

Thousands avoid military service

The Sowetan 1/7/85

BETWEEN 3 000 and 4 000 white South Africans have in the past two years sought asylum in other countries to avoid doing military service here, Miss Carol Tongue, organiser of the End Conscription Campaign, said on Friday.

Addressing a Press conference at the start of a three-day End Conscription Campaign Festival, which ended yesterday, Miss Tongue said 800 immigrants had in the past year refused to change their citizenship for reasons which could include unwillingness to be conscripted into the army.

Archbishop Dennis Hurley, president of the South African Catholic

Bishop's Conference, said he found much to criticise in the way police handled the unrest in the black townships and the use of the army to help the police.

The Archbishop also said the people of Namibia were crying out for the day the South African army would be withdrawn from their coun-

try because of the harsh treatment innocent people have been subjected to in the territory.

He condemned the South African authorities for attempting to lay down conditions under which the Archbishop of Sao Paulo in Brazil, Cardinal Arnz, could be allowed to come to South Africa.

The Star 1/7/85 An alternative to the call-up?

ARMY CONSCRIPTION in peacetime is often a controversial matter in the countries where it occurs; still more so in South Africa where it has a political tinge. With its increasing use in restive townships the army is widely seen as repressing black dissent. Small wonder then that the whites-only call-up is becoming a major issue, particularly among students.

There is no need for the Government or the public to overreact to the End Conscription Campaign and its week-end "peace festival". The ECC is allowed to seek a change of law, and in any case, the Defence Act makes it an offence to persuade anyone to refrain from military service.

Since 1983 the law has given religious pacifists the status of conscientious objectors, but set increased penalties for those not accepted as pacifists. Last month a young Johannesburg man, who refused to do either army service or community work, was handed down a ferocious sentence of nearly

six years in prison — more than some people get in this country for culpable homicide.

The Government comes down hard on objectors because it doesn't want to encourage a flood of draft-dodgers who may or may not be genuinely motivated. It makes army service a question of patriotism. However, there has always been division on this point, and total conscription has existed only since 1967.

It is legitimate to ask whether the SADF's job could not be done as well by a smaller professional army (with part-time volunteers helping the police in crime prevention), at less expense to the country and its manpower resources — and without driving an extra moral wedge between Government and people. The merits of the case deserve an unemotional examination. It need be neither a matter of rightwing patriotism nor of leftwing politics.

ECC denies painting anti-call-up signs on walls

STAR 1/7/85

The slogans painted on the front wall of Khotso House, the headquarters of the South African Council of Churches.



ECC denies painting anti-call up slogans

The Citizen 3/7/85

SEVERAL Johannesburg buildings were spray-painted with anti-conscription slogans on Monday night and signed "ECC" (End Conscription Campaign). But an ECC spokesman yesterday denied the ECC was responsible for defacing the buildings. "We do not destroy property," he said. "The ECC denies responsibility for spray-painting slogans on the walls of various institutions. This is not the first time that incidences such as these have

occurred." The slogans, "End Conscription" and "Stop the call up," were painted on Khotso House in De Villiers Street, the headquarters of the South African Council of Churches, the Anglican Cathedral, also in De Villiers Street, a sports club in Greenside, and the Holy Family Convent in Yeoville. The spokesman added that the work of the ECC was "completely above board" and legal. — Sapa.

Anti-conscription slogans were spray-painted on the walls of various institutions in Johannesburg last night.

The slogans, which seemed to have been written by the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), appeared on the walls of St Mary's Cathedral, Khotso House, the Holy Family Provincial Convent and the Greenside Sports Club.

The ECC, which held a peace festival at the University of the Witwatersrand at the weekend, has denied responsibility.

ECC press officer Mr David Shandler said: "The work of the ECC is completely above board and legal and we do not destroy property."

"We see these actions as an attempt to undermine the ECC and its growing support."

AFRAID

"It is clear that whoever it might be is afraid of the clarity and pertinence of our call to end conscription."

A spokesman for the UDF, whose offices are in Khotso House, said an organisation or person wanted to put the ECC's reputation into disrepute.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee, also featured in the graffiti, denied responsibility.

The executive assistant to Bishop Tutu, Canon Norman Luyt, said he strongly disapproved of the slogans spray-painted on the cathedral wall.

"This is an act of violence towards the Church of God and I do not agree with violence of any description — even legalised violence," he said.

Slogans on the cathedral and Khotso House included "No to SADF death", "End conscription" and "Viva ECC".

A senior police spokesman today said if complaints of malicious damage to property were reported, investigations would be made.

"Communist in cassock" Cardinal

Turbulent Brazilian priest for Wits rally



Cardinal Arns ... regarded as a human rights advocate.

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Turbulent priests, a familiar feature on the South African political landscape, command even greater recognition in Latin America. And one of the most prominent, Brazilian Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, arrives in Johannesburg tomorrow.

Cardinal Arns will, at the invitation of the End Conscription Campaign, address a mass rally, part of a three-day "Peace Festival", at Wits University.

Vilified by the military junta which ruled Brazil between 1964 and 1984, followed into protest action by millions of his countrymen and recognised as a human rights advocate by Western leaders, the 63-year-old Sao Paulo cardinal heads the largest Catholic archdiocese in world.

Regarded as a "communist in cassock" by the old military government, the cardinal describes his position a little differently. "The church's foremost mission in the option for change is to establish the truth and to seek justice.

"It must help train Christian communities to seek their own solutions and encourage universities, research institutes and others to seek alternatives that are neither capitalist nor communist," he is on record as saying.

Finally, he believes, the church has to convince the rich and the powerful that development of the individual and society are best served by pursuing Christian equality.

Cardinal Arns' concern with torture and the fate of political detainees began in 1971 with the detention in Sao Paulo of an Italian priest and his assistant. They had been involved in programmes for workers in the city of which Cardinal Arns was already archbishop.

They were never charged — but they were allegedly brutally tortured at police headquarters.

