

Below is a brief summary of Sect. 72 of Defence Act no. 44 of 1957 as amended as Act No.34 of 1983:

1. Boards for religious objection:

This board is not a military tribunal or court martial.

The function of the board is to determine the 'genuiness' of the person presenting himself on the basis of his evidence to this fact. The board will then decide into which of the 3 categories the person will be classified, if at all! i.e. the board has the power to decide that the person can be charged under Sect. 126A (a). Refer to final paragraph.

There may be one or more boards for religious objection appointed by the Minister of Manpower.

72A(1) (a)

1.1 These will consist of:

A judge or retired judge as chairman

Three theologians of different denominations

One military chaplain

One SADF representative

One co-opted theologian of applicant's own denomination

if none of the appointed theologians or chaplain are of that denomination

72A(2)

1.2. Rules for hearings:

No legal representation

Witnesses allowed

All decisions final

72C(4)

72B(2) (e)

72D(5)

1.3 Powers of the board:

Granting of applications

Allocation to other categories

Refusal of applications

Referral to an exemption board

Reviewing of cases

72D(1) (a)

72D(1) (b)

72D(1) (c)

72D(2) (3)

72F

72B

1.4. Applications to boards need:

To be made in writing and signed by applicant

To state the category required

To set out facts and grounds for application

To state the books of revelation and the articles of faith upon which the religious convictions of the applicant are based.

To include affidavits from any supporting witnesses

To be received by the board within 30 days of delivery of

Categories of religious objectors provided for:

- 2.1. "A religious objector with whose religious convictions it is conflict to render service in a combatant capacity in any armed force." 72D(1) (a)
Length: Normal call-up 72E(1)
Type: Non-combatant duties in military uniform
Discipline: Normal SADF
- 2.2. "A religious objector with whose religious convictions it is in conflict to render service in a combatant capacity in any armed force, to perform any maintenance tasks of a combatant nature therein and to be clothed in a military uniform." 72D(1) (a)
(ii)
Length: One-and-a-half times each call-up 72E(2)
Type: Non-combatant duties in a non-military uniform
Rank: If an officer, reduction to the ranks 72D(4)
Refusal: Equivalent prison sentence 72D(1)
- 2.3. "A religious objector with whose religious convictions it is in conflict to render any military service or to perform any task in or in connection with any armed force." 72D(1) (a)
(iii)
Length: One-and-a-half times the full period of service owed, served continuously.i.e. up to 6 years community service. 72E(3)
Type: (a) "Community service" in Public service or municipal service 72E(4)
(b) Conditions of service laid down by State President 72G
(c) No promotion, increase, etc by employers for first 2 years 72E(5) (c)
(d) No political activities other than voting in election or referendum 72H(1)
(e) No publication of written material 72H(2) (a)
Refusal: Detention of equivalent length with parole possibility
3. Objectors not provided for
All persons refusing to render service who do not fall into the 126A(1) (a) above categories.
Penalty: Imprisonment of one-and-a-half times length of service owed or 18 months, whichever is longer. i.e. up to 6 years in jail.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

FACT SHEET FOR NATIONAL SERVICEMEN

The Defence Act, No 44 of 1957 as amended, compels all white male South African citizens over the age of 17 to do National Service.

This National Service is automatically assumed to be military service.

The only legal form of conscientious objection is by means of application to, and recognition by, the Board for Religious Objection (see separate pamphlet). Successful applicants are assigned to non-combatant roles in the SADF, or can do a civilian form of National Service under the auspices of the Department of Manpower.

"NORMAL" MILITARY SERVICE entails the following:

- (i) 2 years continous service (initial service);
- (ii) Service in the Citizen Force (camps). This is over a period of 8 years, divided into 4 cycles of two years each. Within each cycle, no service tour may last longer than 90 days. The total service per cycle may not exceed 120 days. There is no minimum number of days required to serve per cycle. If you are not called up during the cycle, or if you serve less than 120 days, the whole 120 will be credited to you. The granting of deferment delays the completion of a cycle;
- (iii) After the completion of the 4th cycle, you are placed on the Active Citizen Force Reserve for a further 2 cycles i.e. 4 years. During this period, you can only be called up directly by the Officer Commanding of the Command you are in (e.g. Natal Command). This seldom happens;
- (iv) After completion of all 6 cycles in the Citizen Force, you are liable for service in the Commando Force until age 55. You are liable for 12 days service per year;
- (v) At the age of 55 you are placed in the National Reserve until you reach the age of 65.

"OBJECTOR" OPTIONS WITHIN THE SADF

For the "unwilling conscript", options within the SADF are extremely limited. The Defence Act only provides recognised non-combatant status for those who are granted such by the Board for Religious Objection (see separate pamphlet). Thus, only those who are universal pacifists based on religious grounds can gain legally protected non-combatant status.

However, there are a growing number of "unwilling conscripts" who are no longer willing to function in combatant positions such as township duties, or duty in Namibia or other foreign countries, or to handle any weapons at all.

Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence, has declined to release figures of these "internal objectors", which is probably an indication of their increasing numbers.

Conscripts taking such a stand face the possibility of being charged with "disobeying a lawful military command" which carries penalties ranging from a fine to 5 years imprisonment under certain circumstances. The trial is likely to be a full court martial. You will automatically be assigned a military law officer to defend you, but you are entitled to arrange for civilian legal defence. (The Conscription Advice Service can put you in touch with a lawyer if you request them to.) If the trial is a summary court martial, you are not entitled to any kind of lawyer, but the penalties arising from such a trial cannot be very severe.

The actual response of the SADF in the above cases varies. In many instances, informal arrangements between the officer commanding and the conscripts have been reached, whereby the conscripts do office work or some other non-combatant work. These arrangements are not enforceable in law, and can be revoked at any time.

If you are unwilling to perform combat duty, and are not eligible for recognition by the Board for Religious Objection, it is advisable to inform the officer commanding of your unit prior to your call-up date of your intentions. Something may be worked out at that stage, but even if it is not, it provides a basis for further approaches when you arrive at your unit. Once you arrive, you may find it helpful to approach the chaplain, on the matter as well as the officer commanding. It is worth approaching the welfare officer and the unit psychologist as well, particularly if you have psychological problems relating to combat or any other aspect of military service.

If an agreement is reached, you should attempt to get this in writing. Such a statement will not carry the force of law, but it will give you a measure of leverage when confronted on the issue by other officers and ranks.

The possibilities of being subject to victimisation for taking the above stand cannot be ruled out, particularly for conscripts doing the initial 2 years of service.

If you have not managed to make an arrangement, and you end up on trial, the fact that you attempted in good faith to find some form of arrangement with the SADF so that you would not have to disobey orders, will create a favourable impression on the court.

YOUR RIGHTS AS A SOLDIER

The SADF does provide certain measures for the prevention of ill-treatment of soldiers. These are contained in SADFO 1/6/81. Outlined below are some of the pertinent sections of SADFO 1/6/81. A copy of SADFO 1/6/81 is obtainable from most chaplains.

