

UITENHAGE UITENHAGE UITENHAGE UITENHAGE UITE

Against this background of the government's mismanagement of the economy and the resulting escalating cost of living, a call for a 3 day stayaway and boycott of shops came from the P.E. Black Civic Organisation. The stayaway began on Saturday 16 March and an estimated 355 000 people responded. For 3 days people stayed indoors while armoured vehicles and the riot police moved along the roads of the townships. On the last day the police gunned down and killed 4 residents.

In Uitenhage the people supported the stayaway with 6 people being killed as a result. Funerals to be held during the

weekend, had previously been banned, and so the plan was to hold the funerals of those 6 people on Thursday 16 March. On Wednesday, however, the funerals were banned by the magistrates. But the people in Langa were not notified. On Thursday morning people began to assemble in Maduna Square to receive transport to travel to the funerals in Kwa Robuile, 15 km away. Police arrived and prevented people from boarding the vehicles and did not explain why. So people set off on foot for Kwa Robuile.

Most evidence indicates that the mood of the crowd was peaceful and that there were no sticks, stones or petrol bombs.



Picture: WILLIE DE KLERK, Weekend Argus

Shotgun clamped between his legs a riot squad policeman buys a newspaper at a police roadblock on the outskirts of the Uitenhage township of Langa. Cars and sometimes their occupants were searched.

INITIAL GOVERNMENT REACTION

Botha: Reds were behind violence

By PATRICK CULL
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The violence at Langa near Uitenhage on Thursday which left 19 people dead and more than 30 wounded, was partially communist inspired, the State President, Mr P.W. Botha said on Saturday.

Interviewed by Ted Koppel on the ABC programme, Nightline, Mr Botha said part of the unrest was brought about "by people who do not have the real interests of those people at heart".

Sketching Thursday's events, the State President said three to four thousand people "suddenly started marching under the pretence that they were going to attend a funeral".

"But they were carrying sticks, stones and bricks with them and when the police told them you cannot demonstrate in this way and the burials are on Sunday, of which they were well informed, they started throwing stones at the police.

"Now you don't go to a burial to throw stones do you; you should be weeping when you go to a burial," he said.

Explaining why the police had opened fire, Mr Botha said: "You had 4 000 people with stones, sticks and bricks trying to force the police out of the way. There were 18 policemen, young policemen, and a warning shot was fired next to the leader, not at him, to show that he must stop and the officer in command requested them to stop their march but they wouldn't listen.

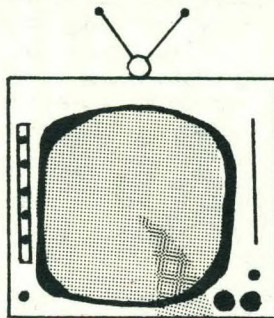
"And then, after they were attacked by stones and bricks and sticks, only then did he open fire," he said.

Attacking the UDF, the State President said the African National Congress had started infiltrating the movement.

"I say many of the actions of the UDF are communist inspired to overthrow the State to overthrow the good order in this country.

"They want to make this country ungovernable and we are not going to allow it. This is a civilised state, and as long as I am President and I think after me those who come into power, will not allow the State to be overthrown by force."

Mr Botha stressed that he was going to keep order in South Africa and that "nobody in the world is going to stop me from keeping order."



" Communists
Instigators
Reds
Agitators
Blah
Blah
Blah "

House is told about deaths

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday expressed his sympathy with the next-of-kin of those killed and wounded in the shooting at Uitenhage.

He said a "calculated distortion of the facts" had been relayed to the media.

In a special statement in the House of Assembly shortly after 5pm, Mr Le Grange said he had to announce, with regret, that "a most unfortunate incident took place about 10am this morning when police were forced to open fire on a crowd estimated at between 3 000 and 4 000 near Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape".

The crowd, armed with stones, sticks, petrol bombs and bricks, was marching on the highway towards Uitenhage from the Langa township, he said.