The cardinal's response was to call together the priests of his archdiocese — which comprises eight bishops, 2 100 diocesan priests and about 4 000 other priests. The outcome of their discussions on torture was a strongly worded document on the church's commitment to social justice.

Resistance to the secret police was

to lead to threats to the life of Cardinal Arns, increasing Government censorship of his paper, *O Sao Paulo*, and a concerted defamation campaign.

In 1975, following the death in detention of distinguished journalist Vladimir Herzog, 8 000 people defied the military regime and rallied to Cardinal Arns' call to a Mass in Sao Paulo Cathedral. In addition two million Catholics in the city went on a 24-hour fast to show their support of the church's stand against torture, expressed in a pastoral letter entitled, "Do not oppress your brother".

When Cardinal Arns himself was under threat — by December 1975 — 3 000 priests and six bishops held a Mass in solidarity with him.

The second major string to the cardinal's human rights bow is his concern for the poor. He has been closely involved in the growth of the "basic communities" — a unique Brazilian response to poverty.

"Basic communities" are tightly knit groups of about 12 to 15 people of similar income and education, who live together and often work together in co-operative enterprise. Today there are an estimated 80 000 basic communities in Brazil, forming a movement with a strongly Christian ethical base.

Cardinal Arns has also been closely associated with workers' movements, actively supporting the sustained metal workers' strike of 1979 — the first major strike in Brazil in nearly 15 years. He is also concerned with the workers' battle for democratic political participation.

At the time of the metal workers' strike he explained: "If you have some little space for liberty you have to occupy this space. Now we have a space for better salaries — we are insisting about this. The next time we will have a space for organising political parties — you have to occupy this."

Since 1980 the cardinal has been involved with other Latin theologians in seeking peaceful means to restructure the conflict-ridden societies of South and Central America. His advice was also sought by the Brandt Commission on relations between the wealthy northern hemisphere and the dependent, impoverished south.

Support for a 'just peace' is growing, ECC festival told

More than 1 000 people from all walks of life attended the End Conscription Campaign Peace Festival on Saturday and a motion supporting an end to conscription was carried unanimously.

It read: "The building of peace in Southern Africa is threatened by the presence and actions of the SADF in Namibia and elsewhere in Southern Africa and in South Africa's townships.

"We, the ECC Peace Festival, call on the Government to immediately withdraw all these troops. We call for an end to conscription which forces young men to fight in these situations," the motion said.

More than 100 messages of support for the ECC festival were received from organisations inside and outside South Africa.

Cape ECC chairman Mr Mike Evans predicted that support for the campaign would snowball as the SADF played an increasingly repressive role in the townships, resistance of township residents grew correspondingly and more young people experienced a moral crisis over military service.

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Townships sliding into anarchy

The Defence Force and police were out in full force in the townships of the Eastern Cape but the most horrific acts of violence — killings and arson — continued under the very noses of the forces, observed Port Elizabeth's Progressive Federal Party MPC, Mrs Molly Blackburn.

Visibly shaken by the discovery of two bodies of Eastern Cape community leaders in the burnt wreckage of a car near Port Elizabeth and the disappearance of two other prominent Cradock men late last week, Mrs Blackburn told the Peace



Festival that the townships were sliding into anarchy.

Referring particularly to the "so-called black-on-black conflict" between the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation, she said that both groups had expressed the fear that they had been infiltrated by

persons who initiated violent action and withdrew once the flames had been lit.

Mrs Blackburn said she had recently witnessed national servicemen painting numbers on the houses in Langa, the old township of Uitenhage, where residents are resisting removal to kwaNobuhle. The numbering of houses is one of the steps to forced removals.

"How dare they use our national servicemen to get involved in such an action?" Mrs Blackburn asked, noting that the "numbering" process was one in which the police did not even participate.

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He said, however: "No single organisation, including the ECC, has any prerogative over the demand for peace. If we see apartheid as the root cause of violence in our society then all organisations working for

the overthrow of apartheid are part of what can be called a broad movement for peace and justice."

While the ECC remained "extremely proud" of people who had withstood conscription, the support of serving national servicemen opposed to the call-up would be welcomed.

A member of the South West African People's Organisation and the former publicity secretary of the Namibian Students' Organisation, Mr Mokganele Thabanello, addressed the audience on the conflict between South Africa and Namibia.

He said Swapo wanted a ceasefire, but it was not prepared to lay down arms on the understanding that Pretoria would follow suit.

Swapo had no reason to trust South Africa. In a panel discussion entitled "Some say No"

five objectors to military service recalled their experiences.

Mr Richard Steele from Durban who served a year in detention barracks in 1980 explained why he had refused to serve in the SADF.

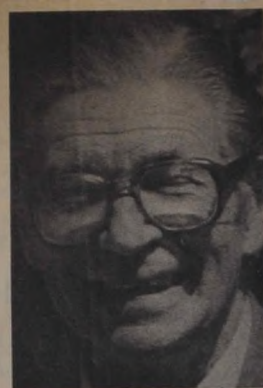
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Political objector Mr Pete Hathorn who served a year mostly in Pollsmoor Prison in 1983 said he was committed to the Freedom Charter and serving in the SADF would make a mockery of his beliefs.

"It would mean sharing in and perhaps even adding to the atrocities of apartheid."

Mr David Pijpers, a former member of the Cape Corps, faces a court martial later this year for refusing to complete his 10-year contract.

He told the gathering he had entered the corps because military service was a family tradition, but his experiences in Namibia had prompted moves to cut his service short.



Rev Beyers Naude: "What are we doing to our young people?"

Political unrest now civil war, festival told

The current phase of political unrest in South Africa is a civil war, according to a member of the End Conscription Campaign in Cape Town, Mr Crispian Oliver.

Speaking at the End Conscription Campaign Peace Festival held at the University of the Witwatersrand over the weekend, Mr Oliver said most township residents regarded the army as a hostile Government agency.