1. Ill treatment is defined as "any act which tends to adversely affect a person physically or mentally, or which affects his self-respect or dignity".
2. Extra drill: in order to improve discipline and to raise standards, members may be subjected to extra drill subject to the following conditions:
 - * extra drill is performed outside of normal working hours, and may not exceed one hour per day;
 - * it is not to be carried out on Sundays, the Day of the Covenant, Good Friday, Ascension Day or Christmas Day;
 - * it is not to exceed 15 minutes without a break of at least 30 seconds when members are to stand easy;
 - * members must have access to water before the commencement of extra drill, and during the rest breaks;
 - * double marching may be ordered only during the last 5 minutes of the first half-hour and during the last 5 minutes of the second half-hour;
 - * extra drill is to be done in field dress, with skeleton webbing, including water bottle, and with or without rifle. No additional equipment or clothing is permitted;
 - * it is to be carried out under the supervision of an officer or a warrant officer;
 - * extra drill means additional formal drill exercises according to the SADF Drill Procedures (1971) and nothing else.
3. Corrective Training. The purpose of corrective training is not punishment. It implies smartening up those aspects of training in which the individual falls short. The only authority qualified to mete out punishment is a court.
4. Mass Corrective Training. When one or more members of a group require corrective training, it is under no circumstances to be applied to the whole group. Group punishment, when only one or more members of the group has erred, is forbidden.
5. Extra duties may be imposed only by a competent court, and by no one else.
6. Confinement to barracks. A sentence of confinement to barracks does not include extra drill as part of the sentence, but, when necessary, during such a sentence, extra drill may be imposed within the framework of SADFO 1/6/81.
7. Physical contact during training. Physical contact with members undergoing training must be avoided completely but, where necessary to illustrate certain grips or rifle grips and to correct certain stances, it is to be done in such a way as to preclude the possibility of assault. Therefore it is always to be preceded by a verbal explanation of what is to follow. Threatening physical contact is forbidden.

8. Use of indecent language. The use of indecent language is viewed in an extremely serious light and every attempt is to be made to avoid it altogether. The attention of all members, especially training instructors, is to be drawn to this in order to eradicate this evil.
9. Initiation. Initiation in any form whatsoever, is forbidden.
10. Physical training is to be carried out strictly and progressively by trained personnel, according to the relevant training tables, programmes and instructions. Under no circumstances is it to be applied as a punishment, or degenerate into such.
11. Complaints. Complainants must have direct access to higher authority within the unit.

OTHER RELEVANT FACTS.

1. Conscripts should be informed by their officers of the dangers of heat fatigue. Details are set out in SADFO 1/5/79.
2. The Chaplain is supposed to be accessible to you at all times. Simply request of your instructor that you wish to see the Chaplain. You are not required to state the reason. You need say no more than "personal reasons".
3. National Servicemen are compelled to attend one church service per Sunday during the period of basic training and before weekend leave is granted. They may either attend the joint services at the base or, if possible, services in their respective churches.
4. It is your right to attend church youth activities one evening per week. Consult the Unit Orders Part One for the details. If you are denied this activity draw your instructor's attention to the relevant information in the Unit Orders.
5. Transport must be provided for attendance to church services or youth activities if these take place away from the the camp. No authority is required for such transport within a radius of 32 km from the camp. (SADFO 1/21/78)
6. Contributions on behalf of the church are normally organized by the Chaplain in charge of the unit. These are voluntary. The unit will normally suggest an amount to be deducted from your pay. This is usually the same for all members of the unit. This money goes to the church, not the SADF.

NOTES:

1. If you are given a command which is contrary to any of the above regulations, and you refuse to obey it, you cannot be charged because it was not a lawful command in the first place. For instance, you cannot be charged for refusing to do P.T. when ordered to do so by an ordinary corporal, because he is not duly authorised to give P.T. and so such an order is contrary to SADFO 1/6/81 (see C 10 above).
2. In the light of the above points, you are entitled to lay charges against any individual at any stage, if they have molested or mistreated you. See the Law Officer in order to lay a charge.

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DADS' ARMY FACT SHEET

Commando Service

All white males between the ages of 18 and 54 who are citizens of the RSA may be called up for commando service (dad's army). This is irrespective of previous national service. Permanent residents of other nationalities may also be called up if the minister gazettes specific nationalities which are to be included in the call up.

Under current provisions your service commitments will total up to a maximum of 30 days in the first year, and thereafter 12 days annually up to the age of 55.

Commandos are usually deployed locally and current practice is that many commandos are used to police black townships.

Registration Procedures

The Defence Act (44 of 1957) as amended (103/82) makes provision for two procedures to be followed in the registration of men for commando service.

(1) Section 54 (2A) provides for a designated officer of the SADF to request information from all white male citizens of the RSA between the ages of 18 and 54 in order to register them for Commando Service. If requested to furnish information or to register under this section of the act, you are entitled to ask the officer in question for written proof that he has been designated by the Minister of Defence to request such information.

(2) Section 54 (2B) provides for the Minister of Defence to promulgate a notice in the government gazette indicating that white male citizens of the RSA between the ages of 18 and 54 in a particular area are required to register for commando service. Once an area has been gazetted, the registering officer is entitled to require you to fill out a questionnaire form on the basis of which he may register you for commando service. You are entitled to ask whether the magisterial district in which you reside as been gazetted before furnishing information under this section of the act.

Consequences of Objection

If you fail to return questionnaire forms you will be liable to a fine not exceeding R 200 or a period of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.

Once registration is complete and a call-up is received and:

- (a) you fail to report for service - you will be liable on conviction to a fine or imprisonment (or detention) of up to 18 months, which is not regarded as service completed. First offenders will normally receive a fine. The onus is on you to prove that you failed rather than refused to report; or
- (b) you refuse to report - you will be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period of 1.5 times your outstanding service or 18 months whichever is the longer.

If you report for service you may approach your commanding officer to ask him to exempt you from township duty. If he is not sympathetic and you refuse to obey an order you will be charged in a court martial and will be liable on conviction to a fine or detention for a period of up to 2 years.

I AM A FOREIGN CITIZEN LIVING IN SOUTH AFRICA ON A PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMIT. AM I LIABLE FOR NATIONAL SERVICE?

In brief, male foreign citizens between the ages of 15½ and 25 automatically become South African citizens by naturalisation when they have been permanently resident in South Africa for 5 years. (Section 11A of the Citizenship Act)

In terms of the Defence Act (Act 44 of 1957) these new male citizens will be liable for National Service. They are also obliged to register for National Service within 30 days of becoming citizens.

In more detail, three groups are affected:-

- 1) Persons to whom permanent resident permits were issued before 19 April 1978.

In terms of Section 11A of the South African Citizenship Act 1949 (Act 44 of 1949), amended by the South African Citizenship Act (Act 43 of 1984), as published in the Government Gazette of 11 April 1984, those persons who on 11 October 1984:

- a) are in the age group 15 years 6 months to 25 years
- b) received their permanent residence before 19 April 1978
- c) have been ordinarily resident in the Republic of South Africa for a period of at least five years,

will automatically become South African citizens by naturalisation on that date.

