

SADF and SAP violence in the TRANSVAAL

23/10/84-Dec 85

DATE	TOWNSHIP	DESCRIPTION
23/10/84	Sebokeng, Sharpeville, Boipatong	Operation Palmiet, 7000 troops and police seal off townships and conduct house-to-house searches and arrests.
31/10/84	Sharpeville, Boipatong	SAP/SADF again seal off and search townships
31/10/84	Vaal Triangle Townships	Hundreds of members of SADF/SAP man road-blocks. Patrols using loudhailers warn residents to pay their rents or their electricity and water will be cut.
5/11/84	Tembisa	Hundreds of police using army vehicles move in due to massive stayaways in Tvl.
14/11/84	Katlehong	SADF camped at entrance to township. Contingents of soldiers and police in armoured vehicles patrol the streets.
22/11/84	Thokoza	SADF members in armoured vehicles raid homes.
27/11/84	Vosloosrus	SADF admits its members threw teargas at mourners and arrested a black youth. Reports that soldiers fired rubber bullet and teargas grenade and chased and beat mourners.
9/2/85	Alexandra	Combined SADF/SAP force holds sweep-and-search.
3/4/85	Tembisa	SADF assists SAP in countering unrest.
6/5/85	Kwathema	9 people killed following school boycott.
17/6/85	Soweto	Soldiers on horseback charge at students.
26/6/85	Kwathema	4 young leaders mysteriously killed-limpet mines.
9/7/85	Kwathema	50 to 60000 people attend funeral of above. On the previous night police threw teargas canisters into cinema where 1000 people were praying. 7 shot by SADF while running from cinema. During funeral 16 shot
23/7/85	Tsakane	SADF patrol area on foot carrying rifles.
28/7/85	East Rand	Mob stoned SADF patrol, 1 soldier injured, police arrive and assist in dispersing crowd. 4 killed 15 wounded.
2/8/85	Katlehong	Troops and police in army personnel carriers attack pupils and force them into classrooms.
10/8/85	Wattville	Troops assault youth, who later dies.
21/8/85	Diepkloof	Army and police in 80 vehicles blitz area and search: 'crime prevention'.
22/8/85	Diepkloof	300 people arrested.
23/8/85	Diepkloof	500 pupils arrested (50 aged 7-11) after police surround school - loaded into army trucks ; held at Morokko.
27/8/85	Soweto	Soldiers remove children from Bara.

29/8/85	Kliptown	Soldier teachers bring police to school some pupils are arrested police denied arrests.
3/9/85	Vaal Triangle	Soldiers and police seal off all eight Vaal Triangle Townships.
6/9/85	Kwathema	SADF, SAP attack 1000's of mourners at funeral.
15/9/85	Johannesburg	Army PR tries to clear its name by sending complaints teams.
25/9/85	Johannesburg	'seven-day-circle' complaint centres for people to lay charges against army.
29/9/85	Daveyton	Tshepo Mlangeni blinded and other students assaulted by soldiers when went to lay complaints at centres.
30/10/85	Soweto	4 black journalists beaten up by soldiers
21/11/85	Mamelodi	March on police station - teargas fired from helicopter, 20 killed.
9/11/85	Johannesburg	Police and soldiers patrol Jhb in Soweto, soldiers manned road blocks
16/11/85	Soweto	About 2000 SADF, Civil Defence moved into Baragwanath.
late 11/85	Northern Transvaal	First Landmines
31/11/85	Border	Police withdrawn from border areas to do internal duties, replaced with army
Dec 85	Transvaal	Landmines continue

EVENTS

<u>EVENT</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>WHAT TO DO</u>
NEWSLETTER	Write 30/4/85	Subbing 11/5/85 Deadline 17/5/85 Typeset 24/5/85 Layout 31/5/85
FESTIVAL 28/6/85	Media	Logo Posters T-Shirts Badges
NATIONAL REPUBLIC DAY PICKET	31/5/85	?
CALL-UP ACTION	First week July	Media ?
DEBATE	? May	Posters Media Pamphlets
CAMPUS FOCUS	?	?