He added that white people would have to engage in the struggle for peace if they wanted to approach an understanding of the wider conflict in South Africa.

Many whites could not come to terms with the civil conflict around them, stressed Mr Oliver.

He said South Africans lived "always under the shadow of apartheid and are affected by it".

Conscription props up apartheid — Beyers Naude

The fight to end conscription is really a battle against the entirely unjust apartheid system which depends on forced military service to bolster it, says the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude.

Speaking to about 850 people at the opening of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) Peace Festival at the University of the Witwatersrand on Saturday, Dr Naude said the struggle for justice and peace was one in which everyone should be involved.

CRUMBLING

Apartheid was crumbling and cracking and yet those in power were desperately trying to maintain it by using the talents and strength of the young.

"What are we doing to our young people? When will we realise that we are destroying the creative talents which God has given to youth?"

He added that for Christian and humanitarian reasons the SACC had committed itself to supporting the End Conscription Campaign.

If people found that what they were called to do in South Africa was unjust, they should take a decision on the side of justice and peace.

Dr Naude said he had participated in a service conducted by the SACC conference at Duduza for those who died in hand grenade blasts in East Rand townships earlier this week.

"The six were described as 'terrorists', but I do not know what a 'terrorist' is or is not in

South Africa. If you had shared in the pain, agony and tears on the faces of mothers whose children died, you would find it difficult to think in those terms."

Dr Naude described how, in the street after the service, there had been soldiers waiting in hippos.

"I thought: what must be going on in the minds of those young men... what must their feelings be while standing there with the power of the army, staring down into a township of people in poverty — defenceless."

Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu told the meeting: "Any war to defend something that is morally indefensible is an unjust war and it ought not to be prosecuted — especially by Christians."

If apartheid were dismantled, he said, there would be no need for the SADF to "terrorise" the black population.

INTENSIFIED

ECC national organiser Mr Laurie Nathan said: "The use of the SADF in the townships intensifies anger and makes people more determined to fight back."

He recalled the comments of a priest, to the effect that township people were prepared to die fighting since they were already dying anyway.

In a recorded message from London, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament leader Monsignor Bruce Kent asserted it was a basic human right to be free from being trained to kill.

Archbishop warns of more township conflict



The churches should grasp the dismantling of apartheid as "priority number one" and should concentrate both their prophetic and evangelical efforts on this goal.

Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference president Archbishop Denis Hurley put this view of the churches' social role to a gathering of more than 300 people at Cathedral Place in Johannesburg.

"Recent events indicate that we are moving inexorably to a situation of more intense conflict," he warned.

It was difficult to see how unrest in the townships would abate, the Archbishop said, when the privation of people had become so severe that any added hardship drew anger.

And externally, the African National Congress was not going to let up its programme of armed struggle, he added, referring to statements released after the ANC's recent conference in Zambia.

If the churches were to make any impact in countering this violence they would have to step up their efforts a thousandfold, Archbishop Hurley said. Education, reorganisation and greatly increased spending in the

areas of justice and peace work would be required.

To date the response of the church had been far from adequate, he said. The South African Council of Churches had in recent years been "magnificently prophetic", but it had lacked an evangelical programme to bring home to member churches what was required of them.

The SACBC had experienced a similar communication problem especially in relation to Catholics in the white community.

The Archbishop expressed the hope that the newly founded organisation, Christians for Justice and Peace, would enable people at all levels to become involved, to grow in awareness of the needs of the society and to find ways of translating this awareness into practice.

Archbishop Hurley expressed regret that Paulo Cardinal Arns of Brazil had not been able to visit South Africa to address the meeting. The Cardinal's visit was blocked at the last moment when Pretoria set the precondition that he sign an undertaking not to participate in the End Conscription Campaign. The Cardinal refused to do so.

Archbishop Hurley... need to step up efforts.

Cardinal Arns rejected visa conditions—Hurley

Citizen 29/6/85

Citizen Reporter
MORE than 200 supporters of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) gathered in the Great Hall of the University of the Witwatersrand last night for the first session of a weekend "Stop the Call Up" peace festival.

Speakers at last night's opening were Archbishop Denis Hurley, Bishop of Durban and President of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference; Miss Carol Tongue, a member of the European Parliament and of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Britain; Bishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace Laureate and Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

Bishop Hurley, referring to Wednesday's last-minute withdrawal of a visa for ECC guest Cardinal Paulo Arns of Brazil, said the Cardinal had refused to visit South Africa because the South African authorities said they would only issue a visa if he did not participate in the festival.

Bishop Tutu said if apartheid was dispensed with, there would be no need for a massive war machine, which he said was immoral and evil.

Dr Naude spoke of the moral dilemma facing young South Africans of conscription age.

He said the Government had a fear of those opposed to the structure

they had built which was impossible to maintain. He added that they were using the youth to try to keep them in power.

The SACC had committed itself to support the ECC despite criticism from within SACC ranks and from outsiders, Dr Naude said.

A message from the Western European Peace Movement was brought by Miss Tongue who said a European Parliament resolution recently named the freedom of conscientious objection as a fundamental human right.

The conference was also told that the chairman of the Eastern Cape region of the ECC, Miss Janet Cherry, had been detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act.



Dr BEYERS NAUDE, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, addressing the first session of a weekend "end the call-up" peace festival in Johannesburg last night.

The Star (late final) 29.6.89

Conscription dodging rising

There has been a five-fold increase in the number of conscripts failing to register for military service, according to the End Conscription Campaign. At the beginning of this year 7 500 new South African Defence Force conscripts failed to register, the ECC told a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday. This is an increase of 6 000 over those who failed to register during 1984's intakes. — Sapa.

ECC aims for freedom of choice without penalty

By Jo-Anne Collinge
Star (All Editions) 28/6/85

The campaign to end conscription into the South African Defence Force means different things to different supporters but at base it involves a freedom of choice — the option to do military service or to refrain from it without penalty.

