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End Conscription Campaign



It's time to **STOP** conscription

- * The call-up is racially discriminatory and increases racial polarisation.
- * Extending conscription to all races would be very expensive and would lead to further conflict.
- * Camps in particular are disruptive to the economy and to people's lives. Military service is often a complete waste of time.
- * People who have already done a period of military service, particularly those who did an initial 2 years, often feel that they have done their share.
- * Due to widespread crime people are concerned about having to leave their families when conscripted.
- * There is no external military threat to SA and a smaller volunteer defence force would be adequate.
- * The SADF does not necessarily play the role of a neutral peace-keeping force. We need a defence force which is respected and trusted by all South Africans.
- * Corrupt government officials go unpunished. Cabinet ministers refuse to take responsibility for the activities of their departments? How can they treat law-abiding citizens like criminals purely because they do not wish to serve in the SADF?
- * We believe that we should have the right to refuse to serve in the SADF. We believe that there should be no conscription now, or in a future South Africa.

It's call-up time again!

If you have received a call-up, here are some answers to questions you may have.

"Do I have to report for my call-up?"

The Supreme Court will decide, in the next few months, whether call-ups are legally valid. Our lawyers' argument is that call-ups are illegal due to the repeal of the Population Registration Act. If we win our case against the SADF, those who don't report can't be prosecuted. Professor Marius Wiechers (UNISA Law Faculty) says our chances of winning are fifty-fifty.

"But what happens if ECC loses?"

Then the call-up is "legal". And it will be possible for the SADF to continue prosecuting. However, bear in mind that of the thousands who did not report in January 1992, no-one has yet been prosecuted. In the past, the standard punishment for those failing to report was a maximum R600 fine. But the percentage of "draft dodgers" actually prosecuted is very small.

"If I don't report, what are my chances of being prosecuted?"

In a word, small. Every call-up, fewer and fewer people report. The average turnout for camps is less than 30%. It is logistically almost impossible for the SADF to track down and prosecute all those involved, even if it wanted to.

"If I'm one of the unlucky few, will I get sent to jail?"

Most unlikely! Even high-profile conscientious objectors who categorically refuse to do military service (as opposed to the lesser offence of simply failing to report) have not been jailed since 1990. The Supreme Court, in sentencing the Reverend Douglas Torr, said that those convicted of refusing to do military service should do community service rather than be imprisoned.

"Is anyone currently being prosecuted for refusing?"

Army camper Merrick Douglas has been charged with refusing to do military service. He appeared in the Randfontein Magistrates Court on the 15th May. His case was remanded until the 30th June. As far as we know, he is the only person who is being charged. Prior to Merrick Douglas, the last people to be charged with refusing had the charges against them withdrawn in June 1991.

"Does the ECC encourage people to refuse to do military service?"

We believe it's your moral right to choose whether or not to serve in the SADF. Here are some of the facts. Ultimately, however it's a choice YOU must make.





Some Editors Comment

"The Department of Defence would do itself and the country a great favour by urgently addressing the anomaly of a racially based call-up."

(The Daily News, 7/1/92)

"The military establishment has no logical option now but to build a volunteer army."

(Pretoria News, 9/1/92)

"The best answer would seem to be on the lines of a nonracial volunteer force."

(The Star, 22/1/92)

"It is patently unfair that the Defence Force should be manned overwhelmingly by white conscripts when the country is entering an era of racial equality."

(Natal Mercury, 23/1/92)

"The bold way out....is to suspend conscription...."

(Business Day, 1/3/92)

Sign the ECC Petition!

We, the undersigned, believe :

- * that South Africa's problems have to be solved through peaceful means rather than violence and force;
- * that the present system of military service for white males is discriminatory;
- * that this system is also severely disruptive to the economy and to people's lives;
- * that extending conscription to South Africans of all races would place an enormous and unnecessary burden on the economy and would lead to further conflict;
- * that, in particular, the present Citizen Force Camp and Commando systems place an unfair burden on people who have already performed a substantial period of military service.