Mr Le Grange said that about one kilometre from Uitenhage a police unit consisting of 19 men, and led by a lieutenant, confronted the marching crowd.

The officer in charge climbed on to his vehicle and told the leader that the march was illegal in terms of the prohibition on open-air gatherings.

When the crowd was about five metres from the police, the officer fired a warning shot into the ground next to the leader.

Mr Le Grange said the police were suddenly surrounded and pelted with stones, sticks and other missiles, including petrol bombs.



Mr LOUIS LE GRANGE
... sympathy

The police officer had no alternative but to give the order to fire in self-defence.

Six R1 bullets, 27 shotgun cartridges and 10 pistol shots were fired.

Mr Le Grange concluded: "I am particularly perturbed that, notwithstanding the fact that the police and my office informed the media of the correct facts as quickly as possible after the incident, it came to my notice that grossly exaggerated messages had been relayed to the media.

"These stated that the police had opened up with machine guns and that wounded people had been shot dead in cold blood."

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said there had been uncertainty about the whole matter of whether permission had been given for funerals to be held.

At first permission had been given for them to be held on Sunday, and then for yesterday.

PPF REPORT

A PPF report supported by 9 affidavits was presented to the state president. The party's MPs allege that

- There was confusion about when the funerals would be held.
- People were prevented by the police from boarding vehicles to take them to the funerals.
- The mood of the crowd was peaceful. There was no evidence of shots, spears or petrol bombs; the crowd was "quiet and orderly".
- There were two caskets, one ahead and one behind. "Shots were fired from both" and "people were caught in a crossfire between the two caskets".
- The official report that the caskets were "surrounded by the crowd and that the police then fired in self-defence" is not unconsistant with evidence of the scene of the shooting. The report claims that the police were protected by "a highly sophisticated military vehicle, the caspir, which is heavily armoured. It is surprising that the police should have felt threatened by 'sticks and stones' and even petrol bombs if these existed, when at any time they could have retreated down the road (or across the open common) until the second caspir, which was following the

NAME : ZIMISELO YILANI
 ADDRESS : 144, 10TH AVENUE, KABAH LOCATION

STATEMENT :

On the 21 March I went to 24th Square to get transport to the funeral at Kwanobuhle. We boarded a van. At this time a hippo arrived and police got out, there were black and white police. They stopped us and asked us where we were going, we told them we were going to the funeral at Kwanobuhle. They told us to get out and threatened us with guns. They did not tell us why and we were afraid to ask. We then decided that we would walk if we were not allowed to ride. There were four people who were telling people to walk. I think that they were Rastifaris. They told us we must walk quietly with no singing or shouting. We did so, walking in a crowd, we were talking but not singing. The hippo was driving down the road ahead of us. We were carrying sun shades and jackets over our shoulders. I did not see any sticks, rocks or spears. The hippo stopped on a rise and parked across the road. There was a boy riding a bicycle ahead of us. When he got to about ten metres from the hippo we were about twenty metres behind him. All of a sudden a shot was fired and the boy on the bicycle fell. No warning was given and we were not told to stop. No teargas had been fired. There was no wind, it was a calm and sunny day. The boy who was shot was just in front of me. I saw that he had been shot through the head and his brains were on the road. I turned and ran as did the others but the police were shooting at all of us, people were falling on either side of me. One of those who fell was one of the Rastifaris who had told us to walk. I was afraid that I would be shot so I fell to the ground. The Rasti was in front of me. He tried to get to his feet. I heard someone call out in Zulu. He shouted "Phindelela, phindelela iRasta, isaphila" (Shoot again, shoot again the Rasti is still alive).

A number of shots were fired and the Rasta fell to the ground. I think he was then dead. I was very afraid and got up and ran bending over double. I saw another hippo in the road behind us in the direction I was running. A shot was fired at me wounding me below my left ear. There was a culvert next to me under the road. I ran towards it and was hit again in my left thigh and right leg. I dived into the culvert and hid in it. I lay there for maybe half an hour but I had no watch. I could hear odd shots being fired at first but afterwards the shooting stopped and I came out. There was a helicopter. Bodies were being loaded and taken away. I then ran home.