And, say the End Conscription Campaign's organisers, this single focus explains how 40 widely divergent organisations — including church and student groups, political bodies and women's organisations — have managed to maintain unity in the drive to change call-up laws.



The organisation's Western Cape chairman, Mr Michael Evans, says: "There is an incredibly broad range of reasons why people oppose conscription."

The ECC embraces the politically motivated, who view South Africa as a country pushed by apartheid into civil war; the religiously committed, some of whom adopt an entirely pacifist stand; human rights stalwarts, who argue the case in terms of the liberal right to choose; and people moved by all possible combinations of these reasons.

INCITE

"What we are doing is campaigning for a change in the law — which is a quite legal activity," says Miss Claire Verbeek, co-ordinator of the ECC Peace Festival due to take place at Wits University this weekend.

The ECC is fully aware the Defence Act makes it an offence to persuade or incite any person to refrain from military service, Mr Evans adds, and it steers well clear of such activities.

The organisation is equally aware that whatever social or political meaning conscription may have, it remains a highly personal question.

One has only to scratch beneath the organisational affiliation of supporters to find they are potential servicemen, conscientious objectors, mothers of youths facing the call-up and established men who suddenly find "Dad's Army" has caught up with them.

In most areas where the ECC is active there are Conscientious Objector Support Groups which offer individual assistance to those for whom military service is a moral crisis.

"The service does not entail persuasion — it is an advice and information bureau," says Mr Evans.

People approaching such bureaux may want legal advice. Or, as religious objectors, they may need advice about procedures for seeking alternative non-military service. Some might require referral for psychiatric help or simply need to talk to those who have already taken the path of conscientious objection.

The ECC has no political affiliations, Mr Evans stresses.

"But conscription is really one of the few issues that directly oppresses whites, while blacks have many other forms of oppression with which to contend."

The Peace Festival will be a mix of speeches and discussions, music and art. People react to the question of the call up not only with their minds, but also on an emotional level.

The ECC realises there are many people whom it is more likely to reach by cultural outreach, by developing a kind of counter-culture, Mr Evans adds.

The organisation has sealed links with students at Stellenbosch but admits there are limits to its appeal in conservative circles.

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Everybody knew, said Mr Wiebalck, that assaults on church services, mass murders, burning of villages, torture and indignity for the victims were the order of the day in Nicaragua.

Cardinal Arns' efforts to bring about revolution in South America were doubly appreciated by Daniel Ortega, who said, in front of an excited crowd of priests, nuns and students at the "Nicaraguan night" that the revolution counted on "the

Mr Wiebalck said in Pretoria yesterday that the UCA unreservedly welcomed the decision to withdraw the visa originally given to Cardinal Arns — a "turbulent priest" who was a well-known promoter of revolution.

"He is the very last thing we need in South Africa today," said Mr Wiebalck.

"He is known to be one of the most active promoters of revolution in South America, particularly Nicaragua."

"Together with the Marxist Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega, Cardinal Arns celebrated a Nicaraguan Night in Brazil in February 1980."

"He encouraged the youth to go to Nicaragua to learn from the revolution — and his motto is known to be 'Enough of theology, lets get to work.'"

Citizen Reporter

THE "very last thing South Africa needs right now" is a visit from the Catholic Bishop of Sao Paulo, Brazil, Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, according to Mr Gunnar Wiebalck, director of United Christian Action.

Citizen 'Very last thing SA
 29/6/85
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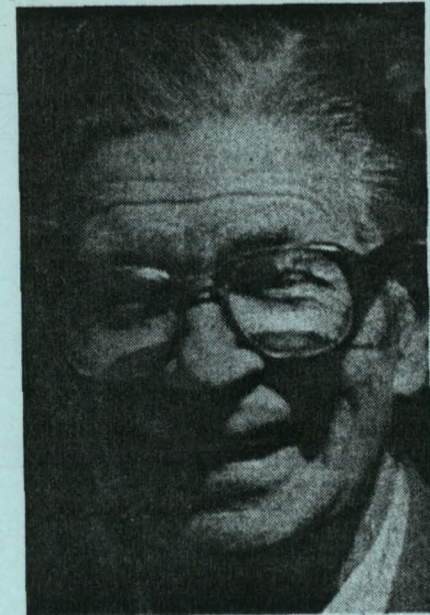
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Star (City Late) 2/7/85

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Conscription props up apartheid — Beyers Naude

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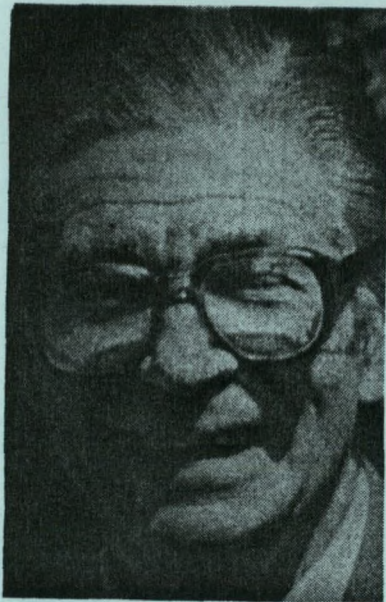
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Speaking to about 850 people at the opening of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) Peace Festival at the University of the Witwatersrand on Saturday, Dr Naude said the struggle for justice and peace was one in which everyone should be involved.

Apartheid was crumbling and cracking and yet those in power were desperately trying to maintain it by using the talents and strength of the young.

"What are we doing to our young people? When will we realise that we are destroying the creative talents which God has given to youth?"

He added that for Christian and humanitarian reasons the SACC had committed itself to supporting the End Conscription Campaign.

If people found that what they were called to do in South Africa was unjust and not right, they should take a decision on the side of justice and peace, Dr Naude stressed.

Dr Naude said he had participated in a service conducted by the SACC conference at Duduza for those who died in hand grenade blasts in East Rand townships earlier this week.