1. DATES FOR FESTIVAL 28 - 30 JUNE 1985

2. VENUE

3. THEME : "STOP THE CALL-UP"  
E.C.C. PEACE FESTIVAL

4. FRIDAY 28TH JUNE

5:00 - 6:00 Registration

Press Conference At Airport (Arns)

6:30 - 8:30 Opening Address

"World In Conflict - The Need For Peace"

- Cardinal Arns

- Beyers Naude

- Chair - Laurie Nathan

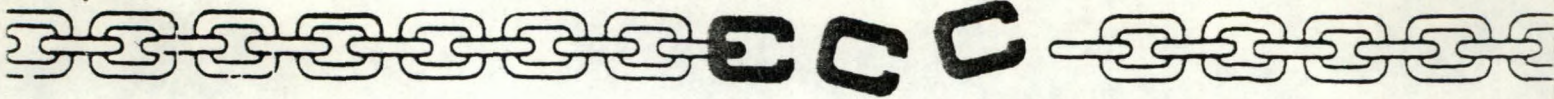
- Range of symbolic figures on platform

8:30 Finger Supper

PROPOSED PROGRAMME - FESTIVAL - 29th and 30th JUNE 1985

<u>SATURDAY</u>	INTERNATIONAL PEACE MOVEMENT	DETENTION AND REPRESSION JHB. P.S.C.C.	THEOLOGY ALBERT, CHRIS, THEO	MILITARY & EDUCATION DURBAN NEUSA
9:00 - 10:30	COLD WAR, SOUTH AFRICA NUCLEAR ARMS KENT RENATA, RICHARD, ANITA			
10:30 - 11:00	T E A			
11:00 - 12:30	MILITARY IN SOUTH AMERICA MONS. ARNS	CIVIL ACTION PROGRAMME	THE BOARD CAPETOWN COSG	MOVIE/PLAY
12:30 - 2:00	L U N C H			
2:00 - 3:30	POST NKOMATI TONY K / KEITH G	MILITARY STATE/ ECONOMY	NON-VIOLENT ACTION DURBAN COSG	MOVIE/PLAY
3:30 - 5:00	W A L K A B O U T	SUCA PLAY	POETRY/SONG SESSION	POETRY/SONG SESSION
5:00 - 6:30	PLENARY SESSION	C.I.Y.Y.C. +	U.D.F. + I.Y.Y.	Suggested Chair Cheryl Carolis
6:30 - 8:00	S U P P E R			
8:00 - 10:00	PUBLIC MEETING	TROOPS OUT		NAMIBIA & UDF UITENHAGE
10:00 - Late	STOP THE CALL UP CONCERTS			

<u>SUNDAY</u>				
9:00 - 10:30	WALK ABOUT/TEA	JODAC CULTURE GROUP	CAPETOWN E.C.C. CULTURAL ROAD SHOW	
10:30 - 12:00	NAMIBIA	FILM/PLAY	PEACE MOVEMENT IN 1950's JEREMY & RAYMOND	MILITARISATION
12:00 - 1:30	LUNCH	SCHOOLS DEBATE		
1:30 - 3:30	PLENARY: PANEL OF C.O.'s		PETER HATHORN, PHILIP WILKINSON, IAN AYDEN IVAN THOMS, RICK STEELE, LT. BINGA	
3:30 - 4:00	TEA			
4:00 - 6:30	PUBLIC MEETING	"THE WAY FORWARD"	MIKE EVANS, TUTU, MONS. KENT	
6:30 - 7:30	SUPPER			
7:30 - 9:00	CHURCH SERVICE - HURLEY			



## *End Conscription Campaign*

### END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN

#### JOHANNESBURG REGION

#### 1. Chronology of Activities February 1985 - January 1986.

##### February

- ECC represented on Churches IYY co-ordinating committee.
- Stall at Wits Free Peoples Concert.
- Stall at UDF Concert.
- Sub-groups set up (Media; Resources and Research; Newsletter).

##### March

- Uitenhage Protest Meeting (Initiated by ECC - convened jointly with JODAC, BLACK SASH, DPSC, SACC and SABC).
- Poster (Uitenhage).
- Pamphleteering blitz in shopping centers.
- Production of a package of activities on military for CIYY folder.
- Planning work for Peace Festival begins.

##### April

- First edition of ECC Focus.
- Weekly stall at Yeoville Market (with Jodac Militarisation Group).
- Stickers for budget debate.
- Participated in picket protesting Raditsela's death.
- Security Workshop.
- ECC runs seminar on campus.