We therefore call:

- * for the immediate scrapping of the existing Citizen Force Camp and Commando systems, and,
- * for the entire system of conscription to be replaced by a system which is non-discriminatory and voluntary.

To get a petition form, or further information phone us at (011) 836-8423 or the independent Conscription Advice Service at (011) 648-5887; or leave a message at (012) 322-7671.

END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN

P.O. Box 537
Kengray 2100

Phone: 836-8423
Fax: 834-3189

INFORMATION SHEET 23 July 1992

This information sheet is intended for people who have questions as to some of the legal issues pertaining to the call-up.

IMPORTANT NOTE: in this information sheet the term "military service" is used to refer both to the initial 1 year period of service and to Citizen Force camps.

A. INTRODUCTION

There are a variety of reasons that people put forward for not wishing to serve in the SADF. These include:

* Objectors to military service have often been motivated by pacifism, their religious beliefs, and/or an unwillingness to serve in defence of the present government and the apartheid system.

* In the current period, an increasing number of those who are not willing to serve in the SADF are people who previously did not object to doing so. Some, for instance, feel it is not fair that "white" men only be required to perform military service. The Population Registration Act has been scrapped and the government has expressed a commitment to moving away from racial discrimination. The SADF should begin to adapt to the broader changes that are taking place in South Africa by doing away with the racially discriminatory conscription system.

* Especially where people have already done an initial period of 2 years military service, (as well as perhaps a number of camps), they often feel that they have done their share and that, if there is a need for military service to be performed, this responsibility should now fall to other people.

* Most of those who are being called up are economically active members of society. Military service (camps in particular) is often a complete waste of time. People feel that they will be making a more useful contribution to society by staying at work. The army should rather provide employment for some of the millions of people who are without jobs.

* Army camps are disruptive to people's jobs as well as to their lives more broadly. In some cases they are disadvantaged in relation to their fellow employees at work as a result of having to do camps. The loss of earnings as a result of time spent in the army may prevent them from meeting their financial obligations. The fact that people have to do military service often means that they cannot get jobs. Some are also concerned about the well-being of their families due to widespread crime.

* In the past people were called on to serve in the SADF to defend South Africa against an "external threat". At present there is no external military threat to South Africa. Some of the people who are being called up to units that are being sent to the townships are disturbed by the possibility that they might have to serve as soldiers in areas where people that they work

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with are resident. They may not want to participate in an army that is perceived by black South Africans as being an instrument of white domination.

B. IS THE SADF ENTITLED TO CALL YOU UP?

In June last year the Population Registration Act, which required that all South Africans be classified as black, white, coloured etc., was repealed. The Defence Act provides that all white males are liable for military service. What effect has the repeal of the Population Registration Act had on these provisions?

The End Conscription Campaign consulted lawyers on this. Their opinion was that the relevant provisions of the Defence Act are unlawful, but that the matter would have to be tested in court.

ECC, along with army camper Richard Rule, have therefore put in a joint court application against the Minister of Defence and the Chief of the Defence Force. The application is to clarify whether the Defence Act provisions, requiring white men to do military service, are still legally valid.

At present it is therefore uncertain whether the present call-up system is legally valid or not.

WE EXPECT THE SUPREME COURT TO GIVE ITS JUDGEMENT ON THE COURT APPLICATION SOMETIME IN SEPTEMBER.

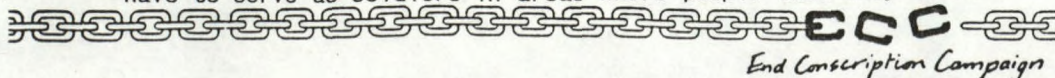
Note: if you have been charged with some of the offences which are referred to below, one of the arguments which you (or preferably your lawyer) can put forward is that, as a result of the repeal of the Population Registration Act, your call-up is not legally valid. Alternatively you could argue that they should postpone proceedings against you until after judgement has been given in the ECC/Richard Rule court application.

C. DEFERMENT & EXEMPTION

Deferment may be granted for educational or medical reasons or because of domestic obligations, such as illness in the immediate family, or work commitments.