"The six were described as 'terrorists', but I do not know what a 'terrorist' is or is not in South Africa. If you had been there and had shared in the pain and agony and tears on the faces of mothers whose children had died, you would find it difficult to think in those terms."

Dr Naude described how, in the street after the service, there had been soldiers waiting in hippos.

"I thought: what must be going on in the minds of those young men ... what must their feelings be while standing there with the power of the army, staring down into a township of people in poverty — defenceless and without

THE NEWS TODAY
End conscription campaign
More than 1 000 people attended the End Conscription Peace Festival and in a public meeting on Saturday a motion supporting an end to conscription was accepted unanimously. Over 100 messages of support for the festival were received from organisations inside and outside South Africa.
1/17/85 STAR
● Page 15

on conscription — Naude

arms."

Miss Carol Tongue, a British member of the European Parliament and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said few countries in Western Europe exercised effective control on the export of weapons and instruments of torture.

She said that, while they agreed adequate development aid and trade links with poorer countries strengthened democracy in such lands and helped prevent them becoming sites for super-power conflict, barely any West European nations had met United Nations targets for development aid to the Third World.

"We live in a world broken by unshared bread," said Miss Tongue, adding that the first violence was that of poverty. As long as rich and poor existed side by side, the rich would live in constant fear of the poor and there would not be peace, she said.

Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu told the meeting: "Any war to defend something that is morally indefensible is an unjust

war and it ought not to be prosecuted — especially by Christians."

If apartheid were dismantled, the bishop argued, there would be no need for the SADF to "terrorise" the black population.

ECC national organiser Mr Laurie Nathan said: "The use of the SADF in the townships intensifies anger and makes people more determined to fight back."

He recalled the comments of a priest, to the effect that township people were prepared to die fighting since they were already dying anyway.

In a recorded message from London, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament leader Monsignor Bruce Kent asserted it was a basic human right to be free from being trained to kill.

British and South African campaigners worked under different circumstances, but they walked the same road toward a world free from militarisation, he said.

Star
(Africa)

1/17/85

Mixed feelings here... criticism abroad

Argus Late Final 14/6/85

Political Staff

DR F van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said today he had no intention of prematurely condemning or justifying the Gaborone raid.

He said: "At this stage the raid must be seen in the context of the grenade attack on members of the House of Representatives and is apparently also an act of reprisal."

"Thus acts of terror and anti-terror will undoubtedly add to a spiral of violence and counter-violence and contribute to a state of siege. For the sake of a negotiated and peaceful future for all of us this spiral will have to be broken."

Mr Colin Eglin, Progressive Federal Party foreign affairs spokesman, said it was "distressing when the situation deteriorates to the point where armed intervention replaces diplomacy".

He said: "It is clear that the raid is going to have serious repercussions for South Africa."

In a brief statement today, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said: "I would like to congratulate the South African Defence Force."

Mr Vause Raw, NRP defence spokesman, said that while it was regrettable that South African troops should have entered Botswana, the activities of the ANC made this essential when members of Parliament

and innocent civilians become the targets of terrorism.

The Conservative Party supported and congratulated the SADF on the operation, the party's defence spokesman, Mr Koos van der Merwe, said.

He said: "We are very perturbed at the fact that Botswana has been accommodating ANC terrorists. We believe that relations between South Africa and Botswana should now be reviewed under a magnifying glass."

Mr Abe Williams, MP, the Labour Party's defence spokesman, said he might comment after a briefing.

The president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, described the raid as "cold-blooded murder of South African refugees".

He said: "The people of Azania are victims of an undeclared war. The Government is condemned in the strongest possible terms and punitive action should be considered by the international community."

The End Conscription Campaign said today it regarded the attack in Botswana as "yet another violation by the South African authorities of the territorial integrity of a neighbouring state".

In a statement by a spokesman in Cape Town, the ECC said it "disapproves in the strongest terms" and questioned whether the SADF could

uphold its claim of maintaining peace in Southern Africa.

The statement said: "This action in no way advances the cause of peace in our region. Rather it sets back the process of building a situation of stability and harmony in Southern Africa."

● Sapa reports from Johannesburg that the raid has been condemned "in the strongest terms" by the South African Council of Churches.

"UTTER FOLLY"

A statement issued by the acting general secretary of the SACC, Mr Dan Vaughan, said: "That the SADF should act as judge and executioner against any South African is reprehensible in the extreme."

"That it should do so in a neighbouring territory with whom we are not at war is an act not only of aggression and violence but of utter folly, destabilising to the entire sub-continent."

Sapa also reports from Johannesburg that the United Democratic Front has condemned the raid.

A statement said: "This clearly illustrates the aggressive and insensitive policies of the South African regime towards its neighbours."

"We send sympathies to the people of Botswana and their Government and also to those

whose loved ones have either perished or sustained injuries.

"We ask the people of Botswana not to be deterred in their support for all those who are disadvantaged and who had sought refuge in their country."

● The Argus Foreign Service in London reports that Mr Mike Terry, executive secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, has called on the British Government to respond immediately by taking "effective action" against South Africa.

In a statement, Mr Terry said the raid into Gaborone was further evidence that South Africa had abandoned the pretence of a policy of peaceful relations with its neighbours.

He said: "This attack is really an act of reprisal against Botswana because of its refusal to surrender its sovereignty by entering into a so-called peace treaty with South Africa."

Cardinal to take part in 'peace festival'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Internationally recognised Brazilian cleric and human rights fighter Cardinal Paulo Arns will launch the End Conscription Campaign's "Peace Festival" in Johannesburg this month.

Cardinal Arns of Sao Paulo heads the largest Roman Catholic archdiocese in the world. He rose to international prominence as an outspoken opponent of the military junta which released its 20-year hold over Brazil only last year.

The Cardinal led millions of Catholics in peaceful protest action against the torture practices of the security forces.