SIGNED : ZIMISELO YILANI

SIGNED AND SWORN TO BEFORE A COMMISSIONER OF OATHS AT UITENHAGE on 22 MARCH 1985.

crowd, arrived, or fleeing that, until reinforcements could have come from Uitenhage. "The police had, after all known that a large crowd had left hanga from the moment it left town."

- The evidence is that the

police" did not restrict their firing to a single volley, but that firing continued after the people had begun fleeing. "Allegations were made of police collecting stones and shoving them among the bodies before taking photographs.

NAME : JOHN FILA
 ADDRESS : 368, 15th AVENUE, KABA LOCATION.

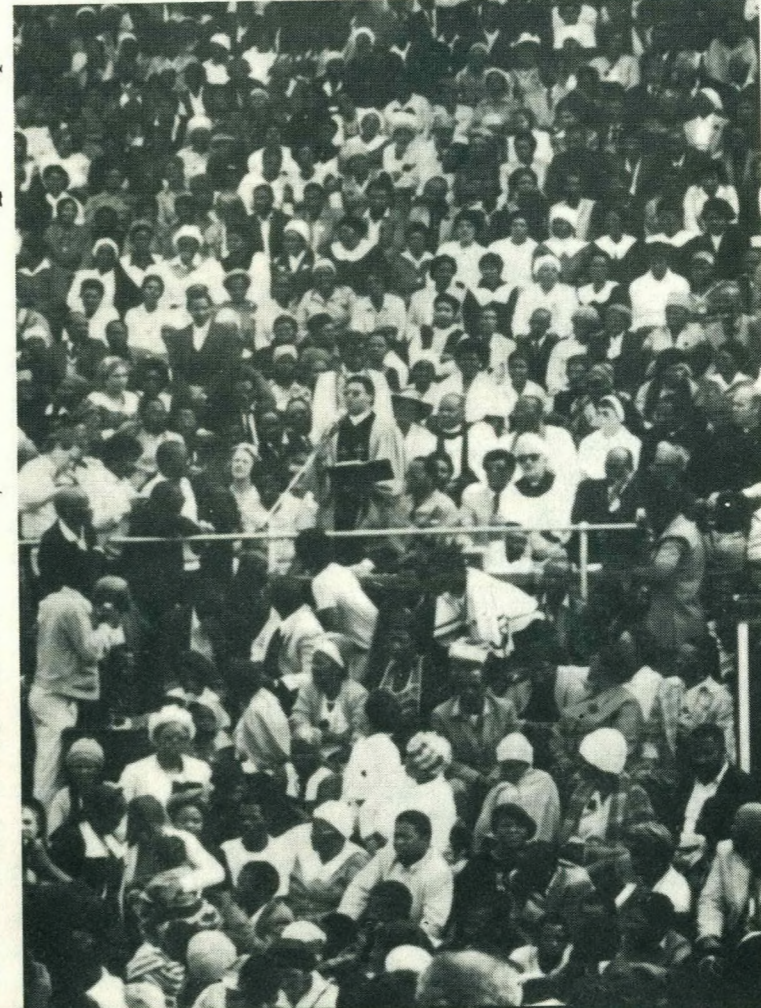
STATEMENT :

I the undersigned hereby take oath and swear that :-

I was moving down 17th Ave heading for the funeral. I joined the procession next to Mita's Shop. There was a hippo in front of the procession and another alongside. We went down Maduna Road. Some elderly woman were coming and some policeman waved to them to join the procession. A man was in front on a bicycle and a white man on a hippo pointed a gun and shot him. The policeman did not say the people must go back. I saw no stones being thrown or any spears or petrol bombs. There was no warning when he was shot and then the police fired at the crowd. The people were in front of the hippo they were not around it. When the police fired I threw myself onto the ground. I heard the police say we must kill all the people still alive. They did not see I was still alive. The police put stones on the road. The ambulances came and I was put in an ambulance. The people who were wounded were trying to run away and the police were beating them. In the hospital I ran to the toilet where I cleaned the blood from my clothes. I then walked slowly out of the hospital and went home.

