relentlessly into mixture. Destroy individuality of flour and baking powder. Put chocolate in melting-pot. Stir the molten chocolate into the helpless egg-sugar-butter unit, then force in the flour and baking powder till all is moulded to your will.

Torment in 180 degree oven for 50 minutes (or 12 camps of 7 minutes each). Decorate in orange, white and blue, arrange 20 brick-shaped cakes into castle formation.

Comments

The Basic Battercake is easily subverted despite all the efforts of Culinary Intelligence and the Confectionery Branch to prevent this. Agitators tend to gobble it up - thus showing that the military can't have its cake and eat it.



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.