##### May

- Open information evening on Namibia.
- Meetings with school students begin.
- Two newsletter production workshops.
- Fundraising videos on Vietnam.
- Stall at IYY launch.
- Republic Day picket.
- Work started on Forces Favourites.

June

- Public debate with PFP.
- 2nd Edition ECC Focus.
- Stop the Call-up Peace Festival.

July

- 2nd National Conference held in Johannesburg.
- Seminars on ECC at Nusas July Festival.
- "State of Emergency" protest meeting.
- Detention of Gavin Evans, Joy Marnden and Ian Moll.
- Clare Verbreek questioned and searched.

August

- Stall at Yeoville Market (x2).
- ECC holds housemeetings as response to State of Emergency.
- ECC invited to play "A little Ward Music" (in which we featured).

September

- Statement at "Banning of Cosas" meeting.
- Houses of four ECC members raided.
- Troops Out Campaign.
  - regular lunch-time programmes.
  - "Mother's Perspective" is highly successful.
  - relay fasts in churches and on campus.
  - Public meeting addressed by Glenda Glover.
- 3rd Edition of ECC Focus.

October

- ECC organisational workshop looks at directional issues.
- Restructuring of ECC results in re-definition of exec portfolios and reforming of sub-committees.
- Workshop at C.J. Botha School.
- Input at concerned citizens meeting by Laurie Nathan.
- Production of Socks.
- Fundraising activity:- Play "Walking Wounded!"

November

- Media workshop.
- Production of package on militarisation for CIYY folder.
- New members meeting.
- New executive elected.
- Work on Maternity Leave issue begins.
- Work on ECC case against Rapport begins.



December

- Record launch.
- Pre-Christmas Community Evening (with Jodac).
- Input at IYY Festival.
- Stall at IYY Festival.
- Production of Postcards and Calendar.

MEDIA - FESTIVAL - JHB. ACTION

DISPLAYS

STALLS

NEWS REPORT BOARD (E.C.C.)

MESSAGES & TELEXES OF SUPPORT

MILITARY & EDUCATION (WITS REPORT)

YOUTH & MILITARY (WITS REPORT)

WOMEN & MILITARY

TROOPS IN TOWNSHIPS

OPTIONS, ESPECIALLY "THE BOARD" (JHB. COSG)

OBJECTOR DISPLAY (C.T. COSG)

POSTERS

STATEMENT POSTER - EACH CENTRE TO DO THEIR OWN

RESCREEN DECLARATION POSTER

ADVERTISING POSTERS

BADGES - STICKERS

T- SHIRTS (FESTIVAL T-SHIRT)

PAMPHLETS

## ECC Planning Day

### PROGRAMME

11-11.30 Why ECC and evaluation

11.30 - 1pm The balance of Forces by Tom Waspe

2-4.30 Discussion Groups : Where to from here?

### 1. Introduction - Benita

### 2. Why ECC ? -Robbie

In March 1983, the Black Sash at its National Conference called for an end to conscription in response to the State's Defence Amendment Act.

The reasons for the call were:

1. to respect the conscience of individuals
2. to condemn the role of the SADF in the illegal occupation of Namibia
3. to raise the moral question of conscription in a state of civil war

The COSG conference in July 1983 also focussed heavily on the effect of the Amendment Act on COSG activity. It was generally felt that the act did not constitute any degree of reform. The major criticisms of the Act were that the definition of CO was too narrow (religious pacifists only), that it would have the effect of dividing war resisters into religious and other groups (we felt this to be a false division), and that the alternative service provided for by the Act was more like punishment - 6 years under the Dept. of Manpower.

For these reasons it was concluded at the conference that the fight for a better deal for CO's was being systematically crushed and that another site needs to be developed to popularize and continue this resistance to militarisation.

It was along these lines that the logic of an End Conscription Campaign emerged. COSG membership felt strongly motivated to participate in the development of such a movement.

At that stage COSG focussed on two areas :

1. developing regional ECC's
2. Continuation of CO support work, follow-up of cases, changes and developments in the Board for Religious Objectors.

As the new constitution was ushered in, there were clear statements by both the Minister of Defence and the Prime Minister concerning the extension of conscription to the "coloured" and Indian communities.

It was felt that the ECC could be a valuable contribution to the experience of a non-racial struggle. It is probably for this reason

that not much has been heard about coloured and Indian conscription since.