- 2) Persons to whom permanent resident permits were issued between the period 19 April 1978 to 10 April 1982.

Persons in this category fall within the provisions of Section 11A of Act 44 of 1949 as it existed immediately prior to the amendment which came into force on 11 April 1984. They automatically became South African citizens before or on 10 April 1984 if on that date they were not older than 23 years and had been ordinarily resident in the Republic of South Africa for at least two years.

- 3) Persons to whom permanent resident permits have been issued since 11 April 1982.

Persons in this category will automatically become South African citizens by naturalisation if they are not younger than 15 years 6 months and are not older than 25 years on the day they have been ordinarily resident in South Africa for 5 years.

Further questions on automatic citizenship by naturalisation.

- Q. What choice faces foreign citizens who qualify for citizenship automatically in terms of section 11A of the Citizenship Act, but who do not wish to become citizens (and so become liable for military service)?
 - A. They must declare timeously in the prescribed manner (if the person is a minor his ^{her} responsible parent must make the statement on his ^{her} behalf) that they do not wish to become South African citizens, whereupon they will forfeit their right to permanent residence in South Africa. These persons will then be subject to the restrictive provisions of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) and be regarded as temporary residents who must apply for work, study and temporary resident permits. Every application for renewal of such permits will be considered on merit and no guarantee can be given that such permits will be renewed.
- Q. What is the case of persons previously exempted from National Service before the amendment of the Citizenship Act, on the grounds of a statement when registering for National Service that they did not intend becoming South African citizens?
 - A. The exemption will fall away when they become citizens in terms of the amended Act. They will have to register for National Service within 30 days of becoming South African citizens.
- Q. Are new citizens who have completed National Service in another country, liable for National Service or Citizen Force or Commando camps.
 - A. Upon presenting documentary proof, such a person will receive credit for National Service in another country, BMT remains liable

IF I LEAVE SOUTH AFRICA, ACQUIRE CITIZENSHIP OF ANOTHER COUNTRY AND LATER RETURN TO SOUTH AFRICA, AM I LIABLE FOR NATIONAL SERVICE?

It appears that you would not be liable.

In the light of the Appellate Division decision in Keeley v Minister of Defence 1981 (3) SA904 (A), the legal effect of acquiring citizenship of another country - which results in the loss of one's South African citizenship - on military obligations appears to be the following:

- a) A South African citizen who loses his South African citizenship before reaching the age of 16 years, where he is obliged with the Defence Force in terms of s63 of the Act, is not liable for military service.
- b) A South African citizen who has registered in terms of s63 and who loses his South African citizenship before commencing actual military training is a member of the Citizen Force because of the provisions of s16(1)(c) of the Act, and must be discharged therefore from the Citizen Force upon proof of the termination of his South African citizenship.
- c) A South African citizen who has commenced or completed military training but who has not completed the full cycle of camps required by s21(1) of the Act must also be discharged from the Citizen Force upon the production of proof that his South African citizenship has terminated.

It is submitted that these rules apply to all South African citizens, whether they be citizens by birth, voluntary naturalisation or the naturalisation created by s11A of the South African Citizenship Act.

NB. There is some doubt about the effect of the Keeley case. This is because the Appellate Division gave no reasons for its judgement, and the reasons of the Transvaal Provincial Division, which held that Keeley was indeed liable for military service despite his loss of citizenship, may not have been destroyed for the purposes of precedent.



STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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No. 9159

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 664.

11 April 1984

No. 664.

11 April 1984

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 43 van 1984: Wysigingswet op Suid-Afrikaanse Burgerskap, 1984.

No. 43 of 1984: South African Citizenship Amendment Act, 1984.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.
Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the South African Citizenship Act, 1949, so as to make other provision for the acquisition of South African citizenship by virtue of ordinary residence in the Republic; and to do away with the duty of the Minister of Internal Affairs to publish certain returns; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(English text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 26 March 1984.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

1. (1) Section 11A of the South African Citizenship Act, 1949 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:
“(1) An alien who—
(a) has not been convicted of an offence referred to in section 43 or 44A of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act No. 59 of 1972), unless the Minister determines otherwise in his case; and
(b) is entitled to permanent residence in the Republic by virtue of a permit in terms of section 4 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937); and
(c) has been ordinarily resident in the Republic for a period of at least five years after he so became entitled to permanent residence.
shall be a South African citizen by naturalization with effect from—
(i) in the case of an alien to whom such a permit was issued before 19 April 1978, the date six months from the commencement of the South African Citizenship Amendment Act, 1984, if at that commencement he is not younger than 15 years and not older than 24 years and six months, or, if he is then younger than 15 years, the date six months from the date on which he attains the age of 15 years; or
(ii) in the case of an alien to whom such a permit was or is issued at any time after the date two years before that commencement, the date on which the period of five years contemplated in paragraph (c) expires, if he was then not younger than 15 years and six months and not older than 25 years, or, if he was then younger than 15 years and six months

Amendment of section 11A of Act 44 of 1949, as inserted by section 1 of Act 53 of 1978 and amended by section 3 of Act 95 of 1981.

- the date on which he attains the age of 15 years and six months.
unless he or, in the case of a minor, his responsible parent or guardian on his behalf while he was a minor at any time after the date on which he attained the age of 15 years but before the date on which he becomes a South African citizen by virtue of this subsection, made a declaration in the prescribed form stating that he does not wish to become such a citizen or, as the case may be, that he desires the minor not to become such a citizen.
(b) by the substitution for paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of the following paragraph:
“(a) he shall from the day on which the declaration has been [made] registered in the prescribed manner, be deemed to be an alien who, for the purposes of the Aliens Act, 1937, is not in possession of a permit issued to him in terms of section 4 or 5 of the said Act.”; and
(c) by the deletion of subsection (5).
(2) Any person who was a South African citizen by virtue of the provisions of section 11A of the principal Act, as it existed immediately before the commencement of this Act, remains to be such a citizen after that commencement as if that section were not amended by subsection (1) of this section.
2. Section 40 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (c) of the following paragraph:
“(c) the form and registration of any declaration of renunciation or resumption of South African citizenship and of any declaration contemplated in section 11A (1).”
3. This Act is called the South African Citizenship Amendment Act, 1984.

Amendment of section 40 of Act 44 of 1949, as amended by section 26 of Act 69 of 1962 and section 14 of Act 95 of 1981.