If you are applying for deferment it is important to be as thorough as possible in motivating your application. It is not enough to have a factual basis which falls within the stated grounds for deferment. The application must also convince the board that the call-up either, (a) would cause undue hardship or, (b) would be contrary to the public interest. If you cannot afford to get a lawyer to draw up a supporting affidavit for your application then it is still a good idea to get your application signed by a Commissioner of Oaths. Obviously it is also strongly advisable to get supporting letters from, for instance, a doctor, psychologist, religious minister, social worker, or employer.

Exemption is more difficult to obtain than deferment because of its permanent nature. Exemptions are generally only granted on medical grounds but in certain cases people have been granted exemption by virtue of their occupation e.g. farmers and the



owners of some small businesses.

D. ARREST BY THE MILITARY POLICE.

Section 52(1) of the Military Discipline Code (MDC) provides that "a person who is on reasonable grounds suspected ... of having committed an offence (under the MDC) may be arrested or ordered into arrest by his superior officer".

However if the MPs have an address or telephone number where you can be contacted they have little reason to arrest you.

IN GENERAL, WHERE FOR INSTANCE PEOPLE HAVE FAILED TO REPORT FOR MILITARY SERVICE, THE MILITARY POLICE DO NOT USUALLY ARREST PEOPLE BUT CONTACT THEM BY TELEPHONE. IF YOU FIND THE MILITARY POLICE AT YOUR DOORSTEP THEY ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE THERE TO TAKE A STATEMENT FROM YOU, OR SERVE A SUMMONS ON YOU, THAN TO ARREST YOU.

You are not obliged to make a statement and only need to provide the Military Police with your name and address. You may:

- (a) inform them of reasons why you do not believe you are guilty of charges which they are investigating.
- (b) say to them that you do not have anything to say and that if they wish to proceed against you they may do so.
- (c) make a statement in which you make certain admissions and perhaps provide reasons for your actions.

IF YOU WISH TO MAKE A STATEMENT, YOU SHOULD BE AWARE THAT WHAT YOU SAY IN YOUR STATEMENT AMOUNTS TO EVIDENCE WHICH CAN BE USED AGAINST YOU. You should therefore be very clear on the difference between "failing to report" and "refusing to serve" and whether you are prepared to admit to one or the other.

If you are arrested and charged you will probably be expected to pay bail. You may be able to persuade the military police that they should release you on your own recognisance and that bail is unnecessary. THE MILITARY POLICE DO NOT ARREST PEOPLE FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORCING THEM TO DO MILITARY SERVICE. IN THE FEW CASES WHERE THEY DO ARREST PEOPLE THIS IS FOR THE PURPOSE OF CHARGING THEM. Usually where they do charge people this is done without arresting them.

E. "FAILING TO REPORT", THE BOARD FOR COs, AND "REFUSING TO SERVE".

The reasons which people provide for not wishing to do military service often vary. For some people, for instance, it is inconvenient to report for a particular camp. Others are not prepared to do any military service at all, or where they have already done some military service, not prepared to do any more.

As explained in section B above, at this point we are still waiting for the Supreme Court to give judgement on the question of whether the call-up is legally valid. This section is intended to explain what the basic options are for people who cannot get deferment and do not wish to report for their call-ups.

1. "Failure to report".

In the current period large numbers of people are simply not bothering to report for military service. This applies particularly to people who have been called up for army camps. In most cases nothing has happened to them. However sometimes people are followed up and charged. For instance last year, 6,3% of people who didn't report for camps, were charged.

You may be charged either by court martial (under section 14 of the Military Discipline Code) or in front of a civilian court (under section 126(1)(b) of the Defence Act).

Section 126A(1)(b) provides that any person who fails to report for military service is guilty of an offence...and liable on conviction to imprisonment or detention for a period not exceeding four months, or a fine (IE. THERE IS ALWAYS THE OPTION OF PAYING A FINE).