SIGNED : JOHN FILA

THE FUNERAL



a personal account of the funeral

"It wasn't a normal sort of funeral. It had sorrow and grief, but there was something else as well - determination. The spirit that said: 'You can't kill us all. Nothing will stop us from attaining our freedom.'"

To be part of a crowd of thousands of people was a new experience. I expected to feel anxiety - a white person amongst so many grieving and angry blacks - but I felt absolutely safe. The anger was directed at a government, a violent political system. They accepted that I could express that anger too.

The speeches lasted about four hours, then it was the burial. We didn't get near the graves, but whilst standing on the roof of a house, it became clear just how many people were there. The spirit was one of unity; a common oppression and a common struggle.

Walking back to Uitenhage, it was suggested that we take a detour to avoid a military road-block. The idea of having to slip past South African soldiers was quite a shock - I could have been one of them. People have spoken about a civil war in South Africa, and this made the reality of it clear to us."

AFFIDAVITS





U'hage — SA faces barrage of criticism

HERALD CORRESPONDENTS
SOUTH Africa faced a barrage of local and international criticism yesterday, ranging from guarded rebukes to outraged condemnation and calls for sanctions, over the deaths of 18 blacks in Uitenhage.

The Lawyers for Human Rights said in a statement that authoritarian interference with a right as basic as burying one's dead was unacceptable in virtually any circumstances.

"When this interference is perpetrated in an atmosphere of ongoing racial tension it can only, as has now been seen, lead to disaster."

The statement was issued jointly by Mr Jules Browde, SC, national chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, and Mr Barry Jammy, regional chairman.

Professor John Dugard, director for the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of Witwatersrand and professor of law, yesterday called for the sacking of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

The Jewish community of the Cape has expressed its deep concern and apprehension and said it wished to express its sympathies with, and condolences to, the bereaved families.

The South African Catholic Bishop's Conference said yesterday no

amount of provocation — if there was any — could have justified the shootings.

In a statement, the SACBC called on all South African to show their grief for those killed by observing a day of mourning.

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) demanded United Nations action against Pretoria, and the Commonwealth secretary-general, Mr Shridath Ramphal, called for economic sanctions.

The US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, called the shootings a "deplorable tactic" which he was not prepared to defend.

President Reagan, whose administration has a policy of friendship with Pretoria, called "constructive engagement," was milder in his criticism.

He deplored apartheid and said clashes between police and demonstrators which produced the killings were tragic. But he said "There is an element in South Africa that do want a peaceful settlement... who want violence in the streets."

The Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme, said the shooting was "unfortunate, shameful and despicable" and "the logical consequence of a fundamentally evil system."

France condemned what it described as "the increase in brutal repression" in South Africa, and an External Relations Min-

istry spokesman recalled its condemnation of apartheid.

West Germany voiced its "grave concern" and the Foreign Ministry in Bonn said tension in South Africa could only be eliminated by ending apartheid and giving blacks political and social rights.

Irish Foreign Minister Mr Peter Barry condemned the killing as an outrage. "The apartheid system, as long as it exists, will continue to breed violence, repression and injustice in South Africa," he said in a statement.

The UN secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, said there could be no peace in South Africa so long as the black majority was deprived of human rights and kept out of the national mainstream.

The OAU said in Addis Ababa it was seeking an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider appropriate measures to end the killings in South Africa.

The OAU chairman, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, said Africa was dismayed by support Western countries still gave Pretoria.

New Zealand Prime Minister Mr David Lange said the killings showed the brutality of the apartheid system and called into question claims that South Africa had embarked on real change.