Puzzle over compulsory citizenship is clarified

Mail Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — The SADF yesterday clarified confusion about compulsory citizenship and military service.
 The crucial date, it became plain yesterday, was not October 11 but April 11 of this year.
 An SADF spokesman in Pretoria pointed out yesterday that October 11 is the date on which the automatic naturalisation provisions actually came into effect — but that it had to be seen in conjunction with April 11, when the naturalisation provisions became law by being published in the Government Gazette.
 This means that there will have to be a rethink by numbers of permanently resident aliens who had accepted — or been told in good faith by various sources — that they would not be automatically naturalised on October 11 if they were then younger than 15 years or older than 24 years and six months.
 The correct interpretation of the Act, as confirmed by the SADF yesterday, is:
 1 People who obtained a permanent residence permit before April 19, 1978 and were

between 15 years and 24 years and six months on April 11 this year, automatically became citizens six months later, on October 11, 1984, if they were between 15 years and six months and 25 years on this latter date;
 2 People who received permanent residence permits between April 19, 1978 and April 10, 1982 automatically became citizens on or before April 10, 1984, provided they were not older than 23 and had been permanently resident for at least two years;
 3 People who received permanent residence permits since April 11, 1982 will automatically become citizens on the day they complete five years of permanent residence, provided that they are then not younger than 15 years and six months and not older than 25.
 An SADF spokesman said yesterday he wished to emphasise that new citizens are not liable to be called up for two years' service up to the age of 55.
 Older new citizens who have voluntarily become citizens are liable for service in the Commando Force up to the age of 55. This could mean an initial period of 30 days and 12 days a year thereafter.

Immigrant males to be called up for initial SADF training period

by
 Gary van Staden,
 Political Reporter

Spa
 18/4/85

All immigrant males liable for national service under provisions of the South African Citizenship Amendment Act of 1984 will be called up for their initial training period this year, a spokesman for the SA Defence Force said yesterday.
 He added that 119 new South Africans were part of the January intake at military camps this year and that the rest would be included in the July and January 1986 intakes.
 "It is not possible to say how many immigrants will report for duty in July as many have applied for exemption and/or deferment and this will obviously affect the final figure," he added.
 Those immigrant males who receive call-up papers for July 1985 or January 1986 and whose personal circumstances place them in a difficult position with regard to serving the two years, must approach the exemption board and not the commanding officer of the unit to which they have been posted.
 According to a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs a total of 1 355 immigrants signed declarations stating they did not wish to become South African citizens.
 Of these 1 122 were male and only 233 female. The reasons for not wishing to become South African citizens included the military training aspect and many such declarations were signed on behalf of minors by their parents.
 The minors will be given the opportunity of deciding for themselves once they reach the age of 21.
 The Home Affairs spokesman said that each case of rejecting South African citizenship was examined on merit before any action was taken. Parliament was told last week that 30 people have so far been deported for refusing citizenship.
 All the immigrants who refused citizenship have had to apply for residence and work permits to remain in the country.
 "The basic requirement for the issue of a work permit is whether or not a South African citizen or permanent resident could perform the work concerned," the spokesman added.
 "Other factors are whether the person concerned has contractual obligations or is enrolled at an institution for higher education."
 The spokesman said that it was not possible to formulate an exact framework for the criteria used to decide whether a person who refused SA citizenship could remain in the country.

National service: citizenship
 9. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Defence:
 How many persons (a) called up for the intake of January 1985 and (b) notified of the call-up in July 1985 had refused South African citizenship as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?
 The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:
 (a) 0.
 (b) 622 as on 19 March 1985.

All persons who became South African Citizens on 11 October 1984 and thereafter registered for military service, were allotted to the July 1985 intake. Of these 143 requested re-allocation to the January 1985 intake. All these requests were granted.

From 11 October 1984 to 4 April 1985 8 919 persons who became South African citizens registered for military service.

October D-day for SA immigrants' army service

IMMIGRANTS to South Africa will be liable for compulsory military service from October this year.
 The registration officer of the Defence Force, Brigadier Joe Keyter, said yesterday registration would begin on October 11, the SABC reports.
 This is the date on which immigrants living in South Africa on permanent residence permits issued before April 19, 1978, will automatically become citizens by naturalisation.
 Explaining the mechanics of the newly introduced call-up system for immigrants, Brig Keyter emphasised that new citizens would be required to register for national service within 30 days of becoming South African citizens.
 This meant that thousands of young immigrants would start their military service with the next intake in January next year.
 Brig Keyter said that many of these new citizens might have registered previously at school as aliens who had been living in South Africa for at least five years.
 Possible exemption at the time on grounds of a statement on the registration form that they did not intend becoming citizens would now automatically fall away. Such people must now again register for military service, he said. — Sapa.

Reclaiming citizenship

THE Department of Home Affairs has announced that any foreign nationals who officially renounced South African citizenship could withdraw their decisions at a later stage.
 The Department's Director-General, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, said in a statement from Pretoria that 982 people had so far made declarations refusing South African citizenship.
 Although these people lost their permanent residence status in the country, Mr Van Zyl said, they could withdraw their rejections and re-obtain citizenship by writing to the Minister, Mr F W de Klerk.
 Mr Van Zyl said any children whose parents refused citizenship on their behalf could re-obtain citizenship if they applied within three months of their 21st birthday. — Sapa.

Foreigners for call-up

PARLIAMENT — More than 1 200 citizens of foreign countries registered for National Service in 1984, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.
 But in the period April 11 1984 to October 11 1984, 982 foreigners signed declarations to the effect that they did not wish to become South African citizens (and therefore be called up for National Service).
 In answer to a question by Mr Brian Goodall (PFP, Edenvale), Mr Vlok said that 1 205 foreign citizens had registered for national service.
 Of these 562 were from Britain and 305 from Zimbabwe.
 In answer to a question by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point), the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said that in terms of the South African Citizenship Amendment Act 46 004 immigrants automatically became citizens during the period April 11 1984 to October 11 1984. Another 982 immigrants declared that they did not wish to become citizens. — Political Correspondent.

Questions and a

Almost 1/2-m are not citizens

PARLIAMENT — Close on 10 percent of South Africa's 4,8 million whites are not citizens of the country.
 The total number of white South African citizens resident in the country as at December 31 last year was 4 370 000, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Hennis, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.
 He was replying to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville).
 Another 475 000 whites resident in the country were not citizens.
 These included 56 000 Zimbabweans, 24 700 West Germans, 9 200 Greeks, 18 000 Italians, 20 500 Dutch, 49 400 Portuguese, 226 900 British, 5 400 Americans, 20 100 "other Africans" and 28 400 "other Europeans".
 — Political Correspondent.

600 refuse citizenship to avoid call-up

PARLIAMENT — More than 600 people have refused South African citizenship to avoid military training, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has told the House of Assembly.
 Replying to questions asked by Mr Vause Raw, the New Republic Party defence spokesman, General Malan said that the refusals had affected the July intake of this year.
 Last month Parliament was informed that 30 people had so far been deported for refusing South African citizenship.
 Replying to other questions asked by Mr Roger Burrows (PFP, Pine-town), General Malan said 326 people had been classified as conscientious objectors in terms of the Defence Act.
 Steps had been taken to prosecute 162 people who had not only refused to undergo military service but also community service.

1 200 immigrants in call-up

Pretoria Bureau
 About 1 200 immigrants have responded to this month's Defence Force call-up, according to the South African Army newspaper *Uniform*.
 In terms of new citizenship legislation, certain immigrants aged between 15 and 25 have now become eligible for South African citizenship and army duty.
 Those not wanting to automatically adopt South Africa as their homeland have to sign a written declaration and a number have already been asked to leave the country as a result.
Uniform said about 200 of the new immigrant recruits would be reporting to the Personnel Service School.
 It added that the army had opened its barracks to a total of 11 000 new recruits following the July call-up.