So, for the second half of 1983 and during 1984 Cosg went about setting up regional ECC's. In the Jhb region a subgrp was allocated the task of providing more information about the need for ECC, contacting other interested organisations and setting up a committee of reps from these organisations. (Documentation is available.)

It was felt that the function of the committee would be to encourage the affiliated organisations to include aspects of the campaign into their planned programme and to serve as a public beacon against conscription and aggressive militarism.

Further, there was rapidly growing evidence that an understanding of the role of militarisation in SA only strengthened the content of progressive political education.

Therefore we felt the campaign to be appropriate, both from the point of view of the people working on it and because of the nature of the political intervention being made.

### 3. Evaluation- Benita

#### \*Impact on affiliates

One of the primary aims of ECC was to have an impact on organisations - we hoped that organisations would discuss the issue of conscription and militarisation and include it in their programmes.

One of the major problems identified during the year was that the message did not penetrate into organisations. The representatives to ECC and in some cases the execs became a better informed and motivated but in very few cases did the membership know anything about ECC. This was partly due to organisational problems of some of the affiliates, but more significantly for us, it was due to our own lack of work in this area. With the exception of the Declaration campaign, we put very little effort and time into visiting organisations and offering to run workshops, discussions or seminars for them. We responded to invitations, but we didn't initiate contact.

In terms of participation in campaigns , the same problem was apparent. "Reps to ECC did a lot of work, but very few members were involved. The Spring Fair was an exception and gains were made - organisations got involved in preparing their stalls and through that process discussed conscription and militarisation. When planning future campaigns we need to pay particular attention to planning events that call on the members to participate. Perhaps a way to do this is to assign particular responsibility to each affiliate rather than the committee undertaking to do the work itself.

In terms of written input into organisations, Objector was distributed, very little else was done. A number of organisations have newsletters to which we could contribute. There is also a need for continuing analysis and research and being up to date with new developments, in order to play this educative role properly.

#### \* Public Impact

The public impact we have had has been through two main ways - campaigns e.g. media, public meetings, the fair, concerts, presence at the Black Sash feté

##### - the Press

In some ways ECC has had an impact out of all proportion to our size. The issue of conscription has had wide coverage in the press, and the PFP stand was certainly encouraged by ECC. Even Magnus Malan has noticed us. But there are some problems with our profile - Malan identified us as a DF group. While we support UDF, we decided that for strategic reasons we should not be too closely identified with them as we want to reach a broad spectrum of organisations. Through our choice of speakers (eg. Helen, Beyers, Popo, etc.) and sometimes our rhetoric, we have encouraged the 'radical' image. We need to pay special attention to our constituency and choose speakers and write pamphlets and statements accordingly. This needs a clearer analysis of our constituency and the political changes happening all the time. The PFP debate is a crucial one in this regard.

We need to respond to issues very quickly eg. army invasion into the Vaal could have been an excellent opportunity for massive protest action (pickets and public meetings)

(Pickets and public meetings) instead all we did was support work for UDF and one press statement.

Our media - posters and pamphlets - have on the whole been good in terms of quality, but to have the desired impact we need to produce it in greater quantity and to sort out our distribution. For example, we never got our posters systematically put up in churches, and our attempts to mail notices to ministers were inadequate.

#### \*Internal Structures and working of ECC

After the Namibia Campaign we identified co-ordination as a crucial issue. A co-ordinating group of five people was set up and this group did help to improve things. Having a chair as a 'public' person also helped in terms of contact with the press and with other organisations.

In terms of administration our record keeping is inadequate and we have no mailing lists.

While co-ordination has improved, a lack of subgroups has sometimes caused problems. An ongoing press group could, for example, help in responding quickly to issues in the press. In the past we have also talked of subgroups as a way of involving individual people from the affiliates in ECC.

\*Newsletter: there appears to be a need for a newsletter to keep affiliates informed of what's going on

\*Nationally there have been some problems. We have had very uneven contact with Cape Town and almost no contact with Durban. An issue to be discussed in Durban is the Balance between co-ordinating campaigns nationally vs maintaining regional autonomy especially in terms of pacing work. Regions have sometimes duplicated media rather than sharing its production - and we need to plan far ahead in advance in order to be able to co-ordinate media production.

National links have given us motivation eg. with campaigns, but also caused problems eg. PFP issue, patrons etc.

