FROM THE END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN (ECC) RECORD "FORCES FAVOURITES"

SUBURBAN HUM

There is a high-pitched humming of a Sunday afternoon and she's lying there- waiting this feeling of Doom that is singing in the gardens and singing in the leaves This hot earth, waiting for the breeze.

There's a smell of rotting peaches hanging thick on the ground And pink-bodied children making shrieking sounds And she's lying under leaves just waiting to be numbed By the smothering Iull of Suburban Hum

Should she put rocks in her pockets or mud in her eyes
To stop her mind contracting in these terrible sights What a sentence to futility
What a terribly cry
That thunders through the garden
And scrambles to the sky.

I still care about the Future I still do worry about the Past I'm still caught up with desire for a Fine Time That is Good and going to last a Long time

See the little black girl She's running on her feet She's running fast from the bullet That her daddy's going to meet

While she's hunting for your brothers to get them off the streets Oh the times are hungry For the smell of meat

And the politicians making their professional lies
As they desperately cling
to their political tries
While the world all around them is crumbling at its knees
Their wives drinking tea under Jacaranda trees
(Purple Blossoms falling all around them
Purple Blossoms falling all around them)

In the South they've built a floundering Nuclear Station Technology scores High over hungry belly children You can shout all you like And then you make a bomb Hey bra! That's when they start to run run run

When a bus-full of white kids
Skids into a dam
The President declares a National Disaster Fund
What happens to the families
with the bullets in the back
And batons on their heads
And in their eyes
in the minds, well bra! that's that

And Boetie's on the Border still fighting for the country If he doesn't blow his brains out He'll come back to go a-hunting for the Terries in the back-yard and in his wife's bed and crawling up his back and in his laaitie's head Bang Bang!

But the Sad ones change to Mad Ones
In the changing of the Times
and how are we to judge upon the suffering of Mankind
Our voices are lost in the Great Machinery
That shatters like a thousand rattling
Shopping Trolleys
Onward Christian Soldiers
Marching as to war
with the cross of Jesus
going on before

But we still making love We still making war It's not for us to even try to choose anymore for this Inertia is the true killing field And the mielies in the drought They still have got to yield

I no longer know just where to place my hands I'm a white girl white in this Darkening Land but all I know for sure is where I sometimes long to be and that's back in my Ermelo childhood garden Sitting in my old Oak tree when the world was all around me When the world was all around me.

DON'T DANCE

OK people get up off your feet
Its time to move to a different beat
We don't like the way they're running our days and nights
Our lives are out of phase
We're black white separated
Right from birth indoctrinated
Years and years developed apart
Brainwashed each in the name of God
Lets de educate ourselves
Lets re educate ourselves

Hey white boy get your feet off the floor The Lord gave you legs to march to war Your leaders want you in a sporting affair So put on your boots and cut your hair Don't talk back or stop to think When you're in Angola you can have a drink.

Obey obey they know the way
From here you go to SWA
Where they don't dance when facing such hostility
They don't dance
cos the SADF's there to see that we all enjoy democracy
cos the SAP are there to see that we all enjoy democracy

DON'T BELIEVE

Please don't tell me we must fight to the end there's nothing left that I want to defend Phoning up the underground from a telephone booth don't read the newspapers cos they're not allowed to tell the truth

I don't believe
I don't believe
I don't believe in you
And I couldn't care less
about the rest
or who is killing you

Hypocritical priests
in political seats
I hope your God don't think like you
in the typing pools
where apathy rules
there is a hand grenade for you
If the effort was worth
Just a paper cup
I'd burn it down and blow it up
While I'm looking at your empty shells
I leave you alone to mess it up yourself



PART C:

RESOURCES

C 1: DOCUMENTS AND LEGISLATION

C1(a): Information for Guidance of National Servicemen

called up for National Service

C1(b): National Service: Your Son
C1(c): Resolution 435 (1978)
C1(d): Declaration to End Conscription

C1(e): Legislation

C 2: RESOURCE ORGANISATIONS C 3: WORKSHOP MATERIAL



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

INFORMATION FOR THE GUIDANCE OF NATIONAL SERVICEMEN CALLED UP FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

ADVISE YOUR EMPLOYER IMMEDIATELY

1. If you are already employed, you must present your call-up instructions to your employer immediately and draw his attention to the fact that he is, in terms of the Defence Act, 1957, compelled to afford his employees all reasonable facilities to render national service.