Chel. Kausard.

WHAT HAPPENS IF I RECEIVE A CALL UP FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE?

<u>Avoidance</u>	<u>Application for deferment or exemption</u>	<u>Application for classification as religious objector</u>	<u>Failure to report</u>	<u>Refusal to serve</u>	<u>Reporting for service</u>
<p>If I avoid call up by</p> <p>(a) not collecting it from the Post Office - I would probably not be guilty of an offence until I was actually made aware of the call up;</p> <p>(b) not giving change of address - I will be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or up to 6 months imprisonment</p>	<p>1. Everyone has a right to apply (and re-apply) for exemption or deferment of military service.</p> <p>2. If granted exemption, which is unlikely, I will be permanently exempted from my liability to serve.</p> <p>3. If granted deferment I will be temporarily exempted from military service.</p>	<p>1. If I am a religious pacifist I may apply for -</p> <p>(a) non-combatant status wearing uniform;</p> <p>(b) non-combatant status without uniform and without working for any maintenance unit;</p> <p>(c) status as full religious objector who won't serve in any way in any armed force.</p> <p>2. If granted status (b) or (c) I must serve extra time ie. in total, a period of 1½ times my outstanding service.</p>	<p>1. If I fail to report for the camp I will be charged either -</p> <p>(a) with failing to report and liable on conviction to a fine or imprisonment (or detention) of up to 18 months which is not regarded as service completed;</p> <p>(b) with refusing to serve in which case the onus will be on me to prove that I did not refuse.</p> <p>2. If charged in the Magistrate's Court, I am unlikely to receive a prison sentence if I am a first offender.</p>	<p>1. If I refuse to do military service, I will be charged either -</p> <p>(a) with failing to report (see above) or</p> <p>(b) refusing to serve and liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period of 1½ times my outstanding service or 18 months, whichever is the longer.</p> <p>2. Imprisonment for refusing to serve counts as service and I will be exempted from service on completion of my term.</p> <p>3. If I change my mind during imprisonment, I will be released for military service.</p>	<p>1. If I report for service, I am entitled to approach my Officer Commanding and to ask him to exempt me from township duty.</p> <p>2. If he is not sympathetic and I refuse to obey an order to go into the townships, I will be charged in a court martial and liable on conviction to a fine or detention for a period of up to 2 years.</p>

R.S.

SA Citizenship automatic by naturalisation

If you are living in the Republic of South Africa on permanent resident permits, this brochure contains important information *affecting you personally*, with regard to:

- the automatic acquisition of *South African citizenship*
- your *National Service obligations* when you become South African citizens.

Three groups are affected.

1. Persons to whom permanent resident permits were issued before 19 April 1978.

In terms of Section 11A of the South African Citizenship Act 1949 (Act 44 of 1949), amended by the South African Citizenship Amendment Act (Act 43 of 1984), as published in the Government Gazette of 11 April 1984, those persons who on 11 October 1984:

- a. are in the age group 15 years 6 months to 25 years
- b. received their permanent resident before 19 April 1978
- c. have been ordinarily resident in the Republic of South Africa for a period of at least five years,

will automatically become South African citizens by naturalisation on that date.

2. Persons to whom permanent resident permits were issued between the period 19 April 1978 to 10 April 1982.

Persons in this category fall within the provisions Section 11A of Act 44 of 1949 as it existed immediately prior to the amendment which came into force on 11 April 1984. They automatically became South African Citizens before or on the 10 April 1984 if on that date they were not older than 23 years and had been ordinarily resident in the Republic of South Africa for at least two years.

3. Persons to whom permanent resident permits have been issued since 11 April 1982.

Persons in this category will automatically become South African citizens by naturalisation if they are not younger than 15 years 6 months and not older than 25 years on the day they have been ordinarily resident in South Africa for five years.

National Service Commitments

In terms of the Defence Act (Act 44 of 1957) these new male citizens will be liable for National Service. They are also obliged to register for National Service within 30 days of becoming citizens. Those who are still at school may obtain the registration forms at their schools. Others must write to the Registering Officer at:

The Registering Officer
Private Bag X281
Pretoria
0001

Telephone : (012) 323 8911 or 323 9151.

Q : Will all young new citizens be called up for the initial two year period of National Service?

A : Male persons who become citizens in terms of Section 11A this year and who are 17 years or older next year, will be liable for National Service in 1985. Those who subsequently become citizens will be called up in their eighteenth year.



Q : What is the case of persons previously exempted from National Service before the amendment of the Citizenship Act, on the grounds of a statement when registering for National Service that they did not intend becoming South African citizens?

A : The exemption will fall away when they become citizens in terms of the amended Act. They will have to register for National Service within 30 days becoming South African citizens.



Q : Can new citizens obtain deferment from National Service?

A : Those persons who will be attending school, college or university, or who will be serving apprenticeships may apply to the Exemption Board for deferment of their call-up.

Applications must be directed to:

The Secretary
Exemption Board
Private Bag X281
Pretoria
0001



Q : What about students or apprentices who want to continue with their studies or apprenticeship?

A : All persons who have been allotted for National Service and who qualify for deferment, must submit proof of registration as students or apprentices before the end of March 1985 to qualify for deferment of call-up. Applications for the defer-

ment of National Service must be submitted annually as required.



Q : Will a new South African citizen who has completed National Service in his country of origin receive credit for such service in South Africa?

A : Upon presenting documentary proof, such a person will receive credit for National Service rendered in another country. Each case will be handled on merit.



Q : Are new citizens who have completed National Service in another country, liable for National Service or Citizen Force or Commando camps in South Africa?

A : Each case will be handled individually on merit. The Defence Act provides that every citizen remains liable for military service until the age of 55 years.



Q : If a person who does not automatically become a citizen by naturalisation voluntarily becomes a citizen, will he be called up for National Service?

A : Any person who becomes a citizen before the age of 55 years is obliged to register for National Service. However, the older new citizens can only be allotted to the Commando Force, where the maximum service is 30 days in the first year and 12 days in subsequent years until the age of 55 years. This provision will be applicable only in those areas where the system is applied for security reasons, as in the case of other citizens who have not done the initial period of National Service.



Q : Will a person who qualifies for South African citizenship lose his original citizenship?

A : Such a person will have dual citizenship if his country of origin allows this. Most countries do allow dual citizenship. In terms of an agreement between the RSA and several other countries a person possessing two or more nationalities who habitually resides in one of the countries whose nationality he possesses, and who is in fact most closely connected with that country, shall be exempt from all military obligations in the other country or countries. This exemption may involve the loss of the nationality of the other country or countries. Some of the parties to this Protocol are the RSA, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, France, Greece, Portugal, Belgium, The Netherlands, Spain, Canada, the USA, Australia, Luxemburg and Sweden.

(South African citizens with dual citizenship must, however, obtain permission from the Department of the Interior if they wish to use a passport other than a South African passport).



Q : How is the five year period of permanent residence calculated where a person interrupts his residence in South Africa?