#### 4. The Balance of Forces - Tom Waspe

Since 1976 South Africa has been described as in a state of crisis. Some people have seen this as negative because it is a move from stability, and these people have an interest in maintaining the system; while yet

others see this state of crisis as positive, as the threshold of the overthrow of apartheid. There are also those who seek a middle path, having no stake in the system and desiring an orderly move to change - this position has problems. There are many contradictions and complexities in a situation where the central inherent conflict is that the minority of whites have all the money and wealth, and are united, and have political control, while the majority of blacks are disunited, with no political or economic control.

The state of crisis does not exist when one force outweighs the other as in the Sixties when the State crushed the popular resistance. The crisis will only be resolved when the democratic forces win.

State and capital are in a constant process of restructuring to contain the crisis, to crush the struggle. This in turn leads to a re-awakening of the forces of the people. Botha's reforms are part of this restructuring.

1960 - 73 was a period of political calm and economic growth. The power of the State increased and opposition was crushed. This built up in a new form, seen in the '73 strikes and the '76 uprisings. The economy declined; this severely tested the govt. At this time the military came to be a key political apparatus as well as a repressive State Apparatus. There was the " bloodless coup " as military people took control of the State through the State Security Council, deposing Vorster and the SAP, and creating the verligte/verkrampste split. They ushered in the post-'76 reform initiatives and the ideology of 'Total strategy' .

The State needed to restructure to preserve the balance of forces in their favour. This was done in the familiar 'Reform - Repression' way:

- Labour; trade union rights
- Economic; removal of job reservation
- Political; the President's Council

While at the same time homelands, removals, and greater influx control were stepped up. This was in an attempt to co-opt the 'coloured' and Indian and black urban middle class, and to control and exclude the working class, the unemployed, and the denationalised.

In '77 came the bannings and police repression, which exacerbated the contradictions. In '80/81 were bus, school, consumer boycotts, the rejection of the SAIC etc. The military started playing an increasingly important role politically and repressively.

IN 1983 the UDF was formed, in response to the state's strategy; the 'reform' of the new constitution had opened new opportunities for struggle, bringing people together from different classes and experiences and ideologies.

At this time the state was in absolute confidence; the white referendum backed the 'new deal', capital was firmly behind Botha, Nkomati had gone some way to roll back the anti-colonial socialist states (the SADF had tried to reverse the gains made by the SADC states, using direct stabilisation and support for bandits - now the weakening economies and drought had helped the state almost achieve it's aim so SA could afford to change its aggressive, militarist image).

This confidence was swiftly broken. From February 1984 when the atteridgeville students went on boycott, started one of the most long and deep school boycotts ever. The UDF anti-Community council campaign which produced a 10% poll, the total demise of these which began with the Tumahole rent boycotts, the successful anti-election campaign, the Vaal uprisings all challenged the state as never before. The response was swift and brutal; 200 - 300 people were killed, over 1000 were detained, the UDF leadership was repressed with Section 28 detentions.

No events characterise state power; the Nkomati Accord and the invasion of Sebokeng, the external and the internal use of military force. The SADF was used as physical coercion, but there was the psychological function of demonstrating the power and might of the state. Despite this the people of the Vaal are still resisting their rents - the crisis is not contained.

This has led to confusion and uncertainty in the white community. The PFP lost its base with the referendum results and their decision to enter the new parliament. The recent support of some for the SADF has alienated the Left. But contradictions occur within the ranks, which reflect the contradictions in the white community. Confidence in P.W. has decreased, the myth of the 'neutral' SADF has been exposed, the detention of the trade union leaders has forced capital to the left, and Kennedy's visit has further influenced the business sector away from the state.



Contradictions among the rulers comes only from pressure from the base, which is a necessary condition for a change in power. The role of UDF in uniting a broad range of forces, and the role of the other forces; labour, the internal movement, the movement in exile, have demonstrated the importance of extra-parliamentary movement with working class control.

ECC must capitalise on the contradictions, uncertainty and confusion (reflected in the position of capital). By invading the townships the state has revealed its ultimate weapon, and the reaction was huge - ECC must be quick to use this lack of cohesion to build extra-parliamentary constituencies which exclude the govt. The military is a key political force and so is an important site of struggle.

ECC must monitor the use of the SADF in townships, in repressing labour struggles and must put pressure on the white group to de-legitimise the SADF. The capitalists will only respond when they are threatened while the true Liberals can be appealed to on humanitarian grounds, e.g. the Churches, and our strategy must take the nature of our constituency into account.