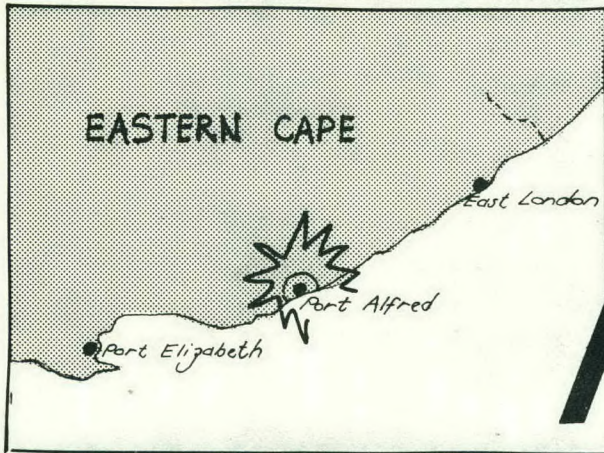
International Reaction

No justification for U'hage — Worrall

WASHINGTON SLAMS SA GOVT OVER VIOLENCE
E.P. HERALD 25th March 1985

U'hage deaths condemned in the Commons
E.P. HERALD 25 March 1985

E.P. HERALD MARCH 22, 1985



Port Alfred ... And

War in the townships is not limited to the Uitenhage area but is widespread throughout the Eastern Cape. Port Alfred is one of the affected areas.

PORT ALFRED - 6/11/84

Police dragged a youth from his home, beat him and shot him at close range.

The youth, Madodane Tyuka, was a victim of police brutality during unrest in the Port Alfred townships.

Police believed that the deceased was a schoolchild and accused him of throwing a stone at a police vehicle. The youth was in fact a worker and witnesses claimed that no police vehicles were present.

Tyuka was then loaded into a van which had arrived. He was left in a cell overnight without medical attention. Relatives were later informed that he had "died". A witness has since testified:

"When I got there the mortuary was closed. The policeman opened the door when I saw the body I could not recognize him because he had blood all over his face. He had sand on his head, he had a laceration on his right wrist and on his throat. With the assistance of Mr Keeton I lifted him onto Mr Keeton's

trolley. I do not believe that the doctor had seen him at this stage because he was not yet washed."

The unrest had begun after a school boycott commencing on the 2/10/84 through which it was revealed that:

- The headmaster terrorized the students by carrying and firing a gun during school hours.
- He assaulted students using his dog.
- The only graduate in the school is the headmaster.
- Girl students were sexually assaulted.

While the boycott continued students stoned a teacher's house and many occurrences of police violence towards students and non-students were reported.

From 3/11/84 police in camouflage uniform were present in the township. These police used sjamboks and rubber bullets to terrorize people in the streets. It was during this offensive that the youth, Tyuka was shot. Among other reports of police brutalities are:

- Philip Mangcagaya (74) - witnessed sjambok assault on his daughter by police in the lounge of his home.
- Melville Gongwqa (33) - shot in shoulder, left arm and groin while in the yard.
- Zola Nquni (15) - shot in eye. Sent to Settler's Hospital by ambulance. Handcuffed to bed. Discharged after 6 days. Charged and jailed.
- Zongezile Dzudzudzu (17) - Shot and wounded in 12 places. White policeman appeared to give sign to others to shoot. Charged and jailed.
- Andile Tshebe (17) - Arrested 30/10/84. While in jail was ordered to carry corpse of colleague - Madodana Tyuka. Still shocked.
- Tyileka Memani (18) - kicked by police. Shot in left leg. Fainted from kargas. Impression of church bell used by police to signal shooting. Charged and jailed.