The festival, which opens with the Cardinal addressing a public meet-

ing on June 28, aims to focus attention on militarisation in South Africa and promote widespread discussion on ways of pursuing peace.

Mrs Carol Tongue, a British Labour Party representative to the European Parliament and supporter of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, will also take part in the three-day programme of public meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations of drama, music and poetry.

The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu; the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude; and Southern Africa Catholic Bishops' Conference president Archbishop Denis Hurley will participate in the festival's final meeting.

18/6/85
Star (Africa)

Activist cardinal to speak at rally

— by —
Jo-Anne Collinge

Star (Africa) 22/6/85
Turbulent priests, a familiar feature on the South African political landscape, command even greater recognition in Latin America.

And one of the most prominent, Brazilian Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, is about to arrive in Johannesburg.

He will be here next week at the invitation of the End Conscription Campaign to address a rally, part of a three-day "Peace Festival", at Johannesburg's University of the Witwatersrand.

Vilified by the military junta which ruled Brazil between 1964 and 1984, followed into protest action by millions of his countrymen and recognised as a human rights advocate by Western leaders, the 63-year-old Sao Paulo cardinal heads the largest Catholic archdiocese in the world.

Regarded as a "communist in a cassock" by the former military government, the cardinal describes his position a little differently.

"The church's foremost mission in the option for change is to establish the truth and to seek justice," he has said.

"It must help train Christian communities to seek their own solutions and encourage universities, research institutes and others to seek alternatives that are neither capitalist nor communist," he added.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Cardinal Arns's concern with torture and the fate of political detainees began in 1971 with the detention of an Italian priest and his assistant in Sao Paulo.

The two, involved in programmes for workers, were never charged — but they were allegedly brutally tortured at police headquarters.

The cardinal's response was to call together the priests of his archdiocese — which comprises eight bishops, 2 100 diocesan priests and about 4 000 other religious.

The outcome of their discussions on torture was a strongly worded document on the church's commitment to social justice.

Resistance to the excesses of the secret police was to lead to threats to the life of Cardinal Arns.

At the same time there was increasing Government censorship of his paper, *O Sao Paulo*, and a concerted defamation campaign.

In 1975, following the death in detention of distinguished journalist Vladimir Herzog, 8 000 people defied the military regime and rallied to Cardinal Arns's call to a Mass in Sao Paulo Cathedral. In addition two million Catholics in the city went on a 24-hour fast.

Cardinal Arns has also been closely associated with workers' movements, actively supporting the sustained metalworkers' strike of 1979 — the first major strike in Brazil in nearly 15 years.

Protest at army draft

from ALLISTER SPARKS in Johannesburg

OPPOSITION to military conscription is growing in South Africa as a result of the Government's use of the army to help quell unrest in the black townships.

Laurence Nathan, 25, national organiser of the End Conscription Campaign, which was formed a year ago, reports that there has been a surge of support for the organisation since the first troops were deployed in Sebokeng township, south of Johannesburg, last October.

'It has been quite phenomenal,' Nathan said last week. 'When we began, there was little interest, but since the troops began operating in the townships, we have been so overwhelmed with inquiries that we can hardly cope.'

The campaign has organised a 'peace rally' next weekend at Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University.

It will be the first public demonstration of opposition to compulsory military service by white South Africans in this militarised society where the 'troopies,' fresh out of school, are regarded as young national heroes defending their country against Communist invaders on 'the border' — the emotive name given to the bush country of northern Namibia where they have been skirmishing for 20 years with guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

The young men have to do an initial period of two years in the Defence Force on leaving high school or university, followed by 720 days' service spread over 12 years.

This gives South Africa a citizen force of 800,000 that can be mobilised to defend the white laager against its 'Communist' enemies.

It is a big chunk out of a young man's life, but until now

few have complained. This is partly because military service has been glamorised, partly because of the pressures of an obsessively patriotic society, and partly because the penalties for conscientious objection are among the severest in the world, with six years' imprisonment for those who object on political grounds.

Most of those who have refused military service have been Jehovah's Witnesses, who, as religious objectors, are allowed to do 'community service' in a Government department instead.

According to the End Conscription Campaign, an average of about 3,000 young men have dodged the draft each year by going abroad.

Nathan says the figure rocketed to 7,500 last January, after the army had been deployed for the first time in the black townships.

LONDON - Observer 23/6/85

"Communist in cassock" Cardinal



Cardinal Arns ... regarded as a human rights advocate.

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Turbulent Brazilian priest for Wits rally

Turbulent priests, a familiar feature on the South African political landscape, command even greater recognition in Latin America. And one of the most prominent, Brazilian Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, arrives in Johannesburg tomorrow.

Cardinal Arns will, at the invitation of the End Conscription Campaign, address a mass rally, part of a three-day "Peace Festival", at Wits University.

Vilified by the military junta which ruled Brazil between 1964 and 1984, followed into protest action by millions of his countrymen and recognised as a human rights advocate by Western leaders, the 63-year-old Sao Paulo cardinal heads the largest Catholic archdiocese in world.

Regarded as a "communist in cassock" by the old military government, the cardinal describes his position a little differently. "The church's foremost mission in the option for change is to establish the truth and to seek justice.

"It must help train Christian communities to seek their own solutions and encourage universities, research institutes and others to seek alternatives that are neither capitalist nor communist," he is on record as saying.

Finally, he believes, the church has to convince the rich and the powerful that development of the individual and society are best served by pursuing Christian equality.

Cardinal Arns' concern with torture and the fate of political detainees began in 1971 with the detention in Sao Paulo of an Italian priest and his assistant. They had been involved in programmes for workers in the city of which Cardinal Arns was already archbishop.

They were never charged — but they were allegedly brutally tortured at police headquarters.

The cardinal's response was to call together the priests of his archdiocese — which comprises eight bishops, 2 100 diocesan priests and about 4 000 other priests. The outcome of their discussions on torture was a strongly worded document on the church's commitment to social justice.