PAY

2. You will be paid at the rate of at least R4,02 per day or R8,04 if married (Sundays and public holidays included) from the date you leave your home until the date on which you again reach home. Persons rendering service in a professional capacity, may receive a further allowance.

DEDUCTIONS

3. Take note that R5,00-R10,00 per month is deducted from your pay for haircuts, bioscope etc.

CONTROLLING AUTHORITY

4. Until you report for service, you must communicate with the Registering Officer, SA Defence Force, Private Bag X281, Pretoria, 0001, in connection with anything concerning your national service.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

5. Until you report for service, you must advise the Registering Officer, SADF, immediately of any change in your address. The Defence Act, 1957, provides that failure to do so is an offence which renders you liable to a fine of up to R200 or six months imprisonment.

EXEMPTION FROM OR POSTPONEMENT OF SERVICE

6. If you have valid reasons why you cannot report for service, a written application should immediately be submitted to the Secretary, Exemption Board, Private Bag X281, Pretoria, 0001. You must state your reasons clearly and attach any supporting documents or certificates. Unless and until you are notified of the result, you must report for service as directed.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

- 7. National servicemen who are notified that they have to write supplementary examinations in one or more subjects in their final examinations, may for this purpose, apply to their commanding officer for—
 - a. in the case of two or more subjects, for deferment of national service until a later stage; or
 - b. in the case of one subject only, for leave of absence to re-write the one subject provided that the absence of military service is restricted to the absolute minimum. See brochure concerning national service.

POSTPONEMENT OF SERVICE—RETURN TO SCHOOL

8. Any person who has failed his examinations and who plans to attend school full-time for a further year must, if he has already commenced service, submit an application for postponement of service to his commanding officer. The commanding officer will forward the application to the Exemption Board for a decision. If such a person has not yet commenced his service he must not report for service and his application for postponement must be forwarded direct to the Secretary, Exemption Board, Private Bag X281, Pretoria, 0001, without delay.

USE OF PRIVATE TRANSPORT

9. No remuneration or liability in the event of injury, etc., will be paid or accepted iro the use of private transport to and from your place of service and no parking facilities for private vehicles are available at such places.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

10. You will be subjected to a medical examination on reporting for service. If found to be unfit for service, you will be discharged and sent home. Ensure that you are in possession of a discharge certificate before leaving the camp.

Should you be of the opinion that you are medically unfit for National Service, proof thereof should be submitted at your medical examination, to the medical examiner.

IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

11. Security plays an important role in the South African Defence Force and the essential identification documents for members of the citizen force consist of a paybook which will be issued by the military authorities and your identification document, which must be in your possession when reporting for service.

If you are not yet in possession of an identification document and have already turned 18 you must, in accordance with the Population Registration Act, immediately apply therefor to the Registrar, Population Register, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, 0001. In the case of servicemen residing in South-West Africa, arrangements for their identity documents will be made on reporting for service.

ITEMS TO BE BROUGHT ALONG

- 12. a. A minimum of civilian clothing. You will be issued with a military uniform and you will not be allowed to wear civilian clothes until after completion of your period of service;
- b. After you have received your complete issue of uniform, your civilian clothes, must be returned to your home or parent's home at your own expense. No provision exists for the safe keeping thereof at the unit;
- c. Personal necessities such as shaving kit, toothbrush, soap, a towel and underclothing;
- d. Sport equipment for the types of sport in which you normally participate;
- e. Any musical instrument which you can play, should you wish to bring it;
 - f. Bible and Hymn Book;
 - g. A certified copy of your marriage certificate (if married);
 - h. Your call-up instructions (Form DD 1303);
 - j. Your driver's licence;
 - k. Your identification document;
- 1. Certificate (or certified copy) of your highest educational qualifications; and
- m. If you are professionally academically qualified a registration certificate (or a certified copy) issued by the relevant council.