Section 14 of the Military Discipline Code (MDC) provides that any person who...fails to appear at a place of parade or duty...or any other place appointed by his commanding officer...shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year. IN PRACTICE (reading section 14 with section 91 of the MDC) CONVICTION UNDER THIS SECTION ALSO CARRIES THE OPTION OF A FINE.

The MDC (section 91) provides that a private can be fined up to R600, a warrant officer or non-commissioned officer can be fined up to R1200, and an officer can be fined up to R5000. The most severe fine that we know of, in the case of an officer, was R2 500. People not reporting for the initial 1 year of military service are in the same position as that of a private.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED, UNDER EITHER S126(1)(B) OR S14, HAVE BEEN FINED AMOUNTS WHICH USUALLY VARY BETWEEN R100 AND R400. FOR FIRST OFFENCES. TO OUR KNOWLEDGE NOBODY HAS BEEN IMPRISONED FOR THIS OFFENCE.

Note: section 83 of the military discipline code provides that every person charged with an offence before a court martial is entitled to be represented by a lawyer.

IF CONVICTED OF "FAILING TO REPORT" YOU CAN BE CALLED UP AGAIN.

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

2. The Board for Conscientious Objectors

Section 72B of the Defence Act provides that people with moral, ethical or religious objections to military service can apply to the Board for Conscientious Objectors. The Board may classify a person into one of three categories of conscientious objector.

IF THE BOARD RECOGNISES A PERSON AS A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR [in terms of section 72D(1)(a)(iii)] THEY WILL BE ORDERED TO DO A

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PERIOD OF CONTINUOUS COMMUNITY SERVICE ROUGHLY EQUAL IN LENGTH TO ONE-AND-A-HALF TIMES THE TOTAL PERIOD FOR WHICH THEY MAY STILL BE CALLED UP TO DO MILITARY SERVICE. This community service is usually performed in a government department at army rates of pay.

WARNING: A person who has been ordered to do community service and who refuses or fails to perform this community service can be sentenced to detention for a period which is equal to the period of community service which he still has to perform.

Who can apply to the Board?

The Board may recognise anyone, who has "sincere and deep-rooted" moral, ethical or religious objections to performing any (or any further) military service, as a conscientious objector. If you wish to receive further information about the Board you could write to:

The Board for Conscientious Objection
Private Bag X 20521
9300, Bloemfontein.
Telephone No: 051-7609617.

Objections to the Board.

The Board for Conscientious Objectors is essentially a component of the system of "whites only" conscription. Just as only "whites" are liable for military service, it is only "whites" who will have the need to, and can, apply to the Board. The Board is therefore a mechanism for maintaining the present, racially discriminatory, call-up.

People who are recognised as conscientious objectors by the Board are faced with having to do community service for a period one-and-a-half times the length of the military service they are still liable for. Many may feel that it is their moral right not to do military service. This system is however designed to deter people from objecting to military service and to punish those who do so.

Many of the people who are opposed to having to do military service object on the basis that the entire "whites-only" conscription system is unfair. Others believe that they have done their share already or feel that military service will interfere too drastically with existing commitments. Many of these people will not be particularly interested in applying to the Board.

3. "Refusal to render service".

You may not be prepared to do any (or any further) military service and, either, not be recognised by the Board for Conscientious Objectors, or, not wish to apply to the Board. If so you should take note of the following:

Section 126A(1)(a) ...provides that any person who is liable for military service and who refuses to render such service is guilty of an offence. A person who is found guilty of this

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offence can be imprisoned for a period of up to one-and-a-half times the length of the total period of service for which he is still liable.

- IN MARCH 1990 THE APPELLATE DIVISION HELD THAT PEOPLE WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED FOR REFUSING TO DO MILITARY SERVICE COULD BE SENTENCED TO DO TERMS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE.

- AS FAR AS WE KNOW: (A) THE ONLY TWO PEOPLE TO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED UNDER s126A(1)(a) SINCE THEN HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO DO PERIODS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE. FOLLOWING THE SUPREME COURT'S JUDGEMENT IN THE CASE OF THE REVEREND DOUGLAS TORR IT APPEARS TO BE UNLIKELY THAT THE COURTS WILL IMPOSE JAIL SENTENCES ON PEOPLE WHO REFUSE TO DO MILITARY SERVICE.