In this state of crisis EC can help to put pressure on the state, can intervene in the confusion in the white community and can help to build the progressive movement.

This analysis has been purposefully optimistic; it has not included a full analysis of BC or the contradictions in the movement of the black working class. It is also clear that the SADF has not been used to its full capacity and the state has many more resources to draw on. What is equally clear is the growing need for unity amongst groups working for change.

## 5. where to from now? - Discussion Groups

### 1. What is ECC's public role

- a) in terms of the 'public'?
  - b) in terms of non-affiliate organisations that could belong to ECC ?
  - c) in the progressive movement ?
- a) - meetings that involve people as in a workshop, cultural input
    - Youth; church, YCS, schools,
    - pamphlets outside schools, concerts with content
    - Namibia focus
    - work with established groups
  - b) - Lawyers for Human Rights, Women for Peace, Fons, Journalists, SACC, Suca
    - inform a wider group; address list, newsletter, invite to campaigns, hold workshops
    - Church; use established groups
    - image: honestly progressive but appropriate
  - c) - work on a tape-slide show, and workshop to offer to other organisations
    - take the initiative ourselves
    - Jodac can channel to UDF

### 2. What is ECC'S role in terms of it's affiliates

- a) How can ECC popularise the campaign?
- b) How can ECC ensure maximum participation from affiliates

### Survey of affiliates and how they have participated so far :

- Jodac; has a militarisation group, did a survey, used their newsletter,
    - \* there is a need to assess what is appropriate to Jodac
  - Cathsoc; included it in newspaper, held a discussion, found participation in the Spring Fair useful
  - Neusa; organisation weak, not very involved, needs resources from ECC
  - Cosg; ECC is a priority, although a personpower problem
  - Nusas; need more analysis, generally use an ad-hoc structure, have included it in publications, need to assess where people stand.
  - SACC; included it in their Conference, will be a focus of youth work.
- a) - need to make more information available, also 'Objector', newsletter if personpower is available
    - Conferences are important, need to make speakers available
  - b) - ECC develop programmes that organisations can fit into
    - effective feedback into organisations, develop groups in organisations
    - need other groups to affiliate
    - draw in schools, individuals

5.2.b) cont.

- is this an only white organisation?

3. 1985 is the International Youth Year, the students are launching the Education Charter and there is the 30th anniversary of the Freedom Charter.

a) how can our work complement these campaigns ?

b) how can these campaigns complement our work ?

IYY : - our rep on the churches' IYY committee will contribute to the resource package

- we will be available as resource people

- focus on militarisation affecting youth

- Document with contact numbers to be distributed

- focus on cadets

Education Charter :

- use the campaign to put input in

Freedom Charter :

- will this alienate the white constituency ?

- Townships- link the SADF to the continuing oppression, look at the Clause ' there shall be peace and friendship '

Peace Campaign :

- need material available on police and army, who is the enemy, a just peace. ( to be adapted appropriately )

Women :

- SACC conference - Sheena will speak

- try to get to the SA reps to the International Conference; NOW, WMP

● focus on the feminist perspective

4. Given our target groups and the public role we have defined for ourselves, what campaigns can we initiate and what issues can we take up this year ?

- internal and external role of the SA-DF, look at townships and Namibia

- Just Peace campaign ; fits into the Nusas theme, the IYY theme and the 'Peace and Friendship ' clause of the Freedom Charter - look at resettlement, war psychosis, townships, civil war.

- July call-up ; educative focus, use press

- Army in the townships - discredit the SADF, use newsletter, press, media

- Namibia; revive the issue, make it a constant focus, contact Namibians (maybe a visiting team ), focus on Hurley's trial in February

- Iyy focus on cadets and registration, media blitz

- First half of the year ; build up to July call-up

Feb: PFP Debate

5. 4.

- May: Freedom Charter ' peace and friendship'

July: picket parishes about the call-up

IYY resource package

second half of the year :build up to Christmas

September : anniversary of the invasion of Sebokeng, educate about the  
role of the military in gov't.