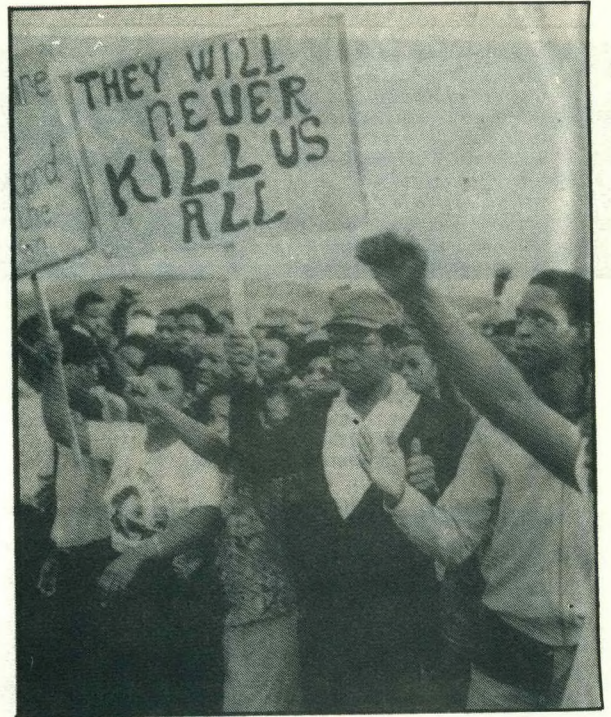
There were 31 such reports collected following the unrest. Many of these people sustained their injuries after the funeral of the youth.

The funeral was held on a Friday and more than 5000 people attended. After the service people proceeded to private homes and this was when trouble began, as a witness reports:

"I saw 5 policemen - 3 in blue police uniform and 2 in camouflage. They were holding their guns up and moving out of the lane. I dove in and was shocked to learn that police had been shooting people right inside my yard."

The primary root of the trouble is the Community Council system which has necessitated large rent increases.

At present in Port Alfred there is ongoing violence, involving confrontations between police and crowds. Students are boycotting classes.



I have the cooperation of the vast majority of black South Africans.

And Violence Remains...



How would you like this to happen in your street?

The unrest continues.

It is driven by the grief, anger and bitterness of the people. The constant presence of the police, and, in many cases, the SADF, creates tensions and hatred in the people. The police are not seen as protectors or defenders of the people but as oppressors, and the SADF as the military backing of apartheid. What else can we expect when everyday in the papers we read of people treated for birdshot or rubber bullet wounds, teargassed, or beaten or killed?

The leaders of the people are detained by the security police or arrested. All political meetings are banned. This, the government believes, is to ensure law and order. Instead it leaves the communities

in a political vacuum. No one can plan constructive strategies or campaigns and violence by isolated individuals or small groups often results. The repressive state clampdown on organisations and leaders is a major contribution to the anarchy and violence which grips the Eastern Cape.

Often the targets of the violence are within the community, houses of policemen, community councillors, schools, offices and other symbols of apartheid. It is chaotic destructive violence which is essentially the result of communities being denied their leaders. Instead they have an enforced system of law and order which neither protects them, nor represents their interests.

Student Action for Peace

It is obvious to even the most untrained eye that our country is not at peace. Peace can only exist in certain conditions, and in South Africa, these are a long way off.

The search for peace is a search for an alternative society. It demands an end to apartheid and an end to injustice. It requires real democracy and real freedom.

1984 was hailed by government supporters as the year of change. For most white South Africans the new constitution heralded an era of "reform."

Apartheid's new image has brought neither international acceptance nor peace to South Africa.

The people have seen their every peaceful effort for change crushed

by the strongarm tactics of the state. Seen their meetings and funerals disrupted by violence. Watched their family and friends shot down. Can we expect these people to go back quietly to their homes (or homelands) and say no more?

The government must recognise the legitimate organisations and leaders of the people and their demands. There can be no talk of peace while opposition to apartheid is considered treason.

There can be no peace under apartheid.

The only road to peace is through genuine democracy - one person, one vote in one parliament.



Tales Grimm

Autumn 1988

ECC NEWSLETTER

SNOW WHITE & THE 7 UNWILLING CONSCRIPTS

EDITORIAL

Ahh! Welcome to our very first independent quarterly publication. From campus ECC we would like to extend our greetings to all of you. During the first quarter we had a jorl at float building, a rave in Adderley Street, lots of meetings, and a divine weekend away. To those who missed the weekend at Onrust - what can we say? If you want to get involved in our exciting new campaign around the demand for alternative service, contact us on Green Level - via the pigeon hole, or at our room. This quarter we will also be debating the MSM - so lookout for the great debate of '88.