C1(b)

Telephone : 29 2611 Extension : 121

Headquarters
Mitwatersrand Command
P 0 Box 1138
Johannesburg
2000

30 April 1984

Dear Parents,

NATIONAL SERVICE YOUR SON

- 1. Within the next few weeks your son will report for his Matienal Service. As a father I know that you must be concerned about his welfare and how he will be treated. I would like to give you my sincere assurance that wherever he may be posted for training, he will neet a group of dedicated professional soldiers who will look after his needs.
- 2. Every young man is as important to us as he is to you, his parents, because most of us are parents ourselves; we realise to the full the great responsibility which rests on us in our dealing with this, the most precious resource we possess and in the interests of our country and its citizens will do everything in our power to discharge that responsibility in the best possible way.
- 3. During his period of training, domestic circumstances may make it desireable that your son must return for a period. By working through the correct channels and discussing his problems with one of the Welfare Officers to be found at every Base, he may be granted compassionate leave of up to 10 days at a time. On the other hand, the practise of going absent without leave is viewed in a very serious light and normally causes more problems than it solves.
- 4. Our job is to turn your son into a proud and efficient soldier, who will be physically and mentally prepared to do his share in the defence of our country should the need ever arise. For us to achieve this, your assistance in sending him to us with the correct positive approach to the training he will receive, can be of inestimable value.
- 5. Although my own telephone number is reflected above, you are requested to convey enquiries to his direct Officer Commanding. The name of his allotted Unit appears on his call-up instruction and you will find the Unit telephone number in the applicable telephone directory.
- 6. We trust that we will be able to rely on your support and co-operation.

Yours Sincerely

(G.H.F. MUPPHY)

OFFICER COMMANDING WITWATERSEAND COMMAND : BPIC

CHPM/vec

RESOLUTION 435 (1978)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 2087th meeting on 29 September 1978

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 385 (1976) and 431 (1978), and 432 (1978),

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 431 (1978) (S/12827) and his explanatory statement made in the Security Council on 29 September 1978 (S/12869),

Taking note of the relevant communications from the Government of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General,

Taking note also of the letter dated 8 September 1978 from the President of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) addressed to the Secretary-General (S/12841),

Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia,

- Approves the report of the Secretary-General (S/12827) for the implementation of the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation (S/12636) and his explanatory statement (S/12869);
- Reiterates that its objective is the withdrawal of South Africa's illegal administration of Namibia and the transfer of power to the people of Namibia with the assistance of the United Nations in accordance with resolution 385 (1976);
- 3. Decides to establish under its authority a United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) in accordance with the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General for a period of up to 12 months in order to assist his Special Representative to carry out the mandate conferred upon him by paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 431 (1978), namely, to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations;
- Welcomes SWAPO's preparedness to co-operate in the implementation of the Secretary-General's report, including its expressed readiness to sign and observe the cease-fire provisions as manifested in the letter from the President of SWAPO dated 8 September 1978 (S/12841);
- 5. Calls on South Africa forthwith to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of this resolution;
- Declares that all unilateral measures taken by the illegal administration in Namibia in relation to the electoral process, including unilateral registration of voters, or transfer of power, in contravention of Security Council resolution 385 (1976), 431 (1978) and this resolution are null and void;
- Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council not later than 23 October 1978 on the implementation of this resolution.

[Resolution 435 (1978) was adopted by a vote of 12 in favour to none against, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia and USSR) and China not participating.]

TOWARDS A JUST PEACE IN OUR LAND

A Declaration to End Conscription

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

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

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

We call for an end to conscription.

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

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

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

We call for an end to conscription.

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

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

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

WE CALL FOR AN END TO CONSCRIPTION
WE CALL FOR A JUST PEACE IN OUR LAND

LEGISLATION

There is a long list of laws that relate directly or indirectly to the militarisation of South African society. These include:

Defence Act No 44 of 1957 (as amended):

provides, among other things, for careful control over what is published about the SADF.

1983 Amendment: deals with religious objectors and boards for religious objection.

1984 Amendment: clarifies when and under what conditions the SADF may be used to carry out police functions.

National Supplies Procurement Act No 89 of 1970: provides that any company or person producing "vital goods" can be ordered to supply them to the SADF.

National Key Points Act No 102 of 1980: allows the Defence Minister to declare any building a "key point", and to order the owners to meet certain strict security requirements.

Protection of Information Act No 84 of 1982: repealed and replaced the Official Secrets Act. This Act deals with photographs, sketches, tapes, models, etc. relative to any Government building, work or defence. It is an offence not only to publish such material, but to have it or use it at all.