December: Christmass campaign, Just Peace - prince of Peace

JOHANNESBURG ECC WEEKEND AWAY

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AGENDA  
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FRIDAY NIGHT: 7.30

depart to unknown destination

8.30

arrive at now known destination

9.00

**Chair for session: Ian**

**Gathering**

- welcome
- agenda review

**Weekend goals**

- "Why did I join ECC?"
- "What do I think is +/- about ECC at the moment?"
- "What are my/the goals for the weekend"

**House keeping**

- cooking roster
- washing up roster
- general do's and don'ts

**Process/campaign group(s)**

- one or two groups?
- process of forming group(s):  
nominate or volunteer

10.30

**Break**

SATURDAY: ✓ 9.00

**Chair for session: Chris**

**Game**

**Conceptualizing the campaign**

- conference & post-conference  
summary: brief input from Ali
- small groups
- discussion wrap-up: drawing out  
points of contention
- discussion of points
- final wrap-up

**TEA**

✓ 11.00

**Chair for session: DJ**

## Ingredients of the campaign

- work-in-progress reports:
  - \* report from booklet group
  - \* report from distribution group
  - \* report on launch
  - \* other w.i.p.
- list ingredients (read 'actions') we need
- break into sub-groups: add more ideas to list & discuss what actions can be taken up
- report backs

(at this point the process &/or campaign group will use discussion thus far to present a proposed timeline tomorrow morning)

12.30 LUNCH

✓ 2.00 Chairs for session: Trish & Ali

National Committee

Fund raising

3.30 TEA

4.00 Chairs for session: Contact

Front

5.00 BREAK

5.15 Chair for session: Paul

Internal Education

6.00 Break

## SATURDAY EVENING:

Jori

## SUNDAY:

9.00 Service

10.00 Chair for session: Wendy

Perceptions of JHB's structures

- reports from sub-groups
- discussion & comments
- wrap-up

11.30 TEA

12.00 Chair for session:

Delayed  
15mins - 20mins

15mins

## **Campaign time-line**

1.30

### **Issues**

- part-time worker
- review group for video

2.00

### **Evaluation**

2.15

### **Tidy/pack/leave**

- programme of Action  
- diff from other countries

- conference 22 May.

- 6 month Anniversary  
of Angola

- Cape Town Tor V. Ed Lobby.

Bell

Should give evidence - should also  
give evidence on funding. Evidence should  
be professionally got together. Should  
give lengthy oral evidence. Should  
weigh up gains vs risks. Could legitimize  
badly financial status. How will this  
affect the previous investigation? by Funding  
Board # Adverts



SERVICE TO END THE FAST

WE SHALL OVERCOME

Programm

Welcome

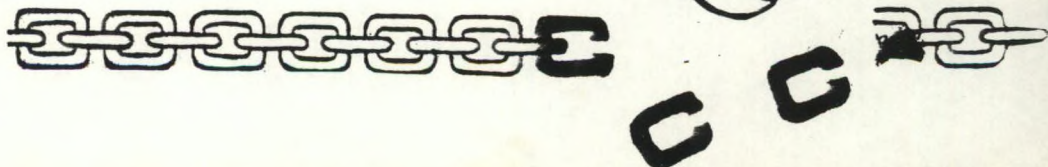
- Poem: My Sons rise above your oppression  
Song: melody of 'Blowing in the wind' - Protest song  
Opening: ECC  
Song: If you believe and I believe  
Sermon: all participate  
Song: Pie in the sky  
Litany of Reconciliation: minister and all  
Song: We shall overcome  
Communion: while the cup & bread passes around we sing:  
'Thuma mina'

Prayer

- Poem: Upwards  
Giving of Peace: Harald  
Poem: Love  
Blessing

Singing of the National Anthem

TEA - TALKS - BREAD - BUTTER - PEOPLE - ACTION -



FORWARD PLANNER **JHB ECC** driving on Fri.