Letters to the Editor are very welcome - post them in the ECC pigeon hole, Green Level.

Keep well.

PEACE DWARVES AT CASTLE



ECC FLOAT A BIG SUCCESS

As a campus organisation, we have always considered participation in campus activities as vitally important, especially those activities which benefit our society in a meaningful way. For this reason ECC decided to take part in the Rag procession this year. In keeping with the theme of "Walt Disney" our float was titled "Snow White and the Seven Unwilling Conscripts".

Seven dwarfs of varying dwarfish heights rode on the float "armed" with peace guns which sprouted huge multi-coloured flowers, whilst extra dwarfs flanked the float, carrying pickets proclaiming "Bashful wants peace", "Doc is an objector", "Happy is unhappy on the border", etc.

The ever-resourceful members of ECC converted an ordinary 1-ton bakkie into a convincing armoured vehicle. There was some doubt as to whether our vehicle resembled a ratel, a buffel or a casspir, but there was no mistaking our float as anything other than an armoured vehicle.

The response to the float was overwhelming. The Rag Committee were thrilled about our participation and the response from the crowds watching the procession was incredible. There was extensive media coverage in newspapers. Most important, however, was the spirit shown by all those who got together to build the float in double quick time.



The contents of this quarterly are restricted under some of the many by-laws.

it's like you're in america

honey
 you talk to me giggle
 phone and put on lipstick
 but you're so far away
 it's like you're in america
 i shot a man today
 he gurgled froth
 clots thick black blood
 spat 'Fuck you' at me he
 screamed his white black face
 apart he
 writhed he screamed
 and honey please don't laugh but
 the cook is gone
 and roommate's missing
 this room is hollow twilight
 honey
 i know you're off to Durban
 but you've got to understand
 it's hell down here
 and honey you're so far away now
 it's like you're in america.

OBJECTOR IMPRISONED

Dr Ivan Toms is serving a 22-month jail sentence for taking a stand against serving in the SADF. His conscience prevents him from returning to an army that serves the political system known as apartheid. He believes in a real national service, where the needs of the whole community are served. He also objected to voice the demand for constructive alternative service, open to all conscripts who do not want to fight for an undemocratic system. Dr Toms supports the ECC call for alternatives, and he has shown courage in the expression of his belief.



IVAN TOMS

The introduction of an alternative service will make a massive difference to conscripts, who face exile, jail or army as the only options open. To understand the extent of the task, one should look at the pro-government press coverage of Ivan Toms' trial. The control over information forms a major part of the government attempt to stay in power. This is clear from the emergency regulations, diverse press restrictions, and the recent banning of the New Nation. By looking at the information presented to readers of Die Burger, one should be able to gauge the ideas of the status quo supporters.

What was reported about the evidence is remarkable largely for what it left out. It was clear, according to the report, from the evidence of an SADF officer, that the Army was aware of Toms' problem, and that they always took it into account when he had to serve.

There was no mention of the evidence of Bishop Russel on conscientious objection, or of Professor Dugard's evidence about the rights of objectors in other legal systems, and the implications of National Service in international law.

Readers of that article would only be partly informed, and they are often the people who hold political power. The presentation of news can shield people from the realities of South Africa, including the growing demand for alternative national service. While Dr Toms is serving his jail sentence, we should be working towards realizing the demand for alternative service — through united effort conscripts may be given the right to choose.

On the 4th of March, Die Burger published a short report of the trial. It was presented in a very legalistic manner, presenting Ivan Toms as an individual with a problem, duly found guilty by a court of law. There was no mention of the wider context of his action, the demand for alternatives, not even of ECC.

The specific section of the Act was mentioned, and a technical description of the "crime" was given. (Section 126A sub(1)(a) of the Defence Atc.) These technicalities draw the attention away from the issue. The report also mentioned the regret of the magistrate, that Dr Toms preferred a jail sentence above serving in the army.