A : If he leaves South Africa temporarily (eg for study or vacation) and he retains his permanent resident permit, the five years residence period is calculated from the date on which he has been ordinarily resident with a permanent residence permit. The periods of absence are included.



Q : What is the position of persons who are younger than 15 years 6 months on the date they have been ordinarily resident in South Africa for five years?

A : They will automatically become South African citizens upon reaching the age of 15 years 6 months.



Q : How do new citizens obtain South African identity documents?

A : These may be obtained from the regional offices of the Department of Internal Affairs or by writing to:

The Director General
Department of Internal Affairs
Private Bag X265
Pretoria
0001

Telephone : (012) 282551 X 229, 325

The Department of Internal Affairs will also issue certificates of South African citizenship to new citizens.



Q : How are the certificates obtained?

A : They will be posted to all the new citizens. New citizens are requested to inform the Department as soon as possible of their most recent postal address.



Q : What choice faces foreign citizens who qualify for citizenship automatically in terms of Section 11A of the South African Citizenship Act, but who do not wish to become citizens?

A : They must declare timeously in the prescribed manner (if the person is a minor his responsible parent must make the statement on his behalf) that they do not wish to become South African citizens, whereupon they will forfeit their right to permanent residence in South Africa. These persons will then be subject to the restrictive provisions of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) and be regarded as temporary residents who must apply for work, study and temporary resident permits. Every application for renewal of such permits will be considered on merit and no guarantee can be given that such permits will be renewed.



Q : What is the situation regarding the children of an alien who is working in South Africa on a long term contract and who has a temporary residence permit?

A : These children do not qualify for citizenship because they are in South Africa on a temporary residence permit. The Act does not apply to them.

Common queries

- * Do I have to do township duty?
- * What happens if I fail to report for a camp?
- * I am a foreign citizen. Am I liable for military conscription?
- * How do I apply to the Board for Religious Objection?
- * I am on reserve. What are my "Dad's Army" obligations?
- * How do I set about emigrating?
- * What grounds for exemption are there?
- * If I leave South Africa and acquire foreign citizenship, do I have military commitments on my return?



Conscription Advice Service

We offer advice or counselling to any person who is having difficulties or problems regarding military conscription. Since 1984, we have helped hundreds of conscripts — campers and national servicemen; the religious and non-religious; 18-year olds and 30-year olds; students, teachers, people in commerce; the politically involved and the uninvolved.

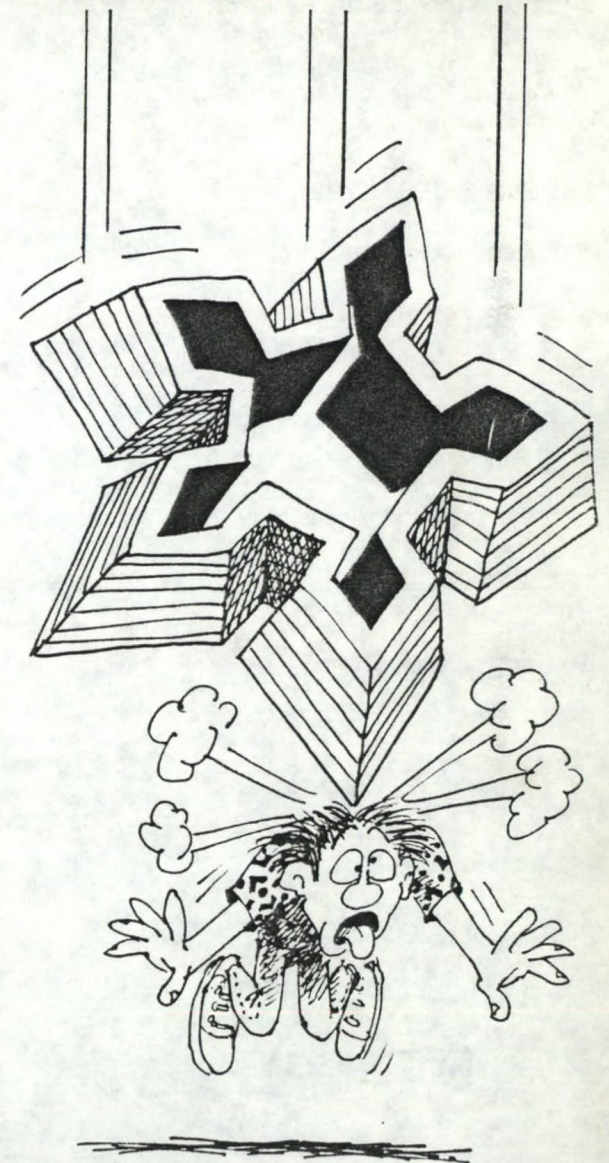
Our service is non-directive. We do not try to influence you as to what decision you should make. But we know that by helping you to clarify your options and providing you with information about alternatives, you are much better equipped to come to a well-considered and independent decision.

We can refer you to lawyers, psychologists or ministers of religion who have specialised in the field of conscription. We can also provide practical help if you want to apply to the Board for Religious Objection.

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

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

Do you have conscription headaches?



THE ARMY NEEDS YOU

In the next few months, you, a family member or a friend, together with thousands of other South Africans, may be due to report for two years initial service or a camp. Going to the army is not easy for anybody. Your call-up is bound to raise many questions.

ASKING QUESTIONS

These questions are many and diverse. Each individual conscript has a unique situation and has different priorities in his life. Maybe you are worried about leaving family and friends for two years, or perhaps your call-up will interrupt an exciting career. It could be that you feel unhappy to be trained, as a soldier, to kill other people, or you could be questioning the role the security forces play in our society.

The biggest question of all may be "So what?". So what if I have all these genuine concerns — I still have to go, don't I? There isn't any other option.



YOU DO HAVE A CHOICE

And yet, there is always a choice. It is your life and you must give yourself the chance to make informed decisions about that life. And there are alternatives, some even recognised by the government. They all involve personal cost, but it is your right, as a human being, to consider them.



KNOW YOUR OPTIONS
ASK THE HARD QUESTIONS
REMEMBER — THE CHOICE IS YOURS

Alternatives

NON-MILITARY ALTERNATIVE SERVICE

If you can prove you have religious objections to fighting in any armed force, you may be granted community service. You will serve 1 1/2 times the amount of time you owe the army in a civilian capacity.

IMPRISONMENT

If alternative service is not an option and you refuse to comply with your call-up, you face a maximum sentence of 1 1/2 times what you owe the army. That is, six years if you have done no national service. The actual sentence will probably be less than this.

EMIGRATION

Adapting to a new country, not being able to return home, even just getting the necessary residence and work permits or citizenship — none of these are easy. Yet every year hundreds of conscripts do emigrate because of conscription.

For further information about alternatives, contact the Conscripton Advice Service.



WHAT HAPPENS IF I RECEIVE A CALL UP FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE?