Resistance to the secret police was

to lead to threats to the life of Cardinal Arns, increasing Government censorship of his paper, *O Sao Paulo*, and a concerted defamation campaign.

In 1975, following the death in detention of distinguished journalist Vladimir Herzog, 8 000 people defied the military regime and rallied to Cardinal Arns' call to a Mass in Sao Paulo Cathedral. In addition two million Catholics in the city went on a 24-hour fast to show their support of the church's stand against torture, expressed in a pastoral letter entitled, "Do not oppress your brother".

When Cardinal Arns himself was under threat — by December 1975 — 3 000 priests and six bishops held a Mass in solidarity with him.

The second major string to the cardinal's human rights bow is his concern for the poor. He has been closely involved in the growth of the "basic communities" — a unique Brazilian response to poverty.

"Basic communities" are tightly knit groups of about 12 to 15 people of similar income and education, who live together and often work together in co-operative enterprise. Today there are an estimated 80 000 basic communities in Brazil, forming a movement with a strongly Christian ethical base.

Cardinal Arns has also been closely associated with workers' movements, actively supporting the sustained metal workers' strike of 1979 — the first major strike in Brazil in nearly 15 years. He is also concerned with the workers' battle for democratic political participation.

At the time of the metal workers' strike he explained: "If you have some little space for liberty you have to occupy this space. Now we have a space for better salaries — we are insisting about this. The next time we will have a space for organising political parties — you have to occupy this."

Since 1980 the cardinal has been involved with other Latin theologians in seeking peaceful means to restructure the conflict-ridden societies of South and Central America. His advice was also sought by the Brandt Commission on relations between the wealthy northern hemisphere and the dependent, impoverished south.

Cardinal's
visit to
SA is ^{Star} (hate
Final)
prevented

The visa of a Brazilian cardinal due to visit South Africa to address the End Conscription Campaign's Peace Festival in Johannesburg was withdrawn by South African authorities at the last minute.

Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns of Sao Paulo was due to arrive at Jan Smuts today as a guest of the ECC and the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference.

"Hours before he was due to depart, he was visited by South African consulate officials who wanted a written undertaking that he would not speak at the ECC festival nor involve himself in the affairs of the country," the ECC stated today.

Cardinal Arns refused to sign and his visa was withdrawn.

"I would only go as a free person where my brother bishops have asked me to go and do what they have asked me to do," he said in a statement through the ECC office in Johannesburg.

"I see clearly that your government is not satisfied with the sacrifice and injustice that it imposes on its people.

"Now it also prevents a visit of friendship by a cardinal ... even though he is a member of the independent committee of the United Nations on Humanitarian Issues."

Human rights priest in SA

THE ARCHBISHOP of the Roman Catholic Church's biggest archdiocese in the world, Cardinal Arns of Sao Paulo, Brazil, arrived in South Africa yesterday to participate in a three-day festival aimed at stopping military call-up.

The festival will be held at the University of Witwatersrand from tomorrow, and has been organised by the End Conscription Committee — a broad grouping of more than 40 organisations.

The Cardinal was met at Jan Smuts Airport by top figures in the Catholic Church.

Cardinal Arns has for many years campaigned as a human rights activist and in 1975 he led the fast of

2 million Catholics in Sao Paulo against torture practised by the Brazilian security forces.

Another international speaker at the conference is Ms Carol Tongue, a Labour Party member of the European Parliament, who is involved in the campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and the Peace Movement in Europe.

South African speakers include the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Reverend Beyers Naude, and the Catholic Archbishop of Durban, Bishop Denis Hurley.

SOUTH AFRICAN 27/6/85

SA cancels visa for cardinal

Cape Times 27/6/85

JOHANNESBURG. — The visa of Cardinal Arns of Brazil was "immediately" cancelled yesterday after he refused to sign an undertaking not to attend or speak at the End Conscription Campaign festival or to involve himself in the affairs of South Africa.

"I will go as a free person where my brother bishops have asked me to go and do what they have asked me to do," the cardinal told officials of the South African Consulate in Brazil

Condemned

The cardinal, who was due in Johannesburg yesterday as a guest of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, is recognized internationally for his human-rights campaign during the 20 years of military rule in Brazil.

In a statement made soon after the cancellation of the visa, Cardinal Arns said the South African Government was "not satisfied with the sacrifice and injustice it imposes on its people

and neighbouring countries".

"May the God of history grant to the dear people of South Africa the just solution of your problems, and the end of all discrimination," he said.

The withdrawal of the visa has been widely condemned.

Among the organizations which have expressed disapproval are the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the United Democratic Front, the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Black Sash and the End Conscription Campaign.

Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the SACC, said the withdrawal of Cardinal Arns's visa "can only be interpreted as a sign that the government fears his message of peace and opposition to violence".

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Law and Order, said: "What the government thinks it has accomplished by this clumsy refusal of a visa to the cardinal is beyond me."

'Moral issue'

The Rev Peter Storey, president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, said the government's action showed the fear of free discussion about conscription, "a grave moral issue".

The UDF said that by not allowing the cardinal to voice his opinion on the issue of compulsory conscription, the government was denying the white community the right to a view alternative to that of the apartheid state.

Speakers at the Peace Festival, which begins on Saturday, will include Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Beyers Naude and Archbishop Denis Hurley. — Sapa

Opponent of call-up detained

Star City ^{Letter} 27/6/85
The End Conscription Campaign today denounced the detention of its Eastern Cape chairwoman, Miss Janet Cherry, and others in Port Elizabeth this morning.

Mr David Shandoor, Press officer for the ECC, said in a statement: "We deplore this action by the State. The apartheid government defines it as criminal to be committed and working for justice and peace for all the people of South Africa."

He said apartheid ruled through the use of force and of detention to silence its opponents, but "attacks as these, on the security of peace-loving South Africans, are to be expected in a country in the grips of civil war and one ruled by a minority government."