WHAT AM I DOING?
 SIX YEARS FOR ARMED
 ROBBERY, ASSAULT
 AND BATTERY...
 HOW ABOUT YOU?

NINE YEARS...



... FOR PACIFICISM



FACTS ABOUT ANGOLA

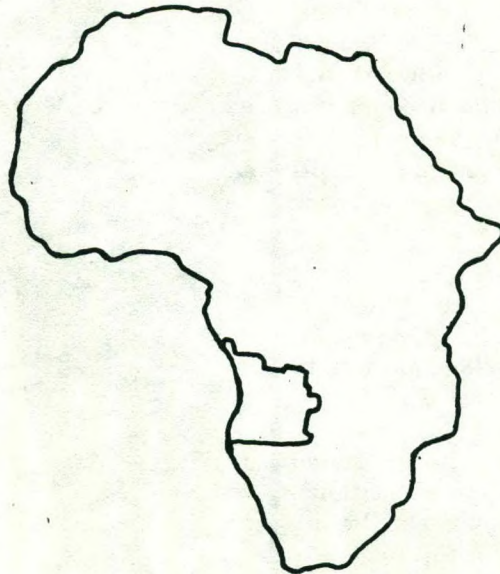
Somehow, the details of yet another battle in Angola, read over morning branflakes and coffee, aren't shocking any more. We are numbed to the fact that war continues in a country not even bordering our own; and continues to use young South Africans as its fighting machine.

WHERE DID IT START?

The problem started in 1974 when the coup in Portugal brought independence to Angola. But celebrations didn't last very long. The CIA-backed rebel FNLA's attack from the North and the SADF sent in 6 000 troops to bolster UNITA from the South. By Independence Day, November 11, the quota of South African troops in Angola had doubled.

It was at this point that the MPLA government called on the Cubans for support.

According to the SADF, troops were simply engaged in "pre-emptive action against SWAPO". . . . But by 1980 it was obvious that Angolan troops and installations were the SADF's targets.



The argument that the SADF was protecting South Africa from foreign invasion just does not ring true — all the frontline states put together could amass less than half of South Africa's troops and a third of its weaponry.

The Lusaka Agreement of 1984 to halt aggression between Angola and South Africa did not keep the SADF out for long. The notorious Wynand du Toit was discovered on a sabotage mission in Cabinda in 1985, carrying UNITA propaganda.

MASSIVE REINFORCEMENTS

In the last few months, South Africa has sent massive reinforcements in from Namibia to stay the impending defeat of UNITA.

A recent report from the battle zone of Cuito Cuanavale paints a grim picture: "This is no longer a small guerilla insurgency but a full-blown war. Seen from an Angolan Soviet-built M124 helicopter gunship, the 160 km road from Menongue to Cuito Cuanavale was

continued on page 6

ANGOLAN UPDATE

The resolution of the conflict hinges around the future of Namibia. If South Africa withdraws from Angola and Namibia and implements Resolution 435 in Namibia, the Cubans will be happy to leave. But South Africa's year old occupation of Namibia does not look like it's about to end.

It is quite clear that the SADF has no intention of withdrawing from Angola either, whatever wheeling and dealing Magnus Malan might be doing. Malan offered not to push

for a pro-Pretoria government in Luanda, provided the Soviet Union does not push for a pro-Moscow government.

The implications of this are quite simple: if the Soviet Union does not comply, the SADF will continue to back Savimba. (It is unlikely that the Soviet Union would make such a cynical deal with Pretoria, given their long-standing support for liberation movements in Africa, and the diplomatic asset this has proved to be in the Third World.) So it seems

that peace is still far away.

Whatever the details, a few basic facts are deeply concerning. We are not being told the whole story or maybe even the true story of what is going on in Angola.

It is us, our friends and family who are conscripted into Angola to do Pretoria's dirty work — maybe even to die!

We are given no choice about being involved in a war two country's distant from our own.

Collection Number: AG1977

END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN (ECC)

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

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