Month	Tasks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SEPTEMBER		1 Jazz Concert	2 Dakar Report Back				6 Sunday Video Assoc Dinner			9 St. Martin's in-the-Well 7.30pm churches debate	10 Nam input	11 NEWS	12
		13 Mokgopa Action	14	15	16 ←	17 Pamphlet Blitz.	18 Book launch	19 →	20 Sunday GB Exec to have 5 new memb.	21	22	23	24
	Affiliate news	25 FIVE FREEDOMS	26	27	28	29	30						
OCTOBER		1	2	3 COSQ Conf.	4 JHB GB pm.	5	6	7	8 ECC →	9 Nat →	10 Conf.	11	12
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 ECC Fair.
	Affiliate news	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
NOVEMBER	Peace Project Elections	1 Process for Elections	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22 GB	23	24
		25	26	27	28	29	30						
DECEMBER	Christmas paper	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Feb catch up actions (national)	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Evaluate Christmas	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

mid '82. { Benjamin Britten's War Requiem.  
Wilfred Owen's - war poetry.

he's 5 foot 2, and he's 6 foot 4,  
 he fights with missiles and with spears,  
 he's all of 31, and he's only 17.  
 been a soldier for a thousand years.  
 he's a Catholic, a Hindu, and Atheist, a Jain,  
 a Buddhist and a Baptist and a Jew,  
 and he knows he shouldn't kill  
 and he knows he always will,  
 killing you for me, my friend, and me for you.

and he's fighting for Canada, and he's fighting for  
 France,

he's fighting for the U S A,  
 And he's fighting for the Russians,  
 And he's fighting for Japan,  
 And he thinks we'll put an end to war this way.

And he's fighting for Democracy,  
 he's fighting for the Reds,  
 he says it's for the Peace of All,  
 he's the one who must decide  
 who's to live and who's to die,  
 and he never sees the writing on the wall.

but without him how would Hitler have condemned them  
 at Laval,  
 without him Caesar would have stood alone,  
 he's the one who gives his body as a weapon of the war,  
 And without him all this killing can't go on.



He's the Universal Soldier  
 And he really is to blame,  
 His orders come from far away no more,  
 They come from here and there, and you and me  
 And brothers, can't you see,  
 This is not the way we put the end to war.

MASTERS OF WAR

Masters of War,  
 You that build all the guns,  
 You that build the death planes,  
 You that build the big bombs,  
 You that hide behind walls,  
 You that hide behind desks,  
 I just want you to know  
 I can see through your masks

You have never done nothing  
 but build to destroy.  
 You play with my world  
 like its your little toy!  
 You put a gun in my hand,  
 and you hide from my eyes,  
 and you turn and run further  
 when the vast bullets fly.

You've thrown the worst spear  
 that can ever be hurled;  
 unfit to bring children  
 into the world.  
 Ah, you threaten my baby  
 unborn and unnamed,  
 and you ain't worth the blood  
 that runs in your veins.

Let me ask you one question.  
 Can your money that good?  
 Will it buy you forgiveness?  
 Do you think that it could?  
 I think you will find, when your death takes its toll,  
 that all the money you made, will never buy back your soul.  
 Masters of War!



THE EVE OF DESTRUCTION

The Eastern World, it is explodin'  
 Violence flaring, bullets loading'  
 You're old enough to kill, but not for votin',  
 You don't believe in war, but what's that gun you're  
 totin'  
 And even the Jordan River has bodies floatin'

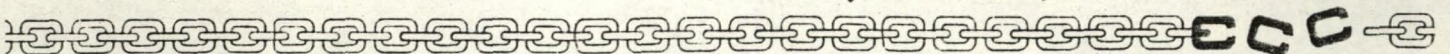
Chorus

But you tell me, over and over and over again, my friend,  
 That you don't believe we're on the Eve of Destruction.

Don't you understand what I'm trying to say,  
 Can't you feel the fears I'm feeling today,  
 If the button is pushed, there's no running away,  
 There'll be no one to save, we're all rolled in a grave,  
 Take a look around you boy, it's bound to scare you boy,

Yea, my blood's so mad, feels like co-agulatin' \*\*  
 I can't resist the truth, it knows no regulation,  
 And the foolish Senators don't pass legislation,  
 And marches alone can't bring integration,  
 When human respect is disintegratin'  
 This whole crazy world is just too frustratin'....

Think of all the hate there is in Red China,  
 Then take a look around at Selma, Alabama,  
 Ah, you may leave here for four days in Space,  
 But when you return its the same old place,  
 The poundin' of the drums, the hurt and disgrace,  
 You can bury your dead, but don't leave a trace,  
 Hate your next door neighbour, but don't forget to say  
 grace,  
 And you tell me, over and over and over and over again,  
 my friend,  
 That you don't believe, we're on the Eve of Destruction.



End Conscription Campaign

**Collection Number: AG1977**

**END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN (ECC)**

**PUBLISHER:**

*Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive*

*Location:- Johannesburg*

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