- IF A COURT ORDERS YOU TO DO COMMUNITY SERVICE THIS IS DIFFERENT FROM BEING ORDERED TO DO COMMUNITY SERVICE BY THE BOARD FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS. COMMUNITY SERVICE WHICH YOU ARE ORDERED TO DO BY THE COURTS, IS PERFORMED OVER WEEKENDS OR IN THE EVENINGS. THERE IS NO REMUNERATION BUT YOU ARE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE WITH YOUR ORDINARY JOB.

- (B) THE LAST TIME THAT SOMEONE WAS CONVICTED OF REFUSING TO DO MILITARY SERVICE WAS IN NOVEMBER 1990. THE LAST PEOPLE TO HAVE BEEN CHARGED UNDER THIS LEGISLATION HAD THE CHARGES WITHDRAWN AGAINST THEM IN JUNE 1991.

- A PERSON WHO HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF REFUSING TO DO MILITARY SERVICE CAN AT ANY STAGE ELECT TO DO MILITARY SERVICE RATHER THAN SERVE THE REMAINDER OF HIS SENTENCE.

If you wish to refuse to do military service you could write to the SADF to inform them of your refusal. From a psychological point of view it is perhaps better to write to them in advance. In addition, if you do not inform them that you are refusing military service it is likely that your case will be dealt with as one of "failing to report".

If you elect to write to them you should write to your unit, if you are being called up for camps, and to the Exemption Board, if you have not as yet done any military service. Preferably head the letter with the words "AFFIDAVIT" and have it signed in front of a commissioner of oaths. You should bear in mind that such a statement could be used as evidence in proceedings against you.

In your letter you should, in full detail, set out your reasons for not wishing to perform military service. You could refer to the Richard Rule court application and the fact that the legal status of the system of military service is at this stage uncertain. You could also mention that the Population Registration Act has been repealed, that government policy no longer condones racial discrimination, that you are not in favour of racial discrimination yourself (presuming this to be the case) and that the conscription system itself is discriminatory.

In the recent period the SADF seems to have been following a "hands off" policy on people with moral, religious or political objections to military service. It is possible that, now that the Defence Amendment Act has been passed, they may institute prosecutions against some of the people who refuse to serve.

E. SHOULD YOU GET A LAWYER.

Lawyers are often very expensive so it is worth making an assessment of whether approaching a lawyer is worth your while or not.

If you are applying for exemption or deferment a lawyer can provide a supporting affidavit for your application. These affidavits sometimes make a significant difference to whether an application is accepted or rejected. So if the possibility of improving your chances of succeeding is worth what it is going to cost you financially it may be worthwhile to speak to a lawyer.

If you have been charged with failing to report for military service the basic issue is whether the state can prove (a) that you have been lawfully called-up, and (b) that you didn't report for the call-up. If you have signed a registered slip for your call-up, for instance, then the state may have a clear cut case against you. In such circumstances, unless you can get free legal assistance, there may be little point in getting a lawyer to act on your behalf.

If you do not have a lawyer you could try speaking to the public prosecutor and asking him/her about the possibility of paying an admission of guilt fine. If you cannot afford to pay this fine you could even make a request to the public prosecutor for this fine to be reduced.

Alternatively, if you do end up appearing in court, and you feel that the state does have evidence to secure your conviction, you could plead guilty to the charge. You will then automatically be found guilty but will have the opportunity to give evidence in mitigation of sentence. You may then give evidence as a basis for requesting that the court be lenient in sentencing you and reduce the amount which you will be fined.

It is worthwhile to give some thought to what you are going to say in mitigation of sentence. If it was inconvenient for you to report for the call-up for work or personal reasons then you should explain these reasons to the court. If you made an application for deferment then you should use your deferment application as the basis for your plea in mitigation. Particularly if you anticipate that you will have difficulty paying the fine you should perhaps consider calling a witness, such as a family member, to lead evidence in support of your evidence in mitigation.