Nuclear Energy Act No 92 of 1982: allows for certain information relating to nuclear energy to be classified.

Internal Security Act No 74 of 1982:

provides for four key groups of criminal offences:

the promotion of communism or the aims of unlawful organisations;

- the quoting of persons whose names appear on the consolidated list or who are restricted;

- the offences of terrorism or subversion as

defined by the Act; and

encouragement and incitement to commit certain offences relating to organised campaigns of resistance, prohibited gatherings and feelings of hostility between racial groups.

Public Safety Act No 3 of 1953:

provides for the declaration of a state of emergency. It is under this Act that the states of emergency of 1985 and 1986 were declared.

RESOURCE ORGANISATIONS

CAPE TOWN

End Conscription Campaign (ECC) (Cape Town)

1 Rhodesview 435 Main Road Observatory 7925 Ph: (021) 47-9170

Contact: Nic Borain

5 Alfred Street Observatory 7925 Ph: (021) 47-9272

ECC has available media, T-shirts, badges and a record/tape.

The ECC Library is housed in:

The Resource Centre
University of Cape Town
Rondebosch 7700
Ph: (021) 69-8531 ext 759

Conscientious Objectors Support Group (COSG)

COSG runs an advice bureau.

Contact: Anton Eberhard

8 Neath Road Observatory 7925 Ph: (021) 47-6274

Peace Library

Rondebosch Congregational Church Belmont Road

Rondebosch 7700 Ph: (021) 69-9814

DURBAN

End Conscription Campaign (ECC) (Durban)

Ecumenical Centre Trust 20 St Andrew's Street Durban 4001 Contact: Gary Cullan

Ph: (031) 21-6129

Ecumenical Centre Resource Centre

Room 3 Ecumenical Centre 20 St Andrew's Street

Durban 4001

Ph: (031) 301-8614

Conscientious Objectors Support Group (COSG)

P O Box 1879 Durban 4000

Contacts: Richard Steele, Anita Kromberg

Ph: (031) 301-5663

Conscription Counselling Service

P O Box 1879 Durban 4000

Contact: Richard Steele

Ph: (031) 301-5663

GRAHAMSTOWN

End Conscription Campaign (ECC) (Grahamstown)

Contact: Wilhelm Liebenberg

Ph: (0461) 2-3752

Grahamstown Centre on National Service (GRACONS)

Contact: Julia Denny

P O Box 77

Grahamstown 6140 Ph: (0461) 2-7763

JOHANNESBURG

End Conscription Campaign (ECC) (National)

Room 227 Khotso House 42 de Villiers Street Johannesburg 2000 Ph: (011) 337-6796

End Conscription Campaign (ECC) (Johannesburg)

Room 229 Khotso House 42 de Villiers Street Johannesburg 2000

The Peace Project

SACBC

P O Box 941 Pretoria 0001

Contact: St

Stephen Lowry

Ph: (012) 323-6458/9/0 (Work) (011) 643-4689 (Home)

Justice and Reconciliation Division

SACC
5th Floor Khotso House
42 de Villiers Street
Johannesburg 2000
Ph: (011) 28-2252

Advice Bureau on Military Conscription

3rd Floor Central Methodist Church 79 Pritchard Street Johannesburg 2000 Ph: (011) 614-7458

Consultation available free of charge every Tuesday 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

PIETERMARITZBURG

End Conscription Campaign (ECC) (Pietermaritzburg)

16 Harwin's Arcade Pietermaritzburg 3201

Contact:

Jacqui Boulle

4 Barkley Place Pietermaritzburg 3201 Ph: (0331) 6-7788 (or PACSA see below)

Advice Bureau

Contact: Vernon

Ph: (0331) 2-2066

(or via PACSA see below)

PACSA's Peace Library

178 Berg Street

Pietermaritzburg 3201 Ph: (0331) 2-0052

Videos and cassette tapes are available from the library, as well as a number of books on peace, violence and non-violence.

PORT ELIZABETH

End Conscription Campaign (ECC) (Port Elizabeth)

46 St Patrick's Road

Central

Port Elizabeth 6001

Contacts: Janet

Ph: (041) 2-3098

Pete

Ph: (041) 33-3171

Legal Resources Centre (P.E.)