CARDINAL ARNS of Brazil, who applied to visit South Africa, was immediately given a visa but the document was withdrawn when reports suggested he was coming for reasons other than his stated one, the Foreign Minister Pik Botha said last night.

Botha said the cardinal had applied for a visa "to visit the Catholic Church in South Africa", but a report had suggested the cardinal would be coming "for another purpose as well — namely, to participate in the End Conscription Campaign".

Business Day
□□□ 27/6/85

Bloody lies

THE number of terrorist attacks this year exceeds 40 — a record.

And the tempo in recent weeks seems to have increased, with African National Congress terrorists making grenade attacks on two members of the Coloured House of Representatives, one of whom is a Deputy Minister-elect; a bomb attack on a beachfront tearoom in Durban; a clash between armed men and a police patrol north of the Kruger National Park; a grenade attack which injured three White policemen near Cape Town, and a bomb attack on East London's City Hall. The unrest in the townships continues, with attacks on the homes of policemen and other so-called collaborators with the system, and with schools and other buildings destroyed or damaged.

At no time have Black leaders, except Chief G. Buthelezi, or the political priests called for an end to this violence.

The impression is given that the ANC's attacks are excusable, since, the argument goes, the ANC was driven underground by banning and had no alternative but to turn to violence.

As if the acts of any terrorists — IRA, PLO, ANC or Shi'ites — can ever be condoned.

The actions of the mobs in the townships are also excused on the grounds that they are legitimately venting their ire against the system, that Blacks are so badly treated, and so economically deprived, that outbursts of violence, however savage, are understandable; and that the intention of the radicals to make the townships ungovernable is a legitimate way of fighting apartheid, institutionalised violence (a catch phrase) and oppression.

Any action by the police in countering this violence is regarded as evidence that the Government and its security forces are out to kill Blacks without compunction; the tragic shooting of 20 Blacks in Uitenhage is embroidered with a batch of lies which some politicians helped to put around; and the anti-ANC raid on Gaborone targets is held out as evidence of South Africa's destabilisation of a neighbour and utter ruthlessness.

Suggestions that only poor, defenceless refugees were killed are bloody lies.

The use of the army in the present grave riot situation is condemned by political priests, the anti-conscription movement and Left-wing politicians, whereas soldiers are being used, and are opening fire on rioters, in India and other countries at this very time, as news items have shown.

Meanwhile Bishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace Prize winner extraordinary, the unbanned Dr Beyers Naude, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, the man of "unique" experience, Dr Allan Boesak, and various members of the United Democratic Front, like the Rev M Stofeli, who has just warned New Zealand that the All Blacks risk death by coming to South Africa to play here, feel free to travel the world giving the worst possible picture of South Africa.

the most ghastly place on earth without exception, which is a bloody lie, and that South Africa is the only place on earth that deserves to be bullied, bashed around, isolated and subjected to various forms of sanctions, which is another bloody lie.

Well, we say that the Government has a duty to restore law and order in the unrest townships. It has a duty to fight the ANC with all the resources at its disposal.

Reform is the key word in this period of South Africa's history — but it cannot be expanded, or made acceptable, if there is a state of anarchy.

No doubt the ANC and its supporters in the UDF want reform to collapse as much as they want the townships to be ungovernable. They should be denied both objectives.

People are sick and tired of the terrorist attacks and the savagery of the mobs. Let the Government put down violence and let it go ahead, at the same time, with the reforms that are essential to ensure that all sections have a stake in a peaceful future.

JOHANNESBURG: The visa of a Brazilian priest who was to visit South Africa to take part in an anti-conscription campaign, was withdrawn by the South African authorities at the eleventh hour.
 The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, announced today at the SAOC national conference that Cardinal Paulo Arns would no longer be arriving in South Africa today as planned.
 The Cardinal was visited by

officials of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, who told him he was welcome in South Africa provided he gave an undertaking not to associate himself publicly with the End Conscription Campaign Peace Festival.
 He refused to give such an undertaking, a spokesman for the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference

(SACBC) said today. Cardinal Arns was invited to South Africa by the SACBC. Nuns were to stage a silent protest at the withdrawal of his visa in the Catholic Cathedral in Saratoga Avenue, Johannesburg, at 12.30pm today.
 "It is believed that the Government is afraid of the influence Cardinal Arns could exert. It is a Christian peaceloving influence of a man with a great love for the poor and oppressed," the SACBC spokesman said.

Priest refused entry
 Daily News 26/6/85
 Daily News Correspondent

Cardinal's visa cancelled after anti-army rift

Natal Mercury 27/6/85

PRETORIA—A Brazilian cardinal who applied to visit South Africa was immediately given a visa, but the document was withdrawn when reports suggested he was coming to this country for reasons other than his stated one, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

Mr Botha said in a statement that Cardinal Arns of Brazil had applied to the South African consul general in Sao Paulo about two weeks ago for a visa 'to visit the Catholic Church in South Africa'.

'He was immediately given a visa for a visit for this purpose,' Mr Botha said.

But a report in Tuesday's Press suggested the

cardinal would be coming to South Africa 'for another purpose as well — namely, to participate in the End Conscription Campaign'.

'When advised of this report, Cardinal Arns denied all knowledge of the campaign and assured our consul general in Sao Paulo that he would never involve himself in the domestic affairs of any country,' Mr Botha's statement said.

'Inquiries revealed, however, that he (the cardinal) had in fact been invited to participate in this campaign and that he was scheduled to address the participants.'

South Africa then asked the cardinal for a written undertaking that he would not participate in any way in the End Conscription Campaign, Mr Botha said.

'He refused... whereupon we advised him that we would accept his earlier verbal assurance, and on that basis he was free to proceed with his visit.'

'The cardinal, however, retracted and said he was not prepared to accept any restrictions on his activities in South Africa. His visa was thereupon withdrawn.'

Mr Botha said Cardinal Arns would always be welcome to visit South Africa 'for pastoral purposes'. — (Sapa)

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