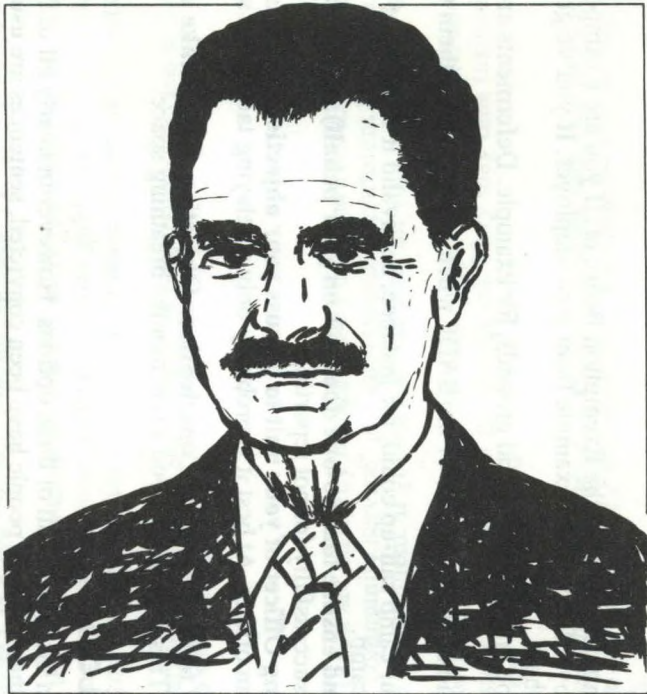
If you have been charged with refusing to do military service it is strongly advisable that you approach a lawyer.

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If you have further problems or enquiries you can contact ECC or the independent CONSCRIPTION ADVICE SERVICE, at 648-5887. If you are being charged under any of the above mentioned laws please let us know.

To our knowledge the above information is accurate as at 23/7/92.

WANTED



Gene Louw Minister of Defence

*For failure to provide a single
good reason why anyone should
report for a call-up.*

Continued on back-page ...



End Conscription Campaign

CALL-UP OPTIONS

1 "Legal Options"

- 1.1 **Apply for deferment:** Send a letter requesting deferment to the Exemption Board or, if you are a camper, to your unit. Your application can be supplemented by affidavits, for example from your employer. If you've got some spare cash then get an attorney to apply on your behalf.
- 1.2 **Apply for full exemption:** Exemptions can be granted on medical grounds, for example. Deferments are usually easier to get but exemptions are permanent.
- 1.3 **Exile:** Not to be recommended. Why leave the country because of the SADF when you can avoid them with not too much difficulty at home?
- 1.4 **Challenge the validity of your call up:** Your camp call-up could, for instance, be invalid if it does not provide you with "reasonable" advance warning of your camp.
- 1.5 **Don't sign for or collect registered post (and ensure that no-one does this on your behalf):** If you have not received a call-up you cannot be prosecuted successfully for not reporting.
- 1.6 **Request an interview with the Commanding Officer of your unit to discuss your objections:** This is only really feasible for campers and is easier if you are an officer. At best it is probably only a delaying tactic, but some OC's are approachable.
- 1.7 **Inform the SADF that you intend to apply to the Board for Conscientious Objection. Then make an application which will definitely be rejected by them.** This should give you a few months breathing space.

2 "Not So Legal Options"

Please note that there is a risk of prosecution involved in all of these options. However in nearly all of the cases where people break these laws nothing happens to them. Where people have been convicted, sentences are usually substantially less than the maximum sentence provided for. ECC would also like to make it clear that we are not encouraging you to perjure yourself in court or to engage in bribery or blackmail of SADF officials.