Avoidance

Application for deferment or exemption

Application for classification as religious objector

Failure to report

Refusal to serve

Reporting for service

If I avoid call up by

- (a) not collecting it from the Post Office - I would probably not be guilty of an offence until I was actually made aware of the call up;
- (b) not giving change of address - I will be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or up to 6 months imprisonment

1. Everyone has a right to apply (and re-apply) for exemption or deferment of military service.
2. If granted exemption, which is unlikely, I will be permanently exempted from my liability to serve.
3. If granted deferment I will be temporarily exempted from military service.

1. If I am a religious pacifist I may apply for -
 - (a) non-combatant status wearing uniform;
 - (b) non-combatant status without uniform and without working for any maintenance unit;
 - (c) status as full religious objector who won't serve in any way in any armed force.
2. If granted status (b) or (c) I must serve extra time ie. in total, a period of 1½ times my outstanding service.

1. If I fail to report for the camp I will be charged either -
 - (a) with failing to report and liable on conviction to a fine or imprisonment (or detention) of up to 18 months which is not regarded as service completed;
 - (b) with refusing to serve in which case the onus will be on me to prove that I did not refuse.
2. If charged in the Magistrate's Court, I am unlikely to receive a prison sentence if I am a first offender.

1. If I refuse to do military service, I will be charged either -
 - (a) with failing to report (see above) or
 - (b) refusing to serve and liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period of 1½ times my outstanding service or 18 months, whichever is the longer.
2. Imprisonment for refusing to serve counts as service and I will be exempted from service on completion of my term.
3. If I change my mind during imprisonment, I will be released for military service.

1. If I report for service, I am entitled to approach my Officer Commanding and to ask him to exempt me from township duty.
2. If he is not sympathetic and I refuse to obey an order to go into the townships, I will be charged in a court martial and liable on conviction to a fine or detention for a period of up to 2 years.

About the Advice Service

We offer advice or counselling to any person who is having difficulties or problems regarding military conscription. Since 1984, we have helped hundreds of conscripts — campers and national servicemen; the religious and non-religious; 18-year olds and 30-year olds; students, teachers, people in commerce; the politically involved and the uninvolved.

Our service is non-directive. We do not try to influence you as to what decision you should make. But we know that by helping you to clarify your options and providing you with information about alternatives, you are much better equipped to come to a well-considered and independent decision.

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

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NOTIFICATION OF ALLOTMENT FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

BEEN HERTOEWYSINGS WORD GEDOEN NIE.
ALLOTMENTS WILL BE MADE.

Die bepalinge van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 toegewys aan:
As with the provisions of the Defence Act, 1957, you have been allotted to:

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Section 4 of the Defence Act, 1957, which, for easy reference, is quoted on the reverse hereof.

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Registering Officer SADF, Private Bag

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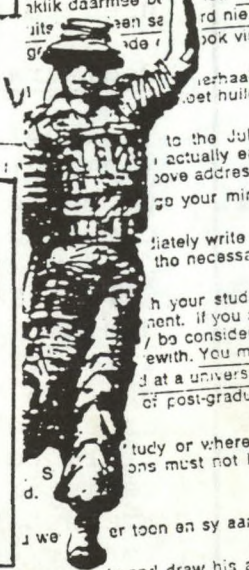
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Called-up for Dads' Army?

INSTRUCTION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

Conscription Advice Service



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Dads' Army Service

All white males between the ages of 18 and 54 who are citizens of the RSA may be called-up for commando service (dads' army). This is irrespective of previous national service. Permanent residents of other nationalities may also be called-up if the Minister gazettes specific nationalities which are to be included in the call up.

Under current provisions your service commitments will total up to a maximum of 30 days in the first year, and thereafter 12 days annually up to the age of 55.

Commandos are usually deployed locally and current practice is that many commandos are used to police black townships.

Registration Procedures

The Defence Act (44 of 1957) as amended (103/82) makes provision for two procedures to be followed in the registration of men for commando service.

(1) Section 54 (2A) provides for a designated officer of the SADF to request information from all white male citizens of the RSA between the ages of 18 and 54 in order to register them for Commando Service. If requested to furnish information or to register under this section of the Act, you are entitled to ask the officer in question for written proof that he has been designated by the Minister of Defence to request such information.

(2) Section 54 (2B) provides for the Minister of Defence to promulgate a notice in the Government Gazette indicating that white

male citizens of the RSA between the ages of 18 and 54 in a particular area are required to register for commando service. Once an area has been gazetted, the registering officer is entitled to require you to fill out a questionnaire form on the basis of which he may register you for commando service. Before considering completing the questionnaire you could check with a legal adviser whether the magisterial district in which you reside has been gazetted.

Consequences of Objection

If you fail to return questionnaire forms you will be liable to a fine not exceeding R200 or a period of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.

Once registration is complete and a call-up is received and:

(a) you fail to report for service - you will be liable on conviction to a fine or imprisonment (or detention) of up to 18 months, which is not regarded as service completed. First offenders will normally receive a fine; or

(b) you refuse to report - you will be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period 1.5 times your outstanding service or 18 months whichever is the longer. If, when charged with refusing to report, the State proves that you failed to report, the onus is on you to prove that you did not refuse to report.

If you report for service you may approach your commanding officer to ask him to exempt you from township duty. If he is not sympathetic and you refuse to obey an order you will be charged in a court martial and will be liable on conviction to a fine or detention for a period of up to 2 years.

I AM A FOREIGN CITIZEN LIVING IN SOUTH AFRICA ON A PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMIT. AM I LIABLE FOR NATIONAL SERVICE?

In brief, male foreign citizens between the ages of 15½ and 25 automatically become South African citizens by naturalisation when they have been permanently resident in South Africa for 5 years. (Section 11A of the Citizenship Act)

In terms of the Defence Act (Act 44 of 1957) these new male citizens will be liable for National Service. They are also obliged to register for National Service within 30 days of becoming citizens.

In more detail, three groups are affected:-

- 1) Persons to whom permanent resident permits were issued before 19 April 1978.

In terms of Section 11A of the South African Citizenship Act 1949 (Act 44 of 1949), amended by the South African Citizenship Act (Act 43 of 1984), as published in the Government Gazette of 11 April 1984, those persons who on 11 October 1984:

- a) are in the age group 15 years 6 months to 25 years
- b) received their permanent residence before 19 April 1978
- c) have been ordinarily resident in the Republic of South Africa for a period of at least five years,

will automatically become South African citizens by naturalisation on that date.

- 2) Persons to whom permanent resident permits were issued between the period 19 April 1978 to 10 April 1982.

Persons in this category fall within the provisions of Section 11A of Act 44 of 1949 as it existed immediately prior to the amendment which came into force on 11 April 1984. They automatically became South African citizens before or on 10 April 1984 if on that date they were not older than 23 years and had been ordinarily resident in the Republic of South Africa for at least two years.

- 3) Persons to whom permanent resident permits have been issued since 11 April 1982.

Persons in this category will automatically become South African citizens by naturalisation if they are not younger than 15 years 6 months and are not older than 25 years on the day they have been ordinarily resident in South Africa for 5 years.

Further questions on automatic citizenship by naturalisation.