1st Floor Emek House

Cnr Lower Mount Road and Market Street

North End 6001

or

P O Box 2669

North End 6056

Ph: (041) 54-4125

(041) 54-4136

(041) 54-4143

P.E. Crisis and Information Centre

503 Alfin House 510 Main Street

North End 6001

Ph: (041) 54-3141

WORKSHOP MATERIAL

The suggestions in this section are intended to help groups work through some of the issues dealt with in the dossier.

RESOURCES

As we have included only a few ideas in this section, you may find the following resources useful:

 $\frac{\text{Youth } \underline{\text{Ministry in a}}}{\text{from P O Box 68, }} \frac{\text{in a}}{\text{68, NewTands, 7725.}} \frac{\text{Crisis by Di Scott.}}{\text{NewTands, 7725.}}$

Challenge to Change published by the Human Awareness Programme, PO Box 95134, Grant Park, 2051.

Christians Make Peace by Margaret Nash. (Available from Diakonia and Pacsa.)

The South African War Machine This pro-SADF book is a rich source of somewhat frightening information. It is available from the CNA.

DISCUSSION SESSIONS

Each of the factsheets, either alone or in combination, should provide material for a discussion session. Examples of questions that could be posed about the factsheets are:

PERSONAL: - How does this quote make you feel? Explain why.

- Which quote do you identify with? Explain

why.

 Does this information make you feel safe/ afraid/angry/relieved/worried/sad? Explain why.

POLITICAL: - What are the political implications of this information for South Africa?

What are the consequences of these actions?
 What do the groups involved stand to lose or gain?

ACTION: - What can you as an individual do about this issue/these issues?

- What can you as a group do about this issue/

these issues? - When will you act?

- Who will you work with?

WORKSHOPS

If a group would like to spend a full day or a weekend discussing the issues dealt with in this dossier, here is a suggested programme:

1. An icebreaker. (See Exercise 1 below.)

2. One of the exercises below.

 A brainstorm on what disturbs people the most about militarisation. (A brainstorm consists of everyone calling out their ideas and one member of the group listing the ideas on newsprint.)

4. Categorise issues that are similar together and see if you can find the "root problem" for each group of

issues.

5. Break up into small groups of 5 or 6 people. Each group should be given one or two problems to discuss. The discussion could follow the lines suggested above i.e. discussion of the problems in terms of personal feelings, political consequences and action.

Small groups report back on their discussions to the whole group.

7. In the big group, brainstorm on what this group can do about the increasing militarisation of South African society.

(e.g. - conscientising others

 working with organisations such as COSG and ECC)

 The whole group should decide on what action or actions it is committed to.

 A planning session, either as a whole group or in small groups, to decide: WHAT YOU WILL DO

HOW YOU WILL DO IT
WHO WILL DO IT
WHEN YOU WILL DO IT
WHERE YOU WILL DO IT

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Coat of Arms

This exercise is an icebreaker. An icebreaker helps people in a group get to know each other, or get to know what other people in the group feel about the issue or issues that are going to be discussed.

Time:

30 minutes.

What you need:

(a) An enlarged copy of the Coat of Arms for each member of the group.

(b) Pins.

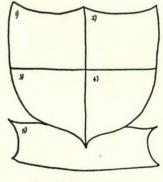
(c) Questions prepared on newsprint.

(d) Space for group to circulate.

What to do:

- (a) Give each member of the group a copy of the Coat of Arms.
- (b) Ask them to represent symbolically (either through words or simple drawings) the following, in the corresponding space of the Coat of Arms.
 - The aspect of militarisation that frightens you the most.
 - Your vision of peace in South Africa.
 The greatest threat to peace in South
 - Africa.
 4. Something that gives you hope for
 - peace in South Africa.

 5. Write three words that describe a South Africa where you would be happy to live.
- (c) Put up the newsprint with the questions for those who get left behind.
 (d) Let the members of the group pin their Coats of Arms to themselves and circulate comparing and explaining their symbols.



Coat of Arms - Icebreaker to be limited out to the group:

Exercise 2: Sharing the Cake

This exercise shows how unfair division of resources leads to conflicts and anger.

Time:

30 minutes.

What you need: A large cake (or pie or loaf of bread). If the group is very big you may need more than one.

What to do:

(a) At tea time, divide the group so that a fifth of the group sits on one side in a small group and four-fifths on the other side in a big group.

(b) Cut up the cake so that the small group gets four-fifths and the big group gets only

one-fifth.