- 2.1 **Don't register:** This option is mostly only open to those who are still at school. Your teacher is often the person who registers you at 16. You could indicate that you wish to register yourself and then fail to do so. (Maximum fine R2 000).
- 2.2 **Don't notify the SADF of your change of address:** Ask a friend if you can use their name to open a post-office box or get a telephone. Also ensure that people, at your previous home or work, as well as your parents, do not provide your address or telephone number to anyone. Instead they should take messages for you and offer to pass these on to you "if they see you". (Maximum fine R2 000).
- 2.3 **"Leave the country":** Send the SADF a letter from outside South Africa (even from one of the "independent homelands") saying that you are permanently resident outside the country. The SADF may then defer you and request that you inform them of your new South African address on your return. After you return you may then "forget" to tell the SADF that you are back. If you are not leaving the country yourself, ask a friend who is going overseas to post the letter for you. (Maximum fine R2 000).
- 2.4 **Don't report:** Nothing happens to over 90% of people who don't report for their call-ups. If you are followed up, prosecuted, and found guilty the average sentence is R300 - R500. (Maximum fines: Private - R600, NCO - R1 200, Officer - R5 000).
- 2.5 **Refuse to serve:** Directly inform the SADF that you refuse to do any (or any more) military service. The SADF hardly ever prosecute people for this as it usually results in them getting very bad publicity. In the unlikely event of your being prosecuted and found guilty, you would most likely receive a sentence of community service. (Maximum sentence - imprisonment).
- 2.6 **Get your file "lost":** This is an option for campers or national servicemen who have direct access to SADF personnel records or friends or contacts with such access.

3. "Non Options"

- 3.1 **Registering as a Conscientious Objector:** If you are officially recognised by the Board for Conscientious Objection as a CO you will be ordered to do full time "community service" in a government department for one-and-half times your total outstanding military service commitment. If you do not complete all your community service you can be imprisoned in DB.
- 3.2 **Applying for deferment after reporting for your call-up;** the SADF may suggest to you that you should report for your call-up, and that the unit will then consider your application for deferment. They may then take advantage of this situation and refuse the application thereby forcing you to do your full camp.

In the PWV area, more than 35 advocates have put their names on a roster indicating that they are willing to defend people, for free, on all call-up charge. If you are outside the PWV area, ECC may also be able to help you in getting legal assistance. Contact us for more details.

Don't co-operate with the call-up!

In February 1990 the government made a commitment to doing away with racial discrimination. In June 1992 they passed a law to entrench the whites-only call-up. What exactly are they up to?

At a time when thousands of SADF personnel are being retrenched, and thousands of volunteers are being turned away by the SADF, we cannot think of one good reason why you should have to report for compulsory military service. We cannot think of one good reason for maintaining the present racist call-up system.

But it seems that the SADF and the government do not respond to reason. In circumstances such as these, we believe that your best option is to make up your OWN MIND about what to do about your call-up. We believe that you have a right to choose whether or not to serve in the SADF.

In this pamphlet we outline what some of your options are if you do not wish to report for your call-up. If you have been called up and you do not have positive reasons of your own for actually wanting to do military service, we urge you not to report for your call-up.

Help us to end the call-up!

Join our register.

Many people are already, in one way or another, not co-operating with the call-up system. However, if we stand together, we can be more effective in expressing our rejection of the call-up. If:....

- you are liable for military service
- you are not prepared to do any (or any further) military service at least under the present call-up system
- you are not prepared to apply to the Board for Conscientious Objection and you are prepared to commit yourself to not applying for deferment, and
- you wish to take your non-cooperation with the call-up system one step further, then

.... sign the ECC Register of Non-cooperation with the call-up system.

*

To find out about the ECC Register or our petition, or for general information about the call-up, contact ECC at (011) 836-8423.

For free and independent advice about the call-up phone the Conscription Advice Service: Durban - 305-6001 (Sue), Pietermaritzburg - 94-4079 (Mark), East London - 43-0047, Grahamstown - 2-6043 (Dusty), Queenstown - 3965 (Rudi), Port Elizabeth - 51-2804, Cape Town - 689-1194, Pretoria - 320-2230 (Linda), Johannesburg - 648-5887 (Neil).

Collection Number: AG1977

END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN (ECC)

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

©2013

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