- Q. What choice faces foreign citizens who qualify for citizenship automatically in terms of section 11A of the Citizenship Act, but who do not wish to become citizens (and so become liable for military service) ?
 - A. They must declare timeously in the prescribed manner (if the person is a minor his responsible parent must make the statement on his behalf) that they do not wish to become South African citizens, whereupon they will forfeit their right to permanent residence in South Africa. These persons will then be subject to the restrictive provisions of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) and be regarded as temporary residents who must apply for work, study and temporary resident permits. Every application for renewal of such permits will be considered on merit and no guarantee can be given that such permits will be renewed.
- Q. What is the case of persons previously exempted from National Service before the amendment of the Citizenship Act, on the grounds of a statement when registering for National Service that they did not intend becoming South African citizens?
 - A. The exemption will fall away when they become citizens in terms of the amended Act. They will have to register for National Service within 30 days of becoming South African citizens.
- Q. Are new citizens who have completed National Service in another country, liable for National Service or Citizen Force or Commando camps.
 - A. Upon presenting documentary proof, such a person will receive credit for National Service in another country, BUT remains liable

for military service until the age of 55.

Q. Will a person who qualifies for South African citizenship lose his original citizenship?

A. Such a person will have dual citizenship if his country of origin allows it. Most countries do allow dual citizenship.

Q. How is the five year period of permanent residence calculated where a person interrupts his residence in South Africa?

A. If he leaves South Africa temporarily (e.g. for study or vacation) and he retains his permanent residence permit, the five years residence period is calculated from the date on which he has been ordinarily resident with a permanent resident permit. The periods of absence are included.

IF I LEAVE SOUTH AFRICA, ACQUIRE CITIZENSHIP OF ANOTHER COUNTRY AND LATER RETURN TO SOUTH AFRICA, AM I LIABLE FOR NATIONAL SERVICE?

It appears that you would not be liable.

In the light of the Appellate Division decision in Keeley v Minister of Defence 1981 (3) SA904 (A), the legal effect of acquiring citizenship of another country - which results in the loss of one's South African citizenship - on military obligations appears to be the following:

- a) A South African citizen who loses his South African citizenship before reaching the age of 16 years, when he is obliged with the Defence Force in terms of s63 of the Act, is not liable for military service.
- b) A South African citizen who has registered in terms of s63 and who loses his South African citizenship before commencing actual military training is a member of the Citizen Force because of the provisions of s16(1)(c) of the Act, and must be discharged therefore from the Citizen Force upon proof of the termination of his South African citizenship.
- c) A South African citizen who has commenced or completed military training but who has not completed the full cycle of camps required by s21(1) of the Act must also be discharged from the Citizen Force upon the production of proof that his South African citizenship has terminated.

It is submitted that these rules apply to all South African citizens, whether they be citizens by birth, voluntary naturalisation or the naturalisation created by s11A of the South African Citizenship Act.

NB. There is some doubt about the effect of the Keeley case. This is because the Appellate Division gave no reasons for its judgement, and the reasons of the Transvaal Provincial Division, which held that Keeley was indeed liable for military service despite his loss of citizenship, may not have been destroyed for the purposes of precedent.

ADVICE BUREAU ON CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION

(ABCO)

Do you have questions about National Service or the alternatives?

For some service in the armed forces fulfills high ideals of patriotism. For others war raises deep moral issues.

The Defence Act now provides an option for a limited category of conscientious objection. (CO)

Do you, or someone near you, need information on the new law regarding CO and how it affects those waiting to be called up or those already in the Defence Force?

Are you needing to clarify your own position on these issues?

The Johannesburg CO Support Group has set up a bureau of people in various professions who give information and/or counselling on this matter. Their aim is to help you to clarify your own ideas and to understand their consequences without your being pressurised or manipulated or having to adopt any particular religious, moral or other standpoint.

This service is confidential and without charge.

CONTACT PERSONS in the Witwatersrand Area:

- Robin Hamilton, Box

Phone:

(Work)

(Home)

- Rev R J D Robertson, 85 Princess St., Mayfair 2092.

Phone: 837-6582

ABCO PANEL (for each member)

Dr. David Spencer Christian pacifist
646-2047 (H) Baptist
Experience as SADF Medic

Ms Olive Gibson Quaker Social Worker
836-7111 (W) Experience of W W II British
(Wednesday a.m.) Tribunals.
or Via Robin H. Special care for neurotic persons

Mr Neil Mitchell School Teacher, Catholic Church
614-8106 (H & W) Experience of D.B. and Prison
and army procedures and mentality.
Special care for job anxiety.

Ms Jannecke Weidema Computer/Scientific background
648-8921 (H) Afrikaans speaking
339-4451 (W) Special care for ethical objectors
and Jewish persons

Mr Robin Hamilton Counselling work.
Experience of non-combatant service
Special care for ethical objectors

Rev Rob Robertson Minister, Presbyterian
837-6582 (H & W) Experience in counselling and in
court cases

GO Support Contacts in other areas

Cape Town: ?

Durban:	Ms Sue Britton	31-2609 (W)
Port Elizabeth:	Mr Norman Heath	39-2291 (W)
Pretoria:	Mr Peter Greenwood	62-2278 (H)
Pietermaritzburg:	Mr Peter Kerchoff =	2-0052 (W)

ADVICE BUREAU FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS (ABCO)

Proposals of Johannesburg COSG sub-group

A. What service is needed for COs in terms of the new legislation?

1. While others may campaign for an end to war or to particular wars, ABCO needs to offer non-directive counselling to those weighing the issue of military involvement.
2. The individual need is paramount here, rather than fitting a person into a movement. However, the individual needs to know the implications of his decision beyond his own immediate circle and that he is not isolated but will have support from a wider group.
3. ABCO needs to offer factual information on the Defence Act, SADF requirements and procedures and how the law is being applied, and on the consequences of any particular decision the objector may take.
4. For those who apply to the Board for Religious Objectors, ABCO needs to monitor and understand the procedures of the Board, assist in preparation for applications to the Board & help in handling problems that may arise during "community service".
5. For those who do not apply to the Board or whose applications fail, ABCO needs to advise re legal representation & handling exile or prison.

In all this ABCO needs to be somewhat separate from COSG work. It is not a "recruiting office" but an advice bureau. Support for the CO will come from the COSG, not from ABCO as such.

B. What structure is necessary to offer an advice service?

1. A panel of advisers, each with general knowledge, using Manual on counselling COs, some with specialist knowledge of law and cases. They would counsel enquirers, meet as a group from time to time to compare cases, and keep in touch with other ABCOs.
2. A name, address and phone. One contact person, usually near the phone, would refer enquiries to other members of the panel and keep a central index of each case and the counsellor involved.
3. Advertising the service This can be done through churches, on campuses, in private and public schools and through other youth organisations and educational bodies. ABCO could encourage advance notice being given to them of intentions to object before call-up so that as complete an index as possible might be kept.
4. Records of interviews and cases. With the consent of clients details could be kept regarding the advice given, the outcome of their cases and especially their statements to the Board or for publication.
5. Assisting in updating the Manual and in making representations. could be given from the experience gained in this work.

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