(c) Let people have their tea and cake. If some arguing happens, let it carry on for a while. Then bring the whole group together to discuss these questions:

How did you feel about your piece of cake?

Is this game like real life in South 2. Africa?

Why do you think there is no peace in Southern Africa?

(This exercise was taken from the IYY Resource Pack.)



Exercise 3: Waging Peace

This exercise gets people to think about how they can contribute towards creating peace.

Time:

45 minutes.

What you need:

(a) Newsprint.

(b) Several different coloured crayons or

koki pens.

(c) Masking tape.(d) A sheet of newsprint with these words

What to do:

written on it: "Peace, like war, is waged." (a) Divide the group into smaller groups of 4

to 6 people.
(b) Give each group a big sheet of newsprint and at least three different coloured crayons or koki pens.

(c) Put up the sheet of newsprint that says

"Peace, like war, is waged"

(d) Ask each group to spend 30 minutes creating a poster showing all the ways we could "Wage peace".

(e) After 30 minutes, ask each group to put up its poster and someone from the group should explain the poster to everyone else.

Exercise 4: What is Patriotism?

This exercise encourages people to question the traditional understanding of patriotism and to understand the word more widely.

Time: What you need:

What to do:

1 hour 15 minutes. (a) A list of statements for each member of the group. This is the list:

- A patriot is someone who is prepared to die for his/her country.
- Every soldier who dies on the border is a patriot.
- A patriot is someone who believes "My country, right or wrong".
- Supporting the disinvestment campaign is unpatriotic.
- Conscientious Objectors are unpatriotic.
- For the true South African patriot, Nkosi sikelel' iAfrica is the national anthem.
- Conscription encourages patriotism.
- A pencil for each member of the group. (b)
- Newsprint. (c)
- (d) Koki pens.
- Masking tape. (e)

Give each person in the group a copy of (a) the list of statements and a pencil. Ask them, as individuals, to mark each statement True or False. (10 minutes for this.)

(c) Divide the big group into smaller groups

of 5 to 7 people.
(d) Ask them to spend 20 minutes discussing why they decided a statement was True or False.

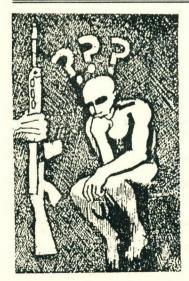
(e) After 20 minutes, give each group a sheet of newsprint and a koki pen.

(f) Ask each group to spend 20 minutes developing a definition of patriotism that everyone agrees with. When each group reaches consensus, one person should write the definition on the newsprint.

After 20 minutes, ask each group to put (q) up its definition.

(h) Discuss the definitions in the big group.

These are only a few suggestions for ways to get people actively involved in the issues discussed in this dossier. There are many others, including simulation games, role plays, research projects, games and exercises. The resource books listed at the beginning of this section will give you more ideas, and the resource organisations listed in C2 may be able to direct you to other resources and ideas.







FEEDBACK FORM

We would like to improve any publications like this that we produce in the future. We would, therefore, appreciate it if you would complete this form and return it to us at:

P O Box 95134 Grant Park 2051

NAMI	E:	
ORGANISATION:		
ADDRESS:		
		CODE:
PHONE NUMBER:		
1.	How did you use this dossier? (Fo	r reference, in groups
2.	Did you find it useful? (If yes, why not.)	say why; if no, say
	miy not.)	
3.	Are there any issues you would lik similar way? (Please specify.)	e to see us cover i n a

STATE OF EMERGENCY

As this dossier was being prepared for publication, the South African government, on June 12, declared the second state of emergency in less than a year.

Publication of the dossier was delayed so that the publishers could take legal opinion on whether it could be published while there was still a state of emergency. Following this legal opinion as well as a number of Supreme Court judgements on the state of emergency regulations, we have decided that publication should go ahead.

In the meantime, the state of emergency continues and has been described as "six times more severe" than the one that preceded it. Detentions are said to exceed 10 000. Of these, detention monitoring groups estimated that more than 3000 were children under the age of 16.

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has been particularly hard hit. Many ECC activists have been detained, their homes have been attacked, ECC publications and meetings have been banned.

We hope, and believe, that this dossier will make a constructive contribution to a deeper understanding of the crisis in which our country finds itself.

September 1986

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